

History of Washtenaw County, Michigan : together with sketches of its cities, villages and townships...and biographies of representative citizens : history of Michigan.

Chicago : Chas. C. Chapman & Co., 1881.

<https://hdl.handle.net/2027/miun.bac4701.0001.001>

HathiTrust

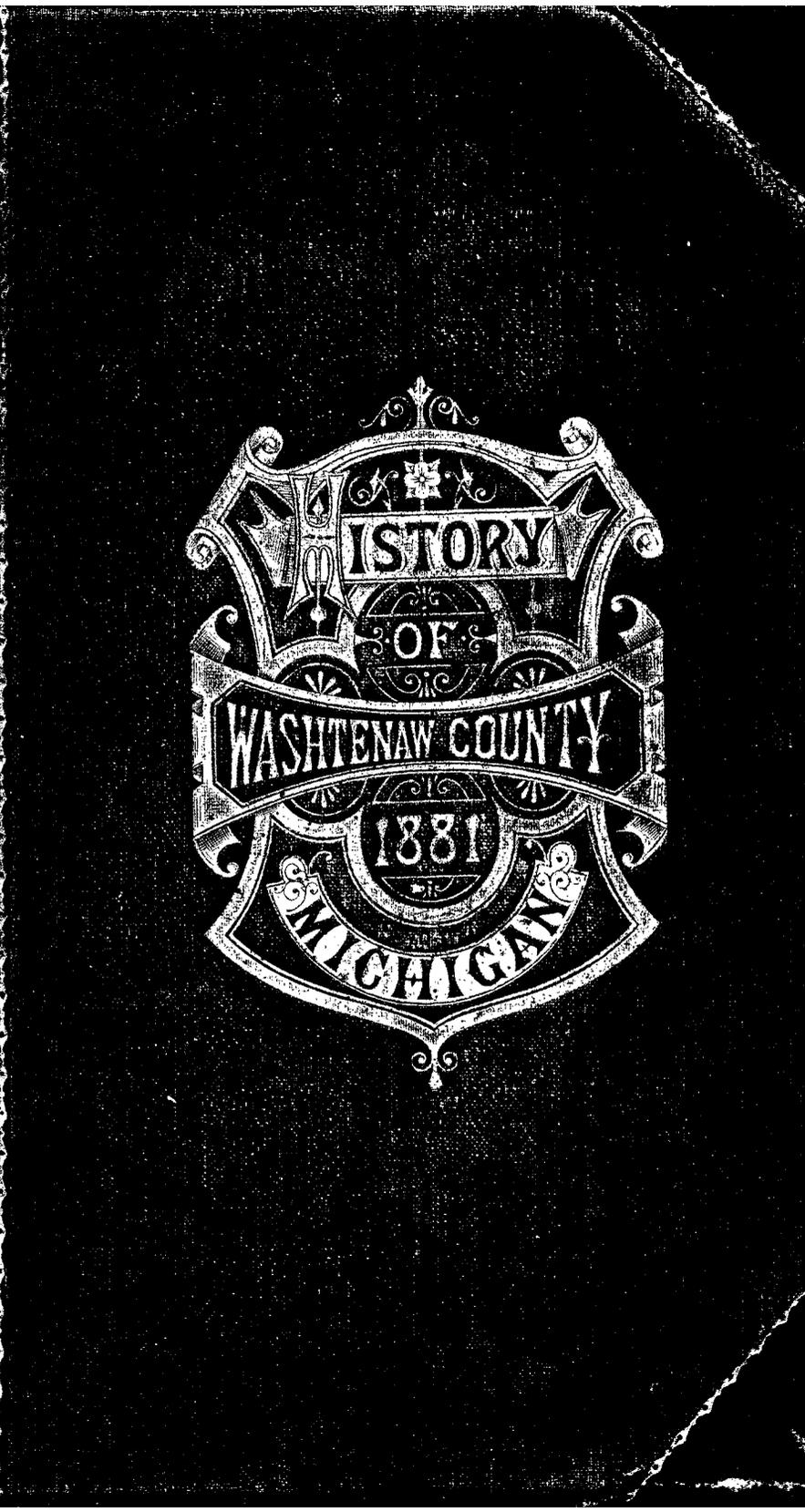
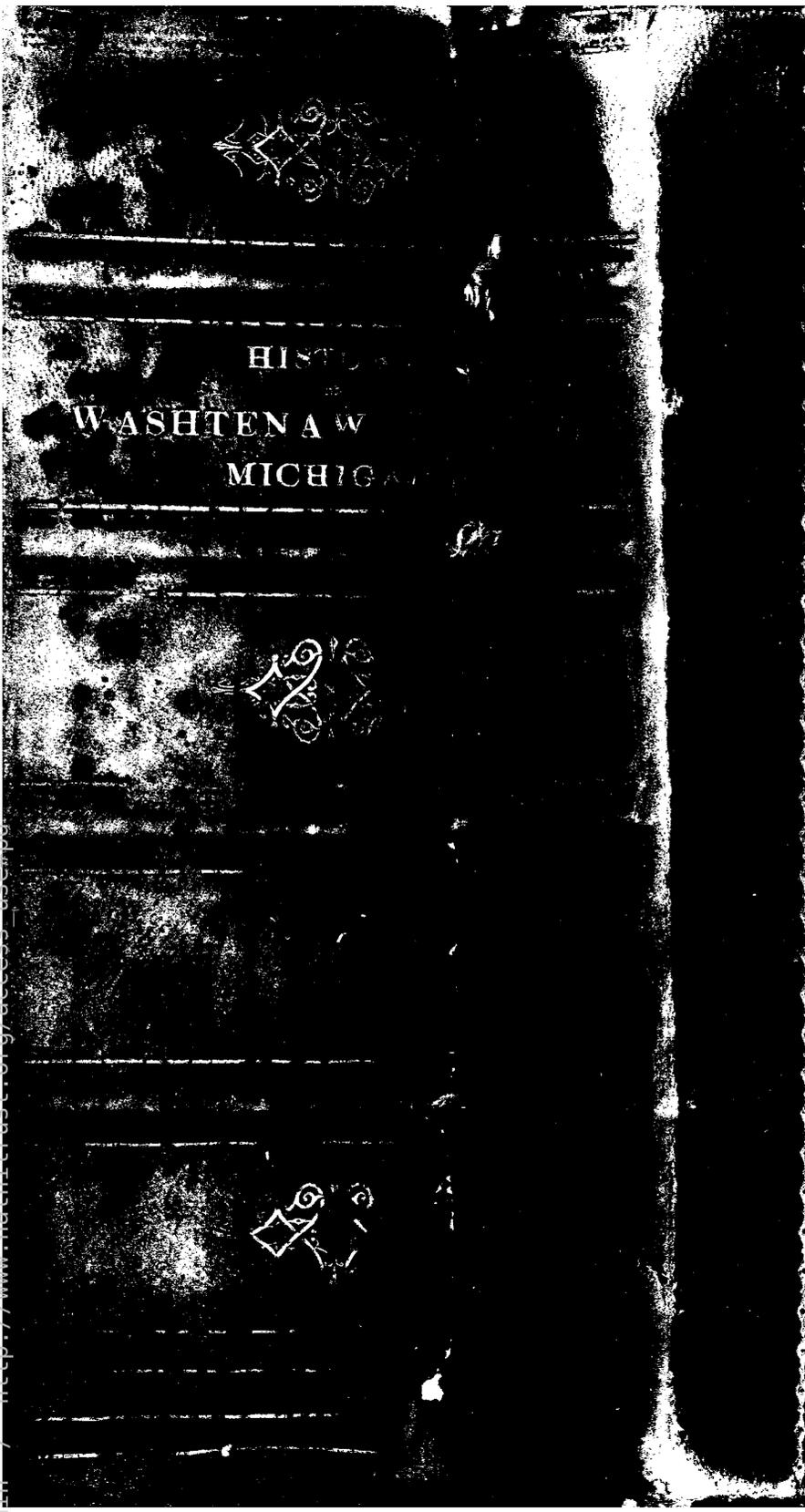


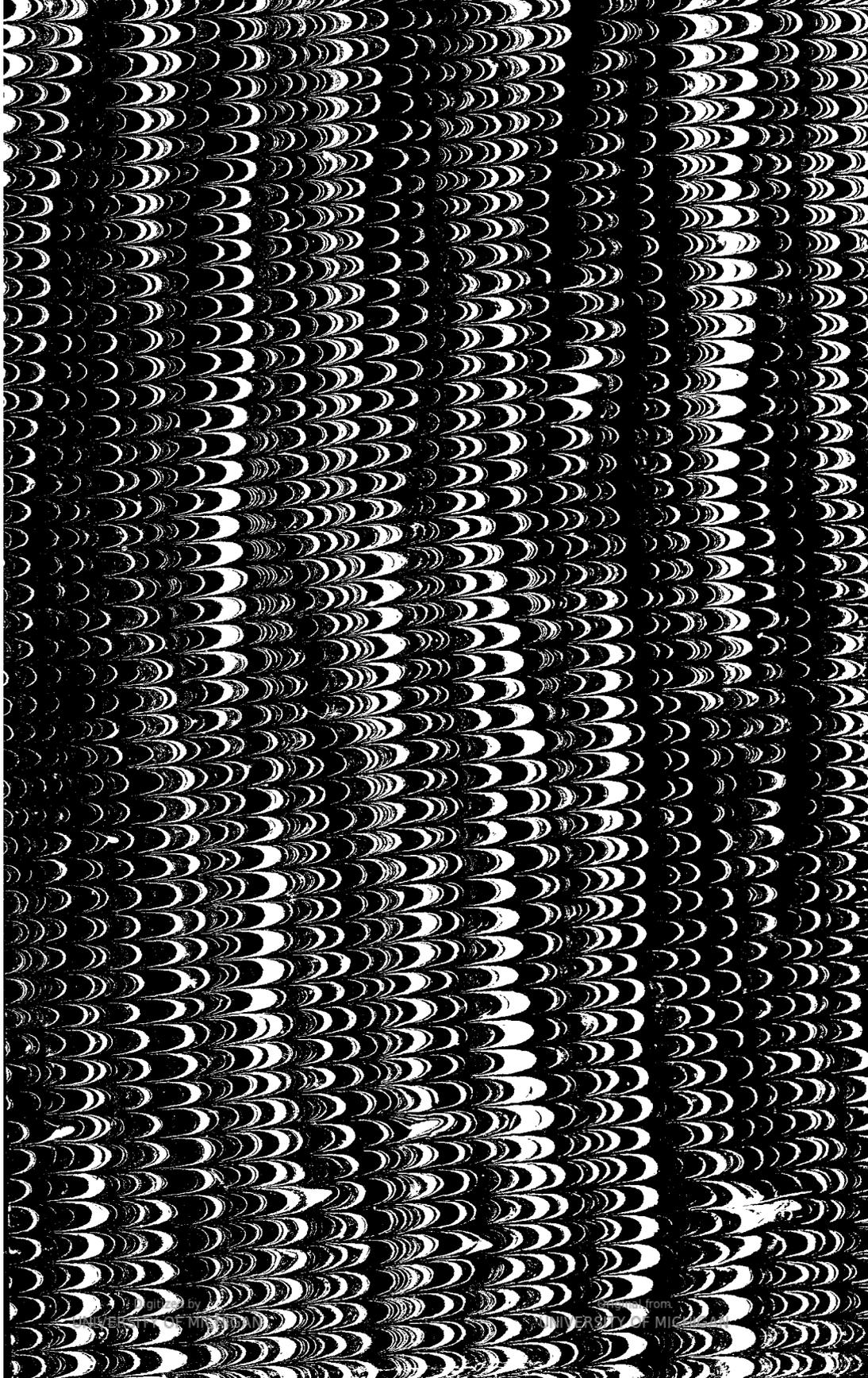
www.hathitrust.org

Public Domain

http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

We have determined this work to be in the public domain, meaning that it is not subject to copyright. Users are free to copy, use, and redistribute the work in part or in whole. It is possible that current copyright holders, heirs or the estate of the authors of individual portions of the work, such as illustrations or photographs, assert copyrights over these portions. Depending on the nature of subsequent use that is made, additional rights may need to be obtained independently of anything we can address.





HISTORY

John G. Edley, May 21st 1881
*Price \$5.50. ^{OF} *Michigan* \$47.*

WASHTENAW COUNTY,

MICHIGAN;

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND POLITICAL HISTORY; PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

HISTORY OF MICHIGAN,

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, ABORIGINES, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CONQUESTS, AND A GENERAL REVIEW OF ITS CIVIL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
CHAS. C. CHAPMAN & CO.,
1881.

**BLAKELY, BROWN & MARSH,
PRINTERS,
155 & 157 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.**

**DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY,
BOOKBINDERS,
105 & 109 MADISON STREET., CHICAGO.**

PREFACE.

In presenting this volume to the public, we wish to sketch briefly the history of its compilation. This we believe due to the many who so earnestly co-operated with us in the work.

The PIONEER SOCIETY appointed a Historical Committee to confer with publishers, relative to compiling and publishing the History of Washtenaw County. This committee consisted of three members, Dr. Thomas Holmes, Horace Carpenter and Samuel G. Ives, all gentlemen of undoubted ability, and in whom the people of the county have the greatest confidence. During the early part of 1880 several conferences were held by this committee with publishers, but no definite arrangements made. In the month of September of that year, after an examination of our style and plan of historical publications, as well as of numerous testimonials, by the committee, we made a satisfactory agreement with it, and immediately entered upon the labor of writing and compiling the History of Washtenaw County.

To insure as great accuracy as possible in the work, the President of the PIONEER SOCIETY, according to instructions from the society, appointed three additional members to the Historical Committee, for the revision and correction of the manuscript of the general history; and a committee was appointed for each township, to revise and correct the histories of their respective townships. A similar committee was also appointed for the cities of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. Thus there were twenty-three committees, consisting of seventy-two men, to insure, so far as was practical, to the people a full and correct work. Great care was taken in the appointment of these committees, and the wisdom of the selections made proved itself; for, with but few exceptions, each committeeman came forward and did his duty nobly. They were men of ability, who earnestly desired a true and faithful record of their county to be made; and for this labor of love posterity will owe them a debt of gratitude which it can never repay.

When these committees were appointed, we promised to submit the manuscript to them, giving them liberty to make all changes, additions and corrections they deemed necessary. Thus the great responsibility of having the work full and accurate was taken from our shoulders and vested in them. As evidence that we faithfully fulfilled the promise made to the PIONEER SOCIETY, that we would submit the manuscript, and that each of the committees performed its duty, we publish on the following pages certificates signed by the various committees, which were signed by each of the committee, to that effect. The labor of revision, although tedious, was pleasant, the greatest harmony prevailing between the committees and ourselves. Not once did we ever hesitate to make the change ordered or follow their suggestions.

We extend to the members of these committees the thanks of grateful hearts for the material aid received from them in our labor of compilation, and for the studious care with which they examined the prepared manuscript.

While we believe there never was a local history published where such a united effort was made to insure accuracy, as with the present volume, yet errors

PREFACE.

will be found in its pages. It is a physical impossibility to write a book of such magnitude, where so many thousands of facts are related, and tens of thousands of names and dates given, and have it free from mistakes. We believe, however, that this book is practically correct, even in detail.

We cannot lay down our pen without returning deep thanks to the PIONEER SOCIETY, as well as making personal reference to some of these, who aided us so materially in the preparation of this work—men whose kindness we can never forget. First among them we will mention LORENZO DAVIS, HORACE CARPENTER, DR. THOMAS HOLMES, GEN. EDWARD CLARK, JUDGE CHAUNCEY JOSLIN, JOHN Q. A. SESSIONS, JOHN GEDDES, F. S. FINLEY, J. W. WING, WILLIAM M. GREGORY, the County Clerk, EVERETT B. CLARK, and the Register of Deeds, ERASTUS N. GILBERT. There are hundreds to whom we feel grateful, and who deserve personal mention for the kind assistance given us, but want of space alone prevents this offering.

We desire to tender our thanks to PROF. ALEXANDER WINCHELL for the very able chapter on Geology, and GOV. ALPHEUS FELCH for the article on the Courts of the County, and PROF. ADAMS for the history of the University of Michigan. To PROF. ADOLPH COVERT, who prepared the chapter on Ornithology, and MISS E. C. ALLMENDINGER, who wrote that on Botany, we beg to offer our acknowledgments.

The newspaper Press, realizing the importance of local history, displayed a rare unanimity in supporting the work. During the period of our stay in the county the editors of the various journals were always ready to co-operate with us, and to the aid thus afforded is due much of the completeness which marks the chapters of this volume. Therefore to them we desire to tender thanks.

We will not forget the hundreds who made the publication of this book a possibility. To these, who so liberally subscribed for it, and for whom this work was compiled, we shall ever feel grateful; nor can we close this preface without an expression of thanks to our historians for the assiduity and faithfulness with which they labored. Especially does S. J. Clarke deserve our thanks for the very great care manifested in preparing the general history of the county, as also does M. A. Leeson for editing the histories of the townships and cities.

We feel that our duties have been fully, faithfully and impartially discharged all our promises fulfilled, and the laborer's pay earned. With a full consciousness of all this we present the History of Washtenaw County to our subscribers.

CHAS. C. CHAPMAN & CO.

CHICAGO, May, 1881.

CERTIFICATES.

The Pioneer Society, at their December meeting, 1880, passed a resolution instructing the President of the society to appoint three additional members to the Historical Committee, to form a committee to revise and correct the general history of the county; and revisory committees, from each township, to revise and correct the histories of their respective townships.

Below we give a copy of the certificate signed by this committee, showing that we complied with our promises to submit the manuscript, and also that its members performed their duties. We also give a copy of the certificates signed by the township committees. These certificates are all worded alike. We therefore deem it unnecessary to subscribe each of them in full, but give the names of the signatory members. These certificates will also show to those who examine this work that great care was taken to have it authentic and reliable.

We, the undersigned, members of the General Committee appointed by the President of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw county, to correct and revise the manuscript of the History of Washtenaw county, written and compiled by Chas. C. Chapman & Co. of Chicago, Ill., do hereby certify that we had free access to said manuscript, at any and all times, and that we did to the best of our ability follow the instructions given us. We examined said manuscript, and made all the changes and additions that we, in our judgment, deemed necessary.

THOMAS HOLMES, <i>Chairman</i> ,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
LORENZO DAVIS,		
JASON C. GILLETT,		
HORACE CARPENTER.		

Washtenaw County, Mich., February, 1881.

Following is the certificate of the committees for the respective cities and townships:

We, the committee appointed by the President of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County, to correct and revise the history of [our respective townships] for the History of Washtenaw County, written and compiled by Chas. C. Chapman & Co. of Chicago, Ill., do hereby certify that said manuscript was submitted to us, and that we did make all the changes and additions we deemed necessary.

<p><i>Salem Township.</i> Calvin Wheeler, T. D. Lane, E. T. Walker.</p> <p><i>Webster Township.</i> J. D. Williams, Russell C. Reeve.</p> <p><i>Dexter Township.</i> Wm. H. Glenn, Wm. D. Smith, William Wood.</p> <p><i>Lyndon Township.</i> John K. Yocum, D. M. Joslin, Elnathan Skidmore.</p> <p><i>Sylvan Township.</i> Chas. H. Wines, S. J. Chase, W. F. Hatch, J. B. Frisbie.</p> <p><i>Lima Township.</i> Morrell Goodrich, William Warner, Chas. H. Lemmon.</p> <p><i>Scio Township.</i> A. D. Crane, Geo. A. Peters, J. W. Wing.</p>	<p><i>Ann Arbor Township.</i> John Geddes, Isaac N. S. Foster.</p> <p><i>Ann Arbor City.</i> John Q. A. Sessions, Lorin Mills, Rice A. Beal.</p> <p><i>Superior Township.</i> Ira Crippen, F. P. Galpin, L. L. Kimmel.</p> <p><i>Ypsilanti Township.</i> F. S. Finley, B. Emerick, F. A. Reeves.</p> <p><i>Ypsilanti City.</i> C. Joslin, Benj. Thompson, Wm. Watling.</p> <p><i>Pittsfield Township.</i> Horace Carpenter, David Depue, Randall Boss.</p> <p><i>Lodi Township.</i> E. L. Brainard, H. W. Bassett, F. A. Fellows.</p>	<p><i>Sharon Township.</i> James H. Fellows, John J. Robison.</p> <p><i>Manchester Township.</i> J. D. Corey, A. Conklin, Arthur Case.</p> <p><i>Bridgewater Township.</i> M. McDougall, George Lazell, N. L. Conklin, David Conklin, R. S. King.</p> <p><i>Saline Township.</i> L. H. Reynolds, Wm. M. Gregory, Myron Webb.</p> <p><i>York Township.</i> A. H. Hotchkin, R. Shaw, S. H. Reynolds.</p> <p><i>Augusta Township.</i> J. Webster Childs, George Bennett, Aaron Childs.</p> <p><i>Northfield Township.</i> Geo. Sufton, Hanson Sessions.</p>
---	---	--

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF MICHIGAN.

Mound-Builders.....	17	State University.....	89
Large Cities.....	20	State Normal School.....	90
Indians.....	21	Agricultural College.....	90
Manners and Customs.....	22	Other Colleges.....	92
European Possession.....	24	Charitable Institutions.....	84
Detroit.....	27	State Public School.....	94
National Policies.....	30	State Reform School.....	95
Ordinance of 1787.....	34	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind.....	96
French and Indian War.....	39	Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo.....	96
Massacre at Michilimackinac.....	41	" " " Pontiac.....	97
Siege of Detroit.....	44	Penal Institutions.....	97
American Revolution.....	46	State Agricultural Society.....	98
Tecumseh.....	50	Pomological Society.....	98
Okemos.....	56	State Fisheries.....	98
Hull's Surrender.....	57	State Firemen's Association.....	99
Perry's Victory.....	58	State Board of Public Health.....	99
Close of the War.....	60	State Land Office.....	100
Political.....	62	State Library.....	100
Administration of Gen. Cass.....	65	Banks.....	101
" Geo. B. Porter.....	74	Geology.....	107
The "Toledo War".....	76	Newspapers.....	108
Administration of Gov. Horner.....	79	Population.....	108
Michigan as a State.....	80	State Officers.....	109
Administrations of the State Governors..	82	Topography.....	111
War of the Rebellion.....	88	A Retrospect.....	111
Public School System.....	88		

HISTORY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.			
IN THE BEGINNING.....			
First White Men in Washtenaw County	116	Circuit Court.....	224
Washtenaw: Its Meaning.....	119	Supreme Court.....	225
Rivers of the County.....	120	Chancery Court.....	225
Area and Position.....	122	District Court.....	225
CHAPTER II.		Probate Court.....	226
ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL DI-		The Bar of the Past.....	226
VISION.....	123	The Present Bar.....	229
Organization of the County.....	123	CHAPTER IX.	
Political Divisions.....	124	DARK DEEDS.....	
First Roads.....	125	Murder of Patrick Dunn.....	231
The Territorial Road.....	125	Murder of Simon M. Holden.....	231
CHAPTER III.		Murder of Henry Clay.....	231
INDIAN INCIDENTS AND PIONEER		A Diabolical Deed.....	232
LIFE.....	129	Murder of Mrs. Lucy Washburne.....	233
An Indian Legend.....	129	Probable Murder.....	234
Indian Antiquities.....	133	Murder of Henry Feldman.....	234
Black Hawk War.....	135	Murder of John C. Depew.....	234
Pioneer Life.....	137	Murder of Wm. S. Bentley.....	234
CHAPTER IV.		Murder of Mr. Sherman.....	235
GEOLOGY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.		Murder of Martin Brettenbach.....	235
	141	Murder of Bryan.....	235
CHAPTER V.		Killing of George Coleman.....	236
NATURAL HISTORY.....		Killing of Hiram B. Warren.....	236
	173	Murder of Richard Flannary.....	236
CHAPTER VI.		Murder of Ludwig Miller.....	237
FLORA OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.....		Murder of Mr. Rumsey.....	238
	195	Shooting of Wm. Batey.....	238
CHAPTER VII.		Horrible Murder.....	241
THE TOLEDO WAR.....		CHAPTER X.	
	207	POLITICAL.....	
CHAPTER VIII.		Election Returns.....	250
COURTS AND BAR.....		CHAPTER XI.	
County Court.....	220	SOME OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD ..	
	220	John Allen.....	262
		Hon. James Kingsley.....	263
		Hon. Samuel W. Dexter.....	267
		Munnis Kenney.....	269
		Hon. Wm. S. Maynard.....	270

CONTENTS.

Joshua G. Leland	271
Rev. Charles G. Clark	272
Rev. I. M. Weed	272
Prof. James C. Watson	282
Volney Chapin	284
CHAPTER XII.	
EDUCATIONAL	287
Public Schools	287
University of Michigan	291
" Graduates	326
State Normal School	332
CHAPTER XIII.	
VARIOUS THINGS	333
The Patriot War	333
Wild-Cat Banks	337
Temperance	338
Railroads	340
Public Buildings	343
The Old Court-House	344
The New Court-House	345
The Second Jail Building	350
Legislative Council	350
Constitutional Conventions	350
First Convention of Assent	350
Second " "	351
Convention of 1850	351
" " 1867	351
Legislature	352
Supreme Court	353
National Representatives in Congress	354
County Officers	354
The German Element	356
First Entry	357
Peep into Washtenaw County	358
Statistics of Olden Time	358-367
CHAPTER XIV.	
WASHTENAW COUNTY IN THE WAR. 368	
Roll of Honor	422
CHAPTER XV.	
REMINISCENCES	431
By Mrs. Harriet L. Noble	431
By " N. H. Pierce	436
By " Timothy W. Hunt	443
By Samuel Pettibone	446
By Mrs. Alvin Cross	449
CHAPTER XVI.	
AUTHORS AND ARTISTS	458
Prof. James C. Watson	458
" Alex. Winchell, LL. D	459
Randolph Rogers	460
Miss Kittle J. Rogers	463
Ezra D. Seaman	464
Thos. M. Cooley, LL. D	464
B. F. Cocker, D. D., LL. D	465
Edward Olney, LL. D	465
Donald MacLean, M. D	466
Alonzo B. Palmer, A. M., M. D	466
Edward C. Franklin, M. D	467
Prof. C. L. Ford	467
Clara Doty Bates	468
Rev. Martin L. D'Ooga, Ph. D	471
Mrs. Charlotte Finley	471
Prof. Gabriel Campbell	471
CHAPTER XVII.	
PIONEER ASSOCIATION	472
The Celebration	477
First Annual Meeting	479
Second " "	480
The Re-organized Pioneer Society	481
Constitution	481
Third Annual Meeting	484
Fourth " "	484
Fifth " "	485
Sixth " "	486

Seventh Annual Meeting	486
In Memoriam	487
Members of the Society	493
State Pioneer Society	514
CHAPTER XVIII.	
Fourth of July	518
50th Anniversary of the Settlement of Washtenaw County	518
HISTORICAL ADDRESS OF HON. L. D. NORRIS.	
The First Map of Michigan	522
Iron ore and Salt Springs	523
The Meeting 50 Years Ago	523
Whisky and Politics	524
An Early Temperance Crusade	521
The Situation in 1824	525
Settlement of the Country	527
Roads and Trails	528
Alpha Washtenaw	528
From 1830 to 1840	528
Early Railroadng	531
Turnpike Travel	532
Woman's Work	533
Pioneer Trading and Prices	533
Social Life	534
The Educational System	535
CHAPTER XIX.	
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE 536	
The Agric. and Pom. Society	536
The Pomological Society	541
Agricultural Statistics	546
Value of Real Estate	551
CHAPTER XX.	
THE PRESS	552
ANN ARBOR PAPERS:	
Ann Arbor Argus	556
Ann Arbor Courier	559
Ann Arbor Register	564
Ann Arbor Democrat	568
The Washtenaw Post	570
The Daily News	570
YPSILANTI PAPERS:	
The Sentinel	572
The Commercial	573
The Ypsilantian	576
DEXTER PAPER:	
Dexter Leader	576
CHELSEA PAPER:	
Chelsea Herald	577
MANCHESTER PAPER:	
Manchester Enterprise	578
SALINE PAPER:	
Saline Observer	580
CHAPTER XXI.	
MISCELLANEOUS	581
Tremendous Tornado	581
Rain Storm	581
Miraculous Escape	582
Botler Explosion at Ypsilanti	585
Washtenaw Co. Bible Society	586
Crime	586
Marriage Record	586
Births	588
Over the River	589
Divorce Record	593
Cholera War	593
Washtenaw County Census	595
A Retrospect	596
Washtenaw County of To-Day	598

CONTENTS.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES AND BIOGRAPHIES.

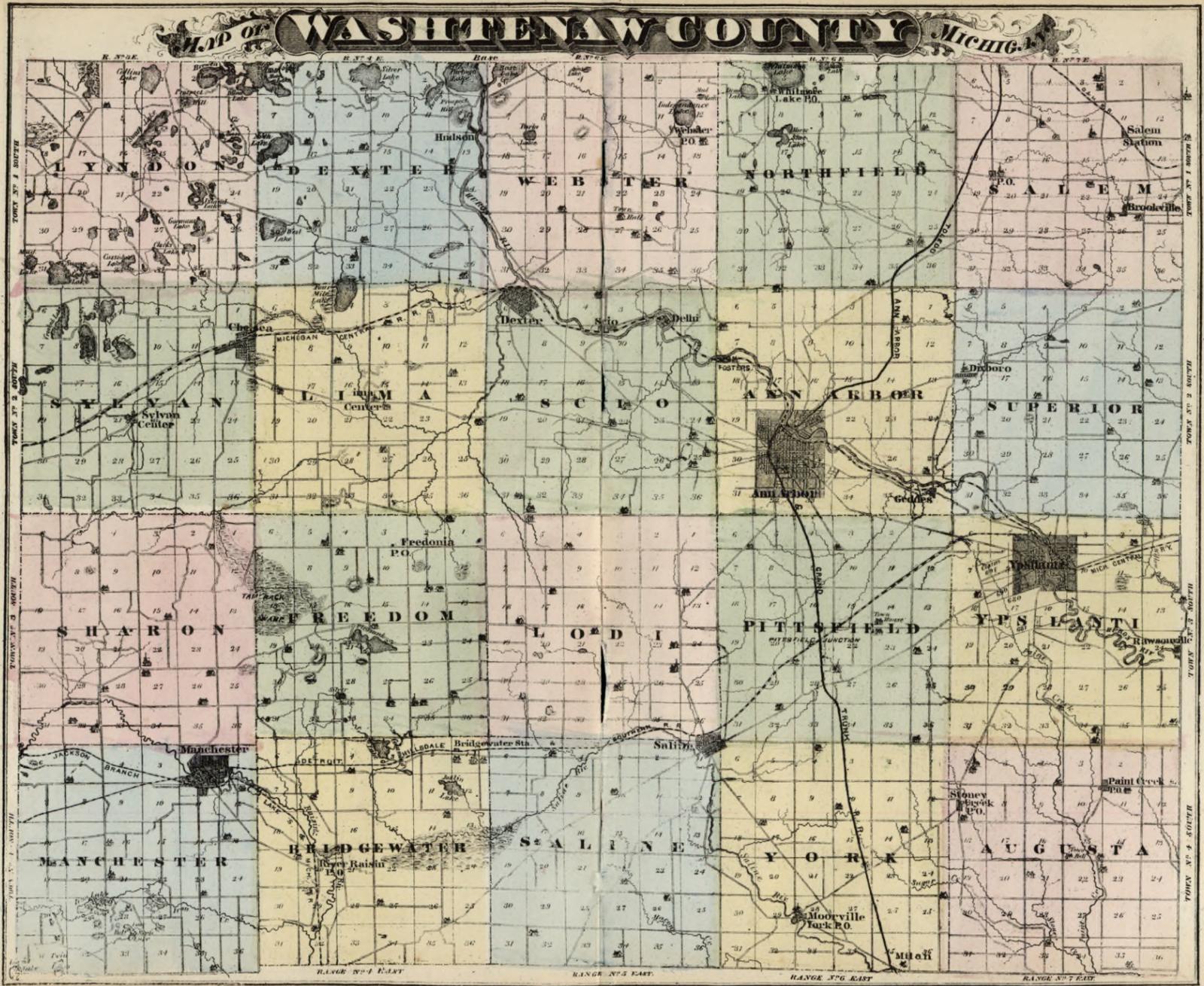
Ann Arbor,	871	Pittsfield.....	1241
Augusta.....	1437	Salem.....	599
Bridgewater.....	1354	Saline.....	1369
Dexter.....	717	Scio.....	820
Freedom.....	1291	Sharon.....	1296
Lima.....	800	Superior.....	1082
Lodi.....	1275	Sylvan.....	751
Lyndon.....	738	Webster.....	668
Manchester.....	1312	York.....	1412
Northfield.....	636-1449	Ypsilanti.....	1092

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Map of Washtenaw County.....	14 & 15	Hunting Prairie Wolves in an Early Day	67
Hieroglyphics of the Mound-Builders	19	Eastern Asylum for the Insane at Pontiac	73
La Salle Landing at the Mouth of St. Joseph River.....	25	State Public School, at Coldwater.....	81
Indians Attacking Frontiersmen.....	31	The Capitol, at Lansing.....	91
Gen. George Rogers Clark.....	37	University of Michigan.....	102-3
Gen. Arthur St. Clair.....	43	Old Court-House.....	347
Trapping.....	49	Present " ".....	114
Tecumseh.....	55	Union School Building, at Ypsilanti.....	1115
Pontiac.....	61	Union School, Manchester.....	1283
		" " Saline.....	1283

PORTRAITS.

Allen, L. C.....	529	Hill, Comstock F.....	913
Almendinger, Charles.....	981	Holmes, Thomas.....	475
Arms, James B.....	693	James, Luther.....	279
Beal, Rice A.....	565	Kelley, C.....	949
Begole, William A.....	767	Kimmel, L. L.....	105
Blaess, Leopold.....	1171	Lowry, John.....	455
Blakeslee, John W.....	1319	Mills, Lorin.....	239
Boyden, Edward L.....	673	Moore, Caleb.....	293
Boyden, Luther.....	683	Morgan, E. W.....	1023
Brown, Daniel B.....	877	Morton, J. G.....	1134
Burnett, Calvin T.....	311	Morton, Mrs. Almira.....	1135
Burnett, William.....	713	Murray, Philemon C.....	839
Campbell, Robert.....	1041	O'Brien, Morgan.....	655
Carpenter, Horace.....	510	Owens, T. C.....	365
Carpenter, Mrs. Ann A.....	511	Palmer, David.....	1209
Chamberlain, B. F.....	731	Parshall, J. J.....	329
Chittenden, N. E.....	601	Parsons, Chester.....	437
Conklin, A.....	1227	Pierce, Darius.....	803
Cornwell, Cornelius.....	1097	Potter, D. P.....	1190
Cowan, John W.....	1301	Potter, Mrs. Lurena.....	1191
Davis, Lorenzo.....	149	Pray, Esek.....	203
Depue, David.....	1005	Reade, J. Stanhope.....	703
Dorr, S. W.....	419	Robinson, Loammil.....	491
Ewing, Alexander, M. D.....	547	Sears, Solomon F.....	637
Farrand, Bethuel.....	221	Sears, Thomas S.....	967
Felch, Alpheus.....	131	Skidmore, Elnathan.....	749
Feldkamp, A. L.....	1337	Sweetland, O. C.....	1153
Foster, Mary.....	257	Van Atta, James B.....	619
Gardiner, David G.....	1265	Warner, Dennis.....	858
Geddes, John.....	986	Warner, Mrs. Martha M.....	859
Geddes, Mrs. Julia Ette.....	987	Webb, Walter.....	583
Geddes, Robert.....	185	Westfall, Elias.....	785
Goodale, Norman C.....	821	White, Eber.....	167
Gooding, Othniel.....	383	Williams, Jeremiah D.....	895
Green, Richard B.....	1246	Wilson, William.....	1078
Green, Mrs. Anne E.....	1247	Wilson, Mrs. Sophy.....	1079
Gregory, Wm. M.....	401		



HISTORY OF MICHIGAN.

Michigan! If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you, in Michigan. Every visitor at St. Paul's church, London, is overawed with the magnificence of that structure, the work of Sir Christopher Wren. He wants to know where the remains of Wren are now; in the crypt of the church they lie, where the following is engraved upon the headstone: *Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*,—If you seek a monument [of Wren], look around [and behold the work of his brain in this mighty building]. The State of Michigan has appropriately adopted for her motto this expression, with a slight alteration, thus: *Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice*,—If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you. And indeed Michigan may as justly feel proud of its resources as Great Britain, of St. Paul's church,—yea, and infinitely more. What with her substantial foundation in agriculture throughout the southern counties, in horticulture throughout the lower peninsula, and especially the fruit belt along her western boundary, in pines in the central portion of the State, and with her crown of iron and copper in the upper peninsula, tipped with silver, she stands the real queen of the utilitarian world.

It is a pleasure to write the history of such a State. Contrast this pleasant task with writing and studying the histories of States and empires which we have been taught to ponder and revere from our youth up, histories of European countries cobwebbed with intrigue, blackened with iniquity and saturated with blood. What a standing, practical reproof Michigan is to all Europe! and what a happy future she has before her, even as compared with all her sister States!

Now let's to our chosen task, and say first a few words concerning the prehistoric races, observing, by the way, that the name "Michigan" is said to be derived from the Indian *Mitchi-sawg-yegan*, a great lake.

MOUND-BUILDERS.

The numerous and well-authenticated accounts of antiquities found in various parts of our country clearly demonstrate that a people civilized, and even highly cultivated, occupied the broad surface of our continent before its possession by the present Indians;

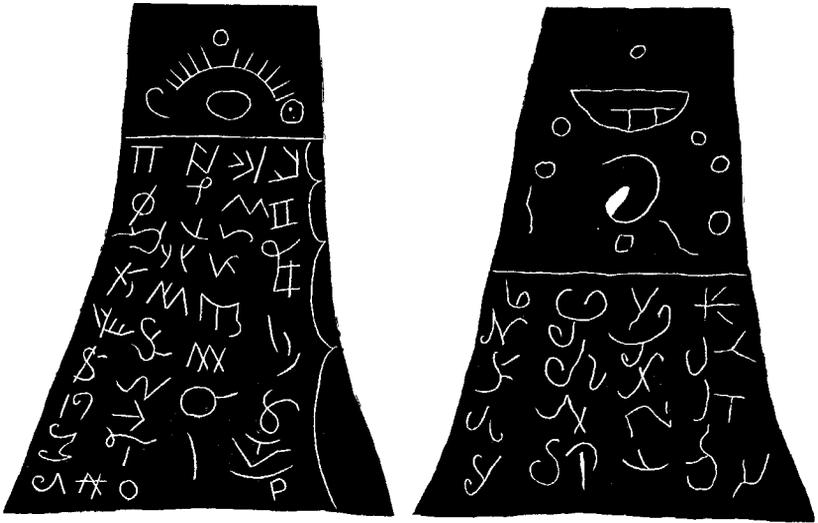
but the date of their rule of the Western World is so remote that all traces of their history, their progress and decay, lie buried in deepest obscurity. Nature, at the time the first Europeans came, had asserted her original dominion over the earth; the forests were all in their full luxuriance, the growth of many centuries; and naught existed to point out who and what they were who formerly lived, and loved, and labored, and died, on the continent of America. This pre-historic race is known as the Mound-Builders, from the numerous large mounds of earth-works left by them. The remains of the works of this people form the most interesting class of antiquities discovered in the United States. Their character can be but partially gleaned from the internal evidences and the peculiarities of the only remains left,—the mounds. They consist of remains of what were apparently villages, altars, temples, idols, cemeteries, monuments, camps, fortifications, pleasure grounds, etc., etc. Their habitations must have been tents, structures of wood, or other perishable material; otherwise their remains would be numerous. If the Mound-Builders were not the ancestors of the Indians, who were they? The oblivion which has closed over them is so complete that only conjecture can be given in answer to the question. Those who do not believe in the common parentage of mankind contend that they were an indigenous race of the Western hemisphere; others, with more plausibility, think they came from the East, and imagine they can see coincidences in the religion of the Hindoos and Southern Tartars and the supposed theology of the Mound-Builders. They were, no doubt, idolators, and it has been conjectured that the sun was the object of their adoration. The mounds were generally built in a situation affording a view of the rising sun; when enclosed in walls their gateways were toward the east; the caves in which their dead were occasionally buried always opened in the same direction; whenever a mound was partially enclosed by a semi-circular pavement, it was on the east side; when bodies were buried in graves, as was frequently the case, they were laid in a direction east and west; and, finally, medals have been found representing the sun and his rays of light.

At what period they came to this country is likewise a matter of speculation. From the comparatively rude state of the arts among them, it has been inferred that the time was very remote. Their axes were of stone. Their raiment, judging from fragments which have been discovered, consisted of the bark of trees, interwoven with feathers; and their military works were such as a people would erect who had just passed to the pastoral state of society from that dependent alone upon hunting and fishing.

The mounds and other ancient earth-works constructed by this people are far more abundant than generally supposed, from the fact that while some are quite large, the greater part of them are small and inconspicuous. Along nearly all our water courses that are large enough to be navigated with a canoe, the mounds are almost invariably found, covering the base points and headlands of the

bluffs which border the narrower valleys; so that when one finds himself in such positions as to command the grandest views for river scenery, he may almost always discover that he is standing upon, or in close proximity to, some one or more of these traces of the labors of an ancient people.

The Mound-Builder was an early pioneer in Michigan. He was the first miner in the upper peninsula. How he worked we do not know, but he went deep down into the copper ore and dug and raised vast quantities, and probably transported it, but just how or where, we cannot say. The ancient mining at Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, has excited amazement. The pits are from 10 to 20 feet in diameter, from 20 to 60 feet in depth, and are scattered throughout the island. They follow the richest veins of ore. Quantities of stone hammers and mauls weighing from 10 to 30 pounds have



HIEROGLYPHICS OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

been found, some broken from use and some in good condition. Copper chisels, knives and arrowheads have been discovered. The copper tools have been hardened by fire. Working out the ore was doubtless done by heating and pouring on water,—a very tedious process; and yet it is said that, although 200 men in their rude way could not accomplish any more work than two skilled miners at the present day, yet at one point alone on Isle Royale the labor performed exceeds that of one of the oldest mines on the south shore, operated by a large force for more than 30 years. Since these ancient pits were opened, forests have grown up and fallen, and trees 400 years old stand around them to-day.

Mounds have been discovered on the Detroit river, at the head of the St. Clair, the Black, the Rouge, on the Grand, at the foot of

Lake Huron, and in many other portions of the State. Those at the head of the St. Clair were discovered by Mr. Gilman, in 1872, and are said to be very remarkable.

LARGE CITIES.

Mr. Breckenridge, who examined the antiquities of the Western country in 1817, speaking of the mounds in the American Bottom, says: "The great number and extremely large size of some of them may be regarded as furnishing, with other circumstances, evidences of their antiquity. I have sometimes been induced to think that at the period when they were constructed there was a population here as numerous as that which once animated the borders of the Nile or Euphrates, or of Mexico. The most numerous, as well as considerable, of these remains are found in precisely those parts of the country where the traces of a numerous population might be looked for, namely, from the mouth of the Ohio on the east side of the Mississippi to the Illinois river, and on the west from the St. Francis to the Missouri. I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand souls, have existed in this country."

It must be admitted that whatever the uses of these mounds—whether as dwellings or burial places—these silent monuments were built, and the race who built them vanished from the face of the earth, ages before the Indians occupied the land, but their date must probably forever baffle human skill and ingenuity.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish the places of sepulture raised by the Mound-Builders from the more modern graves of the Indians. The tombs of the former were in general larger than those of the latter, and were used as receptacles for a greater number of bodies, and contained relics of art, evincing a higher degree of civilization than that attained by the Indians. The ancient earthworks of the Mound-Builders have occasionally been appropriated as burial places by the Indians, but the skeletons of the latter may be distinguished from the osteological remains of the former by their greater stature.

What finally became of the Mound-Builders is another query which has been extensively discussed. The fact that their works extend into Mexico and Peru has induced the belief that it was their posterity that dwelt in these countries when they were first visited by the Spaniards. The Mexican and Peruvian works, with the exception of their greater magnitude, are similar. Relics common to all of them have been occasionally found, and it is believed that the religious uses which they subserved were the same. If, indeed, the Mexicans and Peruvians were the progeny of the more ancient Mound-Builders, Spanish rapacity for gold was the cause of their overthrow and final extermination.

A thousand other queries naturally arise respecting these nations which now repose under the ground, but the most searching investi-

gation can give us only vague speculations for answers. No historian has preserved the names of their mighty chieftains, or given an account of their exploits, and even tradition is silent respecting them.

Following the Mound-Builders as inhabitants of North America, were, as it is supposed, the people who reared the magnificent cities, the ruins of which are found in Central America. This people was far more civilized and advanced in the arts than were the Mound-Builders. The cities built by them, judging from the ruins of broken columns, fallen arches and crumbling walls of temples, palaces and pyramids, which in some places for miles bestrew the ground, must have been of great extent, magnificent and very populous. When we consider the vast period of time necessary to erect such colossal structures, and, again, the time required to reduce them to their present ruined state, we can conceive something of their antiquity. These cities must have been old when many of the ancient cities of the Orient were being built.

INDIANS.

The third race inhabiting North America, distinct from the former two in every particular, is the present Indians. They were, when visited by the early discoverers, without cultivation, refinement or literature, and far behind the Mound-Builders in the knowledge of the arts. The question of their origin has long interested archæologists, and is the most difficult they have been called upon to answer. Of their predecessors the Indian tribes knew nothing; they even had no traditions respecting them. It is quite certain that they were the successors of a race which had entirely passed away ages before the discovery of the New World. One hypothesis is that the American Indians are an original race indigenous to the Western hemisphere. Those who entertain this view think their peculiarities of physical structure preclude the possibility of a common parentage with the rest of mankind. Prominent among those distinctive traits is the hair, which in the red man is round, in the white man oval, and in the black man flat.

A more common supposition, however, is that they are a derivative race, and sprang from one or more of the ancient peoples of Asia. In the absence of all authentic history, and when even tradition is wanting, any attempt to point out the particular location of their origin must prove unsatisfactory. Though the exact place of origin may never be known, yet the striking coincidents of physical organization between the Oriental type of mankind and the Indians point unmistakably to some part of Asia as the place whence they emigrated, which was originally peopled to a great extent by the children of Shem. In this connection it has been claimed that the meeting of the Europeans, Indians and Africans on the continent of America, is the fulfillment of a prophecy as recorded in Genesis ix. 27: "God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant."

Assuming the theory to be true that the Indian tribes are of Shemitic origin, they were met on this continent in the fifteenth century by the Japhetic race, after the two stocks had passed around the globe by directly different routes. A few years afterward the Hamitic branch of the human family was brought from the coast of Africa. During the occupancy of the continent by the three distinct races, the children of Japheth have grown and prospered, while the called and not voluntary sons of Ham have endured a servitude in the wider stretching valleys of the tents of Shem.

When Christopher Columbus had finally succeeded in demonstrating the truth of his theory, that by sailing westward from Europe land would be discovered, landing on the Island of Bermuda he supposed he had reached the East Indies. This was an error, but it led to the adoption of the name of "Indians" for the inhabitants of the island and the main land of America, by which name the red men of America have ever since been known.

Of the several great branches of North American Indians the only ones entitled to consideration in Michigan history are the Algonquins and Iroquois. At the time of the discovery of America the former occupied the Atlantic seaboard, while the home of the Iroquois was as an island in this vast area of Algonquin population. The latter great nation spread over a vast territory, and various tribes of Algonquin lineage sprung up over the country, adopting, in time, distinct tribal customs and laws. An almost continuous warfare was carried on between tribes; but later, on the entrance of the white man into their beloved homes, every foot of territory was fiercely disputed by the confederacy of many neighboring tribes. The Algonquins formed the most extensive alliance to resist the encroachment of the whites, especially the English. Such was the nature of King Philip's war. This king, with his Algonquin braves, spread terror and desolation throughout New England. With the Algonquins as the controlling spirit, a confederacy of continental proportions was the result, embracing in its alliance the tribes of every name and lineage from the Northern lakes to the gulf. Pontiac, having breathed into them his implacable hate of the English intruders, ordered the conflict to commence, and all the British colonies trembled before the desolating fury of Indian vengeance.

The "Saghinan" (spelled variously) or Saginaw country comprised most of the eastern portion of the southern peninsula indefinitely. The village of the "Hurons" was probably near Detroit. The term "Huron" is derived from the French *hure*, a wild boar, and was applied to this tribe of Indians on account of the bristly appearance of their hair. These Indians called themselves "Owendats," as the French spelled the name, or "Wyandots," as is the modern orthography.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction.

The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing large quadrupeds required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense, tall grass of the prairies were the best fields for the exercise of the hunter's skill. No feet could be impressed in the yielding soil but that the tracks were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made them, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that rankled within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted, it was first presented to heaven, secondly to the earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly to the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as State etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a river, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the bark of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from those sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an interchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In cases of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination where such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's glory and delight,—war, not conducted as in civilization, but war where individual skill, endurance, gallantry and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic ;

but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs; but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forests and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy imprinted a habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

The Indians had not only their good “manitous,” but also their evil spirits; and the wild features of the lake scenery appears to have impressed their savage minds with superstition. They believed that all the prominent points of this wide region were created and guarded by monsters; and the images of these they sculptured on stone, painted upon the rocks, or carved upon the trees. Those who “obeyed” these supernatural beings, they thought, would after death range among flowery fields filled with the choicest game, while those who neglected their counsels would wander amid dreary solitudes, stung by gnats as large as pigeons.

EUROPEAN POSSESSION.

It is not necessary to dwell on the details of history from the discovery of America in 1492 to the settlement of Michigan in 1668, as some historians do under the head of “the history of Michigan;” for the transaction of men and councils at Quebec, New York, Boston, or London, or Paris, concerning the European possessions in America prior to 1668 did not in the least affect either man, beast or inanimate object within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Nor do we see the necessity of going back to the foundations of American institutions, simply because they are the origin of the present features of Michigan institutions and society, any more than to Greek, Latin, Christian or mediæval civilization, although all the latter also affect Michigan society.

Jacques Marquette was the first white man, according to history, to set foot upon ground within what is now the State of Michigan.

LA SALLE LANDING AT THE MOUTH OF THE ST. JOSEPH'S RIVER.



He was born of an honorable family at Laon, in the north of France, in 1637, the month not known. He was educated for the Catholic priesthood; in 1654 he joined the Jesuits, and in 1666 he was sent as a missionary to Canada; after the river St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes had been mapped out, the all-absorbing object of interest with Gov. Frontenac Talch, the "intendant," and Marquette himself was to discover and trace from the north the wonderful Mississippi that De Soto, the Spaniard, had first seen at the South in 1641. In 1668, according to Bancroft, he repaired to the Chippewa, at the Sault, to establish the mission of the St. Mary, the oldest settlement begun by Europeans within the present limits of Michigan. This was under Louis XIV., of France.

In 1669 Father Marquette established a mission at Mackinaw, then called "Michilimackinac," from an Indian word signifying "a great turtle," or from the Chippewa "nichine-maukinonk," "a place of giant fairies." Here Marquette built a chapel in 1671, and continued to teach the Indians until his death.

In 1673, in company with Louis Joliet, Father Marquette received orders from Gov. Frontenac to proceed west and explore the Mississippi, which they did, as far south as the Arkansas river.

Marquette was a scholar and a polite Christian, enthusiastic, shrewd and persevering. He won the affections of all parties, French, English and Indian. He was even a man of science, with a strong element of romance and love of natural beauty in his character. Parkman speaks of him, in characteristic epithet, as "the humble Marquette who, with clasped hands and upturned eyes, seems a figure evoked from some dim legend of mediæval saintship." In life he seems to have been looked up to with reverence by the wildest savage, by the rude frontiersman, and by the polished officer of government. Most of all the States, his name and his fame should be dear to Michigan. He died in June, 1675, and was buried with great solemnity and deep sorrow near the mouth of Pere Marquette river. The remains were afterward deposited in a vault in the middle of the chapel of St. Ignace near by; but on the breaking up of the mission at this place the Jesuits burned the chapel, and the exact site was forgotten until Sept. 3, 1877, when the vault, consisting of birch bark, was found; but the remains of the great missionary were probably stolen away by his Indian admirers soon after the abandonment of the mission.

The next settlement in point of time was made in 1679, by Robert Cavalier de La Salle, at the mouth of the St. Joseph river. He had constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," just above Niagara falls, and sailed around by the lakes to Green Bay, Wis., whence he traversed "Lac des Illinois," now Lake Michigan, by canoe to the mouth of the St. Joseph river. The "Griffin" was the first sailing vessel that ever came west of Niagara falls. La Salle erected a fort at the mouth of the St. Joseph river, which afterward was moved about 60 miles up the river, where it was still seen in Charlevoix's

time, 1721. La Salle also built a fort on the Illinois river just below Peoria, and explored the region of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

The next, and third, Michigan post erected by authority was a second fort on the St. Joseph river, established by Du Luth, near the present Fort Gratiot, in 1686. The object of this was to intercept emissaries of the English, who were anxious to open traffic with the Mackinaw and Lake Superior nations.

The French posts in Michigan and westward left very little to be gathered by the New York traders, and they determined, as there was peace between France and England, to push forward their agencies and endeavor to deal with the western and northern Indians in their own country. The French governors not only plainly asserted the title of France, but as plainly threatened to use all requisite force to expel intruders. Anticipating correctly that the English would attempt to reach Lake Huron from the East without passing up Detroit river, Du Luth built a fort at the outlet of the lake into the St. Clair. About the same time an expedition was planned against the Senecas, and the Chevalier Tonti, commanding La Salle's forts, of St. Louis and St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, and La Durantaye, the veteran commander of Mackinaw, were employed to bring down the French and Indian auxiliaries to take part in the war. These men intercepted English expeditions into the interior to establish trade with the Northern Indians, and succeeded in cutting them off for many years.

Religious zeal for the Catholic Church and the national aggrandizement were almost or quite equally the primary and all-ruling motive of western explorations. For these two purposes expeditions were sent out and missions and military posts were established. In these enterprises Marquette, Joliet, La Salle, St. Luson and others did all that we find credited to them in history.

In 1669 or 1670, Talon, then "Intendant of New France," sent out two parties to discover a passage to the South Sea, St. Luson to Hudson's Bay and La Salle southward. On his return in 1671, St. Luson held a council of all the northern tribes at the Sault Ste. Marie, where they formed an alliance with the French.

"It is a curious fact," says Campbell, "that the public documents are usually made to exhibit the local authorities as originating everything, when the facts brought to light from other sources show that they were compelled to permit what they ostensibly directed." The expeditions sent out by Talon were at least suggested from France. The local authorities were sometimes made to do things which were not, in their judgment, the wisest.

DETROIT.

July 19, 1701, the Iroquois conveyed to King William III all their claims to land, describing their territory as "that vast tract of land or colony called Canagariarchio, beginning on the north-

west side of Cadarachqui lake [Ontario], and includes all that vast tract of land lying between the great lake of Ottawawa [Huron], and the lake called by the natives Sahiquage, and by the Christians the Lake of Sweege [Oswego, for Lake Erie], and runs till it butts upon the Twichtwicks, and is bounded on the westward by the Twichtwicks by a place called Quadoge, containing in length about 800 miles and breadth 400 miles, including the country where beavers and all sorts of wild game keeps, and the place called Tjenghsaghrondie alias Fort De Tret or Wawyachtenock [Detroit], and so runs round the lake of Sweege till you come to a place called Oniadarundaquat," etc.

It was chiefly to prevent any further mischief, and to secure more effectually the French supremacy that La Motte Cadillac, who had great influence over the savages, succeeded, in 1701, after various plans urged by him had been shelved by hostile colonial intrigues, in getting permission from Count Pontchartrain to begin a settlement in Detroit. His purpose was from the beginning to make not only a military post, but also a civil establishment, for trade and agriculture. He was more or less threatened and opposed by the monopolists and by the Mackinaw missionaries, and was subjected to severe persecutions. He finally triumphed and obtained valuable privileges and the right of seigneurie. Craftsmen of all kinds were induced to settle in the town, and trade flourished. He succeeded in getting the Hurons and many of the Ottawas to leave Mackinaw and settle about "Fort Pontchartrain." This fort stood on what was formerly called the first terrace, being on the ground lying between Larned street and the river, and between Griswold and Wayne streets. Cadillac's success was so great, in spite of all opposition, that he was appointed governor of the new province of Louisiana, which had been granted to Crozat and his associates. This appointment removed him from Detroit, and immediately afterward the place was exposed to an Indian siege, instigated by English emissaries and conducted by the Mascoutins and Ontagamies, the same people who made the last war on the whites in the territory of Michigan under Black Hawk a century and a quarter later. The tribes allied to the French came in with alacrity and defeated and almost annihilated the assailants, of whom a thousand were put to death.

Unfortunately for the country, the commanders who succeeded Cadillac for many years were narrow-minded and selfish and not disposed to advance any interests beyond the lucrative traffic with the Indians in peltries. It was not until 1734 that any new grants were made to farmers. This was done by Governor-General Beauharnois, who made the grants on the very easiest terms. Skilled artisans became numerous in Detroit, and prosperity set in all around. The buildings were not of the rudest kind, but built of oak or cedar, and of smooth finish. The cedar was brought from a great distance. Before 1742 the pineries were known, and at a very early day a saw-mill was erected on St. Clair river, near Lake

Huron. Before 1749 quarries were worked, especially at Stony Island. In 1763 there were several lime kilns within the present limits of Detroit, and not only stone foundations but also stone buildings, existed in the settlement. Several grist-mills existed along the river near Detroit. Agriculture was carried on profitably, and supplies were exported quite early, consisting chiefly of corn and wheat, and possibly beans and peas. Cattle, horses and swine were raised in considerable numbers; but as salt was very expensive, but little meat, if any, was packed for exportation. The salt springs near Lake St. Clair, it is true, were known, and utilized to some extent, but not to an appreciable extent. Gardening and fruit-raising were carried on more thoroughly than general farming. Apples and pears were good and abundant.

During the French and English war Detroit was the principal source of supplies to the French troops west of Lake Ontario, and it also furnished a large number of fighting men. The upper posts were not much involved in this war.

"Teuchsa Grondie," one of the many ways of spelling an old Indian name of Detroit, is rendered famous by a large and splendid poem of Levi Bishop, Esq., of that city.

During the whole of the 18th century the history of Michigan was little else than the history of Detroit, as the genius of French government was to centralize power instead of building up localities for self-government.

About 1704, or three years after the founding of Detroit, this place was attacked by the Ottawa Indians, but unsuccessfully; and again, in 1712, the Ottagamies, or Fox Indians, who were in secret alliance with the old enemies of the French, the Iroquois, attacked the village and laid siege to it. They were severely repulsed, and their chief offered a capitulation, which was refused. Considering this an insult, they became enraged and endeavored to burn up the town. Their method of firing the place was to shoot large arrows, mounted with combustible material in flame, in a track through the sky rainbow-form. The bows and arrows being very large and stout, the Indians lay with their backs on the ground, put both feet against the central portion of the inner side of the bow and pulled the strings with all the might of their hands. A ball of blazing material would thus be sent arching over nearly a quarter of a mile, which would come down perpendicularly upon the dry shingle roofs of the houses and set them on fire. But this scheme was soon checkmated by the French, who covered the remaining houses with wet skins. The Foxes were considerably disappointed at this and discouraged, but they made one more desperate attempt, failed, and retreated toward Lake St. Clair, where they again entrenched themselves. From this place, however, they were soon dislodged. After this period these Indians occupied Wisconsin for a time and made it dangerous for travelers passing through from the lakes to the Mississippi. They were the Ishmaelites of the wilderness.

In 1749 there was a fresh accession of immigrants to all the points upon the lakes, but the history of this part of the world during the most of this century is rather monotonous, business and government remaining about the same, without much improvement. The records nearly all concern Canada east of the lake region. It is true, there was almost a constant change of commandants at the posts, and there were many slight changes of administrative policy; but as no great enterprises were successfully put in operation, the events of the period have but little prominence. The northwestern territory during French rule was simply a vast ranging ground for the numerous Indian tribes, who had no ambition higher than obtaining an immediate subsistence of the crudest kind, buying arms, whisky, tobacco, blankets and jewelry by bartering for them the peltries of the chase. Like a drop in the ocean was the missionary work of the few Jesuits at the half dozen posts on the great waters. The forests were full of otter, beaver, bear, deer, grouse, quails, etc., and on the few prairies the grouse, or "prairie chickens," were abundant. Not much work was required to obtain a bare subsistence, and human nature generally is not disposed to lay up much for the future. The present material prosperity of America is really an exception to the general law of the world.

In the latter part of 1796 Winthrop Sargent went to Detroit and organized the county of Wayne, forming a part of the Indiana Territory until its division in 1805, when the Territory of Michigan was organized.

NATIONAL POLICIES.—THE GREAT FRENCH SCHEME.

Soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle in 1682, the government of France began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations extending through the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained, with partial success, for about 75 years.

The river St. Joseph of Lake Michigan was called "the river Miamis" in 1679, in which year La Salle built a small fort on its bank, near the lake shore. The principal station of the mission for the instruction of the Miamis was established on the borders of this river. The first French post within the territory of the Miamis was at the mouth of the river Miamis, on an eminence naturally fortified on two sides by the river, and on one side by a deep ditch made by a fall of water. It was of triangular form. The missionary Hennepin gives a good description of it, as he was one of the company who built it, in 1679. Says he: "We felled the trees that were on the top of the hill; and having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket shot, we began to build a redoubt of 80 feet long and 40 feet broad, with great square pieces of timber laid one upon another, and prepared a great number of stakes of about 25 feet long to drive into the ground, to make our fort more



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

inaccessible on the river side. We employed the whole month of November about that work, which was very hard, though we had no other food but the bears' flesh our savage killed. These beasts are very common in that place because of the great quantity of grapes they find there; but their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to be weary of it and desired leave to go a hunting to kill some wild goats. M. La Salle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurs among them; and it was but unwillingly that they continued their work. This, together with the approach of winter and the apprehension that M. La Salle had that his vessel (the Griffin) was lost, made him very melancholy, though he concealed it as much as he could. We made a cabin wherein we performed divine service every Sunday, and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances and fit to inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love. * * * The fort was at last perfected, and called Fort Miamis."

In 1765 the Miami nation, or confederacy, was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper, 300 Weas, or Ouiatenons, 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeyes; and at this time the principal villages of the Twightwees were situated about the head of the Maumee river at and near the place where Fort Wayne now is. The larger Wea villages were near the banks of the Wabash river, in the vicinity of the Post Ouiatenon; and the Shockeyes and Piankeshaws dwelt on the banks of the Vermillion, and on the borders of the Wabash between Vincennes and Ouiatenon. Branches of the Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo tribes were permitted at different times to enter within the boundaries of the Miamis and reside for a while.

The wars in which France and England were engaged, from 1688 to 1697, retarded the growth of the colonies of those nations in North America, and the efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. After several stations were established elsewhere in the West, trading posts were started at the Miami villages, which stood at the head of the Maumee, at the Wea villages about Ouiatenon on the Wabash, and at the Piankeshaw villages about the present sight of Vincennes. It is probable that before the close of the year 1719 temporary trading posts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Ouiatenon and Vincennes. These points were probably often visited by French fur traders prior to 1700. In the meanwhile the English people in this country commenced also to establish military posts west of the Alleghanies, and thus matters went on until they naturally culminated in a general war, which, being waged by the French and Indians combined on one side, was called "the French and Indian war." This war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to

Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated; and indeed, France had the preceding autumn, by a secret convention, ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

In 1762, after Canada and its dependencies had been surrendered to the English, Pontiac and his partisans secretly organized a powerful confederacy in order to crush at one blow all English power in the West. This great scheme was skillfully projected and cautiously matured.

The principal act in the programme was to gain admittance into the fort at Detroit, on pretense of a friendly visit, with shortened muskets concealed under their blankets, and on a given signal suddenly break forth upon the garrison; but an inadvertent remark of an Indian woman led to a discovery of the plot, which was consequently averted. Pontiac and his warriors afterward made many attacks upon the English, some of which were successful, but the Indians were finally defeated in the general war.

BRITISH POLICY.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. Of these families, about 80 or 90 resided at Post Vincennes, 14 at Fort Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and nine or ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers.

The colonial policy of the British government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they become self-supporting and independent of the mother country; hence the early and rapid settlement of the Northwestern Territory was still further retarded by the short-sighted selfishness of England. That fatal policy consisted mainly in holding the land in the hands of the government and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to settlers. But in spite of all her efforts in this direction, she constantly made just such efforts as provoked the American people to rebel, and to rebel successfully, which was within 15 years after the perfect close of the French and Indian war.

AMERICAN POLICY.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and wise Governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of Western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and Indians. Therefore, directly after the conquest of Vincennes by Clark, he engaged a scientific corps to proceed under an escort to

the Mississippi, and ascertain by celestial observations the point on that river intersected by latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$, the southern limit of the State, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. To Gen. Clark was entrusted the conduct of the military operations in that quarter. He was instructed to select a strong position near that point and establish there a fort and garrison; thence to extend his conquest northward to the lakes, erecting forts at different points, which might serve as monuments of actual possession, besides affording protection to that portion of the country. Fort "Jefferson" was erected and garrisoned on the Mississippi a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition, to the chartered limits of Virginia, of that immense region known as the "Northwestern Territory." The simple fact that such and such forts were established by the Americans in this vast region convinced the British Commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land. But where are those "monuments" of our power now?

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

This ordinance has a marvelous and interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit for framing it. This belongs, undoubtedly, to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belong the credit for suggesting the proviso contained in it against slavery, and also for aids to religion and knowledge, and for assuring forever the common use, without charge, of the great national highways of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and their tributaries to all the citizens of the United States. To Thomas Jefferson is also due much credit, as some features of this ordinance were embraced in his ordinance of 1784. But the part taken by each in the long, laborious and eventful struggle which had so glorious a consummation in the ordinance, consecrating forever, by one imprescriptible and unchangeable monument, the very heart of our country to freedom, knowledge and union, will forever honor the names of those illustrious statesmen.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern Territory. He was an emancipationist and favored the exclusion of slavery from the Territory, but the South voted him down every time he proposed a measure of this nature. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in session in New York. On July 5, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the Northwestern Territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe. The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden

and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty.

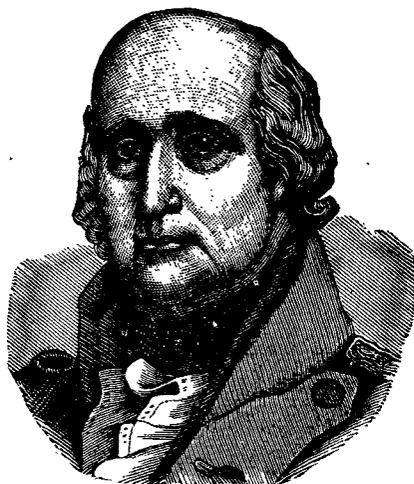
Cutler was a graduate of Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. As a scientist in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent, which enabled him to represent a demand for 5,500,000 acres. As this would reduce the national debt, and Jefferson's policy was to provide for the public credit, it presented a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the North-western region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the Western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends in the South, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most prominent points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.
3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing,—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it,—he took his horse and buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the union of States, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

The "Northwestern Territory" included of course what is now the State of Indiana; and Oct 5, 1787, Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress Governor of this territory. Upon commencing the duties of his office he was instructed to ascertain the real temper of the Indians and do all in his power to remove the causes for controversy between them and the United States, and to effect the extinguishment of Indian titles to all the land possible. The Governor took up quarters in the new settlement of Marietta, Ohio, where he immediately began the organization of the government of the territory. The first session of the General Court of the new territory was held at that place in 1788, the Judges being Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John C. Symmes, but under the ordinance Gov. St. Clair was President of the Court. After the first session, and after the necessary laws for government were adopted, Gov. St. Clair, accompanied by the Judges, visited Kaskaskia for the purpose of organizing a civil government there. Full instructions had been sent to Maj. Hamtramck, commandant at Vincennes, to ascertain the exact feeling and temper of the Indian tribes of the Wabash. These instructions were accompanied by speeches to each of the tribes. A Frenchman named Antoine Gamelin was dispatched with these messages April 5, 1790, who visited nearly all the tribes on the Wabash, St. Joseph and St.



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

Mary's rivers, but was coldly received; most of the chiefs being dissatisfied with the policy of the Americans toward them, and prejudiced through English misrepresentation. Full accounts of his adventures among the tribes reached Gov. St. Clair at Kaskaskia in June, 1790. Being satisfied that there was no prospect of effecting a general peace with the Indians of Indiana, he resolved to visit Gen. Harmar at his headquarters at Fort Washington and consult with him on the means of carrying an expedition against the hostile Indians; but before leaving he intrusted Winthrop Sargent, the Secretary of the Territory, with the execution of the resolutions of Congress regarding the lands and settlers on the Wabash. He directed that officer to proceed to Vincennes, lay out a county there, establish the militia and appoint the necessary civil and military officers. Accordingly Mr. Sargent went to Vincennes and organized Camp Knox, appointed the officers, and notified the inhabitants to present their claims to lands. In establishing these claims the settlers found great difficulty, and concerning this matter the Secretary in his report to the President wrote as follows:

“Although the lands and lots which were awarded to the inhabitants appeared from very good oral testimony to belong to those persons to whom they were awarded, either by original grants, purchase or inheritance, yet there was scarcely one case in twenty where the title was complete, owing to the desultory manner in which public business had been transacted and some other unfortunate causes. The original concessions by the French and British commandants were generally made upon a small scrap of paper, which it has been customary to lodge in the notary's office, who has seldom kept any book of record, but committed the most important land concerns to loose sheets, which in process of time have come into possession of persons that have fraudulently destroyed them; or, unacquainted with their consequence, innocently lost or trifled them away. By French usage they are considered family inheritances, and often descend to women and children. In one instance, and during the government of St. Ange here, a royal notary ran off with all the public papers in his possession, as by a certificate produced to me. And I am very sorry further to observe that in the office of Mr. Le Grand, which continued from 1777 to 1787, and where should have been the vouchers for important land transactions, the records have been so falsified, and there is such gross fraud and forgery, as to invalidate all evidence and information which I might have otherwise acquired from his papers.”

Mr. Sargent says there were about 150 French families at Vincennes in 1790. The heads of all these families had been at one time vested with certain titles to a portion of the soil; and while the Secretary was busy in straightening out these claims, he received a petition signed by 80 Americans, asking for the confirmation of grants of land ceded by the Court organized by Col. John Todd under the authority of Virginia. With reference to this cause, Congress, March 3, 1791, empowered the Territorial Governor, in cases where land had been actually improved and cultivated under a supposed grant for the same, to confirm to the persons who made such improvements the lands supposed to have been granted, not, however, exceeding the quantity of 400 acres to any one person.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

Soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi in 1682, the government of France began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations extending through the West from Canada and the great lakes to Louisiana; and this policy was maintained, with partial success, for about 75 years. British power was the rival upon which the French continually kept their eye. Of course a collision of arms would result in a short time, and this commenced about 1755. In 1760 Canada, including the lake region, fell into the hands of the British. During the war occurred Braddock's defeat, the battles of Niagara, Crown Point and Lake George, and the death of brave Wolfe and Montcalm. Sept. 12, this year, Major Robert Rogers, a native of New Hampshire, a provincial officer and then at the height of his reputation, received orders from Sir Jeffrey Amherst to ascend the lakes with a detachment of rangers, and take possession, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, of Detroit, Michilimackinac, and other Western posts included in the capitulation of Montreal. He left the latter place on the following day with 200 rangers in 15 whale boats. Nov. 7 they reached the mouth of a river ("Chogage") on the southern coast of lake Erie, where they were met by Pontiac, the Indian chief, who now appears for the first time upon the pages of Michigan history. He haughtily demanded of Rogers why he should appear in his realm with his forces without his permission. The Major informed him that the English had obtained permission of Canada, and that he was on his way to Detroit to publish the fact and to restore a general peace to white men and Indians alike. The next day Pontiac signified his willingness to live at peace with the English, allowing them to remain in his country, provided they paid him due respect. He knew that French power was on the wane, and that it was to the interest of his tribes to establish an early peace with the new power. The Indians, who had collected at the mouth of Detroit, reported 400 strong, to resist the coming of the British forces, were easily influenced by Pontiac to yield the situation to Rogers. Even the French commandant at Detroit,

Capt. Beletre, was in a situation similar to that of the Indians, and received the news of the defeat of the French from Major Rogers. He was indignant and incredulous, and tried to rouse the fury of his old-time friends, the Indians, but found them "faithless" in this hour of his need. He surrendered with an ill grace, amid the yells of several hundred Indian warriors. It was a source of great amazement to the Indians to see so many men surrender to so few. Nothing is more effective in gaining the respect of Indians than a display of power, and the above proceedings led them to be overawed by English prowess. They were astonished also at the forbearance of the conquerors in not killing their vanquished enemies on the spot.

This surrender of Detroit was on the 29th of November, 1760. The posts elsewhere in the lake region north and west were not reached until some time afterward. The English now thought they had the country perfectly in their own hands and that there was but little trouble ahead; but in this respect they were mistaken. The French renewed their efforts to circulate reports among the Indians that the English intended to take all their land from them, etc. The slaughter of the Monongahela, the massacre at Fort William Henry and the horrible devastation of the Western frontier, all bore witness to the fact that the French were successful in prejudicing the Indians against the British, and the latter began to have trouble at various points. The French had always been in the habit of making presents to the Indians, keeping them supplied with arms, ammunition, etc., and it was not their policy to settle upon their lands. The British, on the other hand, now supplied them with nothing, frequently insulting them when they appeared around the forts. Everything conspired to fix the Indian population in their prejudices against the British Government. Even the seeds of the American Revolution were scattered into the West and began to grow.

The first Indian chief to raise the war-whoop was probably Kiashtuta, of the Senecas, but Pontiac, of the Ottawas, was the great George Washington of all the tribes to systemize and render effectual the initial movements of the approaching storm. His home was about eight miles above Detroit, on Pechee Island, which looks out upon the waters of Lake St. Clair. He was a well-formed man, with a countenance indicating a high degree of intelligence. In 1746 he had successfully defended Detroit against the northern tribes, and it is probable he was present and assisted in the defeat of Braddock.

About the close of 1762 he called a general council of the tribes, sending out ambassadors in all directions, who with the war-belt of wampum and the tomahawk went from village to village and camp to camp, informing the sachems everywhere that war was impending, and delivering to them the message of Pontiac. They all approved the message, and April 27, 1763, a grand council was held near Detroit, when Pontiac stood forth in war paint and delivered

"the great speech of the campaign." The English were slow to perceive any dangerous conspiracy in progress, and when the blow was struck, nine out of twelve of the British posts were surprised and destroyed! Three of these were within the bounds of this State.

The first prominent event of the war was the

MASSACRE AT FORT MICHILIMACKINAC,

on the northernmost point of the southern peninsula, the site of the present city of Mackinaw. This Indian outrage was one of the most ingeniously devised and resolutely executed schemes in American history. The Chippewas (or Ojibways) appointed one of their big ball plays in the vicinity of the post, and invited and inveigled as many of the occupants as they could to the scene of play, then fell upon the unsuspecting and unguarded English in the most brutal manner. For the details of this horrible scene we are indebted to Alexander Henry, a trader at that point, who experienced several most blood-curdling escapes from death and scalping at the hands of the savages. The result of the massacre was the death of about 70 out of 90 persons. The Ottawa Indians, who occupied mainly the eastern portion of the lower peninsula, were not consulted by the Chippewas with reference to attacking Michilimackinac, and were consequently so enraged that they espoused the cause of the English, through spite; and it was through their instrumentality that Mr. Henry and some of his comrades were saved from death and conveyed east to the regions of civilization.

Of Mr. Henry's narrow escapes we give the following succinct account. Instead of attending the ball play of the Indians he spent the day writing letters to his friends, as a canoe was to leave for the East the following day. While thus engaged, he heard an Indian war cry and a noise of general confusion. Looking out of the window, he saw a crowd of Indians within the fort, that is, within the village palisade, who were cutting down and scalping every Englishman they found. He seized a fowling-piece which he had at hand, and waited a moment for the signal, the drum beat to arms. In that dreadful interval he saw several of his countrymen fall under the tomahawk and struggle between the knees of an Indian who held him in this manner to scalp him while still alive. Mr. Henry heard no signal to arms; and seeing that it was useless to undertake to resist 400 Indians, he thought only of shelter for himself. He saw many of the Canadian inhabitants of the fort calmly looking on, neither opposing the Indians nor suffering injury, and he therefore concluded he might find safety in some of their houses. He stealthily ran to one occupied by Mr. Langlade and family, who were at their windows beholding the bloody scene. Mr. L. scarcely dared to harbor him, but a Pawnee slave of the former concealed him in the garret, locked the stairway door and took away the key. In this situation Mr. Henry obtained through an aperture a view

of what was going on without. He saw the dead^d scalped and mangled, the dying in writhing agony under the insatiate knife and tomahawk, and the savages drinking human blood from the hollow of their joined hands! Mr. Henry almost felt as if he were a victim himself, so intense were his sufferings. Soon the Indian fiends began to halloo, "All is finished!" At this instant Henry heard some of the Indians enter the house in which he had taken shelter. The garret was separated from the room below by only a layer of single boards, and Mr. Henry heard all that was said. As soon as the Indians entered they inquired whether there were any Englishmen in the house. Mr. Langlade replied that he could not say; they might examine for themselves. He then conducted them to the garret door. As the door was locked, a moment of time was snatched by Mr. Henry to crawl into a heap of birch-bark vessels in a dark corner; and although several Indians searched around the garret, one of them coming within arm's length of the sweating prisoner, they went out satisfied that no Englishman was there.

As Mr. Henry was passing the succeeding night in this room he could think of no possible chance of escape from the country. He was out of provisions, the nearest post was Detroit, 400 miles away, and the route thither lay through the enemy's country. The next morning he heard Indian voices below informing Mr. Langlade that they had not found an Englishman named Henry among the dead, and that they believed him to be somewhere concealed. Mrs. L., believing that the safety of the household depended on giving up the refugee to his pursuers, prevailed on her husband to lead the Indians up stairs, to the room of Mr. H. The latter was saved from instant death by one of the savages adopting him as a "brother," in the place of one lost. The Indians were all mad with liquor, however, and Mr. H. again very narrowly escaped death. An hour afterward he was taken out of the fort by an Indian indebted to him for goods, and was under the uplifted knife of the savage when he suddenly broke away from him and made back to Mr. Langlade's house, barely escaping the knife of the Indian the whole distance. The next day he, with three other prisoners, were taken in a canoe toward Lake Michigan, and at Fox Point, 18 miles distant, the Ottawas rescued the whites, through spite at the Chippewas, saying that the latter contemplated killing and eating them; but the next day they were returned to the Chippewas, as the result of some kind of agreement about the conduct of the war. He was rescued again by an old friendly Indian claiming him as a brother. The next morning he saw the dead bodies of seven whites dragged forth from the prison lodge he had just occupied. The fattest of these dead bodies was actually served up and feasted on, directly before the eyes of Mr. Henry.

Through the partiality of the Ottawas and complications of military affairs among the Indians, Mr. Henry, after severe exposures and many more thrilling escapes, was finally landed within territory occupied by whites.



GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

For more than a year after the massacre, Michilimackinac was occupied only by wood rangers and Indians; then, after the treaty, Capt. Howard was sent with troops to take possession.

SIEGE OF DETROIT.

In the spring of 1763 Pontiac determined to take Detroit by an ingenious assault. He had his men file off their guns so that they would be short enough to conceal under their blanket clothing as they entered the fortification. A Canadian woman who went over to their village on the east side of the river to obtain some venison, saw them thus at work on their guns, and suspected they were preparing for an attack on the whites. She told her neighbors what she had seen, and one of them informed the commandant, Major Gladwyn, who at first slighted the advice, but before another day passed he had full knowledge of the plot. There is a legend that a beautiful Chippewa girl, well known to Gladwyn, divulged to him the scheme which the Indians had in view, namely, that the next day Pontiac would come to the fort with 60 of his chiefs, each armed with a gun cut short and hidden under his blanket; that Pontiac would demand a council, deliver a speech, offer a peace-belt of wampum, holding it in a reversed position as the signal for attack; that the chiefs, sitting upon the ground, would then spring up and fire upon the officers, and the Indians out in the streets would next fall upon the garrison, and kill every Englishman, but sparing all the French.

Gladwyn accordingly put the place in a state of defense as well as he could, and arranged for a quiet reception of the Indians and a sudden attack upon them when he should give a signal. At 10 o'clock, May 7, according to the girl's prediction, the Indians came, entered the fort and proceeded with the programme, but with some hesitation, as they saw their plot had been discovered. Pontiac made his speech, professing friendship for the English, etc., and without giving his signal for attack, sat down, and heard Major Gladwyn's reply, who suffered him and his men to retire unmolested. He probably feared to take them as prisoners, as war was not actually commenced. The next day Pontiac determined to try again, but was refused entrance at the gate unless he should come in alone. He turned away in a rage, and in a few minutes some of his men commenced the peculiarly Indian work of attacking an innocent household and murdering them, just beyond the range of British guns. Another squad murdered an Englishman on an island at a little distance. Pontiac did not authorize these proceedings, but retired across the river and ordered preparations to be made for taking the fort by direct assault, the headquarters of the camp to be on "Bloody run" west of the river. Meanwhile the garrison was kept in readiness for any outbreak. The very next day Pontiac, having received reinforcements from the Chippewas of Saginaw Bay, commenced the attack, but was repulsed; no deaths

upon either side. Gladwyn sent ambassadors to arrange for peace, but Pontiac, although professing to be willing in a general way to conclude peace, would not agree to any particular proposition. A number of Canadians visited the fort and warned the commandant to evacuate, as 1,500 or more Indians would storm the place in an hour; and soon afterward a Canadian came with a summons from Pontiac, demanding Gladwyn to surrender the post at once, and promising that, in case of compliance, he and his men would be allowed to go on board their vessels unmolested, leaving their arms and effects behind. To both these advices Major Gladwyn gave a flat refusal.

Only three weeks' provisions were within the fort, and the garrison was in a deplorable condition. A few Canadians, however, from across the river, sent some provisions occasionally, by night. Had it not been for this timely assistance, the garrison would doubtless have had to abandon the fort. The Indians themselves soon began to suffer from hunger, as they had not prepared for a long siege; but Pontiac, after some maraudings upon the French settlers had been made, issued "promises to pay" on birch bark, with which he pacified the residents. He subsequently redeemed all these notes. About the end of July Capt. Dalzell arrived from Niagara with re-enforcements and provisions, and persuaded Gladwyn to undertake an aggressive movement against Pontiac. Dalzell was detailed for the purpose of attacking the camp at Parent's creek, a mile and a half away, but being delayed a day, Pontiac learned of his movements and prepared his men to contest his march. On the next morning, July 31, before day-break, Dalzell went out with 250 men, but was repulsed with a loss of 59 killed and wounded, while the Indians lost less than half that number. Parent's creek was afterward known as "Bloody run."

Shortly afterward, the schooner "Gladwyn," on its return from Niagara with ammunition and provisions, anchored about nine miles below Detroit for the night, when in the darkness about 300 Indians in canoes came quietly upon the vessel and very nearly succeeded in taking it. Slaughter proceeded vigorously until the mate gave orders to his men to blow up the schooner, when the Indians, understanding the design, fled precipitately, plunging into the water and swimming ashore. This desperate command saved the crew, and the schooner succeeded in reaching the post with the much needed supply of provisions.

By this time, September, most of the tribes around Detroit were disposed to sue for peace. A truce being obtained, Gladwyn laid in provisions for the winter, while Pontiac retired with his chiefs to the Maumee country, only to prepare for a resumption of war the next spring. He or his allies the next season carried on a petty warfare until in August, when the garrison, now worn out and reduced, were relieved by fresh troops, Major Bradstreet commanding. Pontiac retired to the Maumee again, still to stir up hate against the British. Meanwhile the Indians near Detroit,

scarcely comprehending what they were doing, were induced by Bradstreet to declare themselves subjects of Great Britain. An embassy sent to Pontiac induced him also to cease belligerent operations against the British.

In 1769 the great chief and warrior, Pontiac, was killed in Illinois by a Kaskaskia Indian, for a barrel of whisky offered by an Englishman named Williamson.

The British at Detroit now changed their policy somewhat, and endeavored to conciliate the Indians, paying them for land and encouraging French settlements in the vicinity. This encouragement was exhibited, in part, in showing some partiality to French customs.

At this time the fur trade was considerably revived, the principal point of shipment being the Grand Portage of Lake Superior. The charter boundaries of the two companies, the Hudson's Bay and the Northwest, not having been very well defined, the employes of the respective companies often came into conflict. Lord Selkirk, the head of the former company, ended the difficulty by uniting the stock of both companies. An attempt was also made to mine and ship copper, but the project was found too expensive.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By this important struggle the territory of the present State of Michigan was but little affected, the posts of Detroit and Mackinaw being the principal points whence the British operated among the Indians to prejudice them against the "Americans," going so far as to pay a reward for scalps, which the savages of course hesitated not to take from defenseless inhabitants. The expeditions made by the Indians for this purpose were even supported sometimes by the regular troops and local militia. One of these joint expeditions, commanded by Capt. Byrd, set out from Detroit to attack Louisville, Ky. It proceeded in boats as far as it could ascend the Maumee, and thence crossed to the Ohio river, on which stream Ruddle's Station was situated, which surrendered at once, without fighting, under the promise of being protected from the Indians; but this promise was broken and all the prisoners massacred.

Another expedition, under Gov. Hamilton, the commandant at Detroit, started out in 1778, and appeared at Vincennes, Ind., with a force of 30 regulars, 50 French volunteers and about 400 Indians. At this fort the garrison consisted only of Capt. Helm and one soldier, named Henry. Seeing the troops at a distance, they loaded a cannon, which they placed in the open gateway; and Capt. Helm stood by the cannon with a lighted match. When Hamilton with his army approached within hailing distance, Helm called out with a loud voice, "Halt!" This show of resistance made Hamilton stop and demand a surrender of the garrison. "No man," exclaimed Helm, with an oath, "enters here until I know the terms." Hamilton replied, "You shall have the honors of war." Helm thereupon

surrendered the fort, and the whole garrison, consisting of the two already named (!), marched out and received the customary marks of respect for their brave defense. Hamilton was soon afterward made to surrender this place to Gen. George Rogers Clark, the ablest American defender in the West. The British soldiers were allowed to return to Detroit; but their commander, who was known to have been active in instigating Indian barbarities, was put in irons and sent to Virginia as a prisoner of war.

The English at Detroit suspected that a certain settlement of pious Moravian missionaries on the Muskingum river were aiding the American cause, and they called a conference at Niagara and urged the Iroquois to break up the Indian congregation which had collected under these missionaries; but the Iroquois declined to concern themselves so deeply in white men's quarrels, and sent a message to the Chippewas and Ottawas, requesting them to "make soup" of the Indian congregation on the Muskingum.

These Moravian missionaries came to Detroit in 1781, before De Peyster, the commandant. A war council was held, and the council-house completely filled with Indians. Capt. Pike, an Indian chief, addressed the assembly and told the commandant that the English might fight the Americans if they chose; it was their cause, not his; that they had raised a quarrel among themselves, and it was their business to fight it out. They had set him on the Americans as the hunter sets his dog upon the game. By the side of the British commander stood another war chief, with a stick in his hand four feet in length, strung with American scalps. This warrior followed Capt. Pike, saying: "Now, father, here is what has been done with the hatchet you gave me. I have made the use of it you ordered me to do, and found it sharp."

The events just related are specimens of what occurred at and in connection with Detroit from the close of Pontiac's war until a number of years after the establishment of American independence. When the treaty of peace was signed at Versailles in 1783, the British on the frontier reduced their aggressive policy somewhat, but they continued to occupy the lake posts until 1796, on the claim that the lake region was not designed to be included in the treaty by the commissioners, probably on account of their ignorance of the geography of the region. Meanwhile the Indians extensively organized for depredation upon the Americans, and continued to harass them at every point.

During this period Alex. McKenzie, an agent of the British government, visited Detroit, painted like an Indian, and said that he was just from the upper lakes, and that the tribes in that region were all in arms against any further immigration of Americans, and were ready to attack the infant settlements in Ohio. His statements had the desired effect; and, encouraged also by an agent from the Spanish settlements on the Mississippi, the Indians organized a great confederacy against the United States. To put this down, Gen. Harmar was first sent out by the Government, with 1,400 men;

but he imprudently divided his army, and he was taken by surprise and defeated by a body of Indians under "Little Turtle." Gen. Arthur St. Clair was next sent out, with 2,000 men, and he suffered a like fate. Then Gen. Anthony Wayne was sent West with a still larger army, and on the Maumee he gained an easy victory over the Indians, within a few miles of a British post. He finally concluded a treaty with the Indians at Greenville, which broke up the whole confederacy. The British soon afterward gave up Detroit and Mackinaw.

"It was a considerable time before the Territory of Michigan, now in the possession of the United States, was improved or altered by the increase of settlements. The Canadian French continued to form the principal part of its population. The interior of the country was but little known, except by the Indians and the fur traders. The Indian title not being fully extinguished, no lands were brought into market, and consequently the settlements increased but slowly. The State of Michigan at this time constituted simply the county of Wayne in Northwest Territory. It sent one Representative to the Legislature of that Territory, which was held at Chillicothe. A court of common pleas was organized for the county, and the General Court of the whole Territory sometimes met at Detroit. No roads had as yet been constructed through the interior, nor were there any settlements except on the frontiers. The habits of the people were essentially military, and but little attention was paid to agriculture except by the French peasantry. A representation was sent to the General Assembly of the Northwest Territory at Chillicothe until 1800, when Indiana was erected into a separate Territory. Two years later Michigan was annexed to Indiana Territory; but in 1805 Michigan separated, and William Hull appointed its first Governor."—*Tuttle's Hist. Mich.*

The British revived the old prejudices that the Americans intended to drive the Indians out of the country, and the latter, under the lead of Tecumseh and his brother Elkwatawa, "the prophet," organized again on an extensive scale to make war upon the Americans. The great idea of Tecumseh's life was a universal confederacy of all the Indian tribes north and south to resist the invasion of the whites; and his plan was to surprise them at all their posts throughout the country and capture them by the first assault. At this time the entire white population of Michigan was about 4,800, four-fifths of whom were French and the remainder Americans. The settlements were situated on the rivers Miami and Raisin, on the Huron of Lake Erie, on the Ecorse, Rouge and Detroit rivers, on the Huron of St. Clair, on the St. Clair river and Mackinaw island. Besides, there were here and there a group of huts belonging to the French fur traders. The villages on the Maumee, the Raisin and the Huron of Lake Erie contained a population of about 1,300; the settlements at Detroit and northward had about 2,200; Mackinaw about 1,000. Detroit was garrisoned by 94 men and Mackinaw by 79.



TRAPPING.

TECUMSEH.

If one should inquire who has been the greatest Indian, the most noted, the "principal Indian" in North America since its discovery by Columbus, we would be obliged to answer, Tecumseh. For all those qualities which elevate a man far above his race; for talent, tact, skill and bravery as a warrior; for high-minded, honorable and chivalrous bearing as a man; in a word, for all those elements of greatness which place him a long way above his fellows in savage life, the name and fame of Tecumseh will go down to posterity in the West as one of the most celebrated of the aborigines of this continent,—as one who had no equal among the tribes that dwelt in the country drained by the Mississippi. Born to command himself, he used all the appliances that would stimulate the courage and nerve the valor of his followers. Always in the front rank of battle, his followers blindly followed his lead, and as his war-cry rang clear above the din and noise of the battle-field, the Shawnee warriors, as they rushed on to victory or the grave, rallied around him, foemen worthy of the steel of the most gallant commander that ever entered the lists in defense of his altar or his home.

The tribe to which Tecumseh, or Tecumtha, as some write it, belonged, was the Shawnee, or Shawanee. The tradition of the nation held that they originally came from the Gulf of Mexico; that they wended their way up the Mississippi and the Ohio, and settled at or near the present site of Shawneetown, Ill., whence they removed to the upper Wabash. In the latter place, at any rate, they were found early in the 18th century, and were known as the "bravest of the brave." This tribe has uniformly been the bitter enemy of the white man, and in every contest with our people has exhibited a degree of skill and strategy that should characterize the most dangerous foe.

Tecumseh's notoriety and that of his brother, the Prophet, mutually served to establish and strengthen each other. While the Prophet had unlimited power, spiritual and temporal, he distributed his greatness in all the departments of Indian life with a kind of fanaticism that magnetically aroused the religious and superstitious passions, not only of his own followers, but also of all the tribes in

this part of the country; but Tecumseh concentrated his greatness upon the more practical and business affairs of military conquest. It is doubted whether he was really a sincere believer in the pretensions of his fanatic brother; if he did not believe in the pretentious feature of them he had the shrewdness to keep his unbelief to himself, knowing that religious fanaticism was one of the strongest impulses to reckless bravery.

During his sojourn in the Northwestern Territory, it was Tecumseh's uppermost desire of life to confederate all the Indian tribes of the country together against the whites, to maintain their choice hunting-grounds. All his public policy converged toward this single end. In his vast scheme he comprised even all the Indians in the Gulf country,—all in America west of the Alleghany mountains. He held, as a subordinate principle, that the Great Spirit had given the Indian race all these hunting-grounds to keep in common, and that no Indian or tribe could cede any portion of the land to the whites without the consent of all the tribes. Hence, in all his councils with the whites he ever maintained that the treaties were null and void.

When he met Harrison at Vincennes in council the last time, and, as he was invited by that General to take a seat with him on the platform, he hesitated; Harrison insisted, saying that it was the "wish of their Great Father, the President of the United States, that he should do so." The chief paused a moment, raised his tall and commanding form to its greatest height, surveyed the troops and crowd around him, fixed his keen eyes upon Gov. Harrison, and then turning them to the sky above, and pointing toward heaven with his sinewy arm in a manner indicative of supreme contempt for the paternity assigned him, said in clarion tones: "My father? The sun is my father, the earth is my mother, and on her bosom I will recline." He then stretched himself, with his warriors, on the green sward. The effect was electrical, and for some moments there was perfect silence.

The Governor, then, through an interpreter, told him that he understood he had some complaints to make and redress to ask, etc., and that he wished to investigate the matter and make restitution wherever it might be decided it should be done. As soon as the Governor was through with this introductory speech, the stately warrior arose, tall, athletic, manly, dignified and graceful, and with a voice at first low, but distinct and musical, commenced a reply. As he warmed up with his subject his clear tones might be heard,

as if "trumpet-tongued," to the utmost limits of the assembly. The most perfect silence prevailed, except when his warriors gave their guttural assent to some eloquent recital of the red man's wrong and the white man's injustice. Tecumseh recited the wrongs which his race had suffered from the time of the massacre of the Moravian Indians to the present; said he did not know how he could ever again be the friend of the white man; that the Great Spirit had given to the Indian all the land from the Miami to the Mississippi, and from the lakes to the Ohio, as a common property to all the tribes in these borders, and that the land could not and should not be sold without the consent of all; that all the tribes on the continent formed but one nation; that if the United States would not give up the lands they had bought of the Miamis and the other tribes, those united with him were determined to annihilate those tribes; that they were determined to have no more chiefs, but in future to be governed by their warriors; that unless the whites ceased their encroachments upon Indian lands, the fate of the Indians was sealed; they had been driven from the banks of the Delaware across the Alleghanies, and their possessions on the Wabash and the Illinois were now to be taken from them; that in a few years they would not have ground enough to bury their warriors on this side of the "Father of Waters;" that all would perish, all their possessions taken from them by fraud or force, unless they stopped the progress of the white man westward; that it must be a war of races in which one or the other must perish; that their tribes had been driven toward the setting sun like a galloping horse (ne-kat a-kush-e ka-top-o-lin-to).

The Shawnee language, in which this most eminent Indian statesman spoke, excelled all other aboriginal tongues in its musical articulation; and the effect of Tecumseh's oratory on this occasion can be more easily imagined than described. Gov. Harrison, although as brave a soldier and General as any American, was overcome by this speech. He well knew Tecumseh's power and influence among all the tribes, knew his bravery, courage and determination, and knew that he meant what he said. When Tecumseh was done speaking there was a stillness throughout the assembly which was really painful; not a whisper was heard, and all eyes were turned from the speaker toward Gov. Harrison, who after a few moments came to himself, and recollecting many of the absurd statements of the great Indian orator, began a reply which was more logical, if not so eloquent. The Shawnees were attentive un-

til Harrison's interpreter began to translate his speech to the Miamis and Pottawatomies, when Tecumseh and his warriors sprang to their feet, brandishing their war-clubs and tomahawks. "Tell him," said Tecumseh, addressing the interpreter in Shawnee, "he lies." The interpreter undertook to convey this message to the Governor in smoother language, but Tecumseh noticed the effort and remonstrated, "No, no; tell him he lies." The warriors began to grow more excited, when Secretary Gibson ordered the American troops in arms to advance. This allayed the rising storm, and as soon as Tecumseh's "He lies" was literally interpreted to the Governor, the latter told Tecumseh through the interpreter to tell Tecumseh he would hold no further council with him.

Thus the assembly was broken up, and one can hardly imagine a more exciting scene. It would constitute the finest subject for a historical painting to adorn the rotunda of the capitol. The next day Tecumseh requested another interview with the Governor, which was granted on condition that he should make an apology to the Governor for his language the day before. This he made through the interpreter. Measures for defense and protection were taken, however, lest there should be another outbreak. Two companies of militia were ordered from the country, and the one in town added to them, while the Governor and his friends went into council fully armed and prepared for any contingency. On this occasion the conduct of Tecumseh was entirely different from that of the day before. Firm and intrepid, showing not the slightest fear or alarm, surrounded with a military force four times his own, he preserved the utmost composure and equanimity. No one would have supposed that he could have been the principal actor in the thrilling scene of the previous day. He claimed that half the Americans were in sympathy with him. He also said that whites had informed him that Gov. Harrison had purchased land from the Indians without any authority from the Government; that he, Harrison, had but two years more to remain in office, and that if he, Tecumseh, could prevail upon the Indians who sold the lands not to receive their annuities for that time, and the present Governor displaced by a good man as his successor, the latter would restore to the Indians all the lands purchased from them.

The Wyandots, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and the Winnebagoes, through their respective spokesmen, declared their adherence to the great Shawnee warrior and statesman. Gov. Harrison then told them that he would send Tecumseh's speech to the Presi-

dent of the United States and return the answer to the Indians as soon as it was received. Tecumseh then declared that he and his allies were determined that the old boundary line should continue; and that if the whites crossed it, it would be at their peril. Gov. Harrison replied that he would be equally plain with him and state that the President would never allow that the lands on the Wabash were the property of any other tribes than those who had occupied them since the white people first came to America; and as the title to the lands lately purchased was derived from those tribes by a fair purchase, he might rest assured that the right of the United States would be supported by the sword. "So be it," was the stern and haughty reply of the Shawnee chieftan, as he and his braves took leave of the Governor and wended their way in Indian file to their camping ground.

Thus ended the last conference on earth between the chivalrous Tecumseh and the hero of the battle of Tippecanoe. The bones of the first lie bleaching on the battle-field of the Thames, and those of the last in a mausoleum on the banks of the Ohio; each struggled for the mastery of his race, and each no doubt was equally honest and patriotic in his purposes. The weak yielded to the strong, the defenseless to the powerful, and the hunting-ground of the Shawnee is all occupied by his enemy.

Tecumseh, with four of his braves, immediately embarked in a birch canoe, descended the Wabash, and went on to the South to unite the tribes of that country in a general system of self-defense against the encroachment of the whites. His emblem was a disjointed snake, with the motto, "Join or die!" In union alone was strength.

Before Tecumseh left the Prophet's town at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, on his excursion to the South, he had a definite understanding with his brother and the chieftains of the other tribes in the Wabash country, that they should preserve perfect peace with the whites until his arrangements were completed for a confederacy of the tribes on both sides of the Ohio and on the Mississippi river; but it seems that while he was in the South engaged in his work of uniting the tribes of that country some of the Northern tribes showed signs of fight and precipitated Harrison into that campaign which ended in the battle of Tippecanoe and the total route of the Indians. Tecumseh, on his return from the South, learning what had happened, was overcome with chagrin, disappointment and anger, and accused his brother of duplicity and coward-



TECUMSEH.

ice; indeed, it is said that he never forgave him to the day of his death. A short time afterward, on the breaking out of the war of Great Britain, he joined Proctor, at Malden, with a party of his warriors, and was killed at the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, by a Mr. Wheatty, as we are positively informed by Mr. A. J. James, now a resident of La Harpe township, Hancock county, Ill., whose father-in-law, John Pigman, of Coshocton county, Ohio, was an eye witness. Gen. Johnson has generally had the credit of killing Tecumseh.

OKEMOS.

"Old" Okemos, a nephew of Pontiac and once the chief of the Chippewas, was born at or near Knagg's Station, on the Shiawassee river, where the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad crosses that stream. The date is shrouded in mystery. At the time of his death he was said to be a centenarian. The earliest account we have of him is that he took the war-path in 1796. Judge Littlejohn, in his "Legends of the Northwest," introduces him to the reader in 1803. The battle of Sandusky, in which Okemos took an active part, was the great event of his life, and this it was that gave him his chieftainship and caused him to be revered by his tribe. Concerning that event he himself used to say:

"Myself and cousin, Man-a-to-corb-way, with 16 other braves enlisted under the British flag, formed a scouting or war party, left the upper Raisin, and made our rendezvous at Sandusky. One morning while lying in ambush near a road lately cut for the passage of the American army and supply wagons, we saw 20 cavalrymen approaching us. Our ambush was located on a slight ridge, with brush directly in our front. We immediately decided to attack the Americans, although they outnumbered us. Our plan was first to fire and cripple them, and then make a dash with the tomahawk. We waited until they approached so near that we could count the buttons on their coats, when firing commenced. The cavalrymen with drawn sabers immediately charged upon the Indians. The plumes upon the hats of the cavalrymen looked like a flock of a thousand pigeons just hovering for a lighting."

Okemos and his cousin fought side by side, loading and firing while dodging from one cover to another. In less than ten minutes after the firing began the sound of a bugle was heard, and casting their eyes in the direction of the sound, they saw the road and woods filled with cavalry. The small party of Indians were immediately surrounded and every man cut down. All were left for dead on the field. Okemos and his cousin both had their skulls cloven and their bodies gashed in a fearful manner. The cavalrymen, before leaving the field, in order to be sure life was extinct, would lean forward from their horses and pierce the chests of the Indians, even into their lungs. The last that Okemos remembered was that after emptying one saddle, and springing toward another

soldier with clubbed rifle raised to strike, his head felt as if it were pierced with red-hot iron, and he went down from a heavy saber-cut. All knowledge ceased from this time until many moons afterward, when he found himself being nursed by the squaws of his friends, who had found him on the battle-field two or three days afterward. The squaws thought all were dead, but upon moving the bodies of Okemos and his cousin, signs of life appeared, and they were taken to a place of safety and finally restored to partial health. Okemos never afterward took part in war, this battle having satisfied him that "white man was a heap powerful."

Shortly after his recovery he solicited Col. Godfroy to intercede with Gen. Cass, and he and other chiefs made a treaty with the Americans, which was faithfully kept.

The next we hear of the old chieftain, he had settled with his tribe on the banks of the Shiawassee, near the place of his birth, where for many years, up to 1837-'8, he was engaged in the peaceful vocation of hunting, fishing and trading with the white man. About this time the small-pox broke out in his tribe, which, together with the influx of white settlers who destroyed their hunting-grounds, scattered their bands. The plaintive, soft notes of the wooing young hunter's flute, made of red alder, and the sound of the tom-tom at council fires and village feasts were heard no more along the banks of our inland streams. Okemos became a mendicant, and many a hearty meal has the old Indian received from his friends among the whites. He was five feet four inches high, lithe, wiry, active, intelligent and possessed undoubted bravery; but in conversation he hesitated and mumbled his words. Previous to the breaking up of his band in 1837-'8, his usual dress consisted of a blanket coat with belt, steel pipe, hatchet, tomahawk and a heavy, long, English hunting-knife stuck in his belt in front, with a large bone handle prominent outside the sheath. He painted his cheeks and forehead with vermilion, wore a shawl around his head turban fashion, and leggins. He died at his wigwam a few miles from Lansing, and was buried Dec. 5, 1858, at Shimnicon, an Indian settlement in Ionia county. His coffin was extremely rude, and in it were placed a pipe, tobacco, hunting-knife, bird's wings, provisions, etc. An ambrotype picture was taken of this eminent Indian in 1857, and has ever since been in the possession of O. A. Jenison at Lansing, from whom we obtain the above account.

HULL'S SURRENDER.

Now we have to record an unexplained mystery, which no historian of Michigan can omit, namely, the surrender of Detroit to the British by Gen. Hull, when his forces were not in action and were far more powerful than the enemy. He was either a coward or a traitor, or both. The commander of the British forces, Gen. Brock, triumphantly took possession of the fort, left a small garrison under Col. Proctor, and returned to the seat of his government.

In 12 days he had moved with a small army 250 miles against the enemy, effected the surrender of a strong fort and well equipped army of 2,300 effective men, and one of the Territories of the United States. Hull and the regular troops were taken to Montreal, and the militia were sent to their homes.

In the capitulation Gen. Hull also surrendered Fort Dearborn at Chicago, commanding Capt. Heald of that place to evacuate and retreat to Fort Wayne. In obedience to this order the Captain started from the fort with his forces; but no sooner were they outside the walls than they were attacked by a large force of Indians, who took them prisoners and then proceeded to massacre them, killing 38 out of the 66 soldiers, even some of the women and children, two of the former and 12 of the latter. Capt. Wells, a white man who had been brought up among the Indians, but espoused the white man's cause, was killed in the massacre.

Jan. 3, 1814, Gen. Hull appeared before a court-martial at Albany, N. Y., where Gen. Dearborn was president. The accused made no objection to the constitution and jurisdiction of this court; its sessions were protracted and every facility was given the accused to make his defense. The three charges against him were treason, cowardice and neglect of duty. Hull was finally acquitted of the high crime of treason, but he was found guilty of the other charges and sentenced to be shot; but by reason of his services in the Revolution and his advanced age the court recommended him to the mercy of the President, who approved the finding of the court but remitted the execution of the sentence and dismissed Hull from the service. The accused wrote a long defense, in which he enumerates many things too tedious to relate here. Even before he was sent to Detroit he was rather opposed to the policy of the Government toward the British of Canada; and, besides, he had been kindly treated by British officers, who helped him across the frontier. Again, the general Government was unreasonably slow to inform the General of the declaration of war which had been made against Great Britain, and very slow to forward troops and supplies. Many things can be said on both sides; but historians generally approve the judgment of the court in his case, as well as of the executive clemency of the President.

PERRY'S VICTORY.

The lake communication of Michigan with the East, having been in the hands of the British since Hull's surrender, was cut off by Com. Perry, who obtained a signal naval victory over the British on Lake Erie Sept. 10, 1813. The Commodore built his fleet at Erie, Pa., under great disadvantages. The bar at the mouth of the harbor would not permit the vessels to pass out with their armament on board. For some time after the fleet was ready to sail, the British commodore continued to hover off the harbor, well knowing it must either remain there inactive or venture out with almost

a certainty of defeat. During this blockade, Com. Perry had no alternative but to ride at anchor at Erie; but early in September the enemy relaxed his vigilance and withdrew to the upper end of the lake. Perry then slipped out beyond the bar and fitted his vessels for action. The British fleet opposed to Com. Perry consisted of the ships "Detroit," carrying 19 guns; the "Queen Charlotte," 17 guns; the schooner "Lady Prevost," 13 guns; the brig "Hunter," ten guns; the sloop "Little Belt," three guns; and the schooner "Chippewa," one gun and two swivels; and this fleet was commanded by a veteran officer of tried skill and valor.

At sunrise, Sept. 10, while at anchor at Put-in-Bay, the Commodore espied the enemy toward the head of the lake, and he immediately sailed up and commenced action. His flag vessel, the *Lawrence*, was engaged with the whole force of the enemy for nearly two hours before the wind permitted the other vessels to come in proper position to help. The crew of this vessel continued the fight until every one of them was either killed or wounded, all the rigging torn to pieces and every gun dismantled. Now comes the daring feat of the engagement which makes Perry a hero. He caused his boat to be lowered, in which he rowed to the Niagara amid the storm of shot and shell raging around him. This vessel he sailed through the enemy's fleet with a swelling breeze, pouring in her broadsides upon their ships and forcing them to surrender in rapid succession, until all were taken. The smaller vessels of his fleet helped in this action, among which was one commanded by the brave and faithful Capt. Elliott. This victory was one of the most decisive in all the annals of American history. It opened the lake to Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, who had been operating in Indiana and Ohio, and who now crossed with his army to Canada, where he had a short campaign, terminated by the battle of the Moravian towns, by which the enemy were driven from the north-western frontier. A detachment of his army occupied Detroit Sept. 29, 1813, and Oct. 18 an armistice was concluded with the Indians, thus restoring tranquillity to the Territory of Michigan. Soon afterward Gen. Harrison left Gen. Cass in command at Detroit and moved with the main body of his army down to the Niagara frontier.

Perry's brilliant success gave to the Americans the uncontrolled command of the lake, and Sept. 23 their fleet landed 1,200 men near Malden. Col. Proctor, however, had previously evacuated that post, after setting fire to the fort and public storehouses. Com. Perry in the meantime passed up to Detroit with the "Ariel" to assist in the occupation of that town, while Capt. Elliott, with the "Lady Prevost," the "Scorpion," and the "Tigress," advanced into Lake St. Clair to intercept the enemy's stores. Thus Gen. Harrison, on his arrival at Detroit and Malden, found both places abandoned by the enemy, and was met by the Canadians asking for his protection. Tecumseh proposed to the British commander that they should hazard an engagement at Mal-

den; but the latter foresaw that he should be exposed to the fire of the American fleet in that position, and therefore resolved to march to the Moravian towns upon the Thames, near St. Clair lake, above Detroit, and there try the chance of a battle. His force at this time consisted of about 900 regular troops, and 1,500 Indians commanded by Tecumseh. The American army amounted to about 2,700 men, of whom 120 were regulars, a considerable number of militia, about 30 Indians, and the remainder Kentucky riflemen, well mounted, and mainly young men, full of ardor, and burning with a desire to revenge the massacre of their friends and relatives at the River Raisin.

During the following winter there were no military movements, except an incursion into the interior of the upper province by Maj. Holmes, who was attacked near Stony creek, and maintained his ground with bravery.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The war with Great Britain was now (November, 1813) practically closed, so far as the Northwest was concerned, but the post at Mackinaw yet remained in the hands of the enemy, and active steps were taken to dispossess the English of this point and drive them wholly from the domain of the United States. The first effort to start an expedition failed; but in the summer of 1814 a well-equipped force of two sloops of war, several schooners and 750 land militia, under the command of Com. Sinclair and Lieut.-Col. Croghan, started for the north. Contrary, however, to the advice of experienced men, the commanders concluded to visit St. Joseph first, and the British at Mackinaw heard of their coming and prepared themselves. The consequence was a failure to take the place. Major Holmes was killed, and the Winnebago Indians, from Green Bay, allies of the British, actually cut out the heart and livers from the American slain and cooked and ate them! Com. Sinclair afterward made some arrangements to starve out the post, but his vessels were captured and the British then remained secure in the possession of the place until the treaty of peace the following winter.

The war with England formally closed on Dec. 24, 1814, when a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent. The 9th article of the treaty required the United States to put an end to hostilities with all tribes or nations of Indians with whom they had been at war; to restore to such tribes or nations respectively all the rights and possessions to which they were entitled in 1811, before the war, on condition that such Indians should agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States. But in February, just before the treaty was sanctioned by our Government, there were signs of Indians accumulating arms and ammunition, and a cautionary order was therefore issued to have all the white forces in readiness for an attack by the Indians; but the attack was not made. During



PONTIAC.

the ensuing summer and fall the United States Government acquainted the Indians with the provisions of the treaty, and entered into subordinate treaties of peace with the principal tribes.

Just before the treaty of Spring Wells (near Detroit) was signed, the Shawanee Prophet retired to Canada, declaring his resolution to abide by any treaty which the chiefs might sign. Some time afterward he returned to the Shawanee settlement in Ohio, and lastly to the west of the Mississippi, where he died, in 1834. The British Government allowed him a pension from 1813 until his death.

POLITICAL.

Previous to the formation of the Northwestern Territory, the country within its bounds was claimed by several of the Eastern States, on the ground that it was included within the limits indicated by their charters from the English crown. In answer to the wishes of the Government and people, these States in a patriotic spirit surrendered their claims to this extensive territory, that it might constitute a common fund to aid in the payment of the national debt. To prepare the way for this cession, a law had been passed in October, 1780, that the territory so to be ceded should be disposed of for the common benefit of the whole Union; that the States erected therein should be of suitable extent, not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square; and that any expenses that might be incurred in recovering the posts then in the hands of the British should be reimbursed. New York released her claims to Congress March 1, 1781; Virginia, March 1, 1784; Massachusetts, April 19, 1785, and Connecticut, Sept. 4, 1786.

Under the French and British dominion the points occupied on the eastern boundary of what is now the State of Michigan were considered a part of New France, or Canada. Detroit was known to the French as Fort Pontchartrain. The military commandant, under both governments, exercised a civil jurisdiction over the settlements surrounding their posts. In 1796, when the British garrisons at Detroit and Mackinaw were replaced by detachments by Gen. Wayne, Michigan became a part of the Northwestern Territory and was organized as the county of Wayne, entitled to one Representative in the General Assembly, held at Chillicothe.

In 1800, Indiana was made a separate Territory, embracing all the country west of the present State of Ohio and of an extension of the western line of that State due north to the territorial limits of the United States; in 1802, the peninsula was annexed to the Territory of Indiana, and in 1805 Michigan began a separate existence. That part of the Territory that lies east of a north and south line through the middle of Lake Michigan was formed into a distinct government, and the provisions of the ordinance of 1787 continued to regulate it. Under this constitution the executive power was invested in a governor, the judicial in three judges, and the

legislative in both united; the officers were appointed by the general Government, and their legislative authority was restricted to the adoption of laws from codes of the several States. This form of government was to continue until the Territory should contain 5,000 free white males of full age. It then became optional with the people to choose a legislative body, to be supported by them; but subsequent legislation by Congress more liberally provided a Legislature at the expense of the general Government and also added to privileges in the elective franchise and eligibility to office; as, for example, under the ordinance a freehold qualification was required, both on the part of the elector and of the elected.

The first officers of the Territory of Michigan were: Wm. Hull, Governor; Augustus B. Woodward, Chief Judge; Frederick Bates, Sr., Assistant Judge and Treasurer; John Griffin, Assistant Judge; Col. James May, Marshal; Abijah Hull, Surveyor; Peter Audrain, Clerk of the Legislative Board. May 5, 1807, Joseph Watson was appointed Legislative secretary; in November, 1806, Elijah Brush was appointed treasurer, to succeed Mr. Bates, and the books of the office were delivered over on the 26th of that month; and William McDowell Scott was appointed marshal in November, 1806, to succeed Col. May. The latter never held the office of judge of the Territory, but about 1800-'3 he was chief justice of the court of common pleas.

Augustus Brevoort Woodward was a native of Virginia; was appointed a judge of the Territory in 1805, his term of office expiring Feb. 1, 1824. He was soon after appointed judge of the Territory of Florida, and three years after that he died. The grand scheme of "Catholepistemiad," or State University of Michigan, with its numerous details described under sesquipedalian names from the Greek, owed its origin to Judge Woodward.

John Griffin was appointed assistant judge in 1807, his term of office expiring Feb. 1, 1824. He was a native of Virginia, and died in Philadelphia about 1840.

James Witherell was a native of Massachusetts; was appointed a judge of the Territory April 23, 1808, his term of office expiring Feb. 1, 1824, when he was re-appointed for four years, and Feb. 1, 1828, he was appointed Territorial secretary.

When in 1818 Illinois was admitted into the Union, all the territory lying north of that State and of Indiana was annexed to Michigan. In 1819, the Territory was authorized to elect a delegate to Congress, according to the present usage with reference to Territories; previous to this time, according to the ordinance 1787, a Territory was not entitled to a delegate until it entered upon the "second grade of Government," and the delegate was then to be chosen by the General Assembly.

In 1823 Congress abolished the legislative power of the governor and judges, and granted more enlarged ones to a council, to be composed of nine persons selected by the President of the United

States from eighteen chosen by the electors of the Territory; and by this law, also, eligibility to office was made co-extensive with the right of suffrage as established by the act of 1819; also the judicial term of office was limited to four years. In 1825 all county officers, except those of a judicial nature, were made elective, and the appointments which remained in the hands of the executive were made subject to the approval of the legislative council. In 1827 the electors were authorized to choose a number of persons for the legislative council, which was empowered to enact all laws not inconsistent with the ordinance of 1787. Their acts, however, were subject to abolishment by Congress and to veto by the territorial executives.

When Gen. Wm. Hull arrived at Detroit to assume his official duties as Governor, he found the town in ruins, it having been destroyed by fire. Whether it had been burned by design or accident was not known. The inhabitants were without food and shelter, camping in the open fields; still they were not discouraged, and soon commenced rebuilding their houses on the same site; Congress also kindly granted the sufferers the site of the old town of Detroit and 10,000 acres of land adjoining. A territorial militia was organized, and a code of laws was adopted similar to those of the original States. This code was signed by Gov. Hull, Augustus B. Woodward and Frederick Bates, judges of the Territory, and was called the "Woodward code."

At this time the bounds of the Territory embraced all the country on the American side of the Detroit river, east of the north and south line through the center of Lake Michigan. The Indian land claims had been partially extinguished previous to this period. By the treaty of Fort McIntosh in 1785, and that of Fort Harmar in 1787, extensive cessions had been either made or confirmed, and in 1807 the Indian titles to several tracts became entirely extinct. Settlements having been made under the French and English governments, with irregularity or absence of definite surveys and records, some confusion sprang up in regard to the titles to valuable tracts. Accordingly Congress established a Board of Commissioners to examine and settle these conflicting claims, and in 1807 another act was passed, confirming, to a certain extent, the titles of all such as had been in possession of the lands then occupied by them from the year 1796, the year of the final evacuation by the British garrisons. Other acts were subsequently passed, extending the same conditions to the settlements on the upper lakes.

As chief among the fathers of this State we may mention Gen. Lewis Cass, Stevens T. Mason, Augustus B. Woodward, John Norvell, Wm. Woodbridge, John Biddle, Wm. A. Fletcher, Elon Farnsworth, Solomon Sibley, Benj. B. Kircheval, John R. Williams, George Morrell, Daniel Goodwin, Augustus S. Porter, Benj. F. H. Witherell, Jonathan Shearer and Charles C. Trowbridge, all of Wayne county; Edmund Munday, James Kingsley and Alpheus Felch, of Washtenaw; Ross Wilkins and John J. Adam, of Lena-

wee; Warner Wing, Charles Noble and Austin E. Wing, of Monroe county; Randolph Manning, O. D. Richardson and James B. Hunt, of Oakland; Henry R. Schoolcraft, of Chippewa; Albert Miller, of the Saginaw Valley; John Stockton and Robert P. Eldridge, of Macomb; Lucius Lyon, Charles E. Stuart, Edwin H. Lothrop, Epaphroditus Ransom and Hezekiah G. Wells, of Kalamazoo; Isaac E. Crary, John D. Pierce and Oliver C. Comstock, of Calhoun; Kinsley S. Bingham, of Livingston; John S. Barry, of St. Joseph; Charles W. Whipple, Calvin Britain and Thomas Fitzgerald, of Berrien; and George Redfield, of Cass. These men and their compeers shaped the policy of the State, and decided what should be its future. They originated all and established most of the great institutions which are the evidences of our advanced civilization, and of which we are so justly proud.

ADMINISTRATION OF GEN. CASS.

At the close of the war with Great Britain in 1814, an era of prosperity dawned upon the infant territory. Gen. Lewis Cass, who had served the Government with great distinction during the war, was appointed Governor. The condition of the people was very much reduced, the country was wild, and the British flag still waved over the fort at Mackinaw. There was nothing inviting to immigrants except the mere facts of the close of the war and the existence of a fertile soil and a good climate. The Indians were still dangerous, and the country was still comparatively remote from the centers of civilization and government. Such a set of circumstances was just the proper environment for the development of all those elements of the "sturdy pioneer" which we so often admire in writing up Western history. Here was the field for stout and brave men; here was the place for the birth and education of real Spartan men,—men of strength, moral courage and indomitable perseverance.

At first, Gen. Cass had also the care of a small portion of Canada opposite Detroit, and he had only 27 soldiers for defending Detroit against the hostile Indians and carrying on the whole government. Believing that a civil governor should not be encumbered also with military duty, he resigned his brigadier-generalship in the army. But as Governor he soon had occasion to exercise his military power, even to act on the field as commander, in chasing away marauding bands of Indians. The latter seemed to be particularly threatening at this time, endeavoring to make up in yelling and petty depredations what they lacked in sweeping victory over all the pale-faces.

In times of peace Gov. Cass had high notions of civilizing the Indians, encouraging the purchase of their lands, limiting their hunting grounds to a narrow compass, teaching them agriculture and mechanics and providing the means for their instruction and religious training. The policy of the French and English had been

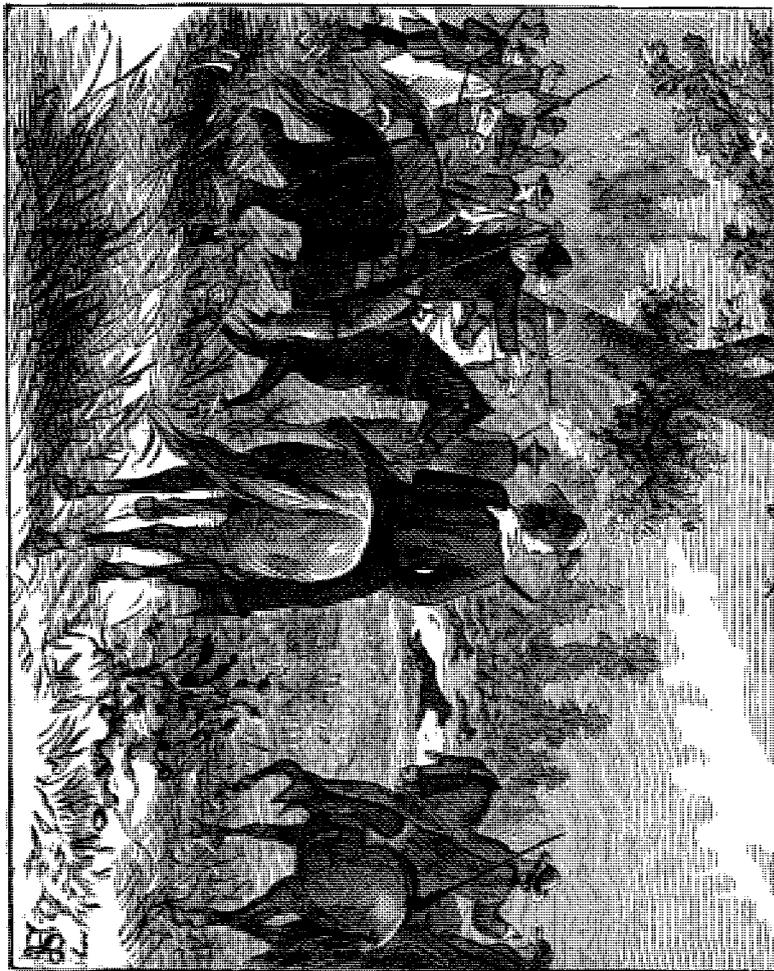
to pacify them with presents and gewgaws, merely to obtain a temporary foothold for the purpose of carrying on the fur trade. Those benefited by the trade lived thousands of miles away and had no interest in the permanent development of the country. The United States Government, on the other hand, indorsed Gov. Cass' policy, which was to result in the development of the wealth of the country and the establishment of all the arts of peace. Gens. Cass and Harrison were accordingly empowered to treat with the Indians on the Miami and Wabash; and July 20 a treaty was signed with the Wyandots, Senecas, Shawnees, Miamis and Delawares, which restored comparative tranquillity. During the summer, however, there was Indian war enough to call out all of Gov. Cass' men, in aid of Gen. Brown on the Niagara. Indians can never remain long at peace, whatever may be the obligations they assume in treaty-making. Gov. Cass often headed his forces in person and drove the hostile tribes from place to place until they finally retreated to Saginaw.

An attempt was made to recover Mackinaw from the English in July of this year (1814), but the British works were too strong; however, the establishments at St. Joseph and at Sault Ste. Marie were destroyed. In the following winter the final treaty of peace was ratified between England and the United States. The population of the territory at this time was not over 5,000 or 6,000, scattered over a vast extent, and in a state of great destitution on account of the calamities of war. Scarcely a family, on resuming the duties of home, found more than the remnants of former wealth and comfort. Families had been broken up and dispersed; parents had been torn from their children, and children from each other; some had been slain on the battle-field, and others had been massacred by the ruthless savages. Laws had become a dead letter, and morals had suffered in the general wreck. Agriculture had been almost abandoned and commerce paralyzed; food and all necessities of life were scarce, and luxuries unknown. Money was difficult to get, and the bank paper of Ohio, which was almost the sole circulating medium, was 25 per cent below par.

Such was the gloomy state of domestic affairs when Gen. Cass assumed the office of governor. Besides, he had the delicate task of aiding in legislation and of being at the same time the sole executive of the law. In 1817 he made an important treaty with the Indians, by which their title was extinguished to nearly all the land in Ohio, and a great portion in Indiana and Michigan. This treaty attached the isolated population of Michigan to the State of Ohio, made the Territorial government in a fuller sense an integral member of the federal Union, and removed all apprehension of a hostile confederacy among the Indian tribes along the lake and river frontier.

Hitherto there had not been a road in Michigan, except the military road along the Detroit river; but as the Indian settlements and lands could not now be interposed as a barrier, Gen. Cass called the

HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.



attention of Congress to the necessity of a military road from Detroit to Sandusky, through a trackless morass called the black swamp.

In the summer of this year, the first newspaper published in Michigan was started at Detroit. It was called the *Detroit Gazette*, and was published by Messrs. Sheldon & Reed, two enterprising young men, the former of whom published an interesting and valuable early history of Michigan.

The "*Western Sun*" was the first newspaper published in the Indiana Territory, now comprising the four great States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the second in all that country once known as the "Northwestern Territory." It was commenced at Vincennes in 1803, by Elihu Stout, of Kentucky, and first called the *Indiana Gazette*, and July 4, 1804, was changed to the *Western Sun*. Mr. Stout continued the paper until 1845, amid many discouragements, when he was appointed postmaster at the place, and he sold out the office.

May 6, 1812, Congress passed an act requiring that 2,000,000 acres of land should be surveyed in the Territory of Louisiana, the same amount in the Territory of Illinois, and the same amount in the Territory of Michigan, in all 6,000,000 acres, to be set apart for the soldiers in the war with Great Britain. Each soldier was to have 160 acres of land, fit for cultivation. The surveyors under this law reported that there were no lands in Michigan fit for cultivation! This unconscionable report deterred immigration for many years, and the Government took the whole 6,000,000 acres from Illinois and Missouri. The language of that report is so remarkable that we must quote it:

"The country on the Indian boundary line, from the mouth of the Great Auglaize river and running thence for about 50 miles, is (with some few exceptions) low, wet land, with a very thick growth of underbrush, intermixed with very bad marshes, but generally very heavily timbered with beech, cottonwood, oak, etc.; thence continuing north and extending from the Indian boundary eastward, the number and extent of the swamps increase, with the addition of numbers of lakes, from 20 chains to two and three miles across. Many of the lakes have extensive marshes adjoining their margins, sometimes thickly covered with a species of pine called 'tamarack,' and other places covered with a coarse, high grass, and uniformly covered from six inches to three feet (and more at times) with water. The margins of these lakes are not the only places where swamps are found, for they are interspersed throughout the whole country and filled with water, as above stated, and varying in extent. The intermediate space between these swamps and lakes, which is probably near one-half of the country, is, with a very few exceptions, a poor, barren, sandy land on which scarcely any vegetation grows except very small, scrubby oaks. In many places that part which may be called dry land is composed of little, short sand-hills, forming a kind of deep basins, the bottoms of many

of which are composed of a marsh similar to the above described. The streams are generally narrow, and very deep compared with their width, the shores and bottoms of which are, with a very few exceptions, swampy beyond description; and it is with the utmost difficulty that a place can be found over which horses can be conveyed with safety.

“A circumstance peculiar to that country is exhibited in many of the marshes by their being thinly covered with a sward of grass, by walking on which evinced the existence of water or a very thin mud immediately under their covering, which sinks from six to eighteen inches from the pressure of the foot at every step, and at the same time rising before and behind the person passing over. The margins of many of the lakes and streams are in a similar situation, and in many places are literally afloat. On approaching the eastern part of the military lands, toward the private claims on the straights and lake, the country does not contain so many swamps and lakes, but the extreme sterility and barrenness of the soil continues the same. Taking the country altogether, so far as has been explored, and to all appearances, together with the information received concerning the balance, it is so bad there would not be more than one acre out of a hundred, if there would be one out of a thousand, that would in any case admit of cultivation.”

It is probable that those Government surveyors made a lazy job of their duty and depended almost entirely upon the fur traders, who were interested in keeping settlers out of the country. But we must make allowance, too, for the universal ignorance existing at that time of the methods of developing the Western country which modern invention has brought to bear since the days of our forefathers. We must remember that our Western prairies were counted worth nothing, even by *all* the early settlers.

By the year 1818 some immigrants crowded in and further explored and tested the land; and in March, this year, Gov. Cass called for the views of the inhabitants upon the question of changing the civil authority by entering upon the second grade of Territorial government. A vote was taken and a majority were found to be against it; but for the purpose of facilitating immigration and settlement, Gov. Cass recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury that the lands in the district of Detroit be at once brought into market. The department immediately complied, and the lands were offered for sale the following autumn. Immigration was now increased more than ever before, and the permanent growth of the country became fully established.

In 1819 the people were allowed to elect a delegate to Congress. The population was now 8,806 in the whole Territory, distributed as follows: Detroit, 1,450, not including the garrison; the Island of Mackinaw, still the *entrepot* of the fur trade, a stationary population of about 450, sometimes increased to 2,000 or over; Sault Ste. Marie, 15 or 20 houses, occupied by French and English families.

The year 1819 was also rendered memorable by the appearance of the first steamboat on the lakes, the "Walk-in-the-water," which came up Lake Erie and went on to Mackinaw.

Up to this time no executive measures had been taken by the people to avail themselves of the school lands appropriated by the ordinance of 1787, except the curious act passed by the Governor and judges establishing the "Catholepistemiad," or University of Michigan, with 13 "didaxia," or professorships. The scheme for this institution was a grand one, described by quaint, sesquipedalian technicalities coined from the Greek language, and the whole devised by that unique man, Judge Woodward. The act is given in full in the Territorial laws of Michigan, compiled and printed a few years ago. It was Judge Woodward, also, who laid out the plan of Detroit, in the form of a cobweb, with a "campus Martius" and a grand circus, and avenues radiating in every direction, grand public parks and squares, etc. Centuries would be required to fulfill his vast design. Like authors and artists of ancient Greece and Rome, he laid the foundations of grand work for posterity more than for the passing generation.

Settlements now began to form at the points where now are the cities of Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Jackson, Tecumseh and Pontiac. There were still some annoyances by the Indians. The Sacs and Foxes annually made their appearance to receive presents from the British agents at Malden, and as they passed along they would commit many depredations. This practice of the British Government had a tendency to prejudice the Indians against the Americans, and it thus became necessary to take some measures for removing the Indians beyond British influence or otherwise putting a stop to this dangerous custom. Accordingly, in the fall of 1819, Gov. Cass desired the Government at Washington to cause a more thorough exploration to be made of the lake region, estimating the number and influence of the Indians, their relations, prejudices, etc., with a view to the further extinguishment of Indian title to land, etc.; but the Government deemed it advisable at this time only to take 10 miles square at Sault Ste. Marie for military purposes, and some islands near Mackinaw, where beds of plaster had been found to exist. However, the general Government soon ordered an expedition to be fitted out for such an exploration as Gov. Cass desired, to travel with birch canoes. The men composing the expedition were Gen. Cass and Robert A. Forsyth, his private secretary; Capt. D. B. Douglass, topographer and astronomer; Dr. Alex. Wolcot, physician; James D. Doty, official secretary; and Charles C. Trowbridge, assistant topographer. Lieut. Evans Mackey was commander of the escort, which consisted of 10 U. S. soldiers. Besides these there were 10 Canadian *voyageurs*, to manage the canoes, and 10 Indians to act as hunters. The latter were under the direction of James Riley and Joseph Parks, who were also to act as interpreters.

This party left Detroit March 24, 1820, and reached Michilimackinac, June 6. On leaving this place June 14, 22 soldiers, under the command of Lieut. John S. Pierce, were added to the party, and the expedition now numbered 64 persons. They reached the Sault Ste. Marie the 16th, where Gen. Cass called the Indians (Chippewas) together, in order to have a definite understanding with them concerning the boundary lines of the land grants, and thereby renew also their sanction of former treaties. At first the Indians protested against the Americans having any garrison at the place, and some of them grew violent and almost precipitated a general fight, which would have been disastrous to Gen. Cass' party, as the Indians were far more numerous; but Cass exhibited a great degree of coolness and courage, and caused more deliberate counsels to prevail among the savages. Thus the threatened storm blew over.

The next day the expedition resumed their journey, on Lake Superior, passing the "pictured rocks," and landing at one place where there was a band of friendly Chippewas. June 25 they left Lake Superior, ascended Portage river and returned home by way of Lake Michigan, after having traveled over 4,000 miles.

The results of the expedition were: a more thorough knowledge of a vast region and of the numbers and disposition of the various tribes of Indians; several important Indian treaties, by which valuable lands were ceded to the United States; a knowledge of the operations of the Northwest Fur Company; and the selection of sites for a line of military posts.

As the greatest want of the people seemed to be roads, Congress was appealed to for assistance, and not in vain; for that body immediately provided for the opening of roads between Detroit and the Miami river, from Detroit to Chicago, and from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, and for the improvement of La Plaisance Bay. Government surveys were carried into the Territory. Two straight lines were drawn through the center of the Territory,—east and west, and north and south, the latter being denominated the principal meridian and the former the base line. The Territory was also divided into townships of six miles square.

In 1821 there was still a tract of land lying south of Grand river which had not yet been added to the United States, and Gov. Cass deemed it necessary to negotiate with the Indians for it. To accomplish this work he had to visit Chicago; and as a matter of curiosity we will inform the reader of his most feasible route to that place, which he can contrast with that of the present day. Leaving Detroit, he descended to the mouth of the Maumee river; he ascended that river and crossed the intervening country to the Wabash; descended that stream to the Ohio; down the latter to the Mississippi, and up this and the Illinois rivers to Chicago!

At this council the American commissioners were Gen. Cass and Judge Sibley, of Detroit. They were successful in their undertaking, and obtained a cession of the land in question. On this occasion the Indians exhibited in a remarkable manner their

appetite for whisky. As a preliminary step to the negotiations, the commissioners ordered that no spirits should be given to the Indians. The chief of the latter was a man about a hundred years old, but still of a good constitution. The commissioners urged every consideration to convince him and the other Indians of the propriety of the course they had adopted, but in vain. "Father," said the old chieftain, "we do not care for the land, nor the money, nor the goods: what we want is whisky; give us whisky." But the commissioners were inexorable, and the Indians were forced to content themselves.

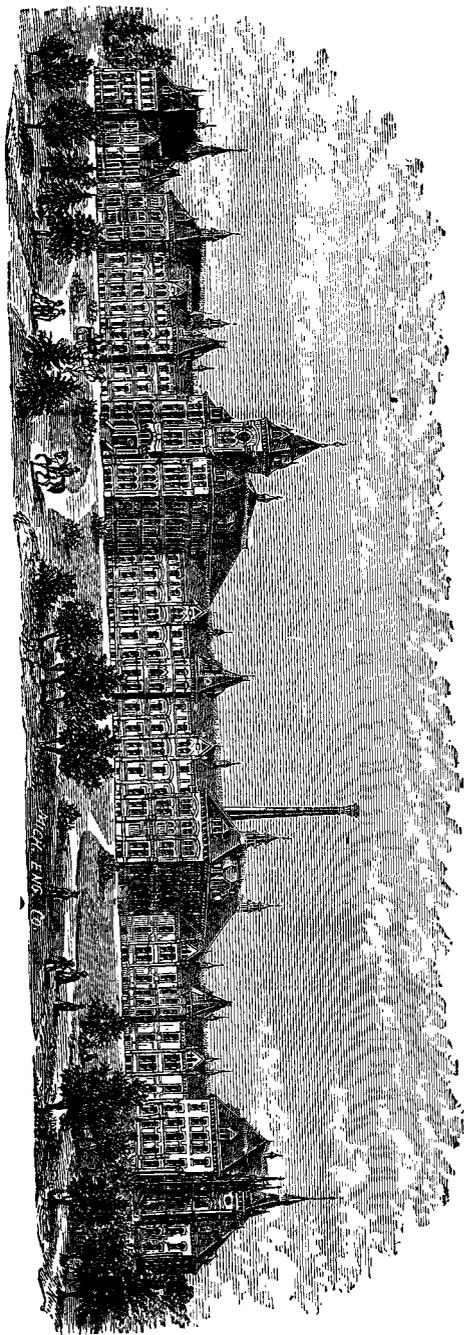
This year (1821) also two Indians were hung for murder. There was some fear that the event would be made by the British an occasion of arousing Indian atrocities in the vicinity, and the petition for the pardon of the wretches was considered by Gov. Cass with a great deal of embarrassment. He finally concluded to let the law take its course, and accordingly, Dec. 25, the murderers were hung.

In 1822 six new counties were created, namely, Lapeer, Sanilac, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Washtenaw and Lenawee; and they contained much more territory than they do at the present day. This year the first stage line was established in the Territory, connecting the county seat of Macomb county with the steamer "Walk-in-the-Water" at Detroit.

In 1823 Congress changed the form of Territorial government, abrogating the legislative power of the governor and judges and establishing a "Legislative Council," to consist of nine members, appointed by the President of the United States out of 18 candidates elected by the people. By the same act the term of judicial office was limited to four years, and eligibility to office was made to require the same qualifications as the right to suffrage. The people now took new interest in their government, and felt encouraged to lay deeper the foundations of future prosperity. The first legislative council under the new regime met at Detroit June 7, 1824, when Gov. Cass delivered his message, reviewing the progress of the Territory, calling attention to the needs of popular education and recommending a policy of governmental administration. During this year he also called the attention of the general Government to the mineral resources of the Superior region, and asked for governmental explorations therein. At its second session after this, Congress authorized a commission to treat with the Indians of the upper peninsula for permission to explore that country.

In 1825 the Erie canal was completed from the Hudson river to Buffalo, N. Y., and the effect was to increase materially the flow of people and wealth into the young Territory of Michigan. The citizens of the East began to learn the truth concerning the agricultural value of this peninsula, and those in search of good and permanent homes came to see for themselves, and afterward came with their friends or families to remain as industrious residents, to develop a powerful State. The number in the Territorial council

EASTERN ASIYUM FOR THE INSANE, AT PONTIAC.



was increased to 13, to be chosen by the President from 26 persons elected by the people. In 1827 an act was passed authorizing the electors to choose their electors directly, without the further sanction of either the President or Congress. The power of enacting laws was given to the council, subject, however, to the approval of Congress and the veto of the Governor. This form of Territorial government remained in force until Michigan was organized as a State in 1837. William Woodbridge was Secretary of the Territory during the administration of Gov. Cass, and deserves great credit for the ability with which he performed the duties of his office. In the absence of the chief executive he was acting governor, and a portion of the time he represented the Territory as a delegate to Congress. In 1828 he was succeeded by James Witherell, and in two years by Gen. John T. Mason.

In 1831 Gen. Cass was appointed Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Jackson, after having served Michigan as its chief executive for 18 years. He had been appointed six times, running through the presidency of Madison, Monroe and John Q. Adams, without any opposing candidate or a single vote against him in the senate. He faithfully discharged his duties as Indian commissioner and concluded 19 treaties with the Indians, acquiring large cessions of territory in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. He was a practical patriot of whom the people of the peninsular State justly feel proud. Probably more than any other man, Gen. Cass was the father of Michigan.

GEN. GEO. B. PORTER'S ADMINISTRATION.

On the promotion of Gen. Cass to a seat in the cabinet of President Jackson and his consequent resignation as Governor of Michigan, Gen. Geo. B. Porter was appointed Governor in July, 1831, and Sept. 22 following he entered upon the duties of the office. The population of the Territory at this time was about 35,000, prosperity was reigning all around and peace everywhere prevailed, except that in 1832 the Black Hawk war took place in Illinois, but did not affect this peninsula. In this war, however, Gov. Porter co-operated with other States in furnishing militia.

While Gov. Porter was the chief executive, Wisconsin was detached from Michigan and erected into a separate Territory; many new townships were organized and wagon roads opened and improved; land began to rise rapidly in value, and speculators multiplied. The council provided for the establishment and regulation of common schools, incorporated "The Lake Michigan Steamboat Company," with a capital of \$40,000; and incorporated the first railroad company in Michigan, the "Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad Company," since called the "Michigan Central." The original corporators were, John Biddle, John R. Williams, Charles Larned, E. P. Hastings, Oliver Newberry, De Garmo James, James Abbott, John Gilbert, Abel Millington, Job Gorton, John Allen,

Anson Brown, Samuel W. Dexter, W. E. Perrine, Wm. A. Thompson, Isaac Crary. O. W. Colden, Caleb Eldred, Cyrus Lovell, Calvin Brittain and Talman Wheeler. The act of incorporation required that the road should be completed within 30 years; this condition was complied with in less than one-third of that time. The same council also incorporated the "Bank of the River Raisin," with a branch at Pontiac. Previous to this two other banks had been chartered, namely: the "Bank of Michigan," in 1817, with a branch at Bronson, and the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan," with a branch at St. Joseph.

The Legislative Council of 1834 also authorized a vote of the residents to be taken on the question of organizing as a State and becoming a member of the Union; but the vote was so light and the majority so small that Congress neglected to consider the matter seriously until two years afterward.

During Porter's administration a change was made in the method of disposing of the public lands, greatly to the benefit of the actual settlers. Prior to 1820 the Government price of land was \$2 an acre, one-fourth to be paid down and the remainder in three annual installments; and the land was subject to forfeiture if these payments were not promptly made. This system having been found productive of many serious evils, the price of land was put at \$1.25 an acre, all to be paid at the time of purchase. This change saved a deal of trouble.

During the administration of Gov. Porter occurred the "Black Hawk" war, mainly in Illinois, in 1832, which did not affect Michigan to any appreciable extent, except to raise sundry fears by the usual alarms accompanying war gossip. A few volunteers probably went to the scene of action from this Territory, but if any systematic account was ever kept of this service, we fail to find it.

In October, 1831, Edwin Jerome left Detroit with a surveying party composed of John Mullet, surveyor, and Utter, Brink and Peck, for that portion of Michigan Territory lying west of Lake Michigan, now Wisconsin. Their outfit consisted of a French pony team and a buffalo wagon to carry tent, camp equipage, blankets, etc. Most of the way to the southeast corner of Lake Michigan they followed a wagon track or an Indian trail, and a cabin or an Indian hut to lodge in at night; but west of the point mentioned they found neither road nor inhabitant. They arrived at Chicago in a terrible rain and "put-up" at the fort. This far-famed city at that time had but five or six houses, and they were built of logs. Within a distance of three or four miles of the fort the land was valued by its owners at 50 cents an acre.

After 23 days' weary travel through an uninhabited country, fording and swimming streams and exposed to much rainy weather, they arrived at Galena, where they commenced their survey, but in two days the ground froze so deep that further work was abandoned until the next spring. The day after the memorable Stillman battle with Black Hawk, while the Mullet party were crossing the

Blue mounds, they met an Indian half-chief, who had just arrived from the Menominee camps with the details of the battle. He stated the slain to be three Indians and 11 whites. The long shaking of hands and the extreme cordiality of this Indian alarmed Mullet for the safety of his party, but he locked the secret in his own heart until the next day. They had just completed a town corner when Mullet, raising himself to his full height, said, "Boys, I'm going in; I'll not risk my scalp for a few paltry shillings." This laconic speech was an electric shock to the whole company. Mr. Jerome, in describing his own sensations, said that the hair of his head then became as porcupine quills, raising his hat in the air and himself from the ground; and the top of his head became as sore as a boil.

July 6, 1834, Gov. Porter died, and the administration devolved upon the secretary of the Territory, Stevens T. Mason, during whose time occurred

THE "TOLEDO WAR."

This difficulty was inaugurated by a conflict of the acts of Congress from time to time, made either carelessly or in ignorance of the geography of the West and of the language of former public acts. Michigan claimed as her southern boundary a line running from the extreme southern point of Lake Michigan directly east to Lake Erie, which would include Toledo, an important point, as it was the principal terminus of the proposed Wabash & Erie canal. This claim was made by virtue of clauses in the ordinance of 1787. Ohio, on the other hand, claimed that the ordinance had been superseded by the Constitution of the United States, and that Congress had the right to regulate the boundary; also, that the constitution of that State, which had been accepted by Congress, described a line different from that claimed by Michigan. Mr. Woodbridge, the delegate from Michigan, ably opposed in Congress the claim of Ohio, and the committee on public lands decided unanimously in favor of this State; but in the hurry of business no action was taken by Congress and the question remained open.

The claim of Michigan was based principally upon the following points: The ordinance of 1787 declares the acts therein contained "articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in said Territory (northwest of the river Ohio), and forever to remain unalterable, unless by common consent." This ordinance defines the Territory to include all that region lying north and northwest of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers. In the fifth article it is provided that there shall be formed not less than three nor more than five States within its limits. The boundaries of the three States are defined so as to include the whole Territory; conditioned, however, that if it should be found expedient by Congress to form the one or two more States mentioned, Congress is authorized to alter boundaries of the three States "so as

to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of the east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan."

In 1802 Congress enabled the people of Ohio to form a constitution, and in that act the boundary of that State is declared to be "on the north by an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east, after intersecting the due north line aforesaid from the mouth of the Great Miami, until it shall intersect Lake Erie, or the Territorial line, and thence with the same through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line." The constitution of Ohio adopted the same line, with this condition: "Provided always, and it is hereby fully understood and declared by this convention, that if the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan should extend so far south that a line drawn due east from it should not intersect Lake Erie; or, if it should intersect Lake Erie east of the mouth of the Miami river, then in that case, with the assent of Congress, the northern boundary of this State shall be established by and extend to a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami bay, after intersecting the due north line from the mouth of the Great Miami, as aforesaid, thence northeast of the Territorial line, and by said Territorial line to the Pennsylvania line."

Congress did not act upon this proviso until 1805, and during this interval it seems that Ohio herself did not regard it as a part of her accepted constitution.

Again, this section of the act of 1802 provides that all that part of the Territory lying north of this east and west line "shall be attached to and make a part of the Indiana Territory." Still again, the act of 1805, entitled "an act to divide the Indiana Territory into separate governments," erects Michigan to a separate Territory, and defines the southern boundary to be "a line drawn east from the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan until it intersects Lake Erie."

The strip of territory in dispute is about five miles wide at the west end and eight miles at the east end. The line claimed by Michigan was known as the "Fulton line," and that claimed by Ohio was known as the "Harris line," from the names of the surveyors. This territory was valuable for its rich farming land, but its chief value was deemed to consist at that time in its harbor on the Maumee river, where now stands the city of Toledo, and which was the eastern terminus of the proposed Wabash & Erie canal. This place was originally called Swan creek, afterward Port Lawrence, then Vistula and finally Toledo. The early settlers generally acknowledged their allegiance to Michigan; but when the canal became a possibility, and its termination at Toledo being dependent upon the contingency whether or not it was in Ohio, many of the inhabitants became desirous of being included within the latter State. Then disputes grew more violent and the Legislatures of the

respective commonwealths led off in the fight. In February, 1835, the Legislature of Ohio passed an act extending the jurisdiction of the State over the territory in question, directed local elections to be held and a re-survey to be made of the Harris line. Per contra, Gov. Mason urged the Legislative Council of Michigan to take active measures to counteract the proceedings of the Ohio Legislature; and accordingly that body passed an act making it a criminal offense for any one to attempt to exercise any official functions within the jurisdiction of Michigan without authority from the Territory or the general Government. March 9, 1835, Gov. Mason ordered Gen. Brown to hold the Michigan militia in readiness to meet the enemy in the field in case an attempt was made by the agents of Ohio to carry out the provisions of the Legislature of that State. On the 31st Gov. Lucas, of Ohio, arrived at Perrysburg with his commissioners, on his way to re-survey the Harris line. He was accompanied by a militia of about 600 men. In the meantime Gov. Mason mustered about 1,200 men, with Gen. Brown commanding, and was in possession of Toledo. In a few days two commissioners arrived from Washington on a mission of peace, and remonstrated with Gov. Lucas. After several conferences with the two Governors they submitted propositions of a temporary nature, virtually giving the disputed territory to Ohio until the following session of Congress, to which Gov. Lucas assented, but Gov. Mason did not. President Jackson asked the opinion of the attorney general, Mr. Butler, who replied in favor of Michigan; notwithstanding, Gov. Lucas proceeded to order his men to commence the survey, but as they were passing through Lenawee county the under-sheriff there arrested a portion of the party, while the rest ran away like Indians, and spread an exaggerated report of actual war. This being corrected by an amusing official report of the under-sheriff, Gov. Lucas called an extra session of the Ohio Legislature, which passed an act "to prevent the forcible abduction of the citizens of Ohio!" It also adopted measures to organize the county of "Lucas," with Toledo as the county-seat, and to carry into effect the laws of the State over the disputed territory.

In the meantime the Michigan people in and about Toledo busied themselves in arresting Ohio emissaries who undertook to force the laws of their State upon Michigan Territory, while Ohio partisans feebly attempted to retaliate. An amusing instance is related of the arrest of one Major Stickney. He and his whole family fought valiantly, but were at length overcome by numbers. The Major had to be tied on a horse before he would ride with the Michigan posse to jail. An attempt was then made to arrest a son of the Major called "Two Stickney," when a serious struggle followed and the officer was stabbed with a knife. The blood flowed pretty freely, but the wound did not prove dangerous. This was probably the only blood shed during the "war." The officer let go his hold and Stickney fled to Ohio. He was indicted by the grand jury of Monroe county, and a requisition was made on the Governor of Ohio

for his rendition, but the Governor refused to give him up. An account of this affair reaching the ears of the President, he recommended that Gov. Mason interpose no obstacle to the re-survey of the Harris line; but the Governor refusing to abide by the "recommendation," the President superseded him by the appointment of Charles Shaler, of Pennsylvania, as his successor. He also advised Gov. Lucas to refrain from exercising any jurisdiction over the disputed territory until Congress should convene and act upon the matter. This was humiliating to that Governor, and he resolved to assert the dignity of his State in Toledo in some manner. He hit upon the plan of ordering a session of court to be held there, with a regiment of militia for the protection of the judges. Accordingly the judges met on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 6, at Maumee, a few miles from Toledo. Some time during the evening a scout sent out by the colonel returned from Toledo and reported that 1,200 men, under command of Gen. Brown, were in Toledo ready to demolish court, soldiers and all; but this report turned out to be false. During the scare, however, the judges hesitated to proceed to Toledo, and the colonel of the regiment upbraided them for their cowardice, and proposed to escort them with his militia during the dead of night to a certain school-house in Toledo, where they might go through the form of holding court a few minutes in safety. About three o'clock Monday morning they arrived at the designated place and "held court" about two minutes and then fled for dear life back to Maumee! Thus was the "honor and dignity" of the great State of Ohio "vindicated over all her enemies!"

ADMINISTRATION OF GOV. HORNER.

It appears that Mr. Shaler did not accept the governorship of Michigan, and John S. Horner, of Virginia, was soon afterward appointed secretary and Acting Governor. He proved to be rather unpopular with the people of Michigan, and the following May he was appointed secretary of Wisconsin Territory. He carried on a lengthy correspondence with Gov. Lucas, which resulted in a discontinuance of all the suits that had grown out of the Toledo war except the demand for Two Stickney. Gov. Lucas persisted in refusing to deliver him up; but it seems that finally no serious trouble came of the affair.

The first Monday in October, 1835, the people of Michigan ratified the constitution and by the same vote elected a full set of State officers. Stevens B. Mason was elected Governor, Edward Mundy, Lieutenant-Governor, and Isaac E. Crary, Representative in Congress. The first Legislature under the constitution was held at Detroit, the capital, on the first Monday in November, and John Norvell and Lucius Lyon were elected U. S. Senators. A regular election was also held under the Territorial law for delegate to Congress, and Geo. W. Jones, of Wisconsin, received the certificate of election, although it is said that Wm. Woodbridge received the high-

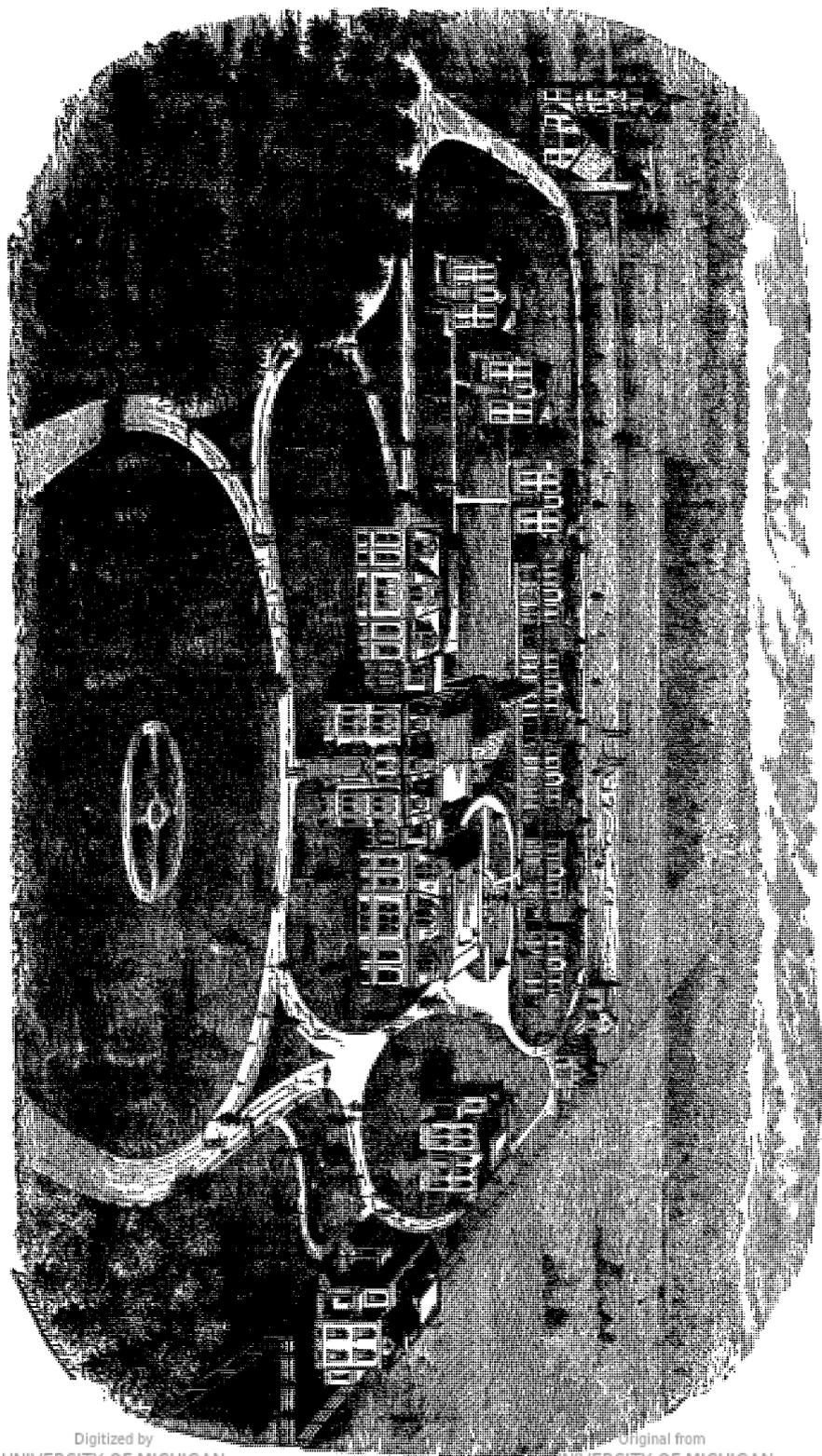
est number of votes. John S. Horner, the Territorial Governor, was still in office here, and this singular mixture of Territorial and State government continued until the following June, when Congress formally admitted Michigan into the Union as a State and Horner was sent to Wisconsin, as before noted. This act of Congress conditioned that the celebrated strip of territory over which the quarrel had been so violent and protracted, should be given to Ohio, and that Michigan might have as a compensation the upper peninsula. That section of country was then known only as a barren waste, containing some copper, no one knew how much. Of course this decision by Congress was unsatisfactory to the people of this State. This was the third excision of territory from Michigan, other clippings having been made in 1802 and 1816. In the former year more than a thousand square miles was given to Ohio, and in the latter year nearly 1,200 square miles was given to Indiana. Accordingly, Gov. Mason convened the Legislature July 11, 1836, to act on the proposition of Congress. The vote stood 21 for acceptance and 28 for rejection. Three delegates were appointed to repair to Washington, to co-operate with the representatives there for the general interest of the State: but before Congress was brought to final action on the matter, other conventions were held in the State to hasten a decision. An informal one held at Ann Arbor Dec. 14 unanimously decided to accept the proposition of Congress and let the disputed strip of territory go to Ohio, and thereupon Jan. 26, 1837, Michigan was admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

MICHIGAN AS A STATE.

A State! This word contains a vast amount of meaning. Before a community becomes a State, there is comparatively a dead level of homogeneity, the history of which consists simply of a record of independent or disconnected events, as Indian wars, migration, etc.; but when a people so far advance in civilization that they must organize, like the plant and animal kingdoms, they must assume "organs," having functions; and the more civilized and dense the population, the more numerous and complicated these organs must become,—to use the language of modern biology, the more the organism must "differentiate."

Correspondingly, the history of Michigan, up to its organization as a State, like that of all our Territories, is almost a disconnected series of events; but on assuming the character of a State, its organs and functions multiply, becoming all the while more and more dependent upon one another. To follow up the history of the State, therefore, with the same proportional fullness as we do its Territorial epoch, would swell the work to scores or hundreds of volumes; for the compiler would be obliged to devote at first a volume to one feature, say the educational, and then soon divide his subject into the various departments of the educational work of

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, AT COLDWATER. *



the State, devoting a volume to each, and then subdivide, taking each local institution by itself, and subdivide still farther, and so on *ad infinitum*, devoting a volume to each movement in the career of every institution.

As it is therefore impracticable to preserve the proportion of history to the end, the writer is obliged to generalize more and more as he approaches the termination of any selected epoch in the progress of a growing organism. Accordingly, from this point onward in the history of Michigan, we will treat the subject matter mainly by topics, commencing with an outline of the several gubernatorial administrations.

THE ADMINISTRATIONS.

Stevens T. Mason was the first Governor of this State, having been elected (Governor of the State prospectively) in 1835, as before noted, and he held the office until January, 1840. This State, at the time of its admission into the Union, had a population of about 200,000; its area was about 40,000 square miles, which was divided into 36 counties.

Nearly the first act passed by the Legislature was one for the organization and support of common schools. Congress had already set apart one section of land in every township for this purpose, and the new State properly appreciated the boon. In March of the same year (1837) another act was passed establishing the University of Michigan, of which institution we speak more fully on subsequent pages. This Legislature also appropriated \$20,000 for a geological survey, and appointed Dr. Douglass Houghton State geologist. For the encouragement of internal improvements, a board of seven commissioners was appointed, of which the Governor was made president. This board authorized several surveys for railroads. Three routes were surveyed through the State, which eventually became, respectively, the Michigan Central, the Michigan Southern, and the Detroit & Milwaukee. The latter road, however, was originally intended to have Port Huron for its eastern terminus. The next year appropriations were made for the survey of the St. Joseph, Kalamazoo and Grand rivers, for the purpose of improving the navigation.

In 1839 the militia of the State was organized, and eight divisions, with two brigades of two regiments each, were provided for. This year, also, the State prison at Jackson was completed. Nearly 30,000 pupils attended the common schools this year, and for school purposes over \$18,000 was appropriated. Agriculturally, the State yielded that year 21,944 bushels of rye, 1,116,910 of oats, 6,422 of buckwheat, 43,826 pounds of flax, 524 of hemp, 89,610 head of cattle, 14,059 head of horses, 22,684 head of sheep and 109,096 of swine.

Gov. William Woodbridge was the chief executive from January, 1840, to February, 1841, when he resigned to accept a seat in the

U. S. Senate. J. Wright Gordon was Lieut.-Governor, and became Acting Governor on the resignation of Gov. Woodbridge.

During the administration of these men, the railroad from Detroit to Ann Arbor, a distance of 40 miles, was completed; branches of the University were established at Detroit, Pontiac, Monroe, Niles, Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Jackson, White Pigeon and Tecumseh. The material growth of the State continued to increase, proportionally more rapidly than even the population, which now amounted to about 212,000.

John S. Barry succeeded Gov. Gordon in the executive chair, serving from 1841 to 1845. In 1842 the university was opened for the reception of students, and the number of pupils attending the common schools was officially reported to be nearly 58,000. In 1843 a land office was established at Marshall, for the whole State. In 1844 the taxable property of the State was found to be in value \$28,554,282, the tax being at the rate of two mills on the dollar. The expenses of the State were only \$70,000, while the income from the two railroads was nearly \$300,000. In 1845 the number of inhabitants in the State had increased to more than 300,000.

Alpheus Felch served as Governor from 1845 to 1847. During his time the two railroads belonging to the State were sold to private corporations,—the Central for \$2,000,000, and the Southern for \$500,000. The exports of the State amounted in 1846 to \$4,647,608. The total capacity of vessels enrolled in the collection district at Detroit was 26,928 tons, the steam vessels having 8,400 and the sailing vessels 18,528 tons, the whole giving employment to 18,000 seamen. In 1847 there were 39 counties in the State, containing 435 townships; and 275 of these townships were supplied with good libraries, containing in the aggregate 37,000 volumes.

In the spring of 1846, on the account of northern and eastern immigration into Texas, with tastes and habits different from the native Mexicans, a war was precipitated between the United States and Mexico; and for the prosecution of this war Michigan furnished a regiment of volunteers, commanded by Thomas W. Stockton, and one independent company, incurring a total expense of about \$10,500. March 3, 1847, Gov. Felch resigned to accept a seat in the U. S. Senate, when the duties of his office devolved upon Wm. L. Greenly, under whose administration the Mexican war was closed.

There are few records extant of the action of Michigan troops in the Mexican war. That many went there and fought well are points conceded; but their names and country of nativity are hidden away in U. S. archives where it is almost impossible to find them.

The soldiers of this State deserve much of the credit of the memorable achievements of Co. K, 3d Dragoons, and Cos. A, E, and G of the U. S. Inf. The two former of these companies, re-

cruited in this State, were reduced to one-third their original number.

In May, 1846, our Governor was notified by the War Department of the United States to enroll a regiment of volunteers, to be held in readiness for service whenever demanded. At his summons 13 independent volunteer companies, 11 of infantry and two of cavalry, at once fell into line. Of the infantry four companies were from Detroit, bearing the honored names of Montgomery, Lafayette, Scott and Brady upon their banners. Of the remainder Monroe tendered two, Lenawee county three, St. Clair, Berrien and Hillsdale each one, and Wayne county an additional company. Of these alone the veteran Bradys were accepted and ordered into service. In addition to them 10 companies, making the First Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, springing from various parts of the State, but embodying to a great degree the material of which the first volunteers was formed, were not called for until October following. This regiment was soon in readiness and proceeded to the seat of war.

Epaphroditus Ransom was Governor from 1847 to November, 1849. During his administration the Asylum for the Insane was established at Kalamazoo, and also the Institute for the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb, at Flint. Both these institutions were liberally endowed with lands, and each entrusted to a board of five trustees. March 31, 1848, the first telegraph line was completed from New York to Detroit.

John S. Barry, elected Governor of Michigan for the third time, succeeded Gov. Ransom, and his term expired in November, 1851. While he was serving this term a Normal school was established at Ypsilanti, which was endowed with lands, placed in charge of a Board of Education, consisting of six persons; a new State constitution was adopted, and the great "railroad conspiracy" case was tried. This originated in a number of lawless depredations upon the property of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, terminating with the burning of their depot at Detroit in 1850. The next year 37 men were brought to trial, and 12 of them were convicted. The prosecution was conducted by Alex. D. Fraser, of Detroit, and the conspirators were defended by Wm. H. Seward, of New York. Judge Warner Wing presided.

Robert McClelland followed Barry as Governor, serving until March, 1853, when he resigned to accept the position of Secretary of the Interior, in the cabinet of President Pierce. Lieut.-Gov. Andrew Parsons consequently became Acting Governor, his term expiring in November, 1854.

In the spring of 1854, during the administration of Acting Gov. Parsons, the "Republican party," at least as a State organization, was first formed in the United States "under the oaks" at Jackson, by anti-slavery men of both the old parties. Great excitement prevailed at this time, occasioned by the settling of Kansas and the issue thereby brought up whether slavery should exist there.

For the purpose of permitting slavery there, the "Missouri compromise" (which limited slavery to the south of $36^{\circ} 30'$) was repealed, under the lead of Stephen A. Douglas. This was repealed by a bill admitting Kansas and Nebraska into the Union as Territories, and those who were opposed to this repeal measure were in short called "anti-Nebraska" men. The epithets "Nebraska" and "anti-Nebraska" were temporarily employed to designate the slavery and anti-slavery parties, pending the dissolution of the old Democratic and Whig parties and the organization of the new Democratic and Republican parties. At the next State election Kinsley S. Bingham was elected by the Republicans Governor of Michigan, and this State has ever since then been under Republican control, the State officers of that party being elected by majorities ranging from 5,000 to 55,000. And the people of this State generally, and the Republicans in particular, claim that this commonwealth has been as well taken care of since 1855 as any State in the union, if not better, while preceding 1855 the Democrats administered the government as well as any other State, if not better.

As a single though signal proof of the high standard of Michigan among her sister States, we may mention that while the taxes in the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania average \$10.09 *per capita*, while in Massachusetts the average is \$17.10 per inhabitant, and while in the West the average is \$6.50, in Michigan it is only \$4.57. At the same time it is generally believed even by the citizens of sister States, that Michigan is the best governed commonwealth in the Union.

Kinsley S. Bingham was Governor from 1854 to 1858. The most notable event during his administration was the completion of the ship canal at the falls of St. Mary, May 26, 1855. An act of Congress was approved, granting to the State of Michigan 750,000 acres of land for the purpose of constructing this canal. The "sault," or rapids, of the St. Mary, have a fall of 17 feet in one mile. The canal is one mile long, 100 feet wide and about 12 feet deep. It has two locks of solid masonry. The work was commenced in 1853 and finished in May, 1855, at a cost of \$999,802. This is one of the most important internal improvements ever made in the State.

Moses Wisner was the next Governor of Michigan, serving from 1858 to November, 1860, at which time Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States. National themes began to grow exciting, and Michigan affairs were almost lost in the warring elements of strife that convulsed the nation from center to circumference with a life-and-death struggle.

Austin Blair was the 13th Governor of Michigan, serving during the perilous times of rebellion from 1861 to 1865, and by his patriotic and faithful execution of law and prompt aid of the general Government, earning the well deserved title of "the War Gov-

error." The particulars of the history of this State in connection with that war we will reserve for the next section.

Henry H. Crapo succeeded Gov. Blair, serving one term. He was elected during the dark hours just before the close of the war, when he found the political sky overcast with the most ominous clouds of death and debt. The bonded debt of the State was \$3,541,149.80, with a balance in the treasury of \$440,047.29. In the single year just closed the State had expended \$823,216.75, and by the close of the first year of his term this indebtedness had increased more than \$400,000 more. But the wise administration of this Governor began materially to reduce the debt and at the same time fill the treasury. The great war closed during the April after his election, and he faithfully carried out the line of policy inaugurated by his predecessor. The other prominent events during his time of office are systematically interwoven with the history of the various institutions of the State, and they will be found under heads in their respective places.

Henry P. Baldwin was Governor two terms, namely, from January, 1868, to the close of 1872. The period of his administration was a prosperous one for the State. In 1869 the taxable valuation of real and personal property in the State amounted to \$400,000,000, and in 1871 it exceeded \$630,000,000.

During Gov. Baldwin's time a step was taken to alter the State constitution so as to enable counties, townships, cities and incorporated villages, in their corporate capacity, to aid in the construction of railroads. Bonds had been issued all over the State by these municipalities in aid of railroads, under laws which had been enacted by the Legislature at five different sessions, but a case coming before the Supreme Court involving the constitutionality of these laws, the Bench decided that the laws were unconstitutional, and thus the railroads were left to the mercy of "soul-less" corporations. Gov. Baldwin, in this emergency, called an extra session of the Legislature, which submitted the desired constitutional amendment to the people; but it was by them defeated in November, 1870.

The ninth census having been officially published, it became the duty of the States in 1872 to make a re-apportionment of districts for the purpose of representation in Congress. Since 1863 Michigan had had six representatives, but the census of 1870 entitled it to nine.

During the last two years of Gov. Baldwin's administration the preliminary measures for building a new State capitol engrossed much of his attention. His wise counsels concerning this much-needed new building were generally adopted by the Legislature, which was convened in extra session in March, 1872.

Ample provision having been made for the payment of the funded debt of the State by setting apart some of the trust-fund receipts, and such portion of the specific taxes as were not required for the payment of interest on the public debt, the one-eighth mill tax for the sinking fund was abolished in 1870.

The fall of 1871 is noted for the many destructive conflagrations in the Northwest, including the great Chicago fire. Several villages in this State were either wholly or partially consumed, and much property was burned up nearly all over the country. This was due to the excessive dryness of the season. In this State alone nearly 3,000 families, or about 18,000 persons, were rendered houseless and deprived of the necessaries of life. Relief committees were organized at Detroit, Grand Rapids and elsewhere, and in a short time \$462,106 in money and about \$250,000 worth of clothing were forwarded to the sufferers. Indeed, so generous were the people that they would have given more than was necessary had they not been informed by the Governor in a proclamation that a sufficiency had been raised.

The dedication of the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Detroit, April 9, 1872, was a notable event in Gov. Baldwin's time. This grand structure was designed by Randolph Rogers, formerly of Michigan, and one of the most eminent of American sculptors now living. The money to defray the expenses of this undertaking was raised by subscription, and persons in all parts of the State were most liberal in their contributions. The business was managed by an association incorporated in 1868. The monument is 46 feet high, and is surmounted by a colossal statue of Michigan in bronze, 10 feet in height. She is represented as a semi-civilized Indian queen, with a sword in her right hand and a shield in her left. The dedicatory lines in front are: "Erected by the people of Michigan, in honor of the martyrs who fell and the heroes who fought in defense of liberty and union." On the monument are many beautiful designs. At the unveiling there was a large concourse of people from all parts of the State, and the address was delivered by ex-Governor Blair.

John J. Bagley succeeded to the governorship Jan. 1, 1873, and served two terms. During his administration the new capitol was principally built, which is a larger and better structure for the money than perhaps any other public building in the United States. Under Gov. Bagley's counsel and administration the State prospered in all its departments. The Legislature of 1873 made it the duty of the Governor to appoint a commission to revise the State constitution, which duty he performed to the satisfaction of all parties, and the commission made thorough work in revising the fundamental laws of this commonwealth.

Charles M. Croswell was next the chief executive of this State, exercising the functions of the office for two successive terms, 1877-'81. During his administration the public debt was greatly reduced, a policy adopted requiring State institutions to keep within the limit of appropriations, laws enacted to provide more effectually for the punishment of corruption and bribery in elections, the State House of Correction at Ionia and the Eastern Asylum for the Insane at Pontiac were opened, and the new capitol at Lansing was completed and occupied. The first act of his

second term was to preside at the dedication of this building. The great riot of 1877 centered at Jackson. During those two or three fearful days Gov. Croswell was in his office at Lansing, in correspondence with members of the military department in different parts of the State, and within 48 hours from the moment when the danger became imminent the rioters found themselves surrounded by a military force ready with ball and cartridge for their annihilation. Were it not for this promptness of the Governor there would probably have been a great destruction of property, if not also of life.

At this date (February, 1881), Hon. David H. Jerome has just assumed the duties of the executive chair, while all the machinery of the Government is in good running order and the people generally are prosperous.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

As soon as the President called for troops to suppress the Rebellion in April, 1861, the loyal people of the Peninsular State promptly responded and furnished the quota assigned. Austin Blair, a man peculiarly fitted for the place during the emergency, was Governor, and John Robertson, Adjutant General. The people of Michigan have ever since been proud of the record of these two men during the war, but this does not exclude the honor due all the humble soldiery who obediently exposed their lives in defense of the common country. Michigan has her full share of the buried dead in obscure and forgotten places all over the South as well as in decent cemeteries throughout the North. It was Michigan men that captured Jeff. Davis, namely: the 4th Cavalry, under Col. B. F. Pritchard; and it was Michigan men that materially aided in the successful capture of Wilkes Booth, the assassin of the martyred Lincoln.

The census of this State for 1860 showed a population of 751,110. The number of able-bodied men capable of military service was estimated in official documents of that date at 110,000. At the same time the financial embarrassment of the State was somewhat serious, and the annual tax of \$226,250 was deemed a grievous burden. But such was the patriotism of the people that by Dec. 23, 1862, an aggregate of 45,569 had gone to battle, besides 1,400 who had gone into other States and recruited. By the end of the war Michigan had sent to the front 90,747, or more than four-fifths the estimated number of able-bodied men at the beginning!

PUBLIC-SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Michigan has as good a public-school system as can be found anywhere in the Union. Ever since 1785 the acts of Congress, as well as the acts of this State since its organization, have encouraged popular education by land grants and liberal appropriations of

money. The 16th section of each township was early placed in the custody of the State for common-school purposes, and all the proceeds of the sale of school lands go into the perpetual fund. In 1842 the superintendent of public instruction reported a discrepancy of over \$22,000 in the funds, owing to imperfect records, probably, rather than dishonesty of officials. Sept. 30, 1878, the primary-school fund amounted to \$2,890,090.73, and the swamp-land school fund to \$361,237.20.

The qualification of teachers and the supervision of schools were for many years in the hands of a board of three inspectors, then the county superintendency system was adopted for many years, and since 1875 the township system has been in vogue. The township Board of School Inspectors now consists of the township clerk, one elected inspector and a township superintendent of schools. The latter officer licenses the teachers and visits the schools.

In 1877 the school children (5 to 20 years of age) numbered 469,504; the average number of months of school, 7.4; number of graded schools, 295; number of school-houses, 6,078, valued at \$9,190,175; amount of two-mill tax, \$492,646.94; district taxes, \$2,217,961; total resources for the year, \$3,792,129.59; total expenditures, \$3,179,976.06.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

By an act of Congress in 1804, a township of land was to be reserved in the territory now constituting the lower peninsula "for the use of seminaries of learning;" but the most of this reservation in 1841 went to a Catholic institution at Detroit. In 1824, through the exertions of Austin E. Wing, delegate to Congress, Gov. Woodbridge and others, a second township was granted, with permission to select the sections in detached localities, and about this time Judge Woodward devised that novel and extensive scheme for the "catholepistemiad," elsewhere referred to in this volume. In 1837 the Legislature established the University at Ann Arbor, and appropriated the 72 sections to its benefit; 916 acres of this land were located in what is now the richest part of Toledo, O., from which the University finally realized less than \$18,000!

But the State in subsequent years made many liberal appropriations to this favorite institution, until it has become the greatest seat of learning west of New England, if not in all America. It is a part of the public-school system of the State, as tuition is free, and pupils graduating at the high schools are permitted to enter the freshman class of the collegiate department. It now has an average attendance of 1,200 to 1,400 students, 450 of whom are in the college proper. In 1879 there were 406 in the law department, 329 in the medical, 71 in pharmacy, 62 in dental surgery and 63 in the homeopathic department. There are over 50 professors and teachers. The University is under the control of eight regents, elected by the

people, two every second year. Rev. Henry B. Tappan, D. D., was president from 1852 to 1863, then Erastus O. Haven, D. D., LL. D., to 1869, then Prof. H. S. Frieze (acting) until 1871, since which time the reins have been held by Hon. James B. Angell, LL. D.

The value of the buildings and grounds was estimated in 1879 at \$319,000, and the personal property at \$250,000.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

John D. Pierce, the first superintendent of public instruction, in his first report to the Legislature, urged the importance of a normal school. In this enterprise he was followed by his successors in office until 1849, when Ira Mayhew was State Superintendent, and the Legislature appropriated 72 sections of land for the purpose; and among the points competing for the location of the school, Ypsilanti won, and in that place the institution was permanently located. The building was completed and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies Oct. 5, 1852; next year the Legislature appropriated \$7,000 in money, for expenses. Prof. A. S. Welch, now President of Iowa Agricultural College, was elected the first principal. In October, 1859, the building with contents was burned, and a new building was immediately erected. In 1878 the main building was enlarged at an expense of \$43,347. This enlargement was 88x90 feet, and has a hall capable of seating 1,200 persons. The value of buildings and other property at the present time is estimated at \$111,100. Number of students, 616, including 144 in the primary department.

Each member of the Legislature is authorized by the Board of Education to appoint two students from his district who may attend one year free of tuition; other students pay \$10 per annum. Graduates of this school are entitled to teach in this State without re-examination by any school officer.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Michigan Agricultural College owes its establishment to a provision of the State constitution of 1850. Article 13 says, "The Legislature shall, as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment of an agricultural school." For the purpose of carrying into practice this provision, legislation was commenced in 1855, and the act required that the school should be within 10 miles of Lansing, and that not more than \$15 an acre should be paid for the farm and college grounds. The college was opened to students in May, 1857, the first of existing agricultural colleges in the United States. Until the spring of 1861 it was under the control of the State Board of Education; since that time it has been under the management of the State Board of Agriculture, created for the purpose.



THE CAPITOL, AT LANSING.

In its essential features of combining study and labor, and of uniting general and professional studies in its course, the college has remained virtually unchanged from the first. It has had a steady growth in number of students, in means of illustration and efficiency of instruction.

An act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, donated to each State public lands to the amount of 30,000 acres for each of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, according to the census of 1860, for the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object should be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. The Legislature accepted this grant and bestowed it upon the Agricultural College. By its provisions the college has received 235,673.37 acres of land. These lands have been placed in market, and about 74,000 acres sold, yielding a fund of \$237,174, the interest of which at seven per cent. is applied to the support of the college. The sale is under the direction of the Agricultural Land Grant Board, consisting of the Governor, Auditor General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General and Commissioner of the State Land Office.

The Agricultural College is three miles east of Lansing, comprising several fine buildings; and there are also very beautiful, substantial residences for the professors. There are also an extensive, well-filled green-house, a very large and well-equipped chemical laboratory, one of the most scientific apiaries in the United States, a general museum, a museum of mechanical inventions, another of vegetable products, extensive barns, piggeries, etc., etc., in fine trim for the purposes designed. The farm consists of 676 acres, of which about 300 are under cultivation in a systematic rotation of crops.

OTHER COLLEGES.

At Albion is a flourishing college under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The grounds comprise about 15 acres. There are three college buildings, each three-stories high, having severally the dimensions of 46 by 80, 40 by 100, and 47 by 80 feet. The attendance in 1878 was 205. Tuition in the preparatory and collegiate studies is free. The faculty comprises nine members. The value of property about \$85,000.

Adrian College was established by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1859, now under the control of the "Methodist Church." The grounds contain about 20 acres. There are four buildings, capable of accommodating about 225 students. Attendance in 1875 was 179; total number of graduates for previous years, 121; 10 professors and teachers are employed. Exclusive of the endowment fund (\$80,000), the assets of the institution, including grounds, buildings, furniture, apparatus, musical instruments, outlying lands, etc., amount to more than \$137,000.

Hope College, at Holland, is under the patronage of the Dutch Reformed Church. It was begun in 1851, and in connection with the ordinary branches of learning, it has a theological department. In 1877 it had 10 professors and teachers and 110 pupils. Up to 1875 there had graduated, in the preparatory department, begun in 1863, 95; in the academic, beginning in 1866, 53; and in the theological, beginning in 1869, 24. Value of real estate, \$25,000; of other property, above incumbrance, about \$10,000; the amount of endowment paid in is about \$56,000.

Kalamazoo College, headed by Baptists, is situated on a five-acre lot of ground, and the property is valued at \$35,000; investments, \$88,000. There are six members of the faculty, and in 1878 there were 169 pupils.

Hillsdale College was established in 1855 by the Free Baptists. The "Michigan Central College," at Spring Arbor, was incorporated in 1845. It was kept in operation until it was merged into the present Hillsdale College. The site comprises 25 acres, beautifully situated on an eminence in the western part of the city of Hillsdale. The large and imposing building first erected was nearly destroyed by fire in 1874, and in its place five buildings of a more modern style have been erected. They are of brick, three stories with basement, arranged on three sides of a quadrangle. Their size is, respectively, 80 by 80, 48 by 72, 48 by 72, 80 by 60, 52 by 72, and they contain one-half more room than the original building. Ex-Lieut.-Gov. E. B. Fairfield was the first president. The present president is Rev. D. W. C. Durgin, D. D. Whole number of graduates up to 1878, 375; number of students in all departments, 506; number of professors and instructors, 15; productive endowment, about \$100,000; buildings and grounds, \$80,000; library, 6,200 volumes.

Olivet College, in Eaton county, is a lively and thorough literary and fine-art institution, under the joint auspices of the Presbyterian and Congregational denominations. Value of buildings and grounds, about \$85,000. Fourteen professors and teachers are employed, and the attendance in 1878 was 190, the sexes in about equal proportion. There are five departments, namely: the collegiate, preparatory, normal, music and art.

Battle Creek College, conducted by the Seventh-Day Adventists, was established in 1874, with four departments, 11 professors and teachers, and an attendance of 289. It is practically connected with a large health institution, where meat and medicines are eschewed. In 1878 there were 15 instructors and 478 students. Special attention is paid to hygiene and hygienic medication.

Grand Traverse College was opened at Benzonia in 1863, as the result of the efforts of Rev. Dr. J. B. Walker, a prominent divine of the Congregational Church. The friends of this institution have met with serious discouragements: their lands have not risen in value as anticipated and they have suffered a heavy loss from fire; but the college has been kept open to the present time, with

an average of 70 pupils. The curriculum, however, has so far been only "preparatory." The land is valued at \$25,000, and the buildings, etc., \$6,000. The school has done a good work in qualifying teachers for the public schools.

Besides the foregoing colleges, there are the German-American Seminary in Detroit, a Catholic seminary at Monroe, the Michigan Female Seminary at Kalamazoo, the Military Academy at Orchard Lake, near Pontiac, and others.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

No State in the union takes better care of her poor than does Michigan. For a number of years past, especially under the administrations of Govs. Bagley and Croswell, extraordinary efforts have been made to improve and bring to perfection the appointments for the poor and dependent.

According to the report of the Board of State Commissioners for the general supervision of charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions for 1876, the total number in poor-houses of the State was 5,282. For the five years preceding, the annual rate of increase was four times greater than the increase of population during that period; but that was an exceptionally "hard" time. The capacity of the public heart, however, was equal to the occasion, and took such measures as were effectual and almost beyond criticism for the care of the indigent.

At the head of the charity department of the State stands

THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

In the year 1870 a commission appointed by the Governor for that purpose, visited many of the poor-houses in the State, and found a large number of children in them under 16 years of age, indiscriminately associated with idiots, maniacs, prostitutes and vagrants. Their report recommended the classification of paupers, and especially, that children in the county houses, under 16 years, should be placed in a State school. The act establishing the school was passed in 1871, in conformity with the recommendation. As amended in 1873, it provides, in substance, that there shall be received as pupils in such school all neglected and dependent children that are over four and under 16 years of age, and that are in suitable condition of body or mind to receive instruction, especially those maintained in the county poor-houses, those who have been deserted by their parents, or are orphans, or whose parents have been convicted of crime. It is declared to be the object of the act to provide for such children temporary homes only, until homes can be procured for them in families. The plans comprehend the ultimate care of all children of the class described, and it is made unlawful to retain such children in poor-houses when there is room for them in the State Public School. Dependent orphans and half

orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors have the preference of admission should there be more applications than room. Provision is made for perserving a record of the parentage and history of each child.

The general supervision of the school is delegated to a Board of Control, consisting of three members, who are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board appoints the superintendent, officers and teachers of the school. One officer is appointed to look up homes for the children, to apprentice them, and to keep a general oversight of them by visitation or correspondence. To complete the work of this institution, an agent is appointed in each county.

The internal government of this school is that known as the "family" and "congregate" combined, the families consisting of about 30 members each, and being under the care of "cottage managers," ladies whom the children call "aunties," and who are supposed to care for the children as mothers. Each child of sufficient years is expected to work three hours every day; some work on the farm, some in the dining-room and kitchen, while others make shoes, braid straw hats, make their own clothing, work in the bakery, engine room, laundry, etc. They are required to attend school three to five hours a day, according to their ages, and the school hours are divided into sessions to accommodate the work.

The buildings, 10 in number, comprise a main building, eight cottages and a hospital, all of brick. The buildings are steam heated, lighted with gas and have good bathing facilities. There are 41 acres of land in connection with the school, and the total value of all the property is about \$150,000, furnishing accommodations for 240 children.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

This was established at Lansing in 1855, in the northeastern portion of the city, as the "House of Correction for Juvenile Offenders," having about it many of the features of a prison. In 1859 the name was changed to "The State Reform School." The government and discipline have undergone many and radical changes until all the prison features have been removed except those that remain in the walls of the original structure, and which remain only as monuments of instructive history. No bolts, bars or guards are employed. The inmates are necessarily kept under the surveillance of officers, but the attempts at escape are much fewer than under the more rigid *regime* of former days. This school is for the detention, education and reformation of boys between the ages of eight and 16 years, who are convicted of light offenses.

The principal building is four-stories high, including basement, and has an extreme length of 246 feet, the center a depth of 48 feet, and the wings a depth of 33 feet each. Besides, there are two "family houses," where the more tractable and less vicious boys

form a kind of family, as distinguished from the congregate life of the institution proper. The boys are required to work a half a day and attend school a half a day. A farm of 328 acres belonging to the school furnishes work for many of the boys during the working season. Some are employed in making clothing and shoes for the inmates. The only shop-work now carried on is the cane-seating of chairs; formerly, cigars were manufactured here somewhat extensively. There is no contract labor, but all the work is done by the institution itself.

The number of inmates now averages about 200, and are taken care of by a superintendent and assistant, matron and assistant, two overseers and six teachers.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

This is located at Flint, 60 miles nearly northwest of Detroit. The act establishing it was passed in 1848, and the school was first opened in 1854, in a leased building. It is a school in common for deaf mutes and the blind, rather from motives of economy than from any relation which the two classes bear to one another. The buildings were commenced in 1853. The principal ones now are: front building, 43 by 72 feet, with east and west wings, each 28 by 60 feet; center building, 40 by 60, and east and west wings, each 50 by 70 feet; main school building, 52 by 54, with two wings, each 25 by 60 feet. All of these buildings are four stories high; center of the front building is five stories, including basement. There are also a boiler and engine house, barns, etc., etc. The total value of the buildings is estimated at \$358,045, and of the 88 acres of land occupied, \$17,570.

The number of inmates has increased from 94 in 1865 to 225 in 1875. Including the principal, there are 10 teachers employed in the deaf and dumb department, and four in the blind, besides the matron and her assistants. Tuition and board are free to all resident subjects of the State, and the trustees are authorized to assist indigent subjects in the way of clothing, etc., to the amount of \$40 a year. An annual census of all deaf mutes and blind persons in the State is officially taken and reported to the overseers of the poor, who are to see that these unfortunate members of the human family are properly cared for.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT KALAMAZOO.

This institution was established in 1848, and now consists of two departments, one for males and the other for females. The capacity of the former is 280 and of the latter 300 patients. In their general construction both buildings are arranged in accordance with the principles laid down by the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane. The buildings are of brick, with stone trimmings, and are very substantial, as well as

beautiful. The entire cost of both buildings, with all the auxiliary structures, and 195 acres of land, is about \$727,173.90. The buildings were constructed during the war and immediately afterward. The asylum was opened in 1859 for the care of patients, and up to Oct. 1, 1875, there had been expended for the care and maintenance of patients, exclusive of the cost of construction, \$994,711.32. Indigent patients are received and treated at the asylum at the expense of the counties to which they belong, on the certification of the county authorities, the average cost of maintenance being about \$4.12½ per week. Pay patients are received when there is room for them, the minimum price of board being \$5 per week.

EASTERN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT PONTIAC.

These large, beautiful and very modern structures are located upon a farm of upward of 300 acres, and were erected in 1873-'6 at a cost of about \$400,000. The general plans are similar to those at Kalamazoo. They are built of brick, with stone window caps, belt-courses, etc. There are accommodations for not less than 300 patients.

Michigan pursues a very enlightened policy toward the chronic insane. Provisions have been made for the treatment even of the incurable, so that as much good as possible may be done even to the most unfortunate. The design is to cure whenever the nature of the mental malady will permit; but failing this, to cease no effort which could minister to the comfort and welfare of the patient.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Detroit House of Correction, although a local institution, is used to a considerable extent as an intermediate prison, to which persons are sentenced by the courts throughout the State for minor offenses. Women convicted of felonies are also sentenced to this place. The whole number in confinement at this prison for the past decade has averaged a little over 400 at any one time, more males than females. The average term of confinement is but a little more than two months, and the institution is very faithfully conducted.

The State Prison at Jackson is one of the best conducted in the Union. The total value of the property is valued at \$552,113. The earnings of the prison in 1878 were \$92,378; number of prisoners; 800. Their work is let to contractors, who employ 450 men at different trades. A coal mine has been recently discovered on the prison property, which proves a saving of several thousand dollars per annum to the State. The earnings of this prison since Gen. Wm. Humphrey has been warden (1875) has exceeded its current expenses.

The State Prison at Ionia was established a few years ago for the reception of convicts whose crimes are not of the worst type, and those who are young, but too old for the Reform School. The ground comprises 53 acres of land, 13½ of which is enclosed by a brick wall 18 feet high. Estimated value of property, \$277,490; current expenses for 1878, \$45,744; earnings for 1878, \$5,892; number of prisoners Dec. 31, 1878, 250; number received during the year, 346.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

is distinct from the State Agricultural Board, the latter being simply an executive over the Agricultural College under the laws of the State. The former was organized at Lansing March 23, 1849, and was specially incorporated by act of April 2 following, since which time it has numbered among its officers and executive members some of the foremost men of the State. It has held annual fairs in various places, and the number of entries for premiums has risen from 623 to several thousand, and its receipts from \$808.50 to \$58,780. The premiums offered and awarded have increased proportionally.

STATE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At an informal meeting of several gentlemen in Grand Rapids Feb. 11, 1870, it was resolved to organize a State pomological society, and at an adjourned meeting on the 26th of the same month, the organization was perfected, and the first officers elected were: H. G. Saunders, President; S. L. Fuller, Treasurer; and A. T. Linderman, Secretary. The society was incorporated April 15, 1871, "for the purpose of promoting the interest of pomology, horticulture, agriculture, and kindred sciences and arts." During the first two years monthly meetings were required, but in 1872 quarterly meetings were substituted. It now has a room in the basement of the new capitol. T. T. Lyon, of South Haven, is President, and Charles W. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, Secretary. Under the supervision of this society, Michigan led the world in the centennial exposition at Philadelphia in the exhibition of winter apples. The contributions of this society to pomological literature are also richer than can be found elsewhere in the United States.

STATE FISHERIES.

Very naturally, the denser population of the white race, as it took possession of this wild country, consumed what they found already abundant long before they commenced to renew the stock. It was so with the forests; it was so with the fish. An abundance of a good variety of fish was found in all our rivers and little lakes by the early settlers, but that abundance was gradually reduced until these waters were entirely robbed of their useful inhabitants.

Scarcely a thought of re-stocking the inland waters of this State was entertained until the spring of 1873, when a board of fish commissioners was authorized by law; and while the people generally still shook their heads in skepticism, the board went on with its duty until these same people are made glad with the results.

Under the efficient superintendency of Geo. H. Jerome, of Niles, nearly all the lakes and streams within the lower peninsula have been more or less stocked with shad, white-fish, salmon or lake trout, land-locked or native salmon, eel, etc., and special efforts are also made to propagate that beautiful and useful fish, the grayling, whose home is in the Manistee and Muskegon rivers. Much more is hoped for, however, than is yet realized. Like every other great innovation, many failures must be suffered before the brilliant crown of final success is won.

The value of all the property employed in fish propagation in the State is but a little over \$4,000, and the total expenses of conducting the business from Dec. 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877, were \$14,000.

The principal hatcheries are at Detroit and Pokagon.

THE MICHIGAN STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

was organized April 13, 1875, at Battle Creek, for "the protection and promotion of the best interests of the firemen of Michigan, the compilation of fire statistics, the collection of information concerning the practical working of different systems of organization; the examination of the merits of the different kinds of fire apparatus in use, and the improvement in the same; and the cultivation of a fraternal fellowship between the different companies in the State." The association holds its meetings annually, at various places in the State, and as often publish their proceedings, in pamphlet form.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

This Board was established in 1873, and consists of seven members, appointed by the Governor, the secretary *ex officio* a member and principal executive officer. It is the duty of this Board to make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease, especially of epidemics; the causes of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, ingesta, habits and circumstances on the health of the people; to advise other officers in regard to the location, drainage, water supply, disposal of excreta, heating and ventilation of any public building; and also to advise all local health officers concerning their duties; and to recommend standard works from time to time on hygiene for the use of public schools. The secretary is required to collect information concerning vital statistics, knowledge respecting diseases and all useful information on the subject of hygiene, and through an annual report, and otherwise, as the Board may direct, to dissemi-

nate such information among the people. These interesting duties have been performed by Dr. Henry B. Baker from the organization of the Board to the present time. The Board meets quarterly at Lansing.

THE LAND OFFICE

of this State has a great deal of business to transact, as it has within its jurisdiction an immense amount of new land in market, and much more to come in. During the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1877, the total number of acres sold was 50,835.72, for \$87,968.05, of which \$69,809.54 was paid in hand. At that time the amount of land still owned by the State was 3,049,905.46, of which 2,430,050.47 acres were swamp land, 447,270.89 primary school, 164,402.55 Agricultural College, 310.26 University, 160 Normal School, 2,115.63 Salt Spring, 1,840 Asylum, 32.40 State building, 3,342.75 asset, and 380.31 internal improvement. But of the foregoing, 1,817,084.25 acres, or more than half, are not in market.

STATE LIBRARY.

Territorial Library, 1828-1835.—The first knowledge that we have of this library, is derived from the records found in the printed copies of the journals and documents of the Legislative Councils of the Territory, and in the manuscript copies of the executive journals.

The library was established by an act of the Legislative Council, approved June 16, 1828, authorizing the appointment of a librarian by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council.

The librarian so appointed was required to take an oath of office and give bond to the treasurer of the Territory in the sum of \$1,000, for the faithful performance of his duties; his time of service was for two years or until another be appointed.

The librarian was also required to take charge of the halls and committee room, and other property appertaining to the Legislative Council. He was also required to make an annual report to the Council, upon the state of the library, and upon all such branches of duty as might from time to time be committed to his charge. For his services he was to receive annually the sum of \$100.

The library seemed to have been kept open only during the actual sittings of the Legislative Council.

The executive journal by its records shows that under the provisions of this act, William B. Hunt was appointed librarian July 3, 1828, by Gov. Lewis Cass, for the term of two years. Mr. Hunt continued to act as librarian until March 7, 1834, when Gersham Mott Williams was appointed by Gov. Porter. Mr. Williams seems to have acted as librarian until the organization of the institution as a State library.

The honored names of Henry B. Schoolcraft, Charles Moran, Daniel S. Bacon, Calvin Brittain, Elon Farnsworth, Charles C. Has-

call and others are found in the list of the members of the Library committee.

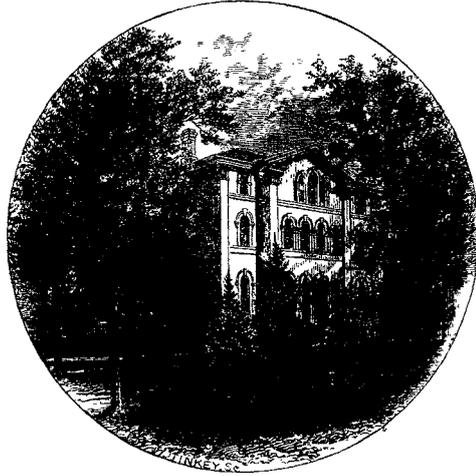
March, 1836, the State library was placed in charge of the Secretary of State; in February, 1837, it was given to the care of the private secretary of the Governor; Dec. 28 following its custody was given to the Governor and Secretary of State, with power to appoint a librarian and make rules and regulations for its government. C. C. Jackson acted as the first librarian for the State. Lewis Bond also had the care of the books for a time. Oren Marsh was appointed librarian in 1837, and had the office several years. In March, 1840, the law was again changed, and the library was placed in the care of the Secretary of State, and the members of the Legislature and executive officers of the State were to have free access to it at all times.

State Library.—The library was of course increased from time to time by Legislative appropriations. In 1844, as the result of the efforts of Alexandre Vattemare, from Paris, a system of international exchanges was adopted.

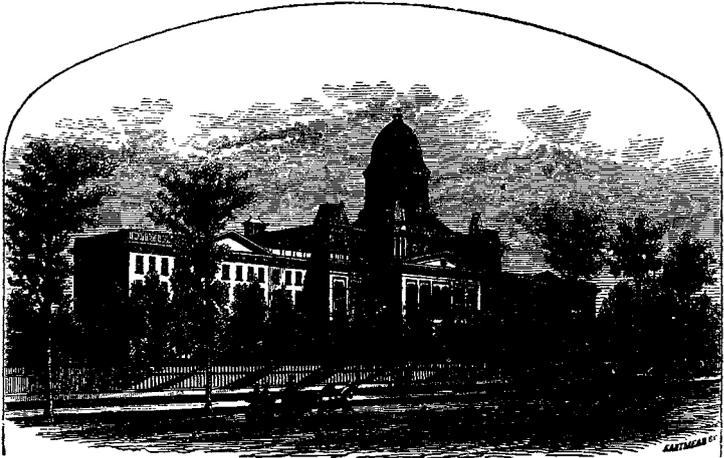
April 2, 1850, an act was passed requiring the Governor to appoint a State librarian with the consent of the Senate, and it was made the duty of the librarian to have the sole charge of the library. This act, with some amendments, still remains in force. It requires the librarian to make biennial reports and catalogues. The librarians under this act have been: Henry Tisdale, April 2, 1850, to Jan. 27, 1851; Charles J. Fox, to July 1, 1853; Charles P. Bush, to Dec. 5, 1854; John James Bush, to Jan. 6, 1855; DeWitt C. Leach, to Feb. 2, 1857; George W. Swift, to Jan. 27, 1859; J. Eugene Tenney, to April 5, 1869; and Mrs. Harriet A. Tenney to the present time. This lady has proved to be one of the best librarians in the United States. She has now in her charge about 60,000 volumes, besides thousands of articles in the new and rapidly growing museum department. She is also Secretary of the "Pioneer Society of the State of Michigan," and has charge of the books, papers and relics collected by that society. The library and these museums are now kept in the new State capitol at Lansing, in a series of rooms constructed for the purpose, and are all arranged in the most convenient order and with the neatest taste.

BANKS.

The earliest effort for the establishment of a bank within the present limits of the State of Michigan was in 1805. The act of Congress establishing the Territory of Michigan conferred legislative powers on the Governor and judges; and at their first session as a Board, a petition for an act incorporating a bank was presented to them. This was at a time when the local business could scarcely have demanded a banking institution, or have afforded much promise of its success. The small town of Detroit had just been laid in ashes, and the population of the entire Territory was inconsiderable.

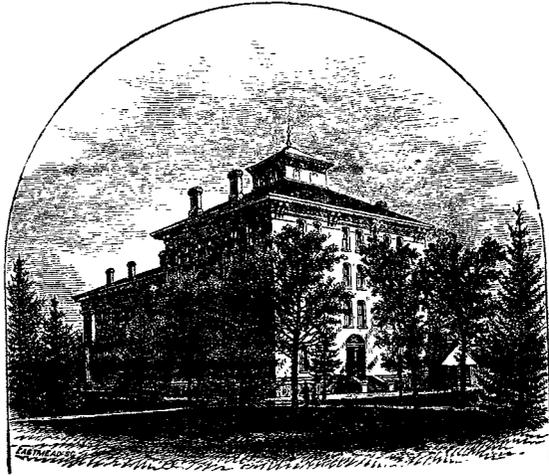


LAW BUILDING.



UNIVERSITY HALL.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR.



MEDICAL BUILDING.



CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR.

ble, being reckoned five years previously at only 551; in 1810, it was less than 5,000; the country was possessed mainly by the Indians, and the few French in the State were neither enterprising nor prosperous. No road pierced the forests of the interior; no manufactories existed; agriculture yielded nothing for market, and navigation had scarcely begun to plow our rivers and lakes. In general commerce the fur trade was almost the only element.

The petition for a bank charter was presented, not by citizens of Detroit, but by capitalists of Boston, Russell Sturges and others, who were engaged in the fur trade. This petition was granted Sept. 15, 1806, incorporating the "Bank of Detroit," with a capital of \$400,000. The great distance of this locality from New England gave those capitalists the advantage of circulating inland bills of credit against their Western banks for a long time before their redemption. Judge Woodward, one of the judges who granted the act of incorporation, was appointed its president, and the bank went into immediate operation; but imputations unfavorable to Judge Woodward in regard to this and other matters led to a Congressional investigation of the act incorporating the bank, and the act was disapproved by that body. The bank, however, continued to do business; but in September, 1808, the Governor and judges, in the absence of Woodward, passed an act making it punishable as a crime to carry on an unauthorized banking business, and this put an end to the brief existence of the institution. Its bills were quietly withdrawn from circulation the following year.

The next bank established in the Territory was the "Bank of Michigan," incorporated by the Board of Governor and Judges, Dec. 19, 1817, with a capital of \$100,000. The validity of this act was fully established by the courts in 1830. By the terms of its charter, the corporation was to expire on the first Monday in June, 1839; but the Legislative Council, Feb. 25, 1831, extended its life twenty-five years longer, and subsequently it was allowed to increase its capital stock and establish a branch at Bronson, now Kalamazoo.

The two above named are all the banks which derived their corporate existence from the Governor and judges.

The first bank charter granted by the "Legislative Council" was to the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan," approved April 2, 1827. The bank was to be established at Detroit, with a capital of \$200,000, with liberty to increase it to \$500,000. This corporation was also made an insurance company; but it does not appear a company was ever organized under this charter. March 29, 1827, the "Bank of Monroe" was incorporated, its capital stock to be \$100,000 to \$500,000, and to continue in existence 20 years. The "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan" was chartered Nov. 5, 1829, and March 7, 1834, it was allowed to increase its capital stock, and establish a branch at St. Joseph. The "Bank of River Raisin" was chartered June 29, 1832, and allowed to have a branch at Pontiac. The "Bank of Wisconsin" was chartered Jan. 23, 1835, and was to be located in the Green Bay country, but on

the organization of the State of Michigan it was thrown outside of its jurisdiction.

March 26, 1835, there were incorporated four banks, namely: "Michigan State Bank" at Detroit, "Bank of Washtenaw" at Ann Arbor, "Bank of Pontiac," and the "Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank" at Adrian. The "Bank of Pontiac" was also a railroad bank, its establishment being an amendment to the charter of the "Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Company."

The nine banks last above named are all that were created by the "Legislative Council."

Next, the State Legislature in 1836 chartered the Bank of Manhattan, Calhoun County Bank, Bank of St. Clair, Bank of Clinton, Bank of Ypsilanti, Bank of Macomb, Bank of Tecumseh and Bank of Constantine. The same Legislature passed "an act to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain moneyed corporations," which was in fact the famous safety-fund system of the State of New York. It required each bank to deposit with the State Treasurer, at the beginning of each year, a sum equal to one-half of one per cent. on the capital stock paid in; and the fund so created was to be held and used for the benefit of the creditors whenever any bank subject to its provisions should become insolvent; but this statute was destined to have but little practical effect. The system in New York proved inadequate for the security of the public interests, and it was practically abandoned here.

By this time, the financial affairs of the whole country had become sadly deranged, consequent upon a wild and reckless spirit of speculation. The currency became greatly inflated, fabulous prices given to property, and the masses of the people subjected to the cruel mercies of shrewd financiers. The session of 1837 was flooded with petitions for the creation of banks, and the Legislature met the emergency by adopting a system of free banking, under which were organized a great number of those institutions since known as "wild-cat banks." The statute authorized any 12 freeholders of any county who desired to do banking, to apply to the treasurer and clerk of the county for that purpose, and books were to be opened for subscriptions to the capital stock, \$50,000 to \$300,000. Ten per cent. on each share was required to be paid in specie at the time of subscribing, and 30 per cent. of the entire capital stock in like funds before the association should commence operations. The president and directors were also required to furnish securities for the payment of all debts and redemption of all notes issued by the association.

This new law was popularly received with great enthusiasm. On its final passage in the House, only four members were bold enough to vote against it, namely: Almy, of Kent; Monfore, of Macomb; Purdy, of Washtenaw, and Felch of Monroe. This Legislature closed its session March 22, 1837, by adjournment to Nov. 9, following; but the financial embarrassments of the country increased so rapidly that the Governor called an extra session of

the Legislature for June 12, and in his message he attributed these embarrassments, in a great measure, to the error of over-banking, over-trading, and a want of providence and economy. The banks east and south had already suspended specie payments, and Michigan was of necessity drawn into the vortex. The report, to this Legislature, by a special commissioner appointed by the Governor, held forth, however, that the banks of Michigan were solvent, but that a little time may be granted them as a defense against the results of suspensions in New York and elsewhere. The number of banks doing business in this State at that time was 13 in number, previously mentioned. The Legislature granted them time until May 16, 1838. The session of the winter following undertook to secure the public by appointing three bank commissioners to visit all the banks in the State at least once in every three months, to examine the specie held by them, inspect their books, and inform themselves generally of their affairs and transactions; monthly statements of the condition of the banks were required to be made and published, and no bills were to be issued without bearing the endorsement of a bank commissioner, etc. Under the general banking law, as already stated, every subscriber to the stock was to pay in 10 per cent. in specie on each share at the time of subscribing, and 10 every six months thereafter, and 30 per cent. of the whole capital stock was required to be paid in like manner before the bank should commence operations. The specie thus paid in was to be the capital of the bank and the basis of its business operations. The requirement of it involved the principle that banking could not be carried on without *bona-fide* capital, and without it no bank could be permitted to flood the country with its bills; but the investigations of the commissioners showed a very general violation of the law in this respect. In many cases, instead of specie, a kind of paper denominated "specie certificates" was used; in some cases, specie borrowed for the occasion was used and immediately returned to the owner; sometimes, even, a nail-keg filled with old iron, or gravel, or sand and covered over the top with specie, was employed to deceive the commissioners; and sometimes the notes of individual subscribers or others, usually denominated "stock notes," were received and counted as specie. The books of the banks were also kept in so imperfect a manner, sometimes through incompetency, sometimes with fraudulent design, as frequently to give little indication of the transactions of the bank or of the true condition of its affairs. By proprietorship of several banks in one company of men, by frequent sale and transfer of the stock, and by many other tricks and turns, a little specie was made to go a great way in flooding the country with worthless paper.

It is manifest that this condition of things could not have existed without a fearful amount of fraud and perjury. In the excitement and recklessness of the times, amid ruined fortunes and blighted hopes, the moral sense had become callous. The general banking

law was not without some good features, but it came into existence at a most unfortunate time, and the keenness and unscrupulousness of desperate men, taking advantage of its weak points and corruptly violating its salutary provisions, used it to the public injury.

Under this law about 40 banks went into operation, many of them in remote and obscure places, and before the commissioners could perfect their work of reform the crisis came and the catastrophe could not be averted. Failure rapidly succeeded failure, and legitimately chartered banks were drawn into the same vortex with the "wild-cat" institutions. Only seven banks escaped the whirlpool, and the worthless paper afloat represented more than a million dollars. As ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch well says:

"Thus ends the history of that memorable financial epoch. Forty years have passed since these events, and few remain who can remember the excitement and distrust, the fear and despondency, the hopes and disappointments which agitated the community, in those days of inflation and speculation, of bankruptcy and financial distress; and fewer still remain who bore part in the transactions connected with them. We look back upon them to read the lessons which their history teaches. The notion that banks without real capital, or a currency which can never be redeemed, can relieve from debts or insolvency, is tried and exploded. We are led to the true principle, that prosperity, both public and individual, awaits upon industry and economy, judicious enterprise and honest productive labor, free from wild speculation and unprofitable investments, and a wise and prudent use of our abundant resources."

In 1875 there were 77 national banks in this State, doing an annual business of about \$26,000,000; 15 State banks, with a business of nearly \$4,000,000, and 12 savings banks, with a business of \$6,000,000.

GEOLOGY.

The lower peninsula occupies the central part of a great synclinal basin, toward which the strata dip from all directions, and which are bounded on all sides by anticlinal swells and ridges. The limits of this basin exceed those of the peninsula, extending to London, Ont., Madison, Wis., Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie. The whole series of strata may therefore be compared to a nest of dishes, the lower and exterior ones representing the older strata.

The upper peninsula is divided by the Marquette-Wisconsin anticlinal into two geological areas, the eastern belonging to the great basin above alluded to, and the western being lacustrine in its character, and largely covered by Lake Superior. The southern rim of the latter is seen uplifted along Keweenaw Point and the south shore of the lake, and these strata re-appear at Isle Royale.

Between the Michigan and lacustrine basins the metalliferous Marquette-Wisconsin axis interposes a separating belt of about 50 miles.

The palæozoic great system of this State measures about 2,680 feet in thickness, of which the Silurian division is 920 feet, the Devonian 1,040 feet, and the carboniferous 720 feet.

The coal-bearing group occupies the central portion of the peninsula, extending from Jackson to township 20 north, and from range 8 east to 10 west.

Of iron, hematite and magnetite, in immense lenticular masses of unsurpassed purity, abound in the Huronian rocks of the upper peninsula. The former of these, under the action of water, becomes soft, and is called Limonite, and is abundant throughout the State as an earthy ore or ochre, bog ore, shot ore, yellow ochre, etc. Sometimes it is deposited in stalactitic, mammillary, botryoidal and velvety forms of great beauty. Kidney ore abounds in the Huron clays, and "black-band" in the coal measures.

Of copper, native, in the "trap" of Lake Superior, abounds in the form of sheets, strings and masses. Gold, silver and lead are also found in unimportant quantities in the Lake Superior region.

Salt abounds in the Saginaw region, gypsum, or "land plaster" in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, building stone throughout the State, manganese in many places, and many other valuable earths, ores and varieties of stone in many places.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are about 275 newspapers and periodical publications in Michigan, of all classes. Of these 224 are published weekly, 17 daily and weekly, two daily, seven semi-weekly, one tri-weekly, four semi-monthly, 19 monthly, one quarterly, and one yearly; 112 are Republican, 46 Democratic, 73 independent and neutral, 14 religious, and 15 miscellaneous. Among the latter are two Methodist, seven Adventist (two Dutch or Hollandisch), one Episcopal, one Catholic and one Baptist; four mining, five educational, one Masonic, one Odd-Fellow, one Grange, three medical and one agricultural. Five are printed in the German language, six in the Dutch, one in the Swedish and one in the Danish.

The present population of Michigan, according to the census of 1880, is as follows: Male, 862,278; females, 774,057; native born, 1,247,989; foreign, 388,346; white, 1,614,087; colored, 22,248; total, 1,636,335.

STATE OFFICERS.

<i>Govs. During French Rule.</i>	<i>Ap'd.</i>	
Sieur de Mesey.....	1663	Wm. L. Greenly.....1849
Sieur de Courcelles.....	1665	Calvin Britain.....1852
Sieur de Frontenac.....	1672	Andrew Parsons.....1853
Sieur de LaBarre.....	1682	George A. Coe.....1855
Marquis de Denonville.....	1685	Edmund B Fairfield.....1859
Sieur de Frontenac.....	1689	James Birney.....1861
Chevalier de Callieres.....	1699	Joseph R. Williams, acting.....1861
Marquis de Vaudreuil.....	1703	Henry T. Backus, acting.....1862
Marquis de Beauharnois.....	1726	Charles S. May.....1863
Compt de la Galissoniere.....	1747	E. O. Grosvenor.....1865
Sieur de la Jonquiere.....	1749	Dwight May.....1867
Marquis du Quesne de Menneville.....	1752	Morgan Bates.....1869
Sieur de Vaudreuil de Cavagnal.....	1755	Henry H. Holt.....1873
		Alonzo Sessions.....1877
		Moreau S. Crosby.....1881

Govs. During British Rule.

James Murray.....	1765
Paulus E. Irving.....	1766
Guy Carleton.....	1766
Hector T. Cramahe.....	1770
Guy Carleton.....	1774
Frederick Haldimand.....	1778
Henry Hamilton.....	1784
Henry Hope.....	1785
Lord Dorchester.....	1786
Alured Clarke.....	1791
Lord Dorchester.....	1798

Governors of Michigan Territory.

William Hull.....	1805
Lewis Cass.....	1813
George B. Porter.....	1831
Stevens T. Mason, ex officio.....	1834
John T. Horner, ex officio.....	1835

State Governors. Elected.

Stevens T. Mason.....	1835
William Woodbridge.....	1840
J. Wright Gordon, acting.....	1841
John S. Barry.....	1842
Alpheus Felch.....	1846
Wm. L. Greenly, acting.....	1847
Epaphroditus Ransom.....	1848
John S. Barry.....	1850
Robert McClelland.....	1852
Andrew Parsons, acting.....	1853
Kinsley S. Bingham.....	1855
Moses Wisner.....	1859
Austin Blair.....	1861
Henry H. Crapo.....	1865
Henry P. Baldwin.....	1869
John J. Bagley.....	1873
Charles M. Crosswell.....	1877
David H. Jerome.....	1881

Lieut.-Governors of Michigan.

Edward Mundy.....	1835
J. Wright Gordon.....	1840
Origen D. Richardson.....	1842
Wm. L. Greenly.....	1846
Wm. M. Fenton.....	1848

Secretaries of State.

Kintzing Pritchette.....	1835
Randolph Manning.....	1838
Thomas Rowland.....	1840
Robert P. Eldridge.....	1842
G. O. Whittemore.....	1846
George W. Peck.....	1848
George Redfield.....	1850
Charles H. Taylor.....	1850
William Graves.....	1853
John McKinney.....	1855
Nelson G. Isbell.....	1859
James B. Porter.....	1861
O. L. Spaulding.....	1867
Daniel Striker.....	1871
E. G. D. Holden.....	1875
William Jenney.....	1879

State Treasurers.

Henry Howard.....	1836
Peter Desnoyers.....	1839
Robert Stuart.....	1840
George W. Germain.....	1841
John J. Adam.....	1842
George Redfield.....	1845
George B. Cooper.....	1846
Barnard C. Whittemore.....	1850
Silas M. Holmes.....	1855
John McKinney.....	1859
John Owen.....	1861
E. O. Grosvenor.....	1867
Victory P. Collier.....	1871
Wm. B. McCreery.....	1875
Benj. D. Pritchard.....	1879

Attorneys-General.

Daniel Le Roy.....	1836
Peter Morey.....	1837
Zephaniah Platt.....	1841
Elon Farnsworth.....	1843
Henry N. Walker.....	1845
Edward Mundy.....	1847
Geo. V. N. Lothrop.....	1848
William Hale.....	1851

Jacob M. Howard.....	1855
Charles Upson.....	1861
Albert Williams.....	1863
Wm. L. Stoughton.....	1867
Dwight May.....	1869
Byron D. Ball.....	1873
Isaac Marston.....	1874
Andrew J. Smith.....	1875
Otto Kirchner.....	1877

Auditors-General.

Robert Abbott.....	1836
Henry Howard.....	1839
Eurotas P. Hastings.....	1840
Alpheus Felch.....	1842
Henry L. Whipple.....	1842
Charles G. Hammond.....	1845
John J. Adam.....	1845
Digby V. Bell.....	1846
John J. Adam.....	1848
John Swegles, Jr.....	1851
Whitney Jones.....	1855
Daniel L. Case.....	1859
Langford G. Berry.....	1861
Emil Anneke.....	1863
William Humphrey.....	1867
Ralph Ely.....	1875
W. Irving Latimer.....	1879

Supts. Pub. Inst.

John D. Pierce.....	1838
Franklin Sawyer, Jr.....	1841
Oliver C. Comstock.....	1843
Ira Mayhew.....	1845
Francis W. Shearman.....	1849
Ira Mayhew.....	1855
John M. Gregory.....	1859
Oramel Hosford.....	1865
Daniel B. Briggs.....	1873
Horace S. Tarbell.....	1877
Cornelius A. Gower.....	1878

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Augustus B. Woodward.....	1805-24
Frederick Bates.....	1805-8
John Griffin.....	1806-24
James Witherell.....	1808-28
Solomon Sibley.....	1824-36
Henry Chipman.....	1827-32
Wm. Woodbridge.....	1828-32
Ross Wilkins.....	1832-6
Wm. A. Fletcher.....	1836-42
Epaphroditus Ransom.....	1836-47
George Morell.....	1836-42
Charles W. Whipple.....	1843-52
Alpheus Felch.....	1842-5
David Goodwin.....	1843-6
Warner Wing.....	1845-56
George Miles.....	1846-50
Edward Mundy.....	1848-51
Sanford M. Green.....	1848-57
George Martin.....	1851-2
Joseph T. Copeland.....	1852-7
Samuel T. Douglas.....	1852-7

David Johnson.....	1852-7
Abner Pratt.....	1851-7
Charles W. Whipple.....	1852-5
Nathaniel Bacon.....	1855-8
Sandford M. Green.....	1856-8
E. H. C. Wilson.....	1856-8
Benj. F. H. Witherell, Benj. F. Graves, Josiah Turner and Ed- win Lawrence, to fill vacancies in the latter part of.....	1857
George Martin.....	1858-68
Randolph Manning.....	1858-64
Isaac P. Christianity.....	1858-77
James V. Campbell.....	1858
Thomas M. Cooley.....	1864
Benj. F. Graves.....	1868
Isaac Marston.....	1875

U. S. Senators.

John Norvell.....	1835-41
Lucius Lyon.....	1836-40
Augustus S. Porter.....	1840-5
Wm. Woodbridge.....	1841-7
Lewis Cass.....	1845-57
Thos. H. Fitzgerald.....	1848-9
Alpheus Felch.....	1847-53
Charles E. Stuart.....	1853-9
Zachariah Chandler.....	1857-77
Kinsley S. Bingham.....	1859-61
Jacob M. Howard.....	1862-71
Thomas W. Ferry.....	1871
Henry P. Baldwin.....	1880
Z. Chandler.....	1878-9
Omar D. Conger.....	1881

Representatives in Congress.

Isaac E. Crary.....	1835-41
Jacob M. Howard.....	1841-3
Lucius Lyon.....	1843-5
Robert McClelland.....	1843-9
James B. Hunt.....	1843-7
John S. Chipman.....	1845-7
Charles E. Stuart.....	1847-9
Kinsley S. Bingham.....	1849-51
Alex. W. Buel.....	1849-51
William Sprague.....	1849-50
Charles E. Stuart.....	1851-3
James L. Conger.....	1851-3
Ebenezer J. Penniman.....	1851-3
Samuel Clark.....	1853-5
David A. Noble.....	1853-5
Hester L. Stevens.....	1853-5
David Stuart.....	1853-5
George W. Peck.....	1855-7
Wm. A. Howard.....	1855-61
Henry Waldron.....	1855-61
David S. Walbridge.....	1855-9
D. C. Leach.....	1857-61
Francis W. Kellogg.....	1859-65
B. F. Granger.....	1861-3
F. C. Beaman.....	1861-71
R. E. Trowbridge.....	1861-3
Charles Upson.....	1863-9

John W. Longrear.....	1863-7	Josiah W. Begole.....	1873-5
John F. Driggs.....	1863-9	Nathan B. Bradley.....	1873-7
R. E. Trowbridge.....	1865-9	Jay A. Hubbell.....	1873
Thomas W. Ferry.....	1869-71	W. B. Williams.....	1875-7
Austin Blair.....	1867-73	Alpheus S. Williams.....	1875-9
Wm. L. Stoughton.....	1869-73	Mark S. Brewer.....	1877
Omar D. Conger.....	1869-81	Charles C. Ellsworth.....	1877-9
Randolph Strickland.....	1869-71	Edwin W. Keightley.....	1877-9
Henry Waldron.....	1871-5	Jonas H. McGowan.....	1877
Wilder D. Foster.....	1871-3	John W. Stone.....	1877
Jabez G. Sutherland.....	1871-3	Edwin Willits.....	1877
Moses W. Field.....	1873-5	Roswell G. Horr.....	1879
George Willard.....	1875-7	John S. Newberry.....	1879
Julius C. Burrows.....	1873-5, 1879		

The State printing is done by contract, the contractors for the last 13 years being W. S. George & Co. (Geo. Jerome), the former the active partner, who also publishes and edits the *Lansing Republican*, a paper noted for originality, condensation and careful "make-up."

TOPOGRAPHY.

Michigan is a little southeast of the center of the continent of North America, and with reference to all the resources of wealth and civilization is most favorably situated. It is embraced between the parallels of 41°.692 and 47°.478 north latitude, and the meridians of 82°.407 and 90°.536 west of Greenwich. The upper peninsula has its greatest extent east and west, and the lower, north and south. The extreme length of the upper peninsula is 318 miles, and its extreme breadth, 164½ miles; its area, 22,580 square miles. The length of the lower peninsula is 277 miles, its width, 259 miles, and its area, 33,871 square miles. The upper peninsula is rugged and rocky, affording scarcely anything but minerals as a source of wealth; the lower is level, covered with forests of valuable timber, and is excellent for all the products of Northern States.

The total length of the lake shore is 1,620 miles, and there are over 5,000 smaller lakes in the States, having a total area of 1,114 square miles.

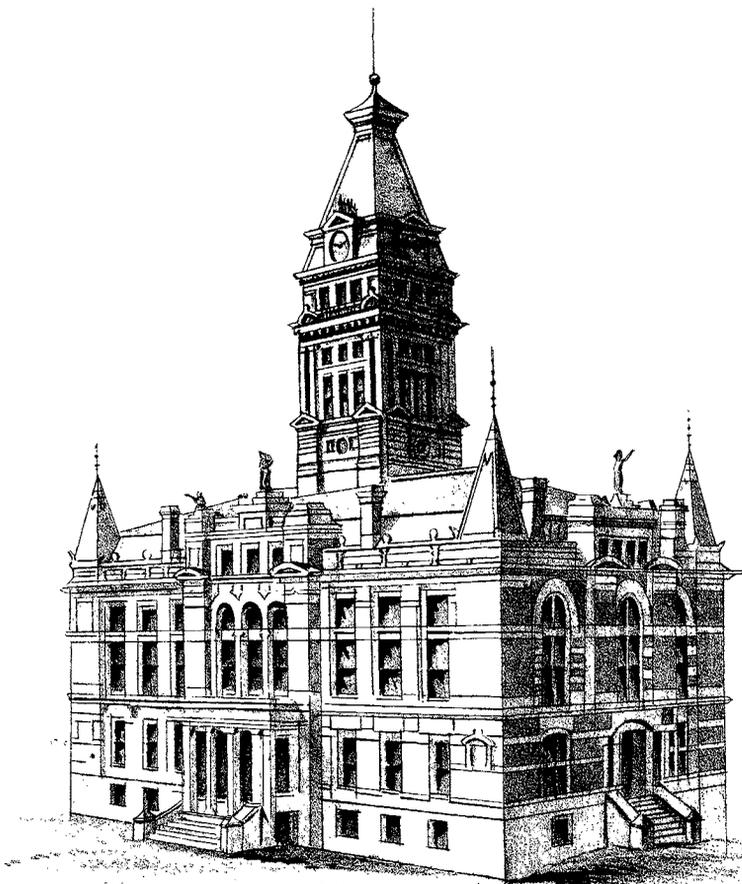
A RETROSPECT.

And now, how natural to turn our eyes and thoughts back to the log-cabin days of less than 50 years ago, and contrast it with the elegant mansion of modern times. Before us stands the old log cabin. Let us enter. Instinctively the head is uncovered in token of reverence to this relic of ancestral beginnings and early struggles. To the left is the deep, wide fire-place, in whose commodious space a group of children may sit by the fire and up through the chimney may count the stars, while ghostly stories of witches and giants, and still more thrilling stories of Indians and wild beasts, are whisperingly told and shudderingly heard. On the great crane hang the old tea-kettle and the great iron pot. The huge shovel and tongs stand sentinel in either corner, while the great andirons

patiently wait for the huge back log. Over the fire-place hangs the trusty rifle. On the right side of the fire-place stands the spinning-wheel, while in the further end of the room the loom looms up with a dignity peculiarly its own. Strings of drying apples and poles of drying pumpkin are overhead. Opposite the door by which you enter stands a huge deal table; by its side the dresser whose "pewter plates" and "shining delf" catch and reflect "the fire-place flame as shields of armies do the sunshine." From the corner of its shelves coyly peep out the relics of former china. In a curtained corner and hid from casual sight we find the mother's bed, and under it the trundle-bed, while near them a ladder indicates the loft where the older children sleep. To the left of the fire-place and in the corner opposite the spinning-wheel is the mother's work-stand. Upon it lies the Holy Bible, evidently much used, its family record telling of parents and friends a long way off, and telling, too, of children

Scattered like roses in bloom,
Some at the bridal, and some at the tomb.

Her spectacles, as if but just used, are inserted between the leaves of her Bible, and tell of her purpose to return to its comforts when cares permit and duty is done. A stool, a bench, well notched and whittled and carved, and a few chairs complete the furniture of the room, and all stand on a coarse but well-scoured floor. Let us for a moment watch the city visitors to this humble cabin. The city bride, innocent but thoughtless, and ignorant of labor and care, asks her city-bred husband, "Pray what savages set this up?" Honestly confessing his ignorance, he replies, "I do not know." But see the pair on whom age sits "frosty but kindly." First, as they enter they give a rapid glance about the cabin home, and then a mutual glance of eye to eye. Why do tears start and fill their eyes? Why do lips quiver? There are many who know why, but who that has not learned in the school of experience the full meaning of all these symbols of trials and privation, of loneliness and danger, can comprehend the story that they tell to the pioneer? Within this chinked and mud-daubed cabin, we read the first pages of our history, and as we retire through its low doorway, and note the heavy battened door, its wooden hinges, and its welcoming latch-string, is it strange that the scenes without should seem to be but a dream? But the cabin and the palace, standing side by side in vivid contrast, tell the story of this people's progress. They are a history and prophecy in one.



COURT HOUSE.

HISTORY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

IN THE BEGINNING.

Three-fourths of a century has passed away since the Territory of Michigan was organized. At that time that portion which now constitutes the county of Washtenaw, one of the fairest and best in the State or nation, was an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by the wily savage, who roamed at will over the beautiful plains and through the heavy forests, fishing in the waters of the Huron, Raisin or Saline rivers, or hunting the game that everywhere abounded, seemingly caring nothing for the morrow, and only living in the ever present. The thought of the "pale faces" penetrating this beautiful country and demanding it, in the name of civilization, or of might, which it is asserted by some, makes right, had probably never entered their mind. A short time only was to elapse before the inexorable demands of the whites must be met. The original inhabitants of the land must again proceed toward the setting sun. All nature must be changed. The fair plains, with their beautiful flowers, painted only by the hand of God, must be broken up by the husbandman, and grain fit for the use of civilized man sown therein; forests were to be felled and clearings made that the art of man could be exercised in the building and adornment of homes. Thus it was in 1823, when John Bryan, Daniel Cross and Benjamin Woodruff settled in the neighborhood of the present flourishing city of Ypsilanti. The soil was unwearyed by the plow, and the woodman's ax had scarcely been heard. The cabin of the settler, with its smoke curling heavenward, and with an air inviting the weary traveler to come and rest, was not to be seen, nor even the faintest trace of civilization; but instead, boundless emerald seas and luxuriant groves.

These the gardens of the deserts—these
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
And fresh as the young earth, ere man had sinned.

Lo! they stretch
In airy undulations far away
As if the ocean in the gentlest swell
Stood still, with all his rounded billows fixed,
And motionless forever.

The openings and prairies were decked with beautiful flowers, of which it may truly be said that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." The pleasant groves, unobstructed by undergrowth through which might be seen the fleet-footed deer, the cunning fox and other wild animals, who as yet had not been taught to fear man; the waters of the beautiful Huron, clear as crystal, winding in and out, now being kissed by the sun as its sparkling rays were sent down, now hid by the heavy forest; the beautiful lakes, nestling among the hills,—all these made a picture worthy the hand of the most noted artist, and caused the men that have been named, as well as all others who for several years from time to time visited this favored spot, to behold and wonder. Truly the name of Washtenaw—grand, beautiful—was worthily bestowed upon the county.

FIRST WHITE MEN IN WASHTENAW COUNTY.

History neither records nor does tradition speak of this section of country being visited by white men until the time of the early French explorers,—Father Segard, in 1632; Father Marquette, in 1673; and Robert de La Salle, in 1679. The latter circumnavigated the lower peninsula of Michigan, and, in prospecting along its borders, may have wended his adventurous way through old Washtenaw. After the settlement of Detroit in 1701, by a French colony, the speculative fur-traders who trafficked with the Indians, and the Jesuit missionaries, who had a zealous regard for the spiritual welfare of the aborigines, whom they endeavored to convert to Christianity, often tracked over the hills and vales of this county. In 1805 the Territory of Michigan was formed, and four years later the first successful settlement was effected in Washtenaw county, at the present city of Ypsilanti, by the French traders, Godfrey, Pepin and Le Shambre. At this time the entire population of the Territory was less than 4,000 souls, and eighty per cent. of these were French. Then came the war of 1812. After the fall of Detroit, General Harrison made an attempt to recover it from the British, or at least to protect the frontier settlements in Monroe county and its contiguity, which included the settled portions of what is now Washtenaw. He sent General Winchester with a force of 1,000 men to this section, and on the 22d of January, 1813, he was attacked by a superior force of British and Indians, under General Proctor, at Frenchtown, on the River Raisin. General Winchester was made prisoner and his troops surrendered, upon guarantee by the British commander, of protection from the Indians. In utter disregard of these stipulations, Proctor withdrew his white troops to Malden, when, all restraint being removed, his dusky allies indiscriminately massacred the prisoners. This affair is known in history as the "Battle of the Raisin." After the death of Tecumseh (October 5), at the battle of the Thames, Detroit was recovered, and the Michigan settlements began to breathe freer,

and have less apprehension of Indian onslaughts. Peace was declared Dec. 24, 1814.

The first Government surveys of land in the Territory of Michigan were made in 1816, and two years later they came into market. From this period dates the permanent settlement of the State. The Indian claim to 6,000,000 acres (including Washtenaw) was extinguished by a treaty concluded by General Cass, at Saginaw, in September, 1819, and two years later the "Chicago treaty" obliterated the Indian title to all the remaining lands in the State south of the Grand river. Thus the lands were thrown open to settlement, and the next 10 years were an important decade in the history of Washtenaw county.

The pioneer settlement of Washtenaw, as before stated, was at Ypsilanti, in 1809, when Gabriel Godfrey, a Frenchman, accompanied by Francis Pepin and Louis Le Shambre, established a trading post. The building erected for this purpose stood upon the west bank of the river. At that time, and previously, the Indians regarded these banks of the Huron with special favor, and at Ypsilanti their trails from a wide extent of country intersected. When one knows this country he cannot wonder at the taste of these sons of the forest. It seems to have been neutral ground between the rival tribes. They had a burial place just at the foot of the hill, where they believed they had equipped many a warrior for the conflicts on his way toward the "happy hunting grounds." There was another near, where tradition has it a human victim was once offered in sacrifice. Large quantities of bones, arrows, stone hatchets and ornaments were dug from the ground in that locality. In the year 1811 about 2,500 acres were patented to the foregoing-named traders, under the seal of President Madison, according to an act of Congress applying to such cases. This tract is marked upon the old maps as French claims. At first this post was profitable in a bartering business with the Indians, but after the treaties already alluded to, the Indians were removed so far to the westward that trade and barter grew less and less, until about 1820 it was given up, though the original traders remained most of the time. The place was then known as "Godfrey's, on the Pottawatomie trail."

The next settlement was in the spring of 1823. Benjamin Woodruff, Robert M. Stitts, John Thayer, and David Beverly settled about one mile southeast of the present city of Ypsilanti. This settlement took the name of "Woodruff's Grove," and became a noted point in the early history of this county. Benjamin Woodruff, without doubt, was the first white man to effect a permanent settlement in the county, though his claim is disputed by Eldridge Gee, who made, in 1875, the following statement to John Geddes, which statement was published in the county papers at the time: "I first visited Washtenaw county in 1822, in the month of June, in company with Epaphras Matteson (my father-in-law), Joseph Young and Giles Downer. We started from Mrs. Downer's house on the Rouge. The first night we put up in the French trading house.

We took the river trail and went to where Mill creek runs into the Huron river. We then came back to where Ann Arbor city now is, and from there to Saline, and from thence back to the French trading house, and from thence to Mrs. Downer's. There were no white persons then residing in Washtenaw. The trading house had no occupants. In February, 1823, I moved to Washtenaw county. I hired three men on the Rouge to help me through. We camped out three nights. On the fourth day I got to where I thought I would stop. It was on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 33, township 2 south, 7 east. I first built a shanty of some boards I brought along, and in about six weeks built a house. It was on the 14th of February when I got to where I built."

This statement of Mr. Gee's seems incredible from the fact that none of the early settlers remember the man being there until the spring and summer of 1824. At that day any living within ten miles were considered neighbors, and Mr. Gee could hardly have been so near Woodruff's Grove in the summer and fall of 1823 and it not be known. He was never present at any house-raising at a time when it was difficult to obtain men enough to raise the heavy logs to their places. Again, Mr. Woodruff's claim was well known and never disputed for more than fifty years that he was the first settler.

The founding of a city did not seem to have been thought of by the original settlers; they simply located where experience taught them to expect good fortune.

Jason and Daniel Cross, with their families, were the next settlers after those already mentioned. They arrived in the summer of 1823. The first settlers mostly came up the river by the use of a flat-bottom boat propelled by poles. Soon after the settlement at Woodruff's, two families by the name of Hall settled upon the west side of the river, about opposite the grove, who called themselves "the Kings of the River." In the autumn of 1823, John Bryan and family came in from Geneseo, New York, with the first ox-team which ever came through direct from Detroit.

The settlement at Ann Arbor was in 1824, John Allen and Elisha Walter Rumsey being the first, arriving there in February, 1824. They were followed soon after by Asa L. Smith and others.

These settlements named were the first in Washtenaw county, and the parties named were the pioneers who paved the way for its future greatness. Many of the first settlers found the struggle too severe, sold their improvements and moved elsewhere; but much the larger portion, some in middle life and many in old age, have been gathered to their fathers and are not. A few remain, with silvered locks and palsied frame, waiting for the summons to "come up higher."

These feeble beginnings were strengthened by many new-comers from the East, so that, by 1830, many new openings had been made, while the older colonies had grown materially, and Wash-

tenaw county had taken a long stride toward the greatness which awaited it in the future.

WASHTENAW—ITS MEANING.

Much interest has been manifested of late years, especially since the organization of the Pioneer Society, as to the meaning of Washtenaw. When the first settlers of the county came in they were told, and confidently believed, it meant "no white people." To these early settlers this meaning seemed very probable. The red men, fleeing from intruders of a different complexion, and finding not far away an upland region where deer were found in herds, where the beaver were abundant, and where the rivers and lakes were full of fish, would naturally give to that region some expression of their deliverance and satisfaction—"No white people." But this definition of the term is not generally accepted. In 1874 J. J. Parshall, of Ann Arbor, addressed a letter to John Todd, of Owosso, and received from R. V. Williams, of that place, the following reply:

Owosso, July 24, 1874.

J. J. Parshall, Esq., Ann Arbor.

DEAR SIR:—Major John Todd handed me your favor to him yesterday, with a request that I should answer it, as his advanced age renders it very difficult for him to write, and also because I more perfectly understand and speak the Indian tongue,—or rather the Chippewa language. I therefore give you the information sought. The word "Washtenaw" is Anglicized from the Indian word *Wushtenong*, or *Wushte-nong*, meaning, literally, the Further District or Land Beyond,—Further Country,—*Wushte*, further, beyond, further on, and *nong*, country, district, place of. The word used in connection with the subject spoken of conveys somewhat different meanings.

How the name came to be applied to the territory comprising Washtenaw county I am unable to say, although I spoke the Indian language nearly as well as a native before the land was surveyed by the Government. It was never so known or called by the Chippewas (or Ojibwas, as Schoolcraft has it). Washtenong was the country or district of territory watered by the Grand river,—what was known as the Washtenong *Seebe*, or *Sepea*. I remain

Respectfully yours,

R. V. WILLIAMS.

In 1877 William M. Gregory, of Saline, wrote to Louis Genereau, on the same subject. The following is Mr. Genereau's answer:

ELBRIDGE, OCEANA Co., MICHIGAN. }
 May 28, 1877. }

SIR:—I have the pleasure to answer your letter dated May 18th. You must excuse me for not answering your note before. I was absent. You wish to know of me what is the meaning of the word "Washtenaw." Well, sir, I have had chance to learn and interpret all these words. Well, sir, that word means a large stream or a large river. This was the name of an Indian who lived near the mouth and had a village, and that was his hunting and fishing ground. Did not allow any one to hunt except his relatives and friends. The Indians used to go back and forth and stop with Washtenaw, and by and by they called the river by his name, "Washtenaw *sebey*." This was a good many years before the war of 1812. I have an old Indian in my care and he is over one hundred years old, and he was acquainted with Washtenaw. This is all at present.

Respectfully yours,

LOUIS GENEREAU.

Lippincott's Gazetteer, edition of 1855, states that Grand river, Michigan, was called by the Indians Washtenong river. A copy of Genereau's letter was sent to Rev. S. G. Wright, who had been a teacher among the Ojibway Indians, and the following reply was received:

LEECH LAKE, MINNESOTA, June 18, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 9th inst. is just received. I have no doubt now but I have the full sense of the word Washtenaw. The name came, no doubt, in this way: An Indian of the Pottawatomie tribe, who may have resided in early times as far east as Pittsburg, had a son whom he named "Washington," from the great general whom he may have seen or heard of. As white settlements advanced that tribe was pushed westward and settled in Michigan and the west of that State. This boy, now a man, settled on this river and called it after his name, or which may be more likely, it was so called by others, as that is common in the Indian country. Now the terminations, ong, aug, etc., always signify the place of a thing, etc., and so the place of living, or residence of this man, was called Washtenaug, Washtenong, etc. The river Washtenaw sebey and the place would come to have the same name that Washington now has among these Indians, namely, Washtenong, or the place of Washington. I am glad to have got these facts myself and you are welcome to what light I may have added to your stock of knowledge of the question. I remain,

Very truly yours,

S. G. WRIGHT.

It will be seen from the foregoing letters that a difference of opinion exists among those familiar with the Indian tongue. The most probable derivation of the term is that mentioned by Mr. Wright, and associating the Indian idea of Washington, the Father of his country, it may readily be assumed the meaning of the term is *Grand*.

RIVERS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.

There are four rivers and innumerable small streams coursing through Washtenaw county. Of these the largest and most important is the Huron river, which has its rise in Livingston county and first enters this county on section 6, township 1 south, of range 5 east and passes into section 1, township 1 south, of range 4 east, thence through sections 12, 13, 24 and 25, same town and range, thence through sections 30, 31 and 32, township 1 south, range 5 east, thence through sections 5, 4, 9, 10, 3, 2, 11, 12, 13, township 2 south, range 5 east, thence through sections 7, 17, 16, 21, 28, 27, 26, 35, 36, township 2 south, range 6 east, thence through section 31, township 2 south, range 7 east, thence through sections 5, 4, 9, 16, 15, 22, 23, 24, township 3 south, range 7 east, into Wayne county, emptying into Lake Erie a few miles below the mouth of the Detroit river. The Indians called this river the *Cos-scut-e-nong sebee*, or Burnt District river; meaning the plains, or oak openings, lands or country. Its tributaries are few for the latter part of its course, though for the first half they are many; each of which, with the main stream, furnish more or less mill privileges, and which are improved for various manufacturing purposes. The Huron is a beautiful, transparent stream, passing alternately

through rich bottoms, openings, plains, and sloping woodlands, covered with heavy timber. Its length, by its meanderings, is about ninety miles.

Raisin river heads in Wheatland township, Hillsdale county, and empties into Lake Erie, two and a half miles below Monroe, after passing, in an extremely winding course, through Jackson, Washtenaw, Lenawee and Monroe counties. It is the most serpentine stream of the peninsula. Its course is first northeasterly, then south, then northeasterly, then southeasterly. In a direct line from its head to its mouth, it is sixty miles; but by its meandering, it is not less than one hundred and thirty miles. It is one of the most important streams in the State, affording as much hydraulic power as any other, having high and beautiful banks and an extremely rapid current; the bottom, being a limestone rock, which produces a good quality of building material, is extensively quarried for that purpose. Its name is derived from the dense cluster of grapes which at an early day lined both banks. It passes through the towns of Sharon, Manchester and Bridgewater, in this county.

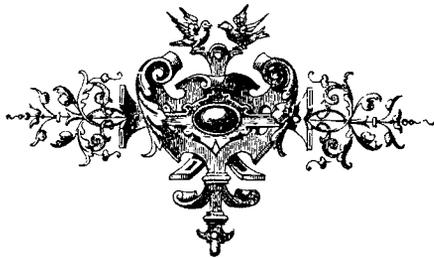
Saline river rises near the center of Washtenaw county, in the township of Lodi, and empties into the River Raisin, in Monroe county. Its course is southeasterly, and its length, in a direct line, twenty miles.

Grand river (Indian name Washtenong) is the largest stream lying wholly within the State of Michigan. Its course from its head branches to its mouth is very serpentine. At its source are two tributaries; the East and South branches. The former takes its rise on the western confines of Sharon township, in Washtenaw county, and the South branch on the northern borders of Wheatland township, in Hillsdale county. They both unite in Jackson county, a little above the city of Jackson. The river then pursues a northerly course to the northern boundary of the county, then westerly for a distance of about eight miles, when it returns to a northerly route, following the boundary line dividing Ingham and Eaton counties; then taking a northwesterly course, crossing the northeast corner of Eaton and southwest corner of Clinton, passing over the eastern part of Ionia; it then strikes a westerly course, passing through Kent, Ionia and Ottawa counties, and enters Lake Michigan fifteen miles south of the mouth of the Muskegon river, 245 miles southwesterly of the strait of Michilimackinac, and 75 miles north of the St. Joseph river. It is 270 miles long, including its windings, and, at its mouth, between 50 and 60 rods wide, and of sufficient depth to admit vessels drawing 12 feet water. It is navigable 240 miles for batteaux, and receives in its course as its principal tributaries, the Rouge, Flat, Maple, Looking-glass and Red Cedar rivers on the northern side, and the Thorn Apple on the southern. It is navigable for steamers 40 miles, to the Grand rapids, below which it has not less than four feet of water. At the rapids a steamboat canal is constructing; and, after it is completed, steamboats may go up to the village of Lyons, at the mouth of the Maple,

a distance of 50 miles, without difficulty. The river is subject to freshets, and the intervals, in some places, to inundations, though the high banks generally afford them sufficient protection. At the mouth it is never known to rise more than a foot, but at the rapids it sometimes rises to the height of 15 feet. The country along the river for 20 miles from its mouth is generally level, in some instances swampy, with lofty forests of various kinds of timber, and bearing an almost impenetrable thicket of undergrowth. Proceeding upward, whether deviating to the sources of its numerous tributaries or following the main channel, almost every variety of soil and timber is to be met with; sometimes the fertile prairie or opening, and again the alluvial bottom, and groves of timber. The region of country irrigated by the Grand river and its branches is not less than seven thousand square miles, and includes some of the richest and most valuable lands in the State.

AREA AND POSITION OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.

Washtenaw county is bounded on the east by Wayne, on the west by Jackson, on the north by Livingston and Oakland and on the south by Lenawee and Monroe counties. It comprises 20 congressional townships, a total of 720 square miles, or 460,800 acres of land.



CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL DIVISION.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

The Legislative Council, in 1822, passed an act defining the boundaries of Washtenaw county. On its passage, Lewis Cass, Governor of the Territory, issued the following proclamation:

A PROCLAMATION.

To all whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I have thought it expedient to lay out the following county, that is to say: All the county included within the following boundaries: beginning on the principal meridian, where the line between the townships numbered two and three, north of the base line, intersect the same; thence south to the line between the townships numbered four and five, south of the base line; thence east to the line between the seventh and eighth ranges, east of the principal meridian; thence north to the base line; thence west with the base line, to the line between the sixth and seventh ranges, east of the principal meridian; thence north, to the line between the townships numbered two and three, north of the base line; thence west to the place of beginning; shall form a county to be called the county of *Washtenaw*.

It is hereby declared that the county herein "laid out," to wit, the county of *Washtenaw*, shall be organized whenever, hereafter, the competent authority for the time shall so determine, and that until then the said county shall be attached to and compose a part of the county now organized, in the following manner:

The county of *Washtenaw* shall be attached to and compose a part of the county of Wayne.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the great seal of the said Territory to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at Detroit, this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and of the Independence of the United States, the forty-seventh.

LEW. CASS.

At this time there was not a single white person living within the limits of the territory described. As already stated, the first settlement of the county was made the year following, but it was not until 1826 there were found to be a sufficient number of inhabitants in the county for the purpose of organization. At a session of the Legislative Council, held in the fall of that year, the following act was passed:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan,* that the county of Washtenaw shall be organized from and after the taking effect of this act, and the inhabitants thereof entitled to all the rights and privileges to which, by law, the inhabitants of other counties of this Territory are entitled.

SEC. 2. That the county court for the county of Washtenaw shall be held on the third Monday of June and the second Monday of January in each year,

SEC. 3. That all suits, prosecutions and other matters now pending before the county court of Wayne county, or before any justice of the peace of said county of Wayne, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and execution, and all taxes hereto-

fore levied and now due shall be collected in the same manner as though the said county of Washtenaw had not been organized.

Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the 31st day of December, 1826.

Approved November 20, 1826.

Thus it was that the county of Washtenaw was brought into organized existence.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTY.

After organization, the first step taken was to divide the county into townships. At a session of the Legislative Council, held in 1827, this was accordingly done, three townships being formed—Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor and Dexter, with boundaries as follows:

All that part of the county included in the surveyed townships one, two, three and four south, in range seven east of the meridian, to be a township by the name of Ypsilanti.

All that part of the county included in the surveyed townships one and two, north of the base line, in range six, and townships one, two, three and four in range six, and townships three and four, in range five, south of the base line, to be a township by the name of Ann Arbor.

All that part of the county included in the following surveyed townships: one and two south, in range five, east of the meridian, and townships one and two, in same range, north of the base line, and all the remaining townships north and south of the base line, in ranges one, two, three and four, shall be a township by the name of Dexter.

These townships were divided up, from time to time, until finally twenty were formed, each congressional township being organized under a separate town government, which government comprises a supervisor, clerk, treasurer, three school inspectors, four justices of the peace, and four constables.

The Town of Lyndon comprises township No. 1 south, of range No. 3 east.

The Town of Dexter comprises township No. 1 south, of range No. 4 east.

The Town of Webster comprises township No. 1 south, of range No. 5 east.

The Town of Northfield comprises township No. 1 south, of range No. 6 east.

The Town of Salem comprises township No. 1 south, of range No. 7 east.

The Town of Sylvan comprises township No. 2 south, of range No. 3 east.

The Town of Lima comprises township No. 2 south, of range No. 4 east.

The Town of Scio comprises township No. 2 south, of range No. 5 east.

The Town of Ann Arbor comprises township No. 2 south, of range No. 6 east.

The Town of Superior comprises township No. 2 south, of range No. 7 east.

The Town of Sharon comprises township No. 3 south, of range No. 3 east.

The Town of Freedom comprises township No. 3 south, of range No. 4 east.

The Town of Lodi comprises township No. 3 south, of range No. 5 east.

The Town of Pittsfield comprises township No. 3 south, of range No. 6 east.

The Town of Ypsilanti comprises township No. 3 south, of range No. 7 east.

The Town of Manchester comprises township No. 4 south, of range No. 3 east.

The Town of Bridgewater comprises township No. 4 south, of range No. 4 east.

The Town of Saline comprises township No. 4 south, of range No. 5 east.

The Town of York comprises township No. 4 south, of range No. 6 east.

The Town of Augusta comprises township No. 4 south, of range No. 7 east.

FIRST ROADS.

It was not until 1825 that a public highway was surveyed through Washtenaw county. Previous to this time, the early settlers followed the Indian trails, or paths, blazed by themselves through the forests. In 1825, Orange Risdon surveyed the road from Detroit to Chicago, entering Washtenaw county on section 1, in the town of Ypsilanti, taking a southwest course and passing through the towns of Ypsilanti, Pittsfield, Saline and Bridgewater, and passing out of the county from section 33 in the latter town. It will be seen this road left out the village of Ann Arbor, the prospective county seat.

The second road was that known as

THE TERRITORIAL ROAD.*

“In the summer of 1829 the opening of a Territorial road through the counties of Washtenaw, Jackson, and westward to the mouth of the St. Joseph river, was the subject of discussion by the people in the counties named. It was known to the parties that the Federal Government was engaged in making the Chicago road a military road from Detroit to Chicago through the southern tier of counties of the Territory. At that time the road leading west through the next tier of counties north, had its western end at Clement’s farm,

*From the pen of Gen. Edward Clark.

on section 24, in the township of Lima, in Washtenaw county, some seven or eight miles west of Ann Arbor. Believing that the land and other inducements were as good in the second tier of counties as in the first, an effort was made to have opened a competing road and draw a part of the emigrants to Michigan on a new route; at any rate to give them a choice. Mr. Botsford volunteered to go through from Ann Arbor to the Chicago road and post notices and call the attention of the people on the route to the importance of the subject, if notices were written calling a meeting at Ann Arbor. The offer was accepted, the notices were written, and a meeting was held. It was resolved to petition the Legislative Council at its next session, to appoint commissioners and a surveyor to lay out a road. A petition was circulated and signed, it is believed, by every man on the contemplated route. The act was passed, and Orrin White, of Ann Arbor, Seely Neel, of Superior, and Jonathan F. Stratten were appointed commissioners. Mr. Stratten was surveyor as well as commissioner.

“Early in January, 1830, the commissioners started from ‘Sheldon’s on the Chicago road, and run the line of the new road west. When they reached Ann Arbor, a party of eight volunteered to go on with them to Grand river. Henry Rumsey, Samuel Van Fossen, Zenas Nash, Jr., Wm. Hunt, Edward Clark, Mr. McCarty, Alex. Laverty and J. Bennett were the eight. They had provided themselves with an active yoke of oxen and a lumber wagon, a tent, blankets, provisions, rifles and axes. The object of the volunteers was to open and mark the road as fast as it was surveyed. The two parties kept together and spent the first night on the floor of Samuel Clement’s log house, in Lima. Here we took on all the hay we could, for this was the last settlement. Early the next morning the parties forded Mill creek and pushed forward. The volunteers soon found use for their axes and handspikes in felling trees and rolling them out of the road. The snow was about four inches deep, and the weather was very cold, but good progress was made each day, as the country was sparsely timbered. Each morning after breakfast the teams went forward, and the teamsters would find a camping ground and start a small fire and wait till the parties came up, when the axmen would fell trees and cut them in logs ten or twelve feet long, place skids on the ground and roll three logs on them, then two, then one on top. Care was always taken to build the log heaps so that the wind blew lengthways of the logs. The snow was brushed off the ground and the tents pitched, the blankets spread, and supper prepared and eaten with a relish. The evenings were spent in smoking, telling stories, and playing pranks upon each other. In this way the time was spent till the parties crossed the Grand river at the site of the city of Jackson. This was as far as the volunteers had proposed to go. They found a body of a log house with a roof on it at this place. A Mr. Blackman, one of the commissioners’ party, had ‘entered’ some land here and built this house on it and left it in this incomplete condition. There was no

'chinking,' doorway, nor place for a window. A hole was soon made, and both parties took possession. A rousing fire was soon burning, and the tents and spare blankets were hung up to break off the wind. The parties lay there two nights. The road was brought up to the east bank of the river. It was proposed to give a name to the place. For this purpose, on the second night a 'convention' was organized and Judge Rumsey, one of the volunteers, was unanimously elected president. Here let me say the Judge had served Washtenaw county in the Legislative Council, and was acquainted with parliamentary rules, and was of a genial and mirthful disposition. Soon after the president had taken the 'chair'—a seat on a log—a committee of three was appointed to propose a name for the place. As soon as the committee retired, that is, gone to the other side of the log heap, the president rose with all the dignity he could assume, and spoke in substance as follows: 'Gentlemen of the convention: You have appointed a committee to select a name for this place, and while they are absent permit me to make a few remarks. I am personally acquainted with you all. I know that at home you are gentlemanly in your deportment. You have each of you a nice sense of honor; but I have sometimes observed that when men of good standing at home are among strangers their behavior is strangely at variance with their home conduct. Gentlemen, you represent Ann Arbor, you represent Washtenaw county, and let me beg of you, gentlemen, that on this interesting occasion you will not do anything that shall bring discredit to our village or county. When your committee has proposed the name of this place, and you have adopted it, some one may propose that it be received with cheers. If the cheers are ordered, allow me to request that they *may not be given so loud as to disturb the neighbors.*' As the nearest neighbor was more than thirty miles off the remark 'brought down the house.' The committee returned and reported the name of Jacksonburg, which was accepted and adopted, and nine as wild cheers were sent up as fifteen men could give.

"One of the party had a violin, and a dance was next in order. Judge Rumsey and Mr. Commissioner Neel, being the oldest men, opened the ball. It soon became evident that there was strife between the dancers and the fiddler which should get ahead. As the dancers wore stoga boots, the fiddler gradually went ahead, but the race was well contested, much to the amusement of the spectators. After taking breath and some refreshments—for this occasion had been anticipated and provided for—dancing was resumed and kept up until the small hours of the morning. That morning the volunteers were to part with the commissioners and their party, and return home. After a few hours' rest all were astir, when, upon inspection, it was found that the volunteers had only about three pints of flour left. They dare not call upon the commissioners for any of their provisions, for they had none to spare. Some water was procured, and the flour was stirred in a frying-pan

and partly baked. The cake was divided into eight parts, and each man took his piece and ate it hot. This is all the food the party had to travel thirty odd miles on, and break a track in the snow. As soon as it was light enough to see, 'good-bye' was said, and one party started east and the other west. Of the volunteers two were left with the team having the tent, blankets, axes, etc., the other six started out in single file, each taking his turn to head and break track a mile. On reaching the top of the short hills, Van Fossen and Nash left the party, who moved too slow for them. They started off on a trot and were soon out of sight. When the party reached the pond on the west line of Lima, they found the two men sitting on a log nearly asleep, and badly chilled. It took some time and effort to arouse them. They had hurried on, until they were warmed and fatigued, and sat down to rest. The wind swept across the frozen pond, cold and bleak, and it is probable if the party had not discovered them, that they would have frozen to death. It was long after dark when they were found. The most serious obstacle was the crossing of Mill creek, Lima Center. The water was nearly waist deep, the night was cold. It was between the party and home. There was no going around it. It must be passed, and passed it was, and the pace was increased. Disagreeable as a cold bath is in mid-winter, and unpleasant as it is to have one's clothes frozen on him, no bad effect followed. At Clement's the same stream had to be forded again, but there the water was only knee deep. Some of the party remained at Clement's, and some went on with McCarty to his home. At each place a good warm supper and a night's rest put all right again. The next day all except McCarty reached Ann Arbor in time for dinner. The trip occupied six or eight days.

"In conclusion it may not be improper to say that in the following spring the road was used to such an extent, and so many emigrants moved west of Ann Arbor on it, that the people who had made a home at Jacksonburg concluded that they would celebrate the 4th of July in the good old-fashioned style. Gideon Wilcoxson, of Ann Arbor, gave an eloquent oration. About 70 persons sat down to a good dinner. Capt. Alex. Laverty, who had taken up his residence there, commanded the escort. Ann Arbor furnished the orator, marshal of the day, and part of the committee of arrangements, besides about a dozen citizens. The day was all that could be desired, and every one who took part in the celebration seemed well pleased."

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN INCIDENTS—PIONEER LIFE.

A history which did not give some of the incidents which connect the time when the Indians alone occupied this land and the time when the white race was wholly the possessor, would be incomplete. The incidents that might be given are many, but only a few are here presented.

At the time of the first settlement, and for some years afterward, there were a number of tribes, and parts of tribes, found in it. Even after they were forced to abandon all claim to make their homes in this favored spot, they would occasionally return, often causing great fear among the pioneer settlers. Among the tribes represented were the Ojibwas, Ottawas, Hurons, and Pottawatomies, the latter of whom were the most numerous. These Indians were not destitute of religious ideas, but they were much colored by their superstitions. The Ottawas believed in Michabou, "the great hare," a mythological personage who formed the earth and developed men from animals. In this superstition the reputed doctrine of Darwin finds confirmative proof as to the origin of man. They also believe in Mirachibi, god of the waters, and also in Missabize, "the great tiger." The Chippewas, or more properly the Ojibwas, believed in the Kitché Manitou, the Great or Good Spirit, and the Matchi Manitou, the evil spirit. The Medas was a body acting as a kind of priesthood; but each one had his own Manitou revealed to him in dreams. The great mythological personage among the Ojibwas was Menabojou, who aided the Great Spirit in creating the world.

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

The following is the tradition of the Ojibwas as to the way in which Menabojou assisted in the creation of the world: Menabojou is represented as being in the world all alone, and, being without companionship, he became very lonesome. Searching for a companion, he finally came across a wolf to which he at last became very much attached, and which likewise became very much attached to him, and they called each other brother. They were inseparable companions. In one of the lakes near by was the home of Matchi Manitou. While traveling together one day (Menabojou and his brother) Matchi Manitou enticed the wolf, the brother of Menabojou, into the lake, and he was drowned. Menabojou became very disconsolate at his sad loss, for he was now all alone in the world again, and he determined to be revenged of Matchi Manitou. Pass-

ing along the lake one day, in winter, when it was frozen over, the day being sunshiny and warm, he found Matchi Manitou and his chief devils out on the ice sunning themselves. He tried to approach them unobserved so that he could send an arrow in the hated Manitou, but they saw him. They did not know what to think of the strange object—could not tell whether it was an enemy or something harmless. To settle that point Matchi Manitou sent one of his devils in the shape of a bear to see what it was. Menabojou, seeing the movement, assumed a position of perfect rigidity and waited his coming. The devil came cautiously to the object of his search, sniffed the air about it and began to scratch it and bite it. When Menabojou was just on the point of crying out with pain, he quit. He tried it again, and when Menabojou thought he must cry out, he quit again, and then returned to Matchi Manitou and told him that it was only a stump. But he was not entirely satisfied with his report, so he sent out another devil in the shape of a large serpent, with orders to report what the strange object might be. So it came to Menabojou and coiled itself around him with many a fold, and then it began to tighten the folds and squeeze him most fearfully. He was almost ready to cry out with pain when the serpent suddenly relaxed its hold and gave him an opportunity to breathe. Again the folds were drawn so tightly about him that he thought every bone in him would surely be broken, but just when he could stand it no longer the serpent uncoiled itself and returned to Matchi Manitou with the same report that it was only a stump. Satisfied now, they all lay down in the bright sun and went to sleep. When Menabojou saw that his time had come, he crawled up toward them, and when in proper distance, he shot several arrows into the sleeping devils, and then he hastened away to see what they would do when they awoke. When Matchi Manitou awoke and found that a number of his chief devils were dead, he looked around for the strange object and found that it was gone. He then exclaimed: "It was Menabojou!" So Matchi Manitou spewed out a flood of water from his mouth to follow after Menabojou and destroy him. Menabojou, seeing the flood coming, fled to the mountains. The higher he ascended the higher the waters came. He went to the highest peak and the waters followed him there. He then climbed a tree and still the waters did not abate. When he could go no further the waters kept on ascending until they reached his waist and they stood. For three days it was so, and Menabojou was about to give up in despair. On the morning of the third day he saw swimming in the water around him three animals—a beaver, an otter, and a muskrat. He called to them and called them brothers. He said to them, "What shall we do?" and they could not answer him. Then he said to them: "I'll tell you what to do: Each of you dive to the bottom and bring up some earth." Then the beaver did so, but the water was so deep that he was drowned before he reached the bottom. Then the otter tried it, and he suc-

Generated on 2020-09-11 02:35 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/miun.bac4701.0001.001
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd



Alpheus Felch

ceeded in reaching the bottom, but before he succeeded in getting any earth, he drowned also. Then the muskrat tried it, and just as he succeeded in getting a very little earth, he likewise drowned. Menabojou succeeded in getting hold of the dead bodies of these animals, and he examined the beaver, but found nothing. He examined the otter with no better results. Almost in despair, he examined the muskrat, and in one paw he found a little earth. This he took and carefully held on his hand to dry in the sun. When it was thoroughly dry he pulverized it between his fingers, and then with a strong spurt of breath, he blew it all around him, and immediately the dry land appeared. And this is the way that Menabojou aided Kitchi Manitou in creating the world.

INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The first Europeans to visit the wilderness comprising the present State of Michigan were Frenchmen,—Catholic priests, “voyagers,” and “coureurs de bois.” They found the State sparsely inhabited by Indians, mostly having their homes and lodges on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, in the valley of Grand river, near its mouth, and in the northern woods. The southern part of the State seems to have been a border land—common hunting ground for the Indians of Michigan, and the more powerful tribes on the southern shore of Lake Erie, Northern Ohio and Indiana. The ancestors of the Michigan Indians had formerly resided in the valley of the St. Lawrence, and had gradually been driven west by encroaching tribes. The Indians of Michigan were a happy race, so far as happiness is attainable by savages. The rivers, lakes and streams of the country abounded with fish, easily caught. The dark pine forests of the north and the oak openings and prairies of the south furnished plenty of game,—black bears, wolves, foxes, prairie chickens and wild turkeys. Otter were not uncommon on the banks of our own Huron. Deer were very plenty, and men are now living who have hunted them upon the very ground where now an army of 1,500 students assemble in one of the leading universities of the country. Within 40 years as many as half a dozen deer in a wild state have been seen at one time in what are now the streets of Ann Arbor. In the summer season the Indians took advantage of the waters surrounding the State to make distant excursions in canoes for the purpose of hunting and fishing, peace and war. Their light canoes, carried past the rapids of Sault Ste. Marie, were often launched upon Lake Superior, and others, skirting the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and passing the Great Falls, floated down the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal.

The Indians of Michigan were always faithful to their first white acquaintances, the French, so long as the French had a foothold in Canada or the State. There is a tradition that the Indians of Michigan sent a quota of braves to fight the English during the old French war—that they were present with their allies, the French,

on that terrible night in the dead of winter when they attacked and destroyed the unsuspecting village of Schenectady.

While the Michigan Indians were always friendly to the French, they were always hostile, when favorable occasion offered, to the English inhabitants of the country. According to tradition Washington had the grim satisfaction, or doubtful glory, of fighting the Michigan Indians on the disastrous day of Braddock's defeat. They took part in the conspiracy of Pontiac and ever remained faithful to that great chief, who, during his siege of Detroit, more than a century ago, issued promissory notes on birch bark, signed with the figure of an otter, which notes were honestly redeemed with honest coin. They were hostile to us during the Revolution. They gave aid to the British in the war of 1812, and allied themselves with Tecumseh. Many of them prepared to array themselves against us in the late Black Hawk war.

There was at least one American whom the Indians of Michigan came at last to fear and respect. That American was Lewis Cass. In the early days of his presence in the Territory of Michigan, they often attempted to kill him, and as their attempts were always without success, they came to believe that he held a charmed life. His influence with them was unbounded. It has been said that the loaded rifle aimed at the Indian's naked breast had less influence upon his conduct or his emotions than a word or gesture of Gen. Cass.

The Indians of Michigan had no idea of property, except so far as movable articles could be reduced to actual personal possession. In their primitive state they had but little better idea of the manufacturing arts than the bird which builds its nest or the fox which digs its hole. No Michigan Indian ever fashioned a stone battle-ax or clipped a flint arrow-head. He had barely intelligence enough to use these weapons when furnished ready for his hand. Like a great many white men of our day, he had no religion worth speaking of. The common impression that he recognized or worshipped a Great Spirit, or any other spirit than the "crooked" kind, is false and absurd. The preposterous supposition must have originated in the fancy of some enthusiastic poet or the imagination of some credulous missionary. His language had no words to express spiritual thoughts or spiritual things, or any abstract ideas, or the ideas of humility, worship or prayer. Spirit, as distinguished from the gross and most sensuous matter, was as black to his mind as honesty was to the mind of Bill Tweed, or delicate moral sense to the mind of a Fiji Islander! The patient and devoted Elliot, in translating the Bible into the language of the New England Indians, found no words in their tongue to express the simplest idea of God and spiritual things. He only overcame the difficulty by resorting to circumlocutions and irreverent symbols which would excite the astonishment of an intelligent Christian of to-day, or by coining words which would drive the brain of the toughest German philologist into a dizzy whirl. However

unpleasant it may be in the light of reason and criticism, the "noble red men" of the poet must degenerate into the ignoble red brute of science, but little removed, in many respects, above the "beasts of the field." He was insensible to the moral emotions. He knew neither terror nor shame. His sexual instinct was that of a brute. The divine passion of love, that pure respect and affection for the opposite sex, not based upon low and selfish ideas, was foreign to his nature. The leading motive that influences the brute is hunger. This, coupled with the baser motive of revenge, was the principal motive which influenced the Indian.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

Although the seat of the Black Hawk war was several hundred miles west, yet it had its influence on the settlements in this county, not because it ever reached this country, but because of anticipations that it would. It was thought that when the Indians under Black Hawk were brought into action by the troops which were sent against them when they crossed the Mississippi river, if they were defeated, they would strive to make their way into Canada; and if they did that, they were most likely to follow the trail which ran through the county. This was cause for considerable excitement and no little amusement at that day among the settlers. But the result of the war showed that these fears were entirely groundless; for, instead of being driven into this region, they were forced into Wisconsin, and the great Sac and Fox chief captured.

But this outcome of the war did not prevent the settlers from making necessary preparations for the emergency, should it come. The natural desire for safety and protection, on the part of the settlers, was heightened when they knew that hostilities had broken out, from the fact that the Ottawas and Pottawatomies had asserted that "when the leaves on the trees are as large as squirrels' ears, the Sacs intended to invade the settlements, and kill the white settlers." An Independent Rifle Company was organized at Dexter, its members not being confined alone to citizens of the village, but were scattered over a considerable portion of the surrounding country. The regiment to which this company was attached was commanded by Col. J. D. Davis, who lived at Plymouth, and that place was the headquarters of the regiment. Says a local writer:

"One bright May morning, in 1832, at about eight o'clock, a man was seen riding on horseback in great haste over the hill, from toward Ann Arbor. As he rode into the village he met the commander of this company on the street, and in an excited manner announced that the Indians under Black Hawk had made war upon the whites and were marching toward Detroit, murdering every man, woman and child they could find; that they were at White Pigeon Prairie 80,000 strong at that moment, and would soon be upon us, at the same time delivering to the Captain of the com-

pany a military order signed by Col. Davis, and dated at Plymouth at six p. m. of the previous day, which was couched substantially in the following language:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST REG'T MICH. RIFLE CORPS, }
PLYMOUTH, May 9, 1832, 6. P. M. }

Captain Dexter Rifles:

SIR:—You are hereby commanded to be and appear with your full company armed and equipped as the law dictates, for actual service, at Ten Eyck's tavern, 10 miles west of Detroit, on the Chicago turnpike, on to-morrow, May 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., then and there to meet the regiment and other military forces, to march at once against the Black Hawk Indians.

By order of Major General John R. Williams, commanding Michigan Forces.

J. D. DAVIS,

Colonel 1st Regiment Michigan Rifles.

“The bearer of this order was George Warner. It was now May 10, at half past eight o'clock A. M. In order to obey this order literally, the company must be assembled (with some of them nine miles away) and marched on foot, for there was no conveyance, 40 miles, in just an hour and a half. That, of course, was impossible, and strange as it may seem at this distance of time, that company were called together, and at just two o'clock that afternoon every member was in the ranks with rifle and blanket, and in less than 30 minutes they took up their line of march to the stirring music of fife and drum. They actually marched to Ypsilanti that same evening, where they rested until the morning light, when they again took up their line of march toward Detroit, and at about 11 o'clock A. M. they met the forces under Gen. John R. Williams, about four miles west of Ten Eyck's, on the march, westward, ho! to meet the enemy. Here the company joined the advancing army, and returned over the same road they had traversed in the early part of the day.

“By the time the troops had reached Saline the reports of the whereabouts of the enemy began to be quite conflicting, so much so that the troops halted there for two days, when authentic information was received that Black Hawk was captured in Wisconsin, his forces dispersed, and the Indian war ended. The Michigan troops were therefore disbanded and permitted to return to their homes.

“The Dexter Rifles returned after an absence of six days, but during its absence the inhabitants of the village and surrounding country had become very much excited and alarmed. They had held counsel together and resolved to build a block house of the saw-logs that lay upon the mill yard upon the west side of the creek, as a place of safety for the women and children, and other works of defense were to be erected. In fact, so great was the consternation, it was said (with how much truth I cannot vouch), that one man, owning a farm but a short distance from the village, with a small lake upon it, actually sunk his farming utensils in the lake, in order that the Indians should not destroy them.”

PIONEER LIFE.

One of the most interesting phases of national or local history is that of the settlement of a new country. What was the original state in which the pioneer found this country? How was it made to blossom like the rose? These are questions propounded by almost every individual of the country in which he makes his home, or sojourn for a time. Pioneer life in Washtenaw county finds its parallel in almost every county in the State, and throughout the entire West. In addition to what is given in the State history, in this volume, we add the following items:

When John Bryant, Daniel Cross, Benjamin Woodruff and others of that noble band of pioneers settled here, they found an unbroken wilderness. Wild beasts, and but little less wild savages, roamed at will over the rolling prairies, through the dense forests, and along the waters of the Raisin, Saline, and the "beautiful Huron." Forests were to be felled, cabins erected, wells built, and the rivers and creeks made to labor for the benefit of mankind; the beautiful prairies were to be robbed of their natural ornaments, and the hand of art was to assist in their decoration. Who was to undertake this work? Are they qualified for the task? What will be the effect of their labors upon future generations?

The Washtenaw county pioneers had many difficulties to contend with, not the least of which was the journey from civilization to their forest homes. The route lay for the most part through a rough country; swamps and marshes were crossed with great exertion and fatigue; rivers were forded with difficulty and danger; nights were passed on the open prairies, with "old mother earth" for a couch, and the starry heavens for a shelter; long weary days and weeks of travel were endured, but finally their eyes were gladdened, and their hearts beat faster when a vision of the "promised land" burst on their view.

For several years the early settlers of Washtenaw county were compelled to go to Detroit for their flour or meal, requiring almost a week's time to make the journey.

The fever and ague, or "chills and fever," was a disease of which every pioneer was required to have a taste.

The first thing upon arrival was to set about building the cabin. While this was being done the family slept in their wagons or upon the grass, while the horses or mules, hobbled to prevent escape, grazed the prairie around them. Trees of a suitable and uniform size were selected, felled and prepared for their places. The day for the raising is announced, and from far and near come other pioneers to assist in this labor. The structure goes up, a log at a time, those engaged stopping now and then to "wet up their whistles," and soon it is ready for the clapboard roof, which was held on by huge weight poles. A door and a window is cut where the "good wife" directs, a chimney built, and the building is ready

for the occupants. It is not a model home, but it is the beginning of a great prosperity, and as such is worthy of preservation in history, on account of its obscurity and its severe economy. The window was very small, sometimes glass being inserted, but often covered with greased paper. The door was made of spliced clapboards and hung with wooden hinges. It was opened by pulling a leather latch-string, which raised a wooden latch inside the door. For security at night this latch-string was pulled in, but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string hangs out" was always a sign of welcome.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodgings for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader may not easily imagine, for, as described, a single room was made to serve the purpose of kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room and parlor, and many families consisted of eight to ten members.

Next came the work of preparing the soil for agricultural purposes. Spring comes and the ground is prepared for the seed. The father takes his post at the plow, and the daughter takes possession of the reins. This is a grand scene—one full of grace and beauty. The pioneer girl thinks but little of fine dress; knows less of the fashions; has probably heard of the opera, but does not understand its meaning; has been told of the piano, but has never seen one; wears a dress "buttoned up behind;" has on leather boots, and "drives plow" for father.

The character of the pioneers of Washtenaw county falls properly within the range of the historians. They lived in a region of exuberant fertility, where nature had scattered her blessings with her liberal hand. The beautiful Huron river winding its serpentine way to the lake, the inexhaustible forest supply, the fertile prairie, and the many improvements constantly going forward, and the bright prospect for a glorious future in everything that renders life pleasant, combined to deeply impress their character, to give them a spirit of enterprise, an independence of feeling, and a joyousness of hope. They were a thorough admixture of many nations, characters, languages, conditions and opinions. There was scarcely a State in the Union that was not represented among the early settlers. All the various religious sects had their advocates. All now form one society. Says an early writer: "Men must cleave to their own kind, and must be dependent upon each other. Pride and jealousy give way to the natural yearnings of the human heart for society. They begin to rub off mutual prejudices; one takes a step, and then the other; they meet half way and embrace, and the society thus newly organized and constituted is more liberal, enlarged, unprejudiced, and of course more affectionate, than a society of people of like birth and character, who bring all their early prej-

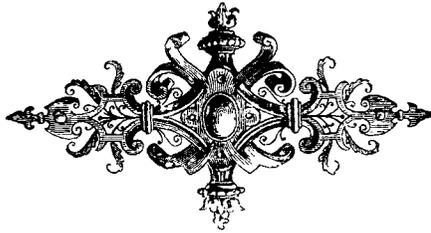
udices as a common stock, to be transmitted as an inheritance to posterity."

The wedding was an attractive feature of pioneer life. There was no distinction of life and very little of fortune. On these accounts the first impressions of love generally resulted in marriages. The family establishment cost but little labor—nothing more. The marriage was always celebrated at the house of the bride, and she was generally left to choose the officiating clergyman. A wedding, however, engaged the attention of the whole neighborhood. It was anticipated by both old and young with eager expectation. In the morning of the wedding day the groom and his intimate friends assembled at the house of his father, and after due preparation, departed, *en masse*, for the "mansion" of his bride. The journey was sometimes made on horseback, sometimes on foot, and sometimes in farm wagons and carts. It was always a merry journey; and, to insure merriment, the bottle was taken along. On reaching the house of the bride, the marriage ceremony took place, and then dinner or supper was served. After the meal the dancing commenced, and generally lasted until the following morning. The figures of the dance were three and four-handed reels, or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, which was followed by what pioneers call "jigging;" that is, two of the four would single out for a jig, and were followed by the remaining couple. The jigs were often accompanied with what was called "cutting out," that is, when either of the parties became tired of the dance, on intimation the place was supplied by some one of the company, without interruption of the dance. In this way the reel was often continued until the musician was exhausted. About nine or ten o'clock in the evening a deputation of young ladies stole off the bride and put her to bed. In doing this they had to ascend a ladder from the kitchen to the upper floor, which was composed of loose boards. Here, in this pioneer bridal chamber, the young, simple-hearted girl was put to bed by her enthusiastic friends. This done, a deputation of young men escorted the groom to the same department, and placed him snugly by the side of his bride. The dance still continues, and if seats were scarce, which was generally the case, says a local writer, every young man when not engaged in the dance was obliged to offer his lap as a seat for one of the girls; and the offer was sure to be accepted. During the night's festivities spirits were freely used, but seldom to great excess. The infair was held on the following evening, when the same order of exercises was observed.

Election days were observed as holidays. The men went to town, voted, drank whisky, smoked, swore, wrestled and fought,—all for a little fun.

The "little brown jug" was often brought into requisition as affording a means of enjoyment that nothing else could supply. No caller was permitted to leave the house without an invitation, to partake of its contents; not to so invite was a breach of hospitality

not to be thought of for a moment. It was brought out upon all conceivable occasions, and freely dispensed to old and young alike, with no thought of danger. It was a thing of prime importance in all the assemblages of men,—at log-rollings, house-raisings, huskings and elections.



CHAPTER IV.

GEOLOGY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.

BY ALEXANDER WINCHELL.

The entire surface of Washtenaw county is occupied by incoherent materials commonly known as Drift. The Drift proper consists of accumulations due to the action which took place during a period of general glaciation, and the period of flooding which accompanied the dissolution of the glacier. This is overlaid, in some places, by deposits formed since the physical conditions have existed nearly as at the present day. No outcrop of any preglacial formation is known in the county, though such occur to a considerable extent in all the surrounding counties except Oakland.

I. THE DRIFT.

Unstratified and Stratified.—Beginning with the Drift, the most conspicuous and best known formation of the county, we may remark that it consists of sand, gravel and clayey loam with interspersed boulders, passing locally into deposits of fine and well-bedded clay. Careful observation reveals the fact that certain portions of the Drift appear to be quite unstratified, with boulder masses sparingly, but somewhat promiscuously, disseminated. The most common condition of the visible Drift, however, presents it imperfectly stratified. The unstratified Drift is most deeply seated. The partially stratified Drift has evidently been arranged by water. The confused stratification of the beds is such as is produced by torrential action; and there is little doubt that geological opinion is correct in ascribing the confusedly stratified Drift to the violent action of the waters resulting from the rapid melting of the continental glacier, which had accumulated those deposits still remaining as unstratified Drift or till.

Boulders.—Boulders, so abundant in the Drift, are hard, rounded masses of all sizes up to six or eight feet in diameter. One of these lies upon the University campus, which weighs about six tons. It was brought by the Literary Class of 1862 from a spot near the Michigan Central Depot. Nearly all of these boulders are of very hard rocks, and of kinds which are not found in place in any region nearer than the shores of Lake Superior and the north shore of Lake Huron. They have, therefore, been transported by some tremendous natural agency; and glaciers are generally thought to furnish an adequate explanation. Charpentier

gives the dimensions of one of the largest boulders in Switzerland as 53 English feet in mean length, 48 feet in mean breadth and 60 feet in height. At least half of our boulders are strictly quartzose. In constitution they may be coarse, imperfectly coherent conglomerates, or firmly compacted conglomerates, like those on the University grounds, of which the one near the main entrance is most purely silicious, and is diversified in color by the presence of red jasper and dark flint pebbles. Other quartzose boulders are coarsely or finely granular, and in either case, they may be firmly cemented or, occasionally, somewhat friable. Others assume a vitreous condition, but preserve traces of their original granular state, so that one can easily imagine the ancient granular mass to have been softened by heat or chemical action until the separate grains, by mutual pressure, had partially coalesced. Still others have passed into a purely vitreous condition, with all traces of a former granular structure almost or quite obliterated. These quartzose boulders present a great diversity of colors, both in their general hue and in the tint of their constituents. The most purely silicious are glassy or white-opaque. Some are delicately tinted, rose-colored, or buff, or smoky. Others are of a deeper red or brown. The coloring ingredient is generally iron peroxyd, but sometimes manganese oxyd. These quartzites present so many variations in texture and color that one may make what seems a large collection of rocks, and find them all mere varieties of quartzite. About thirty per cent. of our boulders are micaceous and hornblendic rocks. Many of these are apparently quite unstratified, and constitute good examples of granites, syenites and diorites. They may generally be known by a speckled appearance,—the quartz or the feldspar in them being of a lighter color than the hornblende or mica. Sometimes they present the constituents of a granite—quartz, feldspar and mica—in a very coarse condition, and furnish admirable examples for study. More frequently, the rocks containing hornblende or mica exist in a stratified condition. Feldspar, plentifully present with quartz and mica, or hornblende, gives us a series of *gneisses*, which exist under all conceivable modifications of color, fineness, stratification, coherence and relative proportions of ingredients. But with feldspar absent or nearly so, we have a series of *schists*, which otherwise present modifications parallel with those presented by the *gneisses*. About ten per cent. of the boulders consist of other rocks of Northern origin. Among them, talcose and hydro-mica schists frequently occur; stratified hornblende rock less frequently; and also an occasional specimen of real protogine or Alpine granite. In addition to these, doleritic boulders are sometimes seen, and even the greenstone conglomerates of Lake Superior. Finally, about ten per cent. of our Northern boulders are limestones. These are at once recognized, generally, as derived from the "Niagara limestone," which outcrops on the Manitoulin Islands, and on the farther shore of Lake Michigan, from the neighborhood of Mackinac to Green Bay. It is a hard

and marble-like rock, and for this reason has been able to withstand the wear incident to transportation from a region so remote.

Limestone Masses.—In addition to all the loose rocks thus far enumerated, we frequently find large tabular masses of loosely stratified limestone, which bear none of the common evidences of boulder transportation; and I do not include them among boulders. These masses vary from a foot to several rods in extent. They have been mistaken repeatedly for genuine outcrops of formations in place; and quarries have been opened, and limekilns built in the faith of a permanent supply of the rock. In some cases, hundreds of bushels of lime have been burned from them; and in one place which I examined near Franciscoville, in Jackson county, 20,000 bushels of lime had been manufactured. Many years ago a limekiln just east of the city limits of Ann Arbor, was long maintained from one of these masses. But invariably the formation becomes exhausted. Underneath re-appear the usual deposits of the Modified Drift. No bed rock lies within a hundred feet of most of these isolated patches of limestone. Such phenomena are of frequent occurrence through Lenawee and Hillsdale counties, and the southern part of Jackson and Washtenaw. I have seen something similar as far west as Berrien, Van Buren and Ottawa counties, and as far north as Oceana county. These outlying masses constitute a class of phenomena little known to geologists, and I believe I was the first to call attention to them in published communications.* That they do not belong to the class of boulders is manifest: 1. From the enormous size of many of them. No boulders of admitted Northern origin attain to any similar dimensions. Many of these masses far exceed even the largest boulder blocks known in more northern regions. 2. The limestone is not of such character as to endure transportation from the Northern outcrop of rocks of the same kind. It is loosely jointed, often shaly, and seamed with argillaceous matter. Glacier transportation is endurable only by the hardest known rocks. These enormous tabular pieces have been lifted gently, transported without violence, and let down in their resting places without a shock. Again, the fossils in which these masses abound proclaim more distinctly than the structure of the rock, their origin from the Corniferous formation. I have elsewhere enumerated 60 species of fossils found at Ann Arbor, while numerous others still undetermined exist. Most of these are known to occur in the tabular masses here under consideration. The fact proves beyond a doubt that these floating rocks have been derived from the Corniferous limestone. If they could not have been transported from the Northern outcrop of this formation, then from what region have they come? The nearest surface exposures of the Corniferous are in Monroe and Lenawee counties, and in

**Some Indications of a Northward Transportation of Drift Materials in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan*, Am. Jour. Science, II, xi, 331-8; *Supposed Agency of Ice-floes in the Champlain Epoch*, Scientific Monthly, Toledo, October, 1875, and Am. Jour. Sci., March, 1876.

Northern Ohio. It seems presumable that these regions supplied the lost masses. The transportation, therefore, has been northward instead of southward, and by some other agency than glacier action. I have elsewhere speculated on the nature of this agency, and propose again to advert to the subject in another part of this paper.

Kidney-Iron Nodules.—Many curious iron concretions are found distributed through the Drift. They are generally flattened oval bodies, from an inch to six inches in length; and when broken, are found to consist of a crust containing a more solid and darker colored nucleus. Both parts contain a large percentage of finely arenaceous matter, mingled with compounds of iron. The crust shows how far the action of the weather has penetrated, and changed the constitution of the mass. The nucleus easily separates from the crust, and the separation sometimes takes place before the nodule is broken. The specimen then forms a natural and very curious "rattle-box." These nodules are undoubtedly derived from a formation well known in the southern part of the State, especially in Branch county, and designated by Dr. Houghton the "Kidney-Iron Formation." In my reports on the geology of the State, it is embraced in the "Huron Group." These "Kidneys," when sufficiently abundant, may be employed in the manufacture of iron; but of course we have no use for them in Michigan.

Masses of Gypsum.—In the central parts of Washtenaw, as well as the southwestern part of Oakland, many masses of native gypsum have been found imbedded in the earth. Mr. Joseph Brown showed me, some years ago, samples of a whitish gypsum found a mile or two west of Ann Arbor, and stated that large fragments had been obtained years before, near the Central depot. He also described another large mass "crushed between two stones," in such condition that I concluded the whole was a fragment of a formation including a gypsum bed and the contiguous strata. Evidently, such a piece has not been far transported.

Drift of Local Origin.—As the "Kidney-Iron Formation" underlies a portion of Washtenaw county and a larger area of Lenawee county, it is evident that the iron nodules have not suffered extensive transportation. Those in the northern part of the county may even have been transported a short distance from the south with the tabular limestone masses already described. Contributions from other underlying formations, including gypsum and ferruginous sandstone fragments, have been added to the Drift of remoter Northern origin, and thus given the Drift everywhere something of a local character. Geologists, impressed by the evidences of remote Northern transportation presented by the incoherent materials which overstrewn the surface of the Northern States, have overlooked the strictly local character of a considerable portion of them. I have estimated that five or 10 per cent. of the Drift has been yielded by formations not more than 10 miles removed. Not only have small masses of gypsum been sometimes found, as already stated, but the Coal Measures also disclose their contribu-

tions to the Drift by the trails of black detritus spreading southward from the out crops of the coal beds. Only the larger fragments of the coal have been transported more than a mile or two; and some of these have found their way into the northwestern part of Washtenaw. Nearer their source, however, the smaller fragments and particles become more abundant, and thus tend to discover the location of the outcrop.

Uses of Boulders.—In the absence of quarry stone, our boulders acquire a considerable importance for building purposes. They are almost universally employed for “stoning” wells and cellars, and very generally, also, broken into form, for walls beneath the coping of dwelling-houses. Boulders properly faced have also been used for substantial superstructures. In Ann Arbor, the Congregational and Baptist church edifices are built of boulders, as well as the residences of J. Austin Scott, Esq., and Hon. T. M. Cooley. The exteriors of these buildings present a solid and enduring appearance, and the general effect is pleasing. It must be confessed, however, that when split boulders are employed only for a veneering, and the center and back are irregularly filled in with brick and rubble imperfectly mixed with mortar, the solidity of the structure cannot be all which is indicated by the massive-looking external courses of masonry.

Deposits of Clay, Sand and Gravel.—The action which was exerted upon the boulder drift on the breaking up of the continental glaciers, had the effect to assort the materials which were afterward left deposited in beds, presenting a confused stratification. The varying force of the currents transported the coarser and finer products to different distances, and deposited them in different situations. Pebbles and coarse sands were dropped while yet the force of the current was considerable. Fine sand and aluminous particles were borne onward until the current was greatly slackened, and were deposited in situations comparatively protected. The beds of most existing and former lakes have afforded such protected situations, and hence it often occurs that their neighborhood yields extensive and valuable deposits of clay suitable for bricks and ordinary pottery. On the contrary, the neighboring hill-slopes may be found composed largely of the separated sand. This sand, like the pebbles and boulders, is constituted principally of silicious materials, and hence, though the grains are rounded, forms, with quick-lime and water, an excellent mortar. Pebbles, besides being assorted in beds, are quite generally disseminated through the modified drift, and especially the widely distributed and often clayey subsoil. The mixture furnishes material for a good natural road-bed; and an increased amount of gravel produces a road approximating the macadamized condition. Hence little necessity exists for paving the streets of any of our towns.

Buried Drift - Wood.—Mingled with the stony debris of the drift are numerous fragments of trees. The wood has the general appearance of white cedar; and microscopic examination reveals

the peculiar discs characteristic of *Coniferæ*. The state of preservation is tolerably good. The wood has assumed a dun or clay color, and appears generally to have been washed. Specimens have been taken from wells at depths of 20 to 40 feet; and they are often seen in the banks of rivers. In most if not all cases their geological position is in the altered or semi-stratified drift. These fragments indicate that while certain regions were washed by torrents, other districts were sufficiently upland to support a growth of white cedar.

II. SUPER-DRIFT.

Lakes.—Above the modified drift exist the records of geological actions which have taken place since the period of the glacier-born torrents. These we will pass next in review. The lakelets with which the surface of the county is pleasantly diversified, rest in depressions shaped in the layer of modified drift. There exist within the county about 88 lakelets which attain a longer diameter of an eighth of a mile. Of these, 27 lie in the town of Lyndon, and 12 in the town of Dexter. There are none in the towns of Scio, Ypsilanti, Augusta, York and Saline. The remarkable group of lakelets in the northwestern part of the county continues through the south-eastern and eastern portions of Livingston, and thence into the central and northeastern part of Oakland. In other words, they are distributed along the scarcely descending valley of the Upper Huron and its tributaries, and are strung like beads along these streams, many of them probably the ancient work of beavers. The largest lake in the county is Portage, which is more than two miles and a half long. Though stretching a mile into Livingston county, it covers more territory in Washtenaw than any other lake, occupying in Dexter about 3,600 acres. Next in size is Whitmore lake, which is a mile and a half long and two-thirds of a mile broad, extending for half its length into Livingston. The next in extent are South lake in Lyndon, North lake in Dexter and Pleasant lake in Freedom, each of which is a mile or more in length.

The lakelets of Washtenaw county, as of the Lower Peninsula in general, are surrounded by gravelly, elevated shores on two or three sides, with frequently a low, marshy border fringing the remainder of the contour. As the streams which feed them are clear, the water of the lakes is limpid and healthful, though of the character known as "hard." They furnish, therefore, charming places of summer resort. Whitmore lake, with its elevated banks, shelving, pebbly shores, supplies of fish and contiguous hotels, has acquired considerable notoriety as a place of pleasure resort. Portage lake and others in that vicinity are much sought by fishing and camping parties. Pleasant lake, with its high banks, is a delightful sheet of water.

The same species of fish and molluscs inhabit all the different lakes of the county, however disconnected. This fact presents an interesting and difficult problem to the investigator of the origin

of species. The most natural inference is that at a former period a general system of water communication existed among the various bodies of water in this part of the State, and that at this time one fauna extended through all our limits. A similar problem, but of larger magnitude, is presented by the similar faunas inhabiting different river and lake systems, and especially when the different systems discharge into the sea at different points, and their higher sources, as well as their valleys of discharge, are separated by elevations too great to admit the hypothesis of a general fresh-water inundation in former times.

Lacustrine Deposits.—It requires but casual observation to become convinced that nearly all our lakelets have formerly been of larger size. The shore upon one or more sides is frequently low and sedgy, and stretches back over an expanse of marsh and alluvial land to a sloping, gravelly bank, which we feel constrained to believe was the ancient limit of the lake. The lowland between the ancient shore and the modern is composed of a bed of peat, generally underlaid by a bed of marl. Beneath the marl may be found, in many cases, a deposit of blue, plastic clay, which forms a transition to the layer of modified drift, before described. Each of these deposits may have a thickness of a few inches or more, up to 10 or 20 feet. That all these formations have been laid down since the flooded or Champlain period is evident: 1. From their superposition on the modified drift; 2. From the fact that the lake is performing, in our own times, the same work as we see completed in the low-border marsh; 3. From our actual observation of the gradual extension of many lake-border marshes, and the corresponding diminution of the areas of the lakes.

The calcareous character of the water of these lakelets makes them a fitting abode for numerous species of lime-secreting molluscs. These animals eliminate the lime from the water, and build it into the structure of their shells. Finally the mollusc dies and its shell falls to the bottom, where it undergoes disintegration into a white powder, or becomes buried in the progressing accumulation of such material. Another portion of the marly deposit forming in the bed of the lakes is probably derived from calcareous precipitation directly from the lake water. Thus a bed of marl is forming over the whole bottom of the lake, in situations sufficiently protected and shallow to serve as the abode of shell-making animals. But on the leeward side, the immediate shore is the seat of very different operations, the result of which is the formation of a layer of peat. Bulrushes lift their heads through water one or two feet deep. A little nearer the shore flags may be seen, and still nearer, scouring rushes. On the immediate border of the land, willows and water-loving sedges hold a place, while farther back, other sedges and grasses take possession in varying proportions. This is the leeside of the lake. Floating leaves, twigs and stems therefore find their way amongst the lake-side growths, and becoming entangled, sink and go into gradual decay. More than this,

each autumn's crop of dead vegetation produced around the border, contributes to the accumulating stock of vegetable material, which gradually changes into the condition of humus and peat. This is a work begun at the surface of the water. When the material sinks, it overlies whatever the lake had previously accumulated. When the peat layer is first begun, the previous accumulation is marl, and hence, the well-known order of superposition of these two deposits. The peat-bed grows lakeward as the continued formation of marl shallows the water. In the course of time the actual seat of operations becomes removed far from the ancient shore; and a broad marsh comes into existence, with peat everywhere at the surface, and marl below.

Swamps, or Ancient Lake-Sites.—I have indicated a process by which lakes are becoming filled, and their superficial dimensions shrunken. As many existing lakes have obviously been contracted from their ancient limits, so a little reflection makes it obvious that many lakes once existing have become quite extinct through the completion of the process. It is probable that every marsh marks the site of an ancient lake. Level as the surface of the water which determined their limits and depth, not a few of them retain, at some point, some vestige of the lake which they have displaced; and others exhibit all transitions from a reeking and quaking bog to an alluvial meadow: while, in nearly all cases, ditching discloses the peaty, marly and clayey materials, in the order in which, under lake action, they are accumulating before our eyes along actual lake borders. The absence of any marked general inclination of the surface in our peninsula, has made it the seat of an extraordinary number of lakelets ancient and modern, and hence, also, a region of small local marshes or filled lakelets. Some of these may be found on almost every section of land; but the majority of them are meadow lands, or even tillable fields, and constitute the choicest patches in the farmer's possession. Many of these ancient lake-sites, nevertheless, remain for the present nothing but swamps, and demand resolute ditching for their thorough reclamation. Some of these swamps, by a State system of ditching, have been properly desiccated, and others greatly improved. The following are the locations of some of the most extensive swamps found on the original occupation of the county. An extensive swamp surrounds Four-Mile lake, and stretches from the southern part of Dexter through the northwest corner of Lima, and diagonally through the center of Sylvan. This is about 11 miles long in Washtenaw county, with a width varying from half a mile to a mile and a half. Throughout six miles of its length, it fringes both banks of the North Branch of Mill creek, which joins the Huron at Dexter village. Another extensive swamp begins in the eastern part of section 11, Augusta, and stretches southeastward to section 31, where it passes into Wayne county. A third, beginning in section 33, Ann Arbor, stretches through section 4, Pittsfield, into section 10; thence, changing to a southwesterly trend



Lorenzo Davis

and materially widening out, it passes to the southwestern part of section 17, whence bifurcating, it sends one branch through sections 20, 29, and 30, and the other branch through sections 18, 19 and 30. A fourth swampy region stretches from the south part of section 8, Saline, through sections 17 and 18, and continues along the boundary between the third and fourth tiers of sections in Bridge-water, nearly to the Raisin river. Another considerable swamp borders both sides of the South branch of Mill creek, in sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, Freedom, and sections 1, 12, and 13, Sharon. Other smaller swamps are Bear swamp in sections 16, 17, 18 and 20, Augusta; one in sections 21, 22 and 27, Superior; one in section 2, Dexter; one in sections 3, 4 and 5, Manchester; one in sections 7 and 8, Lyndon; one in section 1 and 2, Lima; one in section 17, Ypsilanti and one in section 6, Ann Arbor.

The peaty and marly deposits of our swamps possess great interest and value to the cultivator of the soil. Peat, as I have shown, is a substance of vegetable origin, and consists, therefore, of the very constituent which makes a fertile soil different from the stiff and sterile subsoil underneath. Before the cultivator of the earth took possession of the land, nature returned to the soil annually the vegetable growth which had developed at the expense of the soil. As the plant drew also much substance from the atmosphere, it returned continually more than it abstracted, and thus the soil grew deeper and richer. Thus the actual soil came into existence simply by the addition of vegetable matter to a surface having no more fertility than the ordinary subsoil which still exists. But the system of cropping takes from the soil annually the luxuriant growth which it had nourished into existence. It is a process of inevitable impoverishment. The constituents which become deficient are not simply such as mineral fertilizers can restore. The demand of the soil is for vegetable food. Now, the provision of nature is at hand with her stores of peat—nature's savings banks, the slow accumulation of ages, during which the foot of civilized man had never pressed the soil—and these supplies are adequate to indemnify the soil for the loss of crops which man converts to human uses. But crude peat is not yet sufficiently changed to become assimilable food for plants. It is sour with humic, ulmic and other acids, and needs pulverization and exposure to the atmosphere for some months. Thus prepared, it forms the most natural application possible for the recuperation of exhausted soils.

The marl, also, affords the calcareous constituent always present in strong, productive soils. Every farmer understands the superior excellence of soils overlying limestone formations. Every one has noted in passing from a soil of limestone origin to one formed by the disintegration of sandstones, how the maple disappears, the oaks grow scrubby, the wheat short and slender, and the grass thin and pale. All which distinguishes the limestone soil from the arenaceous one, is found in our exhaustless beds of marl. Soils that are lean and weak may be strengthened by supplying them

with the marl and peat which bountiful nature has provided at our hands. The return of the marl to the leached hillsides is but restoring an ingredient which has been slowly filtering away as long as the surface has been under cultivation.

Bog Iron and Manganese.—I have already stated that the Drift of Washtenaw county abounds in nodules of kidney-iron ore. There are also many boulders from the Lake Superior region, which contain large percentages of hematite and magnetite; and occasionally boulders composed entirely of these ores are met with. Besides these sources of iron, the coal region lying to the northwest of us has supplied many fragments of black band, iron stone and ferruginous sandstones. Moreover, nearly all rocks, especially pyritous and micaceous rocks, contain iron as a constituent, and their slow disintegration releases it, to be acted on by atmospheric and aqueous agencies. From such sources it happens that most of the waters which percolate through the porous beds of the Drift become charged with compounds of iron in a state of solution, the most abundant of which is probably a protoxyd carbonate. The escape of these waters to the surface exposes the iron protoxyd to a process of peroxydation. The iron peroxyd is insoluble, and must therefore be precipitated. Hence the rusty sediment often observable in spring water and upon the surface of objects bathed by them. Hence the considerable accumulations of ochre in certain situations, and the impregnation of bogs by a ferruginous deposit, and finally the creation of beds of bog-iron ore. Such iron bogs occur, to some extent, on nearly every section in the county. In some cases they become very rich, and might be utilized, as they have been in some countries, in the manufacture of iron. But bog ore contains only 60 to 73 per cent. of iron peroxyd, while the limonite of Lake Superior contains 80 to 86 per cent. of iron peroxyd, the hematites from 73 to 100 per cent. of peroxyd, and the magnetites 72 per cent. of pure iron. It is manifest, therefore, that some peculiar conditions must exist to render our own bogs capable of competing with the iron deposits of Lake Superior. For supplies of mineral paint they will be more available. I have seen from Hillsdale county some excellent examples prepared from such sources; and there is no doubt that Washtenaw county is similarly supplied.

Some noteworthy localities of bog iron ore are found in Bridge-water, section 16; Augusta, sections 14 and 27 (north line), and Sharon, N. E. quarter, section 21, where red ochre is obtained. Bog manganese, or *wad*, is also a peroxyd originating under nearly the same circumstances as bog iron. In fact, some small proportion of manganese generally accompanies bog iron. When pure, *wad* is nearly black, and any considerable proportion imparts a dark tint to the mixture containing it. Bog manganese exists in considerable purity in the town of Salem; also in N. E. quarter section 21, Sharon; but other regions possess facilities so far superior for the extraction of the peroxyd that our local deposits are not likely to

attain much relative importance. It has been used as a black paint for carriages.

Travertin.—The abundant calcareous masses before mentioned as disseminated through the modified drift, together with some proper limestone boulders, are subject to constant disintegration and solution by means of percolating waters. The first effect of this is to supply our soils generally with an adequate calcareous constituent, regardless of the nature of the deeply underlying strata. Another effect is to render our springs and streams abundant in lime. Limestone is soluble in pure water, but more so in water saturated with carbonic acid. This gas subterranean waters find and absorb in plentiful abundance. But these waters while under great pressure absorb more carbonic acid than can be retained when the pressure is removed by the escape of the waters to the surface in the form of springs. Some of the carbonic acid being disengaged by escaping spring waters, their solvent action on calcium carbonate is diminished, and hence, if previously saturated with this mineral, some of it must be given up. Thus, frequently, a white precipitate is thrown down which, in the bottom of standing pools and lakelets, contributes to the accumulation of marl, as before stated. But calcium carbonate when precipitated in situations more or less in contact with atmospheric air, forms a solid incrustation of limestone, called *travertin*. Thus, sometimes, the dried stems of mosses and other plants become incrustated, and in the former case, form what is popularly known as “petrified moss.” Sometimes the water spreads over an even surface and deposits a succession of laminae which attain collectively a thickness of several inches or feet, and present a remarkable resemblance to the structure and solidity of a sedimentary limestone. These massive travertin deposits may be quarried for lime-burning or for building purposes, like the travertin of San Vignone and other Italian localities. But within the limits of Washtenaw county, I know of none sufficiently extensive for such uses. Travertinous and tufaceous deposits on a smaller scale are, however, of very frequent occurrence; and the valley of the Huron, from Ypsilanti to Dexter, presents an almost continuous series of the more porous or tufaceous forms. Travertinous deposits in many localities are colored to some extent with intermingled precipitations of hydrated iron peroxyd. A species of conglomerate or “crag,” much resembling the “molasse” of Switzerland, frequently results from the mutual cementation of the pebbles in extensive beds, by the deposition of a calcareous precipitate in the interstices. Such beds, when stratified, are often mistaken for “bed-rocks.” Fine examples may be seen in the valley of the Huron, immediately east of Ann Arbor. Travertinous deposits often incrust the pebbles in the bottoms of shallow lakes and streams. Even the shells of mussels become similarly covered. I have especially noticed these results in Portage and Base lakes.

Wells and Springs.—Intimately connected with the Modified Drift are the existence and phenomena of springs and wells. If the porous materials were not interstratified with beds of clayey, impervious materials, all the water which falls upon the surface of the earth would percolate downward to such distance that wells would become impracticable; and the little subterranean stream would never be diverted to make its escape on the hillside. Any surface stream which might come into existence as the incident of a summer rain, would rapidly sink into the sands. In fact, there could no more be surface streams than bubbling springs and enduring wells. It is the frequent intervention of a dish of impervious clay, which arrests the waters in their downward percolation, and either holds the supply to be tapped by wells, or guides to an escape in the hillside fountain. The same cause holds the streams in their channels. The great sandy deserts of the world are illustrations of the condition which Washtenaw county would assume, if all the sandy materials of the Drift had been arranged in one superficial layer, instead of being interstratified, as they are, with sheets of impervious clay. As the whole county, with the exception of swampy tracts, is overspread with these stratified deposits, it will be understood that springs are plentiful, streams perennial, and wells generally attainable within convenient distances of the surface. These are natural advantages which cannot be too vividly appreciated.*

What has been already said will render it easily understood that any subterranean waters are always charged with solutions containing lime and iron, and other substances in smaller proportions. Our waters are generally "hard." But, in many springs, the proportion of iron also, is so large that the waters become distinctly chalybeate. This is the case, for instance, with the water supplied to the University. A series of springs issuing from the banks of a ravine in the western part of the city of Ann Arbor, were made the basis of a bathing and sanitary establishment which was maintained several years, and until destroyed by fire. The most abundant constituent of this water is calcium carbonate, but it also contains salts of magnesium, iron, sodium, potassium, and a trace of iodine.†

At Saline, salt springs attracted attention, in the early settlement of the county, and gave name to the village and the township. As the brine, however, originates beneath the Drift formation, it will be considered under the next general head.

Configuration of the General Surface.—Nearly all that has been carried by streams into the lakes or the channels of drainage from the country, has been removed from the beds of Drift materials which have thus far occupied our attention. Much of the removed

* See the writer's *Sketches of Creation*, pp. 232-235.

† See analysis in the writer's *State Geological Report*, 1861, p. 204.

material has gone in a state of solution. Some of this has been precipitated, and some organically deposited in the bottoms of lakes. Some has gone into the Huron, the Saline and Raisin rivers and Stony creek, and the West and South branches of the Rouge, and thus passed forever beyond the limits of the county. A larger proportion of the material removed from the situations in which it formerly existed, has gone in the form of mechanical sediment. The process is illustrated in every turbid stream, and in every roadside torrent which follows the summer shower. Some of this has aided in the filling of lakelets, and other portions have been borne quite out of the county. It is apparent, therefore, that surface erosions are deepening and widening all the valleys. If this process is going forward before human eyes, it must have proceeded during the past, as long as the climatic conditions have been similar to the present—that is, ever since the end of that action which distributed the modified drift. During this long period, the work of valley erosion must have contributed much to the diversification of the original surface. In other words, the principal bulk of the material removed from the valley has been removed since the epoch of the floods. The broad valley of the Huron has been lowered from 50 to 100 feet, and the other streams sunken correspondingly. Subordinate passage-ways for drainage waters have cut the original surface in other directions, and the total result has left a general superficies intersected by valleys, and relieved by numberless hills and ranges of hills. This configuration is conspicuously seen along the whole valley of the Huron and all the southwestern part of the town of Ann Arbor, the eastern part of Scio, the northwestern part of Sharon, the central part of Sylvan on each side of the great marsh, the southeastern, central and northern parts of Lyndon, and the western part of Dexter. These hillsides, especially in the town of Ann Arbor, have been extensively planted to peach-trees and vines; and the amount of peaches, grapes and other sorts of fruits shipped from the city of Ann Arbor has recently grown to important dimensions. Large portions of the county, however, are spread out in beautiful agricultural plains, and these have generally been regarded as the choicest tracts. A large part of the township of Lima possesses a gently undulating surface, and a warm, light, loamy soil. The greater part of Freedom possesses a similar character, and much of the southeastern part of Sharon is a beautiful plain. A similar tract in the town of Lodi has suggested the name of Lodi Plains. Other plain areas of less extent lie in southeastern Webster, southwestern Northfield, southeastern Salem and central Augusta.

No exact observations have ever been made enabling us to arrive at any precise statement of the extent of the inequalities of the surface of the county. We know, however, that the general altitude of the surface above the level of the river at Detroit is

about 325 feet.* The eastern and southern borders of the county are about 175 feet above Detroit river, while the town of Dexter rises to about 300 feet, and the western part of Lyndon to about 475 feet. An equal elevation is attained in the northeastern part of the county, near the boundary between Salem and Northfield. The highest land in the county is probably among the "short hills" of Lyndon. In all parts of the county hills exist which attain elevations 50 or 100 feet higher than the means above given. The general level about the city of Ann Arbor (University grounds) is 314 feet, while Observatory hill is 356 feet, being 128 feet above Main street, 169½ feet above the level of the Huron river opposite the old railroad tank, and 163 feet above the river at the lower bridge. The corner of Huron and Main street is 77 feet above Huron river at the lower bridge. The surface of Pleasant lake, Sept. 13, 1855, was 188.33 feet above the track at Michigan Central depot, Ann Arbor, or 382 feet above Detroit river.

As the level of Lake Michigan, which is the same as that of Lake Huron, is a convenient and generally accepted place of reference, I employ the Chicago city directrix as a datum in the tables of altitudes which follow.

	Above Chicago Directrix.	Above the Sea.
Chicago City Directrix.....	0	587.15
Lake Erie base.....	-19.3	567.85
Detroit river, Detroit, June 1, 1869.....	-16.3	570.85
Huron river, opp. old R. R. Tank, E. of Ann Arbor.....	152	739
Lake Ridge, near Ypsilanti.....	158	745
Huron river, at lower bridge, Ann Arbor.....	160	747
Ann Arbor station.....	177	764
Cor. Huron and Main streets, Ann Arbor.....	237	824
Spring supplying University.....	266	853
University grounds (S. W. cor., S. wing, main edifice, 1854).....	280	867
Observatory.....	322	909

The following are estimates.

General surface of county.....	309	896
Eastern and southern borders.....	159	746
General level of Dexter.....	284	871
Western part of Sylvan.....	459	1046

* The plane of reference of the Michigan Central R. R. is the level of the Detroit river, June 1, 1869. This, according to elaborate determinations made by me in 1872, is three feet above "Lake Erie Base," the plane of reference of the Michigan Southern R. R., 16.3 feet below the Chicago city directrix, and 570.85 feet above the sea-level. The Chicago city directrix is two feet below the mean level of Lake Michigan for twenty years, according to the investigations of Mr. James T. Gardner (*Ann. Report Hayden Geolog. Survey, 1873, p. 638*). Gardner's determinations are adopted generally by Mr. Henry Gannett (*Lists of Elevations, being "Miscellaneous Publications" No. 1 of the Hayden Geol. Surv. 4th ed., 1877*).

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

(Elevations of grade. Copied by the writer from original notes in the office at Detroit)

Dist. miles.		Above	Above
		Detroit Riv. 1 June, 1869.	Chicago City Directrix.
	East base of "Lake Ridge".....	163.3	147.0
	Summit of Ridge	174	157.7
	Ypsilanti, west switch.....	192.89	116.59
31.0	Bridge 2, Ypsilanti.	141.0	124.7
31.7	Bridge 3 (Huron river).....	158.0	141.7
32.3	Ridge (Surface 185 or 168.7 above Lake Michigan).....	166.6	150.3
32.5	Bridge 4.....	163.0	146.7
33.2	Bridge 5.....	164.2	147.9
33.4	Geddes. Semaphore.	166.0	149.7
36.1	Bridge 6.....	178.4	162.1
36.5	Bridge 7.....	182.0	165.7
37.5	Ann Arbor.....	193.62	177.3
38.9	Kellogg's.....	211.0	194.7
39.1	Bridge 9.....	212.8	196.5
40.8	Bridge 10.....	222.2	205.9
41.3	Bridge 11 (Surface of earth 234 or 217.7).....	223.2	206.9
42.0	Bridge 12, near Aspin's Mill.....	237.0	220.7
42.4	Bridge 13, near Delhi.....	243.1	226.8
42.6	Delhi station.....	247.0	230.7
43.1	Bridge 14.....	248.5	232.2
44.2	Scio station. Semaphore.....	268.1	241.8
44.9	Bridge 15.....	262.6	246.3
46.9	Dexter station.....	280.61	264.3
47.2	Mill Creek.....	273.5	252.2
50.9	.....	327.74	311.4
52.1	.....	310.3	294.0
53.5	.....	337.54	321.24
54.3	Chelsea, Main street.....	337.2	320.9
56.1	.....	335.8	319.5
60.4	(Surface 446 or 429.7).....	433.7	417.4
61.2	Francisco, Jackson county.....	439.25	422.9

ANN ARBOR TO MANCHESTER.

(Elevation of surface of ground. From survey made by the writer in September, 1855.)

Station.			Above Chicago Datum.
0	Top of rail M. C R. R. station, W. end of freight house, Ann Arbor.....	4.777	172.52
30	Middle of sec 25, Scio.....	216.46	388.98
44	S. W. cor. sec. 25, Scio.	219.96	392.48
56	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Scio.....	193.40	365.92
65	S. W. cor. sec. 34, Scio.....	249.49	421.01
70	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 4, Lodi.....	221.69	394.21
97	Middle S. side sec. 7, Lodi.....	199.01	371.53
102	Middle W. line sec. 18, Lodi.....	204.56	377.08
113	Middle S. side sec. 13, Freedom.....	230.11	402.63
114	N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Freedom.....	222.29	394.81
120	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Freedom.....	219.79	392.31
126	W. side S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Freedom..	213.80	386.32
143	E. side S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Freedom.....	230.14	402.66
149	S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Freedom.....	209.21	381.73
164	Middle of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Bridgewater.....	182.15	354.67

Another Line.

124	S. W. cor. sec. 23, Freedom.....	225.35	397.87
137	Center of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Freedom.....	274.19	446.71
140	S. W. cor. sec. 27, Freedom.....	256.89	429.41
147	Center sec. 33, Freedom.....	217.07	389.59
157	S. E. cor. sec. 32, Freedom.....	168.31	340.83
195	Highway, close by Raisin river, Manchester.....	153.40	325.92

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & INDIANA RAILROAD.

(Elevation of grade. From data obtained by the writer in the office of the company in 1872.)

Station.	Above Chicago Datum.
W. side S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Ypsilanti.....	190
N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Pittsfield.....	183
N. side S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Pittsfield.....	217
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Pittsfield.....	217
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Pittsfield.....	192
Center S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Lodi.....	203
W. side S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Lodi.....	191
S. side S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Lodi.....	190
W. side N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Saline.....	192
Center N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Saline.....	215
Center N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Bridgewater.....	293
Center N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Bridgewater.....	212
Center S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Bridgewater.....	254
Center S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Bridgewater.....	258
Center S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Bridgewater.....	303
E. side S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Bridgewater.....	291
Center sec. 1, Manchester.....	293
E. side S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Manchester.....	297
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Manchester.....	313
W. side N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Manchester.....	313
W. side N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Manchester.....	333
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Manchester.....	383
Center S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Manchester.....	362

DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN RAILROAD.

(Elevation of grade. From data copied by the writer in the office of the company.)

Station.	Above Chicago Datum.
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Plymouth, Wayne county.....	251
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Salem.....	342
Center S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Salem.....	348
W. side N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Salem.....	394

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD—JACKSON BRANCH.

(Elevation of grade. Copied and reduced by the writer from records in office of the company.)

S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Bridgewater.....	229
E. side N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Bridgewater.....	272
Center N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Bridgewater.....	255
Manchester station.....	311
S. side N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Manchester.....	375

JACKSON TO PINKERTON, BY WATERLOO.

(Elevation of surface. From records in the office of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw railroad. Copied and reduced by the writer.)

S. side S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Lyndon.....	403
Center N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Lyndon.....	405
N. E. cor. sec. 17, Lyndon.....	315
S. side N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Lyndon.....	331

HOMER & DEXTER CANAL SURVEY.

(Elevation of surface. Copied from records in the office of the Secretary of State Lansing, and reduced by the writer, 1871.)

N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Scio.....	235
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Lima.....	269
S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Lima.....	281
Center N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Lima.....	291
Center N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Lima.....	277
S. side N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Lima.....	294
N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Sylvan.....	301
S. side N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Sylvan.....	300
S. side N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Sylvan.....	306
S. E. cor. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Sylvan.....	356
S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Sylvan.....	357
W. side N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16, Sylvan.....	366
S. side N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Sylvan.....	369
W. side N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Sylvan.....	377

TOLEDO & ANN ARBOR RAILROAD.

(Elevation of surface. Information furnished by Prof. C. E. Greene, C. E.)

	Above Datum of R. R.	Above Detroit River.	Above Chicago Datum.
Level of mill-pond Ann Arbor.....	194	187.6	171.3
Middle of Sec. 11, Ann Arbor.....	380	386.4	370.1
N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35, Northfield.....	415	421.4	405.1
S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24, Northfield.....	424	430.4	414.1
1 m. S. of S. Lyon village, Oakland County.....	340	346.4	330.1
1,000 ft. N. of Centre of S. Lyon village.....	392	398.4	382.1

(Data south of Ann Arbor not accessible.)

Water-Powers.—The differences of level above indicated give a sufficient fall to the principal streams of the county to afford an amount of water-power quite worthy the attention of manufacturers. The following table shows the descent of the Huron river from point to point between Dexter and Ypsilanti.* In the first column are given the localities; in the second, the intervening distances; in the third, the amount of fall in the intervening distance, and in the fourth, the amount of fall per half mile.

*The altitudes refer to the surface of the water. They were noted by the engineers of the M. C. R. R., and copied and reduced by the writer in September, 1872.

SOME ELEMENTS OF WATER-POWER IN THE HURON RIVER.

No	LOCALITIES.	Interven-	Intervening	Descent per	Estimated horse power
		Distance.	Descent.	half mile.	
		miles	feet	feet	
1	Bridge 15, 2 miles W. of Dexter station.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Bridge 14, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of Delhi station.....	1.8	8.5	2.4	.....
3	Bridge 13, near Delhi.....	0.7	13.3	9.5	11
4	Bridge 12, near Aspin's Mills.....	0.4	6.7	8.4	5.6
5	Bridge 11.....	0.7	3.8	2.7	.....
6	Bridge 10.....	0.5	7.7	7.7	6.4
7	Bridge 9, near Kellogg's.....	1.7	13.0	3.8	10.8
8	Bridge 8.....	0.6	3.3	2.7	.....
9	Ann Arbor, below dam.....	1.0	5.2	2.6	4.3
10	Bridge 7, one mile E. of Ann Arbor.....	1.0	12.0	6.0	10.0
11	Bridge 6, 1.4 mile E. of Ann Arbor.....	0.4	2.0	2.5	.....
12	Bridge 5, near Geddes.....	2.9	18.0	3.1	15.0
13	Bridge 4.....	0.7	3.0	2.1	.....
14	Bridge 3.....	0.8	14.4	9.0	12.0
15	Bridge 2, 1.2 mile W. of Ypsilanti.....	0.7	2.6	1.9	.....
16	Bridge 1, at Ypsilanti.....	1.2	10.8	4.1	9.0
Totals.....		15.1	124.3	4.1	.....

It thus appears that the whole descent of the river between Dexter and Ypsilanti is 124 feet, with a mean descent of 4.1 feet a half mile, as measured along the railroad. The table also shows that the most rapid fall of the stream is between Delhi and a point 0.7 of a mile east of Delhi. Hence, other things being equal, this is the most advantageous point for the construction of a dam. The next most advantageous point, other things being equal, is at Bridge 3, 2.8 miles west of Ypsilanti, where the river falls nine feet in half a mile. The next best point is near Aspin's mills, 1.1 miles east of Delhi, where the fall is at the rate of 8.4 feet in half a mile.

If we knew the volume of water flowing in the Huron river at any stage, together with the velocity of the flow, it would be easy to calculate the total amount of water-power between Dexter and Ypsilanti, or the amount at any of the points indicated in the table. The rate of descent is one of the factors determining the velocity, and therefore one of the factors in the determination of the power. But the velocity is so much dependent, also, on the volume of water and the nature of the bottom, that no fixed ratio exists between velocity and rate of descent; and we have not the means, therefore, for calculating the velocity from the descent. But as the volume of water and the nature of the bottom are practically uniform between Dexter and Ypsilanti, we may correctly assume that the water-powers at the several points are proportional to the rates of descent, as given in the column next to the last.

So far as I am informed, no actual measurements have been recorded of the volume of water in the Huron river at any point or season. Should we assume, for the sake of an illustration, that

where the river is 50 feet wide, it has an average depth of one foot, and a velocity of one mile an hour, then it will afford 11 theoretical horse-powers at locality No. 3, near Delhi, and the water would set back 0.7 of a mile. Near Kellogg's, we should have 10.8 horse-powers, and the water would set back 1.7 miles. At a point one mile east of Ann Arbor, we should have 10 horse-powers, and the water would set back one mile. At a point near Geddes, we should have 15 horse-powers, if a dam could be constructed 18 feet high, and the water would set back nearly three miles, forming an immense reservoir for storage. At Ypsilanti, we should have nine horse-powers, with a dam 10.8 high, and the water would set back 1.2 miles. At any of these points, the power would be increased by a higher dam and a longer set-back of the water. Thus, at Ann Arbor, the height of dam, 5.2 feet, which would set the water back to Bridge 8, would give $4\frac{1}{2}$ horse-powers; but the actual height of the dam, 5.6 feet, sets the water back more than a mile, and would give $4\frac{3}{8}$ horse-powers.*

Should the area of the cross-section be twice or three times 50 square feet, the power at any of the points mentioned would be twice or three times that stated above. Also, should the velocity be twice or three times as great, the power would be multiplied in the same ratio. Should the cross-section be twice as great, and the velocity twice as great, the power would be four times as great as stated. Or, to put the whole matter in a form which I trust will be intelligible to many readers, the power anywhere may be obtained by multiplying the area of the cross-section in square feet by the velocity in feet per second, and dividing by 8.8. This shows that the power is proportional to the product of width, mean depth and velocity.

Ancient Lake Terrace.—Passing across the southeastern part of the county is a well-marked ridge of gravel, readily distinguished from the ordinary less continuous accumulations of the Modified Drift, which marks, undoubtedly, an ancient shore line. It enters the county from the north, in the northwestern corner of Ypsilanti, and crossing the Huron river a couple of miles east of the village of Ypsilanti, traverses sections 5, 6 and 7 of Augusta, entering York in section 15, passing the village of Mooreville, and leaving the county at the southwest corner of section 32, York. We may add that it continues in about the same direction, as far as section 19, Lenawee county, and that its course is marked by a public highway, which runs from Ypsilanti to Le Roy. In the opposite direction, the ridge passes through section 30 of Canton, Wayne county, thence through section 33, Plymouth, and running a little east of Plymouth village, leaves the town between sections 12 and 13. It

* Many considerations not mentioned enter into a determination of the eligibility of a site. For instance, at a point where the fall is slight, a high dam may be erected, producing an extensive set-back, provided the banks are high and no disastrous flooding is occasioned.

passes thence through the corner of Livonia into St. Clair county. This ridge has a breadth of several hundred feet, and is from 12 to 15 feet above the flat lands on the lake side. Where crossed by the Michigan Central railroad, it is 157 feet above Lake Michigan (Chicago datum) or 173 feet above Detroit river, or 176 feet above Lake Erie.*

This is only a sample of the system of ridges found encircling all the Great Lakes. They testify to a stage of the lake waters, in times geologically modern, remarkably different from the stage presented in human times.

Mammoth, Mastodon and Gigantic Beaver.—The remains of these animals have been found at many localities in Southern Michigan. The Mastodon has been exhumed in Lenawee and Wayne counties, the Mammoth in Jackson county, and the Gigantic Beaver in Oakland county. I am not aware of the actual discovery of such remains in Washtenaw county, but it cannot be doubted that they exist, or have existed here. Such remains always occur in beds of peat and marl, and the position indicates that these now extinct animals lived here within the modern period. The Gigantic Beaver was five feet long, exclusive of the tail, and its remains have been found from New York to Mississippi. Antlers of the deer have been exhumed in Ann Arbor, half a mile east of the University. In Lenawee county, flint arrow heads were discovered at a depth of seven feet in a peat marsh; which is five feet deeper than some of the shallowest Mastodon deposits in the town of Tecumseh.

III. FORMATIONS OLDER THAN THE DRIFT.

Our knowledge of the character and age of the rock formations underlying the Drift, can only be obtained from three sources: 1. The known general trend of formations in contiguous portions of the State. 2. The fragments found in the Drift. 3. Artesian borings.

General Trend of Formations.—The following, in descending order, are the formations underlying the surface of the Lower Peninsula.†

* In Mr. Bela Hubbard's Report of 1840, this ridge is said to have a uniform elevation of 107 to 108 feet above Lake Erie (p. 104). The profile on the map of Washtenaw county, compiled by S. W. Higgins, makes the Central railroad track where it crosses the Lake Ridge, 140 feet above the Detroit river (stage of water unknown), which is about 124.7 feet above Chicago datum, and about 143 feet above Lake Erie. I have not had time to trace out the cause of these discrepancies.

† These formations will be found described in works on the geology of the State. See the writer's Report, 1861; Walling's Atlas, 1873; Rominger's Report, 1876. Dr. Rominger writes with the Marshall (or Waverly) Group, all the Huron Group except the Black Shales constituting the lower part. The correctness of this procedure remains to be confirmed. Moreover, he applies to the Corniferous Group (so called by Dana) the name Helderberg Group, which Prof. Dana had previously employed as indicated in the above table.

Post Tertiary.	{ Super Drift.	{ Modified Drift.
	{ Drift.	{ Boulder Drift.
Carboniferous System.	{ Coal Measures.	{ Woodville Sandstone.
		{ Coal Measures proper.
	{ Lower Carboniferous.	{ Parma Sandstone (The "Conglomerate").
		{ Carboniferous Limestone.
		{ Michigan Salt Group.
Devonian System.	{	{ Marshall Group (The "Waverly").
		{ Huron Group ("Chemung" and "Portage").
		{ Hamilton Group.
		{ Corniferous Group.
Upper Silurian System.	{	{ Lower Helderberg Group.
		{ Salina Group.
		{ Niagara Group.

The Corniferous Limestone comes to the surface in many parts of Monroe county, as also in the southeastern part of Wayne. A study of the general geology of the State shows that the formation dips from these regions, under nearly the whole Peninsula, and reappears at the surface in the extreme northern part. The Hamilton Group is highly calcareous in Northern Ohio and the islands contiguous to Michigan, and in our own State it seems to be structurally confounded with the Corniferous. Many characteristic Hamilton fossils, however, occur in Southeastern Michigan as well as in place on Kelley's and other islands, and in Western Ontario. This formation also dips under the Peninsula, and re-appears in a belt arching from Thunder Bay to Little Traverse Bay. The clays of the Huron Group are well developed in Branch, Kalamazoo and Allegan counties, and, like the two previous formations, re-appear in the north. The strongly marked sandstones of the Marshall Group outcrop in Lenawee, Hillsdale, Jackson and Calhoun counties, and re-appear at Pt. aux Barques, and in Ottawa and Kent counties. The Carboniferous Limestone is found in Kent, Eaton, Calhoun, Jackson and Huron counties, above the Marshall sandstones; and all the evidences show that it underlies a great portion of the central part of the Peninsula. Above all these, the Coal Measures outcrop in Ingham, Livingston and Jackson counties.

But none of these formations outcrop in Washtenaw. As, however, the Corniferous lies on the southeast, and the Coal Measures on the northwest of Washtenaw, we know the Hamilton, Huron, Marshall, Salt Group and Carboniferous Limestone must have their places of outcrop, beneath the Drift, in due order, between the southeastern and northwestern angles of the county. As the Corniferous-Hamilton, consisting of hard limestones, must probably be traceable by visible outcrops as far northward as the formation actually extends, we may fairly conclude that Washtenaw is nowhere immediately underlaid by these limestones. The Huron shales, therefore, cover the southeastern angle of the county. From northern Lenawee and southern Jackson, the Marshall sandstone must therefore trend through the southeastern middle of the county. Also,

from Spring Arbor and Leoni in Jackson county, the Carboniferous Limestone must trend, underneath the Drift, through the north-western middle of the county. The Salt Group must lie between the two last mentioned formations; that is, it must pass diagonally nearly through the center of the county. Such inferences illustrate the anomalous fact that the geology of a region must sometimes be studied through observations far removed from the region.

Fragments found in the Drift.—The indications from this source are very uncertain, in consequence of the transportation to which all Drift materials have been subject. In Southern Michigan, as I have shown, some movements from the South, in the period of Modified Drift, were the reverse of normal Drift movements. Nevertheless, rock-masses as destructible as gypsum could not have been far transported from any direction; and when we find them strewn through the center of the county, and occurring also in the southwest corner of Oakland, as they do, we may presume that the gypsum-bearing formation (the Michigan Salt Group) sweeps across the county diagonally and centrally. This conclusion is strengthened by the existence of salt springs along the border of the same belt of country, of which the most notorious are those before mentioned, in the town of Saline. This being admitted, the Carboniferous Limestone must be located in a belt a little further northwest; and the occasional occurrence of the peculiar fossils of this formation lends confirmation to the inference. Yet it must be admitted the sparseness of these fossils, in view of the close proximity of the formation, is an indication of limited breadth of outcrop.

Artesian Borings.—The deepest exploration of this kind which has been made in the county was undertaken on Main street, Ann Arbor, opposite the court-house, about ten years ago. The following is a statement of results compiled from observations made by the writer, combined with notes furnished by G. Q. Watkins, the superintendent of the work.

ARTESIAN BORING, ANN ARBOR, 1871.

At depth of	Thick-ness.	Thick-ness of Group.	DESCRIPTIONS.
0	30		Soil, gravel, etc.
30	101	DRIFT	Clay, bluish and adhesive, with alternating seams of quicksand.
65			Bottom of shaft and beginning of boring.
131	$\frac{1}{2}$		Quicksand, rendering tubing necessary.
131 $\frac{1}{2}$	$281\frac{1}{2}$		Compactly bedded shale-like materials. Tued to here.
160	4	164	Partially cemented sand. Drove two more lengths of pipe.
164	51	MICHIGAN SALT GROUP	Shale, light bluish, varying to dark-gray, not effervescing with acid, fine, laminated, with minute disseminated scales of white mica. Some portions—apparently thin seams—buffish, rather hard, very slightly effervescing with acid. Drove 4 ft. more of pipe to this shale. Water from shaft was shut off. A little water continued to appear in the pipe.
215	$\frac{1}{2}$		Crevice. Fresh water rose immediately to within 25 or 30 feet of the surface.
215 $\frac{1}{2}$	$104\frac{1}{2}$		Shale, as above the crevice.
320	6	166	A cavity from which issued inflammable gas, and a little black oil.
326	4	MARSHALL GROUP	Black shale, not effervescing with acids.
330	62		Sandstone, dun, earthy, porous, actively effervescing with acid. Contains brine. At a depth of 3 ft. in it, a sample of brine stands 50° salometer.
366	26		Same rock continuing, but more distinctly arenaceous.
392	35		Fine buffish, calciferous or magnesian sandrock,—about one-fourth dissolving in sulphuric acid.
427	13	123	Brine here 64° salometer.
430		HURON GROUP	Shale, argillaceous, bluish. The sand pump brings, with chips of shale, much sand.
433			Shale continuing. Water lowers to 40 ft. from surface. Brine here 68° salometer.
440	29		Shale continuing. Sand pump brings up no sediment.
453			Silicious shale, excessively fine, compact, bluish-gray, accompanied by gas which caused an overflow of water at the top of the well. Water afterward subsided, but some gas continued to escape.
469	251	293	Same continuing. When lighted paper is thrown down, numerous detonations occur in the well.
720		HAMILTON-CORNIFEROUS	Silico-argillaceous shale, not effervescing. Some beds of black, bituminous shale.
745			Limestone (with ferruginous specks) apparently somewhat cherty.
755			Chips of earthy magnesian limestone with some sand.
			Chips quite sandy, with magnesian limestone, iron and clay. Work discontinued.

These results may be interpreted with considerable certainty, as shown in the third column of the table. It appears that the Drift attains a remarkable thickness, and that some of the lower portion (at 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet) is so indurated as to be easily mistaken for the "bed-rock." As the University campus is about 86 feet higher than Main street, the depth of the Drift under the University would be 250 feet, and under the Observatory, 292 feet. It is not admissible to assume any considerable excavation in the surface of the Michigan Salt Group, and thus a local thickening of the Drift, since we find the whole normal thickness of the Salt Group present. The

Michigan Salt Group presents, also, about its usual characters. This formation is the home of the gypsum found occasionally in the overlying Drift. Actual exploration, therefore, confirms the conclusion indicated on other grounds, that the salt formation passes under the center of the county. This is also the origin of brine, but in places where the formation is compact, no brine can accumulate. None was observed in this boring. The next formation below, the Marshall sandstone, is everywhere the brine-reservoir from which supplies are obtained. We have here the full normal thickness of the Marshall sandstone. Below this, at 427 feet, the drill entered abruptly the series of shales constituting the Huron Group, which I have heretofore parallelized with the Chemung and Portage Groups of Ontario and New York, inclusive of the notorious Black Shale. The thickness here developed is extraordinarily low, since at 469 feet the drill entered a series of limestones, presenting the characters of the Hamilton-Corniferous, as the formation presents itself at the surface, in Monroe county.

The brine obtained from the well was similar in constitution to that of the generality of wells in the Saginaw valley. It cannot be supposed that 68° indicates the strongest brine obtainable from the well. This degree of strength, however, implies about 17.48 per cent. of solid matter, and 34 gallons of water to one bushel of solid matter. An analysis of the solid residue was made by Mr. J. R. Jones, with the following result:

	<i>Per cent.</i>
Iron (in the residue after evaporation).....	2.506
Magnesium chloride.....	3.976
Calcium chloride.....	14.022
Sodium chloride (common salt).....	79.496
Total.....	100.000

The following is a comparison with brine of East Saginaw:

	<i>E. Saginaw.</i>	<i>Ann Arbor.</i>
Percentage solid matter in brine.....	22.157	17.48
Percentage of "salt" in solid matter.....	76.143	79.496
Percentage of other constituents.....	23.857	20.504
	100.000	100.000

The strength indicated by the salometer was equal to that of some brines used in the manufacture of salt; but at Ann Arbor, the cost of fuel would limit the process to solar evaporation. It is highly probable, however, that stronger brine existed at the bottom of the well. No adequate means were employed to obtain this brine, or to test the volume of the supply. In fact, little interest was felt in the result, when it became demonstrated that



Ever White
Died Aug. 19th 1872 - Age 73 years 10 mo.

only salt water could be obtained.* The experiment showed that Ann Arbor is a far better locality than Grand Rapids for the manufacture of salt. Lucius Lyon manufactured salt many years ago at Grand Rapids, from brine, which marked about 22° by the salometer. James Scribner, in 1859, used brine which stood at 20°. The brine generally at Grand Rapids, ranges from 20° to 30°, but the manufacture has long since stopped. The Onondaga brines range from 63° to 68°. Not unfrequently the strength runs down (at Liverpool) to 60,° 55° and even 53°, while at Syracuse it sometimes runs up to 70°. The Kanawha brines have a strength of 40° to 50°. The Saginaw brines range from 80° to 90°; but the impurities constitute several degrees of the nominal strength.

I have, also, the following record of a shallow boring made on W. ½ N.E. ¼ section 34, York:

At depth of	Intervening thickness.	Thickness of Formation.	DESCRIPTIONS.
0		DRIFT	Soil, subsoil and sand.
10	100	110	Clay, boulders and some sand. Clay firm, sometimes dark.
110		HURON GROUP	Shale, very dark.
112			Same continuing.

Here the terrestrial surface is about 78 feet lower than Main street, Ann Arbor, while the Drift is found only 54 feet shallower. This shows that the "bed-rock" is 24 feet higher at this locality than in Ann Arbor. The dark shale struck at 110 feet may probably be regarded as the Huron shale, and hence it would follow that this locality is beyond the outer border of the Marshall sandstone. The outcrop of the Huron Group, therefore, cuts across the southeast corner of Washtenaw county.

By these various means we approximate a correct geological map of the county.

IV. GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

We may conclude this account with a brief sketch of the succession of geological events which have taken place within the limits known in our times as Washtenaw county. We need not go farther back than the ages when the materials of which our underlying rocks are formed were accumulating as sediments in the bottom of an ocean which had no shore upon the south, and was

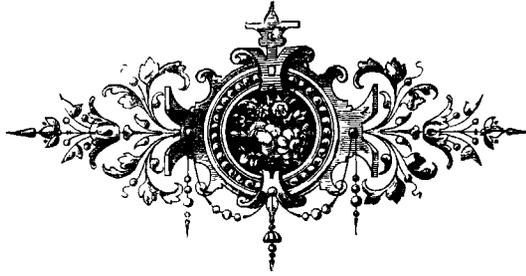
*This was predicted by the writer when consulted on the subject. A supply of fresh water for the city was a great desideratum, and a private company resolved at all hazards to sink the well for the purpose of demonstrating the character of the underlying formations. It was also foretold, on geological grounds, that no water could rise to the surface, since the hydrostatic pressure would be wanting.

bounded on the north by the highlands north of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. This situation continued to the close of the Corniferous period, when an uplift of sea-bottom revealed land along the southern boundary of the State, which connected by a broad isthmus with a land area expanded in Southern Ohio at an epoch perhaps somewhat earlier. Washtenaw county was still sea-bottom, and only began to emerge as, in succeeding periods, the land area just named rose higher, and extended its borders northward. At the beginning of the formation of the great coal deposits, Washtenaw county was dry land. So was the entire border region of the Lower Peninsula; but all the central portion remained as a marsh over which was enacted that history which ended in the formation of the coal-beds and associated rocks. Washtenaw county was drained northward; and it may be a reminiscence of that state of things which we see in the higher altitude of the bed rock in York than in Ann Arbor. After the end of the coal-making time, the whole Peninsula was upland. Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario did not exist; but a stream flowed along the tracts which have become the site of these lakes. A great geological æon passed while such a condition of the surface existed. We know that it was a vast succession of ages marked by mild climates, luxuriant vegetation, and active animal populations progressively advancing in the scale of being. Not the faintest trace of all this history has been preserved in Washtenaw county, nor in any other part of the State. It was the Mesozoic æon. Still another geologic age rolled by. It was the Tertiary. We know from records elsewhere preserved, that it was marked by the enormous development of mammalian quadrupeds, and the shrinkage of the hordes of reptiles which had crawled here in the Mesozoic æon. There were forests like our own, and I imagine the whole aspect of Washtenaw county must have been much like that presented to the first civilized explorers here. After the lapse of many thousands of years, a change began to be experienced in the climate. An age of snow and ice was coming on. In the course of time, one wide glacier sheet buried the whole of Washtenaw county and the entire Northwest. Where the verdant forest had stood, and the huge mastodon had browsed from its foliage, now a scene of desolation prevailed like that which covers the surface of Greenland in our own day. Other ages passed by, and a geological spring-time appeared. The ice-sheet, which had been probably a mile in thickness, rapidly dissolved. The rocky and earthy fragments held in its embrace were let down, to become the bed of "boulder drift" which I have described. The rushing and eddying streams which sprang from the dissolving ice exerted that action which resulted, at least in part, in that overlying bed of confusedly stratified material which I have described as "Modified Drift. A little later than this we have to picture the country as flooded to an enormous extent. The barrier to the outlet of the great lake-waters had not yet been worn down at the present mouth

of the Niagara river, and the water set back as one continuous lake, from the bluffs at Lewiston to Monroe—to Detroit—to Chicago. A broad channel continued from the present site of Saginaw Bay up the Shiawassee valley, into the valley of the Grand river, and thence to Lake Michigan. All the portion of our Peninsula north of that remained an island. The great "lake ridge" which runs through Washtenaw county shows that the water stood here 156 feet above the present level of Lake Michigan, or 175 feet above the present Lake Erie. Inland from this barriers existed, on the south, which partly dammed, for the time, the waters resulting from the melting of the glacier. It would seem that the southern border of our State was still somewhat higher than portions further north. The cold water accumulated in large inland lakes over Washtenaw, Lenawee, Hillsdale and Jackson counties. Severe winters congealed the surface to the depth of two or three feet or more. Around the borders of these lakes, and at other places where the water was shallow, the ice became firmly consolidated with the underlying bed-materials. Along the southern border, the Hamilton-Corniferous limestones occupying the surface were thus attached to great ice-sheets. The return of spring renewed the melting of the glacier. The inland lakes received new accessions of water. Their icy coverings were uplifted, and huge tables of stratified limestone, to which they were attached, were wrenched from their fastenings and floated. Spring-time brought south winds, and great ice-rafts with their freight of rocks were sometimes floated many miles northward. Here their loads of Corniferous limestone, as the ice dissolved, were deposited; and in such situations we find them to this day—a puzzling phenomenon which I have thus ventured to explain.

But time wore on, and the escaping waters everywhere wore deeper their channels. As the gorge of Niagara progressed, the level of the Great Lakes was lowered. The outlets of the great interior lakes becoming deepened, the lakes were gradually drained. The valleys of the Huron, Raisin and Saline rivers denote the positions of the principal drainage-ways. The mammoth and mastodon and great beaver were here; and man, probably of a Mongoloid type, pursued these beasts with weapons of flint. Innumerable lakes of smaller dimensions still remained, the consequences of the feeble slope presented by the general surface. While the peats were accumulating about their borders, many a clumsy proboscidean became mired, and left his bones to testify to us of his former presence. Or, perhaps, perishing in some ravine, a summer flood floated his carcass into a lake, since filled with peat. The modern aspect of our country was rapidly dawning. Time advanced, and the filling of many of our lakelets became complete. The civilized man at length arrived. He displaced the wild beasts and the wild men. He labored for half a century to establish himself in peace and comfort. Meantime, he pondered over the relics of the past which were everywhere around him. His thoughts

were carried over a long history. Through the vista of vanished ages, events revealed themselves to his vision in ever-increasing vividness. The stream of years became illuminated. One who had glimpsed this majestic flow of events seized his pen and left recorded the vision as it was revealed to him.



CHAPTER V.

NATURAL HISTORY.

BY ADOLPHE B. COVERT.

BIRDS.

This catalogue of 257 birds includes with a few exceptions those species only which are well established and known to appear every season. All species mentioned here have been taken in the county except one (*Dendroica dominica*). Some species have been mentioned which may never appear again, as for instance the Summer Red-bird (*Pyrranga aestiva*), still it may yet become a common summer resident. The Connecticut warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) apparently entered the State but a few years ago, and a few years hence will be a common migrant here. It will be seen from the following list that our birds may be divided into three classes—those feeding entirely on animal matter, those whose food consists entirely of vegetable substances, and those which eat both. The latter class is the greatest, and the class feeding on animal matter is larger than the vegetarians. Although this list gives upward of 100 species not heretofore accredited to this county, it must not be regarded as complete, as I am confident that many more will yet be added to it.

There is a peculiar interest attached to the avifauna of this State which has not received the attention from ornithologists which it deserves. We have no systematic work, and but few lists of the birds of this State; but with such men as Dr. H. A. Atkins, of Locke, Ingham county; Dr. Morris Gibbs, of Kalamazoo; Hon. D. Darwin Hughes, Mr. W. H. Hughes and Charles W. Gunn, of Grand Rapids; W. H. Collens and Mr. Charles Mummery, of Detroit; Jerome Trombly, of Petersburg; and Mr. A. H. Boies, of Hudson, these difficulties which now beset our path will soon be swept away.

Family TURDIDÆ.

Turdus migratorius.—Robin. Spring, summer and fall resident; sometimes remains all winter, very abundant.

Turdus mustelinus.—Wood Thrush. Summer resident; common.

Turdus pallasi.—Hermit Thrush. Abundant spring and fall visitor; has been found breeding.

Turdus swainsoni.—Olive-backed Thrush. Very common in spring and autumn.

Turdus fuscescens.—Wilson's Thrush. A common spring visitor; sometimes nests with us.

Mimus carolinensis.—Catbird. Summer resident; very abundant.

Harporhynchus rufus.—Brown Thrush. Thrasher. A common summer resident.

The Robin and Catbird frequent the orchards and gardens, nesting about the door-yards, and prefer these places to the woods. The Brown Thrush is found in thickets of hazel brush, briars, etc., which skirt old fences and the edge of woods, and generally nest in brush heaps. The remainder of the family are confined to the woodland. Their food consists of beetles, grasshoppers, snails, spiders, caterpillars, etc., together with small fruits and berries.

Family SAXICOLIDÆ.

Sialia sialis.—Bluebird. A very abundant spring, summer and fall resident. It is found everywhere, nesting in bird-houses, fence posts, decayed trees, and feeds on winged insects, worms, grasshoppers, spiders and a scant proportion of berries.

Family SYLVIADÆ.

Regulus calendula.—Ruby-crowned Kinglet; is a spring and fall visitor, and is frequently found in winter.

Regulus satrapa.—Golden-crowned Kinglet; is abundant in spring and fall.

Poliophtila cerulea.—Blue-gray Gnatcatcher; is a summer resident. Very common.

These sub-families are, strictly speaking, woodland birds, seldom found elsewhere. The Kinglets nest to the north of us, while the Gnatcatcher frequents our woods, building its nest on the high branches of the different oaks, "a structure which cannot fail to excite our wonder and admiration. Excepting the Hummingbird's nest none can compare with this exquisite specimen of bird architecture, cunningly contrived to combine elegance with comfort, artfully rendered substantial without sacrifice of good taste, and ingeniously screened from observation by the same means that are employed for its ornamentation. True to its aspirations, the bird nestles high in trees, usually at least 20 yards from the ground, placing the fabric among slender twigs, to which it is woven, often at the extremity of a bough which sways with the wind. To insure the safety of its contents during the motion to which it is thus subjected, it is built remarkably deep, and contracted at the orifice, so that the cavity is somewhat purse-shaped, and the general shape outside is like that of a truncated cone. It seems large for the size of the bird; it is sometimes three and a half inches in height, and nearly as many in width at the base, with a diameter of two inches at the brim. The walls are closely and warmly matted or felted

with the softest vegetable material, the decomposed fiber of various plants, thistle-down and the like substances, in some cases woven with spider's web. The structure is artistically finished with stucco-work of lichens all over the outside, which serves the double purpose of perfecting its beauty and making it resemble a natural excrescence. In such an elegant cradle eggs are laid, to the number of four, five, or even six, measuring scarcely three-fifths of an inch in length and less than half an inch in their greatest diameter; white in color, speckled and dashed, generally over the whole surface, with several shades of reddish or umber brown and lilac. In such a secure home as this the Blue-gray Flycatcher usually rears its brood unmolested; it has little to fear except from the Cowbird and from the ornithologist, against which enemies no art avails. The parasitic bird might have its own excuse to offer, could its motive be called in question; the other may apologize, after a fashion, by averring that even this slight sketch of the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher's life could not be finished had the nest never been rifled."—(*Coues.*) The food of these delicate and beautiful little fairies of our woods consists mainly of small caterpillars, mosquitoes, eggs of insects, etc.

Family PARIDÆ.

Parus atricapillus.—Titmouse or Black-capped Chickadee. Feeds upon insects, seeds, crumbs, meat, berries, etc., and generally nests in the wood, where it makes its home for the greater part of the year, but during the winter it is seen about our doors feeding on the crumbs from the table.

Family SITTIDÆ.

Sitta carolensis.—White-bellied Nuthatch; is a very common resident.

Sitta canadensis.—Red-bellied Nuthatch. A quite rare spring and fall migrant; still some springs I find this bird very common.

These birds are found in woodlands and orchards; their nests are built in holes in trees. Their food consists of ants, spiders, eggs of insects, and seeds.

Family CERTHIADÆ.

Certhia familiaris.—Brown Creeper. A common spring, fall and winter resident; sometimes remains with us during the summer, and breeds. It is a woodland bird, seldom frequenting orchard or shade trees, and feeds on insects, small beetles, seeds, etc.

Family TROGLODYTIDÆ.

Thryothorus ludovicianus.—Carolina Wren. A very rare straggler from the South.

Thryothorus bewickii.—Bewick's Wren. But one specimen of this bird has been shot in this county to my knowledge (a male, June 3, 1878).

Troglodytes ædon.—House Wren; is a common summer resident, but very local. We find this bird very common in some portions of the county and very rare in others.

Anorthura troglodytes.—Winter Wren; is a common spring and fall visitor, often remaining with us during the open winters.

Telmatodytes palustris.—Long-billed Marsh Wren. A common summer resident of our marshes, building a large globular nest of coarse sand grass. This is generally suspended to reeds or the stems of the different flags.

Cistothorus stellaris.—Short-billed Marsh Wren. A common summer resident, generally found inhabiting low meadow lands.

The birds of this family feed on spiders, grasshoppers, insects, their eggs, snails, moths, etc.

Family ALAUDIDÆ.

Eremophila alpestris.—Horned Lark. Winter resident; sometimes breeds. I have found the nest the latter part of winter when snow was still on the ground.

Eremophila alpestris, var. *leucolæna*.—Horned Lark. A common resident, but during our coldest weather it often withdraws to the South; breeds in April and nests on the ground.

These birds frequent barren and gravelly fields, feeding on seeds and insects. When the ground is covered with snow they may be seen feeding in barn-yards, on the droppings of the stock.

Family MOTACILLIDÆ.

Anthus lodovicianus.—Titlark. An abundant migrant in late fall and early spring, frequenting the same localities and subsisting on the same food as the preceding. Late in the fall, in the town of Pittsfield, I have often found the birds in flocks of a thousand.

Family SYLVICOLIDÆ.

Mniotilta varia.—Black and White Creeper. A very common summer resident, nesting on the ground, generally beside a fallen log.

Parula americana.—Blue Yellow-backed Warbler. Migrant, not very common, generally found in the tree-tops of our swamps and heavy timber land.

Helminthophaga pinus.—Blue-winged Yellow Warbler. Summer resident, very rare.

Helminthophaga chrysoptera.—Blue Golden-winged Warbler. A very common spring and fall migrant, frequently remaining all summer, breeding in low, damp woods.

Helminthophaga ruficapilla.—Nashville Warbler. A remarkably common migrant.

Helminthophaga celata.—Orange-crowned Warbler. A not very common migrant.

Helminthophaga peregrina.—Tennessee Warbler. A very common migrant, coming to us in late spring and early fall.

Dendræca æstiva.—Yellow Warbler. A very common summer resident. Breeds about our gardens in shrubs and low trees.

Dendræca virens.—Black-throated Green Warbler. A very common migrant.

Dendræca cærulescens.—Black-throated Blue Warbler. A very common migrant.

Dendræca cærulea.—Blue Warbler. A very common summer resident breed, nesting in the tops of tall trees.

Dendræca coronata.—Yellow-rumped Warbler. A remarkably common migrant. Probably two-thirds of our warblers found in the woods in early May are Yellow-rumps. This bird is also a rare summer resident.

Dendræca blackburniæ.—Blackburnian Warbler. A common spring and fall visitor.

Dendræca striata.—Black-poll Warbler. The last of our warblers to arrive in the spring when it comes in immense numbers. Every tree-top seems to contain two or three. Early in September this bird again returns to us on its way to its winter home.

Dendræca castanea.—Bay-breasted Warbler. A not very common migrant; still I have never failed to find it about the middle of May when on the way to its summer haunts.

Dendræca pennsylvanica.—Chestnut-sided Warbler. A common summer resident, breeds generally, building its nest in hazel brush.

Dendræca maculosa.—Black and Yellow Warbler. A common spring visitor, sometimes stays with us all summer.

Dendræca tigrina.—Cape May Warbler. Not common; comes to us in May when the apple-trees are in flower. I have found more specimens in orchards than elsewhere.

Dendræca discolor.—Prairie Warbler. I have never taken but few, and regard the bird as rare in this State.

Dendræca dominica.—Yellow-throated Warbler. I cannot learn that this bird has ever been shot in this county, still I have taken it in other portions of the State and I think it will yet be detected here.

Dendræca kirtlandii.—Kirtland's Warbler. Of this rare bird but eleven specimens have ever been taken by naturalists. Of this number I have had the pleasure to secure two,—both specimens being shot in the town of Scio on May 15, 1875, and May 16, 1879, respectively.

Dendræca palmarum.—Yellow Red-poll Warbler. Common in spring and fall.

Dendroica pinus.—Pine-creeping Warbler. Rare summer resident in this county; common in other portions of the State.

Sciurus auricapillus.—Golden-crowned Thrush or Oven Bird. Very common summer resident, frequents rather low, open woods or groves.

Sciurus naevius.—Water Thrush. Not a common summer resident; breeds.

Sciurus motacilla.—Large-billed Water Thrush. A very common summer resident, breeds abundantly in swampy timber lands.

Oporornis agilis.—Connecticut Warbler. I have secured one specimen in this county, May 17, 1880. I find no record of any ever being shot in this State before 1879, and I think the bird will yet be common here, as we have suitable localities for it. It is a very beautiful songster.

Geothlypis trichas.—Maryland Yellow-throat. A very common summer resident.

Geothlypis philadelphia.—Mourning Warbler. This handsome bird is rare in this county. I have a record of but three specimens; still it is common in other sections of the State.

Myiodictes mitratus.—Hooded Fly-catching Warbler. In my investigation I have found this bird to be a very rare summer resident, but I think it will yet be found common in some portion of the county.

Myiodictes pusillus.—Black-capped Fly catching Warbler. Very common during the spring and autumn; some remain with us all summer.

Myiodictes canadensis.—Canada Fly-catching Warbler. A very common migrant, frequently remaining all summer.

Setophaga ruticilla.—Redstart. A very common summer resident.

This interesting family, the second largest of North American birds, is mostly confined to the woodland, though a portion may be observed during spring and fall in the gardens and shade trees of towns and cities. Their principal food consists of insects, of which they devour a countless number. Birds of the genera *Mniotilta* and *Parula* are creeping warblers; those of the genus *Helminthophaga* are worm-eating warblers; of the genus *Dendroica* are wood warblers; of the genera *Sciurus*, *Oporornis* and *Geothlypis* are ground warblers; of the genera *Myiodictes* and *Setophaga* are fly-catching warblers,—beautiful little winged genera coming to us in May when all nature is adorned in the brightest livery. "They visit the orchard when the apple and pear, the peach, plum and cherry are in bloom, seeming to revel carelessly amid the sweet-scented and delicately-tinted blossoms, but never faltering in their good work. They peer into the crevices of the bark, scrutinize each leaf, and explore the very heart of the buds, to detect, drag forth, and destroy those tiny creatures, singly so insignificant but yet collectively a scourge, which prey upon the hope of the fruit-grower, and which, if undisturbed, would bring his care to nought.

Family TANAGRIDÆ.

Pyrranga rubra.—Scarlet Tanager. Summer visitor, very common.

Pyrranga æstiva.—Summer Red-bird. I find a record of but one specimen being shot in this State; that specimen I had the pleasure of securing. It was a fine male, taken on July 13, 1879. This bird must be regarded as a rare accidental visitor from the South.

Family HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Hirundo horreorum.—Barn Swallow. Very common summer resident.

Tachycineta bicolor.—White-bellied Swallow. Common summer resident.

Petrochelidon lunifrons.—Cliff or Eave Swallow. Common summer resident.

Cotyle riparia.—Bank or Sand Swallow. A common summer resident in suitable localities.

Progne purpurea.—Purple Martin. Formerly a common summer resident, but is being driven out by the English Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

Birds of this family feed exclusively upon winged insects, and the amount of good done by them must forever remain unknown.

Family AMPELIDÆ.

Ampelis garrulus.—Bohemian Waxwing. A very rare visitor, coming to us from the North. I have never met the bird but once, when I secured three specimens, Dec. 12, 1869.

Ampelis cedrorum.—Carolina Waxwing or Cherry Bird. A common resident, breeding in August and September.

The food of these birds consists of fruit, such as apples, cherries and berries of the mountain ash and juniper. In the spring they feed on beetles, moths, and caterpillars.

Family VIREONIDÆ.

Vireo olivaceus.—Red-eyed Vireo. An abundant summer resident, frequenting our orchards.

Vireo philadelphicus.—Brotherly-love Vireo. A very rare migrant.

Vireo gilvus.—Warbling Vireo. A common summer resident. Probably two-thirds of the small birds seen about our apple-trees throughout the summer are of this species. Too much cannot be said in their favor.

Vireo flavifrons.—Yellow-throated Vireo. A common summer resident of our woods and groves.

Vireo solitarius.—Solitary Vireo. A not common migrant generally, although some seasons it is very common.

Vireo noveboracensis.—White-eyed Vireo. I now regard this bird as a rare summer resident, although a few years ago it was quite common.

The birds of this family are found mostly in the woodlands. The Warbling Vireo is quite common in towns and cities, and the White-eyed Vireo is found along our streams, inhabiting the thickets; their food consists almost wholly of insects, of which caterpillars form a large portion.

Family LANIDÆ.

Collurio borealis.—Great Northern Shrike, or Butcher-bird. A not common winter resident. This bird also sometimes remains with us to breed. I have found it nesting here twice.

Collurio ludovicianus.—Loggerhead Shrike. A common summer resident, sometimes remaining all winter.

Collurio ludovicianus, var. *excubitorides*.—White-rumped Shrike. Summer resident, common.

The Shrikes or Butcher-birds form a small but interesting family of bold and spirited birds, quarrelsome among themselves. Their habits in some respects resemble those of the birds of prey; their food consists of large insects, mice and small birds. They are noted for impaling their prey on thorns or sharp twigs and leaving it sticking there, but for what purpose yet remains a mystery to ornithologists. Taken as a whole I regard the bird as beneficial.

Family FRINGILLIDÆ.

Pinicola enucleator.—Pine Grosbeak; is an occasional winter visitor. My last record of his presence was in the winter of 1874-'75.

Carpodacus purpureus.—Purple Finch. A very common migrant.

Curvirostra leucoptera.—White-winged Crossbill. A rare winter visitor.

Curvirostra americana.—Red Crossbill. A very rare winter visitor. My only records are March 18 to 27, 1869, and winter of 1874-'75, when they were common.

Ægiothus linarius.—Red-poll Linnet. A very irregular winter visitor, but very common with us.

Ægiothus linarius, var. *exilipes*.—American Mealy Red-poll. Rare, always found associating with the last.

Chrysomitris pinus.—Pine Linnet. A winter visitor from the North.

Chrysomitris tristis.—Goldfinch or Yellow-bird. A very common resident.

Plectrophanes nivalis.—Snow Bunting. A common, but irregular winter visitor.

Plectrophanes lapponicus.—Lapland Longspur. Winter visitor. Common.

- Passerculus savanna.*—Savanna Sparrow. A common migrant.
- Poecetes gramineus.*—Bay-winged Bunting. A very common spring, summer and fall visitor.
- Coturniculus passerinus.*—Yellow-winged Sparrow. A rare summer resident.
- Coturniculus henslowii.*—Henslow's Sparrow. A very rare summer visitor.
- Melospiza lincolni.*—Lincoln's Sparrow. A very rare migrant.
- Melospiza palustris.*—Swamp Sparrow. A common migrant, but rare summer resident.
- Melospiza melodia.*—Song Sparrow. A common spring, summer and fall resident.
- Junco hyemalis.*—Snowbird. A very common winter resident. Has been known to breed.
- Spizella monticola.*—A common winter resident.
- Spizella socialis.*—Chipping Sparrow. A very common summer resident.
- Spizella pusilla.*—Field Sparrow. A common summer resident.
- Spizella pallida.*—Clay-colored Sparrow. A very rare migrant.
- Zonotrichia albicollis.*—White-throated Sparrow. A very common migrant. Have found it nesting here once.
- Zonotrichia leucophrys.*—White-crowned Sparrow. A common migrant.
- Chondestes grammacus.*—Lark Finch. A rare, but very regular, migrant.
- Passer domesticus.*—English Sparrow. This detestable bird is an imported resident. A few pair first made their appearance here in 1873: the streets of Ann Arbor are now overrun with them, and they are gradually making their way to the country. Wherever they locate they drive out the martin, blue-bird, swallows, sparrows, etc. They are a seed-eating bird, and in portions of Europe do great damage to the crops of the farmer. In some of the Eastern States a bounty has already been placed on their heads, and the Legislature of Michigan would do a wise thing by making an effort to exterminate this growing evil now.
- Passerella iliaca.*—Fox Sparrow. A very common spring and fall visitor.
- Euspiza americana.*—Black-throated Bunting. A few years ago this bird was regarded as a rare summer visitor. In the spring of 1877 they made their first appearance in considerable numbers, since which time they have grown quite common.
- Goniaphea ludoviciana.*—Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Summer resident. Common. Is found breeding along our water courses, in low trees and shrubs, and nesting in orchards.
- Cyanospiza cyanea.*—Indigo Bird. An abundant summer resident, frequenting low woodlands overrun with briars.
- Pipilo erythrophthalmus.*—Towhee Bunting or Chewink. An abundant spring, summer and fall visitor; frequently remains all winter.

This is the great graminivorous family, the largest of North American birds. They are gregarious and feed entirely upon seed, except during the breeding season. Those which are residents all the year and those which are summer residents only subsist during the breeding season and feed their young almost exclusively on insects. At other times their food consists of the seeds of grass and weeds. The Rose-breasted Grosbeak is the only bird known to feed on the potato bug; and the White-crowned Sparrow feeds on the grape-vine flea-beetle. The common Yellow-bird or Goldfinch prefers the seeds of the thistle and lettuce. The Purple Finch is fond of oily seed. I had a flock of twenty-two remain with me about two weeks this fall, and feed on the seeds of the sunflower which had grown up near the back door of my home. The Fox Sparrow and Chewink scratch the ground for hibernating insects and snails. The English Sparrow feeds on the seeds contained in the droppings of animals. The Cross-bills feed on the seeds contained in pine cones.

Family ICTERIDÆ.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus.—Bobolink. An abundant summer resident.

Molothrus pecoris.—Cow-bird or Cow Blackbird; a summer visitor. Frequents old pasture land and the edge of woods. Like the European Cuckoo it builds no nest, but lays its eggs in the nest of smaller birds, such as Warblers, Vireos and Sparrows.

Agelæus phæniceus.—Red-winged Blackbird. Abundant summer visitor.

Sturnella magna.—Meadow Lark. A common summer visitor.

Sturnella magna, var. *neglecta*.—Western Meadow Lark. Not a rare visitor, from the West.

Icterus spurius.—Orchard Oriole. Summer resident, very common. Generally nests in the orchards; still have found it nesting in swamps and woods.

Icterus baltimore.—Baltimore Oriole. Summer resident. Abundant.

Scolicophagus ferrugineus.—Rusty Grackle. Common. Remains with us about two weeks in the spring.

Quiscalus purpureus.—Crow Blackbird. A very common summer resident.

This family is decidedly gregarious, with the exception of one or two species. Even during the breeding season, when the flocks of Sparrows are broken up and each family lives in independence, the Starlings still associate together. Their bill of fare is composed of various insects, such as caterpillars, May-flies, beetles, moths, crickets, spiders, grasshoppers, etc. Also feed on grains, such as seeds of weeds, corn, oats, wheat, etc. The Cow-bird destroys the eggs and young of other birds. The Orioles feed to a large extent during the breeding season on hairy caterpillars. I have known a sin-

gle pair of these birds to destroy an entire nest of the caterpillars of the codling moth in a single day. The Orioles are the least graminivorous of the family; but in return for their watchful care over the orchard and garden, they take their tithe of the first and finest small fruits. They have also a liking for green peas, of which they generally secure their share.

Family CORVIDÆ.

Corvus corax.—Raven. Some years ago was quite common, now very rare. The last specimen secured was in 1878.

Corvus americanus.—Crow. Very abundant. Can hardly be called resident, as they withdraw to the south during the coldest part of winter.

Cyanurus cristatus.—Blue Jay. This beautiful and well known bird is a common resident.

This is the omnivorous family feeding on eggs, grubs, fruits, reptiles, young birds, mice, moles, corn, caterpillars, acorns, carrion, offal, etc. Taking the year through, I think the amount of good done by these birds more than overbalances the damage.

Family TYRANNIDÆ.

Tyrannus carolinensis.—King-Bird. Abundant summer resident. Frequents orchards and the edge of woodland.

Myiarchus crinitus.—Great Crested Fly-catcher. Abundant summer resident of our woodland. This bird has a characteristic habit of using the cast-off skin of snakes as a part of its nest.

Sayornis fuscus.—Pewee or Phœbe bird. A common summer resident, resting in open buildings and under bridges.

Contopus borealis.—Olive-sided Fly-catcher. A rare migrant. Nesting to the north of us.

Contopus virens.—Wood Pewee. Summer resident. Abundant. A bird of the orchard and woodland.

Empidonax acadicus.—Acadian Fly-catcher. Summer resident. Rare. Has been found nesting several times.

Empidonax traillii.—Traill's Fly-catcher. A not common summer resident. Has been found nesting.

Empidonax minimus.—Least Fly-catcher. A very common summer resident.

Empidonax flaviventris.—Yellow-bellied Fly-catcher. A common migrant, but rare summer resident.

The food of this family consists almost wholly of winged insects, which it captures on the wing. The King-bird and the Pewee are found in open places; the remainder of the family consists of woodland birds.

Family CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

Antrostomus vociferus.—Whippoorwill. Common summer resident.

Chordeiles virginianus.—Night-hawk. A very common summer resident.

The Whippoorwill and Night-hawk capture their prey on the wing. They are nocturnal in their habits. The Whippoorwill is a bird of the woods, while the Night-hawk affects more open places, nesting in pasture lands and frequently in corn-fields. They feed on grasshoppers, moths, flies, beetles, winged insects, etc.

Family CYPSELIDÆ.

Chaetura pelagica.—Chimney Swift, or Chimney Swallow. A very common summer resident. Nests in unused chimneys, barns, and frequently in hollow trees. It feeds on small winged insects, which it captures on the wing.

Family TROCHILIDÆ.

Trochilus colubris.—Ruby-throated Humming bird. This beautiful little gem of emeralds and rubies is a very common summer resident, coming to us in May, nesting the latter part of June, and leaving for its winter home in September. As a child, I always had a passion for the Humming-bird. It ever caused a thrill of delight when one of these glittering creatures, with its soft hum of flight, came out of repose all suddenly, hanging a sapphire stilled upon the air; for here no wings are seen, as, like a quick, bright thought, it darts, is still, and then away! "Of all animated beings" says Buffon, "the Humming-bird is the most elegant in form and brilliant in color. The stones and metals, polished by art, are not comparable to this gem of nature; she has placed it in the order of birds, but amongst the tiniest of the race she has loaded it with all the gifts of which she has only imparted a share to other birds; agility, nimbleness, grace and rich attire all belong to this little favorite. The emerald, the ruby and the topaz glitter in her garb, which is never soiled with the dirt of earth, for, leading an aerial life, it rarely touches the turf, even for an instant. Always in the air, flying from flower to flower, it shares their freshness and their splendor, imbibes their nectar, and only inhabits those climes in which they are unceasingly renewed. The Humming-bird seems to follow the sun, to advance, to retire with him, and to fly on the wings of the wind in pursuit of an eternal spring." The food of the Humming-bird consists of small beetles, spiders and winged insects, which are captured in the corolla of flowers.

Family ALCEDINIDÆ.

Ceryle alcyon.—Belted King-fisher. A common summer resident in suitable localities. The food of this bird consists of fish.



Robert Geddes
Died March 11 1866. Age 85^{yr} 3^{mo}

Family CUCULIDÆ.

Coccygus erythrophthalmus.—Black-billed Cuckoo. An abundant summer resident. A bird of the woods, but frequently seen in the orchards.

Coccygus americanus.—Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Not a common summer resident; rarely breeds. These birds feed upon hairy caterpillars, moths, young birds, eggs, berries, beetles, etc.

Family PICIDÆ.

Picus villosus.—Hairy Woodpecker. Common resident.

Picus pubescens.—Downy Woodpecker. Common resident.

Picooides arcticus.—Arctic Black-backed Woodpecker. I can record but one specimen of this arctic bird for Washtenaw county; Jan. 26, 1881, a male.

Sphyrapicus varius.—Yellow-bellied Woodpecker. Very common during migrations; some remain all summer.

Centurus carolinus.—Red-bellied Woodpecker. Very common resident. Breeds in heavy timber.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus.—Red-headed Woodpecker. Generally a common resident; but during a portion of some winters withdraws to the South.

Colaptes auratus.—Golden-winged Woodpecker. A common resident.

The food of this family consists largely of wood-boring insects, also fruit, green corn and berries. The Red-headed and Golden-winged are frequently on the ground in search of ants. The Yellow-bellied suck the sap from apple and other trees, and have been known to do great damage in some parts of America; but as they remain with us but a short time during migrations, our fruit-growers need have no fear. Some claim that the trees visited by them seem to be benefited.

Family STRIGIDÆ.

Strix flammea, var. *americana*.—Barn Owl. A rare straggler from the South. The last specimen seen was in the spring of 1879.

Bubo virginianus.—Great Horned Owl. A common resident.

Scops asio.—Screech Owl. Resident, very abundant.

Otus vulgaris, var. *wilsonianus*.—Long-eared Owl. Common resident.

Brachyotus palustris.—Short-eared Owl. Very abundant resident.

Syrnium nebulosum.—Common resident.

Nyctea nivea.—Snowy Owl. Not a very rare visitor. He comes from the North some winters.

Surnia ulula, 12 var. *hudsonica*.—Hawk Owl. A rare winter visitor.

Nyctale tegmalmyi, var. *Richardsonii*.—Sparrow Owl. A rare winter visitor. Only two specimens have been secured.

Nyctale acadica.—Acadian Owl. A very common winter visitor, and quite a common resident. Found nesting once here, May 23, 1879.

The owls are the nocturnal family of raptorial birds. Their food consists of rats, mice, squirrels, rabbits, quail, partridges, small birds and large insects. The Snowy Owl catches fish; the Barred Owl, frogs; and the Great Horned Owl is the thief in the night that visits the poultry yard. All of the smaller species must be regarded as highly beneficial.

Family FALCONIDÆ.

Circus cyaneus, var. *hudsonius*.—Marsh Hawk. A common summer resident. Nests on the ground.

Elanus leucurus.—White-tailed Kite. A very rare straggler from the South. Two specimens secured.

Accipiter fuscus.—Sharp-shinned Hawk. A very common migrant; a few remain all summer.

Accipiter cooperi.—Cooper's Hawk. Resident. Abundant.

Astur atricapillus.—Goshawk. A rare winter visitor.

Falco columbarius.—Pigeon Hawk. A rare migrant.

Falco sparverius.—Sparrow Hawk. A very common summer resident.

Buteo borealis.—Red-tailed Hawk. Resident. Abundant.

Buteo lineatus.—Red-shouldered Hawk. Resident. Common.

Buteo pennsylvanicus.—Broad-winged Hawk. Very common during migrations; an uncommon summer resident.

Buteo swainsonii.—Swainson's Hawk. A very rare resident. Found breeding once, May 5, 1880, when the eggs and female were secured.

Archibuteo lagopus, var. *sancti-johannis*.—Rough-legged Hawk or Black Hawk; very common in the fall.

Pandion haliaetus.—Fish Hawk. A common migrant; has been known to breed.

Haliaetus leucocephalus.—Bald Eagle; a not common migrant.

This is the diurnal family of birds of prey. Their food resembles that of the last. The species which commonly invade the barnyard comprise the Cooper's, Goshawk, Red-tailed, Red-shouldered and the Broad-winged. These carry off chickens and ducks with surprising boldness. The Fish Hawk subsists entirely on fish. The Bald Eagle feeds on dead animals, carrion and fish: of the latter he is largely a dependent on the Fish Hawk.

Family CATHARTIDÆ.

Cathartes aura.—Turkey Buzzard. A rare summer resident; but in July and August this bird becomes quite common. These

are birds that have probably passed the duties of incubation in the South and have come North on an autumnal visit. They feed entirely upon carrion and offal.

Family COLUMBIDÆ.

Ectopistes migratorius.—Wild Pigeon. An abundant migrant. Sometimes breeds.

Zenaidura carolinensis.—Carolina Dove. Resident most of the year. Abundant.

The food of this family consists of various grains, berries, acorns, beech-mast, wheat, corn, buckwheat, etc.

Family MELEAGRIDÆ.

Meleagris gallopavo.—Wild Turkey. Formerly a common resident; now very rare. The food of the Wild Turkey consists of various grains, acorns, nuts, grapes, berries, grasshoppers and large insects.

Family TETRAONIDÆ.

Cupidonia cupido.—Prairie Hen. Once a common resident; now very rare.

Bonasa umbellus. Ruffed Grouse or Partridge. A very common resident.

Ortyx virginianus.—Quail or Bob-white. A common resident.

Corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats, various seeds, berries, worms and insects form the food of this family. They also at times eat the leaves and buds of various plants, together with grapes and chestnuts.

Family CHARADRIDÆ.

Squatarola helvetica.—Black-bellied Plover. A rare migrant.

Charadrius fulvus, var. *virginicus*.—Golden Plover. A common migrant.

Ægialitis vociferus.—Kildeer Plover. Abundant summer resident.

Ægialitis semipalmatus.—Semipalmated Plover. A common migrant.

Ægialitis melodus.—Piping Plover. A rare migrant.

This family feed on small mollusks, aquatic insects, beetles, grasshoppers, etc.

Family PHALAROPODIDÆ.

Steganopus wilsonii.—Wilson's Phalarope. A common migrant. Found nesting once.

Lobipes hyperboreus.—Northern Phalarope. A rare migrant.

Family SCOLOPACIDÆ.

Philohela minor.—Woodcock; an abundant summer resident.
Gallinago wilsonii.—American Snipe; is an abundant migrant, and has been known to breed.

Macrorhamphus griseus.—Red-breasted Snipe. A rare migrant.

Micrapalama himantopus.—Stilt Sandpiper. A very rare migrant; but three specimens have been secured, May 4, 1877.

Ereunetes pusillus.—Semipalmated Sandpiper. Migrant. Abundant.

Tringa minutilla.—Least Sandpiper. Migrant. Abundant.

Tringa maculata.—Pectoral Sandpiper. Common migrant.

Tringa alpina, var. *americana*.—Red-backed Sandpiper. A not common migrant.

Tringa canutus.—Red-breasted Sandpiper. Common migrant.

Totanus semipalmata.—Willst. Common migrant.

Totanus melanoleucus.—Tell-tale or Greater Yellow-legs. Abundant migrant and quite a common summer resident.

Totanus flavipes.—Lesser Yellow-legs. Abundant migrant.

Totanus solitarius.—Solitary Sandpiper. Summer resident; quite common.

Tringoides macularius.—Spotted Sandpiper. An abundant summer resident.

Actilurus bartramius.—Upland Plover. Abundant summer resident.

Tryngites rufescens.—Buff-breasted Sandpiper. Not a common migrant.

Numenius longirostris.—Long-billed Curlew. A rare migrant. But one specimen has been taken.

This is the family of Shore-birds or Waders. They feed on small mollusks, aquatic insects, crustaceans and grasshoppers.

Family ARDEIDÆ.

Ardea herodias.—Great Blue Heron. A common migrant; is a resident in some parts of the county.

Ardea egretta.—Great White Heron. A rare summer visitor.

Ardea virescens.—Green Heron. Summer resident. Common.

Mystiardea grisea, var. *nevia*.—Night Heron. A common summer resident in some portions of the county.

Botaurus minor.—Bittern or Indian Hen. A common summer resident.

Ardetta erilis.—Least Bittern. A common summer resident.

Family GRUIDÆ.

Grus americanus.—Whooping Crane. A very rare straggler. On June 8, 1877, three specimens were observed at Geddesburg, and one secured.

Grus canadensis.—Sandhill Crane. A rare migrant. I do not think it breeds in the county; still it may. This bird nests on the ground.

Family RALLIDÆ.

Rallus longirostris.—Clapper Rail. A very rare migrant for this county. I have (November 5, 1880), male and female.

Rallus elegans.—King Rail. A rare summer resident.

Rallus virginianus.—Virginia Rail. A common summer resident.

Porzana carolina.—Carolina Rail. A common summer resident.

Porzana noveboracensis.—Yellow Rail. A rare migrant.

Porzana jamaicensis.—Black Rail. One specimen only has fallen under my notice from this county; this specimen was brought me June 4, 1880.

Gallinula galeata.—Florida Gallinule. Summer resident. Not rare.

Fulica americana.—Coot. Abundant summer resident.

Family ANATIDÆ.

Branta bernicla.—Brant Goose. A common migrant.

Branta canadensis.—Canada Goose. A common migrant.

Anas boschas.—Mallard Duck. A common migrant; often breeds.

Anas obscura.—Black Duck. Abundant migrant; often breeds.

Dafila acuta.—Pintail. Migrant. Not very common.

Chaulelasmus streperus.—Gadwall or Grey Duck. A rare summer resident.

Mareca americana.—American Widgeon. A common migrant.

Querquedula carolinensis.—Green-winged Teal. A common summer resident.

Querquedula discors.—Blue-winged Teal. Abundant migrant. May bird.

Spatula clypeata.—Shoveller or Broad-bill. Summer resident; not common.

Aix sponsa.—Wood Duck. Summer resident; not rare.

Fuligula marila.—Big Black-head. Quite a common migrant.

Fuligula affinis.—Little Black-head. Quite a common migrant.

Fuligula collaris.—Ring-necked Duck. Common migrant.

Fuligula ferina, var. *americana*.—Redhead or Pochard. Migrant. Common.

Fuligula vallisneria.—Canvas-back Duck. Migrant. Not common.

Bucephala clangula.—Golden-eye Duck. Migrant. Common.

Bucephala albeola.—Butter-ball Duck. A very common migrant.

- Harelda glacialis*.—Long-tailed Duck. A rare migrant.
Camptolæmus labradorius.—Labrador Duck. One specimen taken at Delhi Mills, April 17, 1872.
Erismatura rubida.—Ruddy Duck. Migrant. Quite common.
Mergus merganser.—Goosander or Fish Duck. Common migrant.
Mergus serrator.—Red-breasted Merganser. A not very common migrant.
Mergus cucullatus.—Hooded Merganser. A common migrant.

Family LARIDÆ.

- Larus argentatus*.—Herring Gull. Common migrant.
Larus delawarensis.—Ring-billed Gull. Common migrant.
Larus atricilla.—Laughing Gull. Migrant. Common.
Larus philadelphia.—Bonaparte's Gull. Migrant. Abundant.
Zema sabinei.—Fork-tailed Gull. A very rare accidental visitor. One specimen was secured Nov. 17, 1880.
Sterna anglica.—Marsh Tern. Not a common migrant.
Sterna hirundo.—Wilson's Tern. A common migrant.
Sterna forsteri.—Forster's Tern. Migrant. Abundant.
Sterna macroura.—Arctic Tern. Migrant. Not common.
Sterna supercilialis.—Leaste Tern. Migrant. Not common.
Hydrochelidon fissipes.—Black Tern. Migrant, quite common.

Family COLYMBIDÆ.

- Colymbus torquatus*.—Loon. A common migrant and a quite common summer resident.
Colymbus arcticus.—Black-throated Loon. Very rare. A specimen was taken April 21, 1880.

Family PODICIPIDÆ.

- Podiceps griseigena*, var. *holbollii*.—Red-necked Grebe. Transient, rare.
Podiceps cornutus.—Horned Grebe. Migrant. Abundant.
Podiceps auritus.—Eared Grebe. One specimen was taken during the winter of 1879, at Saline, and one specimen at Independence Lake, April 29, 1880.
Podilymbus podiceps.—Pied-billed Grebe. A common summer resident.

MAMMALS.

- Family VESPERTILIONIDÆ.—*Vespertilio noveboracensis*.—New York Bat. Quite common.—*V. subulatus*.—Brown Bat. Very abundant.

Family SORICIDÆ.—*Blarina brevicauda*.—Mole Shrew. Very common; is more often found in the vicinity of gardens where it has been searching for earth-worms.

Family TALPIDÆ.—*Scalops aquaticus*.—Common Mole. Quite common, more often found in wet lands than elsewhere.—*Scalops argentatus*.—Silvery Mole. I must catalogue this little mammal as very rare. I have had but one specimen in the past six years.—*Condylura cristata*.—Star-nosed Mole. Very abundant, in fact the most abundant mole in this part of the State.

Family FELIDÆ.—*Lynx rufus*.—Wild Cat. At rare intervals a wild cat is reported in this county. I have not myself taken one, neither have I ever seen one taken in this county.

Family CANIDÆ.—*Vulpes fulvus*.—Red Fox. Very abundant and affords exciting sport during the winter months for our sportsmen.—*Vulpes fulvus*, var. *argentatus*.—Black Fox. Very rare; the last specimen seen was taken in the township of Pittsfield in the winter of 1878.—*Vulpes virginianus*.—Gray Fox. Rare; have nearly all left this part of the State.

Family MUSTELIDÆ.—*Putorius cicognanii*.—Small Brown Weasel. Abundant.—*P. richardsonii*.—Little Ermine. I regard this beautiful little mammal as very rare. I have had but one specimen.—*P. noveboracensis*.—White Weasel. Very common.—*P. pusillus*.—Least Weasel. The only specimens of this mammal I have had were brought this winter, 1881.—*P. longicauda*.—Weasel. One specimen of this mammal has been taken, February 27, 1880; it was then in the brown coat.—*P. vison*.—Mink. Very common, hundreds being caught by trappers every year.—*Lutra canadensis*. Otter. A solitary individual has been known for some years in the chain of lakes in the northern part of the county of which Portage, Base, Strawberry, etc., form a part.—*Mephitis mephitica*.—Skunk. Very abundant.

Family URSIDÆ.—*Procyon lotor*.—Raccoon. Very common. We have also a nearly black variety, which is quite common, and usually every season we here of white "coons" being taken.

Family SCIURIDÆ.—*Sciurus ludovicianus*.—Fox Squirrel. Very abundant.—*S. carolinensis*.—Gray and Black Squirrels. Very common.—*S. hudsonius*.—Red Squirrel. Very abundant.—*Pteromys volucella*.—Flying Squirrel. Very common, but being nocturnal in its habits is not generally seen.—*Tamias striatus*.—Chipmunk. Very abundant.—*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*.—Striped Gopher. Common, frequents sandy fields.—*Arctomys monax*.—Woodchuck. Altogether too common to please the farmers in some sections of the county.

Family MURIDÆ.—*Jaculus hudsonius*.—Jumping Mouse. Very rare in most sections, still I know of some sections where this mouse can always be found.—*Mus musculus*.—Common Mouse. This is a too common mouse to please the good housewife.—*Mus decumanus*.—Brown Rat. Very abundant.—*M. rattus*.—Black Rat. Very rare. I have had but one specimen, which was caught at the

Michigan Central R. R. Depot.—*Reithrodon humilis*.—Harvest Mouse. Quite common. I had an albino specimen brought me some years ago, which is in the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.—*Hesperomys leucopus*.—Deer Mouse. Common; lives in the woods, nesting in hollow trees.—*H. Michiganensis*.—Michigan Deer Mouse. Abundant, frequently found in barns and out-buildings.—*Arvicola riparia*.—Meadow Mouse. Abundant.—*A. austerus*.—Short-tailed Meadow Mouse. Abundant.—*Fiber zibethicus*.—Muskrat. Very common.

Family CERVIDÆ.—*Cervus virginianus*.—Deer. Once common, but has passed to the northern part of the State; the last one seen in this county, was in the autumn of 1879.

Family LEPORIDÆ.—*Lepus sylvaticus*.—Common Rabbit. Very abundant.



CHAPTER VI.

FLORA OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.

BY ELIZABETH C. ALLMENDINGER.

In the accompanying list, when plants have been reported by other persons, the name of the finder is in each case given. The list is probably nearly complete for the country embraced within four miles of Ann Arbor. Where plants have been found in other parts of the county, the localities are given in connection with them: where no location is given it is to be understood that the plant has been found within the limits first mentioned. A great majority of the species given have been found within these limits. Undoubtedly, many are yet to be discovered in other parts of the county, but, notwithstanding this fact, the list shows the region to be one of surprising richness in variety.

Dr. Gray, in his *Botany of the Northern States*, gives 130 orders. In Washtenaw county 101 are represented, leaving only 29 of which we have no representatives.

Three hundred and eighty-one genera and 850 species are given in the list, which showing justifies the statement made above as to the wonderful variety found in the county.

A number of species, formerly found, are now extinct. All of these are marked with a star (*) in the list; some are worthy of note on account of rarity or being confined to small localities. These are designated by a dagger (†); and still a few others, marked (‡), should be noted as having made their appearance within 15 or 18 years.

RANUNCULACEÆ.

Clematis Virginiana, L.
Anemone cylindrica, Gray.
A. Virginiana, L.
A. Pennsylvanica, L.
A. nemorosa, L.
Hepatica triloba, Chaix.
H. acutiloba, DC.
Thalictrum anemonoides, Michx.
T. dioicum, L.
 † *T. purpurascens*, L.
T. Cornuti, L.
Ranunculus divaricatus, Schrank. Huron River. Ann Arbor.
R. aquatilis, L. var. *trichophyllus*, Chaix. Prof. M. W. Harrington. River Huron Ann Arbor.

* *R. multifidus*, Pursh.
R. multifidus, Pursh, var. *terrestris*. Tamarack swamps.
R. abortivus, L.
R. sceleratus, L.
R. recurvatus, Poir.
R. Pennsylvanicus, L.
R. fascicularis, Muhl.
R. repens, L.
 † *R. bulbosus*, L. Found only in 1872.
 † *R. acris*, L. University Campus 1866.
Caltha palustris, L.
 † *Coptis trifolia*, Salisb. M. W. Harrington.
Aquilegia Canadensis, L.
 † *Hydrastis* " L.
Actæa spicata, L., var. *rubra*, Michx.
A. alba, Bigel.

(195)

MAGNOLIACEÆ.

† *Liriodendron Tulipifera*, L. Geddesburg.

ANONACEÆ.

† *Asimina triloba*, Dunal.

MENISPERMACEÆ.

Menispermum Canadense, L.

BERBERIDACEÆ.

Caulophyllum thalictroides, Michx.

† *Jeffersonia diphylla*, Pers.

Podophyllum peltatum, L.

NYMPHEACEÆ.

† *Brasenia peltata*, Pursh. Lakes W. of Ann Arbor.

Nymphaea odorata, Ait.

Nuphar advena, Ait. Lakes W. of Ann Arbor.

SARRACENIACEÆ.

Sarracenia purpurea, L. Peat bogs.

PAPAVERACEÆ.

Sanguinaria Canadensis, L.

FUMARIACEÆ.

* *Dicentra cucullaria*, DC. Dr. A. R. Wheeler, York.

D. Canadensis, DC. Dr. A. R. Wheeler, York.

CRUCIFERÆ.

† *Nasturtium officinale*, R. Br.

N. palustre, DC.

N. Armoracia, Fries.

Dentaria diphylla, L.

D. laciniata, Muhl.

Cardamine rhomboidea, DC.

C. rhomboidea, var. *purpurea*, Torr.

C. pratensis, L. Tamarack swamp and Bunker's dam.

Arabis hirsuta, Scop. North side Huron R. beyond first R. R. bridge W., 1861.

A. Canadensis, L.

A. Drummondii, Gray. Geol. Surv., 1860.

Barbarea vulgaris, R. Br.

Sisymbrium officinale, Scop.

Brassica Sinapistrum, Boissier, Geol. Surv., 1860.

B. alba, Geol. Surv., 1860.

B. nigra, Geol. Surv., 1860.

Camelina sativa, Crantz. Roadside, Ann Arbor.

Capsella Bursa-pastoris, Moench.

* *Thlaspi arvense*, L. Under the papaws.

Lepidium Virginicum, L. M. W. Harrington.

L. intermedium, Gray.

VIOLACEÆ.

* *Solea concolor*, Ging.

Viola blanda, Willd.

V. cucullata, Ait.

V. cucullata, var. *palmata*. W. of Ann Arbor, 1861; not seen since.

* *V. sagittata*, Ait.

V. pedata, L. Geol. Surv., 1860.

V. canina, D., var. *sylvestris*, Regel.

* *V. rostrata*, Pursh.

* *V. striata*, Ait. Under the papaws.

* *V. Canadensis*, L. Under the papaws.

V. pubescens, Ait.

V. pubescens, var. *eriocarpa*, Nutt.

CISTACEÆ.

Helianthemum Canadense, Michx.

Lechea major, Michx.

DROSERACEÆ.

Drosera rotundifolia, L.

D. longifolia, L.

HYPERICACEÆ.

† *Hypericum pyramidatum*, Ait. Bank of Huron R. near the second R. R. bridge E., 1866.

H. prolificum, L.

H. ellipticum, Hook. Geol. Surv., 1860.

H. perforatum, L.

H. corymbosum, Muhl.

H. mutilum, L.

H. Canadense, L., Geol. Surv., 1860.

† *Elodes Virginica*, Nutt. Near lakes west of Ann Arbor.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Saponaria officinalis, L.

Silene antirrhina, L.

Lychnis Githago, Lam. Wheat fields.

Arenaria serpyllifolia, L. State St., Ann Arbor.

Stellaria media, Smith.

S. longifolia, Muhl.

Cerastium vulgatum, L.

C. viscosum, C.

PORTULACACEÆ.

Portulaca oleracea, L.

Claytonia Virginica, L.

MALVACEÆ.

Malva rotundifolia, L.

M. sylvestris, L.

M. moschata, L.

Abutilon Avicennæ, Gærtn.

Hibiscus Trionum, L. Geol. Surv., 1860.

TILIACEÆ.

Tilia Americana, L.

LINACEÆ.

† *Linum Virginianum*, L. Roadside, Ann Arbor. Dr. A. B. Lyons.

GERANIACEÆ.

- Geranium maculatum*, L.
 **Erodium cicutarium*, L'Her. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
Impatiens fulva, Nutt.
Oxalis stricta, L.

RUTACEÆ.

- Zanthoxylum Americanum*, Mill.
Ptelea trifoliata, L. Along railroad.

ANACARDIACEÆ.

- Rhus typhina*, L.
R. glabra, L.
R. copallina, L. Dr. A. R. Wheeler.
R. venenata, DC.
R. Toxicodendron, L.
 †*R. aromatica*, L.

VITACEÆ.

- Vitis æstivalis*, Michx.
V. cordifolia, Michx. Geol. Surv., 1860.
Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Michx.

RHAMNACEÆ.

- Rhamnus alnifolius*, L'Her.
Ceanothus Americanus, L.

CELASTRACEÆ.

- Celastrus scandens*, L.
 **Eunonymus atropurpureus*, Jacq.
E. Americanus, L., var. *obovatus*. Torr. and Gray.

SAPINDACEÆ.

- Staphylea trifolia*, L.
Acer saccharinum, Wang.
A. saccharinum, var. *nigrum*. Not common. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
A. dasycarpum, Ehrhart.
A. rubrum, L.

POLYGALACEÆ.

- Polygala sanguinea*, L.
P. verticillata, L.
P. Senega, L.
P. polygama, Walt. Has not been seen since 1871.
P. paucifolia, Willd. Tamarack swamps.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

- Lupinus perennis*, L.
Trifolium pratense, L.
T. repens, L.
 †*Melilotus officinalis*. Willd.
M. alba, Lam.
Medicago sativa, L.
 †*M. lupulina*, L.
Amorpha canescens, Nutt. Spec. in University Herb. from Ann Arbor. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
Astragalus Canadensis, L.
Desmodium nudiflorum, DC.

- D. acuminatum*, DC.
D. rotundifolium, DC.
D. canescens, DC. Campus, 1866.
D. cuspidatum. Torr. and Gray.
D. Dillenii, Darlingt. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
D. paniculatum, DC.
D. Canadense, DC.
D. rigidum, DC. Geol. Surv., 1860.
Lespedeza repens, Torr. and Gray. Geol. Surv., 1860.
L. violacea, Pers.
L. violacea, var. *divergens*. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
L. hirta, Ell.
L. capitata, Michx.
Vicia Cracca, L. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
V. Caroliniana, Walt.
V. Americana, Muhl. Geddesburg.
Lathyrus maritimus, Bigelow. M. W. Harrington.
L. venosus Muhl. Whitmore, L.
L. ochroleucus, Hook.
L. palustris, L. River bank.
L. palustris, var. *myrtifolius*. M. W. Harrington.
Apios tuberosa, Mœnch.
Amphicarpæa monoica, Nutt.
Baptisia tinctoria. R. R. bridge.
Baptisia leucantha, Torr. and Gray.
Cercis Canadensis, L.
Cassia Marilandica, L.
Gymnocladus Canadensis, Lam.

ROSACEÆ.

- Prunus Americana*, Marshall.
P. Pennsylvanica, L. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
P. Virginiana, L.
P. serotina, Ehrhart.
Spirea opulifolia, L.
 †*Poterium Canadense*. Geddesburg.
Agrimonia Eupatoria, L.
Geum album, Gmelin.
G. Virginianum, L. Geol. Surv., 18
G. strictum, Ait.
G. rivale, L.
Potentilla Norvegica, L.
P. Canadensis, L.
P. Canadensis, var. *simplex*. Torr. & Gray Prof. M. W. Harrington.
P. argentea, L. Local.
P. arguta, Pursh.
P. anserina, L. On Dr. Porter's place.
P. fruticosa, L.
P. palustris, Scop. In marsh around the lakes west of Ann Arbor.
Fragaria Virginiana, Ehrhart.
F. vesca, L. Tamarack swamps.
Dalibarda repens, L. Geol. Surv., 1860.
Rubus triflorus, Richardson.
R. strigosus, Michx.
R. occidentalis, L.

- R. villosus, Ait.
 R. Canadensis, L. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
 R. hispidus, L. Along R. R. track.
 Rosa Carolina, L.
 R. lucida, Ehrhart.
 R. rubiginosa, L. Roadside.
 Crataegus coccinea, L.
 C. tomentosa, L.
 C. " var. mollis. M. W. Harrington.
 C. tomentosa, var. pyrifolia. M. W. Harrington.
 C. tomentosa, var. punctata. M. W. Harrington.
 Pyrus coronaria, L.
 P. arbutifolia, L.
 P. " var. melanocarpa. M. W. Harrington.
 Amelanchier Canadensis, Torr. and Gray, var. Botryapium.
 A. Canadensis, Torr. and Gray, var. oblongifolia.

SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

- Ribes Cynosbati, L.
 † R. hirtellum, Michx.
 R. floridum, L.
 † R. rubrum, L.
 Parnassia Caroliniana, Michx.
 Saxifraga Pennsylvanica, L.
 Heuchera Americana, L.
 Mitella diphylla, L.
 M. nuda, L. Tamarack swamp.

CRASSULACEÆ.

- Penthorum sedoides, L.

HAMAMELACEÆ.

- Hamamelis Virginica, L.

ONAGRACEÆ.

- Cirœea Lutetiana, L.
 C. alpina, L.
 Epilobium angustifolium, L. On new land.
 E. molle, Torr.
 E. coloratum, Muhl.
 Oenothera biennis, L.
 O. fruticosa, L.
 Ludwigia palustris. Ell.

CUCURBITACEÆ.

- Echinocystis lobata, Torr. and Gray. River bank.

UMBELLIFERÆ.

- † Hydrocotyle Americana, L.
 † Sanicula Canadensis, L.
 S. Marilandica, L.
 Daucus Carota, L.
 Heracleum lanatum, Michx.
 Pastinaca sativa, L.
 Archemora rigida, DC.

- Archangelica hirsuta, Torr. and Gray.
 A. atropurpurea, Hoffm. Geol. Surv., '60.
 Conioselenium Canadense, Torr. and Gray.
 Thaspium aureum, Nutt.
 Zizia integerrima, DC.
 Cicuta maculata, L.
 C. bulbifera, L.
 Sium lineare, Michx.
 Cryptotaenia Canadensis, DC.
 Osmorrhiza longistylis, DC.
 O. brevistylis, DC.
 † Erigenia bulbosa, Nutt.

ARALIAEÆ.

- Aralia racemosa, L.
 A. nudicaulis, L.
 † A. quinquefolia. In a ravine two miles N. W. of Ann Arbor.
 A. trifolia.

CORNACEÆ.

- Cornus Canadensis, L. Tamarack swamp.
 C. florida, L.
 † C. circinata, L'Her.
 C. sericea, L.
 C. stolonifera, Michx.
 C. paniculata, L'Her.
 C. alternifolia, L.
 * Nyssa multiflora, Wang. Geol. Surv.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

- Lonicera flava, Sims. Geol. Surv., 1860
 L. parviflora, Lain.
 † L. " var. Douglasii.
 Diervilla trifida, Mœnch. Geol. Surv.,
 Triosteum perfoliatum, L.
 Sambucus Canadensis, L.
 S. pubens, Michx.
 Viburnum Lentago, L.
 V. pubescens, Pursh.
 V. acerifolium, L.
 † V. opulus, L.

RUBIACEÆ.

- Galium Aparine, L.
 G. asprellum, Michx.
 G. concinnum, Torr. and Gray.
 G. trifidum, L.
 G. triflorum, Michx.
 G. pilosum, Ait.
 G. circœans, Michx.
 G. lanceolatum, Torr.
 G. boreale, L.
 Cephalanthus occidentalis, L.
 Mitchellia repens, L. Tamarack swamp.
 Houstonia purpurea, L. Geol. Sur., 1860

VALERIANACEÆ.

- Valeriana sylvatica, Richards.
 V. edulis, Nutt. Not common.

DIPSACEÆ.

- Dipsacus sylvestris, Mill.

COMPOSITÆ.

Vernonia fasciculata, Michx.
Liatris squarrosa, Willd. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
L. cylindracea, Michx.
L. scariosa, Wild.
Eupatorium purpureum, L.
E. sessilifolium, L. Local.
E. perfoliatum, L.
E. ageratoides, L.
Aster macrophyllus, L.
A. patens, var. *phlogifolius*. Geol. Surv., 1860.
A. lævis, L. Geol. Surv., 1860.
A. " var. *laevigatus*. Geol. Surv., 1860.
A. lævis, var. *cyaneus*.
A. azureus, Lindl.
A. undulatus, L.
A. cordifolius, L.
A. sagittifolius, Willd.
A. multiflorus, Ait.
A. miser, L. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
A. longifolius, Lam. Geol. Surv., 1860.
A. puniceus, L.
A. Novæ-Angliæ, L.
Erigeron Canadense, L.
E. bellidifolium, Muhl.
E. Philadelphicum, L.
E. annuum, Pers.
E. strigosum, Muhl.
Diplopappus umbellatus, Torr. and Gray.
Solidago latifolia, L.
S. cæsia, L.
S. speciosa, Nutt. Geol. Surv., 1860
S. " var. *angustata*. Geol. Surv., 1860.
S. rigida, L.
S. Riddellii, Frank.
S. patula, Muhl. Geol. Surv., 1860.
S. arguta, Ait. " " "
S. " var. *scabrella*. " " "
S. altissima, L.
S. nemoralis, Ait. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
S. Canadensis, L.
Inula Helenium, L.
† *Polymnia Canadensis*, L.
P. Uvedalia, L. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
Silphium terebinthinaceum, L.
Ambrosia trifida, L.
A. trifida, var. *integrifolia*.
A. trifida, var. *artemisiæfolia*, L.
Xanthium Strumarium, L.
Heliopsis lævis, Pers.
H. lævis, var. *scabra*.
Rudbeckia laciniata, L.
R. speciosa, Wenderoth. Gov. Surv., 1860
R. fulgida, Ait. " " "
Helianthus occidentalis, Riddell.
H. giganteus, L.
H. ossirumtus, L.

H. divaricatus, L.
H. hirsutus, Raf.
H. decapetalus, L.
H. doronicoides, Lam. Geol. Surv., 1860.
Coreopsis tripteris, L.
C. aristosa, Michx.
Bidens frondosa, L.
B. cernua, L.
B. chrysanthemoides, Michx.
† *B. Beckii*, Torr. Huron R., Ann Arbor.
Helenium autumnale, L.
Maruta Cotula, DC.
Achillea Millefolium, L.
† *Leucanthemum vulgare*, Lam.
L. Parthenium, Godran. Escaped from cultivation.
Tanacetum vulgare, L.
Artemisia biennis, Willd.
Gnaphalium polycephalum, Michx.
G. uliginosum, L.
Antennaria plantaginifolia, Hook.
Erechthites hieracifolia, Raf.
Cacalia atriplicifolia, L.
Senecio aureus, L.
S. aureus, var. *obovatus*. Geol. Surv., 1860.
S. aureus, var. *balsamitæ*.
Cirsium lanceolatum, Scop.
C. discolor, Spreng.
C. altissimum, Spreng.
C. muticum, Michx.
C. pumilum, Spreng.
† *C. arvense*, Scop.
Lappa officinalis, Allioni, var. *major*.
Cichorium Intybus, L.
Cynthia Virginica, Don.
Hieracium Canadense, Michx.
H. scabrum, Michx.
H. venosum, L.
Nabalus albus, Hook.
N. albus, var. *serpentaria*. Geol. Surv., 1860.
N. altissimus, Hook. Geol. Surv., 1860.
Taraxacum Dens-leonis, Desf.
Lactuca Canadensis, L.
L. Canadensis, var. *integrifolia*.
Sonchus oleraceus, L.
S. asper, Vill.

LOBELIACEÆ.

Lobelia cardinalis, L.
L. syphilitica, L.
L. inflata, L. Dr. A. R. Wheeler, York.
L. spicata, Lam.
L. Kalmii, L.

CAMPANULACEÆ.

Campanula rotundifolia, L.
C. aparinoides, Pursh.
C. Americana, L.

ERICACEÆ.

- Gaylussacia 'frondosa, Torr. and Gray,
Geol. Surv., 1860.
G. resinosa, Torr. and Gray.
Vaccinium Oxycoccus, L.
V. macrocarpon, Ait.
V. Pennsylvanicum, Lam. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
V. Canadense, Kalm. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
V. vacillans, Solander. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
† Chiogenes hispidula, Torr. and Gray.
Gaultheria procumbens, L. Pittsfield.
† Cassandra calyculata, Don.
Andromeda polifolia, L.
Pyrola rotundifolia, L.
P. elliptica, Nutt.
P. secunda, L.
† Chimaphila umbellata, Nutt.
Monotropa uniflora, L.
† M. Hypopitys, L.

AQUIFOLIACEÆ.

- Ilex verticillata, Gray.

PLANTAGINACEÆ.

- Plantago major, L.
P. lanceolata, L.

PRIMULACEÆ.

- Trientalis Americana, Pursh.
Lysimachia thyrsoiflora, L.
L. stricta, Ait.
L. quadrifolia, L.
L. ciliata, L.
L. longifolia, Pursh.
Anagallisarvensis, L. Geol. Surv., 1860.

LENTIBULACEÆ.

- Utricularia vulgaris, L.
U. minor, L. Geol. Surv., 1860.
U. intermedia, Hayne. Geol. Surv., 1860.

OROBANOHACEÆ.

- † Epiphegus Virginiana, Bart.
Conopholis Americana, Wallroth. Geol. Surv., 1860.
* Aphyllon uniflorum, Torr. and Gray.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

- Verbascum Thapsus, L.
† V. Blattaria, L.
Linaria vulgaris, Mill.
Scrophularia nodosa, L.
* Collinsia verna, Nutt. Lost.
Chelone glabra, L.
Penstemon pubescens, Solander.
Mimulus ringens, L.
Ilysanthes gratioides, Benth.
Veronica Virginica, L.
V. anagallis, L.

- V. Americana, Schweinitzii.
V. scutellata, L.
V. officinalis, L.
V. serpyllifolia, L.
V. peregrina, L.
V. arvensis, L.
† V. agrestis, L. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
Gerardia tenuifolia, Vahl.
G. flava, L. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
G. quercifolia, Pursh. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
G. pedicularia, L.
G. auriculata, Michx. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
Castilleja coccinea, Spreng.
Pedicularia Canadensis, L.
P. lanceolata, Michx.

ACANTHACEÆ.

- Dianthera Americana, L.

VERBENACEÆ.

- Verbena hastata, L.
V. urticifolia, L.
Phryma leptostachya, L.

LABIATÆ.

- Teucrium Canadense, L.
Mentha viridis, L.
M. piperita, L.
M. Canadensis, L.
Lycopus Virginicus, L.
L. Europæus, L.
Pycnanthemum lanceolatum, Pursh.
P. linifolium, Pursh. Geol. Surv., 1860.
Hedeoma pulegioides, Pers.
Collinsonia Canadensis, L.
Monarda fistulosa, L.
Blephilia ciliata, Raf.
Lophanthus scrophulariæfolius, Benth.
Nepeta Cataria, L.
N. Glechoma, Benth.
Physostegia Virginiana, Benth. Geol. Surv., 1860.
Brunella vulgaris, L.
Scutellaria galericulata, L.
S. laterifolia, L.
Stachys palustris, var. aspera, L.
Leonurus Cardiaca, L.

BORRAGINACEÆ.

- † Symphytum officinale, L. Sparingly.
Escaped from cultivation. M. W. Harrington.
Lithospermum arvense, L.
L. latifolium, Michx.
L. canescens, Lehm.
Myosotis verna, Nutt. Geol. Surv., 1860.
Echinopspermum Lappula, Lehm.
Cynoglossum officinale, L.
C. Morisoni, DC.

HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.

Hydrophyllum Virginicum, L.
H. Canadense, L.
H. appendiculatum, Michx.

POLEMONIACEÆ.

Phlox pilosa, L.
P. divaricata, L.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

Calystegia Sepium, R. Br.
†C. spithamæa, Pursh.
Cuscuta Gronovii, Willd.

SOLANACEÆ.

Solanum Dulcamara, L.
S. nigrum, L.
Physalis pubescens, L. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
P. viscosa, L.
Nicandra physaloides, Gærtn.
Datura Stramonium, L.
D. Tatula, L.

GENTIANACEÆ.

Gentiana quinqueflora, Lam.
G. quinqueflora, var. occidentalis. Geol. Surv., 1860.
G. crinita, Frœl.
G. detonsa, Fries. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
G. alba, Muhl.
G. Andrewsii, Griseb.
G. puberula, Michx.
Menyanthes trifoliata, L.

APOCYNACEÆ.

Apocynum androsæmifolium, L.
A. cannabinum, L.

ASOLEPIADACEÆ.

Asclepias Cornuti. Decaisne.
A. phytolaccoides, Pursh.
A. purpurascens, L.
A. variegata, L. Geol. Surv., 1860.
A. quadrifolia, Jacq. Geol. Surv., 1860.
A. incarnata, L.
A. tuberosa, L.
A. verticillata, L.
Acerates viridiflora, Ell.

OLEACEÆ.

Fraxinus Americana, L.
F. viridis, Michx. Geol. Surv., 1860.
F. sambucifolia, Lam. Geol. Surv., 1860.

ARISTOLOCHACEÆ.

Asarum Canadense, L.

CHENOPODIACEÆ.

Chenopodium album, L.
C. hybridum, L.

C. Botrys, L. Geol. Surv., 1860.
C. ambrosioides, L. Prof. M. W. Harrington.

AMARANTACEÆ.

Amarantus retroflexus, L., var. hybridus. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
A. hypochondriacus, L. Geol. Surv., 1860.
A. albus, L. Prof. M. W. Harrington.

POLYGONACEÆ.

Polygonum orientale, L.
P. incarnatum, Ell.
P. Persicaria, L.
P. Hydropiper, L.
P. acre, H. B. K.
P. hydropiperoides, Michx.
P. amphibium, L.
P. Virginianum, L.
P. aviculare, L.
P. aviculare, var. erectum, Roth.
P. tenue, Michx.
P. sagittatum, L.
P. Convolvulus, L.
P. dumetorum, L., var. scandens.
Fagopyrum esculentum, Mœnch. Escaped from cultivation.
Rumex verticillatus, L. Geol. Surv., 1860.
R. crispus, L. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
R. obtusifolius, L.
R. sanguineus, L. Geol. Surv., 1860.
R. Acetosella, L.

LAURACEÆ.

Sassafras officinale, Nees.
Lindera Benzoin, Meisner.

THYMELEACEÆ.

*Dirca palustris, L.

ELÆAGNACEÆ.

†Shepherdia Canadensis, Nutt. Lost.

SANTALACEÆ.

Comandra umbellata, Nutt.

SAURURACEÆ.

†Saururus cernuus, L.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Euphorbia maculata, L.
E. hypericifolia.
E. corollata, L.
†E. esula, L. Sparingly escaped from cultivation. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
†E. Cyparissias, L. Escaped. M. W. Harrington.
E. commutata, Engelm. Geol. Surv., 1860.

URTICACEÆ.

- Ulmus fulva*, Michx.
U. Americana, L.
U. racemosa, Thomas. Geol. Surv., 1860.
Morus alba, L.
Urtica gracilis, Ait.
Laportea Canadensis, Gaudichaud.
Pilea pumila, Gray.
Bœhmeria cylindrica, Willd.
Cannabis sativa, L.
Humulus Lupulus, L.

PLATANACEÆ.

- Platanus occidentalis*, L.

JUGLANDACEÆ.

- Juglans cinerea*, L.
J. nigra, L.
Carya alba, Nutt.
C. microcarpa, Nutt. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
C. sulcata, Nutt. Geol. Surv., 1860.
C. amara, Nutt.

CUPULIFERÆ.

- Quercus alba*, L.
Q. macrocarpa, Michx.
Q. bicolor, Willd. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
Q. Prinus, L., var. *acuminata*, Michx.
Q. imbricaria, Michx.
Q. coccinea, Wang.
Fagus ferruginea, Ait.
Corylus Americana, Walt.
Ostrya Virginica, Willd.
Carpinus Americana, Michx.

BETULACEÆ.

- Betula lenta*, L. Tamarack swamp.
B. alba, var. *populifolia*, Spach.
B. pumila, L.

SALICACEÆ.

- Salix candida*. Willd. Prof. V. M. Spalding.
S. discolor, Muhl. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
S. petiolaris, Smith. Prof. V. M. Spalding.
S. cordata, Muhl. Prof. V. M. Spalding.
S. livida, Wahl., var. *occidentalis*.
S. lucida, Muhl.
S. nigra, Marsh. M. W. Harrington.
S. fragilis, L.
S. longifolia, Muhl. Prof. V. M. Spalding.
Populus tremuloides, Michx.
P. grandidentata, Michx.
P. balsamifera, L., var. *candicans*.
P. alba, L.

CONIFERÆ.

- Larix Americana*, Michx. Tamarack swamps.
Juniperus communis, L.
J. Virginiana, L.

ARACEÆ.

- Arisema triphyllum*, Torr.
A. Dracontium, Schott.
Peltandra Virginica, Raf. Huron River.
Calla palustris, L.
Symplocarpus fœtidus, Salisb.
Acorus Calamus, L. Huron River.

LEMNACEÆ.

- Lemna trisulca*, L. Ponds in Cemetery, M. W. Harrington.
L. minor, L. Ponds in Cemetery.
L. polyrrhiza, L. Ponds in Cemetery.

TYPHACEÆ.

- Typha latifolia*, L.
Sparganium eurycarpum, Engelm.
S. simplex, Hudson, var. *androcladum*.

NAIADACEÆ.

- Naias flexilis*, Rostk. Huron River.
Potamogeton natans, L. Huron River.
P. perfoliatus, L. Huron River.
P. pectinatus, L. Huron River.

ALISMACEÆ.

- Triglochin maritimum*, L., var. *elatum*.
Alisma Plantago, L., var. *Americanum*.
Sagittaria variabilis, Engelm.

HYDROCHARIDACEÆ.

- Anacharis Canadensis*.

ORCHIDACEÆ.

- Orchis spectabilis*, L. Not common.
Habenaria tridentata, Hook.
H. virescens, Spreng.
H. viridis, R. Br., var. *bracteata*, Reichenbach.
H. hyperborea, R. Br.
H. dilatata, Gray.
H. Hookeri, Torr.
H. ciliaris, R. Br.
H. leucophæa.
H. lacera, R. Br.
H. psycodes, Gray.
H. fimbriata, R. Br. Geol. Surv.
† *Spiranthes latifolia*, Torr.
S. cernua, Richard.
S. gracilis, Bigelow.
Arethusa bulbosa, L. Peat bogs two miles west of Ann Arbor.
Pogonia ophioglossoides, Nutt.
P. pendula, Lindl. A. R. Wheeler, York.
Calopogon pulchellus, R. Br.



Esch Prey
Died July 5th 1856 Age 65¹/₂^m/₆

Microstylis ophioglossoides, Nutt.
 * *Liparis liliifolia*, Richard.
 * *L. Lceselii*, Richard.
 † *Corallorhiza multiflora*, Nutt.
 † *Aplectrum hyemale*, Nutt.
 † *Cypripedium candidum*, Muhl.
C. parviflorum, Salisb. M. W. Harrington.
C. pubescens, Willd.
C. spectabile, Swartz.
C. acaule, Ait. Tamarack swamp.

AMARYLLIDACEÆ.

Hypoxys erecta, L.

HEMODORACEÆ.

Aletris farinosa, L.

IRIDACEÆ.

Iris versicolor, L.
Sisyrinchium Bermudiana, L.

DIOSCOREACEÆ.

Dioscorea villosa, L.

SMILACEÆ.

Smilax rotundifolia, L.
S. hispida, Muhl. Geol. Surv., 1860.
S. herbacea, L.
S. " var. pulverulenta, Michx.
S. tannifolia, Michx. Geol. Surv., 1860.

LILIACEÆ.

Trillium grandiflorum, Salisb.
T. erectum, L.
T. erectum, var. album, Pursh.
T. erectum, L. var. declinatum, M. W. Harrington.
T. erythrocarpum, Michx. M. W. Harrington.
 † *Zygadenus glaucus*, Nutt. Rare.
Tofieldia glutinosa, Wild.
Uvularia grandiflora, Smith.
U. perfoliata, L.
U. sessilifolia, L.
Smilacina racemosa, Desf.
S. stellata, Desf.
S. bifolia, Ker.
Polygonatum biflorum, Ell.
P. giganteum, Dietrich.
Lilium Philadelphicum, L.
L. Candense, L.
L. superbum, L. Geol. Surv.
Erythronium Americanum, Smith.
E. albidum, Nutt.
Allium tricoccum, Ait.
A. cernuum, Roth.
A. Canadense, Kalm. Local.

JUNOACEÆ.

Luzula campestris, DC.
Juncus effusus, L.
J. bufonius, L.

J. nodosus, L.
J. tenuis, Willd.
J. pelocarpus, E. Meyer. M. W. Harrington.
J. acuminatus, Michx. var. *legitimus*.
 M. W. Harrington.
J. Canadensis, J. Gay.

PONTEDERIACEÆ.

Pontederia cordata, L.
Schollera graminea, Willd.

COMMELYNACEÆ.

Tradescantia Virginica, L.

CYPERACEÆ.

Cyperus flavescens, L. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
C. diandrus, Torr.
C. strigosus, L. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
C. Michauxianus, Schultes.
C. filiculmis, Vahl. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
Dulichium spathaceum, Pers.
Eleocharis obtusa, Schultes. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
E. palustris, R. Br.
E. tenuis, Schultes.
E. acicularis, R. Br.
Scirpus pungens, Vahl.
S. validus, Vahl.
S. atrovirens, Muul.
S. polyphyllus, Vahl.
S. lineatus, Michx.
S. Eriophorum, Michx.
Eriophorum vaginatum, L. M. W. Harrington.
E. Virginicum, L.
E. polystachyon, L.
E. polystachyon, var. *angustifolium*.
 Prof. M. W. Harrington.
E. gracile, Koch.
Fimbristylis autumnalis, Roem. and Schult. M. W. Harrington.
F. capillaris, Gray. M. W. Harrington.
Rynchospora alba, Vahl.
Scleria triglomerata, Michx. M. W. Harrington.
Carex polytrichoides, Muhl.
C. teretiuscula, Good.
C. decomposita, Muhl.
C. vulpinoidea, Michx.
C. stipata, Muhl.
C. sparganioides, Muhl.
C. cephaloidea, Dew.
C. cephalophora, Muhl.
C. rosea, Schk. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
C. scoparia, Schk. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
C. straminea, Schk.
C. " var. typica. M. W. Harrington.

C. straminea, var. *tenera*. M. W. Harrington.
C. stricta, Lam.
C. crinita, Lam.
C. limosa, L.
C. aurea, Nutt.
C. granularis, Muhl. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
C. conoidea, Schk. Prof. M. W. Harrington.
C. gracillima, Schw.
C. laxiflora, Lam.
C. Pennsylvanica, Lam.
C. lanuginosa, Michx. Harrington.
C. scabrata, Schw. M. W. Harrington.
C. riparia, Curtis.
C. comosa, Boott.
C. hystricina, Willd.
C. intumescens, Rudge.
C. Grayii, Carey. Prof. V. M. Spalding.
Carex lupulina, Muhl.
C. Tuckermani, Boott.

GRAMINEÆ.

Leersia Virginica, Willd.
L. oryzoides, Schwartz.
Zizania aquatica, L.
Alopecurus pratensis, L.
A. aristulatus, Michx.
Phleum pratense, L.
Agrostis perennans, Tuckm. M. W. Harrington.
A. scabra, Willd. M. W. Harrington.
A. vulgaris, With. M. W. Harrington.
Muhlenbergia diffusa, Schreber.
Brachyelytrum aristatum, Beauv. Harrington.
Calamagrostis Canadensis, Willd.
Spartina cynosuroides, Willd.
Dactylis glomerata, L.
Koeleria cristata, Pers. Harrington.
Eatonia obtusata, Gray. M. W. Harrington.
E. Pennsylvanica, Gray. M. W. Harrington.
Glyceria elongata, Trin. Harrington.
G. nervata, Trin. M. W. Harrington.
G. aquatica, Smith.
Poa annua, L. M. W. Harrington.
P. compressa, L. M. W. Harrington.
P. serotina, Ehrhart. M. W. Harrington.
P. pratensis, L. M. W. Harrington.
Eragrostis poæoides, Beauv., var. *megastachya*.
E. capillaris, Nees. M. W. Harrington.
Festuca tenella, Willd. M. W. Harrington.
F. ovina, L. M. W. Harrington.
F. elatior, L., var. *pratensis*. M. W. Harrington.
F. nutans, Willd. M. W. Harrington.
Bromus secalinus, L.
B. ciliatus, L.

Phragmites communis, Trin.
Triticum repens, L.
Elymus Virginicus, L. M. W. Harrington.
E. Canadensis, L.
Gymnostichum Hystrix, Schreb.
Danthonia spicata, Beauv. M. W. Harrington.
Avena striata, Michx.
Aira cæspitosa, L. M. W. Harrington.
Hierochloa borealis, Roem. & Schultes.
Phalaris Canariensis, L.
P. arundinacea, L. M. W. Harrington.
P. " var. picta. M. W. Harrington.
Panicum glabrum, Gaudin. M. W. Harrington.
P. sanguinale, L.
P. capillare, L.
P. latifolium, L. M. W. Harrington.
P. dichotomum, L. M. W. Harrington.
P. depauperatum, Muhl. M. W. Harrington.
P. Crus-galli, L.
Setaria glauca, Beauv.
S. viridis, Beauv.
 \dagger *Cenchrus tribuloides*, L.
Andropogon furcatus, Muhl.
A. scoparius, Michx.
Sorghum nutans, Gray.

EQUISETACEÆ.

Equisetum arvense, L.
 \dagger *E. sylvaticum*, L.
E. limosum, L. M. W. Harrington.
E. hyemale, L.

FILICES.

Adiantum pedatum, L.
Pteris aquilina, L.
Woodwardia Virginica, Smith.
 \dagger *Asplenium angustifolium*, Michx.
A. thelypteroides, Michx.
A. Filix-femina, Bernh.
Phegopteris hexagonoptera, Fee.
Aspidium Thelypteris, Swartz.
A. Noveboracense, Swartz.
A. spinulosum, var. *intermedium*.
A. spinulosum, var. *dilatatum*.
A. cristatum, var. *Clintonianum*.
A. acrostichoides, Swartz.
Cystopteris bulbifera, Bernh.
C. fragilis, Bernh.
Struthiopteris Germanica, Willd.
Onoclea sensibilis, L.
Osmunda regalis, L.
O. Claytoniana, L.
O. cinnamomea, L.
Botrychium Virginicum, Swartz.
 \ast *B. lunaroides*, Swartz.

LYCOPODIACEÆ.

Selaginella apus, Spring.

CHAPTER VII.

THE TOLEDO WAR.

In the beginning of the year 1835 Gov. Lucas, of Ohio, sent into the Legislature of that State a message claiming jurisdiction over the territory south of the Maumee Bay, and urging legislation to possess and control it. The Legislative Council of Michigan, upon receiving notice of this from the acting Governor, passed an act on the 12th of February, 1835, "to prevent the exercise of foreign jurisdiction within the limits of the Territory of Michigan," whereby it was made highly penal for any one to accept or exercise any public office, in any part of the Territory, except by commission from the United States or from Michigan. On the 23d of February, the Ohio Legislature passed a series of acts and resolutions asserting jurisdiction over the land in question, declaring that measures should be taken by all the departments of the State Government to establish it, extending organized counties so as to cover it, and directing commissioners to run the boundary line, and requiring all public officers to extend their authority over it. Gov. Lucas at once notified the county officers to exercise their functions, and the Major-General under whose command the new districts were placed to enroll the inhabitants in the militia; and he determined to attend the spring election in person to see the complete re-organization, and appointed commissioners to meet him at Perysburg, on the first of April, to run the line. The Territorial authorities brought the matter to the attention of the President. Congress had adjourned without passing an act giving the land to Ohio, which had been sought by that State, but had failed at two recent successive sessions. Gov. Mason ordered Gen. Joseph W. Brown, commanding the Michigan militia, to hold himself in readiness to resist any attempt of Ohio to carry out the threatened measures; and the Council appropriated money to enable the executive to enforce the laws of the Territory. The Michigan authorities used such force as was necessary to repel intrusion and arrest offenders against the law, and the difficulties became very menacing. The Attorney General of the United States decided the Michigan authorities were in the right, and such was the view of the President and his advisers; but Messrs. Rush and Howard were sent out as commissioners to conciliate matters if possible. It was afterward claimed by Gov. Lucas, but denied at Washington, that these gentlemen had made an agreement that the Ohio line should be run as claimed, and the people be allowed to follow their individual predilections as to which government they would obey, until the

close of the next session of Congress. It was never pretended that the Michigan authorities consented to this; and if the commissioners had possessed any authority, which the Secretary of State had expressly denied had been attempted to be bestowed on them, such arrangements as the latter, which practically would be anarchy, would have been at least very unlikely. The Michigan authorities did not accept or act on any such an arrangement, and proceeded to arrest offenders, as before, including a portion of the party of Ohio survey commissioners. Gov. Lucas called an extra session of the Ohio Legislature, and they passed a statute agreeing to the terms, as he asserted them, of the United States Commissioners, provided the United States would compel Michigan to respect them; otherwise directing that the Ohio laws should be carried out. The Governor, on the 18th of June, sent in a second message enclosing a sharp correspondence with Washington, in which the acting Secretary of State denied the correctness of the Governor's understanding of the views of the Commissioners and the President, and intimated that the latter might find it necessary to interfere with the power of the United States, if Ohio persisted in running the line with an armed escort.

The Legislature of Ohio had, at the latest session, undertaken to organize a new county named Lucas, covering the seat of difficulty; and it was understood that it was intended to open court at Toledo on the 7th of September, and that levies of troops had been made to protect the judges in so doing. Gov. Mason thereupon ordered out the Michigan forces, and took possession of Toledo, accompanying the troops in person. No opposing forces were encountered by Gov. Mason, and the Michigan levies were led back over the line, and disbanded at their various points of rendezvous. The feeling all over Michigan was intense, and it was fortunate there was no bloodshed.*

The events of this war, as it is called, partook more of the ludicrous than the serious, some of which are narrated in the reminiscence of Morell Goodrich, which are here given:

INCIDENTS OF THE TOLEDO WAR.

"The Toledo war occurred in 1835. By General Order No. 1 of that year, Stevens T. Mason, acting Governor of the Territory of Michigan, and Adj't-General Larned, the cavalry company of this place, which was in full bloom and under the command of Capt. Peter Slingerland, commissioned by Gov. Mason, myself holding the commission of First Lieutenant of said company, by the same authority, was ordered to rendezvous at the hotel kept by my father in Ann Arbor, for general inspection, and for the purpose of arming and equipping ourselves for the defense of our frontier line between our Territory and the State of Ohio, a dispute having arisen as to the

* Campbell's History of Michigan.

original survey, whether the line that is now established was correct or not. The disputed Territory embraced a strip of land some seven miles in width, extending west to the Indiana line. We met as above stated, we inspected and passed muster, but when the time came to advance on the enemy, a difficulty arose as to the horse that I employed in doing duty in our company. It belonged to my father, and he refused to let me have it, for he wisely said he could not afford so valuable an animal to be slaughtered or captured by the foes of our glorious Territory, only on the grounds that the authorities would become responsible for the full value of the animal. Our Colonel informed the proper authorities of our situation, and very soon an order came to have the horse got in line. Accordingly it was equipped according to law, and the line was formed early in the morning. Two appraisers were appointed, viz., my father and Mosely Maynard. The business of appraisal was through with in a hurry. The horse was numbered 85. The company took dinner at father's house. We were immediately ordered to Ypsilanti to join a mounted company of that place. The number of that company was 85. When we arrived at Ypsilanti we were ordered to consolidate the two companies. The question then arose (a very important one) what to do with the extra set of officers. Col. Owen Welch, who was then young and vigorous, as many of us at that time had reason to know, proposed the following plan, viz.: that the officers of each company should throw the dice, and the highest number thrown at three trials should decide the election; and the men so elected should lead their countrymen on against the brave Buckeyes in the terrible contest now looming up in the distance between the two contending parties. The first in order was Capt. Peter Slingerland, of Ann Arbor, and Captain Forsyth, of Ypsilanti. Capt. Slingerland was elected by six dots. Then came my turn with the First Lieutenant of the Ypsilanti company. I beat him by four dots. Ypsilanti got the Second Lieutenant and Ann Arbor the Ensign. That question settled, our Colonel was transferred to the militia. Then came General Order No. 4, which was to promote our Captain to Major, to take charge of our detachment until we could join the rest of our brigade at headquarters at Monroe or Toledo. This made a vacancy in our ranks, and as a result I was promoted to the captaincy, and the balance of the officers were promoted for the same cause and in the same way, by our commanding officers. There was only one more office to be filled, and that was done by the two companies. My impression is that an Ypsilanti man was appointed, but it might have been James Welch, of Ann Arbor; I am not sure.

“Our headquarters were on the east side of the river, in a hotel kept by Dr. Andrews. How proud and haughty (not to say insolent) we were that we came out ahead of the Ypsilanti boys. They appeared rather down-hearted, but whether it was caused by their failure to secure the prominent officers, or the terrible prospect before them, I cannot say, but we cheered them up and gave them

the best the house afforded in provisions and a superabundance of *good* whisky (not the 40-rod of the present day). It had the effect to make them, as well as us, valorous and remarkably courageous. We were gritty as hyenas and boasted greatly of our ability to whip our cursed enemies, the Buckeyes, who were unpardonable trespassers on our soil,—the very soil that our great Congressmen had bequeathed to us and our posterity. We would show them that we could whip them five to one. We would not leave a man of them to tell the awful tale to their friends, of their destruction; their braves should fall beneath our conquering heroes, and terrible should be the slaughter. Words like these fell from the lips of our noble chieftains, and were echoed back by the noble patriots who composed the rank and file of our beautiful Territory. Our country being rich in resources, the boys went their length in rations for that night at least. The next morning the Major issued his first order, Order No. 6. It was to this effect: Drilling the brigade from 6 to 8 o'clock, then from 10 to 12, then from 2 to 4. This service continued only one or two days, as we were soon ordered to the front, or to the headquarters then at Toledo.

“Our first day’s march carried us to Knaggs’ tavern, 10 miles west of Monroe, on the River Raisin. Our Quartermaster, of course, went in advance of our columns to prepare quarters for the night, for our own men, but no others. The officers had no reason to find fault with him for he made ample provision for them. He obtained permission of Maj. Knaggs that the officers should occupy the house; the horses were to occupy the barn. He got good quarters for the men in a small field near the house and barn. Here they pitched their tents for the night, after receiving strict orders from myself not to touch a thing belonging to the Major; not even the smallest thing should they appropriate that belonged to Major Knaggs. The Major was present when the order was given, and heard it. I was very explicit and told them distinctly that should they disobey the order a most terrible penalty would be certain to follow. I said, should any be caught in the act of stealing from the Major, or doing any harm to him or his property, for any such misdemeanor I should certainly report them to headquarters and have them court-martialed. The men gave three hearty cheers for the Captain, all pledging themselves to obey my order to the letter. So I left them in charge of the Ensign and lower officers until morning. The officers were provided with a bountiful supper by Major Knaggs at his own expense. Moses Rogers was Second Sergeant and my Orderly. He took the care of my horse as well as his own. We all, officers and privates, fared as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

“Next morning we were all on hand at reveille, which took place at five o’clock. The first man I met after the roll was called was Rogers. I asked how matters were. He said that the Quartermaster had furnished treble rations, the horses were getting fat, and that the cooks were preparing breakfast for all the officers

and men, and that I had better eat with them, for they had been to a little extra trouble to get rations for the officers. I left him and passed on. The next man I met was Knaggs. He was in a terrible rage, as mad as a hatter. I said, 'Knaggs, what is up?' He said the boys of my company had stolen five or six swarms of his bees, all his ducks and chickens, all his decanters, tumblers, with three or four casks of liquor out of his bar, and what else, God only knew. He said he would soon find them out and have them brought to justice. I said to him it could not have been my men, for they would not disobey my orders, especially after giving the charge I did last night, and which he heard. 'It cannot be possible,' said I; but I will have the roll called after breakfast, and put them in line, and have them examined by Major Slingerland and yourself. I will also be present, and if we find any who show signs of guilt, I will have him dealt with severely by a court-martial.' This seemed to satisfy the old man for the time being. Very soon we were called to breakfast, and found that the Quartermaster had made ample preparations, as the following bill of fare will indicate: Roast beef, roast pork, ducks, chickens, turkeys, geese, butter, honey, wheat bread and coffee of the first quality were all among the eatables. I asked the boys how they got all these extra rations. The only answer given to the Major and myself was, that the commissary had furnished them. That officer being present we questioned him. He said he did furnish a part or the whole of them, and plead in justification that the Territory was rich and could afford her fighting men good rations. I related to him the charges made by Knaggs to myself. He said he would clear the company from all such charges, 'for,' said he, 'the militia have encamped near another tavern, about one mile above us, and they were caught stealing honey and chickens, and had even killed a fine ox that was owned by the tavern-keeper.' I said that did not excuse the men under my command. If any of them were found guilty, the Major and myself would certainly have them severely punished.

"At that moment Major Knaggs came in, and to my great surprise accused my men of stealing his honey, poultry, etc. He said the proof was plain enough, for they might be seen on the table. The commissary stated that he bought the beef, pork, and other eatables yesterday, and he could prove it by Hatch, the teamster, for our company. Hatch said the commissary had stated the facts, and further stated that he had been up to the other camp, and had King and a number of others up for stealing honey and other things, including ducks and beef. This rather cooled Knaggs down somewhat, but said he would not be satisfied until I had the company in line, and had them all examined. I was entirely willing, and even anxious that his desire should be complied with. I, of course, wanted to clear the boys, if not guilty, and was willing to do any thing for them I could as their chief officer. So I ordered James Welch, my orderly, to form the company into two ranks,

open file of three feet space, giving the Major a good chance to examine each man. He commenced on the right of the company, and all went well until he came to one of the corporals, by the name of Wicoff. I noticed that his left arm and chest were badly swollen; the arm was a size or two larger than the other. Knaggs at that moment came up, and said we had at last got the right chap. I asked Wicoff what the matter was with his arm, and what means that swollen face, and what is the cause of this excessive rotundity of person just at this time. He said he was detailed yesterday to guard the baggage wagon, with four others detailed for the same purpose under me. 'I became tired of riding on horseback, and tied my horse to the teamster's wagon, and got on the load with him; the wheels suddenly falling into a deep rut, I was thrown from the wagon, and struck on my face and left arm, causing extreme pain and enormous swelling of my chest.' In fact, it came near killing him. I said to him: 'I for one give great credit to your statement; but I fear the Major will require you to prove it.' 'I do,' said Knaggs. I then called an orderly—Welch—to inform me whether Wicoff was detailed as he had stated. He said he was. Hatch, the teamster, being questioned, corroborated Wicoff's story. The four men who were detailed with him stated the same thing. This satisfied Knaggs. So the coast was now clear and we finished the rear rank, finding no further evidence of disorderly conduct, and the matter ended satisfactorily to Knaggs.

"About that time, Capt. Crane's detachment came past, bringing reports that the militia were stealing everything they could lay their hands on. So my company got clear from this time, and were ordered by Major Slingerland to mount and proceed forthwith to Monroe, which order was promptly obeyed. We arrived there about noon, and took our dinner in the court-house square. The dinner consisted of the remains of the rations furnished by the commissary the day before, as I have stated, except the contents of Major Knaggs' bar. The men, the night before, by order of the commissary—a respectable man from Detroit, appointed by Governor Mason—ordered a guard of eight men to draw from Knaggs' bar its contents, and start business down by the side of the River Raisin. They obeyed orders, and deposited the liquor in a still place in the river, and there it lay safely until the line of march was taken up the next morning, and then it was carefully taken up out of the river, placed in one of the baggage wagons, and conveyed to Monroe, where the company dealt it out to the men for their grog rations at their dinner. Knaggs followed on the trail; but he was not any wiser, for he never found out about the liquor. Major Slingerland took the commissary in hand about the matter, but could get no satisfaction further than that he had given Knaggs an order on the Territory for an amount that would cover the value of his liquor. So ended that chapter.

"From Monroe, we were ordered to proceed immediately to the disputed Territory on the line that divided us from Ohio. We ar-

rived there on the evening of the day we left Monroe. On arriving there, our company formed a line in front of a tavern. The Quartermaster went into the house to secure quarters for the officers and stabling for the horses. The landlord drove him out, not with the point of the bayonet, but with an ax, and ordered us from the premises, calling us rebels and traitors to the country. He said he would have the regular army called out to defend him and his property. But it was of no use to resist the invincible host from the Wolverine State.

“Orders were given, however, as usual, to respect the man’s property, and our army was ordered to pitch their tents in the most convenient place that could be found. A strong guard was stationed to keep off the enemy and protect ourselves. The officers found quarters in the house, and the commissary furnished abundant rations for the officers, men and horses, from the landlord’s catteries, roosts and granaries, all, of course, in accordance with army regulations. The landlord and his family were put under guard, lest they should pass through our lines into the Territory of our enemies, and thus frustrate the grand objects and designs of our Government, for we were aware of the fact that should the Buckeyes be notified of our extreme weakness (only 150 strong), they might make a Bull Run advance on us and use us up. Capt. A. D. Crane with his Dexter braves and another company were far in the rear to give us immediate aid, and we had to do the best we could under the circumstances.

“We kept our enemies under heavy guard that night. A picket guard was ordered out. A scouting party was also sent out. In the morning the scouts returned with the cheering news that it was all quiet at the front. They also reported that they were very fortunate in capturing many of our enemies. But I was so unfortunate as not to see any of the captured men. What a night that was for us poor officers and soldiers. Think of the blood that was shed and the awful carnage that followed such a terrible war. The fatigue resulting from our long marches was, of course, almost intolerable. The terrible conflicts with our foes, how they loom up in history! After this fearful night, we breakfasted on the remains of beef, chickens and honey, provided by our commissary the day before.

“We were soon ordered to mount and march in close columns, lest some of our men might straggle off and be gobbled up by the enemy. We were now in the enemy’s country, and orders came from Major Slingerland to make Toledo our headquarters, that being the place where our Governor had made his headquarters. In due time we arrived there, and made our report to the Adjutant General. We soon went into camp upon the farm of Major Stickney, of the Ohio militia. He was grit to the back-bone. He threatened summary vengeance upon our men if they were so presumptuous as to put a finger upon anything belonging to him. But his threat availed nothing with our invincibles. His barns were filled with hay and grain of all kinds. Our worn-out horses grate-

fully acknowledged the kindness of our Quartermaster in the ample provisions made for their wants, and with appetites, almost unparalleled in the annals of war, resulting from long marches and short feed, they stowed away large quantities of the Major's fodder, not thinking, I suppose, of the awful threats of the owner.

"While the men were engaged in removing the Major's fodder from his barns to our camp, he with his rebel horde, consisting of about 20 men and boys, fell upon our men with pistols, pitchforks, clubs and other deadly weapons; but our brave boys, feeling the importance of the great work before them, were invincible, and had but little trouble in keeping the rebels at bay. When one portion of our formidable army became fatigued, another force would be employed. This kind of skirmishing was kept up for a whole week, each day, until the Major's forage was used up.

"During all this time our army was duly drilled, with scouts in the country to report the probable strength of the enemy. The reports were duly forwarded to headquarters, by orderlies who were on duty day and night, and it is not yet known how many horses were killed in the great haste to give information to the commander-in-chief. This was all important, as it was feared that unless constant dispatches were conveyed to our army, the rebels would surprise us and annihilate our entire force. Thus we defended our beautiful country. But soon an adjustment of the matter was effected and our noble army returned to their homes and their disconsolate families, without the loss of a single man or an ounce of human blood. But notwithstanding our bravery and the immense suffering from long and frequent marches, our Government has entirely forgotten us in the bestowment of pensions, either in money or lands."

In 1836 a bill was presented to the Legislature by Lewis E. Bailey for the loss of a horse in defending the Territory in this campaign. The bill was rejected, and again presented in 1837, and repeated each year until 1846, when the wise men then representing the State figured the thing up and concluded it would be cheaper to pay off the bill of \$50, with interest, than to pay for printing it each year, and also the Legislators engaged in considering it. The bill was paid, and that was the last the public ever heard of the Toledo war.

STATE'S RIGHTS.

In the act of Congress providing for the admission of Michigan into the Union was contained a proviso that the people should accept a boundary line about seven miles north of the original line. While the people of the Territory were anxious that it should form a part of the Union, they were not willing to give up any of their vested rights. The boundary line had been decided many years previously, and the Territory had always exercised undisputed jurisdiction over the strip of land in dispute, and therefore did not propose to surrender it without protest.

In no part of the Territory was there more interest manifested in this matter than in Washtenaw county. Public meetings were held almost daily for some months, and the question freely discussed. The party favoring the acceptance of the terms of Congress were called "Submissionists," while the party opposed were denominated "State's Rights." The Territorial Council ordered an election held for delegates to a Convention be held at Ann Arbor to decide whether assent should be given. In Washtenaw county, two tickets were nominated. The State's Rights party placed in the field Seth Markham, Michael P. Stubbs, Marcus Lane, Ebenezer H. Conklin, G. P. Jefferies, Elnathan Noble, G. W. Glover; while the Submissionists nominated Edward Mundy, Henry Compton, A. Davis, R. Purdy, S. H. Bradley, S. Downs, F. J. B. Crane. The contest was a spirited one on both sides, and resulted in the election of the State's Rights ticket by a majority of 210, out of a total vote of 1,730.

A majority of State's Rights men were elected throughout the State, and the Convention refused to assent to the proposal of Congress, as will be seen by the following proceedings of the

STATE CONVENTION.

In pursuance of an act of Congress passed June 15, 1836, and an act of the Territorial Legislature of Michigan, passed July 25, 1836, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposition of Congress relative to the admission of the Territory as a State into the Union, a Convention was held at the court-house in Ann Arbor, the 26th day of September, 1836.

The sole question under consideration in this Convention seems to have been the demand made by the State of Ohio for a long, narrow, quadrangular strip of land on the southern border, including part of what is now called the "Great Swamp," near Toledo. By the terms of the act of Congress organizing the Northwest Territory, this strip of land belonged to Michigan, and exclusive jurisdiction was exercised over it as a part of Michigan up to 1835. At that date the building of the Miami canal and the rise of the village of Toledo made the people of that region anxious to become a part of Ohio; and Ohio, of course, was anxious to preserve the outlet of a canal which had been built mainly with her money. Ohio being the great State of the West at that time, and strongly represented in Congress, while Michigan had only a single delegate without any vote, the contest became unequal, and Michigan went to the wall. The following preamble and resolutions were passed by the Convention:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, by an act entitled "An Act to establish the northern boundary of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, upon the conditions therein expressed," approved June 15, 1836, did enact and declare "that the constitution and State Government, which the people of Michigan have formed for themselves, be and the same is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed; and that the said State of Michi-

gan shall be and is hereby declared to be one of the UNITED STATES of America, and is hereby admitted into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever," thereby acknowledging our Constitution as republican, and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and the ordinance of 1787;

And WHEREAS, Congress has also in said act inserted a proviso proposing a radical alteration of our southern and southeastern boundary, secured to us by the articles of compact contained in the aforesaid ordinance of 1787,—and which, if acceded to by the people of Michigan, would deprive us of all jurisdiction over the waters of Lake Erie, and gratuitously bestow on Ohio the exclusive jurisdiction on the waters of said lake, from the Pennsylvania line to the mouth of Detroit river; a gift, the extent of which (we believe) neither Congress nor the State of Ohio fully comprehended; and has required the people of this State to give their assent to the aforesaid change of boundaries, by a convention of delegates to be by them elected;

And WHEREAS, The Legislature of this State, without any authority derived from our constitution, by an act entitled "An Act to provide for the election of delegates to a convention," refer particularly to said act of Congress, and seem to adopt it as the basis of their action and to acknowledge the power therein assumed by Congress;

And WHEREAS, This Convention, taking into consideration the just rights of Michigan, as respects her southern and southeastern boundary, and also her constitution, embracing that part of our Territory claimed by Ohio, and believing that the assent required by the said proviso cannot be given by us without a palpable violation of our constitution (which provides the only way in which it can be amended and over which this Convention has no control), without a sacrifice of our rights and interests and without committing an act of self-degradation,—therefore

Resolved, That this Convention cannot give their assent to the proposition contained in said proviso, but the same is hereby rejected.

Resolved, Unanimously, that this Convention do most solemnly protest against the right of the Congress of the United States to attach any such condition as that contained in the Act of Congress of June 15, 1836; as being contrary to the articles of compact contained in the ordinance of 1787, and the constitution and the State government, which the people of Michigan have formed for themselves and submitted to Congress,—it being of a republican character and so conceded by its ratification and acceptance, as declared in the second section of the aforesaid act of Congress.

Resolved, Unanimously, that all questions, touching the conflicting claims of States to jurisdiction or sovereignty ought of right to be adjudicated whenever they are found to exist, by negotiation between the States interested, subject to a subsequent ratification by the Congress of the United States, or by an appeal or resort to the highest judicial tribunal of this Union.

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare, in behalf of this Convention, and forward to the President of the United States, a communication to accompany the preamble and resolutions passed by this Convention.

Resolved, That three delegates be selected by this Convention, who are hereby requested to visit Washington during the approaching session of Congress to cooperate with our Senators and Representatives in Congress, for the promotion of the cause, interests and rights of the people of this State.

Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed to draft an address to the electors of this State, expressive of the views if this Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention have entire confidence in the validity of the constitution of the State of Michigan, and of the laws passed in conformity thereto; and recommend to the people of this State a due observance of and obedience to the same.

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions passed by this Convention, touching the admission of this State into the Union, be signed officially by the President and Secretaries, and forwarded to the President of the United States, without delay, accompanied by the memorial to be prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose.

Done in Convention this 30th day of September, 1836.

(Signed,)

WM. DRAPER,

President.

CHARLES A. JEFFERIES, }
SAMUEL YORKE AT LEE, } Secretaries.

Mr. Ellis presented a communication from Ira Smith and 30 others, inhabitants of Toledo, in the disputed territory, claiming to be citizens of Michigan, and as such, asking her protection, and solemnly protesting against the power of the Convention to surrender to Ohio the district of country lying north of the Fulton line, in which they have purchased lands of the general Government, and that, inasmuch as they have aided in forming the constitution of the State of Michigan, they deny the power of Congress to divest them of their rights and privileges under the same.

The following communications were read to the Convention:

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.
Detroit, Sept. 21, 1836. }

To the President of the State Convention:

SIR,—In obedience to the direction of the Executive, I have the honor to transmit to the Convention a copy of the report of the Commissioners appointed "to ascertain the correct position of a due northeast line from the most northwardly cape of the Maumee bay to the northern boundary of the U. S. I also transmit the acts passed at the First Session of the Twenty-fourth Congress of the United States, embracing the several acts relative to the establishment of the southern boundary of this State, and her admission as a member of the Union.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

KINTZING PRITCHETTE,
Secretary of State.

MONROE, Sept. 8, 1836.

The undersigned have the honor to report that they have carefully discharged the duty assigned them, viz.: to ascertain the correct position of a due northeast line from the most northwardly cape of the Maumee bay to the northern boundary of the United States; the line being one of the boundaries to which the recent act of Congress requires the assent of the State of Michigan by a change of her present constitution.

We find that a line running due northeast from the outer north cape (commonly called "the North cape") of the Maumee or Miami bay, passes River Raisin point at the distance of four miles and intersects the northern boundary of the United States at a distance of four miles and a half S. E. Point Mouillee.

We also find that the most northwardly cape (or point) within the Maumee bay, lies about three miles northwestwardly from the cape above mentioned; and that a line running due northeast therefrom passes Stony Point at the distance of about one mile S. E.; Raisin point at the distance of seven-eighths of a mile S. E., and intersects the northern boundary of the United States at the distance of one and a half miles from Point Mouillee. Of course, neither of these lines touches either Raisin point, Stony point or Point Mouillee.

A minute and detailed report accompanied by a proper map to illustrate it will be forwarded as soon as it can be prepared.

H. SMITH,
NATHAN HUBBLE.

A true copy.

KINTZING PRITCHETTE, *Secretary of State.*

ORIGINAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENGINEERS, ON THE SOUTHEASTERN BOUNDARY OF MICHIGAN:

The undersigned Committee of Engineers, appointed by your Excellency to survey and ascertain the true situation in reference to the lake coast of this State, of the line denominated by the act of Congress, on the 15th of June, 1836, as the line to be run northeast, "from the most northwardly cape of the Miami bay," to the Territorial line, being the same line proposed and submitted to the people of this State, for their acceptance or rejection, as the boundary line between Michigan and Ohio, state that they have carefully attended to the duties assigned them, and do make the following

REPORT:

Since Captain Henry Smith left us, we proceeded to the River Raisin lighthouse, and then having taken the bearing of the Turtle Island lighthouse, which we could clearly discover, we formed a base line from the first mentioned lighthouse to the River Raisin point, by which we were enabled to connect with some degree of accuracy, the position of the several points before ascertained, in relation to the anticipated eastern boundary of the State of Michigan. As we had previously in connection with Captain Henry Smith explored the Miami bay, taken the bearings of the two capes which are there discovered, and of the Turtle Island lighthouse, we were, therefore, led by means of the last observations made by us, at the River Raisin lighthouse, enabled to connect the points west of the Miami bay with the River Raisin and Stony points. The two capes above alluded to, on the northeast side of the Miami bay, are separated from each other by the distance of about three miles; and the westwardly one of which lies northwardly from the other about one and a half miles. We have, therefore, drawn two lines parallel with each other, one from each of the aforesaid capes, running a northeasterly course. From which, it appears that a northeast course from the most eastwardly and more southerly cape will pass southeast of Stony point about four miles, and southeast of River Raisin point about three miles and seven-eighths of a mile; and that a northeast course from the more eastwardly and "most northwardly cape" will pass southeast of said Stony point, at a distance of about one mile, and southeast of River Raisin point, at the distance only of about seven-eighths of a mile.

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,

HENRY DISBROW,
NATHAN HUBBLE.

I coincide in the above.

H. SMITH.

MONROE, Sept. 10, 1836.

It will thus be seen the Convention rejected the proposition of Congress for good and sufficient reasons.

SECOND CONVENTION.

Many of the people of the State were dissatisfied with the action of the Convention held in September, and a call was accordingly issued for a delegate Convention to be held at Ann Arbor, Dec. 14, 1836, to again consider the question of giving assent to the proposition of Congress. This Convention was accordingly held the date mentioned, Washtenaw county being represented by Nelson H. Wing, Salmon Champion, Jr., Nathaniel Noble, Lyman Downer, James Huston, Esek Pray, George W. Jewett, Solomon Southerland, Samuel Denton, Samuel B. Bradley, Elisha Congdon, Stoddard W. Twitchell, Jesse Warner.

Hon. Edward Mundy, of Ann Arbor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Hon. William A. Fletcher, Chief Justice, were invited to take seats within the bar of the Convention. The clergy of Ann Arbor were invited to attend and open the Convention with prayer.

John R. Williams was elected President of the Convention, and, upon taking his seat, returned thanks for the honor conferred, and then said: "The period has arrived when we can no longer postpone efficient measures to secure to our rising political star of the confederacy those advantages inseparable from, and to be obtained only by, our admission into the Union. I cannot doubt but that our proceedings will readily and permanently secure to the people of

the State those positive advantages which can be secured to them in no manner so effectually as by our admission into the Union. Our country, and the district we inhabit, is eminently calculated to sustain a dense population; our climate, our soil, our navigable and commercial advantages, are unrivaled by any other State in the Union. Much depends upon our exertions and the wisdom of our councils to unfold, accelerate, and perpetuate those advantages."

Preambles and resolutions were offered by Mr. Wilkins, of Wayne; Mr. Bridges, of Cass; and Mr. Morey, of Lenawee. Each of these set forth in substance that the people of the State gave assent to the conditions imposed by Congress for the admission of the State, while at the same time protesting against Congress prescribing such conditions. The resolutions were referred to a committee, which reported, setting forth the conditions and boundary lines fixed by Congress, argued the legality of the acts of this Convention, protested against Congress making conditions preliminary to the admission of the State as unconstitutional, but believing the interest and prosperity of the State would be advanced by immediate admission into the Union, and feeling solicitous to give to sister States and the world unequivocal proof of a desire to promote tranquillity and harmony in the Union, and to perpetuate the unity, liberty and prosperity of the country; therefore, the following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, By the people of Michigan, in Convention assembled, that the assent required, in the foregoing recited act, of the Congress of the United States, is hereby given."

A letter was also prepared, addressed to the President of the United States, setting forth the state of affairs in the Territory of Michigan, the manner of the call, and the election of delegates to the Convention, showing that all the acts had been in accordance with the acts of Congress, and asking admission at once to the Union.

The Convention passed a resolution fixing the allowance to members of the Convention, and authorizing the fiscal agent to audit and pay all expenses of the Convention, including the pay and mileage of the members, and to present to the next session of the Legislature an account of the moneys disbursed by him.

After authorizing the publication of the proceedings in pamphlet form, and returning the thanks of the Convention to the President for the able manner in which he discharged his duties, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CHAPTER VIII.

COURTS AND BAR OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.

The first law ever formulated was that by the Almighty when he placed Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden, and commanded that they should not eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil under penalty of death. The law was violated, the sin of Adam's transgression entailed upon the human race, and the promulgation of other laws was rendered necessary. As a natural consequence, courts of justice became a necessity. These courts have been changed from time to time by the law-making powers, as thought would best subserve the interest of the people.

COUNTY COURT.

The first court established in Washtenaw county was that known as the county court. Its first session was held at the house of Erastus Priest, in the village of Ann Arbor, the third Monday in January, 1827, in conformity to an act of the Territorial council, establishing the time and place for holding court in this county. Hon. Samuel W. Dexter, Chief Justice, and Hon. Oliver Whitmore, Associate, appeared and constituted said court. David E. Lord was the clerk.

The following named answered to the call, and were sworn as the first grand jury in Washtenaw county: Thomas Lacrider, Willard Hall, Jonathan Kirk, John Dix, Jonathan Ely, Josiah Rosecrants, Luke H. Whitmore, Henry Himmel, Anthony Case, C. Osterhout, David Hardy, Isaac Hull, Samuel Camp, Alva Brown, Roswell Britton, Levi Hiscock, Joseph H. Peck, Andrew McInster, Rufus Pomeroy, Levi B. Pratt, Jason Cross, E. W. Rumsey.

The records of the clerk of the court state that "an appropriate charge was delivered to the jury, suitable to the occasion, by the chief justice."

O. D. Richardson was appointed by the court Prosecuting Attorney *pro tem.* in the absence of B. F. H. Witherell, the regular prosecutor.

The first business transacted was the application of Nathan Thomas, John Allen and Jason Cross, for license to retail "strong or spirituous liquors," which ended the proceedings of the court for that day.

On Tuesday morning, on the assembling of the court, "Joseph W. Tong, O. D. Richardson and B. F. H. Witherell came forward and took the oath as attorneys and counsellors-at-law, in conformity to the rules of the court."



Bethuel Farrant

FIRST PROBATE JUDGE OF WASHTENAW COUNTY

Died July 1852. Age 64 1/2

The venire issued to the sheriff for a petit jury was returned, and the following named persons answered to the call: Jonathan Train, Isaac Sims, Wm. Edy, Joseph Mayo, Thomas Chambers, Alexander Laverty, George W. Allen, Eldridge Gee, Isaac Powers, Samuel Higgins, J. W. Bird, James Pooling.

Mr. Witherell made a motion in favor of the admission of Elisha Belcher as an attorney and counsellor at this court, and after discussion, it was decided that he was not eligible. The next proceedings are thus recorded by the clerk:

"John Allen made application through his attorney for a license to keep tavern. The court being satisfied that said tavern was necessary for the accommodation of travelers, ordered a license to be issued, Cyrus Beckwith and Martin Davis having entered into a recognizance with him.

"By order of the court, Nathan Thomas was permitted to receive a tavern license, James Pulling and Isaac Powers having entered recognizance with him.

"Also, by order of the court, Benjamin J. Woodruff was permitted to receive a tavern license, Wm. Edy and Isaac Sims having entered into a recognizance with him.

"The following persons came forward and were sworn as witnesses to go before the grand jury: Martin Davis, Samuel Camp, David Hardy, A. H. Reading, Samuel Higgins, Elisha Belcher, Erastus Priest, Wm. Thrall, H. J. Burnham and Enos Tichenor."

A bill of indictment was found against Erastus Priest by the grand jury, for selling liquor in less quantities than one quart, without license therefor. The indictment was in the name of the United States. The court at once proceeded to try the case, the regular panel being accepted. B. F. H. Witherell appeared for the people and O. D. Richardson for the defendant. The following is the indictment:

Michigan Territory, County Court of the County of Washtenaw.

At the January term in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, the Grand Jurors of the United States of America, enquiring in and for the body of the county of Washtenaw, aforesaid, upon their oaths present that Erastus Priest, late of the county of Washtenaw, aforesaid, yeoman, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, at Ann Arbor, in the county and Territory aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the County Court of the county of Washtenaw, aforesaid, did then and there sell for money, rum and wine by less quantity than one quart; he, the said Erastus Priest, then and there not having a license or permit to keep a tavern, against the peace and dignity of the United States of America, and against the Statute of the Territory of Michigan in such cases made and provided.

B. F. H. WITHERELL,
District Attorney,

Nicholas Mallet, Alva Brown, Samuel Camp, Martin Davis, Asa H. Reading, Elisha Belcher and Enos Tichenor were witnesses on the part of the United States, and David Brown witness for defendant. The clerk in his record adds: "The case was advocated ably by the respective attorneys. The jury retired about two hours, and

returned into court and said severally that the defendant was not guilty. A motion was made by the plaintiff's attorney that the prisoner be discharged; accordingly the motion prevailed and he was discharged."

This was the only case tried at this term of court. The only other business transacted was action on the application of Rev. William Page for a license to celebrate the rites of matrimony. The court, being satisfied the credentials of Mr. Page were proper, granted the license.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Circuit Court of the county of Washtenaw—a court established by an act of the Legislative Council of the Territory, approved April 13, 1827, and presided over by one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory, held its first session in the county in November, 1829. It was presided over by Hon. William Woodbridge. Its last session appears by the record to have been held in June, 1833.

By an act of the Legislative Council, approved April 15, 1833, the judges of the Supreme Court were relieved from holding the Circuit Courts, and a circuit judge appointed for that purpose. Hon. William A. Fletcher was appointed to this office, and held the Circuit Courts here from 1833 until the Territorial Courts were superseded by the judicial tribunals organized under the State Constitution. The same act, however, retained the old Circuit Court organization, but changed its name to that of the Superior Circuit Court of the Territory of Michigan, and confined its jurisdiction mainly to the decisions of questions of law. This court continued to hold its sessions in this county until the Territorial government ceased.

The first court held in the county after the organization of the State government, was the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw. The Circuit Courts of the several counties in the State were, by statute, required to be held by one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and to the circuit embracing Washtenaw, with several other counties, Hon. Wm. A. Fletcher, who had been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench, was assigned as Presiding Judge. The first term of said court commenced here November 8, 1836, and Judge Fletcher continued to hold its terms until 1842, when he resigned the office. He was succeeded as Presiding Judge of this court by Hon. Alpheus Felch, who held his first term in the county in 1842, and continued to hold the terms until his resignation in November, 1845.

Judge Felch was succeeded by Hon. Warner Wing, who was appointed in November, 1845, and held the December term of the court in that year, but was soon after assigned to another circuit, and was succeeded in the Washtenaw circuit by Hon. George Miles, who was appointed in October, 1846, and held his first term

here in December, 1846. He held the office until his death. He was succeeded by Hon. David Johnson, who held the courts here, under his appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court, until the adoption of the new Constitution of 1850, and the organization of the courts as therein provided.

The judges under the State organization who have been named, were all judges of the Supreme Court of the State, but under the provisions of the Constitution of 1850, and subsequent legislative action, the judges of the Circuit Courts were elected in the several counties comprising the circuit, to act as circuit judges only, and were not members of the Supreme Court of the State.

Hon. David Johnson was the first elected to the office, and continued to hold the Circuit Courts for this county until the expiration of his term. His successor was Hon. Edwin Lawrence, who held the office from 1857 to 1869, when he was succeeded by Hon. Samuel Higby. Judge Higby held the terms until 1874, when he resigned, and Hon. Alexander D. Crane was appointed to fill the vacancy. He continued until 1876, when Hon. George M. Huntington was elected, and still continues to preside.

SUPREME COURT.

In addition to the courts already named, sessions of the Supreme Court were held here annually, until the statute requiring it was repealed and the sessions discontinued. These terms were held by Hon. George Morrell, Chief Justice, and Justices Epaphroditus Ransom, Charles W. Whipple and Alpheus Felch.

CHANCERY COURT.

An independent Court of Chancery was established in 1836, and sessions were held in this county until the court was discontinued in 1847. Hon. Elon Farnsworth was the first Chancellor, but resigned in March, 1842, and Hon. Randolph Manning was appointed in his place.

DISTRICT COURT.

A court denominated the District Court of the county of Washtenaw was organized under the act of the Legislature, and Hon. Benjamin F. H. Witherell appointed Judge. He held the first term of this court in Washtenaw county, in April, 1843, and the last in March, 1846, when the court was discontinued by act of the Legislature.

COUNTY COURTS.

By an act of the Legislature, approved May 18, 1846, County Courts were established in the several counties throughout the State, but the act was soon afterward repealed. Under this act,

Hon. Charles W. Lane was elected County Judge for Washtenaw county, and held the office until his death. Hon. Edwin Lawrence was his successor, and held the terms of the court until it ceased to exist.

PROBATE COURT.

The Probate Court of the county of Washtenaw has existed from the first organization of the county. The judges of probate who have presided in this court are as follows:

Bethuel Farrand, first judge of probate, was appointed in 1827, and held the first term of court April 5 of the same year.

James Kingsley, elected in 1828 and re-elected in 1832, serving two terms.

Robert S. Wilson, elected in 1836.

George Sedgwick, elected in 1840.

Samuel P. Fuller, elected in 1844. Died before the expiration of his term.

Elias M. Skinner, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Fuller.

Churchill H. Van Cleve, elected in 1848.

Chauncey Joslyn, elected in 1852.

B. F. Grainger, elected in 1856.

Thomas Ninde, elected in 1860.

Hiram J. Beakes, elected in 1864, and re-elected in 1868.

Noah W. Cheever, elected in 1872.

William D. Harriman, elected in 1876, and re-elected in 1880.

THE BAR OF THE PAST.

The Bar of Washtenaw county has ever been a subject of pride among her citizens. Some of the best legal minds, fairest logicians and finest orators of the age have practiced before her courts, many of whom have claimed a residence in the county. In reviewing the history of the Bar it must be borne in mind that as the prosperity and well-being of every community depends upon the wise interpretation, as well as upon the judicious framing of its laws, it must follow that a record of the members of the Bar, to whom these matters are generally relegated, must form no unimportant chapter in the county's history. Upon a few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil law tending to relieve the wants and meet the desires of all alike. Where so many interests and counter interests are to be protected and adjusted, to the judiciary is presented many interesting and complex problems. But change is everywhere imminent. The laws of yesterday do not meet the wants and necessities of the people of to-day, for the old relations do not exist. New and satisfactory laws must be established. The discoveries in the arts and sciences, the inventions of new contrivances for labor, the enlargement of industrial pursuits, and the increase and development of

commerce are without precedence, and the science of law must keep pace with them all; nay, it must even forecast events and so frame its laws as will most adequately subserve the wants and provide for the necessities of the new conditions. Hence the lawyer is a man of the day. The exigencies he must meet are those of his own time. His capital is his ability and individuality. He cannot bequeath to his successors the characteristics that distinguished him, and at his going the very evidences of his work disappear. In compiling a history of the Bar one is astonished at the small amount of material for a memoir of those who have been so intimately connected with and who exerted such influence upon the county's welfare and progress. The peculiarities and personalities, which form so pleasing and interesting a part of the lives of the members of the Bar, and which constitute the charm of local history, are altogether wanting. Unlike the fair plaintiff in *Bardell vs. Pickwick*, there has been no painstaking sergeant to relate "the facts and circumstances of the case." The court records furnish the facts of the existence of each individual member of the Bar, but the circumstances surrounding and giving interest to the events of his life and work are wanting.

The great prominence in history occupied by the Bar of Washtenaw county is well known and universally acknowledged. The names of Kingsley, Mundy, Fletcher, Miles, Wilcoxon, Hawkins, Skinner, Fields, Danforth, Douglass, Walker, Sedgwick and others will always reflect credit upon the Bar of this county.

Elisha Belcher came to the county in 1825, and practiced law in its courts for six or seven years, when he went further west. He was not considered a brilliant lawyer. He was the first attorney in the county.

James Kingsley came to Ann Arbor in 1826. He was a fine speaker, good advocate and an honest man. The name of "Honest Jim" was worthily bestowed. See sketch in chapter XI.

Gideon Wilcoxon came from Elbridge, New York, in 1827. He was a man of fine presence, an honest man, and considered the best attorney in the county at an early day. Before a jury he was almost irresistible.

Marcus Lane was another attorney of 1827, who settled in Ann Arbor, but afterward moved to Ypsilanti. Mr. Lane served in the Legislature and was a member of the convention of assent to the new boundary line of the State.

Geo. W. Jewett was from the State of Ohio, and settled in this county in 1829. His practice was not very extensive; and as a Justice of the Peace he attained more distinction than as an attorney. He died in 1840.

Olney Hawkins came to Ann Arbor in 1832, from Detroit, where he studied law with Judge Witherell. He was a man of fine legal abilities, and a man of influence in the community. See sketch in chapter XI.

John Allen studied law with Judge Kingsley and was admitted to the Bar in 1832. He is well known as the first settler in Ann Arbor. When the California gold fever broke out, he emigrated to that "land of promise," and there died.

Calvin Smith was also a student under Judge Kingsley, and was admitted to the Bar in 1832. After being admitted to the Bar he removed to Dexter, where he practiced his profession and served as Justice of the Peace. In 1838 he was elected a member of the Legislature, but died before taking his seat.

Elias M. Skinner was the first attorney in Ypsilanti, and settled there in 1825. He was a good attorney, an honorable man, and was Prosecuting Attorney some years. He died in Ypsilanti.

Jonathan E. Fields was from Massachusetts, and was a brother of Judge Fields, of the United States Supreme Court. He settled in Ann Arbor in 1833, where he practiced his profession a few years and then returned to his native State. He was an excellent lawyer.

Norton R. Ramsdell was a New York man who removed to Ann Arbor in 1835. In his native State he was a licensed exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but concluding he was better adapted to the law than the ministry, he pursued a course of study, was admitted to the Bar, and came West to practice. He was regarded by his colleagues, as well as the community, as a good lawyer, one who excelled as an advocate. He died in Ann Arbor.

Robert Wilson came from Allegany county, New York, in 1835. He was a man of ability, and knew how to influence a jury. He was Judge of Probate in this county one term. In 1855 he removed to Chicago and afterward served many years as one of the Police Justices of the city.

George Miles was also from Allegany county, New York, and came to Ann Arbor about the same time. He was a lawyer of more than ordinary ability, well posted in every department of law, and died here in 1850, as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

George Sedgwick came to Ann Arbor about the year 1835. He was a good lawyer and served as Judge of Probate in this county one term. He removed to Chicago in 186-, and died there some years after.

James M. Walker studied law with Judge Miles and was admitted to the Bar in 1847. After practicing his profession for some years in Ann Arbor, he removed to Chicago, where he occupied a leading position as an attorney. He died January, 1857.

Samuel T. Douglass was a resident of Ann Arbor and a member of the Washtenaw county Bar two years. Leaving Ann Arbor, he went to Detroit, and has since become one of the most noted lawyers in the State. After leaving, he often returned to try some important case in the courts of the county.

Justus Goodwin was a lawyer of some merit, practiced in the courts of this county at an early day. Was a member of the Legislature one term.

George Danforth came to Ann Arbor about the year 1835. His practice was not very extensive, but he was a man full of wit and managed to keep all about him in good humor. He died here about the year 1856.

Origen Richardson was admitted to the Bar at Ann Arbor. He removed to an adjoining county, but often returned and attended cases in the courts of this county. He has been Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

Among other members of the early Bar were Sylvester Abel, an excellent man, of fair abilities as a lawyer, and who was honored with many public offices. Richard G. De Puy, a young man of good legal ability, an excellent advocate, and a loyal man, who gave his life for his country in the war of the Rebellion. Daniel S. Twitchell, a graduate of the University, and a man of more than ordinary ability; Claudius B. Grant, a highly educated man of splendid ability, and who has been honored with many offices; John I. Thompson, an ex-postmaster of Ann Arbor, and a successful attorney of Milwaukee; Norman E. Welch, A. V. McAlvy, Oliver Moore, Richard Beahan, Calvin H. Chase, Caleb Clark, Edwin E. Clark, Thomas C. Cutler, Edwin W. Lawrence, Donald McIntyre, Ezra C. Seaman, John L. Tappan, C. H. Van Cleve, A. D. Stephens, M. D. Howard, George M. Danforth, Homer H. Finley, William S. Palmer, H. W. Stevenson, John N. Lucas, J. M. Martin, John C. Greening, Sibley G. Taylor, Edwin Thompson, Edward L. Maynard, T. J. McDonnell, Charles D. Coleman, Erastus Thatcher, George Cummin, John W. Young, L. D. Godfrey, E. P. Pitkin, Robert P. Sinclair, B. T. O. Clark, Charles Holmes, Jr., Charles M. Woodruff, John Carpenter, P. M. Eaton, Seth E. Engle, D. O. Church, George Skinner, Walter A. Bugbee, Charles W. Lane, George Fuller, Thomas H. Marsh, Thomas L. Humphreyville, Edward Mundy, Calvin Townsend, Levi Townsend, Isaac A. Holbrook, Julius C. Smith, Edward R. Chase, Edward Slawson, Grove Spencer, Amos W. Blodgett and Edwin F. Uhl.

THE PRESENT BAR.

All that has been said of the Bar of the past can with equal propriety be said of the present. It now numbers among its members some of the best legal minds in the State, and, as a whole, will rank with any county of its size in Michigan. The oldest member of the Bar in this county is Elijah W. Morgan, who came here in 1829, and was admitted to practice in the courts in 1832. Mr. Morgan is a well-read man, of sound judgment, and is authority in all cases affecting the titles of lands. He has always given attention to real estate business. The following are the names of the attorneys doing business in this county, together with their place of residence:

ANN ARBOR.—Hiram J. Beakes, John L. Burleigh, Byron W. Cheever, Noah W. Cheever, Charles D. Colman, D. Cramer, Mr.

Corbin, Frank Emerick, R. E. Frazer, Eugene K. Frueauff, Mary E. Foster, Alpheus Felch, James B. Gott, John N. Gott, Bradley F. Granger, William D. Harriman, Henry R. Hill, Zina P. King, Edward D. Kinne, A. W. Hamilton, Joel W. Hamilton, Edwin Lawrence, J. F. Lawrence, Patrick McKernan, A. McReynolds, James McMahan, Elijah W. Morgan, James H. Morris, O. L. Matthews, Frederick Pistorius, Tracy W. Root, A. J. Sawyer, J. C. Knowlton, John Q. A. Sessions, L. F. Wade, Henry C. Waldron, E. B. Gidley.

YPSILANTI.—E. P. Allen, J. W. Babbitt, D. C. Griffen, Albert Crane, S. M. Cutcheon, D. B. Greene, Franklin Hinckley, Fred A. Hunt, C. Joslyn, C. R. Whitman, Thomas Ninde, Howard Stephenson, Clarence Tinker.

CHELSEA.—William E. Depew, David B. Taylor, George W. Turnbull, Michael Lehman.

DEXTER.—Alexander D. Crane, James T. Honey, James S. Gorman.

MANCHESTER.—A. E. Hewett, A. F. Freeman, Ezra B. Norris.

SALINE.—William B. Gildart, Frank E. Jones.



CHAPTER IX.

DARK DEEDS.

Since Cain slew his brother Abel, murder has been rife in the land. Washtenaw county, although one of the most law-abiding places in the State and nation, has yet been disgraced with several cases in which blood has been shed. Neighbor has taken the life of a neighbor, husband of a wife. The law has sometimes reached the offender, and he has suffered for his misdeeds; at other times he has been permitted to go free through some technicality; others have never been discovered.

The first case was that of the

MURDER OF PATRICK DUNN.

On Monday morning, May 1, 1843, the village of Ann Arbor was thrown into quite an excitement over a report that a cool and deliberate murder had lately been committed. Patrick Dunn had just left his dwelling to commence his forenoon's work, when he was shot with a rifle in the hand of Charles Chorr, who took aim from the door of his own house. The ball entered his body just below the short-ribs, and passed through him diagonally. A quarrel had been pending for some time between the two. Dunn had previously been indicted by the grand jury for an assault and battery upon the person of Chorr, committed on June 21, 1842, which indictment was still pending. Chorr was immediately arrested and lodged in jail. Dunn survived about 29 hours and then expired. A coroner's inquest was held, the jury bringing in a verdict of willful murder. Chorr was tried at the next term of court, the trial commencing on Wednesday, Nov. 15, and ending on Saturday, November 25, when the jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree." Chorr was sentenced by Judge Witherell to be hung, and Gen. Edward Clark, who had command of the militia in that section, was asked to furnish a detachment to be present at the execution, but they were not needed, for a few days after the sentence Chorr escaped, and was never again heard from.

MURDER OF SIMON M. HOLDEN.

About 11 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday eve., Aug. 11, 1857, Simon M. Holden, of Ann Arbor, was waylaid near Chapin's furnace, and shot through the abdomen, and robbed of \$500. Mr. Holden had been to Detroit, and received the money on board a ferry-boat; soon

after, left on the late train for Ann Arbor, and when within a short distance of his residence, he was met by two men who demanded his money; he refused to give it up, when they seized him and succeeded in rifling his pockets. Mr. Holden made an outcry, when one of the ruffians said to the other, "Shoot him," and immediately the desperado fired, and, as has been said, the ball entered the abdomen, wounding the internal viscera. Mr. Holden lingered in great pain until 5 p. m. on Thursday evening, when death came to his relief. Robert Fuller, Esther Fuller and Frank M. Walker were indicted for the murder, by the grand jury, Sept. 11, 1857. Esther Fuller was not prosecuted, but the others were arraigned and duly tried, the jury finding them guilty. They were sentenced to the penitentiary for life. A motion for a new trial was made, and after they were taken to prison the case was taken to the Supreme Court, which body, in about one year after sentence, ordered a new trial. They were returned to Ann Arbor jail, but before court next convened they escaped from jail and were never re-captured.

MURDER OF HENRY CLAY.

On the first day of September, 1857, Jesse Prator and Henry Clay, both colored, got into a quarrel in the house of the former, when Prator shot Clay through the heart. After being shot the latter ran out of the house and fell dead in the middle of the street. Court was in session at the time. A. D. Crane, Prosecuting Attorney, was immediately summoned, and at once ordered an examination. A coroner's jury was impaneled, who found that Clay came to his death by the hands of Prator. The latter was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the penitentiary.

A DIABOLICAL DEED.

On the night of Oct. 22, 1857, there occurred in the city of Ann Arbor one of the most brutal murders on record. The name of the murdered persons were Mrs. Henrietta Wagner and her little son Oscar, aged three years. Mrs. Wagner owned a fancy goods store at No. 4 Washington street in that city. The murderer was Henry Wagner, the husband of the murdered woman, a person about 24 or 25 years of age, rather slight in form and build and a painter by trade. When found the next morning, the woman lay with her head pounded and cut in a ghastly manner, a pool of blood surrounding her, and her night clothes bespattered with the same, while a little to one side lay the weapon—a hatchet—which had done the terrible work. Her little son Oscar was found in bed, with his head pounded in a like manner, having laid there weltering in his own blood for over eight hours. He was alive when discovered, but died shortly after. After committing the deed the man went to the jail and asked to stay all night, and was permitted

to do so. On Monday afternoon, Coroner Peck held an inquest and the testimony brought out was as follows: It seems that Wagner and his wife had not been living very happily together for some time, and on the night in question Mrs. Wagner had retired, and Wagner, coming in, went to the bed and said "good night" and attempted to kiss her, but she resisted and said, "Go away; you are a crazy man and I can't live with a crazy man." He said, "Give me my money and I will go." She did not answer, and Wagner went and got the money and started to leave, when Mrs. Wagner said, "I will cut you in pieces before you go with that money." That enraged Wagner, who then took a hatchet from the wood-box and went toward her. She then called him a dog and told him to keep away. He then brandished the hatchet to frighten her, whereupon Mrs. Wagner and the child both cried "fire and murder," and she clutched him by the throat. He hit her accidentally, when she fell and said, "O my!" Wagner, seeing what he had done and thinking she could never get well, was seized with a desire to be rid of her forever, and struck her several times. He then left the house and went to the jail. He said on trial he did not remember of striking the boy at all. The jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Wagner came to her death as here stated, and bound Wagner over to the next term of Circuit Court, where he was tried before a jury of good and honest men, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

MURDER OF MRS. LUCY WASHBURN.

On Monday evening, May 22, 1860, Mrs. Lucy Washburn, wife of G. W. Washburn, of Ypsilanti, was found at the foot of the cellar stairs in her dwelling, dead. Upon discovery of the body an examination was made. The dress and hair of the deceased were somewhat disarranged; one of her shoes was found in a bedroom, the other she had on her foot; there were appearances of blood about the nose and mouth, and marks as of the grasp of a hand on the throat and neck, and some other immaterial bruises. In the bedroom spoken of there were two beds. One of them was disarranged, and on the under side of the tick of the feather bed were found spots of apparently fresh blood, and there were appearances about the room that indicated that a struggle had taken place. Mr. Washburn, the husband of the dead woman, was a butcher by trade, and somewhat addicted to the use of liquor. He had not been living with his wife for some time, but had been down to see her frequently, and at the time of her death had commenced an action for divorce. When found he was in his room at the hotel, asleep, or in bed. A jury was impaneled by Justice Cook, of that city, by direction of whom a post-mortem examination was made by Drs. Ashley and Post. The jury rendered a verdict of "death by violence from some person or persons to them unknown."

Mr. Washburn was afterward arrested, tried, found guilty, and recommended to the mercy of the court by the jury.

PROBABLE MURDER.

On Wednesday morning, Nov. 6, 1861, at an early hour, John Innes was found lying dead on the sidewalk in front of Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson's store, in the city of Ann Arbor. An examination of his body showed he came to his death by a single wound just over the left temple, a gash about one and a half inches long and cut to the skull. A whisky bottle was found lying near the body. It was supposed that the gash was made by a dull hatchet, or more probably by the edge of a board or a club, and that death was caused by concussion; but on impaneling a coroner's jury, which was done at once, the following facts were brought to light: It seems that Innes had been working, during the summer, on a farm in Northfield or Salem township, and for the last few weeks had been in the city of Ann Arbor "on a spree," and that on the fatal night had left the grocery of Edward Earl, on Ann Arbor street, about 10 p. m., in company with Barnard Harkins, both being very much intoxicated; that on their way to obtain lodgings, and in front of Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson's store, Innes had fallen and struck his head on some hard substance, cutting the temporal artery, and that his death ensued from the wound, loss of blood, and exposure. He died between one o'clock that night and six o'clock next morning. The above facts were vouched for by all the jurors except one, who thought that foul play had been the cause of his death. There is no doubt but whisky was the main cause of this accident.

MURDER OF HENRY FELDMAN.

On the third day of March, 1862, Chester O. Arnold killed Henry Feldman, at Ypsilanti. A quarrel arose between them about a woman, when Arnold killed the latter with an ax. He was tried and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

MURDER OF JOHN C. DEPEW.

A brutal murder occurred near Chelsea in September, 1863, John C. Depew being killed by some unknown person. Henry B. Cleveland was arrested, and in December following was tried and sentenced to the State's prison for life. He served but two or three years, when he was pardoned by the Governor, there being grave doubts of his guilt. (An account of the murder will be found in the history of Chelsea.)

MURDER OF WILLIAM S. BENTLEY.

On the night of Jan. 17, 1863, William S. Bentley, of Dexter village, was killed by John Roche, of the same place. A preliminary examination was held, and the evidence showed that an altercation ensued between Bentley and Roche, growing out of cards

and whisky; that they finally came to blows, and clinched, the scuffle shifting from a table to a lounge or bed, and thence to the floor; that Bentley was much the heavier man, and had the better of Roche, being on top, choking and bruising him; that Roche called to the bystanders for relief or help; that Bentley said "God — him! I'll kill him;" that a knife, which was recognized as belonging to Roche, was seen to fall on the floor between the parties; that they were separated, and Bentley threw himself on the lounge, saying that he was wounded; that the affray took place between ten and eleven o'clock at night; that a physician arrived about nine the next morning, partially dressed the wound, which was in the abdomen, and from which the intestines, in volume sufficient to fill a peck measure, in their strangulated and inflamed condition, protruded; and that Bentley died in about a quarter of an hour after the wound was dressed.

These were the main facts elicited at this examination, and Roche was therefore bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

At the next term of the Circuit Court, which convened at Ann Arbor, in March, Roche was tried, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars.

MURDER OF MR. SHERMAN.

On Christmas day, 1866, Mr. Sherman had John Shorey arrested on account of some difficulty. When released the latter repaired to the store of Mr. Sherman, in the fifth ward, Ann Arbor, when the difficulty was renewed. Mr. Shorey struck Mr. Sherman a blow with a stool, which caused his death a few days after. Shorey was arrested, tried and found guilty of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to State's prison for twenty years.

MURDER OF MARTIN BREITENBACH.

On Saturday, Aug. 2, 1869, a difficulty arose between Edward H. Bycraft, George Bycraft, Walter Metcalf, George Metcalf, Henry Marsh, Elisha Marsh, Evan Marsh and Ezra Marsh with Martin Breitenbach, by which the latter lost his life from injuries inflicted by one or more of the foregoing named. Indictments were found by the jury against each, but *nolle prosequi* entered as to George Bycraft and George Metcalf. The remainder were tried Nov. 25, 1869, found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the court. A small fine was assessed against each of the parties found guilty but Ezra Marsh, who was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

MURDER OF BRYAN.

In the fall of 1869, George Knisely and Bryan got into a quarrel over some trivial matter near the opera house, Ann Arbor, but

were separated by friends. They again met near the depot, when the quarrel was resumed, and Knisely struck Byran with a pocket-knife, the blade entering the heart. Strange as it may seem, Bryan walked to the square before death ensued. Knisely was arrested, and at the October term, 1869, of the Circuit Court, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

KILLING OF GEORGE COLEMAN.

On Friday, Feb. 3, 1871, George Wood and George Coleman, both in the employ of John W. Cowan, of Sharon, got into a quarrel, when Wood struck Coleman two blows upon the head with a club or heavy cane, killing him almost instantly. Wood claimed that Coleman assaulted him with an ax, and that he acted in self-defense. An examination was held before Justice Goodyear, of Manchester, and Wood was bound over to the Circuit Court. His trial came up on Feb. 12, and on Tuesday, A. M., the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. As there was no dispute as to the homicide, the jury held the act to have been committed in self-defense. The prisoner was therefore discharged from custody.

KILLING OF HIRAM B. WARREN.

On Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1873, there occurred a most distressing accident in the township of Salem, in which Hiram B. Warren, aged 30, was shot and killed by Henry Warren, a half-witted boy, aged 18, and a cousin of the murdered man. The facts gained at the trial were, that the men, with a hired boy, were in the corn-field at work, when Henry came up behind Hiram within six feet, and when intending to shoot over Hiram's head to scare him, the gun (being loaded only with a large charge of powder and wad) slipped, the muzzle falling part way down, and going off, blowing Hiram's brains out. This was the second attempt of the same kind to "scare" Hiram that he had made the same forenoon. Henry was tried at the next term of the Circuit Court, found guilty, and sentenced to the House of Correction for one and a half years.

MURDER OF RICHARD FLANNARY.

Richard Flannary, proprietor of a saloon on the southwest corner of Main and Catharine streets, Ann Arbor, was so badly injured in a row in his own saloon, on Friday evening, Oct. 30, 1874, that he died the following Sunday night.

The facts obtained at the coroner's inquest summed up are as follows: On the night of Oct. 30 several men were in the saloon, among them, Joseph Audett, Hiram Pickard, Peter Hanlon, John Norton and two strangers. Pickard was moving around, very drunk at the time, and for no cause, struck one of the strangers in the face. Flannary and a man named Holliday told Pickard it

"was too bad to strike a man that way," so Pickard walked up and shook hands with the stranger, begged his pardon and moved off. Soon after Pickard told Hanlon to pay Flannary the ten cents he owed him, when Hanlon said he did not owe anything. Pickard then knocked Hanlon down, and was told by Flannary to leave the house. Pickard said he would go when he got ready, and then Flannary put his hand on Pickard's collar, and said, "You must go now." Pickard offered resistance, and John Flannary came to his brother's assistance. The two got Pickard between the screen and the door, when a man named Jethro Maybe jumped up and started toward them. The man Holliday told Maybe to "leave them alone." Maybe then grasped John Flannary and pulled him away, leaving Pickard in the hands of Richard Flannary. Holliday took hold of Maybe and pulled him away from John Flannary. Maybe picked up a chair and Holliday said, "Don't strike me with that." Then Maybe passed behind the stove, and when near to Richard Flannary, raised the chair and struck Flannary a tremendous blow on top of the head, crushing in the skull. Flannary fell to the floor senseless. Flannary was then taken to his home and Dr. Smith called in, who was in attendance till his death, which occurred the Sunday evening following. Flannary lay in a comatose condition from the time of the blow till his death. Dr. Smith, assisted by Dr. Leiter, held a post-mortem examination on the body, and Dr. Smith said, "In my opinion the fracture of the skull and resulting hemorrhage and pressure upon the brain by the clot caused death," Dr. Leiter agreeing with him in this opinion.

The coroner's jury gave the following verdict: "That the deceased, Richard Flannary, came to his death by a blow from a chair in the hands of Jethro Maybe, on the night of Friday, the 30th of October, 1874; and further, that Hiram Pickard was present and assisted, aided, and abetted in the assault."

Flannary had not been in the saloon business very long, and was said to have been a quiet and inoffensive man. He left a wife and three small children to mourn his sudden death.

Complaint was filed Nov. 23, 1874, and indictment found. The case was placed on trial March 9, and continued three days. The jury failed to agree, and the prisoners were remanded to jail. On the 22d of Sept., 1875, the case was again called, and the trial proceeded with, lasting two days. A verdict of guilty of manslaughter was rendered, and Maybe sentenced to the State's prison for one year.

MURDER OF LUDWIG MILLER.

On Tuesday night, Aug. 10, 1875, Ludwig Miller was murdered in cold blood by Lyman Burkhardt, a 15-year-old lad who was working for him on his farm in the township of Scio. The young man confessed to the foul deed, claiming he did it for revenge, on account of a whipping administered to him by Miller. From the evidence it appears Miller was asleep by the side of his wife when

young Burkhardt entered their room, placed the gun over Mrs. Miller's head, pulling the trigger, sending the soul of Miller into eternity. On his trial before Judge Crane, in September following, the youth acknowledged the truth of his first statement before the coroner, and evinced no sorrow for the crime. He was sentenced to State's prison for life.

MURDER OF MR. RUMSEY.

George Henning, in the fall of 1876, was in the employ of Mr. Rumsey, of Dexter, and in a dispute on the settlement of his claim for labor, kicked Rumsey in the groin, causing death in a few days. Henning, at the March term, 1877, plead guilty to manslaughter, and was sentenced to four years in the State's prison.

SHOOTING OF WILLIAM BATEY.

On Friday morning, March 30, 1877, George Cook, of Saline, shot William B. Batey, of the same place, injuring him so that he died the following day. The cause of the fatal act was that Batey had caused some trouble in the neighborhood a few weeks before, for which he was confined in jail but was released, and on Thursday he took Miss Sarah Cook, a girl aged 17, and went to Stony Creek, intending to marry her; but not finding a preacher, they returned to Saline, and she spent the night at Mr. Batey's, father of William B. In the morning she went over to her mother's, who was a very respectable widow lady, after her clothing, saying she was going to be married to Batey that day, Friday, at 10 o'clock. Her mother protested, but her entreaties were unavailing, and Sarah started to go, when her brother, George Cook, who had by this time become thoroughly exasperated, said she should never marry Batey; and taking his rifle, started out just ahead of his sister, who, as she left, said, "Good-bye, mother; I am not coming back to live with you any more." She started for Batey's one way, and her brother another, the house being distant about half a mile. Batey was seen coming from Edward Ardell's when Cook's sister told him to "run, for her brother was going to shoot him;" whereupon he started to run, when Cook, who was about twenty rods away, fired and shot him in the abdomen, about two inches below the navel, the ball passing through the intestines and lodging in the spinal column. Batey immediately cried out "I am shot," and went into his father's house. He lingered until Saturday morning, when he expired. Cook, after shooting Batey, went up to the justice's office and gave himself up, waived examination, and was let out on bail, but after Batey's death was taken to Ann Arbor and lodged in jail to await trial. The case came up at the next term of court, and Cook was found guilty of manslaughter, on Nov. 9 of same year, but the case was carried to the Supreme Court of the State, who after mature deliberation reaffirmed the decision of the lower court,



Lorren Mills

and Cook was therefore sentenced by the presiding judge to seven years' hard labor in the State's prison.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

On Sunday, at about 11 A. M., Jan. 20, 1878, the little village of Dexter was thrown into terrible excitement, through a rumor that one Thomas O'Grady had been brutally murdered and mutilated by a colored man named W. H. Morand, in the timber about one mile below that place. The rumor proved to be a sad truth, and not long after the body of the unfortunate man was brought to the village a coroner's inquest was held, and the principal facts given are as follows: The man Morand had leased a little piece of land in Cullinane's timber near Dexter, and had been living there for about two months. His hut was near the Michigan Central railroad track, and was made of saplings bent down and covered over with earth and brush. The boys in Dexter had found out he lived there, and on Sundays used to go up and chat awhile with him. On the day in question, Thomas O'Grady, Steve Cavanaugh, Thomas McLaughlin, Dan Cunningham and others—in all eight in number—had gone down from the village to see the man, and have a little fun with him. They arrived there, and commenced to fool around his humble abode, when he cautioned them to desist, but they still continued their sport, and one was so bold as to lay a large log against the door. This made Morand mad and he came out of the hut and picking up an ax struck a blow at Cavanaugh, who was the one nearest. Cavanaugh warded off the blow, and at the same time O'Grady said, "Don't be afraid, I'll fix him," or words to that effect, and pulling a revolver, fired in the air close to Morand's head, simply to make him desist his murderous intentions. This enraged Morand still more, and he struck again, this time at O'Grady, and felled him to the earth. The other boys were so paralyzed with horror, that they ran in all directions. O'Grady—though stunned by the blow—heard them and said, "For God's sake, boys, don't leave me." O'Grady was then on his knees in a stooping position, and as soon as he had said this, the negro struck him a second blow, which killed him instantly. With fiendish glee, he raised the bloody ax and dealt him two more blows, entirely mashing his skull, and mutilating his head in a fearful manner. He then took the dead body and carried it 10 or 15 feet and threw it over a fence into a ditch on the other side. The alarm was given immediately by O'Grady's companions, and his wife, being one of the first to hear of it, was soon on the spot, and found the negro trying to bury the fatal weapon that had performed the bloody work. Morand then walked toward the village, and meeting a couple of officers on the way, gave himself up. The officer, thinking that violence might be done him, took him to Ann Arbor the same evening. On the Wednesday following the prosecuting attorney questioned him in the presence of witnesses, drawing out the fact that he believed him-

self to be the Savior, possessing unlimited knowledge of past, present, and future, and therefore declined to prosecute the case. Morand was afterward taken before a jury, judged insane, and sent to Kalamazoo. The murdered man left a wife and a babe seven months old to mourn his sad and premature loss.



CHAPTER X.

POLITICAL.

Like all other intelligent communities in the United States, the people of Washtenaw county have participated with earnestness in the various political contests that have agitated the country at large, and have had also their own local political agitations. After the organization of the county in 1827, the first question of a political nature was that attending the abduction of William Morgan, a crime charged against the Masonic brotherhood, resulting in the formation of a powerful political party throughout almost every State in the Union, and known as the Anti-Masonic party. The *Western Emigrant*, established in Ann Arbor in the fall of 1829, after the publication of five numbers, passed into the hands of Samuel W. Dexter, who made it an organ of this new party, and for several years it was a strong advocate of the views of the Anti-Masons of the State, as well as of Washtenaw county. A correspondent of an Eastern paper under date December, 1829, in speaking of the political questions then agitating the people of the Territory, says: "The only parties dividing the people heretofore have been on account of names or rather partiality for the different prominent men whose names have been before the public for office. Some of their divisions, if I am not misinformed, have grown out of personal prejudice, originating, in all probability, from some petty misunderstanding among the great ones of the earth. These restless Republicans, as they boastingly style themselves, have got hold of a bone at present that will probably supersede the old feuds that have long existed. It seems that a few years ago a man by the name of William Morgan, of the State of New York, was carried off by men who were members of the Masonic institution, and concealed in some secure place (for attempting to publish the secrets of the order), and has not been heard of since. For this a certain part of the community charge those who carried him off with having murdered him; and assert that it was by the sanction and in accordance with the rules and practices of Masons generally; that they will break down the whole Masonic institution; that they will support none for office, and turn those out now in office, who are Masons. They are called Anti-Masons. The Masons, on their part, assert that if Morgan was murdered, it was done by men more zealous than wise, and without the knowledge or agency of the Masonic fraternity; that they wish the perpetrators of the deed the punishment they deserve; that an institution embracing in its ranks the most talented, patriotic and virtuous men of which America can boast, ought to repel with scorn the imputation of guilt thus attached

to them; and that it is a mere electioneering story, set afloat by men of desperate fortunes, who hope to avail themselves of the just and laudable indignation such insinuations are calculated to excite in the community, to slide into office."

In 1831 Samuel W. Dexter was nominated as the Anti-Masonic candidate for delegate to Congress, against Austin E. Wing. The canvass was conducted with considerable spirit on both sides, and even with some bitterness. Those who were disposed to be neutral with reference to the claims of the Masons and Anti-Masons were denominated Jack-Masons by the latter. Mr. Wing was elected, though Washtenaw county gave Mr. Dexter a majority of 177 out of a vote of 590. The Anti-Masonic candidates for the Legislative Council in this county were elected.

In 1835 the Anti-Masonic element had almost disappeared, and only as members of the Van Buren, or Democratic, party, or of the Whig party, did they attempt to put in practice their peculiar views. The *Emigrant* having been disposed of, and the *Michigan Whig* taken its place, left the Anti-Masons without any organ. Notwithstanding Michigan was still without the Union, as much interest was taken in political affairs as if they were entitled to all the rights and privileges of a State. On the first Tuesday of October an election was held for members of the Legislative Council. The Van Buren, or Democratic, party, had a full ticket in the field, while the opposition, under the name of Republicans, also had a ticket. This last was not brought out until a few days before the election, and was beaten by the Van Buren party. The number of votes cast was 1,146.

In the spring of 1836, in the election of town officers, the Democrats and Whigs were divided upon the subject of the State Constitution, the former contending for holding the election under that instrument, the Whigs opposing. Where there was a Democratic board in a town, and they decided to transact the business as required by the State Constitution, the Whigs absented themselves from the polls, thus letting the election go by default.

In the fall of 1836 the questions dividing the people were in reference to the admission of the State into the Union,—whether the people of the State should submit to the terms proposed by Congress with reference to admission, or whether they should be rejected with scorn. The parties were arrayed under the names of "State's Rights" and "Submissionists." The canvass was spirited, and almost one-sided, the "State's Right" ticket carrying the county by an overwhelming majority.

At the spring elections in 1837 the parties were divided as Van Buren and Republican, the latter being victorious in three-fourths of the towns in the county. This division continued in the fall, the respective parties nominating full tickets. A State Convention of Republicans was held at Ann Arbor, August 2, nominating Charles C. Trowbridge for Governor, and other officers. At the August election for Member of Congress, the Republicans carried

the county by 159 majority out of a total vote of 2,419. In order to rouse the Republicans of Ypsilanti, the Republicans of Ann Arbor challenged them to a gift of a public dinner if they should poll a larger Republican vote than Ann Arbor. Pet names, such as "Tory," "Federal" and others were freely bandied by enthusiasts. As illustrating the humor of the canvass, the Republicans circulated freely a paper called *The Spy in Michigan*, which professed to spy out the iniquities of the Democratic party. The Democrats, one night, proceeded to hang the *Spy* from one of the windows of the court-house, which created considerable merriment. The Republicans, to turn the tables on their Democratic brethren, published a burlesque article entitled "The Trial and Execution of the Spy," in which the leading Democrats of the county were made to testify in the case to their own discomfiture. The Republicans carried the county by 27 majority, out of a total vote of 4,105, larger than any vote previously polled in the county.

In 1838 the name Republican had generally been dropped and that of Whig assumed by the opposition to the Democratic party. The county was carried by the Whigs by a majority of 368. Michigan was now a State and entitled to all the rights attached to members of a common Union; therefore in the election of a Member of Congress much interest was felt in the political result.

The campaign of 1839 was merely a preliminary skirmish for the one the following year. The parties were the Democratic and Whigs, or Democratic Whigs, as some of the latter chose to be called. Conventions were called by the latter party under both names. William Woodbridge was the Whig candidate for Governor, and Elon Farnsworth the Democratic. Mr. Woodbridge's majority in the county was 516.

No political campaign since the formation of the Government has equaled that of 1840. The depression of the times which followed Jackson's administration, coming upon the country in that of Van Buren's, in 1837 and onward, prepared the people for the wild excitement and enthusiasm of this campaign. A change, by many, was deemed essential to the financial welfare of the people. The Whigs determined to make a desperate effort to obtain control of the Government, and the times were favorable for the accomplishment of their ends. The friends of the Administration were not to be outdone, and therefore followed a year of wild campaigning, the most furious excitement sweeping all over the country, and taking shape in processions, barbecues and other demonstrations which were calculated to captivate the people. Washtenaw county was no exception to the general rule, and hence there was a fierce contest for the political mastery. The campaign began early in the year, and grew in interest until the election in November. Harrison's majority in the county was 484.

Shortly after the election of Harrison, the question of slavery began to be agitated, resulting in the formation of a Free Soil party. The first ticket placed in the field by this party was in the spring

of 1841. It polled 47 votes in the town of Ann Arbor. In November the Democrats, Whigs and Free Soil men each had tickets in the field, John S. Barry being the Democratic candidate, Philo C. Fuller the Whig, and Jabez S. Fitch the Free Soil. Mr. Barry carried the county by 355 majority. This was the first year in which the county went Democratic.

In 1842, the same division of parties existed. The Democracy again put forth a strong effort and succeeded in carrying the county over the Whigs by majorities ranging from 263 to 381 on their county ticket. The Free Soil party polled 311 votes.

In 1843, John S. Barry was the Democratic candidate for Governor, Zina Pitcher, Whig, and James G. Birney, Free Soil. After a strong canvass the Democrats succeeded in again carrying the county by a majority of 159.

In 1844, the Democratic, Whig and Free Soil parties were again arrayed against each other, under James K. Polk, Henry Clay and James G. Birney, respectively. The canvass, though in no sense to be compared with that of 1840, was yet somewhat spirited. Numerous speeches were made in behalf of the candidacy of each. Washtenaw county gave James K. Polk a majority of 201.

In 1846, Edwin Lawrence was the Whig candidate for Congress, Robert McClelland, the Democratic, and Charles H. Stewart, the Free Soil. Edwin Lawrence carried the county by a majority of 196.

At the election held November 2, 1847, Epaphroditus Ransom, the Whig candidate for Governor, carried the county by 43 majority.

The year 1848 brought with it a lively campaign. It was the year when General Taylor was the candidate of the Whig party for President, and General Lewis Cass candidate of the Democrats. Martin Van Buren was the candidate of the Free Soil party. Party lines were closely drawn and each side strived for victory. Lewis Cass succeeded in getting a majority of 52 votes in this county.

The year 1851 Robert McClelland was the Democratic candidate for Governor and Townsend E. Gidley, the Whig. Mr. McClelland received a majority of 119 votes in Washtenaw county.

The year 1852 was fraught with much deeper interest politically than that of '51. Franklin Pierce was the Democratic candidate for President, Winfield Scott of the Whigs, and John P. Hale, the Free Soil. The battle to the Whigs, almost from the first, was believed to be lost. The new Free Soil party was drawing heavily from their ranks, and the party was divided upon other questions. This county gave a Democratic majority of 329 out of a total vote of 5,482. Pierce was elected by an overwhelming majority, and the Whig party ceased to exist.

New questions now arose growing out of the American, or Know-Nothing excitement, and the agitation which attended the passage of the Nebraska bill, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Those who were opposed to the further extension of slavery conceived that now was their time to act. The year 1854 is memorable

in the annals of the country as the year in which the Republican party was born. The members of the old Free Soil, or Abolition party, as it was more generally known, quietly took their places in and became a part of the new party. Kinsley S. Bingham received the nomination of the new party for Governor, and John S. Barry the nomination of the Democrats. Full State and county tickets were nominated by both parties, and the fight for victory was fiercely contested. The new party was successful in this county, its candidate for Governor receiving a majority of 691.

In the year 1856 the national contest was waged between the Democratic, the Republican and the American parties. James Buchanan was the candidate of the Democracy, John C. Fremont of the Republicans, and Millard Fillmore of the Americans. The Republicans were victorious. The vote was the largest that had ever been cast in this county, the total number being 6,515; and the Republican candidates for State and county officers were all successful by majorities ranging from 546 to 875. The majority for Fremont was 736.

Political excitement became warm again in 1858. Moses Wisner was the Republican nominee for Governor, and Charles E. Stuart the Democratic. Wisner received a majority of 320.

The country was now becoming deeply moved over questions which stirred the popular heart as none had ever done before. The storm had been gathering ever since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The struggles in Kansas had deeply intensified the feelings of the people of the North, and John Brown's attempt at Harper's Ferry had been skillfully managed so as to arouse and heat the people of the South. That the Territories of the United States should be forever consecrated to freedom was the solemn determination of a large majority of the people of the North, and that the boundaries of the institution of slavery should not be further enlarged. The South, seeking its perpetuation by means of enlarged political power, determined that it should not be restricted, but should have enlarged privileges. The questions thus dividing parties was chiefly sectional, and pointed directly to war. In this state of the public mind, the Republican party met in National Convention and nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President. The Democratic party met at Charleston, South Carolina, and the "fire-eating" element of the South, to better secure their object, the dissolution of the Union, broke up the Convention. The party afterward met in the city of Baltimore, and there the same turbulent element divided the Convention, and the result was the nomination of two Democratic tickets, Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson for President and Vice-President on the one side, and John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane on the other. The campaign was a most exciting one, and only equaled by the Harrison campaign of 1840. The majority for Lincoln in Washtenaw county was 656.

The campaign of 1862 was an important one. The Union arms had met with reverses, and a somewhat gloomy feeling pervaded the minds of the people. When the election came each party stood firmly by its candidates, for the campaign had aroused party feelings intensely. The Democracy were successful.

In the Presidential campaign of 1864, the war measures of the administration became the issues before the people, and the contest was one of much earnestness and depth of feeling. Abraham Lincoln was the Republican candidate for re-election to the Presidency, and associated with him on the ticket was Andrew Johnson, the distinguished Unionist of Tennessee. Gen. George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton were the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President. The result of the election was the second inauguration of Lincoln. McClellan obtained a majority of 204 in this county.

The election of 1864 practically settled the results of the war. The Confederacy collapsed in April, 1865. Lincoln having been assassinated, the reins of the Government came into the hands of Andrew Johnson. During his administration the great work of the Government was the "reconstruction" of the Southern States. The election in 1866 was fought upon this issue, the Democrats defending the President in his plan of reconstruction, the Republicans opposing. Henry H. Crapo was the Republican candidate for Governor, and Alpheus S. Williams the Democratic. The Republicans were successful in this county.

The year 1868 brought with it another Presidential campaign. The Republican National Convention met in Chicago, and nominated Ulysses S. Grant, the general of the army, for President, and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President. The Democratic National Convention nominated Governor Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr., for President and Vice-President. The campaign was one of great activity. Each party was well organized, and both had great hopes of success. The issues between the parties were still such as arose from the work of reconstruction, especially as it affected the condition of the colored race so lately manumitted, together with the proposed taxation of the bonds of the United States, and their cancellation with legal tender notes instead of gold. Discussions on these questions took a wide range, and involved the attitude assumed by each toward the Rebellion, during its progress. The result of the election in this county was to give Seymour a majority of 33, while Isaac M. Crane, the Democratic candidate for Congress, had 137 over Austin Blair, Republican.

The next general election was in 1870, with Charles C. Comstock as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Henry P. Baldwin the Republican. The Democrats were again victorious in the county, by an average majority of 200.

During Grant's first administration new issues were formed, and a new movement sprung up known as the Liberal Republican, which had large influence politically, and virtually dictated the

Democratic nomination for the Presidency, in 1872, and the platform of principles on which the campaign against the Republican party was conducted. The Republicans nominated Grant for re-election, and the Liberal Republicans, Horace Greeley. The Democratic convention endorsed the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and accepted the platform on which he was nominated. It is but just to say that neither the ticket nor the platform furnished the Democracy by the Liberal Republicans was at all such a ticket or platform as that party would have chosen for itself, if it had pursued an independent course. The disaffection was so great that a third ticket was nominated, at the head of which was Charles O'Connor, the distinguished lawyer of New York. Many Democrats absented themselves from the polls, the consequence being that Grant was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. The Republicans were victorious in this county as well as in the Nation.

In 1874, the Democrats in the State and nation rallied and put forth an extraordinary effort, and succeeded in electing a majority of the national House of Representatives. The same zealous spirit that animated the party throughout the country was felt in this county. On their local ticket they carried the county by majorities ranging from 299 to 1,141.

During the four years of this administration, financial depression and business difficulties presented to the country the issue, largely, upon which the parties went before the country for its suffrage. Through these discussions and other influences arose a new party which was variously known as the "Anti-Monopoly," "Independent" and "Greenback." In National Convention it adopted the name of the National Greenback Labor party. In the contest of 1876 it did not figure very largely, only in a few States where it held the balance of power. The conflict was therefore between the two old parties, the Republican and Democratic. The Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, the Democrats, Samuel J. Tilden, and the Greenbackers, Peter Cooper. This was one of the closest elections ever held in the country, the result depending upon a single electoral vote. Each of the two great parties were determined to secure the prize. Disputes arose over the count of the electoral vote, but matters were finally adjusted by the appointment of an Electoral Commission consisting of 15 men, to whom this matter was referred. Their decision was in favor of Mr. Hayes by a vote of eight to seven. In this county the election was warmly contested and resulted in the choice by the people of the entire Democratic ticket.

The first county Prohibition Convention convened at Ypsilanti on Thursday, Sept. 21, 1876. The meeting was called to order by Charles Wheeler, of Ypsilanti; D. R. Shier, of Chelsea, was chosen chairman, and A. B. Hawkins, of Ypsilanti, was made secretary. A county prohibition committee was then selected, consisting of the following: Watson Snyder, Charles Wheeler, Charles McCormick, E. H. Jackson, Mrs. Ann W. Bassett, of Ypsilanti;

J. B. Russell, Augusta; Theodore Taylor, Ann Arbor; and W. K. Childs, of Pittsfield. A ballot was then taken for State Senator, and Representatives from the first, second and third district, resulting as follows:

State Senator—Eugene Laible, of Ypsilanti.

Representatives, first district—W. K. Childs, of Pittsfield; second district—Theodore Taylor of Ann Arbor; third district—E. Chubbuck, of Manchester. After the nomination had been confirmed, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the convention adjourned:

Resolved, That as members of the Prohibition Reform Party of the county of Washtenaw, in convention assembled, we do heartily and emphatically endorse the declaration of principles as adopted by the National Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, and the nomination of Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, for the Presidency, and Gideon T. Stewart, of Ohio, for the Vice-Presidency, of the United States, and hereby pledge to them our unflinching support.

Resolved, That we have implicit confidence in the integrity and ability of the several candidates for State officers of the Prohibition Reform Party of Michigan, and cordially accept the declaration of principles adopted by the State Convention.

Resolved, That we accept with pleasure the nomination the Hon. Peter R. Adams, of Tecumseh, as our candidate for Member of Congress from this Congressional District, and will give him our support.

Resolved, That in presenting our nominees for legislative officers, we are actuated by the eternal and unerring principle that right is better than might, and that right principles, honestly and persistently adhered to, will ultimately prevail.

In the campaign of 1878 four parties contested for the prize, the Republican, Democratic, Greenback and Prohibition. Full State and county tickets were nominated by each, the election resulting in the choice of the Republican candidates by fair majorities. The Prohibitionists polled 244 votes for their candidate for Governor.

The Presidential campaign of 1880 was warmly contested throughout the Union, with the possible exception of the State of Michigan. James A. Garfield was the Republican nominee for the Presidency, W. S. Hancock, the Democratic, J. B. Weaver, the Greenback, and Neal Dow, the Prohibition. Washtenaw county cast its vote for Hancock. The local ticket was divided, the Democrats carrying the greater number of the offices.

Following is the official vote of every general election from 1827 to the present time:

ELECTION JULY 9, 1827.		ELECTION JULY 13, 1829.	
<i>Congress.</i>		<i>Congress.</i>	
	Maj.		Maj.
Austin E. Wing.....	109	John Biddle.....	338
John Biddle.....	123	Gabriel Richards.....	102
Gabriel Richard.....	15	John R. Williams.....	4
		<i>Representative.</i>	
		James Kingsley.....	320
		Elias M. Skinner.....	103
		ELECTION JULY 11, 1831.	
		<i>Congress.</i>	
		Sam'l W. Dexter, anti-mason	410
		A. E. Wing, dem. or masonic	233
		John R. Williams, adm.....	5
ELECTION NOV. 1, 1827.			
<i>Representatives.</i>			
Henry Rumsey.....	101		
Abel Millington.....	74		
Benjamin J. Woodruff.....	62		
John Allen.....	40		

Representatives.

James Kingsley..... 635
 Elias M. Skinner..... 225
 George Renwick..... 420

ELECTION JULY 8, 1833.

Congress.

William Woodbridge..... 519 121
 Lucius Lyon... .. 398
 Austin E. Wing..... 35

Representatives.

George Renwick..... 559
 Abel Millington..... 537
 Henry Rumsey..... 403
 Munnis Kinney..... 369

ELECTION OCT. 5, 6, 1835.

Governor.

Stevens T. Mason.....1074

Congress.

Isaac E. Crary.....1075

State Senator.

Henry Rumsey.....1011
 Silas Finch..... 949
 William J. Moody..... 999
 David Page..... 773
 Abel Millington..... 771
 Benjamin J. Mather..... 763

Representatives.

Rufus Matthews.....1021
 George How... ..1007
 Richard E. Morse.....1006
 John Brewer..... 997
 Orin How..... 996
 James W. Hill..... 980
 Alanson Crossman..... 965
 Daniel B. Brown..... 811
 Orange Risdon..... 771
 George Renwick..... 771
 Daniel F. Allmendinger.... 767
 Job Gorton..... 762
 Henry Warner..... 746
 Micah Porter..... 695

ELECTION NOVEMBER, 1836.

State Senator.

William Moore.....1750
 George B. Cooper.....1743
 Marcus Lane.....1091
 Abram F. Bolton.....1100

Representatives.

Oliver Kellogg.....1733
 Robert Purdy.....1729
 Gilbert Shattuck.....1729
 Kinsley S. Bingham.....1729
 James Kingsley.....1725
 Thomas Lee.....1717
 Orin How.....1709
 George How.....1124

Abel Millington.....1105
 George Renwick.....1104
 Jonathan Burnett... ..1103
 Michael P. Stubbs.....1096
 Jonathan K. Bowers.....1091
 Martin Davis..... 590
 General Martin Davis..... 473

Associate Judges.

Henry Compton.....1609
 William R. Thompson.....1602
 John Williams..... 995
 Zenas Nash..... 990

Probate Judge.

Robert S. Wilson.....1598 596
 William R. Perry.....1002

Sheriff.

William Anderson.....1608 634
 Alexander D. Crane..... 974
 Alexander Crane..... 30

County Clerk.

Jonathan E. Field.....1564 547
 Welling A. Glover.....1017

Register of Deeds.

Edward Clark.....1520 531
 David T. McCollum..... 989
 David McCollum..... 30

County Treasurer.

David Page.....1452 345
 Dwight Kellogg.....1107

Coroner.

Alva Brown.....1599 32
 Walter B. Hewitt.....1567
 Abram Sage.....1002
 Daniel F. Allmendinger..... 999
 William B. Hewitt..... 34

County Surveyor.

Orange Risdon.....1604 613
 Smith Lapham..... 991

ELECTION OCTOBER, 1837.

Governor.

Charles C. Trowbridge, whig.2066 27
 Stevens T. Mason, dem.....2039

Congress.

Hezekiah G. Wells, whig....1789 159
 Isaac E. Crary, dem.....1630

ELECTION NOV. 5, 6, 1838.

Congress.

Hezekiah G. Wells, whig...2218 368
 Isaac E. Crary, dem.....1850

County Commissioners.

Dwight Kellogg, whig....2161
 Aaron D. Truesdell, whig....2144
 Darius Pierce, whig.... 2155
 Orrin White, dem.....1823
 Gilbert Shattuck, dem.....1820
 Oliver Kellogg, dem.....1818

Generated on 2020-09-11 02:35 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mlum.bac4701.0001.001
 Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

	<i>Sheriff.</i>		
James Saunders, whig.	2194	443	
Emanuel Case, dem.	1751		
	<i>County Clerk.</i>		
Leonard C. Goodale, whig.	2159	347	
Chauncey Joslin, dem.	1812		
	<i>Register of Deeds.</i>		
David T. McCollum, whig.	2167	343	
Edward Clark, dem.	1824		
	<i>County Treasurer.</i>		
Volney Chapin, whig.	2172	365	
John C. Mundy, dem.	1807		
	<i>Coroner.</i>		
Chauncey S. Goodrich, whig.	2146		
Robert Edmunds, whig.	2164		
Alva Brown, dem.	1812		
Thomas Tate, dem.	1808		
ELECTION NOV. 4, 5, 1839.			
	<i>Governor.</i>		
William Woodbridge, whig.	2352	516	
Elon Farnsworth, dem.	1836		
	<i>County Commissioner.</i>		
Darius Pierce, whig.	2256	437	
Walter B. Hewett, dem.	1819		
ELECTION NOV. 2, 3, 1840.			
	<i>President.</i>		
William H. Harrison, whig.	2527		
Martin Van Buren, dem.	2057		
	<i>Judge of Probate.</i>		
George Sedgwick, whig.	2533	425	
George N. Skinner, dem.	2098		
	<i>County Commissioner.</i>		
Aaron D. Truesdell, whig.	2487	352	
Walter B. Hewett, dem.	2135		
	<i>Sheriff.</i>		
James Saunders, whig.	2484	369	
James H. Fargo, dem.	2115		
	<i>County Clerk.</i>		
Leonard C. Goodale, whig.	2515	412	
George Danforth, dem.	2103		
	<i>Register of Deeds.</i>		
George Corseilius, whig.	2517	415	
Ezra Platt, dem.	2102		
	<i>County Treasurer.</i>		
David T. McCollum, whig.	2522	425	
John C. Mundy, dem.	2097		
	<i>Coroner.</i>		
Chauncey S. Goodrich, whig.	2509		
George P. Jeffries, whig.	2510		
Matthew F. Gregory, dem.	2100		
Luther Bement, dem.	2091		
	<i>County Surveyor.</i>		
Richard Peterson, whig.	2515	415	
Russell Whipple, dem.	2100		
			ELECTION APRIL 5, 1841.
			<i>County Commissioner.</i>
Hiram Arnold, whig.	1805	1318	
Rufus Mathews, dem.	487		
			ELECTION NOV. 1, 2, 1841.
			<i>Governor.</i>
Philo C. Fuller, whig.	1659		
John S. Barry, dem.	2012	353	
Jabez S. Fitch, free soil.	247		
	<i>County Commissioners.</i>		
Charles Starks, dem.	1987		
Hiram Arnold, whig.	1645		
Allen Buck, whig.	1632		
Rufus Mathews, dem.	263		
Theodore Foster, free soil.	203		
			ELECTION NOV. 7, 8, 1842.
	<i>Sheriff.</i>		
Peter Slingerland, dem.	1825	263	
Daniel B. Brown, whig.	1562		
Justus Morris, free soil.	306		
	<i>County Clerk.</i>		
Earls P. Gardiner, dem.	1891	381	
John B. Hathaway, whig.	1510		
John Gibson, free soil.	305		
	<i>Register of Deeds.</i>		
George W. Gilbert, dem.	1868	321	
George Corseilius, whig.	1547		
Converse J. Garland, free soil.	305		
	<i>County Treasurer.</i>		
Nelson H. Wing dem.	1814	256	
Jonathan H. Lund, whig.	1558		
Samuel McDowell, free soil.	311		
	<i>Coroners.</i>		
Samuel G. Sutherland, dem.	1842		
Gilbert Shattuck, dem.	1868		
Chauncey S. Goodrich, whig.	1543		
Abner A. Wells, whig.	1527		
William Allen, free soil.	308		
Squire Patchen, free soil.	308		
	<i>County Surveyor.</i>		
Jacob Preston, dem.	1804	277	
Samuel Pettibone, whig.	1527		
Samuel W. Foster, free soil.	311		
Samuel Preston, dem.	47		
			ELECTION NOV. 6, 7, 1843.
	<i>Governor.</i>		
John S. Barry, dem.	1843		
Zina Pitcher, whig.	1684		
James G. Birney, free soil.	311		
	<i>Congress.</i>		
Robert McClelland, dem.	1851	165	
Jacob M. Howard, whig.	1686		
Arthur L. Porter, free soil.	295		

ELECTION NOV. 4, 5, 1844.

President.

James K. Polk, dem.....2550 201
 Henry Clay, whig.....2349
 James G. Birney, free soil... 366

Congress.

Robert McClelland, dem....2533 125
 Edwin Lawrence, whig.....2408
 Charles H. Stewart, free soil. 398

Judge of Probate.

Samuel P. Fuller, dem.....2643 382
 Mitchel Eacker, whig.....2261
 George Hill, free soil..... 347

Sheriff.

Gilbert Shattuck, dem.....2580 337
 Townsend North, whig.....2343
 Justus Morris, free soil..... 343

County Clerk.

Beriah King, dem.....2563 208
 Cassius Swift, whig.....2355
 Converse J. Garland, free soil 353

Register of Deeds.

George W. Gilbert, dem...2612 305
 William H. Patterson, whig.2307
 John Chandler, free soil..... 349

County Treasurer.

Oliver W. Moore, dem.....2568 218
 Sylvester Abel, whig.....2350
 William Kingsley, free soil.. 252

Coroners.

Samuel G. Sutherland, dem.2569 234
 Thomas Tate, dem.....2579 237
 Chauncey S. Goodrich whig...2342
 Timothy W. Hunt, whig.....2335
 Thomas Hoskins, free soil... 347
 John Pebbles, free soil..... 350

County Surveyor.

Russell Whipple, dem.....2572
 Samuel Pettibone, whig....2342
 Samuel W. Foster, free soil.. 348

ELECTION NOV. 4, 1845.

Governor.

Stephen Vickery, whig.....2005 255
 Alpheus Felch, dem.....1750
 James S. Barry, free soil.... 305

Coroner.

Timothy Hunt, whig..... 1940 350
 Harry Sheppard, dem. 1590
 Andrew L. Chase, free soil... 244

ELECTION NOV. 3, 1846.

Congress.

Edwin Lawrence, whig....1853 196
 Robert McClelland, dem....1657
 Charles H. Stewart, free soil. 270

Judge of Probate.

Elias M. Skinner, dem..... 694 128
 Heman Ticknor, whig..... 566
 George Hill, free soil..... 16

County Judge.

Charles W. Lane, whig.....1763 162
 William A. Fletcher, dem....1601
 George W. Jewett, free soil.. 269

Sheriff.

Ephraim H. Spaulding, whig.1894 478
 Alexander H. Selden, dem....1416
 George Millard, free soil.... 269

County Clerk.

Cassius Swift, whig.....1832 389
 Benjamin F. Bradley, dem....1443
 John Chandler, free soil..... 276

Register of Deeds.

Thomas M. Ladd, whig....1790 227
 Charles H. Cavell, dem.....1463
 Converse J. Garland, free soil 266

County Treasurer.

Sylvester Abel, whig.....1861 413
 Henry Rumsey, dem..... 1448
 Horace Carpenter, free soil.. 262

Coroners.

Chauncey S. Goodrich, whig.1783
 Timothy Hunt, whig.....1783
 Mathew F. Gregory, dem...1529
 Luke Daley, dem.....1504
 Jacob Sherman, free soil.... 271
 Martin H. Cowles, free soil.. 271

County Surveyor.

Samuel Pettibone, whig....1779 225
 Russell Whipple, dem.....1554
 Samuel W. Foster, free soil.. 247

ELECTION NOV. 2, 1847.

Governor.

Epaphroditus Ransom, dem..1849 43
 James M. Edmunds, whig...1806
 Chester Guernsey, free soil.... 268

ELECTION NOV. 7, 1848.

President.

Lewis Cass, dem.....2081 52
 Zachary Taylor, whig.....2029
 Martin Van Buren, free soil. 918

Congress.

George C. Bates, whig.....2113 19
 Alexander W. Buel, dem....2094
 Caleb N. Ormsby, free soil.. 844

Judge of Probate.

Churchill H. VanCleve, whig.2092 5
 Elias M. Skinner, dem.....2087
 Loren C. Miles, free soil. ... 846

Generated on 2020-09-11 02:35 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/minu.bac4701.0001.001
 Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Sheriff.
 Ephraim H. Spaulding, whig. 2163 96
 Peter Slingerland, dem 2067
 Horace Carpenter, free soil. . . 817

County Clerk.
 John C. Mundy, dem. 2032 5
 James McMahan, whig. 2027

Register of Deeds.
 Thomas M. Ladd, whig. 2068 16
 Jesse P. Warner, dem. 2052
 John G. Grisson, free soil. . . 911

County Treasurer.
 Sylvester Abel, whig. 2139 159
 Benjamin F. Bradley, dem. . . 1980
 Fitch Hill, free soil. 875

Coroners.
 Jared Hatch, dem. 2079
 David Tyler, dem. 2074
 Chauncey S. Goodrich, whig. 2070
 Mathew F. Gregory, whig. . . . 2069
 Emanuel Mann, free soil. . . . 883
 Prosper J. Wheeler, free soil. 867

County Surveyor.
 John M. Chase, dem. 2035 16
 George Cook, whig. 2069
 Jacob Preston, free soil. 844

ELECTION NOV. 4, 1851.
Governor.
 Robert McClelland, dem. . . . 1495 119
 Townsend E. Gidley, whig. . . 1376

ELECTION NOV. 2, 1852.
President.
 Franklin Pierce, dem. 2604 329
 Winfield Scott, whig. 2275
 John P. Hale, free soil. 603

Governor.
 Robert McClelland, dem. . . . 2630 284
 Zachariah Chandler, whig. . . 2346
 Isaac P. Christianity, free soil 498

Secretary of State.
 William Graves, dem. 2640 335
 George E. Pomeroy, whig. . . 2305
 Francis Dennison, free soil. . . 538

State Treasurer.
 Bernard C. Whittemore, dem. 2605 288
 Sylvester Abel, whig. 2327
 Silas W. Holmes, free soil. . . 537

Congress.
 David Stuart, dem. 2570 93
 William A. Howard, whig. . . 2477
 Samuel W. Dexter, free soil. . 387

Judge of Probate.
 Chauncey Joslin, dem. 2703 463
 David T. McClelland, whig. 2240
 Thomas Hoskins, free soil. . . 479

Sheriff.
 Nelson B. Nye, dem. 2650 224
 Justus D. Andrus, whig. . . . 2326
 Moses Rogers, free soil. 469

County Clerk.
 James McMahan, whig. 2549 220
 Bradley F. Granger, dem. . . . 2329
 J. Webster Childs, free soil. . . 506

Register of Deeds.
 Nelson Mosher, dem. 2588 218
 Lorenzo Davis, whig. 2370
 Samuel B. Noble, free soil. . . 495

County Treasurer.
 Rufus Mathews, dem. 2499 68
 William Burnett, whig. 2431
 Sam. D. McDowell, free soil. 490

Prosecuting Attorney.
 James M. Walker whig. 2561 90
 Thomas H. Marsh, dem. 2471

Circuit Court Commissioner.
 Churchill H. Van Cleve, whig. 2431 57
 Charles D. Coleman, dem. . . . 3374

Coroners.
 Calvin Chipman, dem. 2639 16
 James Crissey, dem. 2639
 John K. Yocum, whig. 2297
 William Rawles, whig. 2296
 Lester Jewett, free soil. 517
 Seth Thompson, free soil. . . . 512

ELECTION NOV. 7, 1854.
Governor.
 Kinsley S. Bingham, rep. . . . 2821 691
 John S. Barry, dem. 2130

Secretary of State.
 John McKinney, rep. 2781 670
 William L. Bancroft, dem. . . 2111

State Treasurer.
 Silas M. Holmes, rep. 2783 675
 Derastus Hinman, dem. 2108

Congress.
 William A. Howard, rep. . . . 2853 836
 David Stuart, dem. 2017

Sheriff.
 John C. Mead, rep. 2721 597
 Nelson B. Nye, dem. 2134

County Clerk.
 Robert J. Barry, rep. 2435 30
 Amos C. Blodget, dem. 2405

Register of Deeds.
 William R. Martin, rep. 2655 442
 Nelson Mosher, dem. 2313

County Treasurer.
 Samuel Grisson, rep. 2354 328
 Hull Goodyear, dem. 2026

Generated on 2028-09-11 02:35 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/minu.bac4701.0001.001
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>				
Alexander D. Crane, rep.	2718	600	William A. Howard, rep. 3333 348	
Thomas H. Marsh, dem.	2118		George B. Cooper, dem. 2975	
<i>Circuit Court Commissioner.</i>			<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
Hiram J. Beakes, dem.	2513	186	Nelson G. Isbell, rep. 3326 334	
Churchill H. Van Cleve, rep.	2327		Jonathan P. King, dem. 2992	
<i>Coroners.</i>			<i>State Treasurer.</i>	
John Pebbles, rep.	2727		John McKinney, rep. 3325 337	
Lee S. Forsyth, dem.	2573		Edward Kauter, dem. 2988	
J. Webster Childs, rep.	2376		<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Orange Risdon, dem.	2114		Thomas F. Leonard, dem. 3247 363	
ELECTION NOV. 4, 1856.			Thomas Alexander, Jr., rep. 2884	
<i>President.</i>			<i>County Clerk.</i>	
John C. Fremont, rep.	3571	736	Robert J. Barry, rep. 3527 749	
James Buchanan, dem.	2835		Newton Sheldon, dem. 2778	
Millard Fillmore, am.	109		<i>Register of Deeds.</i>	
<i>Governor.</i>			Chauncey Walbridge, rep. 3081	
Kinsley S. Bingham, rep.	3538	558	Horatio G. Sheldon, dem. 3181 100	
Alpheus Felch, dem.	2980		<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
<i>Congress.</i>			Samuel Grissom, rep. 3310 329	
William A. Howard, rep.	3618	711	George H. Lyon, dem. 2981	
G. V. N. Lothrop, dem.	2907		<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>	
<i>Secretary of State.</i>			Sylvester Abel, rep. 3405 559	
John McKinney, rep.	3583	643	Thos. L. Humphryville, dem. 2846	
Fitz H. Stephens, dem.	2940		<i>Circuit Court Commissioner.</i>	
<i>State Treasurer.</i>			Churchill H. Van Cleve, rep. 3279 261	
Silas M. Holmes, rep.	3576	631	Nelson Mosher, dem. 3018	
Robert W. Davis, dem.	2945		<i>Coroners.</i>	
<i>Judge of Probate.</i>			Collins B. Cook, rep. 3298	
Bradley F. Granger, rep.	3483	444	Nelson B. Nye, dem. 3156	
Nelson Mosher, dem.	3039		Henry Warner, dem. 3066	
<i>County Clerk.</i>			Henry Bower, dem. 2989	
Robert J. Barry, rep.	3691	875	ELECTION NOV. 6, 1860.	
Thos. L. Humphryville, dem.	2816		<i>President.</i>	
<i>Register of Deeds.</i>			Abraham Lincoln, rep. 4286 656	
William R. Martin, rep.	3634	757	Stephen A. Douglas, dem. 3630	
John D. Pierce, dem.	2877		<i>Governor.</i>	
<i>County Treasurer.</i>			Austin Blair, rep. 4278 540	
Samuel Grissom, rep.	3631	943	John S. Barry, dem. 3738	
William F. Osias, dem.	2888		<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>			James B. Porter, rep. 4891 1164	
Alexander D. Crane, rep.	3527	546	William Francis, dem. 3727	
Hiram J. Beakes, dem.	2931		<i>State Treasurer.</i>	
<i>Circuit Court Commissioner.</i>			John Owen, rep. 4302 589	
Churchill H. Vancleve, rep.	3630	747	Elon Farnsworth, dem. 3713	
George Danforth, dem.	2883		<i>Judge of Probate.</i>	
<i>Coroners.</i>			Thomas Ninde, rep. 4355 696	
Orin White, rep.	3536		Daniel Hixon, dem. 3659	
Lemuel Foster, rep.	3580		<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Gilbert Shattuck, dem.	2933		William H. Patterson, rep. 4067 136	
John Starkweather, dem.	2927		Thomas F. Leonard, dem. 3931	
ELECTION NOV. 2, 1858.			<i>County Clerk.</i>	
<i>Governor.</i>			Robert J. Barry, rep. 4413 824	
Moses Wisner, rep.	3313	320	John J. Robison, dem. 3589	
Charles E. Stuart, dem.	2993			

<i>Register of Deeds.</i>	
Judah R. McLean, rep.....	4118 256
Horatio G. Sheldon, dem.....	3862
<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
Samuel Grisson, rep.....	4330 646
John M. Chase, dem.....	3684
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>	
Alexander D. Crane, rep....	4179 366
Lyman D. Morris, dem.....	3813
<i>Circuit Court Commissioner.</i>	
Daniel S. Twitchell, rep....	4271 537
John N. Gott, dem.....	3734
<i>Coroners.</i>	
Joseph P. Jewett, rep.....	4266
Smith Botsford, rep.....	4290
Sampson Parker, dem.....	3733
Philemon C. Murray, dem...	3721
ELECTION NOV. 4, 1862.	
<i>Governor.</i>	
Byron G. Stout, dem.....	3527 385
Austin Blair, rep.....	3142
<i>Congress.</i>	
Bradley F. Granger, rep....	3528 397
John W. Longyear, dem....	3131
<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
William R. Montgomery, dem.	3191 19
James B. Porter, rep.....	3172
<i>State Treasurer.</i>	
Charles O. Trowbridge, dem.	3493 311
John Owen, rep.....	3182
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Philip Winnegar, dem.....	3539 390
John K. Yocum, rep.....	3149
<i>County Clerk.</i>	
Tracey W. Root, dem.....	3337 9
Robert J. Barry, rep.....	3328
<i>Register of Deeds.</i>	
Horatio G. Sheldon, dem....	3473 250
Judah R. McLean, rep.....	3223
<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
Horace Carpenter, union....	3412 151
Samuel Grisson, rep.....	3261
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>	
Alexander D. Crane, union...	3352 33
Daniel S. Twitchell, rep....	3319
<i>Circuit Court Commissioners.</i>	
Thos. L. Humphryville, dem.	3422
George Danforth, dem.....	3414
Churchill H. Van Cleve, rep.	3299
Daniel B. Greene, rep.....	3099
<i>Coroners.</i>	
Martin Clark, dem.....	3525
Philemon C. Murray, dem...	3512
Smith Botsford, rep.....	3194
Joseph P. Jewett, rep.....	3174
<i>County Surveyor.</i>	
Charles S. Woodard, dem...	3352
ELECTION NOV. 8, 1864.	
<i>President.</i>	
George B. McClellan, dem...	3836 204
Abraham Lincoln, rep.....	3632
<i>Governor.</i>	
William M. Fenton, dem....	3844 201
Henry H. Crapo, rep....	3643
<i>Congress.</i>	
David Johnson, dem.....	3840 190
John W. Longyear, rep....	3650
<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
George B. Turner, dem.....	3843 193
James B. Porter, rep.....	3650
<i>State Treasurer.</i>	
George C. Munro, rep.....	3842 192
John Owen, dem.....	3650
<i>Judge of Probate.</i>	
Thomas Ninde, rep.....	3611 159
Hiram J. Beakes, dem....	3870
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Philip Winegar, dem.....	3806 113
John C. Mead, rep.....	3683
<i>County Clerk.</i>	
Elihu B. Pond, dem.....	3842 202
Everett B. Clark, rep.....	3640
<i>Register of Deeds.</i>	
Peter Tuite, dem.....	3828 160
John W. Babbitt, rep.....	3668
<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
Philip Blum, dem.....	3823 162
Robert McCall, rep.....	3661
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>	
Amos C. Blodgett, dem....	3803 115
Daniel S. Twitchell, rep....	3688
<i>Circuit Court Commissioners.</i>	
John Carpenter, dem.....	3843
Robert E. Frazier, dem.....	3831
George W. Ambrose, rep....	3660
Charles Holmes, rep.....	3642
<i>Coroners.</i>	
Philemon C. Murray, dem...	3867
Levi H. Reynolds, dem.....	3856
William McCall, rep.....	3648
Collins B. Cook, rep....	3645



Mary E. Foster.

County Surveyor.

Charles S. Woodard, dem... 3867

ELECTION NOV. 6, 1866.

Governor.

Henry H. Crapo, rep..... 3914 226

Alpheus S. Williams, dem... 3688

Congress.

Austin Blair, rep..... 3919 255

Bradley F. Granger, dem... 3664

Secretary of State.

Oliver L. Spaulding, rep... 3918 230

Bradley M. Thompson, dem 3688

State Treasurer.

Ebenezer O. Grosvenor, rep. 3916 229

Luther H. Trask, dem..... 3687

Sheriff.

Byron R. Porter, rep..... 3815 36

James M. Forsyth, dem... 3779

County Clerk.

John I. Thompson, rep.... 3876 171

Elihu B. Pond, dem..... 3705

Register of Deeds.

Clinton Spencer, rep.... 3905 217

Peter Tuite, dem..... 3683

County Treasurer.

John W. Babbitt, rep..... 3854 113

Philip Blum, dem..... 3741

Prosecuting Attorney.

Robert E. Frazier, dem.... 3837 90

Densmore Cramer, rep.... 3747

Circuit Court Commissioners.

Sibley G. Taylor, rep.... 3923

Charles Holmes, rep..... 3893

John N. Gott, dem..... 3685

J. Willard Babbitt, dem.... 3681

Coroners.

George H. Rhodes, rep.... 3911

Joshua G. Leeland, rep.... 3910

William E. Towner, dem... 3690

William F. North, dem.... 3673

County Surveyor.

Charles S. Woodard, dem... 3544

ELECTION NOV. 3, 1868.

President.

Horatio Seymour, dem.... 4496 33

Ulysses S. Grant, rep..... 4463

Governor.

John Moore, dem..... 4529 80

Henry P. Baldwin, rep.... 4449

Congress.

Isaac M. Crane, dem..... 4554 137

Austin Blair, rep..... 4417

Secretary of State.

Richard Bayliss, dem..... 4526 70

Oliver L. Spaulding, rep.... 4456

State Treasurer.

John F. Miller, dem..... 4553 125

Ebenezer O. Grosvenor, rep. 4428

Judge of Probate.

Hiram J. Beakes, dem..... 4633 314

Alexander D. Crane, rep.... 4319

Sheriff.

Byron R. Porter, rep..... 4561 146

Jortin Forbes, dem..... 4415

County Clerk.

John J. Robison, dem..... 4575 204

Robert J. Barry, rep..... 4371

Register of Deeds.

Clinton Spencer, rep..... 4542 110

Peter Tuite, dem..... 4432

County Treasurer.

Philip Blum, dem..... 4489 13

Samuel Grisson, rep..... 4476

Prosecuting Attorney.

Robert E. Frazier, dem.... 4589 205

Andrew J. Sawyer, rep.... 4384

Circuit Court Commissioners.

Sibley G. Taylor, rep..... 4513

Charles Holmes, Jr., rep.... 4412

Richard Beahan, dem..... 4478

J. Willard Babbitt, dem.... 4532

Coroners.

Willard B. Smith, rep..... 4436

Andrew Robison, rep..... 4557

William F. Roth, dem..... 4518

Burke Spencer, dem..... 4516

Surveyor.

George S. Capwell, dem.... 4518

ELECTION NOV. 8, 1870.

Governor.

Charles C Comstock, dem. 3789 219

Henry P. Baldwin, rep.... 3570

Congress.

D. Darwin Hughes, dem... 3792 209

Austin Blair, rep..... 3583

Secretary of State.

Jonathan W. Flanders, dem. 3787 185

Daniel Striker, rep..... 3602

State Treasurer.

Andrew J. Bowen, dem.... 3786 182

Victory P. Collier, rep..... 3604

<i>Sheriff.</i>		<i>County Clerk.</i>			
Myron Webb, dem.....	3739	88	William N. Stevens, rep....	4086	660
John C. Mead, rep.....	3651		Frank Joslin, dem.....	3426	
<i>County Clerk.</i>		<i>Register of Deeds.</i>			
John J. Robison, dem.....	3860	348	Charles H. Manly, dem....	3596	
Byron R. Porter, rep.....	3512		Emanuel G. Shaffer, rep....	3942	346
<i>Register of Deeds.</i>		<i>County Treasurer.</i>			
Charles H. Manly, dem.....	3783	179	Philip Blum, dem.....	2864	
Clinton Spencer, rep.....	3604		Stephen Fairchild, rep....	4634	1770
<i>County Treasurer.</i>		<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>			
Philip Blum, dem.....	3645		Densmore Cramer, dem....	3032	
Stephen Fairchild, rep....	3730	85	Edward R. Allen, rep.....	4404	1342
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>		<i>Circuit Court Commissioner.</i>			
Edwin F. Uhl, dem.....	3708	54	James H. Morris, dem....	2874	
Andrew J. Sawyer, rep....	3654		John W. Babbitt, dem.....	3320	
<i>Circuit Court Commissioners.</i>		<i>Coroners.</i>			
Richard Beahan, dem.....	3738		John F. Lawrence, rep.....	4574	1254
J. Willard Babbitt, dem....	3801		Churchill H. Van Cleve, rep.	4171	851
Sibley G. Taylor, rep.....	3615				
Churchill H. Van Cleve, rep.	3548		Philemon C. Murray, dem..	3303	
<i>Coroners.</i>		<i>ELECTION NOV. 3, 1874.</i>			
Jeremiah Peek, dem.....	3772		<i>Governor.</i>		
Philemon C. Murray, dem..	3777		Henry Chamberlain, dem...	4068	565
Atchison W. Gleason, rep...	3615		John J. Bagley, rep.....	3503	
George H. Rhodes, rep....	3609		<i>Congress.</i>		
<i>Surveyor.</i>		<i>Secretary of State.</i>			
George S. Capwell, dem....	3777	167	John J. Robison, dem.....	4232	681
Samuel Pettibone, rep.....	3610		Henry Waldron, rep.....	3551	
<i>ELECTION OF NOV. 5, 1872.</i>		<i>State Treasurer.</i>			
<i>President.</i>		<i>Sheriff.</i>			
Horace Greeley, dem.....	3030	1076	Michael Fleming, dem.....	4353	1141
Ulysses S. Grant, rep.....	4106		David Edwards, rep.....	3212	
James Black, pro.....	116		<i>County Clerk.</i>		
Charles O'Connor, dem.....	11		Peter Tuite, dem.....	3941	299
<i>Governor.</i>		<i>Register of Deeds.</i>			
Austin Blair, dem.....	3197		William N. Stevens, rep....	3642	
John J. Bagley, rep.....	4174	977	<i>Register of Deeds.</i>		
William M. Ferry, pro.....	102		Charles S. Woodard, dem...	3269	
<i>Congress.</i>		<i>County Treasurer.</i>			
Asa Mahan, dem.....	3197		Emanuel G. Shaffer, rep....	4330	1061
Henry Waldron, rep.....	4250	1053	<i>County Treasurer.</i>		
<i>Secretary of State.</i>		<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>			
George H. House, dem.....	3272	887	William Hauke, dem.....	3257	
Daniel Striker, rep.....	4159		Stephen Fairchild, rep....	4280	1023
Thomas C. Cutler, pro.....	103		<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>		
<i>State Treasurer.</i>		<i>Circuit Court Commissioner.</i>			
Joseph A. Holton, dem....	3270	890	Robert E. Frazier, dem....	3825	85
Victory P. Collier, rep....	4160		Edward P. Allen, rep.....	3740	
Clement M. Davison, pro...	107		<i>Circuit Court Commissioner.</i>		
<i>Judge of Probate.</i>		<i>Sheriff.</i>			
Alpheus Felch, dem.....	3398	697	John F. Lawrence, rep....	3975	
Noah W. Cheever, rep.....	4095		Frank Emerick, rep.....	3598	
<i>Sheriff.</i>		<i>County Clerk.</i>			
Michael Fleming, dem.....	3804	99	Tracy W. Root, dem.....	3716	
John S. Nowland, rep.....	3705		J. Willard Babbitt, dem....	3816	

<i>Coroners.</i>	
William F. Breakey, rep.	3545
Bennett F. Root, rep.	3545
John Kapp, dem.	4077
Calvin F. Ashley, dem.	4042
<i>Surveyor.</i>	
John K. Yocum, rep.	3585
Smith Wilbur, dem.	3980
ELECTION NOV. 7, 1876.	
<i>President.</i>	
Rutherford B. Hayes, rep.	4565
Samuel J. Tilden, dem.	5117
Peter Cooper, nat.	23
<i>Governor.</i>	
William L. Webber, dem.	5150
Charles M. Crowell, rep.	4532
<i>Congress.</i>	
John J. Robison, dem.	5183
Edwin Willits, rep.	4478
<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
George H. House, dem.	5123
Ebenezer G. D. Holden, rep.	4575
<i>State Treasurer.</i>	
John G. Parkhurst, dem.	5186
William B. McCreery, rep.	4558
<i>Judge of Probate.</i>	
Noah W. Cheever, rep.	4701
William D. Harriman, dem.	4988
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Josiah S. Case, dem.	4995
Jacob H. Martin, rep.	4655
<i>County Clerk.</i>	
Peter Tuite, dem.	5145
James C. Higgins, rep.	4539
<i>Register of Deeds.</i>	
Charles H. Manly, dem.	5141
William Judson, rep.	4538
<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
Mathew Gensley, dem.	5023
Stephen Fairchild, rep.	4672
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>	
J. Willard Babbitt, dem.	4864
John F. Lawrence, rep.	4825
<i>Circuit Court Commissioners.</i>	
Charles R. Whitman, dem.	5060
D. Oliphant Church, dem.	4705
Frank Emerick, rep.	4804
Eugene K. Freenauff, rep.	4705
<i>Coroners.</i>	
Martin Clark, dem.	5113
Lewis C. Risdon, dem.	5093
George A. Peters, rep.	4591
John G. Crane, rep.	4584
<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Smith Wilbur, dem.	5062
Harrison W. Bassett, rep.	4615
ELECTION NOV. 5, 1878.	
<i>Governor.</i>	
Charles M. Crowell, rep.	3338
Orlando M. Barnes, dem.	3239
<i>Henry S. Smith, nat.</i>	
<i>Watson Snyder, pro.</i>	
<i>Congress.</i>	
Ira B. Card, dem.	3168
Edwin Willits, rep.	3520
Levi H. Thomas, nat.	1293
Adam H. Lowrie, pro.	123
<i>Secretary of State.</i>	
William Jenney, rep.	3413
George H. Murdock, dem.	3243
George H. Bruce, nat.	1311
Travers Philips, pro.	164
<i>State Treasurer.</i>	
Benjamin D. Pritchard, rep.	3400
Alexander McFarlan, dem.	3211
Herman Goeschel, nat.	1325
Darius H. Stone, pro.	163
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Josiah S. Case, dem.	3618
Henry S. Boutell, rep.	3310
James M. Forsyth, nat.	1053
Edward H. Jackson, pro.	124
<i>County Clerk.</i>	
Peter Tuite, dem.	3359
Everett B. Clark, rep.	3527
Ezekiel M. Cole, nat.	1076
Caleb S. Pitkin, pro.	133
<i>Register of Deeds.</i>	
Charles H. Manley, dem.	3622
Erastus N. Gilbert, rep.	3209
Albert T. Bruegel, nat.	1136
Thomas Eccles, pro.	127
<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
Mathew Gensley, dem.	3120
Stephen Fairchild, rep.	3689
Byron C. Whittaker, nat.	1156
Charles M. Fellows, pro.	123
<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>	
Charles R. Whitman, dem.	3770
Frank Emerick, rep.	3345
Robert E. Frazier, nat.	1866
Daniel B. Taylor, pro.	103
<i>Circuit Court Commissioners.</i>	
James McMahan, rep.	3416
Fred. A. Hunt, rep.	3342
Howard Stephenson, dem.	3275
Patrick McKernan, dem.	3338
Warren E. Walker, nat.	1284
Frank Foote, nat.	1169
<i>Coroners.</i>	
Franklin K. Owen, rep.	3416
Will G. Terry, rep.	3483
Martin Clark, dem.	3180
Frank Joslin, dem.	3198
Jonathan E. Sprague, nat.	1292
John W. Babbitt, nat.	1277
Thomas J. Forsyth, pro.	159
Christopher Hauser, pro.	144
<i>County Surveyor.</i>	
John K. Yocum, rep.	3494
George T. Clark, dem.	3207

CHAPTER XI.

SOME OF WASHTENAW COUNTY'S ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

Death has no favorites; whether high or low, rich or poor, every human being is summoned once and must obey. The living continually mourn for the dead. In this chapter are given a few, and but a few, of the illustrious men and women of Washtenaw county who have passed away, and who, it is hoped, in brighter worlds, are in the full enjoyment of eternal happiness, and who wait for the coming of loved ones who yet remain this side of the "valley and shadow of death."

JOHN ALLEN.

John Allen, one of the founders of the city of Ann Arbor, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, May 17, 1796. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Tate) Allen, both of whom were native Virginians. The subject of this sketch spent his earlier life in his native State, and obtained there his elementary education. In January, 1824, he came to Michigan, and in company with E. W. Rumsay, penetrated the wilderness from Detroit to Washtenaw county, where the two located the site of Ann Arbor. Shortly after the location of the village Mr. Allen began speculating in land and laying out embryo cities. At one time he was the owner of many thousands of acres of land in the western part of the State. The hard times of 1837 affected him severely, and he went East to dispose of his land, but the dullness of the money market operated against him, entailing a great loss.

Mr. Allen was a man of an exceedingly hopeful disposition, and one of considerable force of character. Whatever he undertook, he brought to bear all the energies of his nature, and in every enterprise looking to the development of Ann Arbor he was in the lead. In company with S. W. Dexter, he published for a time the *Western Emigrant*, the first paper in Washtenaw county. He studied law with James Kingsley, and was admitted to the Bar in 1832, but gave but little of his time to his profession.

Mr. Allen was twice married. First, to Miss Mary Crawford, Nov. 2, 1815, in Virginia. Mrs. Allen was of an old family of that State. She died May 6, 1819. Second, to Mrs. Ann J. McCue, widow of Dr. William McCue, and daughter of Thomas Barry, of Londonderry, Ireland.

In 1850 Mr. Allen went to California, hoping in that famous country, to soon recover the fortune he had lost. But such was not

to be the case, for on the 11th of March, 1851, he was called to his eternal home.

Mrs. Allen, on his decease, returned to Virginia, where she died Nov. 27, 1875, in the 79th year of her age.

HON. JAMES KINGSLEY.

James Kingsley was born in Canterbury, Windham county, Conn., on Jan. 6, 1797, and moved with his parents to Brooklyn in the same county, where he attended school till about 19 years of age. He then went to Providence, Rhode Island, where he studied Latin with a professor of Latin in Brown University. After finishing his Latin course he returned to Brooklyn where he studied law and was admitted to the Bar in that county. In 1823 he went to Virginia and was engaged as private teacher in the family of Ludwell Lee, son of the famous Richard Henry Lee.

He remained in Virginia until the winter of 1826, when he went to Mississippi, settling in the town of Grand Gulf. Shortly afterward, the yellow fever breaking out, he concluded to emigrate to Michigan, and learning that Ann Arbor was a new and thriving village in the Territory, he directed his steps hither. He came up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers by boat, landing at Cincinnati, where he purchased a horse and rode to Detroit. At the latter place he sold his horse and came on foot to Ann Arbor, reaching here in the fall of 1826. Upon arriving in the village of Ann Arbor he selected two lots of land about three miles north of this city, and returned the next day to Detroit and entered his lots in the land office there. He then returned here and began work by clearing on his land during that fall and winter five acres, devoting all his time to his land, as no court was held till January, 1827. At that time he commenced the practice of law here, being the first attorney admitted to practice at this Bar.

In 1830 he was married to Miss Lucy Ann Clark, a sister of Gen. Edward Clark, of this city. She died in 1856, and three children survive: Mrs. C. A. Chapin, of Ann Arbor; James and George Kingsley, of Paola, Kansas.

In 1828 Mr. Kingsley was appointed Judge of Probate, which office he held until 1836—eight years. From 1830 till 1833 inclusive, he was a member of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, and March 3, 1831, he was appointed a Trustee of the University of Michigan. In 1837 he was a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature, and in 1838, 1839 and 1842 a member of the Senate. While a member of the Senate in 1842 he drew the charter of the Michigan Central railroad by which it went into operation—its first charter. In 1848 he was again elected a member of the House, and in 1850 was a member of the Constitutional Convention, in which he was on the Judiciary Committee, and occupied a prominent position in the proceedings and deliberations of the Convention. In 1852 he became Regent of the University,

belonging to the first set of elected Regents, the Regents prior to 1852 having been appointed by the Senate upon the nomination of the Governor. This office he held for the full term of six years. In 1869-'70 he was again elected to the Lower House, which was the last official position held by him. He was also the second Mayor of Ann Arbor.

Judge Kingsley came to Michigan in 1826, just as the tide of population was beginning to flow into its Territory. He became a citizen here before the organization of the populous county of Washtenaw and when its present capital town had little more than a nominal existence. He was one of that band of noble, patriotic, enterprising and educated men, who, coming into the wilderness of a new country, laid the foundation for the State, and who will bear forever the worthy name of pioneer.

His life has been continued beyond that of most of his associates. Few of the early settlers of that day remain to speak his praise, or to drop a tear at his grave.

Although educated to the profession of the law and intending to devote his life to its practice, the field which he chose offered at the time of his settlement here little encouragement to the lawyer. No court had been here established; no business complications demanded professional services or judicial investigation. He was at the first session ever held by a Court of Record within the limits of the county. Although the last of his profession here who has fallen, his name stands inscribed first on the roll as the oldest and earliest member of the Bar. For more than fifty years he has been a prominent member of this community, sometimes engaged in professional labors, sometimes in more general business pursuits, and sometimes in the performance of official duties.

As a lawyer Judge Kingsley had little love for the technicalities of the profession. He knew nothing of the tricks of the pettifogger, and never soiled his hands with his practices. The labor of the office and the drudgery of the details in the preparation of causes were not much to his taste, but he was a true advocate of the great principles of the law. Right and justice always commanded his support, and in him they found an ardent and successful advocate. He was true as steel to his client, yet nothing could induce him by trick or chicanery to pervert the law. His efforts in the courts were always marked with ability and learning, but his best efforts were before the jury. Where he thought his client was the subject of oppression or of attempted injustice, he kindled with unwonted zeal, and his advocacy became both striking and powerful. His words of invective against the offender, on such occasions, were scorching, and his warm plea for justice—plain, simple justice—rung out in that eloquent tone which commanded the sympathy of all hearers. We can well remember such occasions, when these bursts of eloquence from his lips fell upon the ears of both jury and spectators with a power fascinating and almost irresistible.

Nor did the kindlier feelings fail sometimes to appear in these professional efforts. The play of his fancy and the sallies of his wit not unfrequently broke the dullness of the more grave and serious business at the court.

Judge Kingsley was honored by his fellow citizens with many offices of trust and authority. During eight years he was Judge of Probate, and for many years a member of the Legislative Council of the Territory, and afterward of the Legislature of the State. He has been Mayor of the city, a member of the Constitutional Convention and Regent of the University.

The confidence which the community always had in his capacity, and above all in his strict integrity and honor, made him ever a popular man. The free voluntary suffrage of his fellow-citizens thrust office upon him. The duties of his official life he performed diligently and conscientiously, and his retirement from office was without a stain upon his reputation, or the whisper of doubt as to the purity of his acts or his motives.

Judge Kingsley was a man of great simplicity of character. No display or show was ever exhibited by him. Although a man of more than ordinary stores of learning, and rich in the fruits of much philosophic reflection, it was never the subject of boast or show, and it is thought that few of his immediate acquaintances estimated him in that regard as highly as he deserved. He often exhibited the guileless spirit of a child. He would not suspect a wrong in others. He was kind and generous in his impulses, a true sympathizer with the poor and unfortunate, and a warm and sincere friend. The rough contact with the world seems to have affected him little, and the books which he read in his youth and the memory of his early friends remained dear to him to the last day of his life.

It was perhaps these traits of simplicity and sincerity and this character of integrity and honor which marked the course of his long life, which, more than anything besides, made him a popular favorite and knitted so strongly the tie that bound him and his more intimate friends together.

Judge Kingsley was politically a Democrat, and in many a campaign did yeoman service in behalf of the party, always making effective speeches from the platform, speeches well calculated to arouse the enthusiasm and stimulate the zeal of his hearers. As an official—judicial, legislative, or executive—he was ever true to the trust reposed in him, never bartering the interests of his constituents for personal gain. Ann Arbor is specially indebted to him for his early and earnest effort in locating, establishing and building up the University, and those of our citizens who knew him will long hold him in remembrance. The following tribute is from the pen of Judge Lawrence:

Judge Kingsley was among the first practicing lawyers in the county. He beheld the judiciary in its infancy as a Territorial court, under the administration of Judge Dexter, who obliged some

culprits to *swear* to a plea of guilty, and witnessed its rise and progress through its various changes and gradations, until it had assumed a name and character inferior to none in this vast and mighty Union. In all these courts, from that of Justice of the Peace to the Supreme Court, he, as a member of the Bar, played his part and played it well.

His professional career was always honorable, just and manly. His word was as good as his bond, and it required no written stipulation to refresh his recollection; naturally truthful and honest, he had not learned how to prevaricate or evade, and in all his extensive practice no occasion ever arose to question his integrity or honor. As a practitioner he was without reproach and utterly incapable of meanness or chicanery. He was as honest in his profession as out of it. His integrity was too real to be bartered for temporary gain and too natural to be even tempted. It cost him no effort to be honest, but it was naturally impossible for him to be otherwise.

As a mere lawyer, Mr. Kingsley always held an honorable position. His mind was exceedingly acute and discriminating. In the trial of causes and in the scrutinizing of testimony no important fact ever escaped his notice. He was quick to see the strong points in his own case and the weak ones in that of his adversary. His discrimination and good judgment rarely allowed him to misapply the law to the facts.

He was a well-read and sound lawyer, and his judgment, aided by his common sense, rarely deceived his clients. While maintaining an honorable position as a lawyer, as an advocate and orator, in a certain class of cases, he, at the Bar of the county, was without a peer. Ridicule is sometimes the most effective argument that can be used, and when the state of the facts would allow it, no man ever better understood or wielded it, as a matter of defense, with more power or success. At the Bar and in deliberative assemblies Mr. Kingsley often resorted to this mode of defeating his opponent, and the recollection of many wonderful exhibitions of this faculty is still fresh in the minds of those who witnessed them.

No revenge, no malignity, accompanied those efforts, but a simple and genuine wit, characterized by an inimitable manner of delivery, carried all before it, courts, juries and public assemblies. His memory will ever be associated with those masterly efforts of real wit and genuine eloquence, and the day may be far distant when his equal shall again appear.

The deceased is entitled to the highest encomium that can be given to a human being—he was an honest man. In all his intercourse with men, both in his professional and individual capacity, there is and ever has been but one, and that is a universal, judgment in favor of his integrity; and perhaps all that might be said of his varied powers of intellect and the remarkable manifestations of his natural eloquence is far outweighed by a just estimation of his real character by the familiar though homely appellation on the tongues and in the hearts of all that knew him.—“Honest Jim Kingsley.”

Mr. Kingsley, after a long life of daily acts of kindness and friendship to all within his reach, lavished with a too liberal hand for his own aggrandizement, if that can be misspent which is expended for humanity, has finally left the earth without an enemy, and we trust in the life beyond the same faculties of mind and heart more fully developed will meet with equal success and appreciation in heaven.

HON. SAMUEL W. DEXTER.

Samuel W. Dexter was born in Boston in 1792, and was the eldest son of the distinguished statesman and advocate Samuel Dexter. After graduating at Harvard, he removed to Athens, on the Hudson river. From there he came to Michigan in August, 1824. He located in the vicinity of the present village of Dexter the same year; and in 1826 came with his family to reside in a house which he built on the bank of the River Huron, very near the present railroad depot in the village of Dexter. This house was used for many years as a place of worship for as many as four or five denominations, who there held at stated intervals regular service, and it was also a home for the different preachers who came to conduct the services.

Mr. Dexter established the first newspaper published in Washtenaw county, in 1829, at Ann Arbor. It was called *The Emigrant*.

In 1826 he was appointed Chief Justice of the County Court by Hon. Lewis Cass. He held the first court for the county of Washtenaw, at the house of Erastus Priest, in Ann Arbor, on the third Monday of January, 1827. In the same year he was solicited to become a Territorial delegate to Congress, but resigned all claims in favor of his friend, Major John Biddle, of Detroit, who was a brother of the famous Nicholas Biddle of United States Bank renown.

In 1831 Mr. Dexter, Austin E. Wing and John R. Williams were candidates for the office of delegate to Congress in the Territory of Michigan. Mr. Wing was the Democratic candidate. Mr. Williams was an independent candidate, and Judge Dexter was the candidate of the Anti-Masons. The vote in Washtenaw county resulted as follows: Mr. Dexter, 389; Mr. Wing, 227; Mr. Williams, 5; total vote in the county 621. The whole Territory vote was as follows: Wing, 3,188; Dexter, 2,100; Williams, 1,100; total vote 4,588. And it may be well to state here that Mr. Dexter ran upon the Free-Soil ticket for Congress about the time of the Kansas and Nebraska excitement. David Stuart was the Democratic candidate, and William A. Howard was the Whig candidate.

In 1826 Judge Dexter established a private postoffice in his own house, and carried mail on horseback to and from Ann Arbor once a week.

He located Saginaw City in the year 1825; and also Byron, Shiawassee Co.; and in the same year he entered lands in the vicin-

ity of Tecumseh. He also made locations in other parts of the State.

Judge Dexter was an Anti-Mason, and an avowed temperance, as well as a thoroughgoing anti-slavery man. His positions on public questions seemed to have been chosen with an utter disregard to their popularity. The Anti-Masonic issue passed away, but his efforts in the cause of temperance never ceased; they took the form of promoting meetings, toward the expense of which he liberally contributed, and of unremitting efforts to aid and assist the families of drunkards, and restore their intemperate members to a correct life. He had no desire for office, and whenever he consented to lead a ticket, to be submitted to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, it was because he thought he might be instrumental in maintaining a principle, rather than in reaching a place. When once convinced that a cause was right, so great was his disregard of the elements of opposition thereto, that he seemed almost incapable of estimating them. He never consented to determine the moral elements of any question by the number of people who favored or opposed it. And while it may be truly said that he was a poor politician, his course presented one of those spectacles of almost sublime attachment to what he thought to be sound principle, which are not over abundant in popular governments, but without which no reformations would ever begin. He knew little, and cared less, about the ordinary methods, or indeed any method of merely making money. His time was occupied with his books, and private and public charities, and the society of his friends. He was a fine scholar, because his studies did not terminate with the end of his college course. His fortune enabled him to supply himself with books at a time when they were beyond the reach of almost every one around him. He was an incessant reader, a graceful, and at times powerful, speaker, but the delight of his life was social converse; endless talk upon any subject brought forward, it mattered but little to him what. His reading and thought seemed to have traversed all subjects; and those who were nearest to him always thought his finest power was manifested in his most natural, but really graphic and affluent, conversations.

One peculiar feature of Mr. Dexter's character was born with him. He never invited familiarity, not because he was in feeling above anybody; on the contrary all his feelings and opinions ran in favor of the poor, oppressed and suffering. He was their constant advocate; yet there was that in the nature and make-up of the man that altogether without announcement or protest made any familiarity impossible.

No motives of policy, or persuasions of society, or any earthly consideration could bring him to compromise, either with individuals or the public at large, what he deemed to be a moral issue. This was the pole star of his life, by which all questions and conduct were regulated.

For the last twenty years of his life, finding that certain points of the country round about were not supplied with regular means of worship, he preached to the people in various school-houses.

Mr. Dexter died at the old homestead in Dexter, Mich., Feb. 6, 1863.

Hon. George Miles was born in Amsterdam, Montgomery county, N. Y., and was of old Puritan stock. He had to rely upon his own resources in early life, which tended greatly to develop his powers. He was admitted to the Bar in 1822 in his native State. In 1837 he removed to Ann Arbor, where he continued the general practice of his profession until appointed to the Bench in 1846, where he presided with great dignity. His reported opinions are noticeable for their ability, conciseness and close adherence to the points involved, and compare favorably with the early New York Reports. Judge Miles was possessed of an exalted character for integrity, and he was respected and esteemed by all. He died in the prime of life.

Hon. Wm. A. Fletcher was born in New Hampshire, his younger days being spent in the mercantile business in his native State. This was in 1813. About this time he removed to New York, where he studied law, and was admitted to the Bar. In 1821 he removed to Detroit, and in 1823 was appointed Chief Justice of the County Court of Wayne county. On the 17th day of April, 1833, the legislative council of the Territory established a Judicial Circuit, embracing all organized counties in the Territory, except Wayne, and Mr. Fletcher was appointed Judge of the Circuit. It being necessary for the Judge to reside in his district, he removed to Ann Arbor, where he continued to reside until his death. Upon the organization of the State, Judge Fletcher was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which office he resigned in 1842. Judge Fletcher was possessed of a clear, discriminating mind, and was a very able lawyer. He died in August, 1853.

MUNNIS KENNY.

A well-known and honored citizen of Washtenaw county was Munnis Kenny, the fourth son of Deacon Moses and Abigail Kenny, who was born in Newfane, Vt., Dec. 10, 1788. At the age of 15 he was sent to the academy of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, with the view of preparing him for college. At the opening of the academy in his native town, he returned home and finished his course. He then entered Williams College, where he spent three years; then entering the senior class at Middlebury College, he graduated in 1809, at the age of 21. The same year he took the degree of A. B. in Williams College. After his graduation, he began the study of law with Judge White, of Townshend. While here he married Martha, daughter of Dr. John Campbell. He then located in Townshend, where he followed his profession for several

years, being in the meantime honored with offices in the town, and for three years sent to the Legislature.

From Townshend Mr. Kenny went to Brighton, Mass., where he remained for several years. In 1829 he removed to Webster, Washtenaw county, Mich., and located 240 acres of land, which he at once proceeded to cultivate. Having spent all his life up to this time in intellectual pursuits, and in the society of the cultured and refined, it is not to be wondered he found much in pioneer life not congenial to his taste; but he did not hesitate in the work he set out to do—the providing of a comfortable home for his family. Hospitality was one of his ruling traits. The “latch string” at his house “was always out.” The new-comer was always welcomed, and assisted in finding a home.

In politics Mr. Kenny was an anti-slavery man, and lived to read the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, remarking, as he did, that he was satisfied.

He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church, in Webster, and gave much of his time and the best energies of his life to the building up of the cause of Christ.

Mr. Kenny was the originator of the Washtenaw Mutual Insurance Company, and was for many years its secretary. In the office of the company hangs a fine portrait of him, as a remembrance of the good work done in the formation of the company.

Mr. Kenny was the father of seven children: Keyes, who died in early manhood; Eliza, wife of P. H. Reeves, who died at the age of 22; Martha, wife of William Babcock, who died at the age of 36; John, who lives on the homestead; Jane, wife of D. W. Taylor, of Jackson; Laura, wife of R. Queal; and C. Henry, who lives in Montcalm county. Mr. Kenny died in April, 1862, at the age of 74. The funeral services were held in the open air, the number in attendance being so great the church could not accommodate them. Mrs. Kenny is yet alive, and has for 15 years found a home with her son-in-law, R. Queal.

HON. WILLIAM S. MAYNARD.

William S. Maynard was born in Berkshire county, Mass., April 25, 1802, and at the time of his death, which occurred at nine o'clock p. m., June 18, 1866, was 64 years old. He came to Ann Arbor when but a very small village, in 1830, arriving about Sept. 1, of that year. Since that time up to within a few months of his death, he was actively engaged in business enterprises of various kinds, private and public. He was elected Mayor in 1856, '57 and '65, and in the meantime served one term as Alderman. As an officer he was energetic in the discharge of his duties, but failed to make himself as popular as he justly deserved, from the fact that he had no “policy element” in his nature, and had not learned that smooth words were, many times, better than hard ones. It was Mr. Maynard's energy, perseverance and determination that helped in a

great way to bring the Washtenaw Agricultural Society up to its present high standard, and for the unselfish devotion he displayed in assisting in the permanent location, purchase and ownership of the valuable grounds in Ann Arbor. Mr. Maynard had also been connected with the School Board and with the Cemetery Board from the organization of the company; and at various times had been identified with almost every public enterprise that could be named. It is safe to say that he has done as much as any other man, perhaps more, to promote the growth of the beautiful city in which he resided. Mr. Maynard had attended worship at the Congregational Church, of which he was a member, on the Sunday preceding his death, and in the evening appeared more cheerful than usual. He went to bed at the usual hour, appearing a little more restless than usual, and in the morning his wife found him sleeping quietly, and did not go near him again till about eight o'clock, when she noticed he did not breathe easily, and attempting to rouse him failed. Medical aid was immediately summoned, and every exertion used to resuscitate him, but he lingered, unconscious all the while, till nine o'clock P. M., when his spirit left this earthly home and winged its flight to that "far beyond." Mr. Maynard left a widow, seven daughters, a step-son, a brother, and a large circle of relations to mourn in common the loss of husband, father, brother and friend.

JOSHUA G. LELAND.

Hon. Joshua G. Leland was born in Madison county, N. Y., July 19, 1805, and died April 27, 1876, thus making his age nearly 71 years. He spent the earlier years of his life at his native place, and was married in 1827. In 1831 he removed to Michigan and settled in the town of Ann Arbor; and one year later removed to the township of Northfield, where he continued to reside up to within a few years of his death, when he removed to the city of Ann Arbor. His energy and force of character were very marked, and he was always busy, even to the last days of his life. Other men retired from business when the infirmity of old age overtook them, but Mr. Leland kept right on. He was noted for his perseverance. Whatever he undertook he pushed forward, and when he believed he was right, and had arrived at his conclusions, he maintained his position. He was an outspoken, fearless man, and what he said to one he would say to another. His plainness of speech often brought him into opposition with others, but it is doubtful if he had an enemy in the county. He was a successful business man and farmer, and had accumulated a goodly amount of this world's goods. In the course of his life he held various responsible and honorable offices, conferred upon him by the people. He was Justice of the Peace in Northfield for many years, and was twice elected to the State Legislature, in 1840 and '44. He was once president of the Washtenaw County Agricultural Society,

President of the Farmers' Insurance Company, and of the Pioneer Society. He has been closely identified with many public interests in the county, and perhaps no man was more missed than he. Mr. Leland was a religious man, having been converted at his home in Northfield in 1834. Soon afterward he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he remained a faithful member up to his death, and held positions of trust in the Church. The cause of his death was of an odd nature. He was in his barn about 10 days before his death, and seeing a rat, attempted to kill it with the sharp prongs of a pitch-fork he held in his hand, but missed his aim, and the rat ran up the handle of the fork and bit him on the hand. His arm and hand swelled rapidly and he had to take his bed, from which he never rose again. Washtenaw county mourns another old pioneer who has passed to the land of rest prepared for him.

REV. CHARLES G. CLARK.

Mr. Clark was born in the town of Preston, Conn., April 8, 1796. At the age of 25 he was hopefully converted and immediately commenced studying for the ministry. He received his college education at Amherst College, Mass., where he graduated in 1827, and immediately entered the Auburn Theological Seminary and completed his education in 1829. He was ordained in the summer of 1829 by the Oneida Presbytery. Although he was offered several desirable positions in the State of New York, he preferred a new field of labor and came to the new Territory of Michigan, arriving in Detroit on Saturday, Sept. 29, 1829, and preached his first sermon in the State at that place on the day following. From Detroit he immediately went to Monroe, where he preached a few weeks and then came to Ann Arbor. After supplying the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church for a few weeks, in the absence of their pastor, he located in the town of Webster, where a Church was formed soon after. He labored at Webster during his entire active ministry with the exception of three or four years.

Although located at Webster, his labors extended to all the adjacent towns, and many of the churches in this vicinity were organized by him. When he arrived in the Territory, there were but four Presbyterian and Congregational ministers within its bounds, and he was fully identified with the pioneer work in this vicinity. On account of failing health he was obliged to resign his charge about 13 years since, and for the last 11 years he resided in this city.

Mr. Clark was a man of strong and earnest feelings, quiet and unobtrusive in his manner, and universally esteemed and loved by those who knew him best. He died in Ann Arbor, Oct. 2, 1871.

REV. I. M. WEED.

BY MRS. MARK NORRIS.

Ira Mason Weed was born in Hinesburgh, Vermont, Jan. 14, 1804. He was the ninth of a family of 11 children. He prepared for col-

lege with his brother-in-law, Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Hopkinton, N. Y., and entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington, in the sophomore year, graduating in 1825; after which he entered the law office of Judge Fine, in Ogdensburgh, N. Y., where he remained a year. It was during this period that his attention was particularly called to religious subjects, and his conversion took place. Immediately his thoughts were turned toward the ministry, his law studies were abandoned, and he soon after entered Andover Theological Seminary, going through the whole course of three years. In the spring of 1829 he was licensed by the association at Andover, to preach the gospel. From a private journal, kept during his residence at Andover, I have been permitted to make a few extracts. In this journal he seems much exercised in regard to a right choice in his field of labor. In all these deliberations his mind turned constantly to the West. The destitution of gospel privileges in the vast region beyond the Alleghanies deeply affected his ardent mind. I quote from the journal mentioned: "June 29, 1828, Sabbath, p. m.—I have to-day listened to two sermons by the Rev. Dr. Peters, of the American Home Mission Board." The sermon of the afternoon seems to have made a deep impression. "Text, Oct. 9: 'Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?' In the discourse the destitution of our own land was brought to view, and the students urged to make the text their daily prayer. I have felt for some time that it would be a privilege to labor for Christ somewhere in this great field. I feel it not only a privilege, but I have a desire to go if it be the Lord's will. I hope I have a heart to mourn over the great destitution in our country, and to pray, Lord, raise up and send more laborers into the fields already white for harvest. Lord, what wilt thou have *me* to do in regard to this subject? This I would make my sincere prayer." Similar reflections and earnest thoughts on this subject are scattered all through the pages of this journal; and not only this, but the subject of foreign missions lay near his heart, and commended itself to his best efforts. Yet, from so frequent allusions to the missionary department of the West, no doubt can remain of the settled purposes of his soul. June 20, 1829, he again writes: " * * * I long to be on the ground. Whenever I think of the millions there, growing up without any religious restraint, my soul is pained. May the Lord give me strength and grace for this holy work, and send me in the way in which I can do the most good." Again, June 27, same year, he writes: "And now, having given myself up to the work of a missionary, it is my sincere desire and prayer that I may have the spirit of a true missionary—the spirit of Christ. I do not expect a life of ease. I know that I must have trials and hardships. Oh for grace to endure these hardships as a good soldier." Writing again, Sept. 23, 1829, on the eve of his ordination, he says: "The long anticipated day is come, and is past. * * * I feel now as though I were about to step forth in the world. The responsibility of a minister of reconciliation now rests

upon me, and oh, who can bear up under its weight! To-morrow I expect to be ordained as a missionary to the West. Oh for the spirit of him who was ordained a missionary to this guilty world! 'My grace is sufficient for thee.' This promise will I cleave to: 'Lo, I am with you alway.' The fulfillment of this will I ever plead." During the winter of 1829-'30, he preached in various localities in New England, in one of which he was urgently solicited to remain as their pastor; but he could not be diverted from the path already indicated, viz., to go West.

In May, 1830, he was married to Miss Caroline N. Dutton, of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, and came immediately to Ypsilanti, arriving early in June. At that time the few members of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches (13 in number), who had entered into covenant in the previous autumn, were living widely apart in the settlements surrounding the new village—two, four, and six miles, sometimes more. They had to walk, or, at best, take the most primitive modes of conveyance, to get to the village. I cannot now recall one family living in town who were fully in sympathy with the Presbyterian Church. The number of professing Christians of any denomination was small indeed. The young minister and his wife found here a mixed population. Many good people; some bad. Society was then in a transition state, like many new country towns. Whisky drinking and profanity were looked upon as venial sins, and the Sabbath was thought to be "more honored in the breach than in the observance" by too many. Having been expected for several weeks, he received a welcome from those who waited for his coming. One of his first public acts, where he mingled with the whole people, was to take part in the patriotic celebration of Independence Day,—July 4, 1830,—making a prayer. The oration was given by the late Elias M. Skinner. After the address, dinner was served in the grove on the ground now owned and occupied by the family of Chauncey Joslin. He entered at once upon his chosen work of preaching, both by precept and example, and in an eminent degree illustrated in his daily life the truths he constantly sought to inculcate.

In no department of his labor was his influence more powerfully exerted than over the minds of the children gathered into the Sunday-school, of which he was for many years a faithful superintendent. Many of the Sunday-school children of that day are now among our best Christian people. Many others have gone to other States, where their good influences are still at work. One of these children is now a missionary in Northern India, sent from the church so long blessed with the labors of this pioneer minister. Nothing more plainly illustrates the fact that our influence cannot die. May this dear sister be enabled to keep that wave of influence, received from her pastor and teacher, rolling, going forward, until the end! There were some persons then resident here who felt the influence of this new minister, and rebelled against it. They aroused no little opposition, not wishing the light of the gospel let



Luther James
Died July 25th 1888 Age 85-0-12

in on their practices. This, however, did not alarm the calm and fearless minister. He sometimes preached when stones were thrown in at the windows of the old "Red School-house"—the place where the people then assembled. Often, when riding in the darkness to meet an evening appointment in the outlying neighborhood, he has been threatened with rough treatment by the way; but nothing moved him from the purpose he had in view. In common with many others at that period, himself and family suffered much from the fevers and diseases incident to the opening of this new country; so it was in the midst of much hardship and many privations that he toiled on, laying broad and deep the foundations of that Church whose welfare always remained so near his heart. Sharing with his people all the self-denials of the situation, he often combined the duties of the pastor with those of the sexton; and the writer has known, on a Saturday night, of his taking wood from his not largely furnished pile, for warming the meeting-house next day. He sometimes made the fires and saw that the place was comfortable. It must be remembered that in those days evening service commenced at "early candle-lighting." No bell called the worshippers together, but with one accord in one place they gathered together in their own school-house. No one could say with truth the preacher was not in earnest; his singleness of heart and earnest manner could but impress the most careless listener.

Personal ambition had no place in his purposes or plans of life. And while forgetful of self, seeking for his people the best gifts, he was at the same time securing not only the respect and esteem of his own people, but of the community outside of Church relations. Said a business man, "If Mr. Weed's capabilities and judgment had been applied to getting a living, he might have been a rich man." We all know what a home missionary's salary was in those days. With the aid of the Home Missionary Society, the scattered congregation succeeded in raising four hundred dollars. With this, economy might keep the wolf from the door, but how many luxuries would it procure? Times are changed for the better now, and better salaries are provided. Ministers, we believe, do not feel obliged to receive the bag of potatoes, or the ten pounds of pork, "on subscription;" but in most towns the people are able to let the minister and his wife select for themselves. In all hardships he complained not, but cheerfully went forward, neglecting no known duty, in advancing the religious interests of the people. His labors in the surrounding country deserve grateful mention, as we to-day are reaping the benefits of this faithful work. Morning and afternoon sermons, Sunday-school in the intermission, and generally a prayer-meeting at 5 o'clock, it was the Sabbath work of summer; while the evenings of a large portion of the year were devoted to preaching in Deacon Bacon's neighborhood, or Deacon Carpenter's locality, or Deacon Hatfield's place, at Stony Creek, or again out east on the plains; whenever one, though he never came to the house of worship, would open his house for religious meetings,

there he was sure to be. Said a minister who had traveled extensively among the Churches: "There is no Church of our denomination in the State which is so strong in membership from the country as Ypsilanti. It is probably owing to the labors of your *first* minister, who made it his business to go out and gather them in."

In October, 1834, Mr. Weed was installed permanent pastor. All, I believe, then hoped this relation to the Church would be sustained through life. Previous to this time the congregation had engaged in erecting a new house of worship. In this work the perseverance and good judgment of the pastor was seen by his entering into the spirit of the enterprise, and assisting in plans for raising means to help forward their labor. It must be remembered that money and means were not as plenty in 1834-'5 as now; few were rich, and most business men were engaged in speculations of various kinds, requiring all the means at their command.

Accidentally I lately found among my husband's papers a bundle of records, receipts, notes and accounts, with any amount of "subscription papers" for various objects,—all relating to this time, and many of these memoranda are in Mr. Weed's handwriting, going to show how earnest he was in helping to encourage the people to build. In the winter of 1836 a very precious revival took place. The old Red school-house became a very Bethel indeed. Fifty members were added to the Church, and all hearts were quickened in love for their pastor and for each other. They had now—pastor and people—occupied the school-house as a place of worship for over six years; many precious seasons had been passed there, and it was with mingled feelings, near the end of 1836, they prepared to bid the place farewell. In November the new church was finally completed, and dedicated to the service of that Almighty Father who had led them hitherto.

I have spoken of the small salaries home missionaries received in those early times. I hope no one of the present day will misunderstand me. The necessity was imperative, owing to the sparse population, and the uncultivated state of the country. The Home Missionary Society was created to meet the necessity of the new district. No debt was ever more cheerfully cancelled, and with manifold interest, too, than has long since been done by the Church and society. I have sufficient data to record the fact that the pastor's salary was gradually increased as the circumstances of the congregation improved. I find in the bundle of old records referred to, "several subscription papers" "for the support of the Gospel," in which Mr. Weed's name is mentioned. July 8, 1844, at a meeting held in the church, it was "voted to pay Rev. I. M. Weed \$600 for the ensuing year." July, 1845, at a similar meeting, "voted that \$600 be raised to pay the pastor—to be paid in quarterly payments." By this it appears that \$600 a year was the maximum of compensation received during his ministry with the Ypsilanti Church, over a period of more than 17 years. Families of growing

children could hardly be supported at present for this sum. Times have indeed changed; we must always hope for the better. Early in the autumn of 1845, while suffering, himself and family, from continued illness, Mr. Weed asked leave of absence for a year, to visit again the New England hills, hoping to return with restored health. A meeting was called, leave was granted, and resolutions passed expressing confidence and fidelity to the pastor, and a warmly expressed wish for his speedy return. A restful visit with their kindred in the Eastern States, some travel, and a quiet sojourn during the winter in Pittsford, Vermont, served to restore him to comparative health. The Church at Pittsford were without a resident minister, and Mr. Weed was strongly urged to remain and fill the position. But, attached to Michigan, and drawn back to his own people, he prepared to return.

It was, I believe, early in the spring of 1846, he was surprised by receiving a letter from a small minority of the Church members, stating their belief that the interests of the Church and society required that the relation then existing between himself and them should be dissolved; that it was their opinion the only way for the question to be disposed of, so as not to hazard a division of the Church, was for him to signify to the society his determination not to return! At the same time they assured their pastor that if, contrary to their feelings, he should still determine to return, they would offer no open opposition. No one who knows how well Mr. Weed was posted on Church order and propriety of proceeding regularly, would believe that, however his feelings might be hurt, they were all suppressed; and he did return, but with kindly heart toward all. I need not say that the large majority of the society were filled with grief on being made aware of this movement.

Relative to the spirit of the pastor, I will quote a few sentences from a letter dated New York, July 4, 1846, written to my husband. After speaking of the right each person had of expressing opinion, he said: "I hope my people will cherish no unkindly feeling toward those who do not desire my return. That they felt kindly toward me I have no doubt. I trust they still feel so. Whether they do or not, they have a right to their opinion, and a right to express it, in a kind manner. This I have no doubt they intend to do. * * * On my return I hope to show I cherish no hardness toward any, and that my kind feelings are not interrupted. I do hope the Church may continue to prosper. If in the providence of God I should feel I ought to leave, I hope none will leave the Church on this account." I pass over this period with little comment. That many hearts were riven, cannot be denied. A small number had arisen "who knew not Joseph;" he was not their "first love." They had brought earlier preferences; assuming the old proverb to be true, that "change of pasture makes fat calves," wished merely for a change. Those most interested in wishing a change have now passed from earth—gone where mistakes are rectified, hidden providences made plain. We will hope

however any may have differed in regard to the events of this time, they may have had grace given meet for repentance for all errors in life. Mr. Weed returned near the close of July.

I pass over the meetings held. At first the large majority in the Church and society thought he would remain. But the not "open" opposition did not subside, until finally, in the summer of 1847, he himself joined those wishing him to leave, in asking the Presbytery to dissolve the relation. This was accomplished with great effort, and by the barest majority. A short time thereafter, in October, 1847, Mr. Weed removed with his family to Chicago, Illinois. On the Sabbath previous to leaving he preached his farewell sermon, from the text: "Wherefore, I take you to record this day, that I am pure from the blood of all men; for I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God." Who that listened to the tender, loving words of that sermon, can forget while life lasts?

Of the leave-taking, and the breaking up of long-existing ties, I forbear to speak. As soon as the family were settled comfortably in Chicago, Mr. Weed entered on an agency for the American Board of Foreign Missions, becoming District Secretary for the Northwest. This field included Northern Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, as far as their population extended. In 1847-'8 there was hardly a railroad out of Chicago. Here was pioneer life to encounter again! long, lonely drives over "slews" and deep prairie mud, to reach a shelter at night with the new settlers. The Churches were most of them feeble, but he laid strong foundations in benevolent work. There is abundant evidence of his excellent influences upon the Churches he visited during these eight or ten years, while in the service of the American Board.

But the work was too laborious for one who, like him, suffered both with the bilious diseases of the country, and also with local lameness. It will be remembered by those who knew Mr. Weed that he used a cane, and was frequently very lame. In childhood he suffered from a fever, which on his recovery left a deposit in his leg near the ankle. This resulted in what is called in common parlance, "fever sore." It could sometimes be healed for a time, then, becoming inflamed, it would "break out" again with renewed violence. From this cause alone Mr. Weed was a frequent sufferer, and the work in which he was now engaged, though all-absorbing, was too hard for his physical well-being. All his life this was his "thorn in the flesh." He had another trial. No man was happier in his home; in the domestic circle his joys seemed to center. In regard to the agency he would say: "I shall never love to be away from home; I have lived at home too long for that." Another trial was to be divorced from his study, and to be, as he often termed it, a wanderer on the earth. In a brief note, dated Jan. 1, 1848, alluding to what Mrs. Weed had written relative to the family having severed their relations with the church at Ypsilanti and becoming members of the Second Church of Chicago, he says:

"My truant thoughts, like wife's, have been straying to-day; and with hers have gone back to Ypsilanti. To control my emotions, I have found it necessary to command them back. Still the place and the friends there I can never forget, nor can I forget the Church; and why should I? However much I may have come short, or failed in my duty to it, I think I can truly say that I have desired its prosperity, and hope I have a heart to be glad if I should be permitted to hear of its advancement through the instrumentality of others. There is no place other than Ypsilanti that seems like home. Very likely I have become inordinately attached to the place and the people, and perhaps it was for this that my peaceful and happy connection with them should be interrupted and broken up. Sure I am that since this has been done I have felt more like a stranger and pilgrim. The wandering life of an agent is a great trial to me, and very probably is the one trial that I needed. May it be sanctified to my good, and to the Churches which I visit.

"Yours truly,
I. M. WEED."

Several years after, Mr. Weed assumed the agency of an educational enterprise located at Lake Forest. One of his daughters said to me: "While engaged at Lake Forest, and we living at Waukegan, to human view he seemed to keep the Church together. Coming from Chicago at night very weary, to take charge of the prayer-meeting, and notwithstanding his exhausting labors through the week—preaching on the Sabbath for a long time, and freely offering so much of strength as he had to give to these labors, without compensation, this while they were without a pastor." In Grandville, Illinois, he was a faithful preacher and pastor for four years, gaining the love of all. He has now made his home in Illinois for 20 years; still his affection for his early home and people in Ypsilanti was not diminished. His love for them was fully returned, and often had he been solicited to give himself a partial rest from exhausting labor, return with his family, and here end his days in the midst of those whose attachment to their earliest pastor had never faltered. He complied with the request, and six or seven years ago made his home again in the midst of early friends. Before his family had hardly got settled in their new house, the old pioneers hastened to give them what in these days is called a "surprise party," but in pioneer days was simply a "donation visit." They left substantial tokens of their continued regard, and after partaking of elegant refreshments, each returned with enlarged feelings of regard for their old friend's return.

I pass over a few more years, during which, with somewhat renovated health, the early minister found work to do for the Master, still ever ready "to bless, to comfort and command," in all departments of Christian work. I come now to the close of this good man's life, a life of "faith and works."

I have already made this sketch longer than I intended. Mr. Weed was unexpectedly taken ill on returning from church Sabbath afternoon, and, after a severe illness of 10 or 11 days, died, calm and peaceful, taking leave of all his family, and with a clear, distinct voice, saying, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I fear no evil; for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." His last words were, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." He went to his heavenly rest

on the night before Thanksgiving, 1871. On the following Monday his remains were laid in Highland Cemetery, beside three infant children already gathered into the folds of the Good Shepherd. A substantial monument with fitting devices—an open Bible resting on a desk—adorns his grave. Mr. Weed left a wife and four children. Two daughters remain with their mother at their pleasant home; a son, Ira M. Weed, and daughter (Mrs. Rowley), both having families of their own, reside at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Of Mrs. Weed it is sufficient to say she was worthy to be the wife of such a man.

PROF. JAMES C. WATSON.

James Craig Watson was born in Middlesex, now Elgin, county, Canada West, June 28, 1838. His parents removed from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, to this place, some time previous to his birth. From here his father removed with his family to Michigan and located in Ann Arbor. Professor Watson was essentially a self-made man. By industry and self-denial he secured the means which permitted him to obtain a college education. All that he has become, all the reputation that he has attained, is due to his indomitable perseverance, and to the determination with which he set himself to surmount the obstacles which stood in his path. Professor Watson graduated at Michigan University with high honors in 1857, and was the first pupil of the famous astronomer, Dr. Brunnow, who was then Director of the Observatory and Professor of Astronomy in the University of Michigan. Soon after his graduation, in the year 1858, he was appointed Instructor in Mathematics, in the University, and Assistant Observer. In 1859, upon the retirement of Professor Brunnow, Mr. Watson was appointed Professor of Astronomy, which position he held during the college year 1859-'60. In the latter year he accepted the chair of physics in the University, which he held for three years. He was then appointed Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory, upon the recommendation of many of the leading astronomers of the country. Although only 25 years of age his abilities and pre-eminent qualification for this responsible position had already won recognition, and even thus early had he given evidence of the future eminence to which he was to attain. These positions he held until 1879, when he resigned them to accept a similar place in Madison University, Wisconsin, where very great inducements and superior facilities were offered him. During his long directorship of the observatory here, although only 25 years of age at the time of his appointment, the list of discoveries and contributions made by him form a record of which any university might be proud.

Professor Watson was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1867; of the American Philosophical Society in 1877; of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Catania, Italy,

in 1870. He was the discoverer of 23 asteroids, for which he received in 1870 the gold medal of the French Academy of Sciences. In 1875 he received from the Khedive of Egypt the decoration of Knight Commander of the Imperial Order of the Medjidich of Turkey and Egypt. He was appointed Judge of Awards in the Centennial Exposition. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Leipsic in 1870, and from Yale College in 1871. In 1877, Columbia College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

Professor Watson was the discoverer of 23 asteroids and two comets,—April 29, 1856, and Jan. 9, 1864. On Oct. 20, 1857, he also discovered, independently, the planet afterward named Aglaia, and on Jan. 9, 1864, one afterward called Io; but it subsequently proved that these discoveries had been anticipated by a few days in Europe. He was placed by the Government of the United States, in charge of the expedition to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, to observe the total eclipse of the sun in 1869; was sent to Carlantina, Sicily, for a similar purpose in 1870, and to Peking in China, in charge of the expedition of 1874, to observe the transit of Venus. The notes of his observations on the latter expedition are very voluminous and valuable. They have not yet been published. The last and most noted of Professor Watson's discoveries, was that made in July, 1878, in Wyoming, of the existence of one and probably two intra-Mercurial planets. Always a firm believer in Leverrier's theory of the existence of Vulcan, he had the satisfaction on this expedition of proving its positive existence, and of obtaining convincing proof to himself at least of the existence of still another intra-Mercurial planet of lesser magnitude.

Prof. Watson died at Madison, Wis., Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1880, while in the prime of life, when a future of great usefulness seemed open before him. Prof. C. K. Adams says of him: "In the death of Prof. Watson science has lost one of its greatest lights and the University of Michigan the most illustrious of its alumni. Wherever astronomy is a science the name of Watson has become familiar to every scholar. His fame has spread not only over America and Europe, but his services have been sought and his labors rewarded by nations on the opposite side of the globe, where science is but little known. It is no disparagement either to the living or the dead to say that in the peculiar sphere of his intellectual activity he has probably had no superior in the history of this country. With all Professor Watson's genius he united the modesty of the most genuine scholarship. His name was much more frequently spoken in scientific circles than in popular society. During the last years of his life he even left the announcement of his discoveries to the scientific journals and societies to which alone he contributed. For many years he was a regular contributor of the most prominent scientific journals of Europe and America, and by these journals many of his discoveries were first announced."

VOLNEY CHAPIN.

The name of Chapin can be found in the early history of Massachusetts. Deacon Samuel Chapin, the progenitor of all who bear the name in this country, removed with his family from Boston to Springfield in 1642. Oct. 10, 1652, he was appointed one of the magistrates of Springfield.

Gad Chapin, the grandfather of V. Chapin, served in the Colonial war against the French and Indians, and held a commission as Captain from King George III. He settled in Bennington, Vt., and in the Revolution served with the Vermont troops. In 1789, with his family, he emigrated to Otsego county, N. Y., and settled in the town of Burlington, about 12 miles from Cooperstown. Dan Chapin, the father of V. Chapin, was born in Bennington, Vt., June 16, 1768.

Volney Chapin (the subject of this sketch), son of Gad and Deborah (Wright) Chapin, was born in Burlington April 21, 1803. His early years were spent upon a farm, working in summer and going to school when he could; his opportunities for an education were very limited. When 17 years old he was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, but not liking his master he ran away and went to Moravia, N. Y., where he became an apprentice in the furnace of Jethro Wood, the reputed inventor of the cast-iron plow. After learning the trade and working a few years as journeyman, his first business venture was at Ogdensburg, N. Y., where he carried on a furnace in partnership with George Ward, of Moravia. He continued in business until the summer of 1831, when, with his wife and son (Charles A.), he removed to Rochester, N. Y., and established a furnace which he carried on until the spring of 1833. In June of that year, with his family, he emigrated to Michigan, and settled in Ann Arbor. Here he bought the furnace of Samuel A. Sperry, which had just gone into operation. He formed a co-partnership with Jonathan Hussey, Esq., of Moravia, N. Y., which continued about ten years, the firm being V. Chapin & Co.

All the coal and iron used up to 1839 was brought from Detroit by wagons, and such was the condition of the roads that it took from four to six days to make the round trip. The price of anthracite or hard coal at Detroit in those days was \$24.00 per ton. From a small beginning the business grew to be large and successful. Their plows and mill machinery were sent into the adjoining States and they made the gearing and machinery for most of the mills in this State. From 1843 to 1846 Mr. Chapin was sole owner, employing sixty men in the manufacture of plows, mill machinery, saw-mill engines and boilers, threshing-machines and separators, stoves, etc. In the summer of 1846 he sold one-half of his business to a man named Loomis. The firm name was Chapin & Loomis. A few years later Chas. Tripp was admitted and the firm was then known as Chapin, Tripp & Loomis. In 1859 he sold his share

in the concern to Mr. Tripp. The property now belongs to Ailes & Gretten.

In 1844, in connection with George Ward (his old partner at Ogdensburg), he built the "Spring Mills" now owned by Swathel, Kyer & Co. In 1846, with his brother-in-law, Col. Dan'l D. Sloan, he bought the water-power of Judge S. W. Dexter known as the "Yellow Mills," on which he built the "Dover Mills," now owned by Thos. Birket. In 1851 he bought one-half of the paper mill in the lower town of J. H. Lund; this interest he sold next year to his son Chas. A. In 1854 he came into the firm and helped build the Geddes paper mill. The firm then was Lund, Chapin & Co. The firm name was changed several times up to 1865, when it was known as Chapin & Co. The mill in the lower town was burned, that at Geddes sold and the business was discontinued.

Mr. Chapin was also largely interested with his son Volney and F. E. Jones. The firm was known as Jones, Chapin & Co. They carried on the stove and coopering business at Niles and Decatur, Mich., Michigan City, Ind., Chicago, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa. He retired from the firm a few years before he died. On the death of Volney, Jr., in 1872, the business was discontinued.

His business in salt and lumbering in the Saginaw Valley was very extensive. He dealt largely in pine lands, and at one time owned six thousand acres. Chapin township, in Saginaw county, is named after him. He built several saw and shingle-mills on his property. He was also connected with other manufacturing enterprises.

To Mr. Chapin the present wealth and development of Washtenaw county is largely due. The pioneer farmers acknowledge their indebtedness to him for his generosity and assistance in the days of privations and hardships of pioneer life. Of kindly impulse, the comfort of others was second only to his efforts for their business advancement; his influence is yet manifest upon men now prosperous, who attribute their success to his timely advice and assistance. During his business career he was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and especially by his employes and those who had dealings with him. Advantage was never taken of necessity, and he was lenient in the extreme to his debtors, often to his own injury.

In October, 1829, Mr. Chapin was united in marriage at Rochester, N. Y., with Miss Chloe Sloan, daughter of James and Phœbe (Stratton) Sloan. She was born May 1, 1802, at Newport, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and removed with her parents to Jefferson county, and settled near Evan's Mills. She received her education in schools at Moravia and Skaneateles, N. Y., and taught school several years. She was a woman of rare uprightness of heart and life. The members of her own family and her intimate friends knew how true and steadfast were her affections and how untiring her efforts for those she loved. She was a communicant of St. Andrews (Episcopal) Church about forty years: her husband was also

a member, being one of the vestry for many years. They together did much to sustain the Church in its days of weakness and discouragement. Of four children two only are living, Charles A. Chapin, of Ann Arbor, and Mrs. S. S. Walker, of St. Johns, Mich. Another son, Volney, died in 1872, at the age of 38 years. Mr. Chapin died March 13, 1869, at the age of 66 years. Mrs. Chapin died January 15, 1876, in her 74th year.

In politics Mr. Chapin was originally a Whig, with strong Anti-Slavery sympathies. He cordially endorsed the principles of the Republican party. In 1839 and '40 he was Treasurer of the county, and was at one time President of the village.

When the First Nat. Bank was organized in 1863 he was its first President. In 1860-'64 he was Treasurer of the University of Michigan. He never solicited public office or neglected his business for any political preferment. He was a liberal contributor to Church and school interest. With all his business cares and relations he found time for reading and improving his store of useful knowledge. He was a man of correct habits, his character and reputation being above reproach.



CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATIONAL.

Education was one of the first objects that the founders of our Republic had in view. An ordinance of Congress in 1785 sequestered section 16 of each township in the "Western Territory for the support of public schools." Another ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Northwestern Territory, declared that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." An act in 1804, providing for the sale of public lands in the Indiana Territory, comprising the present States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, expressly reserved from sale section 16 in each township "for the support of schools." In 1805 the Territory of Michigan, comprising the lower peninsula, was organized, and in that act, all the rights secured by the previous acts and ordinances were confirmed. In 1828 Congress placed the school lands in the control of the Territorial Governor and Council.

The ordinance of 1836, by which Michigan was admitted to the Union, stipulated that section 16 in each township should be given to the State "for the use of schools."

All these acts show the unwavering purpose of the "fathers" to provide for the education of the people. The State Constitution of 1835 declared that the proceeds of all land granted by Congress for the support of schools should "remain a perpetual fund for that object."

In all the acts and ordinances referring to the grant of section 16, it was for "schools," or "public schools." By common consent from the first, this is construed to mean common, or primary schools; and it is understood that no portion of the avails of that section can ever be used for any other purpose. In some States previously admitted to the Union, the 16th section had been granted to the several townships, and the natural result was that much of the avails were lost or squandered; but through the influence of Gen. Isaac E. Crary, in the case of Michigan, it was given to the State, whereby the avails became a common fund which has ever been carefully protected by the State. At an early day the policy was adopted, of loaning the funds to counties and individuals. Nothing was ever lost in the loan to counties. The practice of loaning to individuals was soon abandoned, and yet, of such loans, about \$12,000 was lost. Mortgages were taken in each case, but for some reason they were never foreclosed, and stand to this day uncanceled on the records. One mortgage was foreclosed and bid in for the State, but the State never took possession. One of these mortgages

was cancelled by a resolution of the Legislature in 1877. In 1847 the Legislature directed the Board of Auditors on land claims to collect or compromise these debts, but the only surviving member of that Board has no recollection of the subject ever being considered by them.

Under the present constitution these funds are made a permanent loan to the State, and used in payment of the State debts, the State paying annual interest at seven per cent. The fund amounted Sept. 30, 1878, to \$2,890,090.73. The school lands were originally estimated at 1,148,160 acres; but the Auditor General in 1874 reported the amount as 1,067,393 acres. Over 400,000 acres of this is in the upper peninsula.

The first Territorial school law was in 1827, when Gen. Cass was Governor. That enacted that the citizens of any township having fifty householders, should provide themselves with a "schoolmaster of good morals," to teach the children to read and write. Any township with 200 householders must have a schoolmaster who could teach Latin, French and English. Six years later, this law was repealed and another enacted, providing for three commissioners and 19 inspectors. This act also created an office of "Superintendent of Common Schools." There are no records showing that this office was ever filled.

Very little was actually done in the way of public schools previous to the State organization. The first State constitution provided for a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Under this law Rev. John D. Pierce, who at present resides at Ypsilanti, was appointed Superintendent in 1836, and was the first State Superintendent in the Union. Most of the States have since followed the example of Michigan in having a special head to their educational institutions.

In accordance with a vote of the Legislature, Mr. Pierce reported to that body in January, 1837, a code of school laws, which was adopted with but little change. That code consisted of 46 sections. The leading provisions were: The townships were to be divided into districts with appropriate powers. All male tax-payers, and no others, could vote in school meeting. Districts could vote a tax for buildings, not to exceed \$500 in any one year, and what might be necessary for incidental expenses, not to exceed \$90, for supporting the school, which must not be less than three months. Districts could vote \$10 a year for a library, and those having a library shared in the proceeds from fines. No provision was made in the original law for a rate-bill, and all taxes voted by the district were assessed and collected by the assessor; but the supervisors were required to assess a tax equal to the amount of primary school fund apportioned to each district. The director hired the teacher, but must have the consent of the moderator or assessor. If the teacher's wages exceeded the funds, the Board could assess a tax to meet the deficiency, not to exceed the \$90 above mentioned.

Previous to 1869, the law had not defined who had a right to attend school; and the Department of Public Instruction held that

no person who was a proper subject for education could be excluded; but this was sometimes disputed. The board in a certain district refused to admit a colored child. The father sued the officers, and the case was carried by him to the Supreme Court. It was an ugly question, and under the large powers of district Boards, and the silence of the statute upon the subject, the decision would probably have been against the father. But the Legislature forestalled the necessity of a decision by enacting in 1869, that "All persons, residents of any school district, and five years of age, shall have an equal right to attend any school therein." In one city the attempt was made to establish a "colored school," and in 1871 the following was added to the law: "And no separate school or department shall be kept for any persons on account of race or color."

The powers of district Boards have been considerably enlarged, as also the minimum length of school. Instead of three months, districts with less than 30 children must now have three months, those with more than 30 must have five months, and those with over 80 must have nine months (and all as much more as the district may vote), under the penalty of forfeiture of the two-mill tax and primary-school money; and the power to decide the taxes necessary to carry on the school is taken from the district and given to the board. Districts may unite as they may be disposed, and have as many school-houses and sites as they please. All school taxes are assessed by the township supervisor, and collected like other taxes. The peculiar care of the State for the schools is shown in the fact that, out of all the taxes collected in the township, all school-taxes *assessed*—without reference to the amount *collected*—shall be paid before any moneys can be paid for any other purpose, except for township expenses. It sometimes happens that these two objects absorb all the taxes collected in the township, leaving nothing for the county or State.

The Township Board of School Inspectors now consists of the township clerk, one elected inspector, and a township superintendent of schools. The superintendent examines teachers and grants certificates, and visits the schools; and the inspectors are now limited to little more than the organization of districts and compiling of district reports.

Each township is required to support township or district libraries. The township may vote taxes for town libraries, and the districts for district libraries; but public enthusiasm on the subject is unfortunately low, and the library system is not flourishing, except in a few counties which have a large library fund from penal fines.

In the histories of the various villages, towns and cities of the counties, as full records of the various schools are given as could be obtained, or as space in the work would permit; therefore it is unnecessary to say more in this connection. The attention of the reader is called to the following table, as showing the status of

the public schools in the county at the close of the school year of 1879-80:

Towns	Number of Children	Number of Pupils Attending School	No. days school during year	Number of School-Houses	Value of School Property	Number of Teachers Employed		Months Taught		Wages Paid	
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Ann Arbor	275	181	1,061	6	\$ 3,000	2	10	8	48	\$ 737	198
Augusta	534	406	1,422	9	4,550	4	9	22	57	540	885
Bridgewater	390	274	1,308	9	2,935	9	10	27	39	668	476
Dexter	299	278	1,086	8	3,225	7	8	28	31	785	332
Freedom	556	416	1,120	9	6,500	7	9	28	28	786	418
Lima	301	245	1,340	9	5,800	5	9	21	46	557	731
Lodi	352	253	1,125	7	4,150	6	7	32	24	894	484
Lyndon	219	162	1,020	7	1,725	5	9	20	31	420	360
Manchester	776	560	1,246	11	30,200	6	9	30	36	828	554
Northfield	366	315	1,330	8	3,600	5	9	17	48	549	1,017
Pittsfield	306	216	1,111	6	5,150	4	8	17	30	546	524
Salem	256	207	1,009	6	4,050	5	20	27	110	1,302	2,612
Scio	829	673	1,546	9	7,400	5	5	14	29	770	894
Superior	422	344	1,614	10	10,400	5	14	29	55	1,454	2,314
Saline	647	550	1,420	9	30,475	6	14	33	51	1,475	1,808
Sylvan	677	532	2,520	9	22,000	8	17	39	89	1,475	1,808
Sharon	348	278	1,406	9	2,800	6	10	25	46	540	562
Webster	224	185	1,190	7	4,500	5	13	21	41	526	544
York	539	449	1,848	8	9,350	5	14	53	58	811	974
Ypsilanti Tp.	383	293	1,337	7	9,650	3	12	11	46	218	1,133
Ypsilanti City		1,200	200	4		5	17	46	170		

Before the organization of the public school system, "select schools" were taught in various places throughout the county. One among the first was the select school of T. W. & Moses Merrill at Ann Arbor. Their school was opened in the fall 1829. The following was their advertisement which appeared in the first number of the *Western Emigrant*:

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND LADIES IN ANN ARBOR VILLAGE.

Branches of study.—Reading, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic, Modern Geography and English Grammar, at \$2.50 per quarter:—including Writing, Practical Arithmetic, Ancient Geography, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, Astronomy, the

Higher Branches of Mathematics, Composition and Declamation at \$3:—including the Latin and Greek Languages, \$4.50.

The instructors pledge themselves to take a lively interest in their pupils' advancement in knowledge, in good habits and amiable deportment; and by a general superintendence regarding the intellectual, physical and moral welfare of those committed to their care, while at their boarding houses as well as at their school-room, they hope to merit, as well as to receive, the patronage of parents and guardians. Boarding may be obtained at \$1.00 per week. Select school books may be obtained at the school depository at the lowest prices. The first quarter will commence on Monday, November 23, 1829.

T. W. MERRILL, A. M.,

Late instructor in the Academical and Theological Institute, New Hampton, New Hampshire.

MOSES MERRILL,

Late teacher in a select school, Albany, New York.

N. B.—Preparatory scholars in reading and spelling will be admitted at \$2.00.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the higher branches were to form the most prominent part of the instruction in the school of T. W. & Moses Merrill. It must be remembered this was in 1829, two years after the organization of the county, and seven years before Michigan was admitted as a State, thus showing the interest then taken in higher education, which interest has always been maintained. High schools, seminaries and academies have ever flourished, and in every thing pertaining to a liberal education Washtenaw county has taken an advanced position.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

BY PROF. CHARLES K. ADAMS.

The relations of the University to the other parts of the educational system of the State were established at a very early date. In 1817, some 20 years before Michigan became a State, the governor and judges, to whom the interests of higher education were committed by the Territorial government, drew up and adopted a very elaborate scheme for the organization of a university. The law in accordance with which this scheme was elaborated, not only made the University a part of the school system of the State, but it also provided for the ample support of the University by an extraordinary addition of no less than 15 per cent. to all existing taxation.

In 1821 some of the provisions of this act were abrogated; others were elaborated and defined. The policy of the University in matters of religion, for example, was determined to be identical with that of the common schools. The act declared that "persons of every religious denomination were capable of being elected trustees, and no person, president, professor, instructor or pupil was to be refused admittance for his conscientious persuasion in matters of religion." It provided further, that the trustees of the University "might from time to time establish such colleges, academies and schools dependent upon the University as they might think proper." It made it the duty of the trustees "to inspect such colleges, academies and schools, to examine into the state and system of edu-

cation and discipline therein, and make a yearly report;" "to ordain rules for the government of the institution not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of the Territory;" and finally it authorized them to appoint a president and professors, and to remove them at pleasure.

Thus, as early as 1821, the University was placed at the head of the educational system of the State, with comprehensive powers and great responsibilities. The fact is chiefly important as showing the manner in which the rank and position of a university was regarded during the Territorial period. It was not until Michigan became a State, in 1836, that these ideas began to assume a concrete form.

Among the first acts of the new State government was the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Rev. John D. Pierce was called to this office in 1836; and to him was entrusted the responsible work of preparing a system for common schools, and a plan for a university.

Mr. Pierce was a man of liberal culture. He had become especially interested in the Prussian system of education through the celebrated "Report" of Cousin. It was doubtless in consequence of his known familiarity with the best systems of education in Europe that Mr. Pierce was placed in this responsible position. But whatever the reason may have been, his first report clearly demonstrates the wisdom of his appointment.

After discussing at length the lower and intermediate schools, the Superintendent argued with especial ability and fullness that the University ought to be organized upon the broadest basis. He recommended the ultimate establishment of three departments,—one of Literature, Science and the Arts, one of Medicine, and one of Law. He discussed at length the relations of the institution to the different religious denominations of the State; and he recommended that liberal policy in the appointment of professors which has since been so successfully carried out. Not only were his recommendations marked by a broad and comprehensive wisdom, but his faith in the future of the University must have been most cheering to his associates. "In respect to the assertion," said he, "that State institutions do not and cannot flourish, it may be safely affirmed that the history of the past proves directly the reverse. The oldest and most venerable institutions in our land are emphatically State institutions; they were planted, came up, increased in stature, and attained to the maturity and vigor of manhood under the guidance and patronage of the State. The same is true of nearly all the European universities; they are State institutions, founded, sustained and directed by the State."

The recommendations of this report were adopted and became the basis on which the superstructure of the University has been erected.

The next important step in the history of the University was an effort to emancipate it from the direct control of the Legislature.



Calvin Moore

This effort was not completely successful, but it was so nearly so, that the Board of Regents became practically independent. In 1840 a committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the University, reported the changes which, in their opinion, were necessary to ensure its full and permanent success. Among other changes they recommended with great earnestness a transfer of all authority over the institution from the Legislature to the Board of Regents. This recommendation they enforced by means of a full exposition of the work to be done, as well as of the difficulty of getting it done by men chosen for the purpose of general legislation. "State institutions," declares the report, "have fallen into the hands of the several Legislatures,—fluctuating bodies, chosen with reference to their qualifications for *other* duties than cherishing literary institutions. When legislatures have legislated directly for colleges, their measures have been as fluctuating as the changing materials of which they are composed. When they have acted through a Board of trustees, under the show of giving representation to *all*, they have appointed men of such discordant and dissimilar views that they never could act in concert, so that while supposed to act for and represent *somebody*, they, in fact, have not and could not act for *anybody*. * * * What the Legislature should attempt in reference to the University is, in the opinion of the committee, to put the whole subject into the hands of competent men, leaving it with undivided responsibility on their shoulders, and then the Legislature not meddle with it again, except to protect it as guardians, not to destroy it as capricious despots. Repeated legislative interference, known by experience to be the ruin of a cause like this, would soon dishearten every Regent who takes an interest or active part in the duties of his office. The duties of the Regents, in their turn, will be mostly to provide the means and apparatus, and the like, and to fill the various faculties with able men, and throw the undivided responsibility of carrying on the work of education on them. A board of experienced Regents can manage the funds of the University better than any legislature; and the faculty can manage the business of education—the interior of the college—better than any Regents."

The policy thus vigorously advocated was not at once adopted. As we have above seen, the Legislature frequently interfered with the interests of the University by unwise legislation between 1840 and the time of the adoption of the new constitution in 1851. Interference, however, was not frequent. Practically the control of the institution, even during the period mentioned, was in the hands of the Board of Regents. From the first, also, the interior work of the University was entrusted exclusively to the professors. It is not too much to say that it is largely to this separation of powers, and this absence of officious interference that very much of the prosperity of the University is to be attributed.

We have already seen that the founders and early trustees of the University gave it power to establish and direct subordinate col-

leges and academies. In accordance with the powers thus granted, the trustees, in 1837, resolved to establish eight academies as branches of the University, in as many different parts of the State. Five of these schools were organized within a year; and not long afterward three or four others were opened. The hopes of the Regents, however, were disappointed. The schools did not flourish, partly because the funds of the University were insufficient to support them, partly because the population of the State had not yet become sufficiently numerous, and partly because the organization of the schools was defective. The branches, however, continued a feeble existence for nearly ten years. In 1846, a committee appointed to consider their condition, reported in favor of their discontinuance; and, accordingly, all support of them from the University fund was withdrawn.

But although the branches never became very conspicuous as preparatory schools, their influence must have been considerable on the welfare of the University. In a new State, if not indeed in any State, the most pressing need of a University is good secondary schools. It was this need, which, at a period before union schools were established, the branches did much to satisfy. When union schools arose their work was no longer needed, and they quietly passed out of existence.

We now approach a period of very great importance in the history of the University. In 1851 a new State constitution was adopted, and an important change was made in the organization of the Board of Regents. The modification which had been recommended, as we have above seen, in 1840, was now brought about by means of a constitutional provision. The ten or eleven years which had elapsed since the organization of the Board had been enough to convince the law-makers that a change was imperatively demanded. Under the system by which the Regents were appointed by the Governor and Senate, the Board was chiefly made up of politicians rather than of men of superior educational qualifications. The new constitution struck boldly at the root of the evil. Not only were the Regents henceforth to be elected directly by the people, but they were to possess greatly increased powers.

"The Board of Regents," declared the new constitution, "shall have general supervision of the University, and the direction and control of all expenditures from the University Interest Fund."

This important clause, it may be remarked, has been interpreted as giving to the Board exemption from the control of the Legislature; and under shelter of it, the Regents have not hesitated to disregard the authority of the Legislature whenever the interests of the University have seemed to demand such action. In this course the Board has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the State. It is probable that no one act in the dealings of the State with the University has conferred a greater benefit upon the institution than the clause above quoted. Before 1851, the University was controlled by good men, it is true, but by men who were ap-

pointed because of their political prominence rather than because of their interest in affairs of education; while since that time the Regents have been men selected solely on account of their real or supposed ability and disposition to administer wisely the interests of the University.

No sooner did the new Board of Regents enter upon their duties than the University seemed to enter upon a new career of prosperity. Good plans had been adopted and a firm foundation had been laid; but as yet the edifice had not begun to rise. Indeed, a positive decline in the number of students at the University had taken place. The first catalogue, that of 1843-'4, gives us the names of 53 students. This number was gradually increased until 1848, when the number had reached 89. Then for the next five years there was a steady and serious decline. In 1852 the number of students in the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts was only 57, a smaller number than had been present any year since 1845.

But now an important change took place. The new constitution required that the Board of Regents elect a President of the University; and this duty they wisely fulfilled by calling to the position Rev. Henry P. Tappan, D. D., of New York.

President Tappan brought to the University not only great ability and culture, but also an unusual enthusiasm in the work of higher education. He had studied the educational systems of the different European states, and had acquired a great admiration for the system of Prussia. On coming to the University, therefore, he had but to develop and amplify the policy which had been recommended, and indeed adopted, by Superintendent Pierce as early as 1837. But it should be said that up to the advent of President Tappan, that policy had lain practically dormant. Previous to 1850, when the Medical Department was inaugurated, nothing but the ordinary classical course had been opened; in a word, there was nothing about the institution, on his arrival, to remind one that the Prussian system had ever been so much as thought of, much less recommended and decided upon.

In his inaugural address, the President reviewed what had been recommended by Superintendent Pierce and others; and announced his purpose to develop the principles which they had adopted. Addressing the Board on this subject, he used these words: "I propose, then, generally, that you follow out the principles you have adopted, and perfect manfully your system of education according to those principles." The great merit, then, of President Tappan's work for the University was not so much that he advanced new doctrines and proposed new theories, as that he discovered the means of bringing into actual existence and practice what had previously been no more than ideal.

Nor must it be inferred that this was a work of small importance. The transformation wrought was real and almost immediate. This was brought about partly by means of opening new de-

partments and strengthening old ones; and partly by the somewhat less tangible, but scarcely less important, work of creating and enlightening public opinion. This latter part of his work was unquestionably of vast importance throughout the State. Not only were numerous addresses either formally or informally delivered to the students on educational topics, but similar discourses on the relations of the University to the people were delivered in various portions of the State. Thus the nature of his utterances on educational subjects, as well as the charm of his personal presence, tended powerfully to bring the people of the State, and especially the alumni, into hearty sympathy with the institution.

The interior development of the University was at once begun. The President's policy in this regard was foreshadowed in his inaugural, and in his first report. "We see," said he, "a University faculty giving instruction in a college or gymnasium. Our first object will be to perfect this gymnasium. To this end we propose a scientific course parallel to the classical course. There will be comprised in it, besides other branches, civil engineering; astronomy with the use of an observatory; and the application of chemistry to agriculture and the industrial arts generally. The entire course will run through four years, in which the students will be distributed into four classes similarly to the classical course. Students who pursue the full scientific course we shall graduate as Bachelors of Science. In addition to this we shall allow students to pursue special courses, and give them at their departure certificates of their proficiency."

The policy thus promulgated by President Tappan differed in some important particulars from that adopted generally in the older universities. At Harvard, at Yale and elsewhere, the method pursued has been to keep the classical students separated in a measure from those prosecuting scientific studies. In accordance with this policy the Lawrence and Sheffield Schools have each a more or less complete existence independent of the college proper. In Michigan, on the other hand, the policy was adopted of keeping all the students in intimate relation with one another by admitting them as far as possible to the same classes.

This method appeared to offer two-fold advantage. In the first place it bound all the courses of study into the most harmonious relations; and, in the second, it made it possible to develop new courses by the addition of only such professors and teachers as were needed to give the requisite technical instruction. Students of all the courses, for example, were taught in the same laboratories, and by the same professors, and thus the necessity of duplicating means of instruction was in many cases obviated. On the basis of this theory the University has been developed. A scientific course, strictly parallel with the classical course, was at once opened; and a little later, the course in civil engineering was added.

In order that astronomy might be successfully taught, an observatory was needed. Largely through the personal solicitations of

the President money was raised, chiefly in Detroit, to supply this deficiency. The Detroit Observatory, when ready for use, was recognized as one of the most perfectly equipped in the world, and its subsequent record has more than justified the high anticipations of its founders,

In 1856 the central portion of the Chemical Laboratory was erected; and the demand for instruction became so general that an important enlargement soon became imperatively necessary.

Nor in the midst of all this development of scientific studies was the old classical course weakened. On the contrary, it not only continued to enjoy the fostering care of the President and the Faculty, but it received an impulse in the appointment of Professors Boise and Frieze to the chairs of Greek and Latin, which to the present day has been to it a perpetual source of strength.

The Medical School, which had been established just before the appointment of President Tappan, was developed and strengthened.

Finally, the Law Department was opened, and under the inspiring influence of such instructors as Judges Campbell and Cooley, and their fellow professors, it grew in the course of a few years to be the most numerously attended law school in the country.

Another means by which the University was greatly strengthened and developed was by the policy adopted by President Tappan in the appointment of professors. From the first he maintained that officers of instruction should be selected solely on account of their ability to instruct. When he was pressed to make appointments on denominational grounds, he not only declined to do so, but maintained that such appointments were wrong in principle and highly injurious in practice. "Egregiously do they mistake," declared he, "the character and ends of this institution who imagine that because it belongs to no sect or party in particular, it therefore belongs to all sects and parties conjointly and of equal right. It not only does not belong to any sect or party in particular, it belongs to no sect or party at all. The prime object of a seminary of learning is not like that of a Church, to inculcate religion or perform its services, but afford education. A little reflection in connection with some experience of the pressure of denominational interest produced in my own mind, and, I believe, in the minds of the entire Board, a settled conviction that any regard to religious denominationalism in the appointment of professors, is both wrong in principle and productive of endless embarrassment. There is no safe guide in the appointment of professors save in the qualifications of the candidate."

On leaving the University, President Tappan again reverted to the same policy, and made this very emphatic declaration: "One thing is certain, no appointment has since been made [i. e., since his arrival at the University] with any reference to denominational connection. After Dr. Bruunow reached Ann Arbor, I for the first time asked him whether he were a Catholic or a Protestant, when he informed me that he was a Lutheran Protestant. Dr. Haven, who

brought Prof. Winchell's name before the Board of Regents, affirmed that he was ignorant of his denominational connection. Prof. Frieze was known to be an Episcopalian, but was elected through the instrumentality of Prof. Boise, himself a Baptist. Dr. Ford and Prof. Wood were elected while we were entirely ignorant of their denominational connection. Messrs. Peck and Trowbridge (from West Point) were elected without any knowledge on our part of their religious predilections. Mr. White, although known to be an attendant of the Episcopal Church, was elected on the recommendation of the Congregational President and many others of the Congregational clergymen and professors at New Haven."

Accordingly, the policy announced by the President was consistently pursued to the end of his administration. It requires but the merest reference to the names of professors appointed during his administration to show that the University brought together under this policy a galaxy of unusually able men. Boise, Palmer, Winchell, Brunnow, Ford, Frieze, White, Campbell, Walker, Cooley, Wood, Watson and Armor,—such were the assistants whom President Tappan gathered around him.

Thus, by the founding of new departments, by the establishment of new professorships, and by the appointment of men of culture and skill to fill the vacant chairs, as well as by the noble utterances of the President on educational subjects, the work of the University was immensely extended in breadth and in depth. The first catalogue in which President Tappan's name occurs contains a list of 14 officers and 222 students; the last one shows that the number had increased during the 11 years of his administration to 30 officers and 652 students.

In the summer of 1863, President Tappan was succeeded by President Haven. The circumstances attending the change of administration were such as to place serious obstacles in the way of the new President. Predictions were rife that disaster to the University would ensue. These predictions, however, proved groundless. It soon became obvious that the institution was too firmly established to be dependent upon any single person. Although the University, both without and within, was violently agitated, the number of students who applied for admission in the autumn of 1863 was greater than ever before. It was evident that the institution had acquired a momentum which no temporary agitation could check.

Embarrassments of a somewhat serious nature, however, now began to be felt. During the administration of President Tappan the financial resources of the University had been adequate to its most pressing necessities. The salaries of professors in the Literary Department had been fixed at \$1,500, and plans had been adopted on the supposition that these salaries would be permanent. On the outbreak of the war, however, prices advanced so rapidly that the salaries paid were no longer equal to the necessities of the position. But the income of the University was very nearly fixed

The large increase in the number of students called for a similar increase of expenditure, both for instruction and for incidentals; while the additional amount received from the small fees of this increased number was altogether inadequate to the increased demand. The University was in fact embarrassed by its prosperity.

Accordingly, in September of 1866 measures were taken by the President and the Board of Regents to bring the financial necessities of the University before the Legislature. The President and several members of the Board repaired to Lansing on the opening of the session and laid the subject before the two houses.

The result of their effort afforded no relief, although it changed the nature of the embarrassment. An act, as above mentioned, was passed, giving to the University a twentieth of a mill tax (equivalent to about \$16,000 per annum); but, accompanying the grant was a condition which the Regents felt it impracticable to fulfill. The money was to be paid only on condition that at least one professor of homeopathy should be appointed in the Department of Medicine.

The excitement at the University in consequence of this act was very intense. Several resignations of professors in the Medical Department occurred, and it was understood that all the members of the Medical Faculty wrote their resignations with the determination of presenting them in case the grant should be accepted on the condition imposed.

The Medical School had become one of the most prosperous, if indeed it were not without exception the *most* prosperous in the country, the catalogue for that year showing an attendance of 525 students. In view of the fact that the school would obviously be broken up by an acceptance of the grant, the Regents voted to postpone the decision of the question for one year.

At the end of 12 months, a period filled with agitation of the subject, the matter was again taken in hand. An attempt was now made to comply with the conditions of the law so far as was necessary to secure the grant, and at the same time to evade them so far as was necessary to save the Medical Department. For the purpose of accomplishing these two very desirable results, the Board "resolved to organize a school in the Department of Medicine, to be called the 'Michigan School of Homeopathy,' and to be located at such place other than Ann Arbor as should pledge to the Board of Regents the greatest amount for the building and endowment of said school." For the purpose of carrying out that provision, a professor of theory and practice of homeopathic medicine was appointed, and \$3,000 were appropriated to be expended in the organization of the school.

Before anything further was done, however, the matter was carried into court. It is enough, in this connection, to say that the Supreme Bench of the State declared that the course of the Regents was not a compliance with the requirements of the law.

When the Legislature met in January of 1869, the needs of the University again came up for consideration. The course of the Regents in rejecting the grant of the previous session was severely scrutinized; but in the end a majority of the legislators were brought to see that any other disposition of the matter would have imperilled one of the most prosperous departments of the University. Accordingly a new bill was passed giving to the institution the sum accumulated under the previous grant, together with a subsidy of \$15,500 a year. Best of all, the grant was free from the obnoxious conditions of the previous act. In view of the turbulent animosities which agitated the practitioners and adherents of the two schools of medicine in all parts of the States, this legislation was scarcely less creditable to the conciliatory and politic wisdom of President Haven than to the sympathetic generosity of the Legislature itself.

During the six years of President Haven's administration, the different parts of the University were steadily developed. In the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts, three additional and distinct courses of study were introduced. The Latin and Scientific course was designed to afford a compromise between the strictly classical and the strictly scientific courses. In the place of Greek were substituted French and German, and in the place of a portion of the higher mathematics were given somewhat more advanced studies in English. A course in Mining Engineering was also offered, but as the appliances for technical illustration were meager, no very marked advancement could be made. The course in Pharmacy, designed for the education of apothecaries and druggists, on the contrary, attracted to it so large a number of students, that the already spacious accommodations of the Chemical Laboratory had to be considerably increased.

In 1869 President Haven withdrew from the University leaving behind him every token of a prosperous administration. Every department of the institution had been extended in breadth and in depth; and the number of students in attendance had increased to somewhat more than 1,100.

It was two years after the resignation of President Haven before President J. B. Angell was inaugurated as his successor. Meanwhile the affairs of the University were ably administered by Prof. H. S. Frieze as Acting-President.

In the course of Acting-President Frieze's term of office several measures of great importance were adopted.

The most noteworthy of these was unquestionably the opening of the University to women.

The question of the admission of women to the privileges of the institution had often been agitated. In 1858 the subject was brought before the Board of Regents by the petition of a number of young ladies asking for admission to the University. The question was carefully considered by the President and the Board. On the 8th of September of that year an elaborate and able report

adverse to the petition was adopted by the Regents. The next step in the history of the movement was taken in the Legislature. In the winter of 1867 it was resolved "That it is the deliberate opinion of this Legislature that the high objects for which the University of Michigan was organized will never be fully attained until women are admitted to all its rights and privileges."

On the basis of this declaration the Board of Regents at their meeting in April, 1867, instructed the Executive Committee "to consider this subject, and at some future time report whether the regulations relating to the admission of students to the different departments of the University, and to the conferring of degrees should not be so construed as not to exclude women, residing in the State of Michigan, from the right of matriculation, and to become candidates for graduation upon the same conditions and with the same requirements as are demanded of men."

In September of the same year, while the subject was still before the committee, President Haven discussed the matter at some length in his annual report. The embarrassments that would arise in case of a compliance with the declared wish of the Legislature were fully considered. The conclusion reached by the President was expressed in the declaration that "it is too late now to make this change without a revolution that should not be risked except under a necessity that cannot otherwise be met. And if insisted upon," continued the President, "suitable appropriations of money to meet the expense should be made. The establishment of a State college for young ladies would reasonably and successfully meet the demand."

One year later, however, the President declared that his views on the question had undergone some modification. In his report of September, 1868, he expressed the belief that, as the deliberate opinion of the Legislature appeared to be the opinion of the people of the State, the University, belonging to the State, ought to regard that opinion. "The more I consider the subject," declares the report, "and the more carefully I study the results of the education of both sexes in the same schools, the more inclined am I to the belief that the best method for Michigan would be to make provision for the instruction of women at the University, on the same conditions as men. I have come to this conclusion slowly. A few objections have sometimes seemed to me strong, but the most of what is urged against it is fanciful, and partakes of the nature of the thoughtless opposition made to what is new."

In April, 1869, Regent Willard, who had from the first ardently advocated the measure, presented to the Board the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Board no rule exists in any of the University statutes which excludes women from admission to the University."

The resolution was laid upon the table by a vote of five to three.

But it was becoming more and more apparent that the demands

of the public could not long be resisted. The necessities of the University were becoming more and more imperative, and it seemed doubtful whether the Legislature would grant the necessary aid unless women were admitted to a share of its benefits. It is also probably true that the difficulties in the way of an admission of women seemed less formidable on a more mature consideration. Accordingly, in January of 1870, the subject was again brought before the Board of Regents by Regent Willard; and the question was finally settled by the adoption of the following resolution:

“*Resolved*, That the Board of Regents recognize the right of every resident of Michigan to the enjoyment of the privileges afforded by the University, and no rule exists in the University statutes for the exclusion of any person from the University who possesses the requisite literary and moral qualifications.”

From what has been given in the above statement of facts it will be seen that the resolution, though unpretending and simply expository in its nature, embodied in itself nothing less than a measure which had received the most careful attention, and which was fraught with the most far-reaching results.

The admission of women to the University made further appropriation by the Legislature imperatively necessary. It was at once determined that in the Department of Medicine women should not be taught in the same classes as men, and consequently that the lectures would have to be duplicated. This fact not only made an increase of salary to the Professors in the Medical Department necessary, but it also called for increased accommodations in the way of buildings and apparatus. Such increased facilities, moreover, were especially imperative in the Literary Department.

Accordingly, in January of 1871, the wants of the University were brought before the State Legislature. The solicitation was not in vain. Although the homeopathic question was still unsettled, and although in consequence of this fact some bitterness toward the course of the Regents was manifested, yet it was obvious that the Legislature as a whole were proud of the University, and were determined to support it. An important appropriation was made in response to the efforts of the University authorities. This was an independent grant of \$75,000 for the purpose of affording increased accommodations to the Literary Department, a grant from which the building known as University Hall was chiefly erected. This legislation was important not only as affording assistance to the University, but as the inauguration of a policy which, it was hoped, would afford it permanent and adequate support.

Another measure of great importance inaugurated in the course of Professor Frieze's administration was the formation of an official connection between the University and the high schools of the State.

The University from its first organization had been regarded as in reality a portion of the school system of the commonwealth. The first Superintendent and the first President had labored to

establish the connection implied by this relationship. In the Prussian system of education, which President Tappan endeavored to imitate, there is an official recognition of the gymnasia by the university in the admission of the pupils of the former to the latter without entrance examination. In Michigan, however, the different parts of the system had remained, up to this time, in comparative isolation. The graduate of a Michigan high school could claim no exemption from examination on presenting himself at the University, by reason of his diploma. This was doubtless owing to the fact that the founders of the institution had intended to place the dividing line which separated the real University from the real gymnasium within the University itself. President Tappan, it may be remarked, had always regarded the ordinary four years' course as really preparatory to post-graduate studies. The undergraduate course, in his design, was to take the relative position of the German gymnasium. But in the years that had intervened since the opening of the University no very considerable increase of post-graduate work had been brought about. An overwhelming majority of students still continued to regard their University education as complete at the moment when they received their Bachelor's degree. But in the meantime the high schools in the State had been constantly raising their standards of proficiency. Thus, as it became more and more improbable that the undergraduate course could be made to correspond with the intermediate schools of the German system, it became a question whether the high schools might not with propriety be brought to occupy that position. Under these circumstances it would be folly to keep the undergraduate course at a low standard in the hope that those who should complete it would continue their studies as post-graduates, when experience had shown that such a hope would be generally disappointed. Would it not be better to raise the undergraduate course to something really approaching a university course, and at the same time to raise the high schools into a rank analogous to the gymnasium? Nearly every consideration seemed to favor the adoption of the latter course.

In order to bring about the desired result two changes seemed to be demanded. In the first place the preparatory schools should be brought into an approximate uniformity of organization; and in the second, the collegiate course should be raised and extended as rapidly as the condition of the preparatory schools and the means at the disposal of the University would warrant. The latter of these necessary changes could easily be brought about by multiplying the number of elective studies in the University courses; the former could only be done by first establishing an official relationship between the University and the schools such as would be mutually satisfactory and beneficial. It was for the purpose of establishing such relationship that the University catalogue for 1870 published the following *Special Notice to Preparatory Schools*:

“Whenever the Faculty shall be satisfied that the preparatory course in any school is conducted by a sufficient number of competent instructors, and has been brought up fully to the foregoing requirements, the diploma of such schools certifying that the holder has completed the preparatory course and sustained the examination in the same, shall entitle the candidate to be admitted to the University without further examination.”

This somewhat indefinite announcement was the inauguration of a policy which has since been pursued not only in Michigan, but in several of the other States. On the introduction of the system it became obviously necessary to specify with precision the conditions on which students could avail themselves of the privileges granted. Those conditions have been somewhat modified from time to time as there has seemed to be necessity.

It is worthy of mention that it was during the administration of Prof. Frieze that the first important addition by private liberality was made to the University library. It became known that the library of the late Prof. Rau, of the University of Heidelberg, was for sale; and the Acting-President of the University at once set about securing the means of purchasing it. His efforts were successful. Philo Parsons, Esq., of Detroit, not only bought the library for the University, but also volunteered to fill out important sets of books and periodicals as yet incomplete. Thus the University library was enriched by an addition of about 4,000 volumes and 5,000 pamphlets devoted to the science of government, political economy and cognate subjects.

Soon after the resignation of Dr. Haven, Dr. J. B. Angell, of the University of Vermont, was invited to the vacant presidency. This invitation he declined. Nearly two years later, however, it was renewed and accepted. In June, 1871, therefore, President Angell was inaugurated, and in the following September he entered upon the duties of his office.

From what has been noted it will be observed that President Angell entered upon his executive duties just after several very important innovations had been determined upon. The admission of women to all the departments of the University, and the admission of students from the high school of the State to the Literary Department without examination were changes of too great moment to be entered upon without considerable solicitude.

Several American colleges had adopted co-education; but with these the system had grown up from the beginning. In no instance had an institution thrown out eminent success on the old system, and then deliberately thrown open its doors to both sexes. But here was an army of 1,200 young men already in possession of the field; and it is not strange that the resolution to offer all the privileges of the University to women as well as to men was adopted with no little anxiety.

Even the most ardent friends of co-education were not without solicitude. As early as 1858, when the subject first came before the

Board for serious consideration, the opinions of the most prominent educators in the land had been obtained. In a very elaborate report on the subject submitted on the 29th of September of that year, these opinions were presented somewhat at length. A majority of the educators consulted were manifestly adverse to the adoption of the proposed measure. But even those who on general principles favored joint-education seemed to think that it could be recommended only when surrounded by conditions such as the University of Michigan could not afford. President Mann, of Antioch College, wrote that while in his opinion the advantages of co-education were great, the dangers of it were terrible, and it ought not to be adopted in the University of Michigan unless ample provisions could be made for the exclusion of those dangers. President Finney, of Oberlin, wrote in terms scarcely less decided. Under favorable circumstances he approved heartily of joint education. But in his opinion it ought to be surrounded by numerous safeguards.

It was in the face of these somewhat dismal premonitions that the University deliberately incorporated upon itself the more comprehensive plan. Young men were not lodged in dormitories; and no dormitories were provided for young ladies. No matron with a corps of lady assistants was appointed to keep up a supervision. In the Department of Medicine, indeed, provision was made for separate instruction to women; but with this exception no new classes were formed. The class room, the libraries, the museums were simply thrown open to the women on precisely the same conditions as to the men. In short, the University undertook no further responsibility than that of giving instruction to both sexes in the same classes and under the same conditions.

It may be too soon to speak with absolute assurance of the success of the experiment; but so far as the experience of 10 years goes to settle the question, it all tends to show that the fears and anxieties of the opponents of the movement were not well founded. For a number of weeks but one solitary lady chose to avail herself of the advantages held out by the new resolution; but the number has increased until, according to returns, in 1880 there are in attendance 138. It is important to note that no one of the numerous evils predicted has made its appearance. Every careful observer will probably admit that neither the scholarship nor the morality of the University has suffered from this important innovation. Concerning the health of the ladies Professor Tyler, in a recent article in "Scribner's Monthly" used the following language: "The physical disasters to the women themselves, which an eminent medical authority has of late clearly demonstrated to be the penal consequences of feminine toil at the dry and arduous tasks of University study, have thus far strangely failed to make their appearance in this neighborhood. Indeed, the ladies here seem to thrive ludicrously well under the rugged regimen to which they have been put; and their omission to verify the predictions of an *a priori* alarm is something bordering upon the cruel."

During the administration of President Angell, the work of the Senior year of students in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, has become far more attractive. With the single exception of logic and psychology, in the first semester, all the studies of the year have been made elective. Each student is required to take at least three studies, but he is at liberty to select from the long list presented in the calendar. The result of this change was in the highest degree satisfactory to both students and professors. Courses were selected which accord with individual tastes and aptitudes; and, consequently, the work of the Senior year was prosecuted with an enthusiasm previously quite unknown.

It was largely in consequence of the success of this experiment that in 1877 the Faculty decided to extend the privileges of election of studies still further. After mature deliberation they decided to open the whole course to an elective system, subject only to such restrictions as might be absolutely essential. Since that date students have been allowed to select such studies as they choose, the only limitation of absolute freedom being the necessity of taking certain prescribed studies at some time in their course before presenting themselves for a degree.

The influence of this bold action has undoubtedly been wholesome. This has shown itself in the additional zeal with which the students have carried on their work, and in a manifest decrease of discontent and disorder.

As above intimated, the admission of women made it imperatively necessary that the income of the University should be increased. Representations of this fact made to the Legislature in the session of 1873, were successful in securing an additional grant. The act of 1869, giving to the University \$15,500 a year, was repealed, and an act was substituted in its place, authorizing a twentieth of a mill tax. This change gave to the University an additional income of about \$15,000 a year.

A special appropriation was also made for the establishment and support of a school of mines in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts. This provision, however, was cut off by the Legislature in 1877. Another grant provided for a School of Dentistry. Besides these generous provisions, amounting in all to \$19,500 a year, the Legislature further granted \$8,000 for the establishment of a State hospital, on condition that the citizens of Ann Arbor would add \$4,000 to the sum; \$5,000 to procure a supply of water for the University grounds; and \$13,000 to pay outstanding warrants issued by the University, chiefly for the extension of the Chemical Laboratory. These appropriations amounted in the aggregate to scarcely less than what would be derived from an endowment of \$300,000. The Legislature of 1879 made appropriations for meeting the most pressing wants of the University. The most important of these were \$40,000 for a new museum building, \$20,000 for a boiler house, and sufficient sums for the erection of a clinical amphitheater in connection with each of the medical hospitals.

Whatever may be thought of the early policy of the Legislature toward the University, the liberality manifested since 1869 affords most gratifying evidence that the State is disposed to bestow upon the institution all needed support.

These appropriations have enabled the University authorities to enlarge and multiply the courses of study. A brief notice of the most important of these courses will indicate the extent of the development which has taken place.

The classical course does not differ in any essential particular from similar courses in the older colleges at the East. It is perhaps only necessary to say in this connection that under the wise and scholarly guidance of Professors Boise and Frieze, the classical course was so firmly established that no multiplication of other departments of study has shaken its pre-eminence. In every class up to the present time, the classical students have outnumbered all others.

The scientific course extends also over four years. It is designed, not only to afford more ample facilities for the study of the various sciences, but also to give a more thorough training in the modern languages.

The Latin and scientific course differs chiefly from the classical in the substitution of French and German in the place of Greek.

A course in civil engineering extends through four years, and is designed to lay a foundation for the successful practice of the profession. The conditions for admission to this course are the same as those for admission to the course in science.

The School of Pharmacy provides for a two years' course of study in the various branches of chemical analysis. Besides the requisite recitations and lectures, the experimental and practical work in the Laboratory requires about four hours of daily application throughout the whole of two years.

In that admirable report on the organization of the University, presented by President Pierce as early as 1837, the author recommended the establishment of schools of medicine and law, at the earliest practicable moment. But, notwithstanding this recommendation and the adoption of this report, it was not until 1849 that the Board found itself in condition to organize even the first of the professional schools. The catalogue for 1848-'9 announced that arrangements were being made to commence a course of instruction in medicine in the autumn term of that year. It was further announced that the Board of Regents had adopted the plan of requiring attendance upon but one course of lectures, which, in consequence, would be extended through the academic year. It was not, however, until the autumn of 1850 that the first course of lectures was given. A change in the plan of instruction, moreover, had been adopted before the college was formally opened.

The University catalogue for the year 1850-'1, the first which contained a list of medical students, shows that the school was organized on the same basis on which it continued to rest until the

year 1879. Each candidate for admission was required to furnish evidence of good moral character, and, if a candidate for graduation, also of such literary attainments as had been recommended by the National Medical Association, viz.: "A good English education, the knowledge of Natural Philosophy, the Elementary Mathematical Sciences, and such an acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages as will enable the student to appreciate the technical language of medicine, and read and write prescriptions." To be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the student was required to have studied medicine and surgery for a term of three years, to have attended two full courses of lectures, and to be at least 21 years of age, and, of course, to have passed all the required examinations. The annual course of lectures in this department began upon the first Wednesday of October, and continued until the third Wednesday of April. The first catalogue of the department contains the names of Professors Sager, Douglas, Gunn, Denton and Allen, besides the names of as many as 95 students.

It is interesting to read in the same catalogue the following hopeful statement in regard to the condition of the college: "Notwithstanding the unusual duration of the medical term, and the uncertainty attendant upon the success of a *new* medical college, it is a source of gratification to all interested in the welfare of this institution, to observe the remarkable prosperity which has thus far attended it. It is believed that the present class, already large, almost beyond precedent in the history of medical colleges, will be still further augmented in number, at the next session."

The prediction contained in this last sentence was amply fulfilled; for the catalogue of 1851-'2 gives the number of students of medicine as 159. The remarkable success of the Medical School, as indicated by these figures, appears the more striking in view of the fact that the whole number of students in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, for the same year, was only 57. It is obvious that the various influences which had steadily reduced the number of students in the Literary Department for a number of years previous to 1852, were not felt in the Department of Medicine.

Nor did the Medical School at once attain to the full measure of its growth. The catalogues of the University show that the remarkable prosperity which attended the opening of this department was no mere spasmodic success, followed by a relapse into secondary importance; on the contrary, the number of students increased steadily, and indeed rapidly, until in 1866 the class numbered no less than 525. This very large number, however, was owing to an exceptional cause. At the close of the civil war a large number of soldiers entered at once upon the studies of a professional education. But the most important step in advance taken by the Medical College was that announced in 1878, and fully entered upon in 1880. Not only was the term lengthened from six months



Calvin, J. Burnett
Died Nov. 26th 1876 Age 52^y 0^m 12^a

to nine, but the conditions of the degree were made to depend upon an attendance on lectures, of three years.

The policy of the University in regard to buildings has generally allowed the demand to anticipate the supply. The Board of Regents have never made the mistake of believing that ample and showy accommodations would attract large numbers of students. It may be said, that from the first no building has been erected until the necessity of its existence has become really pressing. If there has been any exception to this policy, it was perhaps in the erection of the first building for the accommodation of the Department of Medicine. It was erected some three years before the department was opened, and was the result of a somewhat curious circumstance.

In 1845 the Board of Regents determined to erect for the Literary Department a second dormitory building, which should be an exact duplicate of that completed in 1841. Dr. Douglas, who had recently entered upon the duties of his professorship of chemistry and geology, was employed by the Board to superintend the construction of the new building. As the new structure was to correspond in every particular with the one previously erected, the bills of the former one were duplicated in ordering materials for the latter. On the completion of the second building, however, it was found that a large amount of materials remained unused. It was in view of this unexpected and gratifying fact that the Regents authorized Prof. Douglas to begin the work of erecting a building for a chemical laboratory. The records of the Board show that the various appropriations made for building purposes at this period, were for a Laboratory, although the building erected with the money appropriated was what has since been known as the Old Medical College. The lower story of the new edifice was occupied as a chemical laboratory some two or three years before the opening of the Medical Department in 1850.

The accommodations thus provided, partially in anticipation of the School of Medicine, continued to be sufficient until 1855, when it was found necessary to begin the erection of the present laboratory for the use of students in chemistry. Again, on the outbreak of the civil war, the number of medical students increased greatly; hence it was necessary to enlarge the Medical College. No special appropriation from the Legislature was called for; but the citizens of Ann Arbor generously contributed \$10,000 for the purpose of aiding the Regents in carrying out their design. Two large lecture-rooms, with adjacent offices, were provided for at an expense of \$20,315. The new building was ready for occupation in the autumn of 1864. It is gratifying to note that the first class which assembled in the completed structure numbered nearly 500.

The next important event in the history of the School of Medicine was the admission of women. When it was finally determined to throw open the privileges of the University to both sexes, it became an important question whether, in the Medical Department,

women should be admitted to the classes already formed; or whether they should receive instruction in a class by themselves. The latter course was immediately determined upon. A new lecture room was provided for, and nearly all the lectures were repeated before the class of ladies. In cases of clinical instruction, it was at the option of the Faculty whether the clinic should be in the presence of both sexes or whether it should be in the presence of either of the sexes alone. During the past three or four years, the number of women in attendance each year has been about 60.

The advantages afforded for clinical instruction in the Medical School have been as great as possible in a city no larger than Ann Arbor. Several years since, the number of applicants for treatment was already so considerable that the erection of a hospital became an imperative necessity. One of the University houses was therefore devoted to this purpose. This was soon found, however, to afford altogether inadequate accommodations; and, accordingly, application was made to the Legislature for an appropriation with which to erect a State Hospital in connection with the Medical Department of the University. The application was not at once successful, but favorable action was not very long delayed. The Legislature of 1875 granted \$8,000 for the erection and equipment of a hospital, on the condition that the city of Ann Arbor would grant \$4,000 for the same purpose. The condition was immediately fulfilled, and the buildings have accordingly been erected. Two pavilions, each 115 feet long by 28 feet wide, with 17 feet ceiling, were attached to the former hospital building. The latter is to be hereafter devoted exclusively to administrative purposes. The new buildings have been amply provided with every appointment of a first-class hospital, such as baths, water-closets, heating and ventilating apparatus as well as sitting and reception rooms for patients and visitors. Several private rooms have also been provided for such patients as may desire to pay an increased price for better accommodations than those afforded by the general wards. All medical attendance is gratuitous; the only fees required being for board and medicine, at their actual cost. No contagious diseases are admitted; but patients are received from any part of the country. It is believed that the amount of clinical material will hereafter be as great as can be profitably used in the course of instruction.

One of the most embarrassing questions in the history of the University has been the subject of homeopathic medicine. The Legislature of the State early required the Regents to appoint at least one professor of homeopathy in the Medical Department. But the Regents declined to comply with this requirement, alleging as a reason for their action, that a compliance would injure, if not indeed destroy, one of the most flourishing departments of the University. At two different periods a mandamus was issued to compel the Board of Regents to carry out the Legislative requirement. But the Supreme Court held that the powers of the Regents

were received from the constitution of the State, and therefore could not be interfered with by the Legislature.

Accordingly, after this puzzling question had agitated the State and perplexed the Regents during much of the time for 20 years, the Legislature of 1875 provided for the establishment of a Homeopathic Medical College as a separate department of the University.

It remains only to be said that the Regents at once adopted measures for carrying out the provisions of this act. A building was fitted up for the use of the Homeopathic Medical College; and two professors, one of Theory and Practice of Homeopathic Medicine and one of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, were appointed. It was determined that the conditions of admission should be the same as those formerly exacted of all medical students. To gain instruction in General Chemistry, Anatomy, Organic and Applied Chemistry, Physiology, Ophthalmology, Otology and Practical Anatomy, Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, students are required to attend the lectures on those subjects in the "Department of Medicine and Surgery." Each professor whose instruction the student is required to attend furnishes a certificate to that effect whenever such student has passed the necessary examinations; and the certificates thus given are laid before the Board of Regents, who award the degrees, and sign the diplomas. The School of Homeopathic Medicine, organized on this basis, was opened for the work of instruction on the first of October, 1875, with 22 students in attendance. In 1879 the Legislature made still further appropriations for the Homeopathic Department. The hospital and clinical privileges were extended so that the opportunities of students should be equal to those enjoyed by students of the old Department of Medicine and Surgery.

This disposition of an important and troublesome question was generally accepted by the Regents and the several faculties of the University as offering fewer embarrassments than any other that had ever been proposed. Whether it will in the end be equally satisfactory to the members of the medical profession, it is, perhaps, too soon to predict with any confidence.

Although from the earliest history of the University, the establishment of a Department of Law had been contemplated, it was not until the December meeting of the Regents in 1858, that this purpose took definite form. At that time a committee of three was appointed to consider and report a plan for the establishment of a Law Department in the University. At a meeting held March 29, 1859, Regent Johnson, in behalf of this committee, recommended the establishment and the immediate organization of such a department. The report of the committee was adopted; and Messrs J. V. Campbell, C. I. Walker and T. M. Cooley were appointed Law Professors in the University, their time of service to commence on the first day of the following October. Provision was also made at the same meeting for the opening of the department, and the delivery of the first course of lectures in the following autumn.

In October of the same year a committee was appointed to devise means for the erection of a suitable building for the use of the department. It was not, however, until March, 1861, that the Board saw its way to the accomplishment of this purpose. After the plans of different architects had been considered, and that of Messrs. Jordan & Anderson, of Detroit, had been adopted, a building committee was appointed and authorized to make the most favorable contract possible for the completion of the building before September 20, 1862. The building was not ready for occupation, however, until the autumn of 1863. This delay was doubtless owing in part to the fact that the original purpose had undergone considerable modification. It was finally determined by the Board to erect a building large enough not only to accommodate the Law Department, but also to serve temporarily the purposes of a general library room and a chapel. The library was at once removed to its new quarters; and it continues still to occupy almost the entire lower story of the building, much to the inconvenience of the Law Department. On the erection of the University Hall in 1873, the law building was no longer needed for a chapel, ample accommodations having been provided for in the new edifice. It is to be hoped that at no distant day similar provisions may be made for the general library.

It may also be said that from the domestication of the Law Department in its new quarters in 1863, it has had no history. In 1866 a fourth professorship was created; and Ashley Pond, Esquire, of Detroit, was appointed Fletcher Professor of Law. Two years later Prof. Pond was succeeded by Prof. Charles A. Kent, who still occupies the chair to which he was then appointed. The only other change that has taken place in the Faculty of this department was in the appointment of Mr. William P. Wells as Lecturer, to discharge the duties of Prof. Walker, who at his own urgent request was excused from service for two years. On the resignation of Prof. Walker in 1877, Mr. Wells was appointed Professor.

In 1878, the Faculty was still further enlarged by the appointment of ex-Governor Alpheus Felch as Tappan Professor of Law. From first to last no essential differences of opinion have arisen in regard to the policy and workings of the department. The first class of students numbered 90; in 1863, only seven years from the establishment of the school, the number in attendance was as high as 385. Since that time the attendance in any one year has never descended so low as 300; in 1879-'80, the number was 395.

The last of the professional schools established in the University is the School of Dentistry. This department was provided for by a Legislative act in 1875. In accordance with the requirements of that act the school was at once organized by the Regents, and was opened for students in the autumn of 1875. Two professors and a demonstrator were appointed, and the school was commodiously accommodated in one of the University buildings formerly occupied as a dwelling. In the basement of the building furnaces

were erected for the manipulation and management of the precious metals with reference to their application to dental purposes; and in the rooms above all the requisite facilities were furnished for the most thorough course in didactic and clinical instruction. Students of dentistry have all the privileges afforded by the Chemical Laboratory, as well as the advantages of the lectures on Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery in the Department of Medicine. Candidates for graduation must have devoted three years to the study of the profession, in connection with attendance upon a full course of medical lectures, and must have attended two full courses of lectures in a dental college, one of which, at least, must have been in the University of Michigan. The facilities afforded by the school for the study of dentistry are believed to be unsurpassed. The number of students in the class of 1875, the first year in the history of the department, was 20. The number in '79-'80 was 83.

Among the most important means of education in any institution of learning are to be considered the libraries.

The nucleus of the general library of the University of Michigan was a collection of about 3,700 volumes purchased in 1840. The books were selected in Europe by Dr. Asa Gray, then Professor of Botany and Zoölogy in the University. Unfortunately, the money at the disposal of the Regents admitted of but few additions to this small number of volumes in the course of the next ten years.

On the arrival of President Tappan, however, attention was called to the meagre condition of the library; and in accordance with his recommendation regular appropriations were made for its increase. In 1856 Mr. John Tappan, son of the President, was appointed Librarian; and in the course of the same year the library was removed from its crowded quarters in one of the small rooms of the South College, to the ample accommodations then afforded by the lower story of the Museum.

It was not, however, until after the increasing demands for space in the North College had driven the library to its present quarters in the Law Building, that its educational power was fully developed. This transfer took place in 1863. In the following year the Rev. Andrew Ten Brook was appointed Librarian, an office which he continued to hold until 1877, when he was succeeded by Mr. Raymond C. Davis, formerly an Assistant Librarian in the same library.

Two important changes were introduced during the administration of Mr. Ten Brook, in order to make the library more completely accessible to students. In the first place the room was opened for use in the evening as well as in the day time. Of still greater importance was the preparation of a card catalogue on what is known as the Harvard plan. It consists of two parts, one comprising a list of the names of authors alphabetically arranged, together with the titles of such of their works as may be in the library; the other an index of subjects and a reference to all the works in the library

which treat of the subjects named. This latter branch of the catalogue is so comprehensive as to include not only the volumes treating of special subjects, but also all the articles of importance in the reviews and magazines. The catalogue consists of nearly 100,000 cards, so arranged as to be consulted by the student with the greatest ease. The library is regularly open for the use of students from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and again from 7 to 9:30 P. M., except during vacations, when it is usually closed in the evening.

The general library contains at the present time about 27,000 volumes, besides somewhat more than 7,000 pamphlets. In addition to these should be mentioned some 95 American and European periodicals kept regularly on file. The amount appropriated for the general library by the Board of Regents varies from year to year from \$1,500 to \$3,000. As this amount has to cover the purchases of books as well as of periodicals it falls far short of the demands of the various departments of study. These demands are rapidly increasing. It is confidently believed that no other university library in the country is more used by students than is our own. The number of works drawn by students alone, according to the most recent statistics, extending through a week of no unusual literary activity, averages as high as 278 per day. On Saturdays the number reaches usually as high as 350, exclusive of papers and periodicals furnished to the reading-room by students themselves.

From these statistics, which evince an extraordinary interest in the library, it will be justly inferred that the additions made from year to year by the Regents are altogether inadequate to the demands made upon it. The library has indeed been selected with unusual care. But there is a pressing necessity that it be speedily increased. Perhaps no other want of the University is so imperative; certainly no other one appeals more invitingly to private munificence.

Besides the general library, which is open for the use of all the departments, the professional schools have libraries of a more specific and technical nature. The Law Library contains about 3,500 volumes and is open to students about 10 hours daily. That of the Medical Department contains about 1,500 volumes, besides the files of 22 medical journals. The Literary Societies connected with the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts—two in number—have collected libraries of about 3,000 volumes. The Christian Association has also a library of well selected works numbering about 1,000 volumes.

In the aggregate, the number of volumes accessible to students in the various libraries of the University is about 36,000.

As early as 1837, the Board of Trustees of the University appointed a committee to consider and report upon the best methods of procuring a library and a cabinet of natural history. In the following year the committee reported, and advised the Board that the Baron Lederer collection of minerals, consisting of about 2,600 very choice specimens, could be procured for \$4,000. The Board

appropriated the money, and the purchase was made. This collection was the beginning of the present general Museum.

In the course of the same year provision was made by the Legislature for depositing in the University the specimens that might be collected by the State Geologist and his assistants. The survey of the State had been entrusted to the very efficient superintendence of Dr. Houghton; and this eminent gentleman with the assistance of Dr. Sager as zoölogist and Dr. Wright as botanist, brought to the University a collection of unusual value. The specimens thus accumulated furnished at once excellent means of studying the geology, mineralogy, zoölogy and botany of the State. The cabinet was transferred to the University as a permanent possession by act of the Legislature in 1846.

The collections in the various branches of natural history thus early begun have steadily increased until the present time. Subsequent surveys in the State by Prof. Winchell and others have greatly enriched the collection in every department. The museum is also greatly indebted to the enterprise and generosity of alumni and other friends of the University and of science. The most important of these additions was made in 1879, when the whole of the collection made by Professor Steere in the course of his five years' explorations in South America, Formosa and the East Indies became the property of the University. This rich collection consists of about 25,000 insects, 1,500 shells and 8,000 birds, besides other representatives, amounting in all to about 10,000 entries. Numerous purchases have also been made by the Board of Regents.

It will be impossible in this connection to trace the growth of this important portion of the material outfit of the University. It will perhaps be sufficient to indicate in the briefest outline possible the present condition of the Museum.

The geological collection embraces a complete series of lithological and palæontological specimens, brought together by the different surveys of the State. Of the fossils in this collection more than a hundred have become types of original descriptions. To this series the White collection added 1,018 entries and 6,000 specimens; and the Rominger collection about 2,500 entries and 6,000 specimens, the latter being exceedingly interesting and valuable as illustrative of the Mesozoic formations of Central Europe. The Smithsonian Institution has also placed in this department of the museum an interesting collection of specimens of foreign and domestic stones, as well as a collection illustrating the fossils of the Upper Missouri. General Custer has presented an interesting collection of fossils from the Yellow stone valley. In addition to the legitimate products of the surveys, four cases of specimens illustrating the metalliferous regions of the Upper Peninsula were placed in the museum by Prof. Winchell. The entire cabinet for the use of students of geology and mineralogy contains about 14,000 entries and 41,000 specimens.

The zoölogical collection is somewhat more extensive than the geological. It contains a complete set of the birds which visit Michigan; a nearly complete set of the mammals of the State; and also a nearly complete set of the reptiles found east of the Rocky Mountains. There are also in the collection 2,000 species of mollusca, embracing all the land and fresh-water forms of the Northern and Western States. The Trowbridge collection, made on the Pacific coast, added to the museum 1,856 entries; and the Smithsonian deposit contributed 535 entries of fresh-water and marine shells from the same region, besides about 200 birds from the Arctic zone. The Ames collection of Coleoptera and Lepidoptera consists of about 5,000 specimens; and the cabinet for the special illustration of comparative anatomy, of not less than 250 species with 1,000 specimens. But the most important contribution ever made to this branch of the Museum consists of that collected by Dr. J. B. Steere in South America and the islands of the East Indies as above indicated. The zoölogical collection as a whole contains about 23,250 entries and somewhat more than 110,000 specimens.

The botanical collection embraces not only specimens of all the plants of the State, numbering about 1,175 species and 15,000 entries, but also numerous collections from other parts of the world. The Houghton herbarium contains 28 folio cases, and about 1,800 species of labeled plants brought together from various portions of the country. The Sager herbarium, of 1,200 species and 12,000 specimens, was collected partly in the Western States, but chiefly in New England. The Ames herbarium consists of no less than 7,000 specimens and 10,500 duplicates; and the Adams Jewett collection embraces 2,500 species and about 5,000 specimens. Professor Harrington has added to the museum 2,000 species; Captain Dall, an interesting collection of Alaskan plants, Professor Reinsch, 250 species of mosses, from Central Europe; Mr. Horace Averill, 408 species of algæ; Mr. J. G. Lemmon, 460 species of California plants and 60,000 specimens; Mr. S. S. Garrigues, about 3,000 specimens of plants from Germany. Professor Steere's collection adds to the museum some 2,500 specimens of South American and East Indian ferns. The entire collection for the illustration of the science of Botany embraces about 10,000 species, 20,000 entries and 70,000 specimens.

The Geological, Zoological, and Botanical cabinets together are estimated to contain about 60,000 entries and 255,000 specimens.

The Cabinet of Archæology and Relics contains various articles of domestic and warlike use among the aboriginal inhabitants of North and South America, and among the Islanders of the South Pacific. This embraces a large collection of pottery and other articles illustrative of the habits of the Ancient Peruvians, as well as specimens of clothing, art, military weapons, etc. of the Amazonian Indians, the modern Peruvians, the Alaskans, the Formosans, the Chinese, and the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. To this collection, largely made by Professor Steere, have been added

sundry relics from the islands of the Pacific by the Smithsonian Institution. The Department of Agriculture at Washington has also contributed a collection of textile fabrics and various substitutes for cotton.

The Cabinet of History and Fine Arts was begun in 1855. The first purchases for this department of the Museum were made in Europe by Professor Frieze, acting under a special commission of the Board of Regents. The articles procured at that time were chiefly plaster casts of antique statues, engravings and photographs illustrating the various departments of Grecian and Roman art. In 1862, Professor A. D. White received a similar commission from the Board. This resulted in the purchase of numerous articles for the collection, the most important of which were in bronze. About the same time, an association in Ann Arbor bought and presented to the University a marble copy of the Nydia by Mr. Randolph Rogers. The Museum at present comprises a gallery of casts, in full size and in reduction, of the most valuable antique statues and busts; a gallery of somewhat more than 200 reductions and models, in *terra cotta*, of statues, portrait busts, and other materials in the principal European museums; a gallery of engravings and photographic views, executed in Italy and Greece, illustrating the architectural and sculptural remains of Rome, Pompeii, Paestum, Athens, and Corinth; the Horace White collection of about 900 portrait medallions illustrative of mediæval and modern history; about 450 casts from antique gems; a collection of copies in plaster, marble and bronze, of several of the most important works of Michael Angelo, Canova, Thorwaldsen, and Randolph Rogers; and, finally, a collection of engraved copies of many of the great masterpieces of modern painting, beginning with the age prior to Raphael. The catalogue of the Cabinet of History and Fine Arts contains about 1,985 numbers.

Connected with the University there is also an important Museum of Anatomy and Materia Medica. The valuable collection made by Professor Ford in the course of many years of scientific labor, has become the property of the University. It is made up of materials for the direct purpose of the most successful teaching of the science of medicine, especially of those branches of it which pertain to the study of anatomy and physiology.

This portion of the Museum embraces a collection of bones designed to illustrate healthy as well as diseased conditions, also the various changes from infancy to old age. It contains numerous skulls, teeth and other preparations by which the structure and the various stages of both temporary and permanent teeth are illustrated. The arterial preparations embrace complete and partial dissections, exhibiting the arrangement of vessels in health and in disease. Models in wax, *papier maché* and plaster illustrate the various parts of the body in a normal as well as an abnormal condition. There is also a valuable collection, prepared by Professor Sager, illustrating the comparative craniology, neurology and

embryology of the Vertebrata. The collection of monstrosities, both single and double, is unusually full and valuable. The materials illustrative of *Materia Medica* consist of a very complete set of crude organic medicinal substances, embracing between 500 and 600 specimens. These were imported from Paris, are put up in glass jars of uniform appearance, and are arranged according to their order in natural history. Besides these, the collection contains about 1,000 other specimens of mineral and vegetable substances and preparations, arranged in groups for the convenience of the student. In addition to the Medical Museum proper, which contains in the aggregate several thousand specimens, the department is abundantly supplied with plates, photographs, models, preparations, and apparatus for the purpose of illustrating the various studies of the medical course.

One of the most prosperous portions of the University has been the Chemical Laboratory. This important part of the educational facilities here afforded has grown up in response to the active and increasing demands of the students for instruction in applied chemistry. Under the superintendence of Professor Douglas, who was Director of the Laboratory from its beginning until 1877, it grew from a very humble commencement to be one of the largest and most perfectly equipped in the United States. The building was begun in 1855. It was enlarged in 1861, in 1867 and again in 1873. But even these extensive additions were not enough to supply the demand. An additional story to the entire building was erected in 1880, and it is believed that its facilities for the study of chemistry are not now exceeded by those of any laboratory in the world.

A very important adjunct of the University, and one which has reflected especial honor upon it, is the Astronomical Observatory. President Tappan, in his inaugural address, delivered December 21, 1852, showed how advantageously private munificence might supplement the endowment of the University; and expressed the hope that friends might be found who would be willing to erect an astronomical observatory. On the evening of the same day, the Hon. H. N. Walker, of Detroit, called upon the President and expressed a wish to do something for the University in accordance with the suggestions of the address. Dr. Tappan entered into a discussion of the matter with great interest, and the interview resulted in an appointment to meet the friends of the enterprise a few days later at the Michigan Exchange in Detroit.

At the meeting held in accordance with this appointment, on the 29th of December, President Tappan unfolded his project, and with most encouraging results. Seven thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot, to be paid within a year, on condition that \$10,000 be raised. The whole was to be expended under the direction of the President, for the erection and furnishing of a building, to be known as the Detroit Observatory, to be forever connected with the University. The plan at first proposed contemplated simply a telescope, with a building sufficient for its accommodation; but the

unexpected liberality with which the project had been received induced Dr. Tappan to enlarge his purpose so as to embrace nothing less than the erection and equipment of a complete astronomical observatory. Mr. Walker and other friends of the enterprise encouraged the President to proceed upon this basis. Accordingly in the February following Dr. Tappan, in company with Mr. Walker, visited New York, and soon afterward made a contract with Mr. Henry Fitz to furnish an achromatic refracting telescope. The instrument was to be mounted in Ann Arbor on or before the first day of June, 1854, and was to be in size second only to the great refractors at Cambridge, Mass., and at Pulkowa, in Russia. The price to be paid was \$6,150.

It seemed exceedingly desirable that the other equipments of the Observatory should be correspondingly extensive. But the amount already subscribed would not allow of so liberal and extensive a plan. The generosity of Mr. Walker, however, encouraged the President to go forward. As the latter was on the point of visiting Europe, the former placed in his hands the means to purchase a meridian circle of the largest and most expensive kind.

In Europe, President Tappan, after visiting the principal observatories in England, France and Italy, reached Berlin, where he became acquainted with the distinguished astronomer, Encke, and his assistant, Dr. Brünnow. In accordance with the recommendations of these gentlemen, he employed Messrs. Pistor and Martins, of Berlin, to construct the meridian circle, and Mr. Tiede to construct an astronomical clock. The instruments were made under the direction of Messrs. Encke and Brünnow, and to the entire satisfaction of the astronomers.

While these instruments were in process of construction, the Regents purchased about five acres of ground on an eminence commanding an unobstructed view of the horizon in every direction, at a distance of about half a mile from the University grounds. On this eminence was constructed the Observatory, in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by Prof. Bull, of New York.

As the buildings and instruments were approaching completion, it remained to procure the services of an astronomer competent to undertake the direction of the Observatory. The neglect which the science of astronomy had suffered in America seemed to render it necessary to look abroad for some one fitted to undertake this duty. Dr. Brünnow, who had so earnestly and disinterestedly exerted himself in supervising the construction of the instruments, appeared to the President to be the best person for the position. This selection received the cordial and unanimous approval of the friends of the enterprise, and accordingly Dr. Brünnow, was unanimously elected Director of the Observatory and Professor of Astronomy. He accepted the position, and, arriving at Ann Arbor in July, entered at once upon the labors of his office.

In due time the building was completed for the reception of the instruments. The equatorial telescope was mounted upon a central

pier, which has a foundation 15 feet below the surface and arises in the form of a truncated cone about 40 feet above. The instrument is covered by a hemispherical revolving dome 23 feet in diameter, with an opening 18 inches wide extending from the horizon to the zenith. The east wing of the building was devoted to the meridian circle and its accompanying instruments. The refracting telescope has a clear aperture of $12\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and a focal length of 17 feet 8 inches. It is supplied with a complete outfit of eye-pieces, micrometers and shades. The observer is also furnished with a chronograph, with Bond's new isodynamic escapement for recording observations by the electro-magnetic method. On the completion of the Observatory it was regarded as one of the most perfectly equipped in the country.

A further subscription to liquidate the debt incurred in its construction was raised in Detroit; and again, in 1865, about \$5,000 were contributed by the citizens of Detroit and Ann Arbor to erect a dwelling-house for the use of the Observer.

It is a satisfaction to be able to record that the generosity of the donors of the Observatory has been exceedingly fruitful of scientific results. Under the efficient direction of Dr. Brünnow, the Observatory immediately took very high rank in the scientific world. In addition to the work of giving instruction to University students, the Director was able to carry on numerous scientific researches, which received the most gratifying recognition. Dr. Brünnow published an important work on Spherical Astronomy, besides the Tables of Flora and the Tables of Victoria, in addition to very numerous articles in the scientific journals of Europe and America. It is perhaps not important to give the title of the papers published, but during the first two years of the active operations of the Observatory the number of these was no less than twenty-six.

In 1858, Mr. James C. Watson, the first pupil of Dr. Brünnow in the University, and a graduate of the class of 1857, was appointed Assistant Observer, and in 1859, Professor of Astronomy. On the permanent retirement of Professor Brünnow in 1863, Mr. Watson, on the recommendation of many of the first astronomers of the country, was chosen his successor, as Director of the Observatory as well as Professor of Astronomy. This position he continued to fill until 1879, when he tendered his resignation, to accept of the Directorship of the Washburn Observatory at the University of Wisconsin.

During Prof. Watson's Directorship of 16 years, although he was only 25 years of age at the time of his appointment, the list of discoveries and contributions made by him form a record which would give permanent fame to any observatory.

The generous contributors to the fund for the building and equipment of the Detroit Observatory may well be proud of its record; for under the able directorship of Dr. Brünnow and Dr. Watson it has taken position among the first in the world.

We here bring our sketch of the University of Michigan to a close. Its history has not been unvarying or monotonous. We have seen something of difficulties and triumphs; but, in concluding our narrative, it is a satisfaction to reflect, that if the former show that a State university is no less subject to perils than are institutions resting upon other foundations, the latter afford abundant demonstration that these perils may be overcome. The history of the University of Michigan goes far to prove, if indeed it does not prove conclusively, that higher education, no less than the education afforded by the common schools, may be safely and satisfactorily conducted by the people of an intelligent State.

In addition to the foregoing, by Prof. Adams, a short description of some of the main buildings, as they now stand, will not be out of place. A list of the graduates from Washtenaw county is also appended.

In securing the location of the University for Ann Arbor, its history would not be complete without reference to the men who donated the ground on which the buildings are located. They were William R. Thompson, William S. Maynard, Charles Thayer, E. W. Morgan, each of whom gave one-fifth, and Augustus Garrett and Daniel B. Brown, one-tenth each. The entire donation was 40 acres.

UNIVERSITY HALL.

University Hall is located on the west side of the College Campus, and the entire expense of the buildings was \$100,000, and is the architectural designing of E. S. Jennison, of Chicago, Illinois, a former graduate of the University of Michigan. The wood work of the same was under the supervision of Adolph Martin, of Chicago, Illinois. The dimensions of the hall, as furnished by the Secretary of the University, Henry D. Bennett, are as follows: It is 133 by 140 feet, and is about 70 feet high from the base to the frieze, with an elegantly proportioned dome 140 feet high, surmounted by a beautiful statue of "Rogers' Michigan." The auditorium is 80 by 130 feet, and is capable of seating comfortably 3,000 persons. The chapel, which is located on the first floor, has a seating capacity for 600. On the same floor there is also a lecture room, with seatings for 400. The steward's room is located in the southwest corner of the building, on the same floor, and connected with which is the massive fire-proof vault for the protection of the archives of the University. Adjoining this is located the chancellor's room. East of the transverse hall is the ladies' waiting room, opposite is situated the faculty room; and on the same floor are two large lecture or recitation rooms. Directly above, in the second, third and fourth stories, are located, in each, three commodious class or recitation rooms. The building is heated by John Davis & Co.'s (Chicago, Illinois) steam-heating Apparatus, is ventilated with great care, and the whole is most splendidly fitted up with gas. The two

wings to this massive and elegant building are each 40 by 110 feet, and four stories high. The north wing was formerly used for the museum. The south wing is principally for recitation rooms, literary societies, and Students' Christian Association.

LAW DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

This is situated on the northwest corner of the College Campus, and is, for its general appearance, a very strong and massive building, three stories high. It has on the first floor a general library of over 20,000 volumes, which is accessible to students and citizens every day, Sundays excepted. There are also on the same floor the offices of the President, Dean of the Law Faculty, and a moot-court room. On the second floor are located the Law Library, and a large lecture room; also the Law Professor's room. The third floor is occupied by the Webster and Jeffersonian Societies, together with the regular moot-court room.

LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

This building is unostentatious in its appearance, yet is quite large, being one story and a half high, built of brick, and arranged with a view to the greatest possible convenience for those pursuing chemistry and pharmacy, and is beyond doubt the most extensive and thoroughly equipped laboratory in the United States, if not on the continent. The building is healthfully ventilated by steam power, is warmed by steam, and supplied with gas and water.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

This large and spacious building has two amphitheatres, each capable of seating over 400 students. It is composed of two large buildings, forming a "T," the principal or main structure nearly or quite square, four-stories high, while the old or original building is long and narrow, and three-stories high; but the two making together a very fine and noble appearance.

GRADUATES FROM WASHTENAW COUNTY.

<i>Literary.</i>	1855—Clark, Edward P.	Watson, Jas. Craig
1845—Goodrich, M. H.	Hewitt, Charles	1858—Beckwith, Luther
Parmalee, George E.	Lane, Marcus D.	Danforth, George M.
1846—Androus, George P.	Marsh, Augustus	Graves, John
Becker, George L.	Schmid, Emanuel	Holden, Liberty E.
Perry, William W.	Willits, David	Homer, John
1848—Norton, John Cross	1856—Brooks, Dastus C.	Spence, Adam K.
1850—Pattison, Charles R.	Case, V. B.	Sweet, George P.
Powers, Henry H.	Champion, Henry C.	1859—Parsons, Orrin
1853—Becker, John F.	Doty, Duane	1860—Baldwin, Edwin E.
Cheever, Henry W.	Hood, Rev. Geo. W.	Fasquelle, Mark F.
Cheever, William E.	Rowe, Frederic	Spalding, James F.
	1857—Gates, Loroazo M.	Spence, Edwin A.

- Wilcox, Edgar N.
 1861—Aulls, James T.
 Blair, B. F.
 Cutcheon, Byron M.
 Gregory, Charles D.
 McCollum, Walter
 Morse, Sidney G.
 Sanford, George P.
 Saunders, Wm. H.
 Searing, Edward
 Tripp, Robert H.
 Wood, Joseph W.
 1862—Carpenter, Roswell P.
 Chapman, Albert J.
 Eastman, James E.
 Jewett, Aaron Cone
 Latson, Henry A.
 Lovejoy, David H.
 Pilcher, Lewis S. F.
 Uhl, Edwin F.
 1863—Fraser, Elisha A.
 Lay, jr., Ezra D.
 Slawson, Edwin R.
 1864—Booth, William J.
 Hendryx, Wm. B.
 King, Zina P.
 1865—Campbell, Gabriel
 Maynard, William J.
 1866—Becker, Fred. Walter
 Beckwith, Sidney
 Fraser, Carroll S.
 Rexford, Edgar
 Van Cleve, John A.
 Hudson, Adolph W.
 Lawrence, John Fuller
 Mudge, Alfred Eugene
 1867—Foster, George A.
 Potter, Thomas M.
 Taylor, David B.
 1868—Blackburn, Frank A.
 Pennell, Galusha
 1869—Cocker, William J.
 Gelston, Joseph M.
 Gibson, William J.
 Hall, Stephen C.
 Kerr, Theodore F.
 1870—Beman, Wooster W.
 Blackburn, Julius A.
 Cooley, Eugene F.
 Jones, Francis W.
 Matthews, Wm. F.
 1871—Eastwood, John F.
 Felch, Theodore H.
 Flicraft, Pembroke R.
 Fox, George T.
 Gillespie, Joshua L.
 Hamilton, Alexander W.
 Hudson, Preston C.
 Hutchkins, Harry B.
 Knight, Earl J.
 Latson, Morton W.
 Phillips, Horace
 Phinney, Rufus E.
 Rice, Benjamin G.
 1872—Barber, Austin
 Christie, James
 Cooley, Edgar A.
 Dutton, John F.
 Morton John W.
 Pendleton, Edmund W.
 Reed, Homer
 Rexford, Dwight C.
 1873—Cocker, Henry R.
 Douglass, Samuel T.
 Fox, William H.
 Gelston, Henry W.
 Hayman, Wayne
 Hemingway, John M.
 King, Charles Edward
 Pattengill, Judson G.
 Robinson, George F.
 Spalding, Volney M.
 Stewart, Charles C.
 Van Cleve, Chas. M.
 Wells, Charles R.
 1874—Axtell, Frank L.
 Come, Robert F.
 Follett, Lyman D.
 Glenn, George P.
 Hayman, Frank C.
 Johnston, Theo H.
 Matthews, Don A.
 Maynard, Frederick A.
 Rogers, Henry W.
 Wells, William H.
 West, Francis J.
 Wines, Levi D.
 1875—Burch, Charles S.
 Burt, Benjamin C.
 Cook, Emily Persis
 Davis, jr., Lorenzo
 Fox, Charles.
 Gilchrist, Charles P.
 Gruber, Thomas F.
 Harris, jr., Charles T.
 Hutchkins, Eugene R.
 Knowlton, Jerome C.
 Platt, Frederick A.
 Rays, Herman M.
 Smith, Stewart W.
 Stewart, John A.
 Watkins, Willis L.
 Whitmore, Wells
 1876—Andrews, Lucy C.
 Barry, Edmund D.
 Burt, William W.
 Cooper, Albert M.
 Felch, Frank L.
 Foster, Vine C.
 Gott, Edward A.
 Higby, Dennie J.
 McDonald, James H.
 Reed, Louisa M.
 Van Slyke, Charles B.
 Volland, Albert J.
 1877—Brown, George P.
 Cary, Herbert E.
 Cochran, Carlos B.
 Colby, Branch H.
 Colman, Clara M.
 Comstock, Geo C.
 Farrand, Mary E.
 Ferdon, Ogdun W.
 Goodrich, Lulu
 Hall, Maria L.
 McDonald, Ann E.
 McDougall, H. C.
 Stewart, Margaret Woolsey, M. L.
 1878—Allen, Daniel A.
 Angell, Alexis C.
 Butts, William H.
 Colby, J. Rose.
 Garner, Charles E.
 Gayley, Charles M.
 Horton, George
 Knigh, George W.
 Myrick, Harry P.
 Townsend, Cora I.
 1879—Ashley, Henry W.
 Brown, Hubert W.
 Chandlee, Rich'd T.
 Chase, John
 Coe, Frantz Hunt
 DePuy, Richard G.
 Farrand, Fanny C.
 Haskell, Frank D.
 McMillan, Newton
 Mead, Frank D.
 Pettitt, Albert S.
 Salmon, John C.
 Sherman, Warren H.
 Snoot, Kennett R.
Law.
 1846—Goodrich, Henry D.
 1849—Kellogg, George D.
 1859—Wilcox, Oliver C.
 1860—Danforth, Geo. M.
 Eaton, Peter
 Graves, John
 Miller, Charles R.
 Stearns, Ozora P.
 Twitchell, Daniel S.
 Welch, Norvell E.
 1861—Burlingame, Jas. M.
 Chaffee, George D.
 Gordon, William
 Martin, William A.

- Maynard, Edward
 McDonald, Archibald.
 Parkhurst, John D.
 Shier, jr. Charles
 Shand, Alexander
 Vance, Joseph H.
 1862—Boylan, John D.
 Dickinson, Hiram M.
 Kingsley, George
 McDonnell, Donald
 McEvoy, Andrew
 Shier, Daniel R.
 Wiltsie, Wendell D.
 1863—Ambrose, Geo. W.
 Bennett, William T.
 Edmunds, jr., Jas. M.
 Kingsley, James
 McKernan, Patrick
 Miller, John L.
 Moffatt, Seth C.
 Taylor, Sibley G.
 Ward, Thomas O.
 Wood, Dunois
 Yost, Casper Enoch
 1864—Brown, Arthur
 Gidley, Edwin B.
 North, Charles E.
 Parsons, John R.
 Underhill, Solomon T.
 1865—Barbour, Levi L.
 Boylan, Charles
 Cheever, Noah
 Wood
 Cramer, Densmore
 Engle, Seth E.
 Hill, John W.
 Taylor, Roswell B.
 Worden, Albert L.
 1866—Ambrose, Jas. C.
 Appleton, Edw. E.
 Baldwin, Jas. C.
 Price, Samuel S.
 Rogers, Randolph R.
 1867—Allen, Edward P.
 Beadle, William H.
 Day, Albert A.
 Decker, West-
 brook S.
 Dwight, Sylvester F.
 Harley, David S.
 Hubbard, Thomas D.
 King, Zina P.
 Knight, Horace V.
 Lutz, William H.
 Norton, Seymour F.
 Whiffen, James W.
 1868—Cobb, George P.
 Douglass, Selwyn
 Gage, Lovell H.
 Green, Edward H.
 Harrell, William W.
 Lawrence, John F.
 M'Donnell, Terrance
 J.
 Parker, N. Augustus
 Rice, W. H. C.
 Schovill, Benton H.
 Slawson, Edward R.
 Turner, Marshall B.
 Williams, George R.
 1869—Ball, A. Everett
 Baylis, Sidney H.
 Fountain, Dempsey
 W.
 Martin, James M.
 McAlvay, Aaron V.
 Thornton, M. De-
 Witt C.
 Turner, James C.
 1870—Blackstock, Geo. A.
 Dunlap, Fletcher W.
 Goodell, Henry M.
 Gregg, Ace
 1871—Gibmey, Morgan
 Hill, Robert J.
 Jarvis, Robert S.
 Maltman, John S.
 Palmer, Walter H.
 Pierce, Gustavus D.
 Steele, Valentine W.
 1872—Blanchard, James H.
 Engle, George S.
 Knight, Lucius
 McIntrye, jr., Donald
 Moore, George Wm.
 Patton, Harriet A.
 Tucker, John G.
 Tucker, William S.
 1873—Cook, William H.
 Corkery, Thomas J.
 Gault, Thomas H.
 Hoffman, Edw. M.
 Kelly, Malcolm
 Markham, Marcus A.
 Morris, Henry J.
 Woodruff, Jas. M.
 1874—Burton, Clarence M.
 Eaman, James T.
 Harper, Joseph H.
 McKenna, Thomas
 F.
 Terry, Albert O.
 1875—Axtell, Frank L.
 Barstow, Samuel P.
 Cheever, Byron W.
 Coffman, Joseph C.
 Cummins, Geo. J.
 Depew, William E.
 Dozer, David E.
 Duell, Elizabeth L.
 Frueauff, Eugene K.
 Hayman, Wayne
 Herrick, Ernest C.
 Smith, Horace L.
 Snell, William L.
 Spencer, Chas. A. M.
 Stewart, Charles C
 Stimpson, Harry J.
 Terhune, Chas. A.
 Tyler, Dean M.
 1876—Chase, John H.
 Coe, Lyman B.
 Colbath, Frank H.
 Cornwell, Judson C.
 Drury, Wilbur F.
 Edgerton, Addison J.
 Foote, Franklin S.
 Foster, Mary E.
 Gorman, James S.
 Harris, Ariel C.
 Hill, Harry R.
 Hunt, Fred A.
 Laing, James R.
 Maynard, Fred A.
 McConoughey, A. M.
 Tinker, Clarence
 Wade, Louis F.
 1877—Carr, James W.
 Foster, S. Olin
 Gilchrist, Chas. P.
 Gott, Edward A.
 Griffin, Darwin C.
 Griffin, Gerald
 Guinon, Matthew F.
 Jones, Francis E.
 Mason, Hattie
 Pistorius, Her-
 mann
 Talbot, John L.
 Wells, William H.
 Wilson, Ariel N.
 York, Bertrand D.
 Young, Frank E.
 1878—Ashley, James M.
 Bower, B. Frank
 Corbin, Byron J.
 Crandall, William A.
 Donovan, Edward
 Hamilton, Joel M.
 Knowlton, Jerome C.
 Lane, Victor H.
 Luckling, Alfred E.
 McDonald, James H
 O'Reilly, William
 Prescott, Daniel E.
 Sleator, George H.
 Stephenson, How-
 ard
 Talbot, William D.
 Taylor, Henry G.
 Vance, Samuel W.
 Walker, Warren E.
 Wanty, George P.
 Wilbur, Smith N.
 1879—Bliss, E. Frank
 Fox, John H.
 Newkirk, Henry W.
 Smith, Clarence
 Wanty, Henry G.



J. J. Purshell

- Medicine and Surgery.*
- 1851—O'Brien, John
 1852—Norton, John Cross
 1853—Arnold, Orrin
 Wilkins, David
 1854—Cole, Samuel P.
 Flint, Amos L.
 Taylor, Edward C.
 Weller, F. Montrose
 Pratt, Alonzo J.
 Rouse, William H.
 1855—Clements, John C.
 Corbin, G. E.
 Fasquelle, Louis
 1856—Dean, William H.
 1857—Hutton, Robert C.
 Parmenter, William
 1858—Cox, William G.
 Davis, William A.
 Thomas, Daniel
 Ward, Edgar B.
 Winslow, E. M.
 1859—North, John D.
 Pilcher, Elisha H.
 Tyler, Dean M.
 1860—Cole, Alvin J.
 Gilmore, M. R.
 Voorhees, George W.
 1861—Barnes, George.
 Frazier, William E.
 Hutchinson, Wm. L.
 Smith, Willard B.
 1862—Johnson, Archibald
 N.
 Rose, Preston B.
 Schuyler, P. L.
 Toole, P. William O.
 1863—Chapin, Elijah B.
 1864—Prescott, Albert B.
 Rheinfrank, John H.
 Russell, Anson.
 Saunders, James
 1865—Dean, Dexter V.
 Lovejoy, David H.
 Marshall, Orville.
 Mather, Cyrus.
 Murdock, Thomas S.
 VanRiper, Myron H.
 1866—Brock, Chauncey L.
 Burrell, Daniel A.
 Campbell, Robert E.
 Cheever, Henry S.
 Hall, Eleazer.
 Knapp, Charles E.
 Martin, William H.
 Maynard, William J.
 Mills, Hiram R.
 1867—Allen, Giles B.
 Cheever, Byron W.
 Garlock, Alonzo W.
 Guinan, James.
 Vaughn, William E.
 Wines, Henry H.
- 1868—Davison, Edward C.
 Kapp, John.
 Nichols, Harrison A.
 O'Neil, Alexander
 Scoville, Bela P.
 Wilder, Flavius M.
 Williams, John K.
 1869—Carrier, Elbert E.
 Champlin, Alfred H.
 Cody, Charles B.
 Hendryx, Truman C.
 Kelly, Edward H.
 Loomis, Goodwin T.
 Pratt, Willis H.
 Spalding, Fred'k A.
 1870—Titus, Charles F.
 Winslow, Andrew
 Witting, Nelson
 1871—Dills, Spencer
 Doane, Luigi G.
 Downer, Flavius J.
 Engle, Perry.
 Henriques, Edw'd C.
 Hobart, Marl E.
 1872—Fasquelle, M. F.
 Jones, John R.
 Miller, Joshua
 Owen, Frank K.
 Reed, Albert H.
 Roniig, Samuel V.
 Smith, Bowles C.
 1873—Bessac, Henry B.
 Brown, Isaac E.
 Culley, John W.
 Plews, Bradford F.
 Watson, Edward
 1874—Greenfield, John W.
 Shepherd, Charles W.
 Stevens, William C.
 1875—Coltou, Robert M.
 Durstine, Frank H.
 Kelly, Louis L.
 Kelley, Martin C.
 Kimball, Edwin L.
 Post, Justin E.
 Sanford, George E.
 1876—Emery, John M.
 Georg, John
 Lee, John
 Stocking, Jerome D.
 Stockwell, Sarah F.
 Terry, Will Gaylord
 Traver, Richard C.
 1877—Curry, John F.
 Healey, Ada J.
 Hoagland, Mary L.
 Maclean, Alex. C.
 Mitchell, Eliza
 Reed, Wilbur Fisk
 Russell, William
 Schuyler, Randall
 Smith, S. W.
 Totten, Elnora A. U.
 Volland, Sophia
- Woodruff, Lettie H.
 1878—Barnard, Jennie S.
 Barnard Jerome W.
 Corwiu, Richard W.
 Decker, Emma A.
 Decker, Wilhemus
 Ely, William B.
 Jackson, Victor H.
 Jones, Absalom W.
 Lewitt, Adelaide
 Lyon, J. Harvey
 Salmon, John C.
 Sherman, Warren H.
 1879—Allen, Charlotte
 Jones, Joshua
 Shurtleff, Henry A.
 Smith, William H.
 Stark, Alice M.
 Van Ruck, Carl
 Worden, Arthur L.
- Medicine (Homeopathi.).*
- 1877—Rogers, Alex. H.
 1878—Avery, Aaron B.
 Wheelock, Joel S.
 1879—Allyn, Alvin B.
 Eastman, Ann E.
 Harston, Oscar S.
 Winslow, Amos H.
- Civil Engineering.*
- 1861—Wood, Joseph W.
 1863—Robinson, Stillman
 1865—Donovan, William
 1868—Wells, Milford N.
 1875—Baldwiu, Charles C.
 Parsons, Edward I.
 1876—Donaldson, Lewis C.
 Schaerberlie, John M.
 1878—Allmendinger, G. F.
 Hanson, John K.
 Josenbauz, Timothy
 1879—King, Brayton D.
 Pond, Irving K.
- Dental Surgery.*
- 1876—Wright, Geo. Esbon
 1877—Jackson, Victor H.
 McGregor, Peter
 Stowell, Will G.
 1878—Cowan, John Nor-
 man.
 Ewing, Thomas S.
 Finley, Mark F.
 Miller, Benjamin F.
- Pharmacy.*
- 1869—Bliss, Hale
 Henning, Edward L.
 Hood, Charles H.
 1870—Gower, Arthur C.
 Jones, John Robert
 Newton, Wm. E.
 Roniig, Samuel V.
 1871—Crampton, Charles B.
 Kelley, Martin C.

Phillips, Daniel A.	Parsons, Henry B.	Worden, Clinton E.
1873—Boyd, James R.	Roys, Herman M.	1879—Church, William D.
1874—Crane, Kate	Smith, Stewart W.	Jensen, Paul C.
Douglas, Samuel T.	Watson, Cath. M.	Wood, Lewis N.
Eastwood, John F.	Whitlark, Walter J.	<i>Mining Engineering.</i>
Shepherd, Oscar E.	1877—Dixon, Gleason F.	Boss, Clarence M.
1875—Tremain, Henry A.	Hallock, Albert A.	1878—Mann, Eugene G.
Wells, William H.	Young, Arthur L.	1879—Wood, E. Fred.
1876—Morgan, James W.	1878—Townsend, Perry L.	

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The question of establishing a normal school in Michigan was considered by the Legislature of the State, and an act passed during the first session of 1849, appropriating 25 sections of "Salt Spring Lands" toward the support of the institution. A committee of Superintendents was appointed under the act, of whom Hon. Samuel Bristow was made chairman, for the purpose of selecting a location and the erection of suitable buildings for the school. With characteristic liberality, the citizens of Ypsilanti raised the sum of \$13,500, and offered a tract of land for its location at this point. Their offer was accepted in 1851, and the committee partaking somewhat of the zeal and enthusiasm of the citizens of the city, commenced the work of erection of a building, and in the fall of 1852 reported it complete.

The State Normal School is located on the plateau west of the Huron. The building is of brick, tastefully painted, and a model of school architecture. The area of each floor is 100 by 58 feet; there are three floors above the basement, the first of which is divided into model-room, reception-room, recitation-room, and library. The second and third floors are devoted to school-rooms.

THE FIRST BOARDS

comprised O. S. Jackson, A. S. Welch, A. C. Rogers, and J. M. B. Sill, on the Board of Teachers; Chauncey Joslyn, Isaac E. Crary, and G. O. Whittemore, on the Board of Control, with Lt. Gov. Fenton, State Treasurer B. C. Whittemore, and Superintendent Sherman as *ex-officio* members.

DEDICATORY CEREMONIES.

The dedication of the building to the cause of education took place October 5, 1852. The exercises were of a religio-literary character of a most pleasing nature, and proved a prelude to the general good order which has marked the progress of the State Normal School. The faculty of this institution for 1880-1 is composed as follows:—Dr. McVicker, Principal, Charles FitzRoy Bel lows, M. A., C. E., Lewis McLouth, M. A., Daniel Putnam, M. A., Jos. P. Vroman, M. A., Austin George, M. A., August Lode-man, Frederick H. Pease, Ruth Hoppin, M. A., Helen Post, Fanny E. Goff, and Elizabeth I. Coates.

CHAPTER XIII.

VARIOUS THINGS.

THE PATRIOT WAR.*

It will be remembered by the pioneers of Michigan, and not only by them, but by all others, of that time along the frontier line between the United States and Canada, that during the winter of 1837-38, occurred what was known as the "Patriot War." The object of this war was understood to be a revolution that should separate the British possessions of Canada from the mother country that they might erect themselves into sovereign and independent States.

In consequence of the financial crash and hard times then prevailing there were many adventurous, reckless and idle persons in the States who took part with the Patriots. The anxiety that grew out of our Revolutionary war and the war of 1812, toward the British, may have slumbered, but was not forgotten, and it took but little to awaken that old feeling. It was revived along the whole length of the frontier, and was not confined to our side only; it was fully reciprocated by our loyal neighbors. At that time, as it may be now, there were many half-pay English military officers who would have hailed a war between the United States and England as a God-send to them; for in that event they would be restored to active service on full pay and stand their chances for promotion. The hostile feeling had reached such a degree of intensity that General Scott was ordered to the frontier with troops. The steamer *Carolina*, that was supposed to be in the service of the Patriots, was captured in the Niagara river by the British forces, and sent over the falls and it was supposed with part of the crew on board. The Patriots had at that time a considerable force on Navy island. A rocket brigade was stationed at Windsor. Occasional musket shots were fired from Windsor into Detroit, and a correspondence was opened between the authorities on each side with a view to stop this recklessness. The late Adjutant General John E. Schwartz conducted the correspondence on the part of Michigan. He read it to the writer of this paper.

"About this time I visited Detroit, stopping at the National Hotel, as the Russell House was then called, and before I had time to warm myself I met Col. Smith, then a member of the Legislature, from Monroe county, who invited me into the back parlor,

* A paper read by Gen. Edward Clark, of Ann Arbor, at a meeting of the Pioneer Association held at Ypsilanti, March 6, 1878.

under orders from the Governor to march down the Detroit river and break up the encampment of Patriots in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, a small village near the mouth of the river, and drive them away. I had also an order, addressed to the late Col. Slingerland, to muster his (the 5th) regiment from which to recruit my company by volunteers, if possible, or by draft. The Colonel issued his orders and did his duty, but so strong was the sympathy in favor of the Patriots and against the English, that not over thirty men out of about 600 composing the regiment obeyed the colonel's order. Of course I was obliged to report my inability to report the company ordered. My recollection is that Colonel Smith made a similar report and the encampment remained undisturbed.

"The leaders of the Patriots had organized a secret society known as Hunters, with lodges in every village along the frontier. They had their secret signs, grips and pass-words, and were sworn to secrecy. A large proportion of the able-bodied men were Hunters, that is, members of Hunters' lodges. I mention these facts to show the state of public feeling with regard to the Patriot war and the reason that Gov. Mason could not furnish the necessary force to march on the Patriot encampment and disperse the force there encamped. Before the close of navigation an expedition was organized by Brigadier General Theller, of the Patriot service, for the purpose of capturing Fort Malden. He embarked in the sloop Ann, and when she arrived off the fort was fired into and her rigging so cut up that she became unmanageable and drifted ashore. The General and Colonel Dodge (I believe his name was) and the crew were taken prisoners. That winter a landing of a Patriot force was made on the Canada shore above Windsor, and a battle fought which proved disastrous to the invaders. Another battle was fought at Point au Pelee, where the Patriots were victors. From these facts it can be seen that the magazine was ready and needed but a spark to explode it,—that is, to involve the country in war.

"When these events were taking place, but before the fight at Point au Pelee, General Sutherland, of the Patriot army, made his appearance at Ann Arbor in full uniform and posted hand-bills notifying the public that he would address them at the court-house on the subject of the Patriot war. The court-room was filled and the General was listened to with respect and attention. Before the meeting dispersed a committee was appointed to wait on the General at his quarters, to confer with him. The writer was one of that committee. The committee called on the General that evening at his room, and spent an hour or two with him. From Ann Arbor he went to Manchester to address the good people of that village. His object was to get men and means to carry on the war. A short time afterward I received a package of where I met Gov. Mason, who ordered me back to Ann Arbor to raise a company of militia and report to Col. Smith, who was then

papers from the General. Among them were enlistment rolls and a long letter. He wished me to join the Patriot army and raise a battalion of men for the Patriot service, but ostensibly as volunteer militia, hold elections for commissioned officers as directed by the militia laws of Michigan, and apply to Governor Mason for commissions. He said that as I was a personal and political friend of the Governor there would be no difficulty in getting the commissions. This accomplished, I was to put myself and battalion under the orders of the General, and as soon as the Detroit river was frozen over so as to make a passage safe, he would give me an order for arms, ammunitions, blankets etc., and he would direct when and where the invasion should take place. I confess to a complete surprise,—more, I was astonished. We were almost entire strangers to each other; we had never met except at Ann Arbor, and then only for an hour or two, and knew nothing of each other's antecedents. During the visit of the committee at the General's room I endeavored to draw him into a conversation upon military subjects, tactics, history etc., but he evaded it, and I formed a small opinion of his military capacity or knowledge. And when he divulged to me, an almost entire stranger, his plan of operations, I lost confidence in him as a military leader. I remembered of reading an anecdote of Washington who was asked by an intimate friend and true Whig what his plan of campaign was. Washington asked, 'Can you keep a secret?' 'Yes, General.' 'So can I,' was the response. When the Legislative committee visited General Jackson and demanded of him his plan for the defense of New Orleans, he raised a lock of hair from his head and said, 'Gentlemen, if I supposed this lock of hair knew what was passing in my brain on that subject, I would cut it off and burn it.'

"I have described the feeling along the dividing line between the States and Canada. I remember that Sutherland said that one of his principal objects was to involve the two countries in war with each other. Doing this he would attain the height of his ambition. I believe there would have been but little difficulty in enlisting the number of men to fill the four companies required, and it seemed plain to me, that after receiving our commissions, and before the ink of the Governor's signature was fairly dry on them, Sutherland would have ordered a forward movement at a place where we would have been met by an overwhelming force and been compelled to surrender. I could come to no other conclusion than that Sutherland was false to the cause he pretended to espouse. If we had been taken prisoners, of course we would have claimed the treatment of prisoners of war. This may have been accorded to us in consideration of our commissions and we not have been hanged as Cunningham, Linn, Lount and others were. If the invasion had taken place, that might have been regarded by our Canadian neighbors as a commencement of hostilities on the part of the United States and as a sufficient justification for the Rocket

Brigade to open on Detroit and burn it. At that time there were no troops there except the Brady Guards, an excellent company of volunteer militia of less than 100 men. What the consequences would have been if Sutherland's order had been obeyed others may infer. I remembered that Sutherland told me that he had called meetings and made speeches through Oakland county as he had in Washtenaw. My duty seemed plain and simple, and I lost no time in going to Detroit with this package of papers. I found the Governor in his office in the old capitol, and as soon as we were left alone I told him my errand and laid the papers before him. He read them attentively and arose from his chair and walked the office for some minutes without uttering a word. It was plain to be seen that a storm was brewing. At length it burst out in language more forcible than polite,—too forcible for me to repeat in this paper. My impression was that if Sutherland had been present he would have felt the weight of the Governor's arm. A more angry man I have seldom seen. After the engagement at Point au Pelee occurred, Sutherland, under the pretense of joining the victorious Patriots at the Point, attempted to pass Fort Malden with a horse and cutter on the ice and was captured by some of the garrison of the fort, which he probably intended to be, and with Theller and Col. Dodge was held as a prisoner until the spring opened, when the three were taken to Quebec and confined in a cell in one of the fortresses there. Theller and Dodge made their escape from the prison, and, after returning, Theller told me that on their journey down, which was by private conveyance (there were no railroads then), he and Dodge were confined in jails nights but Sutherland was entertained at hotels. On reaching their prison, the three were shut up in the same cell for awhile, but so strong were their impressions that Sutherland was in British pay and a traitor to the Patriot cause that they laid plans to get rid of him. They believed him a spy on them; they found him a coward and so worked upon his fears until he was removed. After Theller and Dodge had the cell to themselves they applied themselves to work and effected their escape and returned to Michigan. The Canadian struggle for national independence was unsuccessful.

“Another expedition was planned at Detroit for the capture of Fort Malden, and was to sail from that city under the command of a general from Cleveland. It had been ascertained that the garrison was lodged in the Queen's warehouse at the foot of the wharf, and the officers quartered at hotels in the village of Amherstburg, and that at night there was but a small force on guard at the fort. Three steamboats were to be employed, and when they arrived off the fort one boat was to lay across the head of the wharf, and the other two one on each side; one party should march directly to the fort and take it; the second should capture the garrison in the warehouse; and the third should capture the officers. This was to be done in the night. And however feasible the plan was, it was hinted that the General lacked the nerve to undertake it. It was

like the 'cause,' a failure. After the escape of Theller and Dodge, Sutherland was set at liberty without trial and without punishment, proving further that he was a traitor to the patriots. He wandered to the far West, to the verge of civilization, and after a few years died."

WILD-CAT BANKS.

In the year 1835, Samuel W. Foster and John Holden, of Scio, in Washtenaw county, applied to the Bank of Michigan in Detroit, for a loan of money to buy wheat to stock their mill. The bank could not accommodate them but referred them to a broker doing business in the basement of the bank building, where they found money if they would submit to a "shave." On their return home they conceived the plan on which the "wild-cat" banks were got up. Foster showed the plan, and a petition to the Legislature for the law under which the banks were created, to the writer. The bill passed with but few dissenting votes. Our fellow citizen, Hon. Alpheus Felch, then Representative, Robert Purdy, of Washtenaw, John Almy, of Kent, and Isaac Monfore, of St. Clair, were the four who voted against the bill. The basis of the banks was a small per cent. of the capital in specie and the redemption of the bills to be secured by mortgage on real estate. Very soon after the passage of the law, banks sprang up all over the State, and their bills were as plenty as blackberries. In this county there was one in Ann Arbor, called Miller's Bank of Washtenaw, situated on the north corner of Brown street and Broadway, in the fifth ward, of which Charles Thayer was president, and it is believed that it was the only one of the whole batch in Michigan that was conducted honestly and paid all its indebtedness.

Another was started at Lowell. The reader may ask, Where is Lowell? Why, on section 32, in Superior, on the Huron river, a mile or thereabouts below Geddes' saw-mill. Another at Ypsilanti, one at Saline, one at Manchester and one at the Village of Sharon. In some cases where the stockholders had not enough land of their own, they mortgaged a piece of Uncle Sam's just to piece out with. Fortunes were made in a few months. New cities and villages sprang up as fast as surveyors could plat them, and large, splendid topographic maps of them with contemplated railroads, hotels and mills, large parks were dedicated for public use, great names were given to the streets and avenues; and after all a stranger would need a guide to find them. In Washtenaw we had our Boston, Newport, Saratoga of Michigan, Windham and Sharon. Where are they? The plats of them are on record in the Register's office. Men built fine houses, furnished them handsomely, and set up their carriages and lived sumptuously. Hon. Alpheus Felch was appointed Bank Commissioner. He was known to be honest, and a man that could not be swerved from an honest discharge of his duty, and the bank officers attempted sharp practice. Specie boxes were procured and filled nearly full with old

scrap iron from a blacksmith shop, which was covered with specie, and Mr. Commissioner was asked to take the mint count as marked on the box, but he was not caught so easily. The boxes were turned over and emptied on the floor and the fraud exposed. Another trick was tried. The banks clubbed together and procured specie sufficient for any one bank, and while the Commissioner was making his examination he was inquired of what bank he intended to examine next. When that was ascertained, the specie which had been hastily repacked, was loaded into a wagon and hurried off to the bank indicated. But the Commissioner was too sharp for them. While the specie was going in one direction, Mr. Commissioner had changed his mind and took another. When he was expected at the "Farmers' Bank of Sandstone" he was at the "Farmers' Bank of Sharon." When he was expected in Calhoun county he was in Lenawee county. The country was running wild with speculations. Farmers left their fields untilled, the mechanic his shop, the merchants their counting-rooms, the lawyers their offices, and even women left their homes and plunged deeply into fortune making. Prices of everything were inflated; every one was rich (in imagination). The "Specie Circular" was issued and the bubble was stabbed, it collapsed, and lo, it was but a bubble. Prices fell with accelerated motion, fortunes vanished as if by magic. Those who had set up their fine carriages were compelled to dispose of them as best they could, or the sheriff did it for them. Ninety-nine in a hundred of the speculators were left without a dollar and many debts hanging over them.

Congress came to the aid of the fallen with the general bankrupt law, and a large number paid their debts by availing themselves of it. Those who remember those days know that the mania was not confined to Michigan, nor chargeable wholly to the wild-cat banks beyond the boundaries of our own State.

TEMPERANCE.

In every stage of the world's progress, intoxication has existed to a greater or less extent, and the reformer has exercised his influence to prevent its spread or to eradicate the evil entirely. In the first half of the present century but few large distilleries existed, while every neighborhood must have its "still." A new settlement was no sooner formed than an enterprising individual would erect his still and commence the manufacture of whisky, pure and unadulterated. The surplus corn of the country could be used in no other way, at least such was thought to be the case. The first issue of the *Western Emigrant*, published at Ann Arbor in 1829, contained the advertisement of a distillery, while every merchant advertised whisky as one of the specialties of his store. The whisky-jug was thought an indispensable help in the harvest field, or at house-raising, log-rollings and corn-huskings; nor was the decanter, with its exhilarating contents, generally wanting at social

gatherings. Liquor bought by the gallon, and even by the barrel, was kept in the household for daily use. Before partaking of breakfast, the glass was passed around to give an appetite. When bittered with some herb or drug, it was used as a sovereign remedy for most of the ailments flesh is heir to, and often as a preventive. Liquor being one of the specialties in the early country stores, some merchants were wont to treat their customers, especially when making large bills, and often previous to purchasing in order to sharpen their appetite for trading. Happily, these habits have become obsolete among the better classes of society, and it is hoped will never be revived.

While intemperance largely exists, it is evident that it has greatly decreased within the present generation. According to population there are not as many drunkards, nor is there as much liquor consumed as a third of a century ago. This leads to the further declaration that can well be substantiated, that the efforts put forth by temperance people in times past have not proven a failure. That organizations have flourished for a time and then ceased to exist prove nothing. These organizations were but human instrumentalities brought forth by the necessities of the hour, their design being to accomplish a certain purpose then apparent. It is not to be expected that they will be as enduring as the hills, or so strong that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against them." If they accomplish a good work for the time being, well and good. If it is found there is a radical defect in their organizations necessitating a change, let it be made, and let it not be imagined because they are defective and have not accomplished all the good their most sanguine supporters anticipated, that nothing has been done. All over the country can be found sober, honest and good men, who, but for the efforts put forth by the members of some temperance organization that has ceased to exist, would now fill a drunkard's grave.

Whisky was generally sold for cash—all other goods on credit. Of course it was not expensive, as a good quality could be purchased for two or three shillings a gallon. Occasionally some impecunious persons, desiring to go on a spree, having no money, were required to resort to their wits to procure the liquid fluid. A good story is told of a crowd who were so situated. One of their number got a jug and, filling it about half full of water, went to a grocery and called for a quart of whisky, remarking that some of the boys wished to have a little fun, but didn't have quite whisky enough. The whisky was drawn, and the man picked up the jug and started for the door, without saying a word about paying for it. The proprietor told him to come back, as whisky was cash. The man said he had no money. "Well, you can't have the whisky then," was the reply. Appearing mad, the man stepped back, and with an oath, told the proprietor to take his old whisky. The quart was drawn out of the jug, when it was again taken to the public well and more water put in. A second grocery was

visited, another quart of whisky was drawn and emptied back. Again he went to the well for more water, and a third place was visited, and a half gallon was called for, poured in the jug and drawn off. The man appeared mad, but it was just what he desired to be done, so he left the third place with a half gallon of as good whisky as the merchant had poured back in his barrel from the jug. This was a first-class article, and the boys were thus afforded a rare chance for a good drunk, after the most approved style.

Although the whisky of that early day was said to be pure, yet it would "make the drunk come;" men would become shiftless from its continued use; houses would be neglected; heart-broken and sorrowing wives, ragged and hungry children, existed, and all from the use of rum.

The first steps taken to arrest this evil in Washtenaw county was in the winter of 1829-'30. The following notice appeared in two successive issues of the *Emigrant*, under date of Dec. 22 and 29:

Public Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the citizens of Dexter [the township of Dexter, which embraced all the territory west of Ann Arbor], at the house of Samuel W. Dexter, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the first day of the New Year, to take into consideration the best method of arresting the destructive use of ardent spirits.

About the same time meetings were held at Ann Arbor and various other places throughout the county, and a temperance pledge was circulated, receiving numerous signatures. The warfare against intemperance was now here begun, and to the honor of the first movers in this glorious work, they began at the bottom. They did not believe in temporizing with the evil. It was right or it was wrong to partake of intoxicating liquors. There was no middle ground to occupy.

Meetings were held with more or less frequency until the time of the Washingtonian movement, in 1841, when a revival of interest was had and the old wheel-horses returned to the charge. Many at this time were induced to sign the pledge. The good work resulting from this movement can never be estimated. In turn, have the Sons of Temperance, the Temple of Honor, and the Good Templars pursued their work in this county, each in its way, doing great good.

RAILROADS.

If the inventor of steam as a propelling power and of the locomotive as a means of transportation could be permitted to return from the "better world" and view the net work of railroads now extending all over the land, penetrating even the remote countries of the east where we are wont to associate all travel with the camel and ass, their minds would be filled with astonishment. The Yankee mind was quick to seize upon the idea of the inventor, and railroads were at once projected in various parts of the Union. The

Territory of Michigan, though possessed of a population of but a few thousand souls, soon took steps to secure the building of a road through from Detroit to Lake Michigan. In 1831 the Detroit & St. Joseph railroad, or Central railroad, was chartered, with a capital of \$1,500,000. The road was to run directly through this county, and through the villages of Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti and Dexter. It had been commenced and was in progress, when in 1837 the State purchased the road and chartered rights of the company and completed it to Ypsilanti in January, 1838. The Gazetteer of Michigan, published in the fall of 1838, says of this road: "There were at last date four locomotive engines in operation, five passage and 10 freight cars. The business was increasing upon the means of transportation. The average weekly receipts for the six or eight weeks previous to the first of July, was about \$2,500. Up to the 24th of May, 4,500 persons had been transported from Detroit to Ypsilanti, mostly emigrants, 1,600 to intermediate places, making 6,100. The road is constructing from Ypsilanti to Ann Arbor, and will be completed by the first of October, 1838."

Notwithstanding expectations, the road was not completed to Ann Arbor until 1839, and to Dexter on the 4th of July, 1841.

The first public railroad meeting in Washtenaw county was held at Ann Arbor, Sept. 3, 1834. Over \$400 was raised to pay the expenses of a survey across the Territory from Detroit to St. Joseph. Another meeting was held Dec. 6, 1834, and a resolution passed favorable to the presentation of a petition to Congress to aid in the construction of the road.

On the 5th of December, 1835, a meeting was held and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of the road. David Page, Edward L. Fuller, William R. Thompson, Charles Thayer, and James Kingsley were appointed said committee. The subscription received was authorized to be paid on the following conditions: 1. That a reasonable portion of the officers of said company shall be located in the village of Ann Arbor, or vicinity. 2. That the road shall be commenced at the village of Ann Arbor the same time as at Detroit, and the amount of subscriptions here obtained to be expended in the construction of the road from Ann Arbor east. These conditions were never complied with by the company.

Oct. 17, 1839, the road was completed to Ann Arbor. For weeks previous arrangements were in progress for a grand celebration of the event. A committee of 20 had the arrangements in charge, and everything possible was done to make the occasion one long to be remembered. Says the *Western Emigrant* of Oct. 23, 1839:

"Last Thursday was a proud and happy day for Ann Arbor. Although the people of Michigan have great cause to complain of the outrageous inefficiency of those heretofore entrusted with the building of this road, and of the procrastination of the event which thousands finally had an opportunity of celebrating in an appropriate manner, yet all party feeling was now checked by common con-

sent, and all were disposed to forget the delay in the general rejoicing and conviviality of the occasion. A more lovely day never dawned. Our Indian summer, as was anticipated, reigned in all its softness and deliciousness. All was gaiety and delight. People came from all quarters, to witness the arrival of the cars for the first time at our new and beautiful depot, and to aid our citizens in the reception and entertainment of their civil and military guests. At noon the cars arrived, bringing upward of a thousand visitors from Detroit. They were met at the depot by the committee of arrangements, who welcomed them through the Hon. James Kingsley, in a brief but appropriate speech. George C. Bates, Esq., on behalf of the common council of Detroit, made a felicitous reply, after which the procession formed and marched through the principal streets to the court-house square, where a splendid banquet had been prepared by Messrs. Clark and Petty, of the Exchange. Here the Brady guard pitched their tents, and a general interchange of good feeling between them and the Washtenaw guards followed. A detachment of the Pittsfield volunteer corps came in, and we should infer from their soldier-like appearance that the whole company would have been, as they were, an acquisition to the pageantry of the day.

"The dinner went off well, notwithstanding a burning noon-day sun kept many from partaking. After the cloth was removed, a great many enthusiastic toasts were drank, among which were the following:

"*The first train from the city of Detroit*—It brings with it a long train of pleasing reflections.

"*The State of Michigan*—Internal improvements necessary to the development of her abundant natural resources.

"*Railroads and Canals*—The business of months is now done in a day; if they do not lengthen our years, they enable us to live more in the same time.

"*The Central Railroad*—The Michigan link in the great chain from the sea-board to the Mississippi.

"*Railroads and Steam power*—A Yankee's notion of the *Utile cum dulce*.

"*The City of Detroit and the Village of Ann Arbor*—Next door neighbors.

"*The University of Michigan*—Genius aided by science, the true source of all *practical* good.

"*The West*—The Great West—an empire in itself.

"*The Valley of the Huron*—Beautiful by nature, a fit *path* for a beautiful track.

"*Woman*—Cupid's locomotive.

"*City of Detroit*—The commercial emporium of Michigan; its prosperity is identified with the general interests of the State.

"By George C. Bates, Esq., in behalf of the city of Detroit—*The Village of Ann Arbor*—Appropriately selected as the literary emporium of this beautiful peninsula. May the streams of learn-

ing and science gush from the surrounding hills, as from the seven hills of the Imperial City, refreshing and purifying the whole land.

"The company broke up about three o'clock, and the citizens of Detroit generally returned in the cars that afternoon, gratified, we doubt not, with their visit."

At Dexter, a celebration was also held in honor of the event. The road was pushed on to Jackson, where it ceased building operations for a time, and in 1846 it was completed to Kalamazoo. It was now sold by the State to the Michigan Central Railroad Company for \$2,000,000.

In 1836 the Palmyra & Jacksonburg railroad was chartered. Its route lay through Tecumseh, Clinton, and Manchester to Jackson. This line afterward passed into the hands of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, and is now operated as the Jackson Branch of that road. It enters the county on sec. 32, tp. 4 S. of range 4 east, and running north and northwest enters township 4 south, of range 3 east, running west passes out of the county from section 6, same township and range. The road has but one station in this county—Manchester, a flourishing village in the town of Manchester.

During the same year in which the Palmyra & Jacksonburg railroad was chartered, the "Monroe & Ann Arbor" and the "Ypsilanti & Tecumseh" roads were also chartered, but neither of which was ever built.

The Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana railroad was projected shortly after the war, and completed through this county in 1870. It starts from Ypsilanti, running through the towns of Ypsilanti, Pittsfield, Saline, Bridgewater and Manchester, with stations at Saline, Bridgewater and Manchester. The road runs west to Hillsdale, where it connects and runs in conjunction with other roads west and south.

The Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern railroad was discussed many years before any successful effort was made in finishing the work. It was completed from Toledo to Ann Arbor in 1878.

The Detroit, Howell & Lansing, now the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad was projected in 1868, and was completed through the northeast part of the town of Salem in 1870. This is the only part of the county touched by the road. In the construction of the road, aid was solicited from the towns along its route. At an election held in Salem, the inspectors declared the proposition carried donating to the company \$20,000. The legality of this act was doubted by some, resulting in a lawsuit, which reached the Supreme Court, that body deciding adversely to the railroad.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The first public building erected in Washtenaw county was for the confinement of violators of the law, and was built on a lot of

ground donated by E. W. Rumsey for that purpose, and ever since known as the "Jail Square." A local writer thus speaks of this old jail and its first occupants:

"About the year 1829, the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity contributed, each according to his ability, some timber, lumber, work or other materials necessary for the construction of a building that would answer for a county prison. Such an edifice was built on the 'old jail square,' with rooms for the jailor and one cell. The cell was made of timber 'bents.' The shoulders of the posts of each bent projected over the ends of the timbers of which the floor was made. Heavy oak planks were spiked on the walls and floor. The door was made of timber. At the next term of the county court after the jail was built, Judge Dexter, the presiding judge, ordered the grand jury to visit the jail and inspect it, and report if in their opinion it was suitable for the purposes for which it was constructed.

- "Quite a number of the jurymen had served as grand jurymen before, and being of genial dispositions, and loving a little fun when there was nothing else to do, framed a set of by-laws which imposed fines for various offenses, such as being absent at roll-call, etc., payable in beer. Every member who had not served as a grand jurymen, or held office in a grand jury, was made to pay his initiation fee. When the order for visiting and inspecting the jail was received by the foreman, Col. Orrin White, and made known to the jury, it was voted that they should form in a body and march in double file, led by the foreman and secretary (Gen. Edward Clark, of Ann Arbor) under the supervision of the officer in charge. His vote was obeyed. On arriving at the jail the cell door was thrown open and the foreman and secretary stepped in, when the door was closed upon them and locked. The merry faces of the 'old ones' were at the diamond hole and the question asked, 'Do you see a gallon of beer each?' Little notice was taken of this at first, but finally the required beer was promised, the door was unlocked and the balance of the jury came in, but not until after a plan had been agreed upon by the two prisoners. While the others were inspecting, the foreman and secretary quietly moved around the cell toward the door, and before their object was suspected they were outside and the door closed and locked. Once more the question was asked, 'Do you see a gallon of beer each?' When the fine was promised, the door was opened. The report of that jury to the court was, that the jail was worthy of the acceptance of Washtenaw county. No prisoner ever escaped from it only 'by due process of law.' Israel Branch was the first jailor of the county."

The Old Court-House.—Several years had passed after the organization of the county before steps were taken for the erection of a court-house. In the winter of 1833, the Legislative Council passed an act enabling the Board of Supervisors to issue the bonds of the county and levy tax for their payment at maturity. In 1834

the building was erected, and for forty-four years served as the temple of justice, when it became too small and unsuited to a wealthy and growing county, and so gave place to the elegant structure that now ornaments the public square. A lithographic view of the old court-house appears elsewhere in this work.

The New Court-House.—The question of building a new court-house was long considered by the people of the county, and especially those living in the city of Ann Arbor, before any definite action was taken by the Board of Supervisors. The old court-house had for years been considered a disgrace by the people, but the fear of taxation had prevented any steps being taken for the erection of a new one.

In 1876, the Common Council of the city of Ann Arbor passed a resolution, offering to donate the sum of \$20,000, in addition to her regular tax, upon condition that the county would vote \$40,000, the whole to be used in the erection of a court-house. At the December meeting of the Board of Supervisors, in 1876, the Board passed a series of resolutions, setting forth that the court-house then in use had by reason of age and use become dilapidated, inconvenient, uncomfortable, unhealthy and unsafe for use; that the records and documents of the several county offices were exposed and liable to be destroyed by fire; that the Compiled Laws of the State (page 225, section 446) explicitly declare that each organized county should provide a suitable court-house; that the city of Ann Arbor, having generously offered to donate a large amount of the necessary sum, it was the opinion of the Board that the public interest and safety, and permanent preservation of the important records and documents of the several county offices demand the early erection of a new court-house, with fire-proof vaults attached to the offices of county clerk, register of deeds, judge of probate and county treasurer.

The question of authorizing a loan of \$40,000 was submitted to the people at the spring election in 1877, and carried. Plans and specifications were then advertised for, and one furnished by G. W. Bunting, of Indianapolis, was adopted. The committee, appointed by the Board of Supervisors for that purpose, then advertised for sealed proposals for building, and on the 28th day of June, 1877, met at the old court-house, in Ann Arbor, to consider the proposals. Ten contractors made bids ranging from \$56,879 to \$73,500. The committee adopted the bid of McCormick & Sweaney, of Columbus, Indiana, on account of representations as to their responsibility and character as builders, though not the lowest by \$21. The work was immediately commenced and rapidly pushed forward to completion.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

The corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies at Ann Arbor, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1877. The day was very pleasant, and soon

after seven o'clock people commenced to arrive, and continued so till time for the procession to move. The city of Ann Arbor was decked out with streamers extending from roof to sidewalk, and the stars and stripes floated proudly over many of the buildings. About 11 o'clock a procession was formed, and the number swelled by several hundred of the University students, which, after marching through several of the principal streets, halted at the northeast corner of the court-house, where the stand from which the speakers delivered their addresses was located.

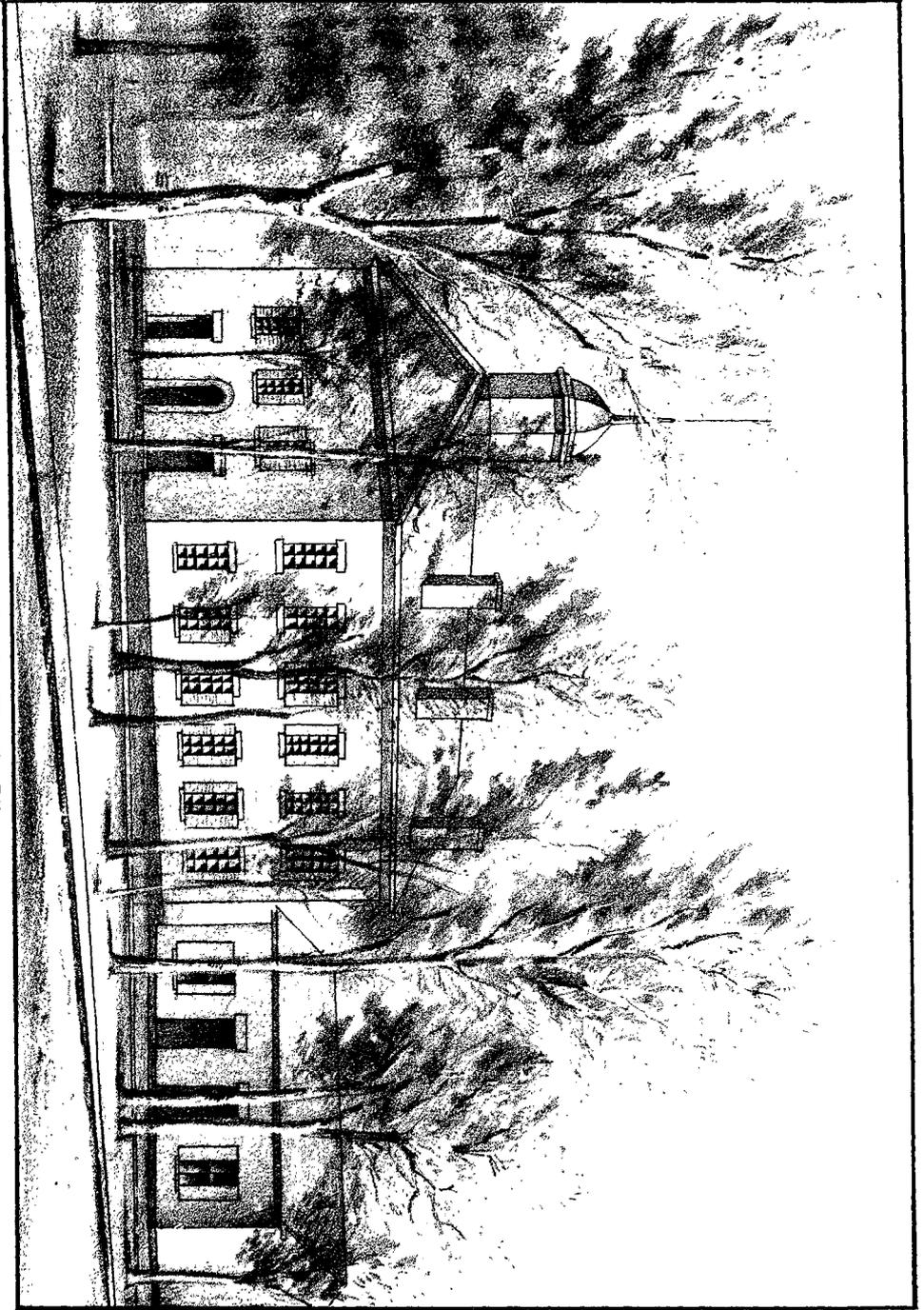
Judge E. Lawrence, President of the day, opened the exercises by stating the object of the meeting, and then called upon the Ann Arbor band for a piece of music, after which the Rev. Dr. Cocker delivered a most impressive prayer.

President Lawrence then arose and said, that as he had been connected with the new building, he would make a few remarks pertaining thereto. He said he had been connected with the old court-house for 41 years, and had come to Washtenaw county when it contained but five towns, and had been identified with it ever since; that he considered it, physically, as an old county, and second to none in the Northwest, for which he felt proud. He referred to the many criticisms he had been subject to, as being the overseer of the work, and said that he used to think grumblers and fault-finders the meanest, most contemptible men on God Almighty's earth, but had become older and changed his mind, and considered that it was the searching criticisms of these men that caused the progress in civilization. They constantly found fault with everything, thus exposing the weak points when they are, from the pressure of such influences, constantly forced forward. He then alluded to the many trials he had been called upon to bear, and then said it was impossible to have made as solid a wall of stone as they did of brick, that where large boulders were placed, the tendency would be to crack the wall placed upon them; that the foundations of the ancient buildings, which had stood for 5,000 years, were of brick, and that this ought to be long enough to satisfy the most particular. In conclusion he said, that 40 years ago he had raised money by subscription to level the ground around the court-house, build a fence, and plant trees, but now was in favor of cutting them all down and having a smooth green with fountains at each corner of the building.

Col. Burleigh then read two letters, one from Governor Crosswell and one from Judge T. M. Cooley, regretting their inability to be present. He then read the contents of the box placed in the corner-stone, which is as follows:

The Ann Arbor *Courier*, Michigan *Argus*, Ann Arbor *Register*, Detroit *Post* and *Tribune*, the Detroit *Free Press*; Catalogue of Michigan University; Medical College announcement; Historical sketch of Michigan University; *The Chronicle*, No. 1, 1877; Medical and surgical announcement, 1877-'78; *University Palladium*, 1876; Catalogue of Museum of the University; The Michigan

THE OLD COURT HOUSE



Almanac, 1877; Circuit Court calendar, fall term, 1877; Catalogue of Michigan State Normal School; Proceedings of Board of Supervisors, 1876; Constitution, etc., of Ann Arbor Scientific Association; Catalogue of Ann Arbor public school; Proceedings of Michigan Publishers' Association; photographs of the old court-house; Programme of the day; large posters of the day; photographs of the workmen on the court-house; charter, etc., of Ann Arbor city; Constitution, etc., of Ann Arbor Schuetzenbund; Constitution, etc., of Ann Arbor Arbeiter Verein; poetry on the old court-house, by Mrs. Pierce; copy of the report of the court-house building committee; blank bond for the city of Ann Arbor for court-house; Michigan State Gazetteer.

After some music, Chauncey Joslin, the orator of the day, arose, and said he had never, in a life of 64 years, delivered but one oration, and that was when he was 16 years old, on the subject of "Universal Education and Universal Taxation," and that the sentiment it contained was so universally condemned, that he promised himself never to repeat it; that he had offered \$5 to get out of the job, but his offer had been rejected. The many associations with which he was bound to the old court-house caused him to be sad instead of joyful upon this occasion. It was in the old court-house 40 years ago that he was legally born. He was admonished by the lapse of years that soon he would give place to younger men, which caused sober thoughts to pass through his mind. He contrasted the politicians of the early day with those then, much to the discredit of the latter. Formerly a man was elected to office because of his fitness, and he would commit political suicide did he solicit votes. He thought the jury box one of the best schools in which man could be placed to teach him human nature, and give him a knowledge of the world. Ex-Governor Felch then laid the cornerstone and dedicated it to justice and posterity, amid the ringing of the bells of the city and playing of the band.

The stone is located in the northeast corner of the building, and is inscribed with these words: "Erected in 1877."

Speeches were then made by Prof. Wells, of the law department, D. Cramer and J. Webster Childs, which concluded the ceremonies of the day.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The new court-house is a handsome structure, 80x127 feet in size, and in the main part about 54 feet in height. In the center of the building is a tower which rises from the basement to a height of 152 feet. On each corner of the building is a small tower, between each of which is a figure of justice. The walls are of pressed red brick, two and a half feet thick, and are trimmed with stone, while the basement walls are of stone. The walls that support the towers are three feet in thickness. The roof is of slate and the cornices of iron, as are also the stairs. The entire building is fire-proof, and erected and furnished at a cost of \$83,000. A large clock was placed

in the tower, at a cost of \$1,000. This clock was the gift of Luther James, for which the Board of Supervisors passed a vote of thanks. The liberality of Mr. James on this occasion will long be remembered by the citizens of the county.

The Second Jail Building.—The first jail was a rude affair, and was soon displaced by the present edifice. This building is situated on North Main street, about four blocks from the court-house. It is a brick structure, two stories and a half high, the front part of which is used for a dwelling by the jailor, and the rear divided into apartments and cells for the prisoners. It was erected in 1837, by John L. and Robert Davison, at a cost of \$17,000. When erected it was considered a handsome building, in which the citizens felt a just pride, but almost a half century has passed away and it begins to show signs of age.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Washtenaw county was represented for the first time in the Third Legislative Council, the first session of which convened at Detroit May 5, 1828, with an adjourned session July 3. The second session was held Sept. 7, 1829. Henry Rumsey, of Ann Arbor, was the first Representative.

James Kingsley was elected in 1830 and served as a member of the Fourth Council in 1830 and 1831.

In 1831 the Territory was divided into legislative districts, Washtenaw county comprising the fourth, being represented in the Fifth Council by James Kingsley and George Renwick.

The Sixth Council had as Representatives from Washtenaw George Renwick and Abel Millington.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The first Constitutional Convention held in this State was in 1835. It assembled at Detroit May 11, and adjourned June 24, after completing its labors. Washtenaw county was represented in this convention by Gilbert Shattuck, Abel Godard, William Moore, Robert Purdy, John Brewer, Alpheus Collins, Michael P. Stubbs, Richard Brower, Rufus Crossman, Nathaniel Noble, Russell Briggs, Orin How, Emanuel Case, Edward Mundy, Orrin White. It was this convention which formed the first Constitution of the State. The delegates were elected April 4, 1835, in pursuance of an act of the Territorial Council passed Jan. 26, 1835. The Constitution was adopted by a vote of the people in October, 1835, there being 6,299 yeas and 1,359 nays. It remained in force as the fundamental law of the State until the Constitution of 1850 went into operation.

FIRST CONVENTION OF ASSENT.

An act of Congress was passed June 15, 1836, cutting off Toledo and vicinity from the limits of Michigan and giving that territory

to the State of Ohio. The admission of Michigan as one of the States of the Union was based upon her assent to this transfer. In pursuance of an act passed by the Legislature July 25, 1836, a Convention was called to take action in this matter. Election of delegates was held on the 12th of September, 1836, and met in Ann Arbor, Sept. 26, and adjourned Sept. 30, after refusing to consent to the transfer. Washtenaw county was represented in this Convention by Seth Markham, Michael P. Stubbs, Marcus Lane, Ebenezer H. Conklin, George P. Jefferies, Elnathan Noble, George W. Glover.

SECOND CONVENTION OF ASSENT.

The general desire for admission to the Union by the people of Michigan, caused many to be dissatisfied with the result of the convention held in December; therefore another convention was called which convened at Ann Arbor, Dec. 14, 1836, and adjourned the next day. The *Detroit Advertiser*, Dec. 16, 1836, says of this convention: "This voluntary assemblage of men 'in their original capacity,' organized at Ann Arbor on the 14th instant. They adopted a resolution giving what they called the assent of the State to the requisition of the act of June 15, and appointed a brace of special messengers to carry their proceedings to Washington." The records of this convention are not to be found in the office of the Secretary of State, it not being regarded by the State officers as a legal body, although by its action, and by its acceptance of the Congressional terms, Michigan was admitted as a State of the Union, Jan. 26, 1837, being given the northern peninsula in lieu of the southern boundary line heretofore claimed by the Territory and State of Michigan. Washtenaw county was represented in this convention by Nelson H. Wing, Samuel Champion, Jr., Nathaniel Noble, Lyman Downs, James Huston, Esek Pray, George W. Jewett, Solomon Sutherland, Samuel Denton, Samuel B. Bradley, Elisha Congdon, Stoddard W. Twitchell, Jesse Warner.

CONVENTION OF 1850.

This convention convened at Lansing June 3, 1850, and adjourned Aug. 15, after the formation of the present Constitution which was adopted, by a majority of 26,736. James Kingsley, Elias M. Skinner, Earls P. Gardiner, Daniel Hixson, Morgan O'Brien, William S. Carr and Benjamin W. Wait were representatives from this county.

CONVENTION OF 1867.

A convention was called and convened at Lansing May 15, 1867, to frame a new Constitution. This convention adjourned Aug. 22, after preparing a Constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people and rejected by a vote of 71,733 yeas to 110,582 nays.

Thomas Ninde, Charles H. Richmond, Lyman D. Norris and Daniel Hixson represented Washtenaw county.

LEGISLATURE.

Washtenaw county, since the formation of the State, has been a part of various Senatorial and Representative Districts and at times been ably represented by men of acknowledged ability. In the limited space of this volume it is impossible to give more than the names of its Representatives, which follow:

First Legislature.—Senate: Edward Mundy, Lieutenant Governor; Silas Finch, William J. Moody, Henry Rumsey. House: John Brewer, Alanson Crossman, Orin Howe, R. E. Morse, Rufus Matthews.

Second Legislature.—Senate: Edward Mundy, Lieutenant Governor; George B. Cooper, William Moore, Henry Rumsey. House: Orin Howe, Oliver Kellogg, Thomas Lee, Gilbert Shattuck, James Kingsley.

Third Legislature.—Senate: Edward Mundy, Lieutenant Governor; George B. Cooper, James Kingsley, William Moore. House: Rufus B. Bement, Walter A. Buckbee, Samuel Doty, Esek Pray, Orange Risdon.

Fourth Legislature.—Senate: Edward Mundy, Lieutenant Governor; Townsend E. Gidley, Olney Hawkins. House: John Lowry, Caleb N. Ormsby, Lewis Allen.

Fifth Legislature.—Senate: Townsend E. Gidley, Olney Hawkins. House: William S. Carr, Edward L. Fuller, Musuris Kenney, Grove Spencer.

Sixth Legislature.—Senate: James M. Edmunds, Edward L. Fuller, Townsend E. Gidley. House: Jacob Cook, John Geddes, Eurotas Morton, Grove Spencer.

Seventh Legislature.—Senate: Edwin M. Cust, James Kingsley, House: Walter B. Hewitt, Thomas J. Rice, Orin White.

Eighth Legislature.—Senate: Henry Compton, Robert S. Wilson. House: Orin Howe, William Moore, Thomas J. Rice.

Ninth Legislature.—Senate: Edwin M. Cust, Henry Compton, Robert S. Wilson. House: Henry Hall, Chauncey Joslyn, Micah Porter, Norton R. Ramsdell.

Tenth Legislature.—Senate: John Allen, Edwin M. Cust, Samuel Denton. House: Henry Compton, Fitch Hill, Asa Williams, Thomas Wood.

Eleventh Legislature.—Senate: John Allen, Charles P. Bush, Samuel Denton. House: P. C. H. Brotherson, Harvey Chubb, James M. Edmunds, Orin Parsons, Darius Pierce.

Twelfth Legislature.—Senate: John Allen, Charles P. Bush, Samuel Denton, Henry B. Lathrop. House: Harvey Chubb, Ebenezer C. Eaton, James M. Edmunds, Darius Pierce, George Renwick.

Thirteenth Legislature.—Senate: John Allen, Samuel Denton, Nelson G. Isbell, Michael Shoemaker. House: William Burnett, Lyman Carver, James Kingsley, Edward Lawrence, Grove Spencer.

Fourteenth Legislature.—Senate: William Finley, Nelson G. Isbell, Michael Shoemaker, Dwight Webb. House: Amos Gillet, Salmon L. Haight, Benjamin W. Waite.

Fifteenth Legislature.—Senate: William Finley, Nelson G. Isbell, Michael Shoemaker, Dwight Webb. House: Julius Movius, George Sedgwick, Grove Spencer.

Sixteenth Legislature.—Senate: Barnabas Case, George Danforth, Nelson G. Isbell, Michael Shoemaker. House: Jarvis E. Marvin, Aaron D. Truesdell, William Warner.

Seventeenth Legislature.—Senate: Henry Hall. House: Alexander Ewing, Salmon L. Haight, William E. Warner.

Eighteenth Legislature.—Senate: Charles Tripp. House: Donald McIntyre, Charles Shier, Ezra Whitmore, Jeremiah D. Williams.

Nineteenth Legislature.—Senate: Sylvester Abel. House: Amos C. Blodgett, Oliver High, James McMahan.

Twentieth Legislature.—Senate: Elihu B. Pond. House: Jas. McMahan, Andrew Robison.

Twenty-first Legislature.—Senate: Nathan Webb. House: Sullivan M. Cutcheon, Charles S. Gregory, Andrew J. Leetch.

Twenty-second Legislature.—Senate: John J. Robison. House: Hiram J. Beakes, Elisha Congdon.

Twenty-third Legislature.—Senate: James W. Childs. House: James Clements, Joshua Forbes, Elias Haire, Charles Shier.

Twenty-fourth Legislature.—Senate: James W. Childs. House: Jeremiah D. Corey, John S. Jenness, Thomas White.

Twenty-fifth Legislature.—Senate: Lyman D. Norris. House: Orman Clark, James Kingsley, Newton Sheldon, Charles Shier.

Twenty-sixth Legislature.—Senate: Emanuel Mann. House: Aaron Childs, James M. Congdon, Claudius B. Grant, Samuel Post.

Twenty-seventh Legislature.—Senate: James W. Childs. House: Peter Cook, Claudius B. Grant, Michael J. Noyes.

Twenty-eighth Legislature.—Senate: Jeremiah D. Corey. House: Albert K. Clark, Ezra D. Lay, George Sutton.

Twenty-ninth Legislature.—Senate: John L. Burleigh. House: Edward P. Allen, Ezra B. Norris, Andrew J. Sawyer.

SUPREME COURT.

The first representative on the Supreme Bench from Washtenaw county, was William A. Fletcher, who served from 1836 to 1842, as Chief Justice.

George Miles was elected Associate Justice in 1846, and served four years.

Alpheus Felch was elected Associate Justice in 1842 and resigned in 1845.

Edward Mundy, Associate Justice, was elected in 1848 and served until 1851.

Edwin Lawrence, Circuit Judge from May 1857 to January 1858. (Under the constitution of 1850 the Circuit Judges of the State comprised the Supreme Court.)

Thomas M. Cooley, Associate Justice from 1864 to 1868, and Chief Justice from 1868 to the present time. Term expires, 1885.

NATIONAL REPRESENTATION—CONGRESS.

Washtenaw county, on its organization was represented in the 20th Congress by Austin E. Wing; in the 21st, by John Biddle; 22d, by Austin E. Wing; 23d, by Lucius Lyon; 25th, by George W. Jones. The foregoing were Territorial Delegates.

On the admission of the State, and until 1843, Michigan had but one Representative in Congress; consequently Washtenaw was in the first district and represented by Isaac E. Crary, from 1835 to 1841, and by Jacob M. Howard from 1841 to 1843. Since the latter date the county has been represented by Robert McClelland, three terms; Alexander W. Buel, one term; Ebenezer J. Penniman, one term; David Stuart, one term; Henry Waldron, five terms; Bradley F. Granger, one term; John W. Longyear, two terms; Austin Blair, three terms; Edwin Willits, three terms.

MINISTER TO CHINA.

James B. Angell, appointed in 1880, with power to make a new treaty with the Chinese Government.

COUNTY OFFICERS—PROBATE-JUDGE.

R. S. Wilson.....1837-41	C. H. Van Cleve...1849-53	H. J. Beakes.....1865-73
G. Sedgwick.....1841-45	C. Joslin.....1853-57	N. W. Cheever...1873-77
S. P. Fuller.....1845-47	B. F. Granger...1857-61	Wm. D. Harriman.1877-—
E. M. Skinner...1847-49	T. Ninde.....1861-65	.....

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Edward Clark...1835-41	W. R. Martin....1855-59	C. H. Manley....1871-73
George Corselius.1841-43	H. G. Sheldon...1859-61	E. G. Schaffer...1873-77
G. W. Gilbert....1843-47	J. R. McLean...1861-63	C. H. Manley....1877-81
T. M. Ladd.....1847-51	H. G. Sheldon .. 1863-65	Erastus N. Gilbert.1881—
Lorenzo Davis...1851-53	P. Tuite.....1865-67	.....
N. Mosher.....1853-55	C. Spencer.....1867-71	.....

COUNTY CLERKS.

D. E. Lord.....1827-31	B. King.....1845-47	E. B. Pond.....1865-67
J. T. Allen.....1831-35	C. Swift.....1847-49	J. I. Thompson...1867-69
N. H. Ramsdell...1835-37	J. C. Mundy....1849-53	J. J. Robison....1869-73
J. E. Field.....1837-39	James McMahan.1853-55	W. N. Stevens...1873-75
L. C. Goodale...1839-43	R. J. Barry....1855-63	Peter Tuite.....1875-77
E. P. Gardner...1843-45	T. W. Root.....1863-65	Everett B. Clark.1877—

COUNTY TREASURERS.

L. H. Whitmore..1827-29	O. W. Moore.....1845-47	J. W. Babbitt....1867-69
B. Farrand.....1829-31	S. Abel.....1847-53	P. Blum..1869-71
David Page.....1831-39	R. Matthews....1853-55	S. Fairchilds....1871-77
V. Chapin.....1839-41	S. Grisson.....1855-63	Matthew Gensley.1877-79
D. T. McCollum..1841-43	Horace Carpenter 18 3-65	S. Fairchilds...1879-81
N. H. Wing.....1843-45	P. Blum.....1865-67	Jacob Knapp.....1881—

SURVEYORS.

Orange Risdon...1835-39	S. Pettibone.....1847-49	Smith Wilbur,...1875-79
R. Peterson.....1839-43	J. M. Chase.....1849-61	John K. Yocum...1879-81
J. Preston.....1843-45	C. S. Woodard...1861-69	C. S. Woodard...1881—
R. Whipple.....1845-47	G. S. Caswell....1869-75	

SHERIFF.

W. Anderson.....1835-39	N. B. Nye.....1853-55	B. R. Porter.....1867-71
James Sanders...1839-43	J. C. Mad.....1855-59	M. Webb.....1871-73
P. Slingerland...1843-45	T. F. Leonard...1859-61	M. Fleming.....1873-77
G. Shattuck....1845-47	W. H. Pattison..1861-63	Josiah S. Case...1877-81
E. W. Spaulding.1847-53	P. Winegar.....1863-67	Edwin M. Wallace 1881—

CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONERS.

C. H. Van Cleve...1853-55	C. Holmes, jr....1867-69	J. W. Babbitt....1875-77
H. J. Beakes.....1855-57	J. W. Babbitt....1869-71	C. K. Whitman...1877-79
C. H. Van Cleve..1857-61	S. G. Taylor.....1869-71	Frank Emerick...1877-79
D. S. Twitchell...1861-63	R. Beahan.....1871-73	James McMahan..1879-81
T. L. Humphreyville1863-65	J. W. Babbitt....1871-73	Fred A. Hunt...1879-81
R. E. Frazier....1865-67	J. F. Lawrence...1873-75	H. Stephenson...1881—
J. Carpenter....1865-67	C. H. Van Cleve..1873-75	Patrick McKernan.1881—
S. G. Taylor.....1867-69	J. F. Lawrence...1875-77	.....

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

J. M. Walker.....1853-55	A. C. Blodgett...1865-67	R. E. Frazier....1875-77
A. D. Crane.....1855-59	R. E. Frazier....1867-71	J. W. Babbitt....1877-79
S. Abel.....1859-61	E. F. Uhl.....1871-73	Frank Emerick...1879-81
A. D. Crane.....1861-65	E. P. Allen.....1873-75	C. R. Whitman...1881—

CORONERS.

John Allen.....	D. Tyler.....	N. B. Nye.....
S. D. McDowell.....	C. Chipman.....	J. P. Jewett.....
S. Lapham.....	J. Crissey.....	S. Botsford.....
E. Root.....	John Kapp.....1875-77	P. C. Murray.....
A. Brown.....	Calvin F. Ashley.1875-77	M. Clark.....
C. S. Goodrich.....	Martin Clark...1877-79	P. C. Murray.....
R. Edmonds.....	Lewis C. Risdon..1877-79	L. H. Reynolds...1881—
C. S. Goodrich.....	F. K. Owen.....1879-81	G. P. Rhodes.....
G. P. Jeffries.....	W. G. Terry....1879-81	J. G. Leland.....
S. G. Sutherland.....	Martin Clark...1881—	B. Spencer.....
G. Shattuck.....	Conrad George...1881—	W. H. Roth.....
S. G. Sutherland.....	J. Peebles.....	J. Rick.....
T. Tate.....	L. L. Forsyth.....	P. C. Murray.....
C. S. Goodrich.....	L. Foster.....	W. F. Breaky...1881—
T. W. Hunt.....	O. White.....	W. Dexter.....
J. Hatch.....	C. B. Cook.....	.....

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

J. D. Pierce..... | George S. Wheeler..... |

COUNTY DRAIN COMMISSIONERS.

J. J. Parshall..... | D. M. Finley..... |

COUNTY JUDGES.

Samuel W. Dexter..... | O. W. Whitmore..... | A. Case.....

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

H. Compton.....	| B. Prudy.....	| H. Aulls.....
W. R. Perry.....	| O. Kellogg.....	| .....
C. Clark.....	| C. W. Lane.....	| .....

THE GERMAN ELEMENT.

The following is from the pen of Hon. Emanuel Mann, whose father was one of the first German settlers in the county:

“It was in the autumn of 1829 that Frederick Schilling, of Weinsberg, and Jonathan Henry Mann, of Stuttgart, in the kingdom of Würtemberg, in South Germany, crossed Lake Erie together in search of a new home in the Territory of Michigan. Schilling was accompanied by his family, consisting of wife, son and daughter. (Both son and daughter are still living at Sebawaing, Huron county.) J. H. Mann left his family at Reading, Pennsylvania, with a view to move in the following spring in case he found a desirable location in Michigan. They were advised by Daniel F. Allmendinger, also a native of Würtemberg, living near Dansville, New York, who had visited Michigan a short time before, to go to Washtenaw county, where said Allmendinger had already purchased Government land in the township of Lodi.

“As there was some good Government land in the ownship of Scio, Frederick Schilling purchased 80 acres on section— in said township. J. H. Mann, a tanner by trade, concluded to settle in the village of Ann Arbor, and to move his family the following spring.

“On his return to Pennsylvania, he wrote a letter to his brother-in-law, Emanuel Josenhans, in Stuttgart, giving a very favorable account of what he saw of the new Territory and the route by which it could be reached by immigrants from Germany, from New York via Erie Canal and Lake Erie. Mr. Josenhans circulated the letter amongst the peasantry in the neighborhood of Stuttgart. The consequence was that numerous immigration was started for Michigan by a class of small farmers and mechanics who had very limited means.

“J. Henry Mann with his family arrived at Ann Arbor in the first days of June, 1830, where he purchased a tannery of Harvey Austin. Said tannery was situated at or near where the present depot of the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad is situated. During the

following summer and fall the families of Jacob Paul, Jacob Stollsteimer, Carl Horming, Jacob Gross, Christian Auch and Daniel F. Allmendinger settled in Scio. George Mayle, a shoemaker, and Emanuel G. Wildt settled in Ann Arbor. In the winter of 1830 to 1831, Professor Gottlob Nordmann from Berlin, Prussia, arrived with his family. Mr. Nordmann, was Professor of Mathematics in a military academy and lost his place on account of his liberal political views. Mr. Nordmann moved in the spring of 1831 to Lima and became a farmer.

“During the year 1832, the following Germans arrived: William F. Orins, from the Granddutchy of Hesse, who immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1825, settled in Freedom. Mr. Orins was born March 21, 1797, served in the Germany army against the First Napoleon. He was for nine years Supervisor for the township of Freedom and Justice of the Peace for 20 years.

“John Schneeberger, John Hoberger, Thomas Roth, Jacob Haab, Jacob Haas and Martin Grauer settled in Freedom. Andrew Beck, with his sons, Jacob and Godfrey, David Luik, Frederick Staebler, Michael Haercher, Jacob April, Frederick Laubengaier and Ulrich Laubengaier, Johannes Stollsteimer, Jacob Wild, Conrad Bissinge, were some of the first settlers in Scio.

“In the summer of 1833, the Evangelical Mission Institute of Bale, Switzerland, sent Rev. Frederick Schmid as a missionary to the German Protestants in Michigan. A Church was organized and incorporated as the First German Evangelical Society of Scio. The first church building which the Germans in the Territory erected, was built by this society on an acre of land donated by Daniel F. Allmendinger for this purpose and as a burying ground. This building is still standing about two miles west of Ann Arbor, on the so-called territorial road.

“Rev. Frederick Schmid was for many years the only German Protestant minister in Michigan. He organized Churches in Detroit, Monroe and Waterloo in Jackson county.”

The foregoing were the pioneers of the German element, which now constitutes at least 30 per cent. of the population of Washtenaw county. In point of intelligence, in wealth, in all that goes to make up good citizens, those representing this nationality will compare favorably with others. In every station of life, as business or professional men, as office-holders, none bear a better reputation.

FIRST ENTRY.

The first entry of land in Washtenaw county was made July 1, 1822, by Eli Kellogg, and consisted of the south part of section 9, in township 3 south, of range 7 east, now lying within the city of Ypsilanti.

PEEP INTO WASHTENAW COUNTY.

A Detroit paper, March, 1842, contained the following:

This was the fifth county organized in the State. For agriculture, facilities for manufacturing, and beauty of country, it is not exceeded by any in the State. The soil is prolific, and is generally a deep, black and sandy loam and clay. Prairie, oak openings and heavy timbered lands are found alternately throughout the county.

The River Huron, which passes through the county, has sufficient fall to carry any amount of machinery. A competent engineer informs me that the whole distance of the river affords mill sites on every mile. Already there are 11 flour-mills, seven grist-mills and 31 saw-mills, one plaster-mill, one paper-mill, three fulling-mills, one woolen factory and two other buildings in the county, besides hydraulic power, used in various mechanical purposes.

In viewing the Huron and Raisin rivers, the thought arises, of what vast importance our water courses are, in producing riches to our State, if they were brought into requisition with the aid of machinery! But so long as the present policy of our Government in reference to home productions is persisted in, we cannot expect it to be used. Let us have a discriminating tariff, and before five years passes away, the streams of Michigan would be dotted with manufacturing villages.

This county contains 460,800 acres, or 720 square miles. The valuation in 1837 was \$1,688,487. In 1840 it had increased to \$2,735,401.10. Owing to the excellence of the soil, it early attracted the universal admiration of the settler, and before the speculating fever of 1836 came on, the land in the county was mostly in the hand of the actual settler, or those who intended to make it their future home. Accordingly we find that eight years after it was organized, 1834, the population amounted to 14,920. In 1837 it had reached 16,176, and at the census of 1840 it stood at 23,571, being the second county in the State as to population.

As curiosity is always on tip-toe to know the particulars as to the ages of the inhabitants of a county, especially a new one, which dates but 15 years back. I subjoin the following from the last United States census:

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Under 5 years.....2,135	Under 5 years.....2,024
5 and under 10.....1,701	5 and under 10.....1,680
10 to 15.....1,374	10 to 15.....1,244
15 to 20.....1,256	15 to 20.....1,271
20 to 30.....2,279	20 to 30.....2,046
30 to 40.....1,854	30 to 40.....1,370
40 to 50.....946	40 to 50.....715
50 to 60.....537	50 to 60.....474
60 to 70.....258	60 to 70.....474
70 to 80.....74	70 to 80.....86
80 to 90.....6	80 to 90.....11
90 to 100.....	90 to 100.....2
100 and upward.....	100 and upward.....1

Here, then, we have 5,932 males above the age of 20 years in the county. Now let us look a little to their industry and see what they are all doing.

By the recent census, we find them classed as follows :

Engaged in agriculture.....	4,682
“ commerce.....	101
“ manufactures and trade.....	998
“ navigating the lakes.....	13
“ learned professions.....	117
Insane.....	5
Blind.....	7
Revolutionary pensioners.....	9
Total.....	<u>5,935</u>

Engaged in agriculture, 4,682. What have they done? Let us see. The first column will show the products, as appears by the State census of 1837. The second, the United States census of 1840, but gives the products of 1839. The third column, the increase in two years.

	1837.	1839.	In 2 y'rs.
Bushels of wheat.....	126,663	210,224	84,551
“ rye.....	731	2,941	2,207
“ corn.....	122,989	220,096	98,207
“ buckwheat.....	11,480	23,600	19,120
“ barley.....		31,035	31,035
Total breadstuffs.....	<u>261,866</u>	<u>486,896</u>	<u>226,130</u>
“ oats.....	203,874	284,181	80,035

It will be seen that in 1837 they produced 261,866 bushels of breadstuffs, and two years afterward, 1839, they raised 486,896 bushels, being an increase of 226,130 bushels. It is a fair calculation, then, to put them down for last year, 600,000 bushels, or *one hundred and fifty bushels* to each inhabitant over 20 years of age engaged in agriculture, besides 284,181 bushels of oats.

OTHER STATISTICS OF 1840.

Potatoes, bushels.....	210,224
Value of poultry.....	\$11,324
“ dairy.....	\$64,563
Tons of hay.....	20,573
Cords of wood sold.....	6,189
Pounds of wax.....	372
Tons of hemp or flax.....	5
Pounds of silk cocoons.....	100

One hundred and eight thousand pounds of maple sugar!

FARM STOCK.

In farm stock, the county shows a good front, and far excels any other in the State. The dairies, as you may say, have just commenced; but the amount sold last year is estimated to have reached

one hundred thousand dollars. To show you the rapid increase of stock, I give you the result of the two last censuses:

	1837.	1839.	In 2 y'rs.
Cattle.....	15,772	24,208	6,436
Horses.....	1,726	9,619	1,893
Sheep.....	5,412	19,273	14,861
Swine.....	16,640	30,141	13,505
Total.....	39,560	75,241	36,691

It may be estimated there are now over 100,000 head of stock in the county. Great attention is now given to wool growing. The fleece of 1839, was 20,472 pounds. This year, it will reach near 70,000 pounds, as thousands of excellent sheep were driven into the county the past two seasons.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The great attention given to stock has originated through the exertions of their agricultural society, which was organized three years since, and has already produced much good in stimulating each other to honorable emulation.

The farmers owe much to the laudable exertions of their Secretary, William S. Maynard, Esq., for its present flourishing condition. I learn it has some 400 members, and is composed of the most public-spirited and enterprising members of the county. Their exhibitions at the last fair were an honor to the State, and should receive, as well as all other similar societies in our State, aid from the Legislature. Ours is strictly an agricultural State, and the farmers pay nine-tenths of the taxes. But as yet, not a single act has ever been passed to encourage the development of agriculture, while thousands have been squandered on worthless projects.

NURSERIES AND GARDENS.

There are two in the county, and have \$15,000 capital invested in them. The sales last year amounted to near \$5,000, and there are five persons employed in them. Both establishments have greenhouses attached to them. The one at Ann Arbor is owned by Mr. Noble, and comprises a great variety of enticing plants. Large quantities of garden and flower seeds are put up by him annually. The other is located at Ypsilanti, and the Messrs. Lay are the proprietors. This establishment comprises about 14 acres, and includes all kinds of trees and plants, raising 300,000. The proprietor handed me a catalogue of his establishment, and a great variety of fruit trees is to be found, viz.: Of apples, 162 kinds; of pears, 180; of peaches, 43; of cherries, 33; of plums, 30; of quinces, 6.

Speaking of nurseries reminds me of the great negligence of our farmers in setting out orchards. There is no equal amount of labor and expense that contributes more liberally to the pleasure and profits of the husbandman and his family, than that expended

in the establishment and culture of a good fruit garden. Why is its culture so much neglected?

An acre of ground will very conveniently accommodate 100 trees, and can be had at the nurseries for \$20; the cost of setting them will not exceed \$10, and the land, \$10. Total, \$40. The annual interest on this outlay is but \$2.80. Allowing eight years for the trees to come into bearing after being set out in the orchard, the interest would be \$22.40, which, added to the above \$40, would make the orchard in bearing order at only \$62.40, to say nothing of the profits of the grain that might be raised during the eight years on the land. The produce of the orchard would be from three to ten bushels to a tree; but put it at six bushels, or 600 bushels for the orchard of 100 trees, call the apples only 10 cents a bushel, and how would the account stand?

<i>Orchard, debtor.</i>	<i>Orchard, creditor.</i>
One acre of land.....\$10 00	600 bushels of apples at 10 cents, \$60 00
100 trees..... 20 00	
Setting out..... 10 00	
Interest for 8 years..... 22 40	
Whole cost of orchard, when } \$62 40	
arriving at bearing..... }	

or paying an annual interest of near 100 per cent. Now I ask, what other way could this amount of money and labor applied in farming operations secure so large a profit on each acre of land employed? If the farmer wishes a variety of fruit, and that which will give him still more profit for an acre, let him set out the following:

15 Cherry.	10 Peach.
10 Pear.	15 Early Apple.
12 Plum.	20 Winter Apple.
8 Apricot.	10 Quince.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADES.

As we before noticed, the persons engaged in this county in manufactures and trades are 998. Perhaps it may be as well, if you have patience, to peep into their business as it was at the recent census.

STORES.—There are 85 stores in the county, and the capital invested is \$249,325. Eighty-five stores must give employment on an average of two persons to each. Total persons employed, 170.

FURNACES.—There are four cast-iron furnaces; 33 men employed; capital invested, \$9,000.

BRICK-YARD AND LIME-KILNS.—Several of them. The capital invested, \$14,220; give employment to 62 men, and produced in value \$11,685.

HAT MANUFACTORIES.—Four establishments. Capital invested, \$5,650; employ 31 persons, and produces in value \$8,600.

TANNERIES.—Four in operation; capital employed, \$4,800; persons engaged in them, seven; sides of leather tanned, 60+. All other manufactures of leather, 11; capital invested, \$20,100. Value produced, \$38,500.

DISTILLERIES.—Five; gallons produced, 73,585.

BREWERIES.—Three; gallons produced, 91,184; men employed, 12; capital invested, \$16,200.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORIES.—Four; men employed, nine; capital, \$2,200; value produced, \$3,200.

COOPER'S SHOPS.—Twenty-two; barrels made, 56,000, worth \$15,000, and give employment to 60 men.

WOOLEN FACTORIES.—Two; persons employed, 16; capital invested, \$23,000; amount of goods made, \$10,000. Fulling mills, three.

SILK.—Pounds made, five; value \$25; capital, \$50.

Houses erected of brick and wood, 105; men employed, 270; value, \$84,250.

Value of all other manufactures not enumerated, \$8,390; capital employed, \$5,551.

Value of medicine produced, \$500; one person employed; capital, \$150.

Guns and small arms made, 35.

Total capital in manufactures, \$314,555.

FLOUR MILLS.—Eleven; amount of flour made, 62,000 barrels; grist-mills, seven; saw-mills, 41; capital invested in mills, \$220,000; value of their products, \$351,520.

RECAPITULATION.

Capital invested in manufactures,	\$314,555
“ “ “ mills	220,000
“ “ “ trade and merchandise	249,325
Total	\$783,870

Here, then, in this new county, is over three quarters of a million of dollars, invested in various branches of industry. The persons engaged in them number about 1,000, and most of them have families of persons depending upon them for support; which at four each, amount to 5,000, which constitutes a home market for the farmers to supply.

Ours is a grain-growing State. But who wants our products? England prohibits it from her shores, unless we pay her 75 cents for every bushel of our grain that enters her ports, and at the same time thousands are starving for it; France won't receive it; Germany don't want it. Out of the 85,000,000 bushels raised in the United States last year, England took but 3,000,000 of us, and only 7,000,000 went to all foreign countries. Thus it is seen that nearly all our annual production is consumed at home. But who are the consumers of the surplus consumed by the grain-growers themselves? Of course they are those persons not engaged in grain-

growing, but in manufacturing and mechanical business. The more persons, therefore, engaged in the pursuits, the better will be the market afforded to the farmer. It is the farmer and wool-grower that are most deeply interested in the prosperity and growth of American industry.

The Southerners tell us it is better for the farmer to advocate free trade. Let us see. Beef costs in South America less than half a cent a pound. In New York it is generally worth six to eight cents. If the duty is taken off as the free-traders wish it, a yoke of cattle in Michigan weighing 2,000 pounds would be worth \$10 for the beef.

With a protective tariff, the farmer will have a home market in his own country. Free trade will compel him to compete, not only with the South American beef, but every product he raises will be in the same situation. As, for instance, wheat can be purchased at Odessa, in the south of Russia, for 12 cents a bushel, and freighted here at 10 cents, and sold in the Eastern market for 28 cents, which is less than it can be raised for in this country.

SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY.

We gather the following from the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Townships.	Districts.	No. of Scholars.	Townships.	Districts.	No. of Scholars.
Ann Arbor.....	7	296	Scio.....	10	394
Augusta.....	8	189	Superior.....	9	343
Bridgewater.....	7	267	Salem.....	14	444
Dexter.....	5	267	Saline.....	10	392
Freedom.....	6	272	Sylvan.....	3	121
Lodi.....	10	316	Sharon.....	7	226
Lima.....	6	198	Webster.....	7	217
Lyndon.....	2	51	Ypsilanti.....	11	603
Manchester.....	6	205	York.....	11	382
Northfield.....	9	251			
Pittsfield.....	9	293	Total.....	157	5,650

RECAPITULATION OF PRODUCTS OF THE COUNTY IN 1841.

25,000 bushels of wheat at 85 cents.....	\$ 212,500
3,500 do. rye.....	1,750
250,000 do. corn.....	62,500
25,000 do. buckwheat.....	10,000
35,000 do. barley.....	14,000
225,000 do. potatoes, 15 cents.....	3,3750
24,500 tons of hay, at \$4.....	90,000
7,000 cords of wood, \$1.25.....	1,750
Produce of the dairy.....	10,000
Produce of poultry.....	1,325
110,000 pounds of hemp and flax.....	1,200
110,000 " maple sugar, 10 cents.....	11,100
Products of nurseries.....	5,000
Potash.....	1,000
50,000 lbs. of wool, 30 cents.....	15,000
Horses.....	5,000
Cattle.....	8,000
10,000 hogs, at \$1.60.....	16,000
10,000 sheep, at \$1.....	10,000
	<hr/>
Estimates for products, 20 per cent. not enumerated.....	\$ 608,070
	<hr/>
Estimates for various branches of mechanical and manufacturing business.....	\$ 668,075
	<hr/>
Total products of industry.....	\$1,168,075

CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

In manufactures.....	\$ 314,515
In mills.....	220,000
In merchandise.....	249,325
In land and improvements.....	1,951,131
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$2,734,971

PAPER VILLAGES.

Washtenaw county, like many other counties in the State and nation, has had within her boundaries villages conceived but never born. Plats have been made and recorded; lithographic views have been printed of places that in time were to be "future great" cities. Alas for the hopes of man! In some of these villages enough lots were not sold to pay the recorder's fee, to say nothing of the surveyor and lithographer. Among the paper villages of Washtenaw will be found the following:

Barton.—This beautiful village was laid out in 1837, by Charles Tull, Philip Brigham, Alonzo Platt. It was located on section 17, Ann Arbor township, about one mile above the city of Ann Arbor, on the Huron river. One lone house yet remains upon the village plat.

Sharon.—Platted in 1836, by N. Ambrose, E. Walker and Luke Gilbert. Located in Sharon township.



Tubal C. Owen

Saratoga of Michigan.—In 1836 a magnificent village was laid out on parts of sections 1 and 12, Dexter township, on what is known as Portage Lake, by G. R. Lillibridge. Old settlers report that a splendid lithographic map of the village was made, in which fine steamers plowed the lake, and everything else was shown on a grand scale. The streets of the village were named after the great poets, novelists and musicians of the world. Dryden, Byron, Shakespeare, Burns, Bulwer, Haydn, Mozart and others were represented. But all efforts to induce settlers here were unavailing.

Windham.—This village was located on Iron Lake, Manchester township, and was platted by George Byrns, in 1836.

Harford.—Charles and Sophronia Harford platted a village in Lima township, in 1835, which met with the same fate of Saratoga, Boston and others.



CHAPTER XIV.

WASHTENAW COUNTY IN THE WAR.

The Presidential election in 1860 resulting in the choice of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency becoming known, 11 States of the Union, in rapid succession, passed acts of secession, and at once arrayed themselves in open hostility to the general Government. On the 12th day of April, 1861, the rebel forces, under command of Gen. P. T. Beauregard, opened fire on Fort Sumter, and for two days and nights it was maintained, until at last Major Anderson, as brave and gallant a soldier as ever drew a sword in defense of his country, was compelled to lower the American flag and surrender his forces to the rebels who were seeking to destroy the Union. When this outrage was committed every loyal heart in the North was fired and a cry for redress went up; therefore, when Abraham Lincoln issued his first proclamation calling for 75,000 men, he found the people not only ready but eager to wipe out the stain upon the nation's flag. To indicate something of the feeling and spirit of the people as reflected by its papers, the following extract is taken from a local paper printed but a few days after the surrender of the fort and the issuance of the proclamation of the President:

“Like the viper which was warmed to life in the bosom of the countryman and then stung him to death, so the cotton States of the Union have raised the parricidal hand of bloody war against the Government which has long fostered and protected them. History will blush to record the hugeness of the crime. It overtops the ordinary criminality of causeless, aggressive warfare, as Satan exceeded in proportions the other rebel angels.

‘He above the rest
In shape and gesture proudly eminent,
Stood like a tower; * * * *

but his face
Deep scars of thunder had entrenched, and care
Sat on his faded cheek.’

“Without a parallel in the history of the world, all other rebellions, all other treasons, will dwindle to insignificance before the enormity and wickedness of the present. The loyal States and the general Government have given an example of patience and forbearance which was fast being regarded as weakness and imbecility. But, thank God, there is a change. The Government still has power. She struggled long to avert a war, but it has been at last forced upon her. Now she will test her power and prove too strong

for treason. There are loyal men enough to defend the Union against every foe. The old Jackson spirit still lives and is intensified seven-fold. 'The Union must and shall be preserved.' We love the old Union more and more every day. The star-spangled banner creates sensations never felt before. Men of all parties feel that no other banner shall ever float over us. The cursed rattlesnake banner has no business on American soil, and by the blessings of God it shall be driven back to the hell from which it came. The descendants of the pilgrims will never disgrace their ancestry. The clouds will scatter, day will dawn, and out of the thick gloom of the present, liberty will come forth arrayed in robes of rejoicing, and enter upon new glories, 'heights unattempted yet in prose or rhyme.'

' — The land

Is never lost that has a son to right her,
And here are troops of sons, and loyal ones.
Strong in her children should a mother be ;
Shall ours be helpless, that has sons like us?"

With feelings like these gushing from every heart, it is no wonder that her able-bodied sons sprang to arms, and interposed "fortune, life and sacred honor" in defense of the country. In this noble work the sons of Washtenaw county were behind no others in self-sacrifice. The call was no sooner flashed over the wires than a company was formed at Ann Arbor, becoming part of the First Regiment of Michigan Volunteers. They at once marched to the front, served out their time of three months, returned and re-enlisted again for three years or during the war.

At every call from the President responses were made, and no county in the State shows a better record than Washtenaw. About 4,000 brave men went forth to battle, 450 of whom never returned—their lives being offered as a sacrifice upon their country's altar. On nearly every battle-field in the South, at Bull Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Gettysburg, Antietam and other equally renowned conflicts they fell, and always "with their faces to the foe." Many of those who at the close of the war did return, may daily be seen, some with empty sleeves, some with wooden legs, and others with marks disfiguring them for life, but all happy with the thought that their loss was their country's gain.

Short sketches of the various regiments in which any considerable number of men were from Washtenaw county, as well as a list of volunteers compiled from the Adjutant General's report, are here appended:

FIRST INFANTRY FOR THREE MONTHS.

The first regiment in which Washtenaw county was represented was that of the First infantry, Michigan Volunteers, the enlistment being for three months. After serving its time, the regiment returned and was reorganized, and re-enlistments were made for three

years or during the war. The following is the roster of officers and men as sworn into service:

Commissioned Officers.
Major, Franklin H. Whittlesey.
Surgeon, William Fuller.
Quartermaster, David A. Wise.

COMPANY A.

Captain, Russell H. Alcott.
Non-commissioned Officers.
Sergeant, David Stanway.
Corporal, George D. Cowles

Privates.

Aldrich, William
Belhousen, John C. E.
Boyd, Robert
Bucklin, Frank D.
Carr, Edward S.
Case, Edward S.
Cook, Van Rensselaer V.
Cook, Henry V.
De Forrest, John H.
Drake, Jacob C.
Diamond, David B.
Diamond, David L.
Ensinger, Clement
Flodman, Frederick
Gilbert, Thomas L.
Hoodman, Frederick
Henchion, Timothy
Jackiway, Phineas I.
Kanousi, James
Kneisley, George
Manly, Charles H.
McCourt, Matthew
Penney, Daniel J.
Penney, James A.
Penney, Charles L.
Pomeroy, William T.
Runyan, Oscar V.
Rustling, Thomas F.
Rollen, John
Smith, Gilbert M.
Smith, James K.
Stockwell, Stephen S.
Woodruff, Quincy A.

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Havens, William
Ohara, Edward

COMPANY C.

Commissioned Officers.
Captain, George P. Sanford
Non-commissioned Officers.
Sergeant, John Bedford.
Sergeant, Irving Storms.

Sergeant, George Vander-maker.
Corporal, Oscar M. Bayley.
Corporal, Charles O. Viber.

Privates.

Allen, Isaac S.
Beegan, John
Cower, George
Conrath, Charles
Edwards, Thomas
Edwards, William
Essey, John F.
Fraser, Charles W.
Fishe, John B.
Fisher, William
Gilett, Orson
Lindsey, Albert
Morse, Leonard E.
Nealhouse, Henry
Newman, William R.
North, Arthur E.
North, Granville T.
Omling, Charles
Rice, Lorain
Sanford, Orlow
Seigle, William
Sheckell, John R.
Schneider, Frederick
Skneehouse, Henry
Weeks, Hiram S.
Worthington, Charles

COMPANY D.

Commissioned Officers.
Lieut., Eben T. Whittlesey.

Privates.

Bates, Abraham
Bennett, William
Britton, Jacob A.
Brezette, Warren E.
Dusen, Peter
Eddington, Harmon
Kelsey, Albert W.
Kniesley, Alexander M.
McCoy, James
Schumaker, Christian
Van Orden, Richard

COMPANY E.

Commissioned Officers.
Lieut., Emory W. Belton.
Non-commissioned Officers.
Sergeant, Charles L. Mills.
Corporal, Ezra Norris.

Privates.

Allen, John
Baxter, William
Babitt, Henry

Collins, James M.
Force, Charles
Fitzgerald, Le Roy
Graham, William H.
Grenville, George H.
Hubbard, Washington
Hubbard, Ashnel
Hurley, Patrick
Ide, Abner
Isbell, Henry
McClue, Lawrence
Maulbetoch, John
Pomeroy, Norman G.
Polhemus, John H.
Whitnor, Nicholas
Tichenor, Jerome

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Beck, John
Byron, Thomas
Collins, Charles E.
Chase, Henry
Dixon, Alanson
Dixon, Harvey
Dwight, Platt
Ellsworth, Warren S.
Hillman, John
Havens, John R.
Havens, William
Kellihan, Timothy
Long, Daniel
Preston, Anson
Rose, Harvey L.
Sutton, John
Schultz, John J.
Taulman, Jonathan
Thompson, James
Van Orden, William
Wellbourn, Thomas
Wallace, John W.
Welsh, John J.
Wood, William V.

COMPANY G.

Commissioned Officers.
Second Lieut., C. P. Perry.
Non-commissioned Officers.
First Serg't, Geo. Lockley.
Corporal, Lewis Spawn.
Musician, William Mead.
Musician, Daniel Vaughn.

Privates.

Allen, John
Campion, William
Connell, James
Gage, Arthur G.
Kober, Ernest
Moran, John

O'Reiley, Patrick
Owens, Charles W.
Schneider, David
Vanluvan, Martin
Weeks, Hiram
Winans, Halsey M.
Youngs, Lorenzo

COMPANY H.

Non-commissioned Officers.

First Serg't, L. C. Randall.

Privates.

Andrews, William
Avery, Henry
Chase, Samuel D.
Earl, Lyman D.
Furgeson, Vanness
Herdman, Frank
Henry, Marcus W.
Holmes, William
Moran, Patrick
Pickard, Hiram
Stammerjohn, John
Smith, Edgar

COMPANY I.

Commissioned Officers.

Second Lieut., E. D. Judd.

Privates.

Birdsall, Charles
Cane, John
Helfrich, Peter
Sneed, William
Smith, William

COMPANY K.

Commissioned Officers.

First Lieut., G. C. Mogk.
Second Lieut., H. C. Arnold.

Non-commissioned Officers.

Sergeant, Amos M. Ladd.
Sergeant, T. D. Mower.
Corporal, John G. Hilt.
Corporal, Arthur Lavery.

Privates.

Begalka, Theodore

Boucher, Charles W.
Cosier, Dennis
Dougherty, Thomas W.
Darby, William Wallace
Duboiss, Martin
Eggleston, Newell M.
Fisher, William
Huff, Robert D.
Hoops, John H.
Henker, John
Johnson, Henry
Lothollo, John
Lyons, Egbert
Marsh, Henry
Mills, Charlie
Mills, William
Miner, Peter
Murch William
Maynard, Henry
Macynoki, Stephen
Odell, Charles
Smith, Havilah
Shoutz, John J.
Wahl, John

The following promotions were made of men from this county: Russell H. Alcott from First Lieut. to Captain, and Lieut. Colonel of the 20th Infantry; H. Clay Arnold from Second to First Lieut.; Charles H. Barrett from ranks to First Lieut.; John Bedford, Sergeant, to Second Lieut.; Edward D. Judd, Second to First Lieut., Captain; Amos M. Ladd, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.; George Lockley, private to Sergeant, Second and First Lieut., Captain, Major, Lieut.-Col., Col.; George C. Mogk, First Lieut. to Captain; Marvin A. Park, Second Lieut. to First Lieut. 26th Infantry, Captain; George P. Sanford, Captain to Brevet Lieut.-Col.; Clinton Spencer, private, First Lieut., Captain; David Stanway, Sergeant, and Second and First Lieut., Captain; Irving Storms, Sergeant to First Lieut. Colored Infantry; James H. Wheaton, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut., Captain; Franklin M. Whittlesey, Major to Lieut.-Col., Col.; Eben T. Whittlesey, First Lieut. to Captain.

FIRST INFANTRY FOR THREE YEARS.

This was organized soon after the discharge of the preceding, and left the State Sept. 16, 1861, numbering in officers and men 950. Twenty-seven recruits were subsequently added. The regiment was equipped at Annapolis Junction the following winter, and guarded the Baltimore & Washington railroad. In March, 1862, it moved to the Peninsula, and afterward participated in the engagements at Mechanicsville, Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, etc. At Bull Run it lost its Colonel (Roberts) and 28 other men, and about half the remainder were wounded. Losses were sustained also in all the other engagements.

After a severe and prolonged march, it reached Gettysburg, July 2, where it entered that bloody contest with 20 officers and 125 men, and suffered a loss of five killed and 21 wounded. It afterward aided in chasing the rebels through Manassas Gap, and went into camp at Warrenton. After several minor engagements and various services in the spring of 1863, it enjoyed a 30 days' furlough at home, rendezvousing at Coldwater. It engaged in the campaign of 1864, with the army of the Potomac, and it is said that it was the first to attack the enemy in this campaign. The loss was severe. In June it was engaged in constructing fortifications, and in the trenches before Petersburg, and subsequently did valiant and efficient service in the battle at that point, carrying at one time, unaided and alone, two strong fortifications of the enemy, and a portion of the line of works.

From this time to the close of the war, it was busy in guard duty, skirmishes, etc.; was in action at the battle of Appomattox court-house, where Lee surrendered and the war closed. Was mustered out of service July 9, 1865, at Jeffersonville, Ind. Total losses: Died in action or of wounds, 158; died of disease, 55; wounded, 345; taken prisoners, 77.

SECOND INFANTRY.

While not having a large number in the regiment, Washtenaw county was represented in nearly every company. The regiment participated in many of the most desperate battles of the war. Only one promotion was made from this county, Richard S. Vickery, private, Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon. The following were from Washtenaw:

<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>	COMPANY E.	Corporal, Lorison J. Taylor
Surgeon, Alonzo B. Palmer.	Chippadore, Henry	Corporal, Charles Quish.
Hospital Steward, Henry Clelland.	Engle, Jacob	Corporal, Wm. C. Loomis.
COMPANY A.	COMPANY F.	<i>Privates.</i>
Coulson, Thomas C.	Ruthruff, Edwin	Cooke, Francis
Damer, John.	Vickery, Richard S.	Cavanaugh, Luke
West, George	COMPANY G.	Farrington, Wallace T.
COMPANY B.	Dunn, Richard	Fredericks, John
Deuner, John	Doyle, Edward	Hamilton, Stephen
Littlefield, Charles H.	Markham, Seth	Hart, Joseph
Roberts, Thomas W.	Runney, Francis	Heath, Leonard
Stiner, Martin	COMPANY H.	Heath, Rufus
COMPANY C.	Hewes, Samuel A.	Howard, John
Bailey, George W.	McKerchey, William	Hazen, Edward
Sibley, Frederick	COMPANY K.	Perkins, Lewis
COMPANY D.	<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>	Ramsay, David
Gardner, Joseph C.	Corporal, Charles A. Wines.	Keys, William
		Stockwell, William
		Walker, Morris G.

THIRD INFANTRY.

Washtenaw county was represented in this regiment only by Wm. H. Deuning and John Martin.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

This county was largely represented in the Old Fourth Infantry, and by a few in the Fourth as re-organized, as will be seen in the following roster of officers and men:

OLD FOURTH.

<i>Commissioned Officers.</i>	Comstock, John W.	Williams, Edwin K.
Major, J. W. Childs.	Comstock, Ellis	Wildt, Frederick
Asst.-Surg., Robt. Lebarron	Cook, Jacob F.	Webster, David
Sergt.-Maj., Wm. Loveland	Denman, William	Young, William
COMPANY A.	Dean, Charles B.	Zimmerman, Dionis
<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>	Dutton, Henry	COMPANY F.
Corporal, Ewd. Sumner.	Dexter, Flavius J.	Miller, F.
COMPANY C.	Fisher, John	COMPANY G.
<i>Commissioned Officers.</i>	Goodrich, Morrell	<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>
Captain, H. H. Jefferds.	Gardner, Charles	Sergeant, John M. Allison.
<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>	Huxford, William P.	Corporal, Asel Fenton.
Musician, E. A. Steadman.	Hurd, Lewis G.	<i>Privates.</i>
COMPANY D.	Harley, Jonathan P.	Avery, Burgess M.
<i>Commissioned Officers.</i>	Keedle, James	Anderson, James B.
Captain, J. M. Randolph.	King, Norman	Fullerton, John
First-Lieut., R. G. DuPuy.	Keeler, Lewis W.	Fogle, George
Second-Lieut., Jairus W.	Low, David	Fuller, Henry Y.
Hall.	Lynch, William	Fogle, Scott
<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>	Marshall, George E.	Gauntlett, Richard
Sergeant, Edwin Gilbert.	Murphy, James	Green, Philip
Sergeant, Henry G. Hill.	Morhert, Michael	Hibner, Daniel
Sergeant, Fredk. A. Shuts.	McFadden, Michael	Miner, John
Sergt., Ewd. E. Beach.	McCormick, Charles	North, William P.
Corporal, Jonas D. Richardson.	Null, Henry	North, John W.
Corporal, John A. Gates.	Newton, Thomas W.	Olmstead, Edwin
Corporal, Granville G. Mowry.	Newton, Henry	Plummer, Charles W.
Corporal, E. E. Goodhue.	Parsons, Oliver	Plummer, Chester W.
Corporal, F. B. Turner.	Pryor, William A.	Plummer, William H.
Corporal, James Clark.	Porterfield, Samuel D.	Trippe, Sylvester S.
Corporal, Jos. L. Ward.	Piquet, Peter	Walters, Erastus
Corporal, Hiram H. Davis.	Patrick, George	COMPANY I.
Wagoner, John Saunders.	Perry, Edwin.	Young, George A.
<i>Privates.</i>	Phelps, Charles W.	COMPANY K.
Andrews, John F.	Pomeroy, Charles	<i>Commissioned Officers.</i>
Anderson, John F.	Parkhurst, Abel	Captain, Alex. D. Crane.
Aldrich, Stephens H.	Rouse, Charles A.	First Lieut. H. H. Jefferds.
Alchin, Frederick	Reeves, Charles	<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>
Beamer, Anton	Ritter, Lewis W.	Sergeant, Wm. G. Ihrig.
Bardwell, George W.	Sweet, William	Sergeant, Israel Bailey.
Boyd, Thomas	Smith, Oliver S.	Sergeant, Ransom Bush.
Bryant, Martin V.	Sayers, Frank C.	Sergeant, Jas. B. Conkey.
Beasomer, Charles B.	Silsby, Frederick R.	Sergeant, A. J. Easton.
Bartlett, John	Stevens, Nelson	Corporal, Jas. E. Hawkes
Bacon, Reuben C.	Spoors, Robert	<i>Privates.</i>
Bidwell, John C.	Steadman, Edwin A.	Austin, Albert
Bensler, Jacob	Shaw, Gilman M.	Bailey, William H.
Beckley, Guy	Spencer, Tenant R.	Billson, John
Cranston, Robert H.	Smith, Washington J.	Billson, Henry
Comstock, Chester W.	Tice, Peter	Brown, Eugene
	Taylor, William J.	Braucher, Charles W.
	Van Horn, Columbus	Blodgett, Worcester
	Wilson, David A.	Botwick, Charles F.
	Wilson, Henry H.	Boucher, Caleb F.
	Walser, Charles	Crane, Martin L.
	Whitmore, Lewis F.	

Cunningham, Wm. J.	Hoffman, Felix	Sawyer, Charles
Crane, Alexander B.	Kellogg, Lyman G.	Smith, Heman
Crane, George	Kelley, Robert W.	Savery, Stephen P.
Collins, John	Kelsh, Henry	Storms, Abram W.
Croghan, George	Laughlin, Patrick	Smith, Jackson
Downer, Jacob R.	Murphy, Edwin H.	Tuttle, Smith
Field, Henry C.	O'Neil, John	Tuffs, John
Field, William H.	Perkins, Guy C.	Tuffs, Richard M.
Foster, Martin L.	Perkins, Leonard W.	Torpy, Sylvanus E.
Garrison, Samuel Y.	Potter, Alvinza	Van Dermark, Abram
House, Eri	Poyer, Daniel F.	Wheelock, John F.
Hyatt, James E.	Percy, Perrin E.	Wilsey, Solomon
Hodge, Riley,	Rouse, John	
Harris, Henry H.	Riley, Luke	

NEW FOURTH INFANTRY.

<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>	COMPANY D.	Schueler Jacob H.
Corporal, Edward Sumner.		Short, Charles
COMPANY A.	Allen, Isaac W.	COMPANY K.
Falconer, William	Sweetland, Edgar	Comstock, James
Williams, Benjamin	COMPANY E.	Keeler, Lewis W.
COMPANY C.	Coats, George W.	Murphy, James
Smith, Heman	Duquette, Duffee	Perry, Edwin S.

Washtenaw men were promoted as follows: Jonathan W. Childs, Major to Lieut.-Col. and Colonel; James Clark, Sergeant-Major to First Lieut.; Richard G. Du Puy, First Lieut., to Captain; Edwin H. Gilbert, Sergeant to First Lieut.; Jairus W. Hall, Second to First Lieut., Captain, Major, Lieut.-Col., Colonel, Brevet Brigadier General; James W. Hawks, Sergeant to Second Lieut.; Henry G. Hill, Sergeant to Second Lieut.; Francis M. Lombard, Sergeant to Second Lieut.; William H. Loveland, Sergeant to First Lieut., Captain; James McLean, Sergeant to Second Lieut., Captain; John M. Randolph, Captain to Major.

The Fourth left its rendezvous at Adrian, June 25, 1861, numbering 1,025. Up to July 1, '62, it had had on its rolls the names of 1,115 officers and enlisted men. It took part in the first battle at Bull Run; wintered at Miner's Hill, Va.; engaged at New Bridge, May 24, 1863; at Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines' Mills, June 27; and Malvern Hill, July 1, losing in all these fights a total of 53 killed, 144 wounded and 52 missing; engaged at Fredericksburg, December 13 and 14, with some loss at Gettysburg, July 2 and 3, losing 28 killed, 80 wounded and 80 missing and prisoners; fought in the battles of the Wilderness, in May, 1863, at Petersburg; and mustered out of service at Detroit, in June, 1864. It lost two colonels, the total in killed being 159; in death by disease, 26; wounded, 320; and prisoners, 105.

It was reorganized in July, 1864, Col. Jarius W. Hall commanding; moved to Alabama; was in service at or near Murfreesboro, Tenn., during the early part of the following winter, and during the latter part was at Huntsville, Ala.; arrived at Knoxville, Tenn., March 25, 1865; at New Orleans, June 24; and at Indianola, Texas,

July 10, in which State it suffered much by disease and death. Reached San Antonio, September 24; was at various points in Western Texas until May 26, 1866, when it was mustered out of service at Honston. The shattered fragments reached Detroit June 10, where the men were paid and the regiment disbanded.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Every company in this regiment had a representative from Washtenaw county; therefore much interest was felt in its movements. The following is the roster:

<p><i>Field and Staff.</i></p> <p>Assist.-Surgeon, Robert A. Everett.</p> <p>Assist.-Surgeon, Preston B. Rose.</p> <p>COMPANY A.</p> <p>Denney, William H.</p> <p>Hoffman, Christian</p> <p>COMPANY B.</p> <p>Fick, Frederick</p> <p>Tower, Anson C.</p> <p>COMPANY C.</p> <p>Corporal William J. Higginson.</p> <p>Allen, Philander</p> <p>Stevens, Arthur D.</p>	<p>COMPANY D.</p> <p>Fulton, John H.</p> <p>COMPANY E.</p> <p>Gardner, Henry</p> <p>COMPANY F.</p> <p>Patterson, Henry J.</p> <p>Kemp, Joseph</p> <p>COMPANY G.</p> <p>Parsons, Hiram P.</p> <p>COMPANY H.</p> <p>Bailey, Thomas D.</p> <p>McCarty, John</p> <p>COMPANY I.</p> <p><i>Commissioned Officers.</i></p> <p>Second Lieut., Charles H. Dennison</p>	<p><i>Non-commissioned Officers</i></p> <p>Sergeant, Willis H. Platt.</p> <p>Musician, Samuel B. Curtis</p> <p>Musician, Anson C. Town.</p> <p><i>Privates.</i></p> <p>Berry, Albertus</p> <p>Curtis, Harmon</p> <p>Chubb, Philo P.</p> <p>Lane, James S.</p> <p>Silverwood, William F.</p> <p>Van Duyn, Wesley</p> <p>COMPANY K.</p> <p><i>Privates.</i></p> <p>Alchin, Henry</p> <p>Ford, Dwight</p> <p>Gilman, Valentine</p> <p>Oscander, Emil</p> <p>Wolf, William</p>
--	---	--

This regiment was mustered into service with about 900 men, soon increased to 983; left Detroit Sept. 11, 1861, for Virginia, and wintered near Alexandria; went into the Peninsula, under McClellan, in March, 1862; engaged in the battle of Williamsburg May 5, with about 500 men, losing 34 killed and 119 wounded; was at the battle of Fair Oaks May 31, with 300 men, and lost 30 killed, 116 wounded and 5 missing; was at Malvern Hill, Manassas, Fredericksburg, and many other points of service; arrived at Detroit Jan. 4, 1864, and had a furlough of 30 days; Feb. 14 it arrived at Brandy Station, Va., and May 3 it entered upon the great campaign of the year; engaged in a severe battle at Orange Court-House; June 10 was consolidated with the Third Michigan at Coal Harbor, and arrived at Petersburg the 15th; fought before Richmond; returned to Petersburg; garrisoned Fort Davis; joined Gen. Warren's command Jan. 15, 1865, and made a raid to Weldon; employed again before Petersburg until March 25, when it successfully attacked the enemy near Hatch's Run; April 2 it aided most signally in the capture of Petersburg, and is reported to have been the first regiment to raise its colors on the enemy's works. On the 9th, the day of the surrender of Lee, it was in the front, at Glover Hill; participated in the grand review at Washington on the 23d;

was mustered out of service July 5, at Jeffersonville, Ind.; and was paid off and disbanded at Detroit on the 17th. During the war it participated in 28 battles and skirmishes, and there died in action, or of wounds received, 253; died of disease, 91; wounded in action, 823; taken prisoners, 75; total, 1,242.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

In this regiment were representatives from this county in eight companies, together with three musicians, as follows:

Musician, Fred. A. Cutler.
N. C. S., Giles B. Allen.
N. C. S., Henry W. Shaw.

COMPANY B.

Bronson, Andrew
McCook, Alexander
Rose, John
Vanarsdale, Eugene

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Boyd, Edward B.
Casler, Michael J.
Crozier, Archibald
Davis, John H.
Losey, Friend M.
Raymond, Alonzo
Sutton, John M.
Teal, Charles W.

COMPANY D.

Non-commissioned Officers.
Corp., Madison O. Walker.

Privates.

Fox, Abram N.
Kilmartin, Jeremiah
Ormsby, Loren
Martin, Edward
Root, Thomas R.

COMPANY F.

Commissioned Officers.

Captain, John Cordon.
First Lieut., H. A. Harris.
Second Lieut., H. Seymour.

Non-commissioned Officers.

First Serg't., A. G. Amsden.
First Serg't., W. C. Humphrey.
First Serg't. E. P. Clark.
First Serg't. L. Haight.
Corporal, Wm. H. Shaw.
Corporal, Giles B. Allen.
Corporal, Martin Tyler.
Corporal, E. H. Rorebeck.
Corporal, David Bower.
Corporal, Lucius Haight.
Corporal, Lawrence Bauer.

Corporal, John W. Banks.
Wagoner, Daniel Royce.

Privates.

Andrews, Francis
Baldwin, Alanson
Brining, Jacob
Booth, William
Ball, Merrill
Case, Daniel H.
Case, Seymour
Comstock, Eugene
Cutler, Levi H.
De Wolf, Saxon
Dustin, Charles
Dolbee, Lorenzo
Ducl, Arthur
Draper, Alonzo V.
Dupraw, Harvey
Draper, Walter P.
Edwards, Eliah
Fullerton, John
Gauss, John
Gunn, Alanson
Gartner, George C.
Godfrey, Linus B.
Gott, Richard
Gray, Ira
Goodrich, Theron
Guertl, Marion J. G.
Howard, Harry
Hartwell, Franklin
Hibner, Henry
Harris, William R.
Hubbard, Edmund L.
Hazen, Henry H.
Horton, Charles T.
Hanes, Eli H.
Humphrey, Wallace E.
Kentfield, Loyal C.
Kellogg, Jonas
Kellogg, Luther
Kappler, Jacob F.
Lindsey, Charles
Markham, Delos
Markham, Orren
Mann, Robert E.
Morgan, William
Needham, William
North, George C.

Pratt, Joseph
Royce, George
Royce, William
Rogers, Enos Hall
Robinson, Julius G.
Rice, Warren L.
Sherman, Joseph L.
Smith, Oliver H.
Swift, Thomas
Strobeck, Edward A.
Vibber, John M.
Vorce, Newton

COMPANY G.

Privates

Adsit, Martin W.
Bronson, James G.
Hunt, John W.
Nichols, Watson B.
White, Eber

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Castor, John H.
Flanders, John H.
King, John W.
Latson, Silas
Miller, Robert

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Cushiway, Enos C.
Knickerbocker, Benjamin
Smith, John H.
Winslow, John

COMPANY K.

Non-commissioned Officers.

Sergeant, Geo. B. Surdam.
Wagoner, Edwin G. Cook.

Privates.

Graves, Alonzo
Mohorter, George
McGuire, John
Osborne, George F.
Stephenson, Charles

Assigned no Company

Herrick, Albert D.
Weatherby, Albert

The promotions of men from this county were as follows: Abram G. Amsden from Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.; John Cordon, Captain to Major, Lieut.-Col.; Howell Seymour, Second to First Lieut., Captain, Major; Willis C. Humphrey, Sergeant-Major to Second and First Lieut.; Alonzo Shumway, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut., Captain; Carlos N. Webb, private to Second and First Lieut.

This regiment left Kalamazoo, Mich., for Virginia, Aug. 30, 1861, its muster-roll showing 944 officers and enlisted men, which by July 1, 1862, was increased to 1,075. It was in camp in Baltimore during most of the winter, sailed thence for Ship Island, Miss., and thence, April 14, 1862, embarked for New Orleans, being one of the first regiments to occupy the city after its capture by the Union forces. May 15 it proceeded up the Mississippi river as far as Warrenton, landing on the route at different points to aid in the destruction of the enemy's works and communications, and returned to Baton Rouge June 5. It bore an active part in the battle of Baton Rouge, Aug. 5. After the evacuation of the Union forces Aug. 20, 1862, the Sixth Infantry was stationed at Metairie Ridge, guarding one of the approaches to New Orleans. Owing to the unhealthy locality in which the regiment was stationed, the number fit for duty when it moved to New Orleans, Dec. 6, was only 191 out of an aggregate of 755. The men soon recovered after their arrival at the latter place. Jan. 14, 1863, it participated in the expedition under General Weitzel, to Bayou Tesche, which destroyed the rebel gunboat, Cotton. Was stationed, Feb. 6, in the advance at Camp Parapet, and at Renner, 18 miles from New Orleans. May 12 it made a raid up the Jackson railroad, destroying the enemy's camp at Tangissaho, capturing 60 prisoners and burning a large gun-carriage factory, a shoe factory, and a tannery used by the rebel authorities; the value of this property was upward of \$400,000. The loss of the regiment was one wounded; it arrived at Port Hudson on the 23d, where it remained until the surrender of the place, July 9. It participated in the assaults on the 27th of May and the 14th of June. In the first one it lost more than one-third of its men engaged. An order of Major-General Banks, issued from headquarters of the Department of the Gulf, July 10, converted this regiment "into a regiment of heavy artillery, to retain, until otherwise officially designated, its infantry number, and to have the organization, pay, clothing and equipment prescribed by law, and regulations for troops of the artillery army." Enjoyed a 30-day furlough in the spring of 1864, rendezvousing at Kalamazoo; returned to Port Hudson with recruits; was at Morganzia for several periods, during the last being employed as engineers; did duty again as heavy artillery; was present at the bombardment and surrender of Fort Morgan, Ala.; assisted Gens. Gordon Granger and Bertram in operations against Mobile and along the Gulf; aided in taking Spanish Fort; reported to Sheridan at New Orleans July 11; and Sept. 5 was paid off and disbanded at Detroit. Cas-

ualties: Died in action or of wounds, 58; of disease, 374; wounded in action, 82; taken prisoners, 18; total, 532. The regiment participated in 21 battles and skirmishes.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Enlistments from this county were as follows:

COMPANY A.	COMPANY D.	Wells, Francis V. B.
Flugal, Samuel D.	Mills, Theodore	COMPANY H.
Minihan, John	COMPANY F.	Brooks, James
Smith, Robert	Nearing, William E.	Brown, Peter
	Smith, Thomas H.	Reed, Henry

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

About 30 men from Washtenaw county served with this regiment as follows:

<i>Commissioned Officers.</i>	<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>	Hall, Eugene V. N.
Sergeant Major, Henry R. Williams.	Sergeant, E. M. Gilbert.	Hayes, Luman
Quartermaster Sergeant, George A. Wells.	Sergeant, James Rowan.	Hues, Edgar
	Corporal, Byron L. Sawyer.	Kelley, George
	Musician, Theodore Pack.	Kelley, William
COMPANY A	<i>Privates.</i>	Mills, James
Philips, William H.	Aldrich, Ira	McMann, Patrick
COMPANY E.	Bush, James	Rogers, John
McComas, D. Henry	Bohn, Jacob	Rouse, John
COMPANY H.	Bohn, William H.	Williams, Albert
<i>Commissioned Officers.</i>	Cargill, William H.	COMPANY I.
2d Lt, Wm. A. Brown.	Clark, William A.	Ott, Alpheus
	Clark, Thomas F.	COMPANY K.
	Graham Edwin	Canfield, William S.

The following promotions were made: William A. Brown, from Second to First Lieut.; William A. Clark, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.; Erastus M. Gilbert, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.

This regiment moved from Detroit, Sept. 27, 1861, with an aggregate force of 915, to which 84 recruits were subsequently added. October 19, at Annapolis, it embarked as part of expedition to Hilton Head, S. C., under Gen. Sherman; took part in engagements at Hilton Head, Port Royal Ferry, Fort Pulaski, Wilmington Island, James Island, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam. Late in the autumn it was engaged in provost duty at Falmouth; was in the battle of Fredericksburg; moved to Newport News, Feb. 13, 1862, and in March, to Lebanon, Ky.; in June, to Vicksburg; in engagements toward Jackson, Miss., during July; arrived at Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 20, and at Loudon, Oct. 29. Up to Nov. 1, 1863, the regiment had traveled by rail, foot and otherwise nearly 5,000 miles.

The Eighth skirmished around until January, 1864, when it re-enlisted as veterans, and returned home on a furlough of 30 days,

rendezvousing at Flint. Having received a large number of recruits, it went to Annapolis, Md.; in May, it commenced the campaign with the Army of the Potomac; participated in the battle of the Wilderness, losing 99 killed, wounded and missing; in the battle of Chancellorsville it lost 49; at Grove Church, 52; by a forced march reached Petersburg, June 16, where it took part in action, losing 49 men; continued in active service during the summer, with casualties almost daily; put the enemy to flight from the Weldon Railroad, but with a loss of 30 men. The following autumn and winter were spent in erecting fortifications, guarding posts, etc.; drove the enemy from Fort Mahon, April 2, 1865, and was probably the first to plant its colors over the works at that point. Was mustered out of service, July 30, and arrived at Detroit, Aug. 3, where it was paid off and discharged.

NINTH INFANTRY.

Washtenaw was well represented in the Ninth Infantry, as will be seen by the accompanying names:

Commissioned Officers.
Asst-Surg., Geo. Barnes.

COMPANY A.

Privates.

Abar, Alexander
Chase, Horace L.
Carney, Nicholas
Crow, John A.
Green, George W.
Leland, Henry
Pierce, Theodore C.

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Berge, Lavant F.
Dennison, Asa J.
Eastman, Horace
Fish, Everett W.
Kelley, James
Leep, Lawson W.
Link, Sylvester

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Byram, William P.
Clarke, Franklin
Griffith, Edward
Griffith, Henry
Griffith, Lott
Gallup, Anson H.
Reiley, Thomas

COMPANY D.

Killmer, John F.
Ramsay, Sylvester
Smith, Caleb T.

COMPANY E.

Non-commissioned Officers.
Sergt., W. S. Thompson.

Privates.

Ayres, Charles
Armstrong, William E.
Bortle, Ira F.
Case, Jerome
Cornell, George C.
Chester, Court.
Daws, Franklin
Dewey, James
Filch, James
Fisher William H.
Greenman, Isaac
Henney, James
Henderson, Joseph
Hickock, Benjamin
Kennedy, William H.
Kinney, William
Lambert, Samuel.
Leming, Oliver E.
Markle, John B.
Minor, Moses
Minor, Charles
Morrow, January
Rabideau, Louis
Reed, Joseph
Stocking, Ira
Warbogs, Andrew
White, Jonathan
Wood, Wesley

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Clark, James
Cordray, George

Conley, Elijah
Cresson, James
Cresson, Edward
Cutler, Daniel B.
Freeman, William
Griffin, George
Howe, George A.
Streeter, Darius
Stringham, Edwin N.

COMPANY G.

Non-commissioned Officers.
Corporal, H. D. Whitney.

Privates.

Brand, Charles M.
Kelch, Henry
O'Brien, Peter
Patten, William
Smith, Barlow

COMPANY H.

Non-commissioned Officers.
Corporal, Andy Knisely.
Corporal, John Kokle.
Sergt., James V. Henry.

Privates.

Ashton, Sidney
Beck, Joseph
Englart, Frederick
Grozinger, Christopher
Kibler, George
Vanarman, John H.
Wakefield, Nelson
Zeller, John

COMPANY I.

Non-commissioned Officers.
Sergt., Wm. H. Parker.

<i>Privates.</i>	Ross, Andrew Secord, Ira J. Sewell, Edward Thompson, Charles	Francis, Adam House, Horace H. Kitchen, Jonas Kennedy, Erastus Losey, Asa A. Sheffield, William H. Tenney, Alphonzo N. C. S., H. C. Tanner.
Alford, Martin Avery, George H. Doty, Henry Fisher, William C. Kebbler, James Merritt, Vanorman	COMPANY K. <i>Privates.</i> Fuller, Lewis E.	

James V. Henry was promoted from Sergeant to First Lieut.

The Ninth Infantry left Detroit for Kentucky Oct. 25, 1861, the first regiment from Michigan to enter upon active service in the Western Departments. Its muster-in-roll exhibited a force of 913, and 73 more were added before July 1, 1862. The regiment suffered largely from sickness almost immediately upon its going into service. It formed part of the force under Gen. Negley, which made a demonstration on Chattanooga, in June, 1862, and July 13 four companies, under command of its Major, being at Tullahoma, the remaining six companies, with other troops, were attacked by a large hostile force at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and after a sharp struggle, taken prisoners, with a loss of 13 killed and 78 wounded. The wounded officers and the enlisted men were at once paroled, and a few months afterward were exchanged. The remainder of the regiment with the officers and headquarters was established at Nashville, Tenn. It also participated in the battle of Murfreesboro Dec. 31, 1862, and collected several regiments which had broken during that struggle. At the battle of Chickamauga it performed a similar duty. In December, the regiment, to the number of 229, re-enlisted as a Veteran organization. The regiment was then ordered to Coldwater, Mich., and upon arrival there Jan. 5, 1865, was furloughed for 30 days. It re-assembled at the same place, when it received recruits. Leaving Coldwater Feb. 20, with about 500 men, the regiment returned to Chattanooga, and was attached to the headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland. May 3 the Ninth marched from Chattanooga, with the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland, and participated, with that army, in the campaign in Georgia, being present at the actions of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and the other engagements of the campaign preceding and including the siege of Atlanta. It also accompanied the army around Atlanta to Jonesboro, and aided in destroying the railroad to that place, and in the performance of other duties. It entered Atlanta on its evacuation by the rebel army, and was engaged in provost duty until that city was evacuated by our forces. The regiment then returned to Chattanooga. It remained at Chattanooga doing guard duty at the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland, also picket duty for that post, until March 27, 1865; when Gen. Thomas removed his headquarters to Nashville, it was ordered to that point, and on the 24th arrived there by rail, and was assigned to duty guarding the military prison, and also at Gen. Thomas's headquarters. The regiment continued at Nashville, performing the same

general service until Sept. 15, when it was mustered out, and the day following left for Michigan, arriving at Jackson on the 19th, and on the 26th and 27th was paid off and disbanded. This regiment participated in 12 battles and skirmishes during the service. Its losses during this time were: Died in action or of wounds received, 30; died of disease, 61; wounded in action, 78; taken prisoners, about 500; total, 669.

TENTH INFANTRY.

The following named, from Washtenaw county, served in this regiment:

COMPANY A.		<i>Privates.</i>	Tabbs, George
<i>Non-commissioned Officer.</i>	Abel, Godfrey		COMPANY G.
Sergeant, Walter H. Nichols	Marsh, Henry		Bunker, William

In the line of promotions Sergeant Walter H. Nichols was made Second and then First Lieutenant.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

In the old and new regiments of this number were the following named from Washtenaw county:

COMPANY H.		<i>Privates.</i>	Stitt, Charles D.
Vosberg, James	Bayley, Frederick		Weach, Adolph
COMPANY I.			COMPANY K.
<i>Commissioned Officer.</i>	Biddle, Roderick J.		Chandler, Thomas G.
First Lt., Lewis E. Childs.	Curtis, Thomas B.		Hodge, Henry E.
<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>	Cutler, Abel O.		Stoner, Nathaniel
Corporal, Stephen D. Brundage	Draper, Stephen S.		
	Fletcher, Samuel		
	Hunt, Hiram R.		
	Jewett, George C.		

ELEVENTH INFANTRY (NEW).

COMPANY A.			Gillett, Frank J.
<i>Privates.</i>			Haner, William E.
Alsdorf, James	Folerton, Adam		Hoxie, Joseph
Culver, Aaron C.	Harrington, Benjamin		Huntly, George K.
Derringdinger, Samuel	Ingersoll, Lewis		June, George W.
Hopkins, Joseph	Remington, S. Josephus		Sheppard, Alexander O.
Howard, Aaron H.	Silkworth, Philo		Stevens, Henry
Manione, Thomas	Stark, Hiram		Townsend, W. P.
Mount, John P.		COMPANY E.	Thompson, Mathew
Miller, Robert C.	Butler, Thomas		
O'Brien, James S.	Caswell, Andrew		COMPANY H.
Pierce, Lucius	Cowgill, Joel		Gordon, Robert F.
Smale, William	Troth, William H.		Gulick, Morgan
		COMPANY F.	Herritage, Reuben
	Campbell, Daniel		Wildfong, Aaron
	Church, Luther M.		Wilkins, Charles
	Parkhurst, Chester		COMPANY I.
	Wallace, Martin B.		Coleman, Reuben
		COMPANY G.	Jewett, Henry A.
		<i>Privates.</i>	Parkhurst, Daniel
	Allen, Lyman		Warner, Frederick
	Babcock, Charles M.		COMPANY K.
	Beach, William		<i>Privates.</i>
	Bierce, Henry		Burnham, Abner
	Blaisdell, Franklin		Fox, Henry
	Blythe, William M.		Kelley, George N.
	Dillon, Patrick H.		Roach, Thaddeus
	English, Francis		Wandron, John
	Gillett, Hiram		N. C. S., Hiram H. Winters.

The following are the promotions from Washtenaw county; Luther A. Andrews, from Hospital Steward to Assistant Surgeon; Lewis E. Childs from First Liéut. to Captain.

This regiment moved from White Pigeon, Mich., its rendezvous, Dec. 9, 1861, with a force of 1,004 men, which was increased by 77 before July 1, 1862. It was stationed during the winter of 1861-'2 at Bardstown, Ky., where it suffered severely from sickness, and for the first year performed all its service in Kentucky and Tennessee. In August it aided in the repulse of Morgan's guerrillas at Gallatin, Tenn.; afterward it was stationed at Nashville, at or near which place it remained during November and December, until the army under Gen. Rosecrans moved forward late in the latter month. Was warmly engaged at Stoue river, losing 32 killed, 79 wounded and 29 missing, a total of 140; was detached to act as Provost Guard at Murfreesboro, until the advance on Tullahoma, in June; it remained in camp at Decherd, Tenn., until the advance into Georgia Sept. 1. The march over the mountains was accomplished under great difficulties, and at a test of great endurance on the part of the troops. The regiment was in the fiercest of the fight at Chickamauga, and suffered a loss of seven killed, 76 wounded and 23 missing; total, 106. November 1, it was stationed at Chattanooga. At the battle of Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, the Eleventh participated in the decisive charge, and was one of the first to reach the enemy's works. Its loss in this action was six killed and 33 wounded. May 7, it entered upon the Georgia campaign under Gen. Sherman. It participated in the engagement with the enemy on the 14th, at Resaca, and on the 27th, at New Hope Church. It remained at the last named place eight days, holding an exposed position, and almost constantly under fire. During the month the loss of the regiment was four killed and eight wounded. The enemy having evacuated his works at New Hope Church, and retreated to Kenesaw Mountain, the regiment assisted in the pursuit to that point. It was here frequently engaged in skirmishing, and under a heavy artillery fire. The loss of the regiment in the month of June was two killed and 57 wounded. The enemy left their position at Kenesaw Mountain and the regiment moved in brisk pursuit, overtaking them at Rough's Station; participated in the successful charge on the first line of the enemy's works, losing three killed and 10 wounded; engaged in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 20, where it sustained a loss of two killed and nine wounded. It was also present at the battle of Aug. 7, and participated in a charge on the enemy's fortifications in front of Atlanta. The casualties in the regiment in this action were 15 killed and 15 wounded. The period for which the regiment enlisted having expired, it was ordered to Chattanooga Aug. 27. The rebel General, Wheeler, being engaged in making a raid into Tennessee, the regiment, immediately after its arrival at Chattanooga, on the 30th, was ordered to join the column in pursuit, and march to Murfreesboro, and thence to Huntsville, Ala., but without meeting the enemy. It returned to Chatta-



Athiel Gooding

Generated on 2020-09-11 02:35 GMT / <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/miun.bac4791.0001.001>
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

nooga Sept. 13. Leaving here two commissioned officers and 150 men—veterans and recruits, whose terms had not expired, the regiment started for Michigan on the 18th, arriving at Sturgis on the 25th. Sept. 30, it was mustered out of service. The losses sustained by this regiment were: Died in action or of wounds received, 90; died of disease, 172; wounded in action, 170; taken prisoners, 43; a total of 475.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

The following named were from Washtenaw county:

COMPANY C.	Sergeant, F. W. Smith.	COMPANY H.
Burrass, James K.	Corporal, Henry B. Palmer.	Mollenkamp, William
Marks, Isaac		Strong, James H.
COMPANY F.	<i>Privates.</i>	COMPANY I.
Cowles, Alvah J.	Butts, Edwin S.	Tompkins, Addison
COMPANY G.	Butts, Francis	COMPANY K.
<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>	DeCamp, Nelson	Smith, Lewis C.
	DeCamp, John	

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

The following names comprise those from Washtenaw county in this regiment :

<i>Commissioned Officers.</i>	Serg't., Warren Messacar.	Gray, Martin
Surg., Alexander Ewing.	<i>Privates.</i>	Linden, Joseph
Asst. Surg., Chas. Howell.	Brooks, Joseph	McCollum, Joseph
COMPANY A.	Cory, John C.	McCollum, John
Cheever, Leander	Hance, Taylor	Vanatter, William
COMPANY B.	Starr, Henry	COMPANY G.
<i>Privates.</i>	Tracy, Bennett R.	Dailey, George
Coon, Carlton	Wright, Calvin	Truesdale, Frank
Coon, Edwin H.	COMPANY E.	Woodberry, David
Collins, Edgar	Surg., Alexander Ewing.	COMPANY H.
Loveland, George B.	Dunbar, Charles	Speicher, Elner
Miles, Lewis	Scaddin, Robert B. C.	Sowles, George W.
Smith, Junius	COMPANY F.	COMPANY I.
COMPANY D.	<i>Privates.</i>	Born, Gilbert
<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>	Burger, William F.	Lenox, Isaac
	Forsyth, Albert	Curtis, Fred

This regiment left its rendezvous at Kalamazoo Feb. 12, 1862, 925 strong. Enlistments previous to July 1 added 74 to its number. Its route was through Kentucky and Tennessee, *via* Bowling Green and Nashville. It reached the battle-field at Pittsburg Landing, after a forced march, near the close of the second day's fight, and thence forward until the evacuation of Corinth; was engaged in picket and fatigue duty with the force that captured that post. The Thirteenth was the last of Gen. Buell's command to leave Northeastern Alabama, on the withdrawal of our forces from that region in August, and was among the troops of the same army

which fell back upon Louisville. It joined in the pursuit of Bragg's army in October, and was afterward stationed near Silver Springs, Tenn., and marched with the army under Gen. Rosecrans on Murfreesboro. It was deployed as skirmishers, on the 29th, in the advance, and suffered some loss. It participated in the bloody engagement at Stone River, going into action with 244 muskets, and losing out of this number 25 killed or died of wounds, 62 wounded and eight missing. Dec. 31 it re-captured, by a bayonet charge, two guns which had fallen into the hands of the enemy. After the occupation of Murfreesboro, the regiment was engaged in building fortifications, etc., and went into camp at Hillsboro. Aug. 16 the army advanced into Georgia. The Division having crossed the Tennessee river at Shell Mound, moved on Chattanooga, and on the morning of the 8th of September that town was taken, the Thirteenth being among the first to enter the city. It participated in the engagement of September at Chickamauga, when, going into action with 217 officers and men, it lost in killed, 14; wounded 68 (of whom 11 died), and 25 missing; total loss, 107.

Participated in the battle of Chattanooga (or Mission Ridge). During the months of December and January, it was stationed on the Chickamauga, engaged in picket duty and cutting logs for building warehouses at Chattanooga. Having re-enlisted as a veteran regiment Jan. 17, 1864, it received orders Feb. 5 to proceed to Michigan, and on the 12th arrived at Kalamazoo. Its members here received a furlough of 30 days.

Having received, while in the State, over 400 recruits, it arrived at Chattanooga April 20, and until Sept. 25 it was stationed on Lookout Mountain, engaged in the construction of military hospitals. Participated in the pursuit of the rebels under Forrest and Roddy, in North Alabama. Returning to Chattanooga Oct. 17, it remained there a few days, and thence proceeded to join its brigade, which it reached at Rome, Georgia, Nov. 1, 1864. On the 3d it was at Tilton, when it received orders to proceed to Rome, where it remained until the 7th, when it joined the army of General Sherman at Kingston, and formed a part of the general army that "marched down to the sea." The regiment with its brigade, reached Savannah the 16th, and was in the trenches before that city until the 21st, when the enemy evacuated the place. Jan. 17, 1865, the regiment moved forward with the army on the march through the Carolinas, and was engaged at Catawba river, S. C., Feb. 29, and at Averysboro, N. C., March 16, and again at Bentonville on the 19th, where it fought the enemy the entire day, sustaining a loss of 110 killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed was its commanding officer, Col. W. G. Eaton. Pending the negotiations attending the surrender of Johnston's army, the regiment was stationed on the Cape Fear river, 26 miles south of Raleigh, and on April 30 it started with the army homeward, reaching Washington, D. C., on the 19th, and on the 24th participated in the grand review of Gen. Sherman's army at the national capital.

It was mustered out of service July 25, and on the 27th arrived at Jackson, Mich., when it was paid off and disbanded. The losses sustained by the regiment during the service were: Died in action or of wounds, 53; died of disease, 175; wounded in action, 99; taken prisoners, 46; total, 373.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Asst. Surg., Alvin J. Cole.

COMPANY A.

Privates.

Duchine, Francis
Dillistin, James W.
Deitz, Andrew
Hunt, Edner
Hutton, George
Mather, Joseph W.
McGee, Richard
Neat, Andrew
Read, Charles E.
Roth, Charles
Reynolds, Wickham
Sidham, Abram
Simmons, Adelbert
Wilson, Henry

COMPANY B.

Non-commissioned Officers.

Corporal, Francis Carr.
Corporal, Simeon Locke.

Privates.

Branigan, James
Bortles, Philip
Boyle, Patrick
Collins, Patrick
Cross, Garrett
Fitzpatrick, Edward
Host, Philip
Hatton, John
O'Donnel, John
O'Brien, William
Simpson, John
Sullivan, Patrick
Staffey, Uriah

COMPANY C.

Teamster, Daniel Gates.

Privates.

Beecher, Ephraim
Carroll, John
Creamer, Peter
Davis, Charles
Miller, Andrew
Welsh, Michael
Young, Edgar J.

COMPANY D.

Treadwell, William J.
Van Kuren, Joseph

COMPANY E.

Brower, Samuel N.
Franklin, Edgar F.
Granger, Joseph

COMPANY F.

Bruen, John D.
Buskirk, William
Noble, Sylvester C.

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Jackson, Richard
La Chance, Peter
Millspaugh, Francis
Sands, Patrick
Warboys, Andrews

COMPANY H.

Commissioned Officers.

Captain, Richard Beahan

Non-commissioned Officers.

Sergt., Joseph Kirk.
Sergt., James Hawkins.
Sergt., Patrick Irwin.
Corporal, Michael Clark.
Corporal, Jas. McConnell.
Corporal, Menzo W. Stark.
Corporal, John Dwyer.
Corporal, John Phillips.
Corporal, William Perry.
Corporal, John Laughlin.
Wagoner, J. H. Stephens.
Musician, Wm. P. Glover.
Musician, Wm. H. Worden.

Privates.

Barnett, Edward
Boss, Caleb
Bondy, Alexander
Carpenter, J. H.
Corseilius, William S.
Cole, Henry M.
Courtney, John
Doyle, Thomas
Dickinson, M. M.
Everett Lawrence
Elwell, William H.
Fuller, Joseph
Finn, James
Flynn John
Hogan, John
Hines, Peter
Kane, Michael
Kane, James

Kempky, Henry

Kellett, Peter
Koler, John
Lovally, Rufus
Lowry, Richard
Marshall, George
Maynard, Antoine
Martin, Henry
McCarthy, John
Murphy, Patrick
McPherson, Andrew
McCoy, David
Norton, John
Norton, Lawrence
Owens, Joshua M.
Place, Richard
Phillips, William W.
Phillips, Robert
Reuel, George
Reilly, Thomas
Read, Charles
Russell, Norman
Russell, Daniel
Smith, Thomas
Smith, James
Vanderhaven, George
Wassen, Thomas
Wetmire, Frederick

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Barley, John H.
Button, Lorenzo D.
Button, Frank H.
Boucher, Caleb T.
Dubois, Richard
Fellows, Hebron H.
Fellows, Augustus W.
Gillett, Addis
McCord, William
Middlebrook, Augustus

COMPANY K.

Non-commissioned Officers.

Sergt., Wm Vannatta.
Corporal George Bull.

Privates.

Force, Isaac N.
Grow, Henry
Noble, Sylvester
Van Riper, Adrian H.
Wilber, Frederick
N. C. S., Chas. I. Stephens.

The following promotions were made : Michael Clark, Sergeant to Second Lieutenant; Patrick Irwin, Sergeant to Second and First Lieutenant, Captain; William W. Phillips, Sergeant-Major to Second Lieutenant.

The Fourteenth moved from Ypsilanti April 17, 1862, and joined the Western army at Pittsburg Landing, with 925 men, to whom 86 were added before July 1. It was under Pope in the advance upon Corinth; was in several skirmishes in Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee; stationed at Stone River, Tenn., from Nov. 13 to Dec. 10. Jan. 3, 1863, it participated in the battle of Stone River, having marched 30 miles through rain and mud the previous night; afterward guarded Franklin, Tenn., for a time. In September it was mounted as cavalry, and in a few months it had captured 12 rebel officers, 285 enlisted men and 85 guerillas. It made its headquarters at Columbia, Tenn., and while there, a loyal sentiment grew up, the country was cleared of guerillas, and signs of permanent peace in that section appeared. It guarded railroads, built fortifications, and for miles around captured rebel officers and soldiers. Jan. 4, 1864, the Thirteenth re-enlisted as veterans, and received the usual 30-day furlough. Returned to Nashville in May; joined Gen. Sherman and fought until the fall of Atlanta; was engaged at Kenesaw Mountain; drove the rebels from their rifle-pits in July, at the Chattahoochie River engagement, capturing a number of prisoners, with a loss of nine killed and 35 wounded; repeated its victories the next month, and continued the good work until November, when it reach Savannah in the grand march; was present at Johnston's surrender; participated in the grand review at Washington, was mustered out of service July 18, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., and was paid off and discharged at Jackson, Mich., the 29th. The Thirteenth had engaged in 18 battles and skirmishes, and lost in killed in action or died of wounds received, 17; died of disease, 65; total, 82.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

The following named represented Washtenaw county in the Fifteenth:

N. C. S., John. J. Crowley.	COMPANY F.	COMPANY I.
COMPANY B.	Marvin, Gilbert	Douzer, Henry K.
Monroe, John	COMPANY G.	Lounds, William
	Henry, Alva C.	Payne, Robert K.
COMPANY C.	COMPANY H.	COMPANY K.
McIntyre, Andrew	Van Slyke Henry G	Bowen, Spencer

George W. Murdock was promoted from Hospital Steward to Asst. Surgeon.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was represented as follows from this county:

Commissioned Officers.
Major, Norval E. Welch.
Asst. Surg., W.H. Breaker.

FIRST INDEPENDENT CO.
Privates.

Dick, Frank J.
McCronev, Ackland
Rhodes, John
Scott, Walter

COMPANY A.
Non-commissioned Officers.
Sergt., Geo. W. Cook.
Sergt., Jared Pond.

Privates.
Artherton, Samuel H.
Buckfink, Jacob
Bacon, John
Bardy, Louis
Bischoff, Gotlieb
Crowell, Reuben
Deihl, William
Frey, John
Gilland, William H.
Hauggi, Otis
Kirby, Charles
Leonard, John
Morrison, John G.
Parker, John F.
Perry, Seth W.
Stewart, John M.
Welch, Edward
Welch, Wallace

COMPANY B.
Non-commissioned Officers.
Corporal, Jos. Mallenbrey.

Privates.
Heydolouff, Gotlieb J.

COMPANY D.
Anderson, Andrew J.
Bliss, Alonzo C.

COMPANY E.
Hardwick, John
Kellsner, John
Morissette, Joseph
O'Keefe, Nicholas

COMPANY F.
Privates.

Burtch, Rice W.
Buckley, Daniel
Cronkite, Walter M.
Glass, Milton C.
Granger, James
Hull, Sanford
Jewell, Charles H.
Roe, William H.
Sherman, Henry D.
Smith, Homer E.
Wildner, Henry M.
Willson, Charles
Williams, Grant E.
Western, Reuben

COMPANY G.
Privates.
Brown, Amos

Blodget, Cyrus
Bailey, Melville L.
Coree, Hiram
Daget, James B.
Donahue, John S.
Donovan, George
Dowling, Charles
Durham, Silas E.
Giesenhoffer, Anthony
Lassral, Gilbert
Robinson, Alexander
Sarzie, Christian
Wylon, Safron

COMPANY H.
Bellows, Carlos R.
Brown, George
Trehey, Thomas

COMPANY I.
Non-commissioned Officers.
Corporal, Joseph Stanfield.

Privates.
Abbot, Franklin
Britton, Andrew
Donahue, Michael
Green, Orville W.
Palmer, Henry
Steffy, Henry
Van Curren, Joseph C.

COMPANY K.
Bunyea, George
Foster, James
LeFroy, William H.
Perkins, George W.

The following comprises the promotions from this county: Geo. W. Cook, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut., Captain; James A. McKnight, private to First Lieut., Colonel Infantry; Horace E. Truesdale, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.; Reuben Turrill, Sergeant to First Lieut.; Norval E. Welch, Major to Lieut.-Col., C. R.; Wallace Welch, Q. M.-Sergeant to First Lieut.; Edward G. Welch, Com.-Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.

Companies A, B, D, E, F, H, I and K, of this regiment, were represented from Washtenaw county. This regiment, originally known as Stockton's Independent Regiment, went into the field Sept. 16, 1861. Encamped during the winter at Hall's Hill, Virginia, and was in the Peninsular campaign, under Gen. McClellan, in March; shared in the siege of Yorktown in April, and participated in the battles at Hanover Court-House, May 27; at Gaines' Mills, June 27, and at Malvern Hill, July 1. It joined Pope's army at Fredericksburg, fought at Bull Run, Aug. 30, and at Antietam, Sept. 17. It also participated in the action at Fredericks-

burg, Dec. 13 and 14. The regiment crossed the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers, and engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2-5. It participated in the battle of Middleburg, and from there, by a series of forced marches, reached Gettysburg, and engaged in that battle, with a total loss of 79 men. It joined in the pursuit of the enemy, and was present at the battle of Wapping Heights, though not actively engaged. It engaged in skirmishing at the action of Brandy Heights. It then fell back to Abum, and remained there till Nov. 7. In the first year the regiment marched about 800 miles. Nov. 7 it again started, and participated in the movement across the Rapidan to Mine Run, serving as guard to the wagon train. Having re-enlisted, the regiment was again mustered into service Dec. 24, and Jan. 2, 1864, it left for Michigan on a 30-days' furlough. Arriving in the field again, May 1, it started on the great campaign of the year. On the 6th and 7th it participated in the battle of the Wilderness. For about a month it was engaged in the trenches in front of Petersburg; it followed Lee's army, and was engaged at Amelia Court-House, High Bridge, Appomattox Court-House, where Lee surrendered, and from there to Sutherland Station. It then passed on to Washington and participated in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac. From there it started for Jeffersonville, Ind., when it was mustered out of service July 8, and started for Michigan, reaching Jackson on the 12th, and on the 25th was paid off and disbanded. It participated in 52 battles and skirmishes during its service. The casualties were: Died in action or of wounds received, 151; died of disease, 29; wounded in action, 443; taken prisoners, 27; total, 650.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Seventeenth had the following representatives from Washtenaw:

<p><i>Commissioned Officers.</i> First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Wm. V. Richards.</p> <p>COMPANY A.</p> <p><i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i> Sergeant, Joseph Ottman.</p> <p><i>Privates.</i> Alber, Frederick Baird, Isaac E. Coulson, Thomas C. Falconer, John A. Hanna, Samuel Matson, Stephen H. McEnnis, Michael Stiner, Martin</p> <p>COMPANY B.</p> <p><i>Commissioned Officers.</i> Captain, I. L. Clarkston.</p>	<p><i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i> Sergeant, Ed'wd Wheeler. Sergeant, G. E. Mathews. Corporal, Jas. W. English.</p> <p><i>Privates.</i> Ancliff, Joseph Bradley, George Burr, Milo B. Boomer, Charles C. Bigelow, Nelson Easton, William H. Fisk, Henry C. Fisk, George L. Force, Benton Gardiner, Joseph Goodyear, James Hall, Albert Hall, Franklin Holmes, John D. Hill, Seymour E.</p>	<p>Morris, Robert Nelson, John K. Saveneau, Alexander</p> <p>COMPANY E.</p> <p><i>Commissioned Officers.</i> Captain, Gabriel Campbell.</p> <p><i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i> Sergeant, Delos Philips. Sergeant, John Maltman. Sergeant, J. A. McDougall. Corporal, William C. Weir. Corporal, S. E. Haight. Corporal, Geo. W. Harmon. Corporal, Fred. S. Webb. Wagoner, J. M. Breining.</p> <p><i>Privates.</i> Ames, Foster Aulls, Samuel F. Burr, Henry D.</p>
--	--	--

Cady, Charles J.	McFall, Schuyler	COMPANY F.
Dorr, William L.	McFall, Daniel	
Duell, Herbert	McFall, Harrison	Douck, Frederick
Dibble, Gregory E.	McMichael, George W.	Jacott, Elias
Engle, Seth E.	Masters, James	Updike, Abraham
Engle, Jacob	Mason, John	
French, Hayes C.	Parr, Thomas	COMPANY G.
Ferrier, William	Ruckman, Webster	Arthur, Peter B.
Fellows, Byron V.	Shepherd, Irwin	
Grettan, Thomas W.	Smedley, Albert L.	COMPANY H.
Haight, Edward A.	Thorn, Martin C.	Drake, Jacob C.
Hardy, Henry	Wilcox, Alfred F.	
Hardy, Alfred	Webb, Hiram H.	COMPANY I.
Hotchkin, Francis J.	Wood, Andrew J.	Gardner, Julius J.
Horning, John	Wood, Theodore E.	
Hathaway, George	Woodard, William A.	COMPANY K.
Lawrence, John M.	Wheelock, Robert T.	Riley, Josiah C.
Law, John L.	Yaw, John L.	N. C. S., J. M. Lawrence.

The following promotions were made: George W. Harmon, Sergeant to First Lieut.; John S. Maltman, Sergeant to First Lieut.; David L. Morthland, Sergeant to First Lieut.; Joseph Ottman, Sergeant to First Lieut.; Delos Phillips, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut., Captain; William V. Richards, First Lieut. to Captain, Brevet Major; Andrew J. Wood, Sergeant to Second Lieut.

Companies A, B and E were well represented from Washtenaw county. The regiment left its rendezvous at Detroit, Aug. 27, 1862. It was immediately sent into the Maryland campaign, under Gen. McClellan, and in about two weeks, engaged in a hotly contested action at South Mountain, losing 27 killed and 144 wounded. Three days after, it was again in battle, at Antietam. It then wound around through Maryland, Kentucky, and down into Mississippi. It erected fortifications at Milldale, and engaged in several skirmishes near Jackson.

It came back to Kentucky, thence into East Tennessee, with the army of the Ohio, in September and October, 1863. It then passed from Knoxville, *via* London to Lenoir, and then joined the army opposing the advance of Longstreet on Knoxville. It had to retreat, but suffered an attack of the enemy at Turkey Creek, where it lost about 36 men. During the retreat to Knoxville, and during the siege, the men suffered very much from want of proper and sufficient rations. It left Knoxville Dec. 7, in pursuit of the enemy. It arrived at Rutledge, but had to fall back to Blain's Cross Roads, where it wintered, suffering severely from want of supplies. In March the regiment again started, but receiving orders, came back to Knoxville, and from there marched over the Cumberland mountains to Nicholasville, Kentucky, a distance of 186 miles, which it accomplished in ten and one-half days. From there it went to Annapolis, thence, *via* Washington and Alexandria, Va., to Warrenton Junction, Va., and started in on the campaign of 1864. It participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania Court-House. In an engagement on Ny river it suffered a great loss.

From Spottsylvania Court-House it moved toward Petersburg, and was in the siege at that point. Then it passed on to other places, and finally to Appomattox river, where it remained during the winter. In March it again started, and moved back to Petersburg and remained in or near there till April 24, when it left. It arrived at Alexandria the 27th. On the 29th, it departed for Washington, D. C., and there participated in the grand review of the army of the Potomac. From there it went to Tannally Town, Virginia, where it was mustered out of service June 3. It then started for Michigan, reaching Detroit on the 7th, and was there paid off and discharged. During its entire service, the regiment participated in some 30 battles and skirmishes, sustaining a loss of: Died in action or wounds received, 90; died of disease, 92; wounded in action, 339; taken prisoners, 120; total, 641.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Adjutant General's reports contain the following names credited to Washtenaw county:

<p>COMPANY A. Fisher, Joseph C. Hall, Julius</p> <p>COMPANY B. Knaggs, Daniel A. Seggar, Garret Wilson, John</p> <p>COMPANY C. Dumphy, Thomas Rankin, William H.</p> <p>COMPANY D. <i>Privates.</i> Ackles, Watson B. Howe, Henry D. Kidder, Samuel C. Saylor, Daniel</p>	<p>Sprague, T. A. Wilson, Albert M.</p> <p>COMPANY E. <i>Privates.</i> Armstrong, Douglass Crane, Henry P. Jackson, George W. Jones, S. W. Sanford, Winfield Sprague, F. S.</p> <p>COMPANY F. Hunt, Alfred G.</p> <p>COMPANY G. Fletcher, William F. Flemming, John H. Kirkpatrick, C. J.</p>	<p>COMPANY H. <i>Privates.</i> Battles, Ira H. Beverly, Louis Kent, George C. Overacker, Darius Phernden, Phelaster Poole, John Smith, Henry Southwick, Selah G Stoddard, J. Wesley Springer, Andrew Tibbals, James Winters, Myron L.</p> <p>COMPANY I. Armstrong, John</p> <p>COMPANY K. Plumb, Lewis</p>
---	---	--

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

The Twentieth Infantry was largely made up from Washtenaw county, as will be seen by the following:

<p><i>Commissioned Officers.</i> Major, Byron M. Cutcheon. First Lieut. and Quarter- master, Jas. A. Dwight.</p> <p>COMPANY B. <i>Commissioned Officers.</i> Capt., Byron M. Cutcheon. First Lieut., Chas. T. Allen. Second Lieut., Augustus Van Cleve.</p> <p><i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i> Sergeant, Samuel A. Row.</p>	<p>Sergeant, P. M. Skinner. Sergeant, R. E. Manning. Sergeant, John Thomas. Sergeant, John E. Erwin. Corporal, John Wise. Corporal, L. T. Thompson. Corporal, John K. Morse. Corporal, John D. Norris. Corporal, Oscar McLouth. Corporal, Wm. G. Shipman Corporal, H. Mellencamp. Corporal, L. A. Baker. Drummer, James Fogle, jr.</p>	<p>Fifer, Chauncey Hollstead. Wagoner, John H. Davis.</p> <p><i>Privates.</i> Allbright, Frank Ainsley, Richard F. Allen, Gilbert O. Barrett, Henry J. Bliss, Clement Ballard, Charles F. Bortle, John H. Baker, Lewis R. Colburn, John F. Casey, Owen</p>
---	--	--

Casterline, Henry B.
 Callis, William
 Davidson, Henry L.
 Eaton, Byron
 Filkins, William
 Flecker, John L.
 Foster, Seneca A.
 Gallop, Lewis
 Gorman, Patrick
 Goodrich, Edgar M.
 Gregory, Albert L.
 Greib, Charles
 Hammond, Thomas W.
 Hollinshead, Edward
 Harper, Samuel W.
 Hack, Louis
 Halbert, Frank I.
 Howard, William H.
 Haine, Amandrus
 Hickock, Purdy H.
 Irons, Chaucey W.
 Jeffers, John
 King, James
 Kelley, Nelson H.
 Knickerbocker, Martin B.
 Loveland, William O.
 La Furge, Henry T.
 Lewis, Wilson A.
 Lilly, Garner
 Logan, Erasmus
 Miller, Madison
 Miller, George
 Macomber, Clark
 Neebling, John
 Neebling, jr., John
 Neebling, Frederick C.
 Neahouse, I. H.
 Onderkirk, Wesley
 O'Neill, Edward
 Oliver, Robert
 Packard, H. C.
 Randall, Winslow P.
 Row, Horace
 Root, Moses W.
 Rombell, William
 Redner, William H.
 Shipman, George L.
 Stockman, Charles
 Spencer, Emmons
 Straley, John
 Stockwell, Charles M.
 Shippey, Harley
 Steever, De Witt C.
 Scripture, Langdon W.
 Tyler, Leonard G.
 Tyler, Edwin
 Throop, Shelden
 Van Geison, James H.
 Ward, George H.
 Wilson, David R.
 Willetts, Adelbert
 Wolsey, George E.
 COMPANY C.
 Avis, William H.

COMPANY D.

Commissioned Officers.

Captain, Claudius B. Grant.
 First Lieut., Roswell P.
 Carpenter
 Second Lieut., David E.
 Ainsworth.

Non-commissioned Officers.

Sergeant, Oliver Blood, jr.
 Sergeant, Royal D. Buchanan.
 Sergeant, George B. Felch.
 Sergeant, N. Aug. Parker.
 Sergeant, Charles W. Maynard.
 Corporal, John Donovan.
 Corporal, Wm. N. Stette.
 Corporal, J. G. Price.
 Corporal Eben H. Crofut.
 Corporal, A. P. Morris.
 Corp., John W. Johnston.
 Corp., Norman Gates.
 Musician, Chas. Miunis.
 Mus., Wallace W. Bliss.
 Wag., Wm. H. Morrison.

Privates.

Allen, Samuel A.
 Arms, B. F.
 Arnold, George B.
 Barley, Edwin
 Blood, Charles
 Buell, Charles C.
 Buell, George W.
 Bates, Charles T.
 Bowen, A. Mortimer
 Brown, Zaccheus
 Briggs, Clark E.
 Bliss, Monson W.
 Clark, Elias
 Culver, William H.
 Cadwell, George E.
 Cook, William H.
 Cunningham, James B.
 Crowley, Timothy
 Covert, Henry A.
 Cotant, Hiram K.
 Downer, Charles L.
 Ducker, Stephen D.
 Eldert, John B.
 Shippey, Frank A.
 Fillmore, John W.
 Garrison, John
 Garrison, Joseph
 Gillespie, Myron J.
 Greenman, John R.
 Granger, Leonard
 Gyde, Urban
 Hall, Eugene Z.
 Hatch, Edward
 Huson, George W.
 Holcomb, Julius A.
 Henigan, John

Hicks, Charles M.
 Jennings, Henry
 Jones, Charles M.
 Krapf, Richard
 Lovejoy, William P.
 Lones, James
 Littlefield, Charles H.
 Matthews, William H.
 McCollum, Robert
 Miller, Oliver C.
 McCollum, Thomas B.
 McOmber, Charles S.
 Moe, Thomas
 Moore, Stephen
 Moroany, John W.
 Maynard, jr., William S.
 Newkirk, Osmond J.
 Notz, William G.
 Nowland, Richard M.
 Noll, Conrad
 Neidhamer, Jacob
 Phelps, Edgar A.
 Presley, George Wesley
 Penoyer, James C.
 Perry, George D.
 Phelps, Alfred
 Pack, Clarkson
 Perry, George B.
 Rouse, Frederick
 Rogers, Theodore
 Romig, Abram
 Smith, Daniel W.
 Seegar, Philip
 Seegar, Matthew
 Sherman, Caleb
 Savory, Isaac L.
 Traver, Alonzo
 Tuttle, Apollon A.
 Taylor, William C.
 Updike, James
 Vetter, George
 Van Vleit, Albert
 Van Vleit, William
 Weekly, John
 Weed, jr., Dennis
 Williams, Milton D.
 Worboys, Mead
 Wagner, John L.
 Zimmerman, George

COMPANY E.

Dimmick.

COMPANY F.

Commissioned Officers.

First Lieut., Joshua B. Le-
 land
 Second Lieut., Wesley L.
 Robinson

Non-commissioned Officers.

Serg., J. Rodney Mowry.
 Serg., Byron R. Porter.
 Serg., William H. Warner.
 Corp., George Cook;

Corp., Albert B. Taylor.
Corp., Alexander Bush.
Corp., Calvin Becker.
Corp., Hiram B. High.
Corp., Brayton G. Webster.
Musician, James L. Irwin.
Musician, C. Feckenschler.

Privates.

Armstrong, Elmer E.
Bennett, John
Brokaw, James
Benham, Franklin
Cooper, James M.
Carpenter, W. W.
Crandall, George E.
Cook, Justin
Cuff, James
Dorr, Carlos C.
Dorr, Couch C.
Douglass, Samuel
Dean, John
Fairchild, Stephen
Fair, Andrew
Gillett, Amasa
Gowen, Monroe
Hawkins, James O.
Hudson, James
James, Jacob S.
Kipp, George
Moore, Samuel R.
Minnis, Samuel
Minnis, George
Minnis, Jerome
Mead, William R.
Nutton, W.
Oakley, William H.
Oldenhage, Herman
Phelps, John C.
Pettibone, Joseph I.
Raymond, Cyrus B.
Raymond, David S.
Raymond, George C.
Ruthruff, John
Sears, Herbert
Smith, John A.
Smith, Benjamin F.
Towusend, Charles E.
Thomas, John D.
Weatherbee, Erastus

COMPANY H.

Commissioned Officers.

Captain, W. D. Wiltzie.
First Lieut., E. P. Pitkin,
or Perkins.
Second Lieut., Walter Mc-
Collum.

Non-commissioned Officers.

Sergt., Frank Kingsley.
Sergt., F. E. Lansing.
Sergt., Daniel Sheehan.
Sergt., David C. Holmes.
Corporal, Wm Boston.

Corporal, Ira G. Betts.
Corporal, A. Voorhees.
Corporal, James A. Dell.
Corporal, M. Comstock.
Corp'l, P. J. Montgomery.
Corporal, Cornelius Lyons.
Corporal, Chas. H. Wood.

Privates.

Allen, Lewis S.
Ardell, Marvin
Booth, Perry
Benton, Henry
Briggs, Oscar
Carbett, Benjamin
Cliff, Horatio S.
Culver, Orin
Culver, Edgar D.
Campbell, Henry
Corbett, Rue
Day, Albert A.
Durand, David J.
Dean, Henry W.
Davis, jr., Randolph
Dillon, Thaddeus
Esleman, Frederick J.
Elstir, Frederick
Forbes, Milton
Fenton, Warren
Godfrey, Isaac B.
Golitz, Ernst
Hoag, Joseph M.
Harmon, George F.
Haight, Alonzo
Hahnle, Gotlob
Haarer, George
Haywood, Henry C.
Hotchkln, Thomas A.
Johnson, Richard S.
Kennedy, James
Leonard, William
Lamb, Hiram P.
Lindemann, Ernst
Ludwig, August
McElcherson, James D.
Mills, Clarke E.
Monroe, David S.
Monroe, Gilbert M.
Mead, James W.
Manly, Eli S.
Mills, Hiram R.
Martin, George W.
Payne, Windsor
Phillips, Frank
Rogers, Charles O.
Renle, Martin
Riggs, Eli
Sweet, Frank
Snow, Levi
Spears, Thomas F
Smith, Nelson
Sackett, Ardin
Schlag, Charles
Socks, Peter

Saunders, James
Schultz, August
Shannon, John
Silsbury, Charles M.
Stringham, Alfred S.
Treat, Charles C.
Van Arman, James
Van Ripper, Andrew
Vreeland, George W.
Weatherwax, Daniel
Walker, George
Wicks, Joseph H.
Wiesie, Ludwig
Wilson, Robert
Waldron, Samuel

COMPANY K.

Commissioned Officers.

Captain, E. Hammond.
First Lieut., S. L. Sergeant.
Second Lieut., Clarence L.
Whedon.

Non-commissioned Officers.

Sergt., Joseph M. Yocum.
Sergt., Homer Spencer.
Sergt., Russell M. Knapp.
Corporal, John LeBarron.
Corporal, O. N. Alleyn.
Corporal, A. F. Bott.
Corporal, William Yocum.
Corporal, Geo. H. Ewing.
Corporal, John W. Smith.
Musician, M. B. Dowd.

Privates.

Ackley, Edward
Bott, Parker H.
Beeman, Charles W.
Bravender, William
Brooks, William B
Brooks, Homer
Boutwell, Roswell
Bulling, John
Carter, Harrison R.
Crowell, George J.
Congdon, Elisha
Canfield, Homer
Canfield, James
Durand, David H.
Docking, Robert
Doane, Edward
Dancer, Le Roy
Edwards, George M.
Franklin, Henry B.
Gruner, George
Guthrie, William J.
Hall, Lafayette F.
Hurd, De Witt C.
Hartigan, Martin
Hover, John T.
Horn, Charles A.
Keeler, Martin W.
King, Andrew
Kellogg, George H.

Kellogg, Charles A.	Richards, Evan	Turnbull, James D.
Le Barron, Francis S.	Rodman, Luman B.	Tucker, John G.
Lutz, Christian	Rodman, Leonard	Van Alta, Aaron
Leach, James A.	Scheffel, John G.	Van Arsdalen, John
Lockwood, James F.	Sellers, George	Wallace, Charles A.
Lorren, Charles E.	Showers, Gilbert	Weidmeir, John J.
Mower, Levi L.	Seery, William	Ward, Eli
McBride, Louis M.	Snow, Charles O.	Ward, Cyrus B.
Mayer, Jacob	Sumner, George	Ward, Calvin
Morton, Andrew M.	Spencer, Forbes	West, Charles
McCover, Patrick	Schoonmaker, George W.	Yocum, Mahlon
McNelly, Hugh	Spencer, James S.	N. C. S., George B. Arnold.
Newton, Henry C.	Sumner, John	N. C. S., John Thoms.
O'Neil, Frank	Sweet, Elias C.	N. C. S., Hiram R. Mills.
Pierce, Pardon W.	Swartwout, Joseph	
Prosser, John	Swartwout, Theodore	

The following promotions were made of men from this county: David E. Ainsworth, from Second to First Lieutenant; Charles T. Allen, from First Lieut. to Captain; George B. Arnold, Sergeant Major to Second and First Lieut.; Oliver Blood, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut., Captain; Alexander Bush, Sergeant to First Lieut., Captain; Roswell P. Carpenter, First Lieut. to Captain; Byron M. Cntcheon, Captain to Major, Lieut.-Colonel, Colonel Brevet, Brigadier General; Albert A. Day, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut., Captain, Brevet Major; Claudius B. Grant, Captain to Major, Lieut.-Colonel, Colonel; Lewis S. Holden, Sergeant Major to Second and First Lieut., and Captain; John E. Irwin, First Lieut. to Captain; Reuben E. Manning, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.; Charles W. Maynard, Sergeant to First Lieut.; Walter McCollum, Second to First Lieut., Captain; Hiram R. Mills, Hospital Steward to Ass't Surgeon; David S. Monroe, Sergeant to Second Lieut.; Andrew Morton, Sergeant to Second Lieut.; Joseph R. Mowry, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.; Augustus N. Parker, Sergeant to First Lieut., Captain; Byron R. Porter, Com. Sergeant to Second Lieut.; Samuel H. Row, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.; Daniel Sheehan, Jr., Sergeant to First Lieut., Prescott M. Skinner, Sergeant to First Lieut., Captain; Homer Spencer, Sergeant to First Lieut.; John Thoms, Com. Sergeant to Second Lieut.; James C. Turnbull, Private to Second Lieut.; Augustus A. Van Cleve, Second to First Lieut., Captain; Clark S. Wortley, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.

The Twentieth Regiment, about one-half composed of Washtenaw men, left Jackson for Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1862, with 1,012 men on the roll; was in the reserve at the battle of Fredericksburg; suffered much from sickness in camp near Falmouth; moved March 19 to Kentucky, where a detachment suffered a severe loss from an attack by Morgan's forces, and, the next day, May 19, the entire regiment was attacked by Morgan at Horse-shoe Bend, with a loss of 29 men, and 350 to the enemy. The regiment then reinforced Grant at Vicksburg, and after the surrender of this place it went into the interior of the State, where it suffered a great deal from sickness; moved to Kentucky and Tennessee; engaged in the siege

of Knoxville; afterward, on their way to Blain's Cross Roads, suffered many privations and hardships; rejoining the army of the Potomac, engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, siege of Petersburg, battle of Poplar Grove Church; passed the winter of 1864-'5 in the trenches within 200 yards of the enemy at Petersburg; March 25, it engaged in a severe contest at that place, which resulted, after considerable loss, in driving the enemy back; a few days afterward the Union forces took possession of Petersburg. From Petersburg they were ordered to Alexandria, *via* City Point, and from there to Washington, and participated in the review of the Army of the Potomac. The regiment was mustered out of service on the 30th of May; was paid off and disbanded at Jackson, Michigan, on the 9th of June. The regiment participated in 30 battles and skirmishes during the service, and the losses were: Died in action or of wounds received, 102; died of disease, 125; wounded in action, 371; taken prisoners, 4; total, 602.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Some 10 men from this county cast their lot with the Twenty-first Infantry as follows:

COMPANY II.	COMPANY I.	Millinger, Joseph F.
	<i>Privates.</i>	Sissons, Augustus F.
Fowler, Alfred	Belding, Benjamin F.	Sissons, Foster P.
Sissons, Henry	Eggleston, Samuel E.	Swift, George
	Laughy, James K.	Swift, Henry M.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Twelve Washtenaw men were with the Twenty-second Infantry, the names of whom are given as follows:

COMPANY F.	Musician, Isham, Almond	COMPANY I.
Guest, George	II.	Goodell, Harvey B.
Lee, Barnard J. S.		Serg't., Lewis C. Mead.
COMPANY G.	<i>Privates.</i>	
Harshaw, Michael	Cushman, James	<i>Privates.</i>
COMPANY II.	Foote, George E.	Monroe, George
<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>	Van Dyckle, Andrew	Power, Abram L.
Musician, Herrick, Josiah		

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

The following named enlisted in this regiment:

COMPANY D.	COMPANY G.	Martin, Stephen E. P.
Packard, Abram	<i>Privates.</i>	Mooney, John
Packard, George	Grady, Lyman C.	Rankin, Josiah
COMPANY E.	Hooker, Hiram S.	Sherman, John
Sprague, Henry	Houghton, William	COMPANY I.
	Kinney, James W.	Donoughue, William

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

<p>COMPANY A. Kent, William Moore, James C. Moore, Thomas</p> <p>COMPANY B. Krapohl, Anton</p> <p>COMPANY C. <i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i> Sergeant, Augustus Pomeroy.</p> <p><i>Privates.</i> Babbitt, John W. Checken, Thomas Dennis, Henry C. Doig, John M. Greening, Michael Greening, John Horn, George James, John H. Kells, William McNett, Benjamin Phillips, Samuel W. Quance, William H.</p> <p>COMPANY D. Farland, August Jackson, John F.</p> <p>COMPANY E. Beleon, John F. Campion, William Carrick, Orrin</p> <p>COMPANY F. <i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i> Sergeant, Chas. Bucklin. Sergeant, L. H. Chamberlain.</p>	<p>Corporal, Levi S. Freeman.</p> <p><i>Privates.</i> Armstrong, Charles E. Bailey, William H. Brookleback, George Crawley, Jeremiah Crittenden, S. E. Cotten, Edwin French, Evi Fuller, Almeron Gaffley, James Holloway, George M. Knapp, Irwin W. Letts, Charles Niles, S. R. O'Neal, Thomas Plass, Edwin Shier, William R. Shier, Frank T. Sons, Albert Turner, A. R. Webster, Daniel D.</p> <p>COMPANY H. <i>Privates.</i> Auston, Appolies French, Eri Konscut, James H. Turner, Alfred Turner, Henry McNames, H.</p> <p>COMPANY I. <i>Privates.</i> Donahue, Michael Franklin, Henry</p>	<p>Gault, William Richard, Franklin Sly, William W. Smith, Harvey Warner, William D.</p> <p>COMPANY K. <i>Privates.</i> Anderson, James Cook, John Engle, George S. Griffith, Chauncey M. Hewes, John Merriman, Edward Miller, Robert McVay, Ezra Newton, Thomas Phelps, Samuel O. Reid, Albert H. Veitz, John Webb, James H.</p> <p>ASSIGNED NO COMPANY. Cornwall, George Canfield, Moulton H. Cole, James S. Cole, Jacob Fowler, John R. Haight, Henry J. Hartigan, Michael Hendershot, Nelson Niblas, John Perry, Jasper Robinson, Edward N. C. S., Edwin Cotton</p>
---	--	---

The promotions made are as follows: Lewis H. Chamberlain, Sergeant to First Lieut. and Adjutant; Augustus C. Pomeroy, Sergeant to Second Lieut.

This regiment contained a good number of men from Washtenaw county, and left its rendezvous at Detroit Aug. 29, 1862, on its way to Washington. It was on duty in Maryland and Virginia, and at Fredericksburg suffered some loss. It also participated in the engagement at Port Royal and Fitz Hugh Crossing. It was at Chancellorsville, but did not become engaged. The Twenty-fourth engaged in an expedition at Westmoreland Court-House, which resulted in the liberation of over 1,000 slaves.

It then went north and performed splendid service in the battle of Gettysburg. After the battle it started south again and participated in the movement to Mina Run on Nov. 28, 1863. It win-

tered at Culpepper, and on the opening of spring was in the army of the Potomac in the campaign of 1864. It engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna River, Coal Harbor, and skirmished with the enemy near Petersburg, and in the battle of Aug. 21 sustained a heavy loss. The regiment participated in the battle at Hatch's Run on Oct. 27. It then moved back to near Petersburg and destroyed part of the Weldon railroad, burned bridges, etc., while wintering in the vicinity. It was engaged at Dabney's Mills with a light loss. It was ordered to Baltimore, and from there proceeded to Springfield, Ill., and while there had the honor to be selected as an escort at the funeral of President Lincoln. It left Springfield for Detroit, where it arrived on June 20, and on the 30th was mustered out of service, and soon after was paid off and disbanded. This regiment participated in 20 battles and skirmishes during its entire service, and sustained a loss of killed in action or of wounds, 170; died of disease, 54; wounded in action, 432; taken prisoners, 60; total, 716.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Assistant Surgeon, Francis M. Oakley.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

<i>Commissioned Officers.</i>	Boyle, James	COMPANY G.
Chaplain, Jon. Blanchard.	Billings, Charles	<i>Commissioned Officers.</i>
Asst. Surg., Francis M	Dunn, Cornelius	Second Lieut., Lawrence
Oakley.	Low, Henry	Burch.
Hospital Steward, Benja-	Low, Joseph	
min Fairchilds.	McGuire, Peter	COMPANY H.
COMPANY B.		Irwin, Charles C.
Chaplain, Jon. Blanchard.	COMPANY E.	
<i>Privates.</i>	<i>Privates.</i>	COMPANY I.
Smith, Ira	Rice, Charles	Brokaw, William H.
Finch, David	Waldron, Leonard A.	COMPANY K.
COMPANY C.	COMPANY F.	<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>
<i>Commissioned Officers.</i>	Britton, John	Sergeant, Jas. P. Mosher.
First Lieut., E. Hardley.	Chase, Elias C.	<i>Privates.</i>
<i>Privates.</i>	Hammond, George A.	Cole, Henry
Armitage, Thomas	Van Antwerp, Milton	Smith, John M.
	Willis, Charles	Sherwood, Edward

Lawrence D. Burch was promoted from Second to First Lieut.; Edwin Hadley, First Lieut. to Captain; James P. Mosher, Sergeant to Second Lieut.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was well represented with Washtenaw county men. The following names comprise the enlistments from this county:

COMPANY A.	Ford, David	<i>Privates.</i>
McDonald, Daniel	Kenney, Hiram H.	Apple, Conrad
COMPANY B.	Lake, Almon	Andrews, James
Howell, Henry O.	McMahon, Andrew J.	Bolio, Franklin
Rogers, Edwin R.	McFarland, Henry C.	Maroney, Thomas
COMPANY C.	Meighan, John	Wimman, William
Miller, Charles	O'Connor, Maurice	COMPANY F.
Mitchell, Jerome	Smalley, Albretus	Smith, Samuel A.
COMPANY D.	Smalley, Mortimer E.	COMPANY G.
<i>Privates.</i>	Stark, Menzo M.	Cleveland, George
Cooper, Henry C.	Smith, Monroe	COMPANY H.
Chibadon, Andrew	Talcott, Joseph	Davis, Leonard
Curry, Lawrence	White, John	Fitzgerald, John
Fuller, John	Young, Lyman	Goodrich, Morrell
Forsyth, James	COMPANY E.	
	<i>Commissioned Officers.</i>	
	Second Lieut., A. H. Bolio.	

FIRST INDEPENDENT COMPANY SHARPSHOOTERS ATTACHED TO
TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Galligan, Daniel	| Thomas, George	| Zurich, George T.
------------------	----------------	-------------------

SECOND INDEPENDENT COMPANY SHARPSHOOTERS ATTACHED TO
TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Martin, Robin C.	Barnum, V. II.	COMPANY F.
Monroe, James	Cain, Cornelius	Arnold, Jefferson C.
COMPANY C.	Marshall, Hamilton E.	COMPANY G.
Tomlinson, Benjamin	McMahon, John	Vogle, Jacob
COMPANY D.	McQuinney, Arthur	COMPANY H.
<i>Privates.</i>	COMPANY E.	McGill, Thomas
Bourbourg, Lewis	Cartwright, Henry	

Samuel McQuaid was promoted from Musician to Second Lieut.

This regiment, represented by quite a number of brave men from this county, left its rendezvous at Ypsilanti on April 12, 1863, for Kentucky, *via* Cincinnati, and from there moved in June to Mississippi. It participated in a skirmish near Jackson; a reconnaissance near Pearl river, and then returned to Kentucky. It marched *via* Cumberland Gap to Knoxville, Tenn., arriving there Sept. 26; it participated in the siege at that place, and on Nov. 17 marched *via* Hall's Gap and Camp Dick Robinson, to Nicholasville, Kentucky. From there it proceeded to Warrenton Junction *via* Annapolis Junction, Washington and Manassas. Here it joined the Army of the Potomac and engaged in the campaign of 1865. Participating in the battles during May, it arrived at Petersburg the fore part of June, and was engaged in the battles on the 17th and 18th. It also engaged in battles fought the 19th and 20th of August on the Weldon railroad. On Sept. 30 the regiment was engaged at Poplar Grove Church. It marched back to Petersburg, and on April 1 and 2; made demonstration on the enemy's lines, failing on the first, but on the latter date suc-

ceeding admirably. It entered the city with the victorious army on the 3d. After the evacuation of Petersburg by the rebels, the regiment joined in the pursuit of Lee's army. It remained in Virginia till the 18th, and then departed for Washington, where it took part in the grand review. It was mustered out of service at Tananlytown, D. C., July 26, and started for Detroit, reaching there on the 29th, and in a few days was paid off and discharged. The regiment engaged in 30 battles and skirmishes. The losses were: Died in action or of wounds received, 159; died of disease, 77; wounded in action, 517; taken prisoners, 38; total, 791.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The Adjutant-General's reports contain the following names credited to Washtenaw county in this regiment:

<p>COMPANY A. <i>Privates.</i> Bordine, Charles W. Carpenter, James P. Curtis, Henry Curtiss, Andrew J. Dowding, Solomon Farley, Michael Follett, Ephraim Follett, Edward Miller, Sidney A. Stone, Calvin H.</p>	<p>COMPANY D. <i>Privates.</i> Allair, Charles H. Armstrong, James Bailey, James M. Bliss, Luther A. Bliss, Clement Brayman, Jesse A. Decker, John D. Elkerton, William Fitzgerald, Daniel D. Fulton, Harvey D. Farrell, Thomas J. Gallop, Nathaniel Gallop, Benjamin E. Grey, Daniel Hubbard, William C. Hurlburt, Isaac Irrer, Christian</p>	<p>Kelley, James Karr, Leander Keshner, Conrad Perkins, William Partridge, Alfred Putman, George H. Ryan, Edward Satterlee, Leroy Sherwood, Samuel R. Vanderpool, John Youngs, Lawrence</p> <p>COMPANY F</p> <p>Donley, Thomas Graham, Sidney Page, George W.</p> <p>COMPANY K.</p> <p>Walker, Robert M. Willis, David</p>
<p>COMPANY B. <i>Privates.</i> Broody, John Epley, Elijah Knapp, John Means, Robert P. Riddle, Charles</p>		

The following are the promotions: James P. Carpenter, Sergeant to Second Lieut.; John E. Kenyon, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.; William A. Maetzke, Q.-M. Sergeant to Second Lieut.; Oscar K. Rogers, Q.-M. Sergeant to Second Lieut.

This regiment left its rendezvous at Kalamazoo for Nashville, Tenn., on the 26th of October, 1864. It arrived at Louisville, Ky., on the 29th, and from there it went to Camp Nelson, then on to Nashville, reaching there on Dec. 5. On Jan. 11, 1865, the regiment embarked for Mississippi, but did not proceed very far when it was ordered back, and from Louisville proceeded to Annapolis, thence to Alexandria, Va., and leaving the latter place Feb. 19, it embarked for Morehead city, N. C., reaching there on the 25th, and then proceeded toward Kingston, and at Wise Forks engaged the enemy with a small loss. Continuing the march it reach Kingston on the 14th. Then to Goldsboro, and from there to Raleigh, and after the cessation of hostilities was engaged on duty at Goldsboro, Raleigh, Charlotte, Lincolntown, Wilmington and Newbern until June 5.



Wm. Gregory
Died Feb. 10th 1784 Age 79^m 10^d 15

1866, when it was mustered out of service, and arrived at Detroit on the 8th, where it was paid off and disbanded. The regiment suffered but small losses during the service.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

The following named are Washtenaw's credits in this regiment:

<i>Commissioned Officer.</i>	COMPANY D.	Smith, Aurick C.
Second Asst. Surg., Elmore Palmer.	Seaman, Joseph	COMPANY I.
COMPANY B.	COMPANY E.	Power, A. L.
Gest, George	Conner, Michael F.	COMPANY K.
	Lovejoy, Albert J.	Macomber, Thomas

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.	Smith, George W.	Russell, John
<i>Privates.</i>	Shoven, George	Schofield, Daniel D.
Allen, Alfred	Smith, jr., Alvah	Wint, Lewis
Canfield, Wesley	Stevenson, Washington P.	White, Freeman
Collar, William H.	Turnbolt, Thomas	COMPANY H.
Connor, Dennis	Tuttle, John C.	Godfrey, Harrison W.
Coleman, Henry S.	COMPANY B.	Wiman, Charles G.
Clark, Charles A.	Smith, Abel O.	Walters, Viliman
Carr, Charles W.	Taylor, John R.	COMPANY I.
Congden, James	COMPANY F.	<i>Commissioned Officer.</i>
Ely, Moses H.	<i>Privates.</i>	Captain, John H Sackett.
Frayser, Peter E.	Brooks, Harrison	<i>Privates.</i>
Gorton, Edwin D.	Crosby, Nathaniel	Adams, Nelson
Jones, jr., George	Earl, George W.	Babcock, Sylvester
Karney, Miller	Elton, George W.	Hall, William H.
Marvin, John J.	Evans, George	Marshall, George W.
Marvin, Charles J.	Fuller, George	Titus, Freeman
Palmer, Russell C.	Letts, Charles E.	
Robbins, William A.	Nichols, Frank	
Stone, Charles A.		

The following are the promotions : Granville S. Coleman, Sergeant to Second Lieut.; Barlow Davis, Second to First Lieut.; Elbert H. Pennell Second to First Lieut.

FIRST ENGINEERS' AND MECHANICS' INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.	Harrington, Sidney D.	Turk, George
<i>Privates.</i>	Kelley, William H.	Todd, Luther F.
Andrews, Nathan	Lawrence, Abram E.	COMPANY F.
Chadwick, William	Moore, George K.	<i>Privates.</i>
Chandler, William M.	Meyer, Frederick	Carter, James
Chandler, John H.	Meyer, Simon	Clark, Rinaldo
Cawley, William B.	Manchester, Benson	Dutton, Joseph
Dorr, George P.	Rothfus, Jacob	Dutton, Nelson
Dinsdale, Christopher	Schnel, Emanuel	Fleming, William W.
Ellis, John J.	Stephenson, David	COMPANY G.
Fitz-Simmons, Eleazer L.	Spear, Henry	<i>Privates.</i>
Hatch, Julien	Schewell, Edward	Crossley, Benjamin
Hill, Robert P.	Staley, George W.	Dowd, Judson W.
Harrington, James F.	Smith, George H.	
	Stevens, Erastus	

Emerson, Edward
McKenzie, Duncan
Rhodes, Hiram
Reed, Robert

COMPANY H.

Non-commissioned Officer.
Sergeant, Albert Vander-
marker.

Privates.

Craft, Edward P.
Easton, Josiah
Larzalere, George

COMPANY I.

Non-commissioned Officer.
Musician, Chas. H. Munson

Privates

Brown, Asa O.
Brown, Alfred G.
Bortles, Theodore
Cochran, David L.
Clark, Washington
Davis, Andrew J.
Greening, Michael
Howe, Charles N.
Hellee, William F.

Hewitt, Thomas C.
Hewitt, Charles W.
Jennings, Morris B.
Jobbitt, William H.
Parker, Emer
Post, Jared L.
Steffy, Enos
Thoms, John

COMPANY K.

Non-commissioned Officer.
Wagoner, R. Spencer.

Privates.

Howe, John L.
Wilcox, Jason

This regiment left its rendezvous at Marshall Dec. 17, 1861, for Louisville, with an aggregate force of 1,032. The first service performed by the regiment was mostly done by detachments. One of these detachments, under Gen. O. M. Mitchell, comprised the first Union troops to enter Bowling Green, after its evacuation by the enemy. The regiment was mostly engaged in the repair or reopening of railroads between some of the principal points in Kentucky and Tennessee. On Jan. 1, 1863, the regiment was attacked at Lavergne, by a large cavalry force of the enemy numbering about 3,500 men. The rebels were defeated with considerable loss, while the regiment lost only one killed and six wounded. During the greater part of this year, the regiment was engaged in building bridges on the railroads in the South. The regiment was stationed at Elk River bridge, Oct. 31. In March and April a portion of the regiment was engaged in running saw-mills, getting out railroad ties and building hospital accommodations. In June, July, August and September the regiment, with the exception of two companies, were engaged on the line of the Atlanta & Western railroad, building, repairing, etc., with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia. The regiment during this time did not perform much fighting, but did a great amount of work of much value to the armies with which it had been connected. It re-enlisted as a veteran regiment on Oct. 31, 1864, and on Nov. 16, it formed a part of the engineer force of the 20th and 17th Army Corps, when "Sherman marched down to the sea." In Savannah, the regiment constructed some fine lines of works. It then went to Goldboro, *via* Beaufort, thence to Raleigh, and from there proceeded to Washington, *via* Petersburg, Richmond and Alexandria. It participated in the review at the city of Washington, and then encamped near Georgetown, D. C. In June it went to Louisville, and from there to Nashville, where it was mustered out of service Sept. 22d, arriving at Jackson Sept. 25, and Oct. 1 was paid off and discharged. The regiment saw but nine battles, not being connected with the fighting force of the armies. The total losses were: Died in action or of wounds received, eight; died of disease, 245; wounded in action, 17; taken prisoners, 15; total, 285.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT OF UNITED STATES
COLORED TROOPS.

<i>Field and Staff Officer, Jas.</i> A. McKnight.	Dudley, Greene	Bell, Jefferson
COMPANY A	Freeman, Harvey B.	Lucas, Noah
<i>Privates.</i>	Henderson, Samuel	Lupkins, George
Anderson, John	Johnson, John	Mannel, Martin
Archie, Thomas	Morgan, Joseph	Newson, Edward
Battles, Wilson	Patton, Jeremiah	Porter, Isaac
Bowles, John	Preston, Richard	Wade, John
Fizer, Luke	Robinson, Harvey	Weaver, William P.
Stewart, Hezekiah	Thompson, James	Washington, William
Watts, Albert	Williams, Albert	Wilson, Edward
COMPANY B.	COMPANY F.	Wilson, William H. H.
Almond, James	<i>Privates.</i>	COMPANY I.
Davis, Thomas J.	Bell, Lewis	<i>Privates.</i>
Hailstock, Eli	Bishop, Solomon	Bell, John
York, David	Grayson, Henry	Brooks, Paul W.
COMPANY C.	Jackson, Daniel	Bowser, Daudridge
<i>Privates.</i>	Johnson, Woodford	Camel, John
Embrose, William	Oliver, Jesse	Combs, Alfred
Ford, Jerry	Ratcliff, Albert J.	Hostins, Charles
Gay, John	Sterling, Martin	Jones, Stephen
Goings, Daniel	Shorter, Lloyd	Morris, King
Goings, Wesley	Turner, Henry	Paris, Henry
Hart, John H.	Ward, James R.	Stanton, Daniel
Hawkins, Washington	COMPANY G.	Thomas, Alfred E.
Johnson, Richard	<i>Privates.</i>	Washington, Horace
Moore, George	Allen, James	COMPANY K.
Watts, Lexey	Blackstine, Henry	<i>Privates.</i>
COMPANY D.	Clay, Henry	Allen, Myron
<i>Privates.</i>	Duncan, James M.	Dotson, John
Basley, John	Douglass, James	King, Elijah
Hill, George	Fassett, Henry	Lucas, William
Johnson, William C.	Jackson, James W.	Pritchard, Isalah
Lewis, Robert E.	Jones, William R.	Stowers, David
Lewis, William B.	Pratt, James W.	Scroggins, Alexander
COMPANY E.	Powers, William	Taylor, Henry
<i>Privates.</i>	Tucker, William P.	Troutman, Simon
Callender, Alexander	Wilson, John	Vineyard, Andrew
	COMPANY H.	Waldron, John S.
	<i>Privates.</i>	Willis, John

FIRST MICHIGAN SHARP-SHOOTERS.

The following names comprise the list of Washtenaw men in the First Michigan Sharpshooters:

COMPANY A.	George, Warren	COMPANY G.
Chase, Benjamin	Green, John T.	Campbell, Alonzo
COMPANY B.	Hart, Andrew	Hartley, George W.
Harris, Isaac	Vining, Mark	Molley, David F.
COMPANY D.	Wick, William	COMPANY H.
<i>Privates.</i>	COMPANY F.	Engle, Norman
Calhoun, Charles	Conklin, Edwin O.	Taylor, William
Clark, John	Fountain, Florain	COMPANY I.
Filkins, Cornelius	Pride, Ezra	Walton, Israel

Wm. H. H. Beadle promoted from Lient.-Col. to Brevet Colonel and Brigadier-General; Edwin J. Buckbee, First Lieut. to Major, Brevet Lieut.-Col.; Samuel E. Hudson, First Lieut. to Captain; William H. Randall, private to Second Lieut., Captain.

This regiment was organized in the fall of 1862 and spring of 1863, and then rendezvoused at Dearborn. As Morgan with his raiders was then in Indiana and Ohio, the regiment was ordered to Indianapolis and then to Seymour, Ind. It followed Morgan, and attacking his rear guard, captured some prisoners. The regiment then came back to Dearborn, and from there moved to Chicago and guarded rebel prisoners. From Chicago it proceeded to Annapolis, and then to Warrenton Junction, *via* Alexandria, where it joined the army of the Potomac. Participating in the battles of that army, it arrived in front of Petersburg, where it remained until August, 1864. It engaged with the enemy at the Weldon and South Side railroads during September and October, also having a slight skirmish with the rebels at Peeble's Farm. The regiment remained around Petersburg, and on the 2d and 3d participated in the assault, and was one of the first regiments to enter the city with the Union army. It then proceeded to Washington, *via* Alexandria, and was mustered out of service at Georgetown, D. C., July 28, and started for home. It was disbanded at Jackson. The regiment engaged in 23 battles and skirmishes; the casualties were: Died in action or of wounds received, 106; died of disease, 50; wounded in action, 227; total, 383.

STANTON GUARDS.

<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>	Barnum, Henry V.	Hosford, Ambrose S.
Corporal, James Tice.	Bridges, George	Seigel, William
Corporal, C. G. Cook.	Cressen, William H.	Wallace, Alexander
<i>Privates.</i>	Francisco, Charles	West, George W.
Aldrich, Ira	Garrison, Samuel J.	Wick, William J.

FIRST UNITED STATES SHARP-SHOOTERS.

COMPANY C.	COMPANY I.	COMPANY K.
Wise, Harmon J.	Merrill, George R.	Parker, Orville

DUESLER'S SHARP-SHOOTERS.

<i>Non-commissioned Officer.</i>	<i>Privates.</i>	Harrington, Charles
Corporal, Jacob T. Wise.	Herdman, William.	Harrington, Jeremiah
		Wise, Harmon

STUART'S SHARP-SHOOTERS.

Preston, Theodore

MATHER'S SHARP-SHOOTERS.

Parker, Orville

WILLETT'S SHARP-SHOOTERS.

<i>Privates.</i>	Ford, Dwight	Robinson, Allen P.
Alchin, Henry	Ford, Charles	Spencer, Festus
Cole, Reuben	Hoisington, George L.	Smith, Marcus?
Dunlap, John R.	Merrell, George R.	Throop, George H.

MICHIGAN SOLDIERS IN REGIMENTS OF OTHER STATES.

FORTY-SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

Jackson, Thomas C.

FIRST CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Non-commissioned Officers.

Sergeant, Henry C. Ide.
 Corporal, Henry Post.
 Corporal, P. J. Shaffer.
 Corporal, M. C. Smalley.
 Corporal, G. Oscar Ide.
 Farrier, Richard Yeilding.

Privates.

Berry, Louis G.
 Cook, Robert
 Crowley, Cornelius
 Corselius, Edward
 Hinman, John
 Hovey, Henry
 Herrick, Edward A.
 Heath, William A.
 Hill, William A.
 Kidder, H. O.
 Krapf, Harmon
 Keal, Linus C.
 Loomis, George A.
 Rood, Carrol L.
 Schaffer, Milo B.
 Struder, Adam
 Teeple, Dewitt H.
 Vanderwaker, Edwin
 Wideroder, John C.
 Winans, Niles H.

COMPANY B.

Commissioned Officer.

Second Lieut., E. L. Negus.

Non-commissioned Officers.

Sergeant, Henry C. Pierce.
 Musician, Benjamin Cole.
 Saddler, Jacob Baker.
 Wagoner, E. Quackenbush.

Privates.

Altenberg, David W.
 Albright, James C.
 Arnold, William S.
 Butterfield, George J.
 Bostwick, Harrison F.

Ball, George R.
 Brownell, Henry W.
 Brownell, Joseph H.
 Berry, Lewis G.
 Collyer, Lansing
 Chatfield, William H.
 Dubois, Christopher C.
 Dunlap, Henry
 Decker, James C.
 Dubois, Charles L.
 Damon, Charles L.
 Dunbar, Eugene J.
 Eggleston, Charles R.
 Frazer, James B.
 Haner, Howard
 Hatch, Spencer B.
 Harrington, Morey
 Leonard, Chester P.
 Manchester, Darius
 McKenzie, Douglass
 Morgan, Dorr
 Negus, Charles L.
 Peatt, Henry
 Partridge, Ephraim H.
 Ryan, Michael
 Smith, Dewitt C.
 Ulch, John
 Van Orden, Robert
 Welch, John
 Wood, Stephen

COMPANY C.

Non-commissioned Officers

Sergeant, Henry Goodrich.
 Sergeant, Wm. Bateman.
 Corporal, Ethan Allen.

Privates.

Arnold, William S.
 Cobb, George P.
 Dennis, George E.
 Dwelle, James H.
 Johnson, Ezekiel
 Mann, Jacob R.
 Parmalee, Alonzo
 Place, Daniel
 Rice, Darius

Schmalzried, Frederick
 Sherman, George W.
 Tiernay, James
 Ward, John
 White, James D.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Bodley, Thomas
 Eggleston, Charles R.
 Phelps, William
 Royall, Robert
 Smith, Charles S.
 Webster, Thomas

COMPANY E.

Haner, Warren
 Rook, James

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Cross, William
 Everett, Silas
 Herrick, Edwin A.
 Latroman, Edward
 Potts, Peter
 Partridge, Ephraim
 Roop, Hiram
 Steel, Richard F.
 Writzman, George

COMPANY G.

Cochran, Michael
 Wilsie, Alonzo

COMPANY H.

Allen, Franklin
 Betts, Theodore

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Birdsall, Frank
 Clemens, Samuel
 Fish, George E.
 Fenner, David E.
 Howser, John W.
 Jacott, Solomon
 Jones, Orlando

Smith, Marcus
Stuart, William
Stocking, Benjamin
Tilson, John H.

COMPANY K.

Corporal, Wm. S. Sealey.
Corporal, Robert Dunker.

Privates.

Aiken, Dwight A.

Bell, William E.
Beckley, Wheeler
Corey, Milo
Howe, Alexander H.
Jiprum, William
Powers, Fred
Smith, Alphonso
Taylor, James A.

COMPANY L.

Comfort, Silas
Kidney, Chestine

Sapp, Dexter

COMPANY M.

Privates.

Cleland, Thomas
Douglass, Selwyn
Knapp, Harmon
Lane, Edward H.
Sollit, Fra klin
Walker, Edwin
N. C. S., Benj. Cole.

The following promotions were made : Chester C. Crooks, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut., Captain; Edward L. Negus, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut., Captain; Amos K. Smith, Hospital Steward to Asst. Surgeon, Surgeon; De Witt C. Smith, Sergeant-Major to Second and First Lieut., Captain.

This regiment, represented in five or six companies from Washtenaw county, left the rendezvous at Detroit, on Sept. 29, 1861. It wintered at Frederick, Maryland, and saw considerable service in Virginia. It was engaged at Winchester, Orange Court-House, and Bull Run. During the fore part of 1863, the regiment was engaged in grand guard duty in front of the defenses of Washington. It participated in the battle of Gettysburg, losing in six minutes, 11 officers and 80 men. At Falling Waters, it captured 500 prisoners and two stands of colors. It was in the engagement at Mine Run, and enlisting as Veteran Volunteers it was furloughed. It arrived in the field again and was with the Army of the Potomac in the early part of the 1864 campaign. During the month of July the regiment marched 175 miles. It was under Phil. H. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and wintered at Winchester, Virginia. Breaking camp, it again joined Sheridan in his James River expedition; then again joined the Army of the Potomac, and was present at the surrender of Lee. It then moved to Petersburg, thence into North Carolina. In June it was ordered to the far West, and reached Camp Collins, at the base of the Rocky mountains, July 26th. About the last of July it was detached from Camp Collins to hold a position at Willow Springs, where it had a brief skirmish with the Indians. It then moved to Fort Bridger. After consolidating with the 6th and 7th Michigan Cavalry it was called the First Michigan Veteran Cavalry. Eight companies were sent forward to Camp Douglass, at Salt Lake City, four companies being retained at Fort Bridger. The regiment garrisoned these two stations until March 10, 1866, when it was mustered out of service, paid off and disbanded. The regiment participated in some forty-one battles and skirmishes. The total losses of the regiment were : Died in action, or wounds received, 134; died of disease, 100; wounded in action, 160; taken prisoners, 170; total, 664.

SECOND CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.	Long, Aaron	Culver, John E.
Shea, Otis	COMPANY E.	Mullidge, Richard
COMPANY C.	Lines, Isaac M.	COMPANY I.
Collum, Samuel	COMPANY F.	Case, Alphonso
Follen, Michael	Dart, George I.	COMPANY M.
COMPANY D.	Fox, Dudley	Guantlitt, Joseph
Coakley, Samuel I.	COMPANY H.	Redman, Jesse
King, Charles	Crandall, Oscar	

THIRD CAVALRY.

Battalion Adjutant, Wm. C. Stevens.	Everett, Charles B.	First Lieut., Wm. C. Stevens.
Sergeant-Major, Wm. A. Martin.	Everett, Franklin	<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>
Saddle Sergeant, Orville F. Webster.	Foster, George W.	Sergt., Ira H. Owen.
COMPANY B.	Geer, George	Sergt., Darwin E. Hand.
<i>Commissioned Officer.</i>	Hondin, John	Corporal, George A. Bird.
Second Lieut., T. B. Weir.	Haner, Oscar	Corporal, Henry Haigler.
<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>	Hurd, Reuben H.	Corporal, Wm. A. Lenox.
Sergeant, Wm. C. Boyd.	Kelly, Silas	Musician, Oscar Douglass.
Corporal, C. N. Curdendall.	Kyte, Arthur	<i>Privates.</i>
Farrier, A. D. Markham.	Kern, Benjamin	Breitmire, George
<i>Privates.</i>	Ladd, Carlos N.	Clark, George W.
Bedell, James	Mundy, Caleb	Clark, William A.
Nelson, Seymour	Mundy, Godfrey	Cook, John B.
Russell, Matthew	Markham, Victor	Cunningham, Henry
Russell, Samuel	Moore, James M.	Corner, Charles
Spoor, Stephen H.	McMath, Robert W.	Chandler, Orson A.
Sleight, Jacob P.	McCormick, James H.	Dolkey, Ferdinand
Vorhees, Peter	Newton, Stephen	Diamond, Henry W.
Waterworth, Albert	O'Connor, Andrew	Featherly, Thomas
COMPANY D.	Parsons, Orrin	Hoops, Anthony
<i>Commissioned Officers.</i>	Rose, Albert P.	Higgin, Thomas H.
Captain, Daniel Kellogg.	Rose, Chester	Jewell, Harrison
First Lieut., C. Newell.	Stearns, Benjamin	Keedle, Henry
<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>	Stickling, Edwin	Lenox, Peter
Sergeant, T. W. Elton.	Smith, William J.	Lilley, James
Corporal, Daniel Barker.	Smith, William H.	Mason, Albert
Corporal, G. H. Mansfield.	Thompson, Hippocrates R.	McGue, Lawrence
Corporal, Ainzi H. Moore.	Treat, Amasa H.	Nelson, Robert
Corporal, F. L. Tenny.	Trotter, Buchanan	Olsaver, Harrison
Corporal, Jas. M. Weeks.	Tucker, Joseph	Palmerter, John D.
<i>Privates.</i>	West, James	Roe, James F.
Armstrong, Robert.	White, Elisha	Smith, Daniel L.
Babcock, Edwin G.	White, Robert	Stevens, Charles
Brooks, Angelo V.	Wilcklow, Edwin A.	Sullivan, Charles W.
Bennett, Charles	COMPANY E.	Todd, Joseph H.
Briggs, John	De Camp, Henry	Trainer, Thomas
Case, James H.	Ford, Neal C.	Thorp, Piesley
Cady, Abraham C.	Holland, Marble E.	Winans, James
Coats, George V.	McDaniels, William H.	Winans, Frank B.
Copps, Peter V.	Service, John	Williams, Eugene C.
Daley, Charles	COMPANY F.	Wright, Thomas
	Demott, Levi	
	Perkins, Henry	
	COMPANY G.	
	<i>Commissioned Officers.</i>	
	Capt., T. V. Quackenbush.	COMPANY H.
		Tupper, George H.

<p>COMPANY K. <i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i> Corporal, Joseph Crane. Corp'l, W. H. McDaniels. Wagoner, Benj. Parker. <i>Privates.</i> Ford, Neal D.</p>	<p>Jackson, William D. Marks, Frederick Pomeroy, Norman G. Smith, John B.</p> <p>COMPANY L. Brown, Edward Caldwell, Francis M.</p>	<p>Hardie, Walter Stiles, Irving C.</p> <p>COMPANY M. Bastede, Henry Grumman, Lorenzo</p>
--	---	--

The following promotions were made: George A. Bird, Sergeant to Second Lieut.; Truman W. Elton, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut., Captain; James H. McCormick, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.; Cicero Newell, First Lieut., Captain, Major; Henry J. Pinckney, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.; Wm. C. Stevens, First Lieut. to Captain Ninth Cavalry, Major; Thomas B. Weir, Second to First Lieut., Captain, Major, Lieut. Col.

This regiment rendezvoused at Grand Rapids, and leaving that place on Nov. 28, 1871, started for St. Louis. It wintered at Benton Barracks in that city. During 1862 the regiment participated in the battle of New Madrid, on March 13; luka, Sept. 21; Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4; Holly Springs, Nov. 7; Coffeeville, Dec. 5; and in the siege of Island No. 10 and Corinth. The regiment during the year 1863 moved through Tennessee and Kentucky, and entered Northern Georgia in September. It then participated in the chase after Gen. Wheeler over the Cumberland mountains, marching about 185 miles in six days over rough and mountainous roads.

After encamping at Winchester during the winter, the regiment moved over the mountains to Strawberry Plains. It participated in an engagement at Dandridge with but a small loss; also had a slight skirmish in December, 1863. On March 29, 1864, 300 of the regiment enlisted as Veteran Volunteers, and started for Jackson, Michigan, where they were furloughed for thirty days. The regiment left Cleveland, Ohio, on May 3, and moved with Gen. Sherman's army in the Georgia campaign. It participated in several skirmishes, but no large battles.

The regiment then moved by rail to Franklin, Tenn., and guarded the railroads in that vicinity. It participated in the pursuit after Gen. Forrest, and arrived at Florence, Alabama; thence it moved to Four-Mile Creek, in that State. During the spring of 1865, the Third made several raids as far south as the Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river. At Brownsville the regiment erected a complete set of winter quarters, being quite neat and tasty, resulting in the place being called "Michigan City." It was then changed to the Department of Arkansas and proceeded to New Orleans, thence to Mobile, where it remained till the surrender of the rebel Gen. Taylor. The regiment then joined Sheridan, and in the Texas campaign, marching to San Antonio, and performed garrison duty till Feb. 15, 1866, where it was dismounted and mustered out of service, and proceeded *via* New Orleans and Cairo, to Jackson, Michigan, where it was paid off and discharged. The regiment engaged in

25 battles and skirmishes, and lost in killed in action, or of wounds received there, 30; died of disease, 260; wounded in action, 95; taken prisoners, 108; total, 493.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

Sergeant Major, Cyrus H. Fountain.
 Quartermaster Sergeant, T. H. Peabody.
 Commissary Sergeant, A. B. Simmons.
 COMPANY A.
 Quartermaster Sergeant, J. F. Miller.
Non-commissioned Officers.
 Sergeant, Henry A. Harris.
 Corporal, Thomas Davis.
 Corporal, D. K. Clayton.
 Corporal, G. H. Simmons.
 Corporal, J. W. Blakeman.
 Wagoner, E. Comstock.
Privates.
 Angell, Augustus
 Ballou, William
 Brooks, Miletus C.
 Corbett, Joseph
 Delaforce, James E.
 Fullerton, James
 Fullerton, John
 Gooding, Othnile E.
 Gooding, B. Franklin
 Herron, John F.
 Haviland, Chauncey
 Mosher, Asa W.
 Meritt, Luther
 Morgan, James
 Markham, Galen
 Russell, Lyman J.
 Russell, Charles E.
 Reynolds, Robert L.
 Smith, William P.
 Sanderson, Lyman
 Stewart, John

Turner, Lyman
 Wardell, David
 COMPANY B.
Non-commissioned Officer.
 Sergeant, H. S. Boutell.
Privates.
 Gardiner, Stephen
 Henry, Anthony
 Travis, William H.
 Tuttle, Nelson B.
 COMPANY C.
Privates.
 Bailey, James
 Burgess, Horace N.
 McGregor, Duncan
 Slocum, Orville H.
 Simmons, Adelbert
 COMPANY D.
 Vansickle, Milton
 COMPANY E.
Commissioned Officer.
 Captain, Joseph B. Tolton.
Non-commissioned Officers.
 Sergeant, Alton White.
 Sergeant, Charles Hixon.
 Sergeant, Edward Hines.
 Sergeant, C. W. Van Akin.
 Corporal, H. A. Mitchell.
 Corporal, James Peeler.
 Corporal, Jas. W. Bailey.
 Farrier, Nathaniel Rix.
 Wagoner, Wm. F. Babcock.

Privates.
 Baird, David M.
 Breed, Reuben O.
 Brown, William H.
 Burch, Daniel M.
 Burch, Calhoun M.
 Burgess, Horace W.
 Butler, George P.
 Carpenter, Milo T.
 Carpenter, Orlando E.
 Crittenden, W. H. H.
 Decker, Oscar
 Ellison, Robert P.
 Fuller, Charles F.
 Gibson, Asa
 Hines, John
 Jewett, Wm. T.
 Lane, George W.
 Lemmon, John G.
 Lagorney, Peter
 Lindsey, James
 McGregor, Duncan
 Paddock, Charles
 Partlow, David C.
 Potts, Platt G.
 Slocum, Orville H.
 Tichenor, William A.
 Tripp, John
 Tripp, Robert G.
 Webb, Albert
 Webster, William
 COMPANY F.
 Cobb, De Witt C.
 Kelly, Theodore
 Young, Samuel
 COMPANY I.
 Eaton, Franklin

The following promotions were made: Henry S. Boutell, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut., Brevet Captain; Cyrus H. Fountain, Second to First Lieut.; William Martin, Sergeant-Major to Second and First Lieut., Captain; John A. Palmer, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.; Thomas H. Peabody, Sergeant to Second Lieut.

The Fourth Regiment was authorized to be organized about July 1, 1862, and the organization being completed, it left Detroit on the 26th of Sept. and started for Louisville, Kentucky. The regiment led the advance in the attack against Morgan, and at Lebanon, Kentucky, captured a large amount of commissary stores and clothing. The Fourth played terrible havoc with the enemy at Franklin,

Tenn., in Dec. 1862. It had several sharp skirmishes during the winter with the enemy, while stationed in Tennessee. On May 22, 1863, the Fourth, with other Michigan troops, attacked and routed the enemy, taking 55 prisoners, and the colors of the 1st Alabama (rebel) regiment. During this year (1863) the regiment was engaged in skirmishing throughout the States of Tennessee and Alabama. The regiment then joined the army under Gen. Sherman, and moving with that force, did splendid service in destroying bridges, arms and ammunition belonging to the rebels. During 1864, the regiment was almost continually engaged with Wheelers' Cavalry, and on Sept. 17 a corporal and 17 men being in a block house, were attacked by Wheeler with 8,000 men, and artillery. Although the enemy shelled the block house for over five hours, they could not force a surrender, and finally retired with a loss of eight killed and 60 wounded. The Corporal was promoted, and the men honorably mentioned in general orders. This regiment will long be remembered by the loyal people of this country, as a detachment of the Fourth captured the Confederate President, Jefferson Davis. The following are some of the facts connected with the capture. On May 7, 1865, Lieut.-Colonel Pritchard was directed by Colonel Minty to proceed with the Fourth Regiment as rapidly as possible to Spaulding, Irwin county, North Carolina, and picket the Ocmulgee river from Hawkinsville to the mouth of the Oconee river, for preventing the escape of Jefferson Davis, who was then supposed to be making his way to the Atlantic coast, and if he got on his track to follow him wherever he went, and to capture or kill him without fail. At Abbeville, Pritchard became satisfied that Davis had already crossed the Ocmulgee, and ascertained that the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry was following him closely in the direction of Irwinsville. With 153 of the best mounted men of the regiment he followed the line of the Ocmulgee for some miles, and then took a bridle path, or blind road, through the woods toward Irwinsville, and arrived at that place about 2 o'clock A. M., on the 10th, and found that Davis had not yet passed. Pretending to be a part of his escort, Colonel Pritchard gained information from a rebel citizen that Davis was encamped in the woods about three-fourths of a mile north of town. The camp was at once surrounded, and at about 3 o'clock A. M. the force closed in and captured him and his party. Davis attempted to escape, disguised in his wife's traveling cloak, with a shawl thrown over his head, but private Adrian Bee, of Company "L," and Corporal Munger, of Company "C," espied his military boots beneath his feminine attire, and commanded him to halt. The following morning, while *en route* for Macon with the captives, information was received of the proffered reward of \$100,000 for his capture. On arriving at Macon Colonel Pritchard, Captain Hudson, Lieutenants Stauber and Purinton, with 22 men, were detailed to escort Davis to Washington, D. C. The regiment remained at Macon until the 21st, when it started toward home, feeling that in the capture of Jefferson Davis

it had indeed finished his work. It was mustered out of service and paid off at Nashville, July 1st, and left for Michigan. The regiment contained nearly 90 men from Washtenaw county. The losses sustained were: Died in action, or wounds received, 37; died of disease, 227; wounded in action, 86; taken prisoners, 162; total, 512. Skirmishes and battles, 94.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Commissary, D. A. Aiken.
Musician, Chas. Stuck, jr.

COMPANY B.

Non-commissioned Officers.
First Sergeant, M. H. Ellis.
Farrier, William Boyle.
Saddler, Daniel Ostrander.

Privates.

Blackburn, Julius A.
Doty, Decatur
Ellsworth, Paul
Hath, Samuel G.
Hood, George W.
Joslin, Franklin
Roe, Alva
Reynolds, Alvah
Williams, Thomas

COMPANY C.

Non-commissioned Officer.
Sergeant, Levant Hobbs.

Privates.

Clark, Sylvester L.
Downey, Hugh
Gray, Pharo
Green, John
Hobbs, John E.
Johnson, Arthur
Loomis, George K.
Loomis, Charles A.
Paddock, Griffin
Pope, Francis H.
Treadwell, Charles E.
Warner, George
Warner, William O.
Whitney, William W.
Winslow, Nelson

COMPANY D.

Non-commissioned Officers.
Sergeant, Wm. C. Halleck.
Sergeant, Stephen Ryder.

Privates.

Atchison, Henry
Bullock, Jacob E.
Cox, George
Clark, Frank M.

Force, Hamilton
Gorton, Lancaster
Halleck, James B.
Ledyard, John W.
Lewis, Philander
Loomis, Charles W.
Miller, Charles H. W.
McCormick, William J.
Munson, Elijah
Nelson, Albert
Rogers, William
Rane, William B.
Trainer, Michael
Van Houghton, John
Walker, Edward
Wheeler, Stephen C.

COMPANY E.

O'Leary, James
Schofield, Benjamin F.

COMPANY F.

Douglass, Selwyn

COMPANY H.

Allen, Franklin
McIntosh, William

COMPANY I.

Commissioned Officer.

Second Lieutenant, Henry
H. Finley.

Non-commissioned Officer.

Musician, Albert Stuck.

Privates.

Cobb, George P.
Connoly, John
Dunlap, Henry
Enselman, George
Force, Benjamin

COMPANY K.

Commissioned Officer.

Captain, John E. Clark.

Non-commissioned Officers.

First Serg., Geo. S. White.
Com. Serg., Chas. Brooks.
Sergeant, Wm. H. Starks.
Sergeant, Jas. E. Sumner.

Corporal, John T. Sinclair.
Corporal, A. J. Eggleston.
Corporal, Dan. C. Vorheis.
Corporal, J. R. Chambers.
Corporal, C. L. Inghram.

Privates.

Adkinson, Joseph
Babbitt, Darwin H.
Benhofer, Lew
Boyce, Hiram
Breish, Christian
Briggs, James
Burman, Henry
Chambers, Joseph R.
Cook, Robert E.
Corselius, Frederick
Crowley, Cornelius
Eapman, Russell
Foley, Joseph F.
Griff, Charles
Gregory, Samuel R.
Hanes, John
Hyland, John
Holliday, Charles K.
Hollis, Richard
Kearnes, Thomas
Lewis, Frank I.
Lusk, John F.
Moore, Homer
Mitchel, Andrew
Markley, Frederick
McCann, Henry
McPherson, Alexander
Olmstead, William J.
Robbins, Jeremiah
Reed, Diah W.
Royal, David
Ryan, Michael
Slandurr, Frederick
Seeley, Reuben
Tilson, John H.
Usher, John
Warner, John
Webster, Frank P.
COMPANY L.
Bateman, Byron E.
COMPANY M.
Hall, Samuel

The promotions from Washtenaw county were as follows: Chas. Brooks, Sergeant to Second Lieut.; John E. Clark, Captain to

Major, Brevet Lieut.-Col.; Pharo Gray, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut., Captain; James E. Sumner, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.; George S. White, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut., Brevet Captain.

This regiment, furnished with about 150 men from Washtenaw county, left Detroit on Dec. 4, 1862, for Washington, D. C., and then joined the Army of the Potomac. It participated in the engagement at Fairfax Court-House, also in the one at Gainesville, Va. In the latter part of the year 1862 the regiment went into winter quarters at Stevensburg, Va. The regiment then served with General Kilpatrick, near Richmond, but afterward joined the forces under General Butler. It fought at Chancellorsville, at Malvern Hill, at Hawes' Shop and Coal Harbor. The regiment engaged in several brisk skirmishes during the latter part of the year, suffering severe losses. On Oct. 19, the regiment participated in the battle of Cedar Creek, charging the enemy's main line, driving them in great confusion and capturing a large number of prisoners. In November, 1864, the Fifth was attached to General Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah campaign, and at Newton was engaged in a sharp fight with a brigade of rebel cavalry, losing about 10 men. The Fifth moved, in February, 1865, with Sheridan on his celebrated raid to the James river, and at Louisa Court-House destroyed a large amount of property. The command, after tearing up track, rendering useless the locks, aqueducts and mills on the James River, destroying property, and damaging the enemy as much as possible, returned and joined the Army of the Potomac. It participated in the battles of Five Forks, Sailors' Creek and Appomattox Court-House. After Lee's surrender, the regiment proceeded to Washington, D. C., *via* Petersburg and North Carolina, and participated in the grand review. It was then ordered west to Leavenworth, Kansas, *via* St. Louis, and there mustered out of service. Arriving at Detroit July 1, it was paid off and disbanded. This regiment was almost continuously in active warfare, having engaged in 57 battles and skirmishes during its service in the field. The casualties sustained by the regiment were: Died in action or of wounds received, 99; died of disease, 73; wounded in action, 156; taken prisoners, 194; total, 522.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.	Corporal, Wm. E. Vaughn.	Frank, John
Phelps, William W.	Corporal, Geo. Trager.	Green, Harkness
COMPANY B.	Corporal, I. C. Stanton.	Hoisington, John H.
Boody, Thomas	Corporal, John S. Farnill.	Lucas, Ira
	<i>Privates.</i>	Lutz, Wm. F.
COMPANY F.	Arms, James B.	Romig, Benj.
<i>Commissioned Officer.</i>	Bilson, Oliver S.	Rector, Martin E.
First Lieut., Don Carlos	Briggs, John	Smith, Benj. F.
Batchelder.	Briggs, George	Sutton, James
<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i>	Cushing, John A.	Schaible, John G.
First Sergt., A. C. Jewett.	Chandler, Joseph H.	Wood, Chauncey
Sergt., David A. Miller.	Day, John	Ward, Erastus E.
	Fisher, John J.	Weston, Wm. H.

Washtenaw soldiers received promotions as follows: Levant W. Barnhart, from Sergeant to Second and First Lieut., Captain, Brevet Major; George Eidelbuss, Sergeant to First Lieut.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

<i>Commissioned Officers.</i>	Guthrie, John	Spear, Freeman
Asst. Surg., R. Crowell.	Hitchcock, Alonzo	COMPANY H.
Adjutant, Duane Doty.	Hansen, Allen B.	Brawyer, Jacob S.
COMPANY A.	Munroe, William	Connelly, John
Baker, Henry C.	Neal, Rufus J.	Russell, James F.
Godfrey, Henry	Rose, James A.	Throop, Philip
Hall, Haskell B.	Smith, Thomas S.	COMPANY I.
Manuel, Henry	Stanford, Joseph	<i>Privates.</i>
COMPANY B.	Smith, Peter	Bixby, Omar M.
Cobb, Geo. P.	Smith, William	Billings, Albert
Eddy, Wm. H.	Simmonds, Albert O.	Lucas, Charles H.
Hill, Albert W.	Simons, Burlow A.	Lucas, Corydon S.
Millson, William	Sturgis, Thomas	McDale, John R.
COMPANY D.	Storey, Jacob	Overault, William H.
Stedje, Peter M.	Sargeson, George	Teachout, Judd
COMPANY E.	Todd, Luther F.	Treadwell, Charles E.
<i>Privates.</i>	Vaughn, Daniel O.	Warner, John
Burnham, John	Whitman, Hiram	COMPANY K.
Crane, Albert	Williams, Rees	Long, Daniel
Clark, Isaac N.	Willett, James	COMPANY M.
Case, Paul	COMPANY F.	<i>Privates.</i>
Dongrow, Edward	Bower, Raymond	Burr, Frank
Dillon, Milton M.	Dougherty, Joseph	Hawkins, Alphonzo
Findlater, Hugh	Green, John	Hawkins, John K.
Fish, George	Johnson, Arthur	Jacott, Solomon P.
Finney, Thomas	COMPANY G.	Webster, Thomas
Gates, Hamilton A.	Hubbard, William H.	
	Kimball, James	

The promotions from this county were as follows: Henry Canfield, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.; Myron H. Ellis, First Lieut. to Captain.

A portion of this regiment left Grand Rapids on Feb. 20, 1863, and the remainder followed in May. It was represented by nearly 60 men from this county. It arrived at Washington, and soon after entered the field. The regiment was in action at Gettysburg, July 3; Hagerstown, Maryland, July 6 and 10; Falling Waters July 14, and Culpepper Court-House, Sept. 14; Brandy Station, Oct. 13. The regiment was with the Potomac army for some time, but in the spring of 1864 joined the "Kilpatrick raid." Before Richmond the Seventh was in a desperate fight with the enemy, losing 44 men, including its commanding officer. It was once more placed with the army of the Potomac and participated in the great campaign of 1864. At the battle of Crooked Run the regiment performed splendid service, capturing 100 prisoners, arms, horses, etc. At Winchester, Virginia, in an action with the rebels, the Seventh sustained a heavy loss; also at Cedar creek on Oct. 19. It joined Sheridan in the James River raid and destroyed very much property.

Afterward the Seventh was ordered on duty at Camp Collins in the Rocky mountains, and guarded the roads in that vicinity, till it was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, where it was mustered out and arrived at Jackson on Dec. 20, 1865, and on the 25th the regiment was disbanded, each man receiving his pay from "Uncle Sam" as a Christmas present. The Seventh was engaged in 58 battles and skirmishes. The losses were: died in action, or of wounds received, 61; died of disease, 87; wounded in action, 190; taken prisoners, 75; total, 413.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Godfrey, Robert
Gibbs, Thomas
Summers, Frank
Schaible, Matthew

COMPANY B.

Clark, Joseph D.
Doty, Harvey
Simmons, Charles W.

COMPANY C.

Cole, John M.
Feris, Charles
Green, Foster S.
Stephenson, John R.

COMPANY D.

Buchanan, John
Caines, Daniel

COMPANY E.

Bycraft, Edward
Casey, George M.
Hiscock, William R.
Marsh, Elisha
Marsh, Thomas
Warboys, Paul

COMPANY F.

Reed, Thomas
Reed, Henry J.

Weir, Charles W.
Wells, Harvey

COMPANY G.

Breese, John
Cole, John M.
Van Zant, William

COMPANY H.

Greenfield, George
Kline, George B.
Stoddard, George H.
Wilcox, Abner E.

COMPANY I.

Cramer, Perry
Klines, George P.
McCormick, Henry
Twombly, John B.

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Albon, Benjamin
Adams, John Q.
Chase, John H.
Christopher, Martinus
Denn, Charles
Harrington, Charles
Haight, Lucerne
Hood, Samuel J.
Humphrey, John
Mathar, Joseph W.

McClintock, Edward
Monroe, Hiram E.
Patte, Frank
Putney, Samuel M.
Tolten, John J.
White, James D.

COMPANY L.

Privates.

Baughart, John H.
Downs, Julius P.
Davis, William
Edmunds, Alexander
Gordon, Wellington H.
Green, William O.
Hopkins, Charles P.
Houghtaling, Charles W.
Mawby, John
Norton, John H.
Smith, Thomas R.
Sisson, William H.

COMPANY M.

Privates.

Boardman, Ira D.
Boughton, Peter H.
Cole, Allen C.
Langley, Josiah
Mead, Albert
Rounds, Elijah

This regiment, containing about 60 brave men from Washtenaw county, was organized at Mount Clemens, and entered the field in Kentucky, in May, 1863. The regiment pursued General Morgan, when on his celebrated raid into Indiana and Ohio, and at Buffington Island, Ohio, completely routed him, with a small loss. It had a brisk skirmish at Calhoun, Kentucky, with the rebels under Forrest and Wheeler, with some loss. The Eighth assisted in the defense of Knoxville. In 1863 and 1864 the regiment was engaged in active service in the States of Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia, and succeeded in annoying the enemy very much. It encamped at Nicholasville, Kentucky, during the winter of 1864-'5. Near Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, the Eighth was attacked by the enemy during the latter part of November, and succeeded in repulsing them, but

with considerable loss. It was present at the battle of Nashville from Dec. 14 to 21, but not actively engaged. The Eighth was mustered out of service at Nashville, and upon arrival at Jackson was paid and discharged. The regiment was in 39 engagements, and lost in killed in action or died of wounds received there 24 men; died of disease, 72; taken prisoners, 57; total, 153.

NINTH CAVALRY.

N. C. S., L. G. Stocking.
N. C. S., John Shubert.

COMPANY A.

Stout, Albert B.
Van Buren, Martin
Waltz, John

COMPANY B.

Fuller, Andrew
Smith, Zina

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Burkhart, Frederick
Bullard, Silas W.

Colby, William J.
Connelly, William J.
Donovan, Eugene
Duffy, Patrick
Featherly, Mark
Hyer, John
King, Enoch
King, Willard
Lang, Peter M.
Mann, Jacob R.
McMillan, Clark
McNattan, Peter
O'Conner, Michael
Placenay, John W.

Rosecrantz, Chester
Reynolds, Robert
Tenney, Levi A.
Teban, James W.

COMPANY D.

Graham, George

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Buell, Frank
Frisbie, William C.
Knapp, Ludwig
Knapp, Michael
Wines, E. Darwin

The following were promoted: William Bateman, from Sergeant to Second Lieut.; Henry H. Collins, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.; James Duncan, Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.; James W. Toban, Sergeant to Second Lieut.; William H. Young, Ass't Surgeon to Surgeon.

TENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.

Ewing, Edmund
Fralick, John
Kline, John W.
Van Dyke, William L.

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Bohneht, Christian
Cook, Thomas
Duncan, Angus
Gibney, Michael
Kalmback, Frederick C.
Newman, Lewis
Nickerson, Ernest
Nickerson, John W.
Shell, George
Smith, Michael
Taylor, John

COMPANY G.

Haggerty, John
Newell, Charles

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Bailey, Samuel D.

Bent, Charles E.
Blanchard, Truman
Bonmiller, John
Bowen, Colon E.
Cook, George
Colf, George W.
Easter, Eugene J.
Fish, James C.
Hinkle, U. H.
Kent, Jefferson B.
Marion, Hiram
Matthews, Wm. H.
Comisky, Christopher
Gibney, Patrick
Hines, John
Hilbrek, John
Updyke, George

COMPANY M.

Privates.

Badgley, John
Clark, O. D.
Clark, Daniel
Perry, Lucius
Simmons, Wm. H.

Smith, Francis
Stores, Wm. A.
Scott, Eugene M.
Stone, George
Wagner, Charles A.
West, John H.
Whipple, Herbert
Wordle, David
Wattrous, John F.
Yawger, John
Zeigler, Frederick

COMPANY I.

Spears, Simeon

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Bostwick, Robert
Daley, Charles G.
Daley, George A.
Fish, Valentine
Green, Milo
More, Grange H.
Perry, Reuben J.
Thomas, Milton

Alphonso A. Maxim was promoted from Sergeant to Second and First Lieut.

The Tenth Cavalry left its rendezvous at Grand Rapids Dec. 1, 1863, for Lexington, Kentucky, thence to Knoxville, *via* Camp Nelson. During 1864 the regiment was mostly engaged in burning bridges and destroying railroad tracks, etc. At one place eight men held a ford for three hours, preventing a rebel brigade from crossing, and only surrendered after being surrounded. It was in pursuit of Morgan in the latter part of 1864. It was then moved into Virginia, and destroyed some salt works at Saltville, thence back to Tennessee. Joining the expedition under General Stoneman, it passed into North Carolina, and destroyed a great amount of property in that State. It skirmished with the enemy at Henry Court-House, Salisbury, High Point, Statesville and Newton. After Johnston's surrender the regiment started, *via* Stevenson, Alabama, to Tennessee, where it was mustered out of service on November 11, and immediately started home; arriving at Jackson on the 15th, it was paid off and disbanded. The regiment engaged in 55 battles and skirmishes. The losses sustained were: Died in action or of wounds received, 15; died of disease, 140; wounded in action, 50; total, 205.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.
Van Zant, George
Van Zant, William

COMPANY C.
Privates.
Brooks, Maías
Bronson, Franklin S
Cole, William
Collis, Richard
Devon, Patrick
Jordan, Frank S.
Kent, Fennimore
Schloutman, Henry
Tinney, J. D.

COMPANY D.
Boughton, Peter H.
Cole, Allen Q.
Lincoln, Harvey

COMPANY E.
Privates.
Albon, Benjamin
Adams, John Q.
Collins, Charles
Chase, John H.
Harrington, Charles
Hood, Samuel
Humphrey, John
Matthew, Joseph W.
McClintock, Edward
Monroe, Hiram E.
Patte, Frank
Putney, Samuel M.
Phelps, Leven
Smith, LeRoy
Tolton, John J.
Turner, Decker
White, James

COMPANY F.
Clark, Erastus W.

COMPANY G.
Curtiss, Harmon
Kennedy, John
Summers, Frank

COMPANY H.
Harvey, Washington
Noxon, Edward

COMPANY L.
Arnold, Seth H.
Miller, John W.
Rogers, Harvey
Stephenson, John R.

COMPANY M.
Green, Foster S.
Weatherwax, J. E.

Promotions made were as follows: Owen M. Converse, Sergeant to Second Lieut.; James Gilluly, First Lieut. to Captain.

FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY.

COMPANY B.
Privates.
Agus, James
Brown, Frederick
DeWitt, Thomas F.

Golden, Carl
Hutchinson, Thomas
Omer, Philip
Peck, William
Reibleman, William

Simpson, William
White, Franklin
Wager, John H.



S. W. Dow

COMPANY C.
Privates.
 Ashley, Calvin
 Bell, William E.
 Carter, William E.
 Cheeney, John
 Davis, Alfred
 Fletcher, Lyman
 Hamlin, Chandler
 Haviland, Chauncey
 Kerchen, William
 Morris, Joseph W.
 Mundy, Alfred
 Rowe, Simeon W.
 Sullivan, James
 Smith, Ira
 Tabor, James W.
 Thompson, Charles
 White William B.
 Wertman, William E.
 COMPANY D.
 Self, James H.
 COMPANY E.
Privates.
 Buck, William R.

Couch, William
 McMillan, James M.
 McMann, Thomas
 McMann, Francis
 Pratt, Darius
 COMPANY G.
Privates.
 Blackburn, Frank A.
 Blackburn, Daniel L.
 Blackburn, Isaac A.
 Bunce, Martin
 Bunce, Franklin
 Bunce, George
 Burnett, Clinton J.
 Corrigan, James
 Clossan, Seymour M.
 Dalkey, Charles
 Flewelling, James F.
 Lincoln, Jesse
 Little, Charles S.
 Mensing, Aaron V.
 McLaughlin, Johu
 Recht, Charles
 Spencer, John C.
 Swarthout, John F.

Woener, George
 Weissinger, Jacob F.
 COMPANY H.
 Bain, Thomas
 Doyle, William
 Moran, John
 Walker, Richard
 COMPANY I.
 Wallace, John
 COMPANY K.
Privates.
 Baier, Francis
 Gerstenberger, Gottlieb
 Hass, Jacob
 Hoiser, Edward
 Rauser, John G.
 Schwahn, John
 Schenk, Rudolph
 Weiss, Lewis
 Wolf, William
 ASSIGNED NO COMPANY.
 Jewett, Joseph

The following named received promotions: William W. Hyzer, Corporal to Second and First Lieut., Captain; John G. Rauser, Sergeant to Second Lieut.; George Ritcher, Sergeant to Second Lieut.; Henry Shier, Sergeant to First Lieut.

SECOND (ROSS') BATTERY.

<i>Privates.</i> Agens, James	| Harding, James | Hutchinson, Thomas	| Simpson, William | White, Franklin
----------------------------------	--	---------------------------------------

THIRD (DEE'S) BATTERY.

<i>Non-commissioned Officers.</i> Corporal, Wm. W. Hyzer. Corporal, Henry Shier. Corporal, Asa M. Russell. Corporal, John Cheney.	| Artificer, Jos. W. Morris. <i>Privates.</i> | Ashley, Calvin | Ballard, David J. | Carter, William E.	| Hamlin, Chandler | Kerchen, William | Lilley, James | Tabor, James W. | White, William B.
---	---	---

FIFTH (DENNIS') BATTERY.

<i>Non-commissioned Officer.</i> Sergeant, Charles Durand.	<i>Privates.</i> | Kelly, Patrick | McCollum, George	| McMann, Thomas | McMann, Francis
---	--	-------------------------------------

EIGHTH (DE GOLYER'S) BATTERY.

Bain, Thomas	| Crandall, William H.	| Moran, John
--------------	----------------------	-------------

NINTH (DANIELS') BATTERY.

Wallace, John

FOURTEENTH BATTERY.

Privates.

Amsden, Daniel W.	Harris, George N.	Powers, Hiram
Beard, John M.	Hofal, Conrad	Pecktil, William H.
Bulle, George E.	Hosford, William	Persons, Henry
Barr, William	Hyatt, James	Rolls, John P.
Campion, William	Haviland, Chauncey J.	Rausbottom, Henry
Clark, Washington	Hall, Reuben S.	Robinson, Michael
Cobbell, John	Haner, Barney P.	Salyer, Seth
Denner, George	Jewell, Harrison	Sheehan, Cornelius
Diamond, David L.	Jacobus, Jotham C.	Storms, Hamilton
Emery, James M.	Kern, Richard	Shintler, Levi
Eldert, John B.	Kline, Peter	Todd, John N.
Fitzpatrick, John	Lyons, Francis J.	Tice, James M.
Glover, George W.	Lyons, Robert J.	Tice, Noble C.
Gilland, Seth	Moore, John A.	Vader, Henry
	PHELPS, Charles T.	Watson, James

This battery was organized at Kalamazoo, Mich., and mustered into the United States service on Jan. 5, 1864. It proceeded to Washington, thence to Camp Barry. It was stationed at Fort Bunker, then moved to Fort Slocum. It participated in the action near Forts Stevens and Slocum, on July 11, 12 and 13. It had been dismantled in May, and was afterward used as heavy artillery. It garrisoned Forts Snyder, Carrol and Grebble, and continued on that duty till July 17, 1865, when it proceeded to Michigan, arriving at Jackson June 21. On July 1 it was mustered out of service. There were about 50 men in the battery from Washtenaw county. Companies B, C, D, E, G, H, I and K, and Batteries 2, 3, 5, 8 and 9 were also well represented, and performed good service during the war.

MERRILL HORSE.

Ball, George D.	Ball, Charles E.	Merrill, DeWitt
Webber, J. H.		

ROLL OF HONOR.

“It is sweet and honorable to die for one’s country.” Thus it may be written over the graves of the following named sons of Washtenaw, who freely gave their lives to save the Union, and whose memory will ever be kept green by those who remain behind:

- Col. Harrison H. Jefferds, killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- Col. Norval E. Welch, killed in action near Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.
- Capt. Russell H. Alcott, killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
- Capt. Oliver Blood, killed in action near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.
- Capt. Roswell P. Carpenter, killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
- Capt. Richard G. DuPuy, killed in action at Gaines’ Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
- Capt. Wm. H. Loveland, died May 31, 1864, of wounds received in action at the Wilderness, Va., May 4, 1864.
- Capt. Walter McCollum, killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
- Capt. De Witt C. Smith, died of disease at Fort Halleck, D. T., Sept. 16, 1865.
- Capt. Jas. H. Wheaton, killed in action near Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.

- Capt. Eben T. Whittlesey, killed in action at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
 Capt. Wendell T. Wiltzie, died Nov. 27, 1863, of wounds received at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.
 Lieut. David E. Ainsworth, killed at Spottsylvania, Va. May 12, 1864.
 Lieut. H. Clay Arnold, killed in action at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
 Lieut. Wm. A. Brown, died Sept., 1862, of wounds received at Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.
 Lieut. Wellington W. Burch, died of disease, Feb. 7, 1863.
 Lieut. Henry Canfield, died at Camp Douglas, Utah, March 11, 1866.
 Lieut. James Clark, killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
 Lieut. James Duncan, died in military prison at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 26, 1864.
 Lieut. James W. Hawks, died of disease near Bealton Station, Va., April 9, 1864.
 Lieut. John E. Kenyon, died Feb. 2, 1866, of wounds.
 Lieut. Jos. Kirk, died Aug. 8, 1864, of wounds received at Athens, Ga., Aug. 7, 1864.
 Lieut. Amos M. Ladd, killed in action at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
 Lieut. Joshua B. Leeland, died June 22, 1863.
 Lieut. James M. Edmunds, died of disease Oct. 4, 1864.
 Artis, Levi, died of disease at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 24, 1864.
 Aldrich, William, killed in action at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Allison, John M., died at Miner's Hill, Va., Dec. 24, 1861.
 Avery, Burgess M., died of fever at Miner's Hill, Va., Dec. 27, 1861.
 Allen, Ethan, died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1861.
 Abrahamskie, Paul, died of wounds received May 23, 1864
 Ames, Benjamin F., killed in action at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
 Adsit, Martin W., died of disease at New Orleans, Nov. 8, 1864.
 Avery, George H., died of disease at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 5, 1865.
 Abel, Godfrey, killed in action at Bentonville, N. C., March, 1865.
 Armstrong, Douglass, died of disease at Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 13, 1865.
 Avis, William H., died of disease at Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, 1863.
 Armitage, Thomas, died of disease at Richmond, Va., February, 1865.
 Armstrong, James, died of disease at Camp Nelson, Ky., Nov. 27, 1864.
 Bailey, James M., killed in action at Wise Forks, N. C., March 10, 1865.
 Broody, John, died of disease, at Charlotte, N. C., May 29, 1865.
 Blood, Charles, killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Brooks, Homer, died at Washington, D. C., of wounds, April 14, 1865.
 Barrett, Warren, died of disease at Milledgeville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864.
 Button, Lorenzo D., died at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds, April 28, 1865.
 Buckfink, Jacob, died in Harwood Hospital, of wounds, Jan. 26, 1865.
 Britton, Andrew, died at David's Island, N. Y., of wounds, Aug. 25, 1864.
 Babell, Henry, died of disease at Detroit, Mich., Feb., 15, 1862.
 Bonmiller, John, died of disease at Andersonville, Ga., July 22, 1864.
 Bostwick, Robert, died of disease at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1865.
 Breese, John, died of disease in Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 8, 1865.
 Braman, Charles, died of disease in Andersonville, Ga., May 24, 1864.
 Booth, James S., died of disease at Duval's Bluff, Ark., May 4 1865.
 Blakeman, John W., died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1863.
 Barnum, H. V., died of disease.
 Brokaw, William H., died of disease at Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, 1864.
 Briggs, Clark C., killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Bronson, James G., died of disease at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 12, 1864.
 Brown, Peter, killed in action in the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
 Burger, William, died of disease at Lookout Mountain, April 30, 1864.
 Bradley, George, died of disease in military prison at Andersonville, Ga., July 14, 1864.
 Briggs, George, died at Cedar Creek, Va., of gun-shot wound, October, 1864.
 Bucklin, Charles, killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
 Bravender, William, died of disease at Newport News, March 9, 1863.
 Booth, Perry, died of disease at Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1863.
 Burman, Henry, died of disease at Detroit, Mich., Oct. 3, 1862.
 Bigelow, Nelson E., killed in action at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Bilson, Henry, died of disease at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 26, 1862.
 Birdsall, Charles, died of disease at Camp Michigan, Va., Dec. 28, 1861.
 Bates, Abraham, died of disease at Richmond, Va., July 16, 1862.
 Boucher, Charles W., killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.

- Byron, Thomas, killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.
 Ballard, David J., died in hospital at Hamburg, Tenn., April 29, 1862.
 Bedell, James, died in hospital at New Madrid, Mo., April 2, 1862.
 Berry, Lewis G., died in hospital at Washington, D. C., November, 1861.
 Bagley, Frederick, died of disease Jan. 26, 1862.
 Cane, John, killed in action at Malvern, Va., July 1, 1862.
 Cowles, George D., died at Portsmouth, Va., of wounds, July 16, 1862.
 Cooke, Francis, died at Munson's Hill, Va., of wounds, September, 1861.
 Clark, Edward P., died at New Orleans, La., of wounds, July 15, 1862.
 Case, Daniel H., died of disease at Baton Rouge, La., June 9, 1862.
 Cutter, Daniel B., died of disease at West Point, Ky., Nov. 26, 1861.
 Cochran, David L., died of disease in hospital at Lebanon, Ky., May 22, 1862.
 Chatfield, William H., killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.
 Cook, John B., died of disease at St. Louis, Mo., August, 1862.
 Collins, James M., died of disease at Washington, D. C., Sept. 7, 1862.
 Cushway, Enos C., died of disease at New Orleans, La., May 27, 1862.
 Curtis, Thomas B., died of disease Jan. 26, 1862.
 Clayton, David K., died of disease at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 10, 1862.
 Corselius, Frederick, killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.
 Colby, William J., died of disease at Mt. Sterling, Ky., July 10, 1863.
 Connell, James, died of wounds received.
 Comstock, Ellis B., killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
 Cadwell, George N., died of disease at Columbia, Tenn., May 21, 1863.
 Cunningham, James B., died of disease at Nicholasville, Ky., Aug. 25, 1862.
 Campbell, Henry, died of disease in hospital Feb. 2, 1863.
 Cole, Benjamin, killed in action at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
 Case, James H., died of disease at Little Rock, Ark., July 8, 1864.
 Chatfield, Alonzo, died of disease at Washington, D. C., March 10, 1864.
 Cunningham, William J., killed in action in the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
 Carpenter, Watson W., killed in action near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
 Campbell, Alonzo, killed in action near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
 Clark, Rinaldo, died of disease at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 18, 1864.
 Collyer, Lansing, died of disease in Michigan, March 30, 1865.
 Cross, Willis L., died of disease at Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1865.
 Clark, Frank M., died of disease at Annapolis, Md., March 26, 1865.
 Chambers, Joseph R., died of disease at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 13, 1864.
 Cook, George, died of disease at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 22, 1864.
 Colf, George W., died of disease at Andersonville, Ga., July 26, 1864.
 Comstock, Eugene, died of disease at New Orleans, Oct. 31, 1864.
 Cook, Edwin G., died of disease at Baton Rouge, La., July 27, 1862.
 Chase, Horace L., died of disease at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 1, 1865.
 Corey, Gilbert T., died of disease at Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1864.
 Cady, Charles J., died of disease at Andersonville, Ga.
 Cuff, James, died of disease at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 20, 1864.
 Cushman, James, died of disease at Arlington, Mich., Jan. 28, 1865.
 Checken, Thomas, drowned in Sangamon river, Ill., June 4, 1865.
 Carrick, Orrin, died of disease at Camp Butler, Ill., May 21, 1865.
 Cain, Cornelius, died of disease at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 20, 1865.
 Curtiss, Andrew J., died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., June 20, 1865.
 Conklin, Edward O., died of disease at Danville, Va.
 Davis, Leonard, died in Washington, D. C., of wounds, June 17, 1864.
 Dotson, John, died of disease at Mount Pleasant, S. C., Sept. 26, 1865.
 Downs, Julius P., died of disease at Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 25, 1865.
 Dean, Henry W., died of disease at Danville, Ga., Jan. 21, 1865.
 Denney, William H., died of disease at City Point, Va., Sept. 9, 1864.
 Dean, John, died of disease at Annapolis, Md., April 14, 1864.
 Davidson, Henry L., died of disease at Crab Orchard, Ky., Oct. 7, 1863.
 Dow, Carlos C., died of disease at Covington, Ky., Aug. 12, 1863.
 Douglass, Samuel, died of disease at Lebanon, Ky., June 2, 1863.
 Durkee, Robert, died at Washington, D. C., of wounds, Jan. 11, 1863.
 Duell, Arthur, died of disease in camp, Nov. 17, 1862.
 Dixon, Alanson, died at Sharpsburg, of wounds, Sept. 30, 1862.
 De Wolf, Saxon, killed in action at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862.
 Dixon, Harvey, died at Annapolis Junction, Md., Jan. 8, 1862.

- Eusinger**, Clement, killed in action at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
Eggleston, Newell M., died of disease at Harrison's Landing, July 27, 1862.
Easton, Ambrose J., killed in action on Turkey creek, Va., June 30, 1862.
Ellis, John J., died of disease, Feb. 25, 1863.
Eggleston, A. J., died of disease at Washington, D. C., July 1, 1864.
Edwards, Elijah, died of disease at Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 30, 1864.
Elwell, William H., died near Atlanta, Ga., of wounds, Aug. 7, 1864.
English, James H., died of disease at Andersonville, Georgia.
Fallett, Edward, died of disease at David's Island, N. Y., May 18, 1865.
Fair, Andrew P., died of disease at Andersonville, Ga., Aug., 1864.
Fisk, Henry C., killed in action at Campbell Station, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863.
Franklin, Edgar F., killed in action, June, 17, 1864.
Flanders, John H., died of disease on Mississippi river, June 29, 1864.
Ford, Dwight, died of disease at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1865.
Flodman, Frederick, died at Washington, D. C., of wounds, Aug. 30, 1862.
Findlater, Hugh, died at Andersonville, Ga., while a prisoner, Feb. 22, 1864.
Farnill, John S., died of disease at Annapolis, Maryland, June 5, 1865.
Ford, Daniel, killed in action before Petersburg, Virginia, July 30, 1864.
Frink, David, killed in action at North Anna river, Virginia, May 24, 1864.
Franklin, Henry B., died at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863.
Felch, George B., killed in action at Fredericksburg, Virginia, May 17, 1864.
Filch, James, accidentally shot at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 14, 1864.
Frisbie, William C., died of disease at Knoxville, Tenn., July 12, 1864.
Fairchild, Benjamin, died of disease at New York, Aug. 7, 1863.
Forbes, Milton, died of disease at Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1863.
Frank, John, died of disease at Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1863.
Frazier, George, killed in action at Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.
Fogle, George, killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Graves, Alonzo, died of disease at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 12, 1861.
Gilland, William H., died at Yorktown, Va., May 6, 1862.
Gunn, Alarson K., died of disease at New Orleans, La., Dec. 25, 1862.
Gregory, Albert L., died of disease at Washington, D. C., March 13, 1863.
Gillispie, Myron J., died of disease at Milldale, Miss., June 27, 1863.
Green, Milo, died of disease at Camp Nelson, Ky.
Godfrey, Linus B., died of disease at Port Hudson, La., Dec. 24, 1863.
Griffith, Edward, died of disease at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 8, 1864.
Garrison, John, died at Knoxville, Tenn., of wounds, Dec. 16, 1863.
Granger, Leonard, died at New York, of wounds, Aug. 12, 1864.
Gallup, Lewis R., died of disease in Washington, D. C.
Griffin, George, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., June 25, 1865.
Glass, Milton C., died at Baltimore, Maryland, of wounds March 1, 1865.
Greishoper, Anthony, died of disease at Salisbury N. C. Nov. 14, 1865.
Grettan, Thomas W., died of disease while prisoner.
Gault, William, died of disease at Camp Butler, Ill., April 6, 1865.
Grey Daniel, died of disease at Charlotte, N. C. June 10, 1865.
Gay John, died of disease at Beaufort, S. C., March 11, 1865.
Hewes, John, died of disease at Camp Butler, Ill., April 17, 1865.
Hauggi Otis, died of disease at Washington, D. C. Nov. 15, 1864.
Hunt, Hiram R., died of disease at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1863.
Home, George, A., died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1865.
Helfritsch, Peter, died of disease.
Hill, Albert W., died of disease at Fairfax, Va., March 29, 1863.
Halleck, William C., lost on board steamer *General Lyons*, at sea, May 15, 1865.
Hines John, killed in action at Irwinsville, Ga., May 10, 1865.
Hart, Andrew, died at Cold Harbor, Va., of wounds, June 6, 1864.
Herrick, Josiah, killed in action at Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1863.
Hudson, James, died of disease at Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1864.
Halbert, Frank A., died of disease at Washington, D. C., Feb. 29, 1864.
Holmes, David C., killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864.
Haight Alonzo, killed in action at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1863.
Hall, Eugene Z., died at Washington, D. C., of wounds, Jan. 22, 1864.
Harper, Samuel W., killed in action near Petersburg, Va., June 26, 1864.
Hogan, John, died of disease at Ann Arbor, Mich., April 5, 1864.
Harris, Henry A., died of disease at Vicksburg, Miss., June 25, 1864.

Halstead, Chancey, died of disease at Fort Gaines, Ala., Aug. 25, 1864.
 Hillman, John, killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 8, 1864.
 Haggarty, John, died of disease at Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 7, 1863.
 Hobbs, Levant, died at Washington, D. C., of wounds, June 6, 1864.
 Hovey, Henry, died in Virginia, of wounds, June 16, 1864.
 Hawkins, James O., died of disease at Milldale, Miss., June 29, 1863.
 Huson, George W., died at Cumberland river, of wounds, May 10, 1863.
 Hues, Edgar, died of disease at Falmouth, Jan. 15, 1863.
 Harris, William K., died of disease at Port Hudson, La., Oct. 12, 1863.
 Hoisington, John H., died of disease at Fairfax Court-House, Va., June 24, 1863.
 Haner, Oscar, died of disease at Jackson, Tenn.
 Hill, William A., died of disease Oct. 24, 1862.
 Hack, Louis, died of disease at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 27, 1862.
 Haight, Salmon E., died of disease at Falmouth, Va., Oct. 27, 1862.
 Hatch, Spencer B., drowned in Rappahannock river, Va., Aug. 5, 1862.
 Hays, Luman, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Dec. 4, 1861.
 Hazen, Henry H., died of disease at Baton Rouge, La., June 14, 1862.
 Higginson, William J., killed in action at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862.
 Hubbard, Washington, died at Annapolis Junction, Maryland, Jan. 11, 1862.
 Isbell, Henry, died at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 15, 1862.
 Ide, Henry C., died of disease Oct. 8, 1862.
 Irwin, Lyman, killed in action near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
 Jones, George, jr., died of disease at Fort Gratiot, Mich., May 4, 1865.
 Jones, John H., died of disease at Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1863.
 Johnson, Richard S., died of disease at Baltimore, Md., April 23, 1863.
 Jewett, William T., died of disease at Nashville Tenn., Dec. 13, 1862.
 Jewett, Aaron C., killed in action at Williamsport, Md., July 1, 1863.
 Jones, S. W., killed by explosion on steamer *Sultana*, April 28, 1865.
 Jewett, George E., killed in action at Stone river, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Kellogg, Jonas, died of disease at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 30, 1862.
 Kelly, William, died of disease at Hilton Head S. C., Jan. 23, 1862.
 Kinney, Michael, died of disease at Camp Big Springs, Miss., July 10, 1862.
 Kelly, Silas, died at Hamburg Landing, Tenn., June 18, 1862.
 Kern, Benjamin, died at hospital in New Madrid, Mo., March 26, 1862.
 Kentfield, Loyal O., died of disease at Camp Williams, Aug. 30, 1862.
 Kelly, James, died of disease at Shelby, N. C., June 29, 1865.
 Karr, Leander, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1865.
 Kelly, Nelson H., died of disease at Detroit, Mich., March 20, 1865.
 Krom, Peter H., died of disease at Cairo, Ill., Nov. 7, 1864.
 King, John W., died of disease at Baton Rouge, La., June 30, 1864.
 Kidder, Hiram O., died of wounds received, May 28, 1864.
 Kelly, Theodore, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1863.
 King, Norman, killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
 Kenney, William, died of disease at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 1, 1863.
 Kean, Michael, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., May 31, 1863.
 Kimball, James, killed in action at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
 Kellogg, Luther, died of disease at Fort Gaines, Ala., Nov. 5, 1864.
 Knapp, Ludwig, died of disease at Camp Nelson, Ky., Nov. 5, 1864.
 Kappler, Jacob F., died of disease at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 2, 1864.
 Knickerbocker, Benjamin, died of disease at Fort Gaines, Ala., Sept. 13, 1864.
 Kingsley, Frank, killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Loren, Charles E., killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Lovejoy, William P., killed in action near Petersburg, Va., June 30, 1864.
 Jusk, John F., killed in action at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
 Lertzalere, Theodore, died of disease at Milldale, Miss., July 23, 1863.
 Lindaman, Ernst, died of disease at Newport News, Va., March 21, 1863.
 Lucas, Charles H., died of disease at Harper's Ferry, Va., April 27, 1865.
 Lutz, William F., died of disease at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 11, 1864.
 Lewis, Philander, died of disease at Richmond, Va., May, 1864.
 Lang, Peter M., supposed to have been killed Feb. 22, 1865.
 Losey, Friend M., died of disease in Mich., Jan. 30, 1865, while on furlough.
 Lones, James, killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Lilley, James, died in hospital at St. Louis, Mo., April 30, 1862.
 Low, David, killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 18, 1864.

- Lewis, Wilson A., died of disease at Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1863.
 Miner, Peter, killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.
 Murphy, Edwin H., died at Adrian, June 24, 1861.
 Morgan, William, died of disease at Baltimore, Md., Feb 7, 1862.
 McCoy, William, died at Miami-ville, Ohio, June 29, 1862.
 Morgan, Dorr, died in hospital, at Frederick, Md., March 7, 1862.
 McMath, Robert W., died of disease at Rienzi, Miss., Aug., 1862.
 Marks, Frederick, accidentally shot at Tuscumbia, Ala., Aug. 23, 1862.
 Murch, William, killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.
 Maynard, Henry, killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.
 McClune, Lawrence, died of disease at Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Miller, Robert, died of disease at Camp Butler, Ill., April 13, 1865.
 Marshall, Hamilton E., died of disease at Richmond, Va., July 9, 1864.
 McNett, Benjamin, died of disease at Camp Butler, Ill., April 27, 1865.
 Merriman, Edward, died of disease at Camp Butler, Ill., March 15, 1865.
 Morris, Robert, died of disease at St. Louis, Mo., April 6, 1864.
 Miller, George, died of disease at Annapolis, Md.
 Myers, William W., died of disease at Detroit, Mich., March 11, 1865.
 McCarty, John, died near Atlanta, Ga., of wounds, Aug. 7, 1864.
 Miles, Lewis, died of disease at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 27, 1864.
 Macynski, Stephen, killed in action at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Miner, Peter, died at Washington, D. C., of wounds.
 Markham, Orrin, died of disease at Baton Rouge, La., July 18, 1862.
 Mills, Charles, died at Fredericksburg, Va., of wounds, Jan. 10, 1863.
 Marsh, Henry, killed in action at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Miller, Charles H. W., died of disease at Richmond, Va., March 13, 1864.
 McDale, John R., died of disease at Bladensburg, May 24, 1865.
 McCormick, Henry, died of disease at Camp Nelson, Ky., Nov. 23, 1864.
 McDonald, Daniel, killed in action at Bethesda Creek, Va., June 3, 1864.
 Miller, Charles, killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 McQuinney, Arthur, died of disease at Cincinnati, O., April 15, 1864.
 Morris, King, died of disease at Annapolis, Md., April 10, 1864.
 Merrill, George R., killed in action in the Wilderness, Va., May 7, 1864.
 Miller, Conrad, died of disease at Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1865.
 Miller, John F., died of disease at Mitchellville, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1862.
 McCormick, William J., died at Washington, D. C., of wounds, May 1, 1865.
 Merritt, Luther, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., March 19, 1863.
 Mitchell, Henry A., died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1863.
 Miller, David A., died of disease at Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1863.
 Munroe, William, died of disease at Washington, D. C., July 13, 1863.
 Markham, Delos, died at Port Hudson, La., of wounds, July 10, 1863.
 Mullenbrey, Joseph, died at Gettysburg, Pa., of wounds, July 18, 1863.
 Manchester, George, died of disease.
 Mosher, Asa W., killed in action at Noonday Creek, Ga., June 20, 1864.
 Miller, John W., died of disease at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 25, 1864.
 Mills, William, killed in action near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
 McCook, Alexander, died of disease at New Orleans, La., Oct. 20, 1864.
 McGuire, John, died of disease at New Orleans, La., July 3, 1864.
 McCord, William, died of wounds received, July 28, 1864.
 McEnnis, Michael, killed in action in the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
 McFall, Harrison, killed in action at Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863.
 Mason, Stephen H., died of disease in military prison at Florence, S. C.
 Norris, John D., killed in action near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
 Newton, Henry C., died of disease at Columbia, Tenn., May 15, 1863.
 Newkirk, Osmond J., died of disease at Louisville, Ky., April 18, 1863.
 Neebling, Frederick C., died of disease at Baltimore, Md., April 14, 1863.
 Newton, Henry, killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Negus, Charles L., died in Richmond, Va., of starvation, Nov. 23, 1863.
 Newman, Lewis, died of disease at Knoxville, Tenn., June 22, 1865.
 North, William P., killed in action at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.
 Nealhouse, Henry, died of disease at Annapolis Junction, Md., Dec. 25, 1861.
 Neidhamer, Jacob, died of disease at Andersonville, Ga., August, 1864.
 Neibling, jr., John, killed in action near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
 Omling, Charles, killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.

- Owen, Ira H, died of disease in hospital at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 5, 1862.
 O'Donnell, John, killed in action at Lavergne, Oct. 7, 1862.
 Ormsby, Lauren, died of disease at Vicksburg, Miss., July 3, 1864.
 Oliver, Robert, killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Oldenhage, Harmon, killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Oliver, Jesse, died at Charleston, S. C., of wounds, July 6, 1865.
 Payne, Windsor, died at Lexington, Ky., Dec. 23, 1863.
 Phelps, Edgar A., died of disease in Washington, D. C., June 10, 1864.
 Prosser, John, died of wounds received, May 13, 1864.
 Perry, George D., killed in action near Petersburg, Va., July 13, 1864.
 Porterfield, Samuel D., died of disease at Naval School Hospital, Annapolis, Md., July 13, 1862.
 Pier, Henry, killed in action in the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
 Perry, Reuben J., died of disease at Camp Nelson, Ky., Feb. 12, 1864.
 Post, Lewis R., died at Chattanooga, Tenn., March 16, 1864.
 Pierce, Pardon M., died of disease on steamer *Westmoreland*, Aug. 6, 1863.
 Peck, Clarkson, died of disease near Falmouth, Va., Feb. 3, 1863.
 Phillips, Robert, died of disease at Ypsilanti, Mich., Feb. 15, 1863.
 Plummer, Chester, killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 5, 1863.
 Phelps, Charles W., killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
 Pryor, William A., killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
 Polhemus, John, died at Washington, D. C., of wounds, Jan. 15, 1863.
 Phillips, Dewitt C., died of disease in Madison, Ind., Jan. 16, 1865.
 Parker, Orville, died of wounds received, May 21, 1864.
 Perry, Lucius L., died of disease at Andersonville, Ga.
 Plum, Charles W., killed in action in the Wilderness, Va., May 20, 1864.
 Pond, Jared, killed in action at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Potts, Platt G., died of disease at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 20, 1862.
 Parker, Emer, died of disease at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 20, 1862.
 Pratt, Joseph, died of disease at Camp Williams, Oct. 25, 1862.
 Platt, Dwight, killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.
 Peatt, Henry, died at Lynchburg, Va.
 Pierce, Henry C., killed in action at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.
 Palmer, Henry B., died in hospital at Pittsburg, Tenn., May 26, 1862.
 Raymond, Alonzo, died of disease in New Orleans, La., Oct. 11, 1864.
 Rouse, Frederick, died of disease at Washington, D. C., May 3, 1864.
 Redner, William H., died of disease at Detroit, Mich., July, 1864.
 Riggs, Eli, died at Washington, D. C.
 Romig, Abram, killed in action at Concord Station, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863.
 Row, Horace, died at Washington, D. C., of wounds, June 15, 1864.
 Ring, John, died of disease at Washington, D. C., April 21, 1864.
 Ryder, Stephen C., died at Washington, D. C., of wounds, June 19, 1864.
 Roe, Alva, killed in action at Smithfield, Va., Aug. 29, 1864.
 Rose, Albert P., died of disease at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 4, 1864.
 Reule, Martin, died of disease at Milldale, Miss., July 3, 1863.
 Rumble, William, died of disease at Milldale, Miss., July 2, 1863.
 Rouse, Charles A., killed in action, at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
 Russell, Charles E., died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 24, 1863.
 Reed, Henry, died of disease at Burksville, Va., April 19, 1865.
 Russell, James F., died of disease at Washington, D. C., May 10, 1865.
 Rolls, John P., died of disease at Mount Saratoga Hospital, Dec. 9, 1863.
 Riggs, Joseph D., died of disease at Morgan Miss., June 24, 1865.
 Rombell, William, died of disease at Snyder's Bluff, Miss., July 3, 1863.
 Ruckman, Webster, killed in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Roth, Charles, died of disease at Farmington, Miss., June 16, 1862.
 Rorebeck, Edward H., killed in action at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862.
 Reeves, Charles, killed in action at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Sanford, Orlow, died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1862.
 Stockwell, Stephen S., killed in action at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Stockwell, William, died of disease at Annapolis, Md.
 Stanfield, Joseph, killed in action at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Sutton, John, killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec 13, 1862.
 Silsbury, Charles M., died of disease at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 4, 1862.
 Snow, Levi, died of disease at Andersonville, Ga., May 28, 1864.

- Shannon, John, died of disease at Andersonville, Ga., April 13, 1864.
 Sissons, Foster P., died at Goldsboro, N. C., of wounds, March 31, 1863.
 Swift, George, died of disease at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 29, 1865.
 Sprague, F. S., killed by explosion on steamer *Sultana*, April 28, 1865.
 Stockwell, Charles M., died of disease at Newport News, Va., March 5, 1863.
 Smith, Daniel W., died of disease at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 6, 1863.
 Sidam, Abram, died of disease at Nashville, Tenn.
 Shrig, William, killed in action at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Spencer, Tennant R., died of disease at Washington, D. C., December, 1862.
 Short, Charles, died of disease at San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 25, 1862.
 Shaw, Henry W., died of disease in Michigan, while on furlough.
 Self, James H., died of disease at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1863.
 Simmonds, Albert O., died at Andersonville, Ga., while prisoner, Oct. 3, 1864.
 Smith, Thomas S., died at Richmond, Va., while prisoner, March, 1864.
 Smith, Monroe, killed in the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
 Schwalzried, Frederick, died at Washington, D. C., of wounds, Jan. 28, 1863.
 Spear, Freeman, killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.
 Smith, Zina, died of disease at Hickman's Bridge, Ky., Aug. 11, 1863.
 Spawn, Louis, died of wounds received.
 Shutz, Frederick A., died at Gettysburg, Pa., of wounds, July 2, 1863.
 Sloat, Edward, died of disease at Stevenson, Ala., July 8, 1864.
 Smith, Marcus, killed in action May 20, 1864.
 Spoor, Stephen H., died of disease at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., July 10, 1864.
 Sanderson, Lyman, died of disease at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 23, 1864.
 Smith, Francis, died of disease at Camp Nelson, Ky., Feb. 8, 1864.
 Smith, John H., died of disease at Fort Gaines, Ala., Sept. 20, 1864.
 Smith, Fenton W., died of disease at Little Rock, Ark., May 10, 1864.
 Sherman, Caleb, killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Sumner, George, killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Stevenson, Washington P., died of disease at Sylan, Mich., Jan. 27, 1865.
 Townsend, Charles E., killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Turner, Decker, died of disease at Lexington, Ky., Sept. 20, 1864.
 Talcott, Joseph, died of disease at Milldale, Miss., July 20, 1863.
 Travis, William H., died of disease at Nashville, Tenn.
 Tichnor, William H., died of disease at Cincinnati, O., Dec. 29, 1862.
 Turner, Alfred, died of disease at Camp Butler, Ill., April 22, 1865.
 Vanatta, Aaron, died at Knoxville, Tenn., of wounds, December, 1863.
 Van Geesen, James H., died at Washington, D. C., of wounds, June 17, 1864.
 Vanderwaker, George, killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
 Vansickle, Milton, died of disease at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 2, 1864.
 Vanluvan, Martin, killed in action, July 1, 1862.
 Vogle, Jacob, died of disease at Salisbury, N. C., May 29, 1864.
 Vorhees, Peter, committed suicide at Camp Anderson, Nov. 26, 1861.
 Vorce, Newton, died of disease at New Orleans, La., Aug. 14, 1862.
 Walker, Morris G., killed in action at Peach Orchard, Va., June 30, 1862.
 Winans, Halsey M., killed in action at Malvern, Va., July 1, 1862.
 Williams, Edwin K., killed in action at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Williams, Henry R., killed in action at James Island, S. C., June 16, 1862.
 Woodard, William A., killed in action at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.
 Willis, David, died of disease at Dallas, N. C., June 24, 1865.
 Wood, Charles H., died of disease at Cairo, Ill., Aug. 13, 1863.
 Weed, jr., Dennis, died of disease at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 8, 1864.
 Weekly, John, died of disease at Washington, D. C., June 10, 1864.
 Webster, Daniel D., died of disease at Camp Butler, Ill., March 9, 1865.
 Waldron, Samuel, died of disease.
 Wilson, Albert M., died of disease at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1865.
 Wells, Willard, killed by explosion of the steamer *Sultana*, on Mississippi river, June 1, 1865.
 Wagner, Charles A., died of disease at Andersonville, Ga.
 Whitman, Hiram, died of disease at Grand Rapids, Feb. 8, 1863.
 Weaver, William P., died of disease at Beaufort, S. C., June 28, 1864.
 Wofram, Chauncey, died in a Southern prison, Dec. 20, 1864.
 Whitmore, Lewis F., killed in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
 Wahl, John, died at Washington, D. C., of wounds, Jan. 12, 1863.

- Webb, Frederick S., died of disease at Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1863.
 Walker, Madison O., killed in action at Port Hudson, La., June 30, 1863.
 Wilson, Robert, died of disease.
 Wise, Harmon J., killed in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Ward, Calvin, died of disease at Columbia, Tenn., May 31, 1863.
 Wallace, Charles A., died of disease at Falmouth, Jan. 5, 1863.
 Winslow, Nelson, died of disease at Washington, D. C., July 1, 1864.
 White, Franklin, died of disease at Oberlin, O., Oct. 26, 1863.
 West, John H., died of disease at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1864.
 Weatherwax, Walden, died of disease at Dauphin Island, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Winslow, John, killed in action July 24, 1864.
 Wetherbee, Erastus, killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., May 6, 1864.
 Warner, William H., killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 30, 1864.
 Wade, John, killed in action at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.
 White, John, died of disease at Camp Nelson, Ky., April 1, 1864.
 Wilderoder, John C., killed in action at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, 1864.
 Winans, James, died of disease at St. Louis, Mo., April 7, 1864.
 Yawger, John, died of disease at Powder Spring Valley, Ky., Jan. 28, 1864.
 Young, Samuel, died of disease at Columbia, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1864.
 Young, George A., died in Michigan, of accidental wounds.
 Yocum, Joseph M., died of disease at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 27, 1862.
 Zurich, George T., died of wounds, July 15, 1864.



CHAPTER XV.

REMINISCENCES.

The pioneer reminiscences of the early settlers are always read with interest. In this connection is presented a few, with the regret that space forbids an increase of the number:

BY MRS. HARRIET L. NOBLE.

My husband was seized with the mania, and accordingly made preparations to start with his brother in January. They took the Ohio route, and were nearly a month in getting through, coming by way of Monroe, and thence to Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. Mr. John Allen and Walter Ramsey with his wife and two men had been there some four or five weeks, had built a small house, moved into it the day my husband and his brother arrived, and were just preparing their first meal, which the new-comers had the pleasure of enjoying. They spent a few days there, located a farm a little above town on the River Huron, and returned through Canada. They had been so much pleased with the new country that they immediately commenced preparing to emigrate; and as near as I can recollect, we started about the 20th of September, 1824, for Michigan. We traveled from our home in Geneva to Buffalo in wagons. The roads were bad, and we were obliged to wait in Buffalo four days for a boat, as the steamer *Michigan* was the only one on the lake. After waiting so long we found she had put into Erie for repairs, and had no prospect of being able to run for some time. The next step was to take passage in a schooner, which was considered a terrible undertaking for so dangerous a voyage as it was then thought to be. At length we went on board the *Prudence*, of Cleveland, Captain Johnson. A more inconvenient little bark could not well be imagined. We were seven days on Lake Erie, and so entirely prostrated with sea-sickness, as scarcely to be able to attend to the wants of our little ones. I had a little girl of three years and a babe some nine months old, and sister Noble had six children, one an infant. It was a tedious voyage; the lake was very rough most of the time, and I thought if we were only on land again I should be satisfied, if it was a wilderness. I could not then realize what it would be to live without a comfortable home through the winter, but sad experience afterward taught me a lesson not to be forgotten.

We came into the Detroit river; it was beautiful then as now; on the Canada side, in particular, you will scarce perceive any

change. As we approached Detroit, the "Cantonment," with the American flag floating on its wall, was decidedly the most interesting of any part of the town; for a city, it was certainly the most filthy, irregular place I had ever seen; the streets were filled with Indians and low French, and at that time I could not tell the difference between them. We spent two days in making preparation to go out to Ann Arbor, and during that time I never saw a genteelly dressed person in the streets. There were no carriages; the most wealthy families rode in French carts, sitting upon the bottom upon some kind of seats, and the streets were so muddy these were the only convenient vehicles for getting about. I said to myself, "If this be a Western city, give me a home in the woods."

I think it was on the 31st of October we started from Detroit, with a pair of oxen and a wagon, a few articles for cooking, and such necessaries as we could not do without. It was necessary that they should be as few as possible, for our families were a full load for this mode of traveling. After traveling all day, we found ourselves but 10 miles from Detroit (at what is now Dearborn); here we spent the night at a kind of tavern, the only one west of the city. Our lodging was the floor, and the other entertainment was to match. The next day we set out as early as possible, in hopes to get through the woods before dark, but night found us about half way through, and there remained no other resource but to camp out and make ourselves contented. The men built a large fire and prepared our supper. My sister and myself could assist but little, so fatigued were we with walking and carrying our infants. There were 15 in our company. Two gentlemen going to Ypsilanti had traveled with us from Buffalo; the remainder were our own families. We were all pretty cheerful, until we began to think of lying down for the night. The men did not seem to dread it, however, and were soon asleep, but sleep was not for me in such a wilderness. I could think of nothing but wild beasts, or something as bad; so that I had the pleasure of watching while the others slept. It seemed a long, long night, and never in my life did I feel more grateful for the blessing of returning day. We started again as early as possible, all who could walk moving on a little in advance of the wagon; the small children were the only ones who thought of riding. Every few rods it would take two or three men to pry the wagon out of the mud, while those who walked were obliged to force their way over fallen timber, brush, etc. Thus passed the day; at night we found ourselves on the plains, three miles from Ypsilanti. My feet were so swollen I could walk no further. We got into the wagon and rode as far as Woodruff's grove, a little below Ypsilanti. There were four or five families at this place.

The next day we left for Ann Arbor; we were delighted with the country before us; it was beautiful in its natural state, and I have sometimes thought that cultivation marred its loveliness. Where Ypsilanti now stands there was but one building--an old trad-

ing house on the west side of the river ; the situation was fine; there were scattering oaks and no brushwood. Here we met a large number of Indians, and one old squaw followed us some distance with her pappoose, determined to swap babies. At last she gave it up, and for once I felt relieved. We passed two log houses between this and Ann Arbor. About the middle of the afternoon we found ourselves at our journey's end, but what a prospect! There were some six or seven log huts occupied by as many inmates as could crowd into them. It was too much to think of asking strangers to give us a place to stay in even for one night under such circumstances. Mr. John Allen himself made us the offer of sharing with him the comforts of a shelter from storm, if not from the cold. His house was large for a log one, but quite unfinished; there was a ground floor and a single loft above. When we got our things stored in this place, we found the number sheltered to be 21 women and children, and 14 men. There were but two bedsteads in the house, and those who could not occupy these slept on feather-beds upon the floor. When the children were put in bed, you could not set a foot down without stepping on a foot or hand; the consequence was, we had music most of the time. We cooked our meals in the open air, there being no fire in the house but a small box stove. The fall winds were not very favorable to such business; we would frequently find our clothes on fire, but fortunately we did not often get burned. When one meal was over, however, we dreaded preparing the next. We lived in this way until our husbands got a log house raised and the roof on; this took them about six weeks, at the end of which time we went into it, without door, floor, chimney or anything but logs and roof. There were no means of getting boards for a floor, as everything must be brought from Detroit, and we could not think of drawing lumber over such a road. The only alternative was to split slabs of oak with an ax. My husband was not a mechanic, but he managed to make a floor in this way that kept us from the ground. I was most anxious for a door, as the wolves would come about in the evening, and sometimes stay all night and keep up a serenade that would almost chill the blood in my veins. Of all noises I think the howling of wolves and the yelling of Indians the most fearful,—at least it appeared so to me there when I was not able to close the door against them. I had the greatest terror of Indians, for I had never seen any before I came to Michigan but Oneidas, and they were very different, being partly civilized. We had our house comfortable as such a rude building could be by the first of February.

It was a mild winter; there was snow enough to cover the ground only four days, a fortunate circumstance for us. We enjoyed uninterrupted health, but in the spring the ague with its accompaniments gave us a call, and by the middle of August there were but four out of 14 who could call themselves well. We then fancied we were too near the river for health. We sold out and

bought again 10 miles west of Ann Arbor, a place which suited us better, and just a year from the day we came to Ann Arbor moved out of it to Dexter. There was one house here, that of Judge Dexter; he was building a saw-mill and had a number of men at work at the time; besides these there was not a white family west of Ann Arbor in Michigan Territory. Our log house was just raised, forming only the square log pen. Of course it did not look very inviting, but it was our home and we must make the best of it. I helped to raise the rafters and put on the roof, but it was the last of November before our roof was completed. We were obliged to wait for the mill to run in order to get boards for making it. The door-way I had no means of closing except by hanging up a blanket, and frequently when I raised it to step out, there would be two or three of our dusky neighbors peeping in to see what was there. It would always give me such a start, I could not suppress a scream, to which they would reply with "Ugh!" and a hearty laugh. They knew I was afraid and liked to torment me. Sometimes they would throng the house and stay two or three hours. If I was alone they would help themselves to what they liked. The only way in which I could restrain them at all, was to threaten to tell Cass; he was Governor of the Territory and they stood in great fear of him.

At last we got a door. The next thing wanted was a chimney; winter was close at hand, and the stone was not drawn. I said to my husband, "I think I can drive the oxen and draw the stones, while you dig them from the ground and load them." He thought I could not, but consented to let me try. He loaded them on a kind of sled; I drove to the house, rolled them off and drove back for another load. I succeeded so well, that we got enough in this way to build our chimney. My husband and myself were four days building it. I suppose most of my lady friends would think a woman quite out of "her legitimate sphere" in turning mason; but I was not at all particular what kind of labor I performed, so we were only comfortable, and provided with the necessaries of life. Many times I had been obliged to take my children, put on their cloaks, and sit on the south side of the house in the sun to keep them warm; anything was preferable to smoke. When we had a chimney and floor, and a door to close up our little log cabin, I have often thought it the most comfortable little place that could possibly be built in so new a country, and but for the want of provisions of almost every kind, we should have enjoyed it much. The roads had been so bad all the fall, that we had waited until this time, and I think it was December when my husband went to Detroit for supplies. Fifteen days were consumed in going and coming. We had been without flour for three weeks or more, and it was hard to manage with young children thus. After being without bread three or four days, my little boy, two years old, looked me in the face and said, "Ma, why don't you make bread;

don't you like it? I do." His innocent complaint brought forth the first tears I had shed in Michigan, on account of any privations I had to suffer, and they were about the last. I am not of a desponding disposition, nor often low-spirited, and having left New York to make Michigan my home I had no idea of going back, or being very unhappy. Yet the want of society, Church privileges, and in fact almost every thing that makes life desirable, would often make me sad in spite of all effort to the contrary. I had no ladies' society for one year after coming to Dexter, except that of sister Noble and a Mrs. Taylor, and was more lonely than either of them, my family being so small. The winter passed rather gloomily, but when spring came, everything looked delightful. We thought our hardships nearly at an end, when early in the summer my husband was taken with the ague. He had not been sick at all the first year; of course he must be acclimated. He had never suffered from ague or fever of any kind before, and it was a severe trial for him with so much to do, and no help to be had. He would break the ague and work for a few days, when it would return. In this way he made his gardens, planted his corn, and thought he was quite well. About August he harvested his wheat and cut his hay, but could get no help to draw it, and was again taken with the ague. I had it myself, and both my children. Occasionally we would all be ill at a time.

Mr. Noble and I had it every other day. He was almost discouraged, and said he should have to sell his cattle, or let them starve. I said to him, "To-morrow we shall neither of us have the ague, and I believe I can load and stack the hay if my strength permits." As soon as breakfast was over, I prepared to go into the meadow, where I loaded and stacked seven loads that day. The next day my husband had the ague more severely than common, but not so with me; the exercise broke the chills, and I was able to assist him whenever he was well enough, until our hay was all secured. In the fall we had several added to our circle. We were more healthy then, and began to flatter ourselves that we could live very comfortably through the winter of 1829; but we were not destined to enjoy that blessing, for in November my husband had his left hand blown to pieces by the accidental discharge of a gun, which confined him to the house until April. The hay I had stacked through the summer I had to feed out to the cattle with my own hand in the winter, and often cut the wood for three days at a time. The logs which I alone rolled in, would surprise any one who had never been put to the test of necessity, which compels people to do what under any other circumstances they would not have thought possible.

The third winter in Michigan was decidedly the hardest I had yet encountered. In the spring Mr. Noble could go out, by carrying his hand in a sling. He commenced plowing, to prepare for planting his corn. Being weak from his wound, the ague returned again, but he worked every other day, until his corn was planted.

He then went to New York, came back in July, and brought a nephew with him, who relieved me from helping him in the work out of doors. Although I was obliged to stack the hay this third fall, I believe it was the last labor of the kind I ever performed. At this time we began to have quite a little society; we were fortunate in having good neighbors, and for some years were almost like one family, our interest being the same, and envy, jealousy and all bitter feeling unknown among us. We cannot speak so favorably of the present time.

When I look upon my life and see the ups and downs, the hardships and trials I have been called upon to endure, I feel no wish to be young again. I was in the prime of life when I came to Michigan, only 27, and my husband was 33. Neither of us knew the reality of hardships. Could we have known what it was to be pioneers in a new country, we would never have had the courage to come; but I am satisfied with all the disadvantages of raising a family in a new country, there is a consolation in knowing that our children are prepared to brave the ills of life, I believe, far better than they would have been, had we never left New York.

BY MRS. N. H. PIERCE.

Moved like others gone before him, by a spirit of unrest,
 My beloved Yankee father, with his family journeyed west,
 Seeking other fields of labor, and 'mid other scenes to roam,
 And, mayhaps, a site securing for a pleasant, prosperous home.
 In the rush of emigration, following still the hand of fate,
 Leaving old-time friends and neighbors, came to this new-growing State,
 Which was yet a Territory, with resources vast and grand,
 'Twas the nucleus of wonder in its rich and varied land,
 And its climate, pure, salubrious, and its timber, salt and coal,
 With a thousand ways thrown open leading on to wealth untold,
 As the hand of earnest labor should its treasures rich unfold.
 In the spring, if I remember ('twas the year of '38),
 We arrived upon the borders of our yet wild Indian State,
 To the small but growing city (such the city of the straits),
 Where we pitched our tents a season, thinking there to make our home,
 But again not quite contented, on still farther west would come.

On the cars as far as Ypsilanti, from thence we were conveyed in lumber wagons over rough roads, through wild woodlands. There were few cultivated farms or human habitations all along our route to Ann Arbor, which was then a small village.

My father, John Monroe, was contractor on the railroad, building it in sections from Ypsilanti to Ann Arbor, and also in the years following between Ann Arbor and Jackson, employing many men grading the road bed, laying the ties and getting it ready for the iron. About the third year after we came here my father purchased the farm known as the "Tagg farm," about one mile east, on the Ypsilanti road. Dwight Kellogg was our nearest neighbor; his home, a fine large brick residence, still stands, although he and his wife have long since paid the debt of nature, and his children are scattered far and wide. On the other hand we had Col. White



Chester Parsons

and his son Henry, old farmers, Mr. Botsford, Mr. Foster, Keedle, Glazier and others, many of whom have long since passed away. In that part of Ann Arbor known as Lower Town, or fifth ward, a gentleman, Jas. Jones, Esq., and his family still reside, who, having come here when the country was entirely new, remember many interesting incidents of its early settlement. He first located about three miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Dexter road. The only pathway through the woods from there to Ann Arbor was by "marked trees." His house, nearly a mile from his nearest neighbor, was built of logs, without roof save a few rough slabs, without doors or windows—nothing to bar against the intrusion of bears, wolves and Indians, except loose blankets. "When it rained," he said, "more rain fell inside the house than outside." One day, when Mrs. Jones lay sick with the ague, having been left alone with her baby, she was horrified to discover a loathsome reptile, of the lizard species, crawling across her floor. In her weak and nervous state of health she "felt as if the house was full of them," and suffered accordingly. Snakes and other reptiles were plentiful; wolves frequently howled about the place at midnight, curdling their blood with fears of impending destruction. This was during the year 1831. One day Mrs. Jones took her baby, afraid to leave it alone, and went half a mile from home for water. On her return with her pail in one hand and her child in the other, she came across a monstrous blue racer lying directly in her way. To use her own words, "Its head was up glaring at her with glittering eyes, and it was as large around the body as a stovepipe." Fear lent her wings and she reached her home nearly dead with fright, not daring to look behind for fear of pursuit. A few days after this was the 3d of July. A shower came up in the evening; the night was intensely dark, and Mr. Jones and his wife were quietly talking of going to Ann Arbor (then consisting of six or seven houses) to spend the 4th of July. Just then they were startled by the savage yell of Indians, and feeling that they were at the mercy of the red-skins, if they were bent upon their destruction, Mr. Jones advised his wife to take her babe and escape through the window, and flee to the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. Dillon, who lived a mile away, and he would stay and protect their home. Thereupon he took his knife in his hand and stood at the door, resolved to sell his life dearly. One of the belligerents became entangled in the brush of a fallen tree, when the other said in a familiar voice, "Get out of that tall grass." A good laugh followed the discovery that it was only a little plan on the part of two of their neighbors to scare them for fun.

An old Indian used frequently to bring to Mrs. Dillon berries, venison, baskets, etc., which he wished to exchange for food or anything else he could get. Growing weary of his importunities, he was ordered to go away and not come again. While she was resting on a lounge beneath an open window one day, a swarthy face peered in above her and a guttural "boo zhoo" sounded in her ears

and startled her. She again ordered him away, but he insisted on having some food. Then she gave him a slice of bread and butter. But something had aroused his suspicions, and he asked her to taste of it herself, which she refused to do. He then went away muttering, threw the bread away, and was never seen afterward in that neighborhood.

The brick blocks on Broadway, in the fifth ward, were erected by Mr. Josiah Beckley and Anson Brown. These pioneers were fully determined that Ann Arbor should be on this side of the river. Mr. James came with Mr. Brown to select a lot to build a house upon. The hazel bushes and wild plum-trees were so thick that he could "only find his way back by the rags that had been torn off and left hanging on the bushes." The house that Mr. Jones built was the first frame house in the lower town, whither he removed his family. It was afterward sold to Solomon Doty, boot and shoe dealer. The house has recently passed into the hands of Fred Alber, who is making many improvements in and about the place. Anson Brown kept the postoffice and a dry-goods store, employing Mr. McCollum as bookkeeper in the year 1833. Mr. McCollum is still living, and remarkably active and industrious for his age, having passed his 83d year. He has raised a large family.

Dr. Cowles was the first physician locating in Ann Arbor. He officiated in nearly every family, and was regarded with great favor by all who knew him. His widow is still living. The first child that he introduced upon this stage of action was Mrs. Crowel, third daughter of Mr. Jones, in 1844. The Washtenaw hotel was built in 1832, and was said to be the best hotel between Detroit and Jackson. W. R. Thompson was proprietor. Having some idea of going into the mercantile business, he (Jones) thought of buying out a store in the upper town. An invoice taken revealed "half a barrel of whisky, with a nail on the side holding a tin cup, three open-top thimbles, five darning needles, and a hank of black linen thread." Mr. J. concluded the stock was too heavy and he turned his attention to cooperating.

In the year 1840 the first train of cars came to Ann Arbor. It was an occasion of great rejoicing. Mr. Thomas Holmes, who kept a select school in the old Baptist church, dismissed his school for a half holiday. We marched with our teacher in good order to the residence of Dr. Ormsby, on the hill just north of the grist-mill, and now occupied by Eli Moore, to await its coming. When at length it appeared, laden with excursionists, our joy knew no bounds. A grand jubilee followed, long to be remembered by all who participated. And the question has often presented itself to our minds since, "Why did he not take us to the station, if he wanted to give us a treat, instead of to a hill a quarter of a mile away?" Mr. Holmes was a good teacher, and many of his scholars, now parents and grandparents, remember his school with pleasure.

In the spring of 1845 an accident occurred, which is worthy of note in this little sketch—the breaking of the bridge on the Huron. It happened on Sunday. There were to be several people baptized by immersion in the river, and the bridge was just about thronged with the spectators of the scene. While in the middle of the solemn ceremony the bridge suddenly gave way, precipitating several hundred people, men, women and children, into the rushing stream. Such screaming, shouts and confusion followed as was truly appalling! Hats, bonnets, parasols, etc., went floating away with the water. What seemed a matter of great wonderment was the fact that of all the people thrown in such a mass, with the debris and the broken bridge, not one was killed and none seriously injured, beyond a thorough ducking and the damage done to clothing. Of course this unlooked for episode ended the exercises of the day on short order. D. T. McCollum, Jas. Jones and many others who were on *terra firma*, and thus escaped, did much in rescuing and caring for half-drowned humanity.

There have been several newspaper publications in the lower town. The "Signal of Liberty," an anti-slavery organ, was published by the Rev. Guy Beckley and a Mr. Foster, on the east side of Broadway. At an office or offices on the other side we had "The Gem of Science," published by Sanford & Sanford, also a weekly; "The Primitive Expounder," a semi-monthly, by Thornton & Billings, two Universalist ministers; "The Alphadelphie Tocsin," published in the interest of the Alphadelphian Association, located in Kalamazoo. Besides these there was the "Native American," a political paper; the "Young Yankee," devoted to light reading and amusement; "The Corrector," instituted to make crooked people walk straight, an organ much needed even at the present day. The last named, however, were short-lived, and expired after an ephemeral existence of a few months.

There was a large paper mill erected by a Mr. Jones and Mr. Foley, and successfully run by them for a few years. It then became the property of Norman Chapin, who conducted it on a small scale for some years; finally it was consumed by fire in 1866, and the Agricultural Works, by Moore & Son, erected on its site where they now stand, owned and controlled by Messrs. Moore, Finnegan & Howard. They also erected the fine large square house now occupied by Dr. Kellogg, a clairvoyant physician of considerable note, as a boarding house for the employes; but these failed after a time, and for years the old mill stood still.

In the course of time, the city proper having been located in upper town, improvements have gone on rapidly, while the lower town, admitted some time after the rest of Ann Arbor became a city, progressed very slowly.

During the war of the rebellion a large percentage of the male population joined in the ranks and went to fight for the Union. Seventy-five old and young men went from this ward alone; fighting valiantly in the cause of freedom, they left a glorious record behind them, not one having proved recreant to his trust. Some

of these brave men came through this terrible ordeal unscathed. A few of those who fell were brought home and interred here; the greatest number, stricken upon the battle-field, or languished and died in hospitals, were buried we know not where. The patriotic people of this ward have erected a monument to their memory, and a society of ladies has been organized for the purpose of keeping their memories green in the hearts of a grateful people. This society is known as the Fifth Ward Ladies' Decoration Society. They number about 20 members, and have a president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary. They hold semi-monthly meetings, and elect officers yearly; give socials, parties, lectures, and various entertainments to keep up the interest and supply the treasury with means to meet the expenses of Memorial Day, which is observed with much ceremony, and is an occasion of deep feeling and gratitude toward the noble dead. Usually a large number of people join in the solemn exercises, such as speaking, singing, music, and the scattering of flowers. Children bear an important part, to impress upon the young heart a true spirit of patriotism.

Many of the old pioneers of this section of Washtenaw county have passed away. A few yet remain. Among those who have closed their records of earthly events, I will mention a few well-known in this section: John Monroe and his wife Electa Monroe, my parents; Col. White and wife, Mrs. Foster, Mr. Glazier, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Kellogg, Day Belding, Laban Felch, who gave two of his sons a sacrifice upon the altar of liberty; Mr. Greenman, who was blown up in his match factory and died six months afterward on account of the accident; Dr. Cowles, Solomon Doty, Chet Ingals, Nell Benham, Nate Burnam, T. A. Haviland, for many years a blacksmith and machinist; Chas. Vail, J. H. Lund, formerly a merchant; Bill Sinclair, for many years owner of the large flouring mills; Dr. Irish, Rial B. Chase, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Wait, Dr. Kellogg; the Misses Vail, who taught school in the basement of their residence on Broadway when we who are grandmothers were little children. So time moves on bearing all in its restless course.

In 1874 there was an explosion in this quiet section, which for a time filled the inhabitants with consternation. It occurred in the store of A. Herz, and was occasioned by a fire which exploded a keg of gunpowder. The heavy walls of masonry were torn and rent from cellar to garret, and although 20 persons were injured, none were killed, and only one dangerously injured. While the great heart of the world throbs on in the rush and flow of events scarcely a ripple of commotion reaches our quiet corner. But the advent of a new railroad is now looked forward to with much interest in the hope of its proving an impetus to the spirit of improvement. The people are generally united, intelligent, industrious, and while we have none very wealthy or very poor, all are law-abiding and happy.

BY MRS. TIMOTHY W. HUNT.

In the year 1802 Hon. John Hunt, of the town of Union, Conn., moved to Onondaga county, New York—then a wilderness—with a numerous family of children. His youngest son, Timothy W., will be the subject of this sketch.

He was born in 1799. At the age of four years he was deprived of death of a tender mother's care. Between the age of 16 and 21, he served as an apprentice at tanning and currying with Col. Hickory, at Skaneatele. At the age of 22 he commenced his business on the homestead, his brother conducting the farm, dividing their interests. About that time we formed an acquaintance. As years passed our attachment increased, and we were married February, 1825, by Rev. J. Moore. We lived on the homestead several years. In the meantime the Erie canal was completed, and his business became unprofitable. Therefore he concluded to go West in search of a farm. In the spring of 1828 he left home, traveling through Western New York. Not being satisfied with such farms as his limited means would allow him to purchase, and learning that there was a schooner to leave Dunkirk for Detroit, he embarked for that place. On arriving at Detroit, and hearing of beautiful land further west, he took the trail leading to Ann Arbor; still farther to Lodi plains. There he selected a few lots on sections 26 and 35. The land-office being then at Detroit, it became necessary to make the 40-mile trip on foot in order to secure them. On his return he bought an ax, chopped and hauled logs and rolled up the body of a house. Capt. Lowery manufactured the shingles and roofed it, while my husband returned East for his family, he being absent nearly three months. Immediately on his arrival preparations were completed for our departure. Taking our two little ones in our arms we bade our friends an affectionate good-bye. The children had entwined themselves very closely to aged grandpa's heart. His youngest son also to leave his home, methinks the scene was not unlike the patriarch Jacob parting with his youngest son Benjamin. It was the last farewell, as he lived three months, then bade adieu to earthly scenes. On June 17th we were seated in a canal boat at Syracuse and were five days reaching Buffalo. As we had time we improved it by a carriage ride of 22 miles to view Niagara Falls. We took passage on the steamboat *Superior*, and were five days crossing Lake Erie. Detroit was then the capital of the Territory. The inhabitants were principally French. Their houses were singular in appearance, being very low, with sharp pointed roofs, wood colored and dingy.

We put up at the only hotel in the city. The Legislature, which was then in session, dined at the same house. They gave us a cordial reception to the new Territory of Michigan. My husband bought an ox team at Pontiac, 30 miles distant, and hitched them to a wagon we had brought with us. My parents, three sisters and ourselves, left Detroit the third day, and stopped for the night at

Spring Mills. The mosquitoes were legion in numbers. Our warfare was incessant, and we all thought retreat the better part of valor. The team came around, and we left the log tavern in haste. The moon shone its brightest; dewdrops glistened on shrubs and flowers; the shrill notes of the whippoorwill and the sound of the wagon wheels bounding over pole bridges, broke the stillness, and the varied echo made our night's journey delightful. At sunrise we halted for breakfast and rest. Again proceeding on our journey the heat became intense, and our progress necessarily slow. The wayside was strewn with flowers, and many were gathered to amuse ourselves and children. The next day we cut our way through brush to the homes of three of my brothers. There we tarried a few days to rest; then hauling our household goods from Detroit, again resumed our wearisome march toward our place of destination. A few miles through dense woods, then across a small plain near where Capt. Dire had erected a grist-mill, from there over numerous hills until we reached the Huron river, which we forded, there being no bridge across it. Here was Ann Arbor. It comprised a few small houses nestled amongst the scattering burr-oaks. The surrounding scenery was delightful. We tarried all night at the only tavern. As morning came we were eager for our last day's journey. Through the woods we went, passing two houses in the midst before reaching Lodi plains, which nature had adorned profusely with flowers of every hue, interspersed amongst the tall grass, with here and there a shady oak, which together with a few neat log houses completed the landscape.

On that beautiful plain we found our frontier home the 9th of July. Not a white man's abode west of us, within our knowledge, between there and the Rocky Mountains. Shall I describe our house? As long as the logs would admit it, being without a door, window, hearth or chimney, a floor in the center, corners without, we built the fire against the green logs. When the smoke disturbed us we carried the fire out doors and cooked there. Ofttimes we could peer through between the logs and see the deer feeding in numbers near the house; turkeys too, in flocks; aye! more, the red men by hundreds, as they passed by on a well-beaten track, going to Detroit and Malden to receive presents from the different governments. They often filled the house, there being no door to shut them out. Then the wolves organized regularly at sunset, and made the air ring with their highest notes. One night a stray one sneaked in under the blanket and scratched on the meat barrel, but a halloo from the bed made him beat a hasty retreat, and as civilization advanced they with the red men retreated westward.

In August my husband and one of our little ones were prostrated with a fever. It often became necessary for me to leave the sick ones alone, and go with a sad heart and hasty step to my nearest neighbor, half a mile distant, for water to cool their parched lips and aching heads. About the middle of October, our eldest son was born. Our house being in the same unfinished condition, all

our sash, glass, with many other necessary articles were to be hauled from Detroit by ox teams over almost impassable roads, but by the last of November our home was made comfortable. Surely we were thankful! March, 1829, my husband started for Syracuse, N. Y. After leaving Mr. Miller at Saline, he followed the Indian trail, without a track excepting those made by the prowling wolf, nearly to Monroe, at which place he arrived late in the evening. He pursued his way through the Maumee swamp, Ohio—which contained at that time only one house within 40 miles—making the entire journey on foot. In his absence an Indian crept noiselessly to the door, opened it wide enough to show his keen eye and feather in his hair, and seeing a nice fire walked in, three urchins following. I bade them begone. He pointed to a corner, where they spent the night. Oh! what should I do? Every limb trembled with fear. Escape was impossible with my children—the oldest not four years, the youngest five months old—and my nearest neighbor being half a mile distant. He called for potatoes and made signs for milk. He was supplied. He appeared friendly, and my fears gradually subsided. I slept quietly, hugging my three nestlings, and when the day dawned the red man went as he came.

In the years 1831 and 1832 my husband, with his partner, Capt. Lowery, made three trips to Ohio and Indiana, and bought oxen and cows. While driving back, their mode of spending the night, was to select a thick-topped tree to protect them from dew or rain, then wrap themselves in their blankets and lie down to rest on the ground. When morning came they would collect the drove and continue on. It required some weeks to accomplish the trip. Well, in progress of time broad fields were cultivated. Our children were educated and provided with new homes. Churches and seminaries with many other public works to be performed in a new country, were accomplished, all of which my husband joined in most heartily. His motto was, "Liberty to the fugitive, captive, and oppressed, and sympathy for the poor." His doors were always open to the weary traveler.

It is now 50 years since Rev. J. Moore bade us good night. Many happy days we have spent together; some of sorrow. Our two daughters died many years ago, leaving husbands, children, parents and brothers to mourn their loss. After enjoying our beautiful home for many years in a friendly, intelligent society, and also making many excursions by land and water, God, in his providence, afflicted me with a stroke of paralysis. Soon after, my husband's health failed. His devotedness to me was without a parallel. Ofttimes during the past year he has remarked he had but one tie to bind him to earth, and that was helpless me. The same tender regard was manifested until the last. He took my hand, and said that few had lived so long and happily together as we had; then put his face so affectionately to my cheek! May memory cherish it while life lasts. He died in full assurance of a blessed immortality and eternal life beyond.

BY SAMUEL PETTIBONE.*

After listening to the graphic and particular history of the Toledo war, I was sorry that while the pen was in good hands he had not gone further.

Mr. Goodrich left the valiant army at Toledo. He might have gone on and given the reason of the retreat.

When the heat of war is over, so that we can look calmly, we can see that the Governor of Ohio took the wisest course. Instead of meeting and charging on our troops, when there would have been blood shed—for we cannot suppose that our troops would run, in the face of any foe—he sent post haste to Old Hickory, who swore by the Great Eternal that the Governor of Michigan should suffer for his audacity.

The messenger was directed to return with all possible dispatch, call on the Governor of Michigan, who was Stevens T. Mason, wherever he could be found, whether in camp or office, and hand him this dispatch. Mason was the acting Governor by virtue of being Secretary of State under Governor Porter, who had died.

Governor Mason, as general commander of all the forces of Michigan, was on the ground at Toledo, called out the troops—some said for a dress parade—was on his horse, in front, when the messenger arrived and handed him a paper. The Governor sheathed his sword, called his orderly to hold his horse by the bits, whilst he could open and read.

When he had read the dispatch he drew his sword, put his military hat on the point of it, and instead of saying "Forward, march!" he proclaimed to the astonished host that he was no longer Governor of Michigan, swinging his hat three times around his head, and threw it to the ground.

Our army was without a leader, and on foreign soil.

The writer was not there, but his horse was, and came back spoiled, as many others did. It was said by some that they were spoiled on the retreat, in seeing which would get off of the disputed territory first.

So much, I say, Mr. Goodrich might have said, if he had thought of it.

Some may say, What has the above to do with Washtenaw county? But was it not the pioneers of this county who bore the most of the expense, and did the most of the fighting? And is not the transaction a link in the chain of events that Washtenaw county has been the most conspicuous in?

Let us look at a few of the most remarkable events in which the pioneers of Washtenaw county have borne a conspicuous part. General Jackson, then President of the United States, soon sent on a Mr. Horner for our Governor. He soon started from Detroit to

*Read at a meeting of the Pioneer Society

make a tour of the State, to meet his friends of the interior, see the wants of the people, etc. At the end of the first day's journey he reached Ypsilanti, and put up at Dr. Andrews' tavern, on the west side of the river. He expected to meet such Jackson men as Major John Gilbert, the first sheriff of the county, Major Benjamin Woodruff, Colonel Owen Welch, etc. But when he stepped on to the verandah in the mild and balmy evening, to speak to the people, what must have been his astonishment to be met in the way he was! He found an audience waiting the appointed time, and they came prepared. Cow bells, in those days, were plenty, and every cow had been robbed. Old tin pans, log chains, in fact everything that could make a noise, was brought into use. Such a noise was never heard before, nor will it ever be again.

The Doctor got the Governor inside the house, and protected him from personal violence, as any well-bred landlord should; but to receive such a welcome from his political friends was too much. Early in the morning he took the back track, and it was said he did not stop until he reached Detroit. He found that his Jackson men were all Mason men; and when he left Detroit again, he went from whence he came—Pennsylvania.

Some may say, What has this to do with the pioneers of Washtenaw? Is it not a part of the history of our State and county? And were they not all pioneers then? And what great event has ever happened in the State, that the pioneers of Washtenaw county have not had their hand in?

Look at the cholera war in which there was blood shed. (Mr. Goodrich says there was none in the Toledo war.) Our Legislative Council got scared at the approach of the cholera, and passed a law—and it was duly signed by Stevens T. Mason, then acting Governor—that the authorities of each town or village might prohibit emigrants and travelers from entering their villages, and gave authority to call out the militia for that purpose.

When it became known at Ypsilanti that the cholera was in Detroit, and many were fleeing—some had come to Ypsilanti, and died in a few hours after arriving—the authorities did, according to the law, call out a company of militia. The company was commanded by a Yankee from Vermont, by the name of Josiah Burton, and he meant to do his duty. The company was stationed at Bowen's tavern, three miles east of Ypsilanti, on the Chicago turnpike. When the stage owned by Samuel Stackhouse came along from Detroit with the mail and passengers, it was stopped, and a parley ensued; but there was no arrangement made, and the driver started to run by. Captain Burton gave the order to fire, when one of the leading horses fell. There was supposed to be one dead horse at least, but when he was examined he showed signs of life, and was helped up, when the driver put whip to his horses, and he was allowed to go without another shot. The ball had gone through the horse's head, between the skin and forehead bone, so he was knocked down, drawing some blood.

Was not this done by the pioneers of Washtenaw? Where are the actors in that scene now? Captain Burton is supposed to be alive, and if so, is living at a place called Clay Bank, in Oceana county, on the shore of Lake Michigan, north of Muskegon.

As he is the only one that I know of, I will give a brief history of his life. Born in Manchester, Vermont, he lived there until he came to Ypsilanti, where he lived a few years. He then went to Grand Rapids, located land that is now worth several thousand dollars per acre, on which he could not get rich fast enough, sold out, and built a few saw-mills. When the gold fever raged he went to California. Not succeeding, he started for Australia, and brought up at the Sandwich Islands. He lived several years among the natives, was heard of by our minister, Mr. Ten Eyck, was put on board of a ship coming to New York, and on his way called at Ypsilanti. When he arrived at Grand Rapids he found his estate administered upon, divided and spent.

The cholera brought up another circumstance, that some of the old settlers will remember some part of.

The writer, at that time, lived east of Bowen's tavern on the Chicago road, and the news of the fight with the stage occasioned many to wish to avoid the guard and the village; so I often acted as pilot, to run them past Ypsilanti. A few days after the battle with the stage, along came the Governor, Stevens T. Mason, on his way, he said, to Mottville, on the St. Jo. He wanted to run the guard and slun Ypsilanti. We went across the north part of the plain, crossed Huron at the upper bridge, and came into the Chicago road on top of the hill west of the village. It was four miles to the first tavern west, and only half a mile back into the village, and by going around we had not passed a tavern after leaving Sheldon's. The pressure was too great—he must go back to the village. He was arrested by Eliphalet Turner, who brought him to the sheriff, Dr. Withington, and after a stormy and short discussion, the Governor was allowed to depart, and he instantly started for Mottville. The first official act the Governor was known to do, was to take away the Doctor's commission as sheriff, and he appointed in his stead William Anderson, of Ann Arbor.

I now think of only one great political movement but what the pioneers of Washtenaw county started, and many of them carried out in this county. Look at the convention that was gotten up in this county, that voted to give up Toledo for the sake of becoming a State. A most liberal election was had, when men, women and children were invited to vote, and negroes did vote.

Look, again, at the mass meeting in this county that started the great Whig party. Were they not the farmers and pioneers of Washtenaw?

I would venture a small wager, that the most prominent men of the county, the most wealthy, and as much respected for being good citizens, as any others, were a larger portion of them runaways from York State than in any other county.

I see different ones are giving short sketches of their arrival and privations in Michigan. I can say that when I arrived in Detroit, in 1830, I was without a penny, but by doing a few jobs of surveying I obtained a few dollars. I returned to Onondaga county, and on the 12th of February, 1831, started again to come to Michigan, with only one dollar in my pocket. At Canandaigua I borrowed five dollars of an old acquaintance, and came through Canada, arrived in Detroit the 1st day of March, penniless, and in the same condition started for Ypsilanti, and slept that night on Conrad Ten Eyck's bar-room floor. The next day, arrived at Ypsilanti. My boots were worn through so that the water inside came as high as it did on the outside. On the Chicago road I waded for 40 rods together, with the water a foot deep, or more.

In April I started for White Pigeon land-office. At Tecumseh was overtaken by a severe snow-storm, on the 12th, which made good sleighing for several days. Was persuaded by General Brown not to go any further, as travelers from the West said the snow was 18 inches deep. In July was attacked with the ague, came back to Ypsilanti, and went into the town of Superior, to my cousin's, where I had a long run of fever. In October I met my family in Detroit, and took them to Superior. Went to Detroit and located in company with Charles Ball, an 80-acre lot, seven miles east of Ypsilanti—the last lot unsold between Ypsilanti and Detroit. Took my family of wife and three children into the neighborhood, put up the body of a log house, got trusted for 1,000 feet of green white-wood lumber, at Pine's mill, laid down a floor and chamber floor, and partitioned 12 feet from the back end—the snow a foot deep, and very cold—and moved in between Christmas and New Year, without any roof, door, or windows, no chimking, and no chimney but a space in the chamber floor for the smoke to go up. Shook two hours, three days in the week, with the ague, and did not get on a shake roof until into February. The Black Hawk war and cholera drove me to Ypsilanti, where I stayed several years.

In the Black Hawk war there were a hundred or more Indians, mostly on horses, passed along the Chicago road, on their way to Detroit. After getting whisky at Ypsilanti, they were in a good condition to scare the women. My wife gave them all she had in the house to eat, when they went to the next house. They were partially drunk, and very saucy. The fright she never recovered from.

BY MRS. ALVIN CROSS.

I was born in the year 1805, in the town of Colerain, near Boston. My maiden name was Elna Rogers. My father's name was Thomas Rogers. When I was about four years of age my parents removed to New York. They settled in Steuben Co., in the town of Cohocton, from which place they removed to Bloomingville, Ohio, in 1816. Here my parents both died, leaving five

children. Having no one to care for the family we were soon scattered, and I found a home with the family of Mr. Oronte Grant.

Mr. Grant owned a large prairie farm, not far from Sandusky, which was well cultivated and valuable. Unfortunately the title was not good, and after paying for the land, improving, stocking it, etc., he was obliged to give it up. Three years were allowed him in which to provide a new home, and he determined that it should be situated where no previous title would disturb him—in the wilde of Michigan.

At the time of which I write there resided on a part of Mr. Grant's farm a Mr. Benjamin Woodruff, pettifogger and school-teacher, whose wife had just fallen heir to several hundred dollars from her grandfather's estate. They wished to invest this in a home where land was cheap, and he decided to accompany Mr. Grant.

A wagon was loaded with provisions, and driving Mr. Grant's large stock of cattle they started for Monroe. The company consisted of four men, Messrs. Woodruff and Grant, William Eiclor—Mrs. Woodruff's brother—and Hiram Tuttle, a neighbor, who also had cattle to drive.

At Monroe they sold the cattle, reserving only such as would be needed on the farms which they intended to purchase. Here also they were joined by four men, Mr. Stiles, Mr. Willard Hall, Mr. George Hall and Captain Fair, who were fishing at Monroe. These men were former acquaintances of Woodruff and Grant, and were familiar with the new country along the course of the Huron river, having been up as far as a place called Godfrey's trading post, now City of Ypsilanti.

From their representations it was thought best to view that part of the Territory, and thither the company proceeded, leaving Mr. Eiclor in charge of the cattle and provisions. After selecting and locating their farms it was necessary to return to Monroe for the oxen, provisions, etc., leaving Mr. Stiles and his party to subsist by hunting and fishing until their return, they being the only white inhabitants of the region.

On the first of June, 1823, they were ready to commence the building of Mr. Woodruff's house. The unbroken forest lay before them, and with the sound of their axes began the new settlement, afterward called Woodruff's Grove.

When the work was well commenced, Woodruff and Grant went back to Ohio, leaving the building to be finished by the others of the party, under the supervision of Mr. Tuttle. Mr. Woodruff intended to return with his family—which consisted of wife, six children and hired woman, Mrs. Snow—before the fourth of the next month, that they might celebrate the great national holiday in their new home. They failed to accomplish this, not arriving until the sixth, and the festivities were postponed until the following year.

Detroit was their only postoffice, and wishing a more definite address for letters, Mr. Woodruff visited the city, and after consulting the Governor, gave the settlement the name of Woodruff's Grove.

He then purchased a boat, which was their only means of procuring supplies of provisions, lumber, etc., until fall, when a road was cut through to Detroit.

Early in the following spring of 1824 Mr. Grant made preparations to return with his family, which consisted of Mrs. Grant, a young girl named Jane Johnson, and myself. Mr. Tuttle's wife and child were also of our company. We shipped at a small place called Venice, in the vessel *Costello*, and took with us provisions enough, as Mr. Grant supposed, to last until crops could be raised.

There were four bushels of flour, one barrel of meal, one of shelled corn, one of honey, two barrels of potatoes, one barrel of wheat, one cask of pork, one barrel of oats, and a large box of beans and garden seeds. We also had a half barrel in which were carefully packed, in moist earth and moss, small apple-trees, currant bushes, rose bushes, lilac, snowball and other shrubs. There was also a large box of carpenter's tools and such bedding and furniture as was considered most necessary.

We were three days in reaching Detroit; there we were obliged to wait three days for the boat to come up from the Grove after us. We were six days in reaching the Grove, stopping the first night at Willard's tavern. The second day we reached the mouth of the Huron, and stopped at a French house. The third night we were kindly entertained at the house of a half-breed, named Parks. The next day we reached King's settlement; this was Saturday, and here we spent the Sabbath, the men who poled the boat being glad to rest.

Monday night we camped in the woods; and Tuesday about noon reached our destination, on the flats, about half a mile down the river from the Grove, where Mr. Tuttle had prepared a home for his family. When we were ready to land, the men began to exchange smiling glances; and Mrs. Tuttle and Mrs. Grant realizing all at once that this wilderness must now be to them home, began to cry. Jane and I were too young and light-hearted to sympathize with such feelings, and gaily started to see the house, but soon returned, not being able to find anything but a small building, which we supposed to be a sheep-pen. Our ignorance was quite excusable, for the low, rough log pen, without floor or windows, did not resemble a human habitation. It taxed our ingenuity to prepare dinner on a fire of blazing logs built at one end of the room. There was no fire-place and no chimney, a hole in the roof allowing the smoke to escape. Mrs. Woodruff came down before night to welcome the new arrivals, and I returned with her. That night I first heard the howling of wolves, and was unable to sleep. Next morning, as I stood in the door of Mr. Woodruff's house and looked around, I felt homesick.

During the previous fall, several families had been added to the settlement. Daniel Cross, John Bryan, Mr. Noyce and Mr. Brainard. There were now in sight eight small log huts, built in the same manner as Mr. Tuttle's, except that those of Messrs. Bryan, Cross and Woodruff had rough floors and stick chimneys. Mr. Grant's house was the one occupied by Mr. Stiles, and as soon as Stiles could move on to his farm, Mr. Grant came to the Grove to live.

George Hall and his brother, and a Mr. Beverly, had built on the west side of the river, near the place now occupied by the paper mill.

Work now began in earnest. Roads were cut in different directions, a landing made for boats where Rawsonville now is, land cleared, etc. In May, Mr. Jason Cross and his brother-in-law, Avery, came in. They both had families of grown up children, who were quite an addition to the working force of the place. Mr. Grant owned the farm now belonging to Mr. E. King, and there are still standing there some of the apple-trees we brought from Ohio. Daniel Cross owned the farm which now belongs to Benjamin Emerick. Mr. Tuttle's place is occupied by his son John Tuttle; on these farms land was broken and corn planted. A young man named McCord, who lived with Mr. Tuttle, also planted corn on the farm now belonging to Mrs. Crittenden.

On the Tuttle and Grant farms were old Indian corn-fields, which were easily put under cultivation. Mr. Woodruff did not work on his farm, but rented it, and gave up his time to helping people who were coming in.

The Indians passed through the place in June, the company numbering between 300 and 400, all marching in single file. They were peaceable and inoffensive, and continued so, until they were furnished with whisky by the white people.

Deer were plenty, and bears, wolves and wild-cats abounded. Venison was the most common article on our bill of fare.

A few logs, together with bark scattered around, which had the appearance of having been used for a roof, was all that remained of Godfrey's trading post, in the spring of 1824. Near by this, on the bank of the river, was a fine spring, and here a Mr. Stewart built the first house. On the west side of the river, in Ypsilanti, others soon joined him, and quite a settlement sprang up during the summer.

Mr. Woodruff sent out an invitation to every one in the county, to celebrate the Fourth of July at the Grove. He brought up from Detroit such articles for the dinner as were considered necessary, and could not be found in the settlement. Among these were loaf-sugar, cheese, raisins, rice, and last, but not least, a half barrel of whisky.

Mrs. Woodruff's oven was the only one in the place. It was built out of doors, of stone, plastered with mud. Here the baking was done. All joined in the work of preparation. A beef was

killed, and when the meat was ready to roast, lo! the oven and every bake kettle were already full. Logs were rolled together and a fire quickly made out of doors. Two large kettles were turned on the side before this fire, and on sticks laid in these the meat was roasted to perfection. The company gathered in Mr. Woodruff's yard where a log had been set up to resemble a cannon; on this the boys fired their rifles and ushered in the day with wonderful salutes. From a stump near by, Mr. Woodruff read the Declaration of Independence and made a speech. Then all who could sing joined in singing "Hail Columbia," and we were ready for dinner. Our table was made of rough boards, covered with the whitest and smoothest of home-made linen. We were all proud of our success in preparing the dinner, and it certainly was very inviting. There were roast beef and chickens; new potatoes, green peas and beets; warm biscuits with butter and honey; cheese; rice puddings and loaf cake, both well filled with raisins. The following are the names of those who partook of the dinner, as nearly as I can remember: Mr. Woodruff and family; Mr. Grant and family; Mr. Hiram Tuttle and family; Mr. John Bryan and family; Judge Fleming; Arden H. Ballard; Thomas Sackrider; Mr. Stiles; Mr. David McCorel; Sanders Beverly; Mr. Leonard Miller; Captain Phair; Mr. Stoddard; Orange Crane; Mr. Mayhey; Mr. Ecklor, and Mr Harwood.

The dinner passed off well, and Delia Woodruff and I had the hot sling ready for toasts. This was new work for us and we forgot our instructions and put in a double portion of whisky. The effect of this mistake was soon apparent on the toast drinkers, in increased liveliness and good humor. Everything passed off pleasantly, and in the afternoon we were joined by Mr. Mallett and his sister, from Brownstown. Mr. M. was the fiddler, and we had a lively dance in the evening, being joined by others who had not been present at the dinner. Harmony and good fellowship reigned throughout the day, and it was a time long to be remembered by those present.

Death visited the settlement that summer for the first time, and cast a gloom over every heart. A young Irishman named Oakman, who had come to the place with John Phillips, was taken sick and lived but a short time. Chills and fever now commenced and some families were not able to do anything for themselves. Mrs. Woodruff made a large kettle of porridge every day and sent me with it to those who were sick. The supplies brought with us were divided with those whom sickness had made destitute, and were soon exhausted. Money was scarce, and we now began to see hard fare. The corn yielded well, but there was no way to grind it. Hulled corn was our staple for a long time. Those who had been able to work had made gardens and raised plenty of turnips and some beans and potatoes. In the winter, mortars were made by burning a hollow in the top of stumps, where the corn was placed and pounded with a pestle fastened to a pole which worked like a

well sweep. The fine and coarse parts of the pounded corn were carefully separated, the fine used for bread, the coarse for samp. Mr. Cross and Mr. Grant had each sowed a piece of wheat, and after harvest we had pounded wheat, which was quite a welcome change. The cold weather abated the sickness, and we beguiled the long winter evenings by meeting together at the different houses to dance, sing and play. This was enjoyed by old and young, and was an excellent preventive of homesickness, a disease we carefully guarded against. Work again progressed, fields were cleared and fenced, door yards enclosed, and by spring Mr. Rawson had a saw-mill running at the landing (now Rawsonville). The surrounding country was rapidly settled; wild animals were not so numerous. In the fall of 1825 I returned to Ohio, and was absent from Michigan about two years.

It might be mentioned that from the time of our coming to Michigan we had no religious meetings of any kind. It was Mrs. Grant's custom to gather in all the younger people of the place on the Sabbath and read to them out of the Bible, and teach them to sing and spell.

An incident occurred at Mr. Woodruff's that served as a standing joke. Mr. Ballard and Judge Fleming were about retiring for the night, when they heard a terrible noise, and supposed that some wild animal was about to spring upon them through the window. They quickly dressed, and pale and trembling hastened to Mr. Woodruff's room, only to learn that they had been frightened by a screech owl.

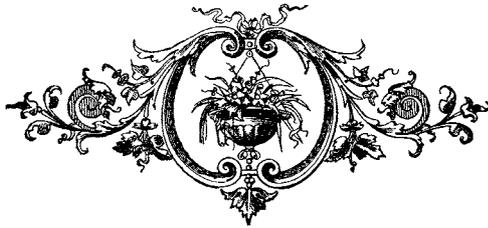
After Mr. Grant went on to his farm he made maple sugar, and a party of us, all girls, in sugaring off, set fire to the woods. Rails were burned and much damage done. It was always spoken of as the Indian fire. We kept our own counsel and no one knew that we caused it.

I returned from Ohio again to Michigan in 1827, was married to Alvin Cross in the autumn of 1828, and moved on the farm where I now reside, on section 14, township of Ypsilanti, in 1829. Mr. Cross died the 18th of February, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff died in Ypsilanti over 40 years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle lived upon the farm that he purchased in 1823, on section 23, until their deaths. Mr. Tuttle died — — —, and Mrs. Tuttle died six or seven years ago. Mr. Grant, after living on his farm purchased in 1823, on section 15, Ypsilanti, some eight years, sold it to Edward Phelps and removed to Indiana, and soon after Mr. and Mrs. Grant both died. The first burial service at the Grove was that of Mr. Oakman; there was no one present to offer a prayer; Mrs. Grant read a chapter in the Bible, and after singing a hymn he was buried. Rev. John Baughman preached the first sermon at the Grove at the house of Mr. Brooks, in the year of 1825. The first grist-mill built in the county was by Major Woodruff, about half a mile down the Huron river from the Grove. It was built of hewn



John Lowry

logs; the building was some 20x30 feet square, and he commenced running the mill in the fall of 1825, and it was a day of rejoicing among the settlers, having had a hard time previous to this to prepare their corn fit for use. The year of 1825 could truly be called hard times, as there was no store near them, and if there had been, the inhabitants of the Grove and vicinity had nothing to buy with, and consequently had to go without many of the necessaries of life, to say nothing of the luxuries that the present generation now enjoy.



CHAPTER XVI.

AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

In the world of letters and in the world of art, Washtenaw county presents the names of some who have attained more than a national reputation. In the world of letters the names of Watson, Cooley, Angell, Cocker, Williams, Palmer, Franklin, Frothingham, and Winchell are known wherever the English language is read. Randolph Rogers is famous as a sculptor the world over. There are many others, known, perhaps, to but a few, whose contributions deserve a place in the literature of the country, who, from innate modesty, will probably never be known. In this connection it is proposed to present the names, accompanied by short sketches, and now and then selections from their works, of some who are well known in the community in which they reside and who have some reputation abroad. There are doubtless many others equally meritorious with those mentioned. They are only omitted from the fact that the attention of the historian has not been called to them.

PROF. JAMES C. WATSON.

Prof. Watson, a biographical sketch of whom is given under the head of "Some of Washtenaw County's Illustrious Dead," was the author of a number of scientific works, among which were a "Popular Treatise on Comets," published in Philadelphia in 1860, "Theoretical Astronomy," published in Philadelphia and London in 1868, and which has since been the standard work on the subject. It was this work which won for him the degree of Ph. D., which was conferred upon him by Leipsic University. He was also the author of a "Report on Horological Instruments," and of "Tables for the Calculation of Simple and Compound Interest and Discount," the latter having been published in Ann Arbor. He was also a frequent contributor to astronomical, educational, and scientific journals. Among others, to Gould's *Astronomical Journal*, *Brunnow's Astronomical Notices*, *American Journal of Science and Arts*, *Reports of the United States Coast Survey*, *The Michigan Journal of Education*, *The Horological Journal*, *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society* (London), *Astronomische Nachrichten*, Germany; *Comptes Rendus de l'Academie des Sciences*, Paris Bulletin, *International de l'Association, Scientifique de France*, *Memorie della Societa degli Spettroscoapisti Italiani*, (Palermo).

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, LL. D.

One of the most widely known authors, and one whose works have been more extensively read than any other citizen of Washtenaw county, is Prof. Alexander Winchell, of the Michigan University. For a period of 31 years he has constantly been giving to the public the results of his studies and observations, the catalogue now reaching 139 published volumes and pamphlets. Prof. Winchell has devoted his life to scientific pursuits, and his writings show the thorough scholar, the great thinker, and the independent reasoner. His thoughts are clothed in language pleasing to the ear, but strongly written. One of Prof. Winchell's best known works, at least among general readers, is that entitled "Reconciliation of Science and Religion," published by Harper & Bros., in 1877. Of this work the New York *Tribune* says: "Without dwelling on other points discussed in this suggestive volume, we may venture to thank the author for an original and fruitful contribution to the questions which now engage the attention of so many of the profoundest thinkers of the day. This work is of a critical character, commenting freely on opinions and systems which have found a place in the history of philosophy; but it also presents the mature points of independent research and reflection. It betrays an intimate acquaintance with the development of thought in the best ages of scientific culture; but its principles are not the result of sympathy and adoption. The author acknowledges no man as his master; he admits no conclusions which he has not made his own by processes of thought and study similar to those in which they had their origin. The materials which he has obtained by scholarly labors, have been thoroughly fused in his own mind, and are reproduced in forms which bear its image and superscription. He is evidently embarrassed by the fertility of his conceptions. * * * The rare intellectual fairness which marks the volume, is a feature of no less interest than the philosophical ability with which its discussions are conducted." The *Northern Christian Advocate* says of the same work: "We do not remember ever to have read a work which more impressed us. It is a book for the believer and the doubter, for the student and the theologian. It is both comforting and disquieting. It solves some difficult problems, and in this time of perplexity and mental conflict every helpful utterance should be heeded. It is not a belligerent work, but a thoughtful and explanatory one. It is a reconciler. As a matter of style it is gracefully but strongly written. Exhibiting a wide acquaintance with ancient and modern forms of thought, it is never dry or obscure. The book is full of thought; it is a noble contribution to American literature."

On the 27th of April, 1880, the first edition was given to the public of a new work entitled "Pre-adamites, or the Demonstration of the Existence of Men before Adam; together with a study of their condition, antiquity, racial affinities and progressive dis-

persions over the earth." This work is an octavo of 500 pages, and published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. As a literary production, this work was received with universal favor. As to the positions assumed, it is noteworthy that most of the religious journals either occupied a non-committal attitude, saying time was required for due consideration, or they dogmatically condemned the doctrines of the book. The leading religious journals of the North treated the discussion with most intelligence, and therefore with most tolerance. Some of the religious papers denounced the work, and sometimes the author, without the slightest attention to the tenability of the positions assumed. On the contrary, the secular and scientific journals have reviewed the work in a very favorable manner. The *New York Evening Post* says of this work: "There has been no work recently published upon the subject which can compare with this in importance. Prof. Winchell's reputation for learning and sincerity, his repute as a student of physical science, and his special attitude toward what is called the conflict between science and religion, render anything which he writes upon such a theme important." The leading papers of the country all review the work.

Among other works written by Prof. Winchell are "Voices from Nature," "On the Origin of the Prairies of the Valley of the Mississippi," "A Plea for Science," "Sketches of Creation," "Grand Conclusions of the Sciences in Reference to the History of Matter and Life," "Religion and Science," "The Geology of the Stars," "The Genealogy of Ships," "The Battle-Fields of Faith," and "The Religious Nature of Savages."

A biographical sketch of Prof. Winchell appears elsewhere in this work.

RANDOLPH ROGERS.

Randolph Rogers, "America's famous sculptor," was born in the village of Waterloo, Seneca Co., New York, on the 12th day of July, 1822. When but a small lad, Mr. Rogers' parents moved to Lyons, Wayne Co., in his native State, and six years later, in 1829, to Ann Arbor, Mich. Being the youngest of a family of eight children, Mr. Rogers had not as many educational advantages as the older members of the family, and wishing to make himself useful, in 1835 he entered the bakery of D. W. & C. Bliss, in the city of Ann Arbor, where he worked as an apprentice for three or four years. While in this business, the wonderful genius which afterward made him so famous began to be shown in the rude works of art made in the leisure hours he had at his command. When he was not busy he often would take a piece of dough and fashion it in such a form and shape as to correctly represent some of God's finest handiwork. Also at leisure hours he directed his attention to drawing and sketching, and became quite proficient in that line of art. After serving his time as an apprentice in the bakery, he

turned his thoughts to the dry-goods trade and obtained a position with Gen. J. D. Hill, then one of the most prominent merchants of Ann Arbor. After remaining with his new employer for some time he concluded to visit New York city, and, if possible, find some work there which would keep him comfortably, and yet give him plenty of spare time to pursue his long-cherished ambition of making himself famous in the pursuit of art. He secured a situation in the silk house of John Stuart, Jr., in the year 1848, when but 26 years of age.

While engaged in this branch of business, Mr. Rogers conceived the idea of putting his genius into active account, and concluded to make a marble bust of some prominent person. He selected a subject, and by hard work, toiling many an hour after his day's labor was finished, and sometimes far into the night, he finished his production. It was a full and perfect marble bust of the famous Lord Byron. His employer happened to see this piece of work, when the author was out. Upon his return, Mr. Stuart asked him who had produced the wonderful imitation of the famous poet. Mr. Rogers humbly replied, that he was the author. Mr. Stuart's surprise at this declaration was unbounded, but when he found expression, he asked Randolph if he desired to proceed to Europe and put himself under the tuition of some of the master artists. Mr. Rogers replied that he would be most happy to do so, but his present financial resources would not admit of such an extended drain as this would naturally subject them to. Mr. Stuart then told him that if he wished to go, he would advance him such funds as would be required, and when he got so proficient with his mallet and chisel as to make his calling remunerative he could pay back the loan. Mr. Rogers was very grateful for this kind offer, after reflecting, concluded to accept it.

He left New York in 1848, after being there less than one year, and sailed for Florence, Italy, where he arrived in safety, and immediately placed himself under one of the leading sculptors of that renowned city. He studied hard and patiently for some time, but thinking he could improve his genius and obtain better advantages and facilities for his work by being alone, he opened an humble studio for himself, and here toiled earnestly, early and late, to perfect the art which in the near future should bring him rich returns.

After laboring in Florence for nearly six years, he returned to his native land. His residence abroad had enabled him to accomplish much, and the future seemed full of rare promise. He had been successful, in a financial point of view, in the old country, and was able to repay his generous benefactor, and to have about \$6,000 left. He was now recognized, both at home and abroad, as an artist of no small ability; even his brother artists in the old world fully acknowledged his genius in the art.

After remaining but a short time in his native land, he returned to Italy, this time to the center of art, the Imperial city, Rome, where he has since resided, with the exception of a few short inter-

vals of absence in this country. He has crossed and recrossed the ocean a dozen or more times. He prefers sunny Italy even to his own native land. He loves its history, its romance, but above all, he loves it because it is the home of art.

Among Mr. Rogers' works may be mentioned the following: A statue of John Adams, in Mount Auburn cemetery, Boston; a colossal bronze statue of Lincoln, unveiled in Philadelphia in 1871; a statue for the Colt family monument in Hartford, Conn., called the "Angel of the Resurrection," [and an allegorical figure of the "Lost Pleiad," made expressly for a resident of San Francisco. He has produced a magnificent work in the statue of "Nydia," a character taken from Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii," of which he has made several duplicates. Other creations are the ideal statues of "Ruth" and "Isaac." The original production of "Nydia" and "Ruth" are in the art museum of Michigan University. For several years he was occupied in completing the designs for the Washington monument at Richmond, Virginia, begun by the celebrated artist, Crawford. Since the rebellion he has designed and executed memorial monuments for Rhode Island and Michigan, besides several other prominent States. The one in Providence, unveiled in 1871, is some 50 feet in height, and is crowned with a statue of "America." This latter is 10 feet high. On the angles of the pedestal are statues seven feet high representing the four branches of the service. The monument in Detroit, erected on the Campus Martius, is similar in design to the former, though larger and much more elaborate. It is surmounted by a statue of "Michigan."

Perhaps an achievement giving Mr. Rogers as much genuine publicity as anything from his hand, is the bronze door for the eastern entrance to the rotunda of the national capitol. This work was designed and modeled in Rome during the year 1858, and cast at the Royal Foundry at Munich. It was finished in 1861. Its entire weight is 20,000 pounds, and cost over \$30,000. This work—a master-piece in every sense—is 17 feet high and nine feet wide, and is divided into eight panels, each representing in alto-relievo some scene in the career of Columbus. Between the panels, and on the sides, are 16 statuettes representing the eminent contemporaries of the great discoverer. It is a work which has called forth the admiration of the world. The frieze on the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ills., was also executed by this master artist. A bust of his daughter—a production of his art—was on exhibition at Paris during the Exposition.

A few years since, Mr. Rogers received the appointment of professor of St. Luke's Academy of Fine Arts, in Rome. In all his work there is an impersonation of dignity and grace. Nothing is left incomplete, but everything to the minutest detail shows the touch of a real master.

In personal appearance, Mr. Rogers is about five feet ten inches high, and weighs nearly 200 pounds. His forehead is broad

and massive, and shows the wealth of intellect and genius. His former employers of Ann Arbor, and particularly Dr. Calvin Bliss, one of the proprietors of the bakery wherein he worked, say he was the very soul of honor and integrity in everything, but little did they think at that time to be giving employment to a boy, who in future years would astonish the world with his natural genius.

MISS KATIE J. ROGERS.

Miss Katie J. Rogers, an artist of more than ordinary ability, was born in Ann Arbor, and was educated in the public schools of that city, graduating at the high school in 1869. At quite an early age she exhibited a talent for painting, which was encouraged by her parents. Desiring to become proficient in the art she resolved to attend some good school of design, and made choice of the Chicago Academy of Design, and placed herself under the tuition of Prof. Gookins, a graduate of the Munich School of Art, and one of the most skillful artists in his line, that of portrait-painting. Miss Rogers remained in this institution for some time, and in 1876 graduated the first of a class of 16. The last production of her art in that place was a full-sized portrait of a Venetian page of the fourteenth century. This picture was executed by Miss Rogers with great rapidity and while the other members of her class were making only a half-length portrait. Prof. Gookins was so well pleased with his pupil's work, that he insisted she should let it be placed on exhibition at the Centennial. Miss Rogers, being of a retired and modest disposition, kindly refused, and the portrait which, undoubtedly, would have attracted attention even among the many fine works that adorned the walls in the Art Hall, is now hanging in the studio of Miss Rogers in Ann Arbor.

After graduation, Miss Rogers returned to her home in Ann Arbor and opened a studio, since which time she has painted many portraits and landscapes which show the touch of a true artist. She has made a specialty of portrait-painting, and excels in this line of art. Every portrait from her easel has been life-like and striking. Whether painting the soft dimple upon the cheek of the innocent babe, or the harder lines of the aged pioneer, there seems to be a reality about the work which makes one feel that he is in a living presence.

Among the portraits executed by Miss Rogers may be mentioned the following: Randolph Rogers, the famous sculptor, and an uncle of the artist, a very finely executed work, and considered the most natural of any ever painted; one of Moses Rogers, the father of the artist, and a very striking likeness; one of Mr. Sweetland, Lodi township; one of Judge Kingsley, very nicely executed; one of Squire Leland, of Ann Arbor; a full-sized portrait of Eddie Lawrence, son of Judge Lawrence, of Ann Arbor; a portrait of Mrs. J. M. Bailey, wife of the editor of the Ann Arbor *Argus*.

Miss Rogers has also finished a portrait of Prof. DuPont's child, and two or three fine pieces for ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch, both of Michigan University. One of Miss Rogers' most admired pictures is that of a small babe of some two months, lying on a snowy pillow of down. In looking at this faithful representation of the crowning glory of the Heavenly Father, and noticing the little dimples, which almost seem to come and go, with the little hands raised as if in supplication to the Father of mercies, one can readily fancy the soft cooing of its melodious voice as heard. Miss Rogers, indeed, shows wonderful genius in this painting. In fact, the whole soul of the artist is in all her work, and whatever she does is well done.

EZRA D. SEAMAN.

A full biographical sketch of Mr. Seaman will be found in another part of this work. In this connection his literary work only is spoken of. Mr. Seaman's first work was entitled "Essays on the Progress of Nations," and passed through several editions. In 1870 appeared "The American System of Government." The author, in his preface, states that he had been a close observer of the workings of our system of Government for 40 years, and in the work gave the results of his observations. The *New York Observer* says of this work: "The scope of the work is well indicated by its title. It presents a mass of information, valuable in itself, and such as should be possessed by every American citizen. The author's views are generally sound and well considered. The book is comprehensive in its plan, and indicates careful and honest reflection." The *New York Evening Post* says: "Mr. Seaman writes vigorously, and has decided opinions—one of these being that an elective judiciary is a mistake, and another that women are much better out of politics. His ability has been established by former essays, which have been highly and widely praised, and the present volume is likely to attract a large share of attention." Of Mr. Seaman's first work the *New York Tribune* says: "The work will be readily understood by any one, and no one can read it without acquiring broader and juster views of National policy, and a wise public economy." The third work of Mr. Seaman, to which reference is here made, is "Views of Nature, and of the Elements, Forces and Phenomena of Nature, and of Mind." This work appeared in 1873, from the press of Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Like his other works, this is written in a vigorous style which at once arrests the attention of the reader, and convinces him that the author thoroughly believes in the views presented.

THOMAS M. COOLEY, LL. D.

Thomas M. Cooley, Professor in the Law Department of Michigan University, is well known as an author of legal works. In 1868,

he published his "Treatise on Constitutional Limitations," his first work. His catalogue now consists, in addition to the work mentioned, "Treatise on the Law of Taxation," "Treatise on the Law of Torts," an edition of "Blackstone's Commentary," of "Strong on the Constitution," and of "Harrington's Chancery Reports." Judge was the editor of the law articles in the revised edition of the "American Encyclopedia," and has also largely written for reviews and magazines.

B. F. COCKER, D. D., LL. D.

An author of note, one whose works have been read by the most intelligent men in the land, is B. F. Cocker, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Michigan University. "Christianity and Greek Philosophy" was given to the public in 1870, and well received by critics and readers. In his preface, Dr. Cocker says: "The central and unifying thought of this volume is that the necessary ideas and laws of the reason, and the native instincts of the human heart, originally implanted by God, are the primal and germinal forces of history; and that these have been developed under conditions which were first ordained and have been continually supervised by the Providence of God." Prof. Winchell says of this work: "It is a brave defense of the fundamental truths of Christianity. It is a grammar of religious thought, illustrated by citations from Grecian thinkers. It is an attempt to introduce to personal consciousness the axioms of religious philosophy, and familiarize it with their characteristics and implications."

"The Theistic Conception of the World" is, perhaps, Dr. Cocker's best work. In it he gives the results of years of investigation and thought. He fully considers every position of a class of self-styled "advanced thinkers" of what they have been pleased to call "the tendency of modern thought." The issue is now sharply and clearly defined between a God and no God, and in this work the author defends in a masterly way the existence of a Divine Being.

"Hand-Book of Philosophy," and "Lectures on the Truth of the Christian Religion," are also works of Dr. Cocker, and have met with favorable reception.

Dr. Cocker has for many years been a contributor to the various reviews and magazines of the country, and has done much in strengthening believers in the revealed will of God and in the Christian religion.

EDWARD OLNEY, LL. D.

Prof. Edward Olney, author of Olney's *Mathematical Series*, and Professor of Mathematics in the University of Michigan, is worthy of a place, not only among the authors of Washtenaw county, but of the world. The first of his series of mathematics was published in 1870 by Sheldon & Co., of New York. The favor with which this work was received encouraged the author to continue his labors,

resulting in the compilation and publication of a series of 15 books, in parts, or eight complete works, as follows: "First Lessons in Arithmetic," "Practical Arithmetic," "Science of Arithmetic," "Introduction to Algebra," "Complete School Algebra," "University Algebra," "Elements of Geometry," and "General (Analytical) Geometry and Calculus." No series of mathematics ever came into such general use in so short a time. They have been introduced and are in use in nearly every leading college and university in the Union, including, Yale, Harvard, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Cornell, Washington and Lee University, Michigan University and others. In this course, the whole subject of pure mathematics is sharply outlined according to the best modern philosophical views, and the exact province of each separate branch is clearly shown in general statement, and in the details of execution is closely adhered to. The adaptation is such as to make the pupil feel, at every step of his progress, that he is required to reason, not merely to perform certain operations. Intelligent and unbiased critics and educational men pronounce this the most complete mathematical series ever issued.

Prof. Olney does not confine his literary labor alone to mathematics, but is a frequent contributor to the religious, educational and literary magazines and reviews of the country. He has been for many years assistant editor of the *Christian Herald*, published at Kalamazoo, and has since 1870 prepared the Sunday-School lessons for that periodical, requiring much study and examination, not only of the Bible, but the religious literature of the world. The Professor was also, at one time, associated in the publication of the *Educational Weekly*, in Chicago.

DONALD MACLEAN, M. D.

Dr. Maclean is Professor of ——— in Michigan University. The first literary work of the Doctor was that of editing "Symes' Medical Works," published in 1865, by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. This work was, at the request of Dr. Symes himself, and met with a favorable reception from both critics and readers. It has passed through several editions and is recognized as a standard work by the medical profession. The Doctor is the author of numerous articles in our current medical literature, and has delivered many addresses before medical societies.

A. B. PALMER, A. M., M. D.

Dr. Palmer, Professor of Pathology, Practice of Medicine and Hygiene in the University of Michigan, as an author is well known, especially among the medical fraternity. Numerous reports and addresses have, from time to time, appeared in pamphlet form, of which the Professor was the author, and which have been well received by those interested in everything pertaining to the science

of medicine. In 1865 appeared "A Report upon the Epidemic occurring at Maplewood Young Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield, Mass. including a discussion on the causes of Typhoid Fever." During the same year appeared "A Lecture on Sanitary Science: Its Importance as a Branch of General Education." This address was published by the class in Michigan University before whom it was delivered. In 1866, "Epidemic Cholera: Its Pathology and Treatment," appeared from the pen of Prof. Palmer. "Dry Earth as a means of Disposal of Excreta," was published in 1870. "Law and Intelligence in Nature and the Improvement of the Race in accordance with Law," appeared in 1873. "The New Departure in Medical Teaching in the University of Michigan," in 1877. "Quinine in Acute Pneumonia," in 1879. In 1880, appeared the Doctor's most pretentious work, "A Review of Homeopathy." This work was favorably received by the medical fraternity of all schools, save the Homeopaths, whose position it combats. Prof. Palmer is now (in the spring of 1881) engaged in the preparation of an elaborate work on the general practice of medicine, which will embody the experience of a long and busy life.

EDWARD C. FRANKLIN, M. D.

Dr. Franklin, Professor of Surgery in the Homeopathic Medical College, Michigan University, is the author of a number of standard medical works. In 1864 he wrote a work on the "Principles of Surgery and the Treatment of Surgical Diseases," 874 pages, which met with a favorable reception. In 1874, the "Art of Surgery," a work devoted to operative surgery in its various branches, showing the various methods of operating in surgical disorders requiring interference, 870 pages. In 1877, he wrote a monograph on "Spinal Curvature and Deformities," showing the beneficial results of the new treatment by the plaster jacket and artificial spine. Dr. Franklin has also written monographs on "Cancer," "Heart Diseases," "Diseases of Bones," "Tumors," "Formation and Union of Bones," "Operations on the Head from Injury," "Homeopathy in the Army," "Transfusion of Blood," "Anomalous Fractures," "Amputation from Gun-shot Wounds," and many other subjects of professional interest. Dr. Franklin has been elected President of the American Institute of Homeopathy, of the Western Academy, and Mission Institute. He has, on account of his many valuable contributions to medical literature, been elected honorary member of more than a dozen State Medical Societies, and a half dozen other societies of medicine.

PROF. C. L. FORD.

Prof. Ford is the author of "Questions on Anatomy, Histology and Physiology," "Questions on Teeth," and "Chart of the Muscles in the Human Body." The design of these works is to aid

the student in acquiring a knowledge of the subjects treated. No answers are given in the works to the questions, it being expected of the student he should search out the knowledge from the various works on the given subjects.

CLARA DOTY BATES.

This lady is a daughter of Samuel R. Doty, and was born in Ann Arbor. At an early age she evinced a poetic talent, which found vent in the publication of some beautiful gems in the various papers and magazines of the country. Prior to 1860, *Graham's Magazine* was considered one of the best literary magazines of the country, and one of its most valued contributors was Mrs. Bates, then Miss Clara Doty. The following comments and quotations are from that magazine in 1858:

There is no young writer of poetry at present before our public whose lyrics are more decidedly characteristic than those of Miss Clara Doty, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. If the reader will imagine a clear, yet sensitive mind, which has perfectly appreciated the purest and most sparkling flashes of German poetry, in the deepest and sweetest lyrics of Heine, and which has then, forgetting all models, studied nature, retaining no more of art than is found in our Indian legends, he will have an accurate idea of the impression which her songs convey. There are many sweet little poems of the present day which *look* like Clara Doty's, but hers have the peculiarity that they are based on a deep, generally a semi-mythologic, thought. They are never *rococo*. Take for instance the following:

WHITE VIOLETS.

A star fell from the sky at night,
Through the dim stillness of the blue,
And sank, a transient gleam of white,
Where beds of early violets grew.

It left no vacant place on high,
It gave to earth no added light;
But flowers, of color like the sky,
Were changed into a starry white.

With another poet, we should call this a pretty figure; with Clara Doty, it is something deeper. Ever-changing nature, its waving, glittering forms, ever sinking themselves in each other's natures, beautiful transmigrations, dying in beauty, and reappearing in other beautiful forms an eternal symbolism of life,—all of this we find in her poetry, quiet and modest as it is. It is never set forth,—all her lyrics are eminently simple and unassuming,—but it is there. Less marked, but not the less there, we find the same blending of symbols in the following fantasy:

Gold-ribbed, and silken-sailed, from rose to rose,
With honey laden, fairy wild bees break
The currents of the air with steady prows,
Leaving a surge of humming in their wake.

The wind sways with its music all the trees,
Whose leafy whispers make the bird-hearts beat;
While soft cloud-fleets sail heaven's azure seas,
Vast phantom navies ride the billowy wheat,

The fishes stirring in the water clear
Bind nets of sunlight on their golden scales;
The water lilies ride at anchor near,
With sides of shining green and waxen sails

I hear no tiny mermen's laughter sweet,
Sporting the swaying water-weeds among,
But in the rushing brook are sounds of feet,
Quick beat of drums, and shouts of merry song.

With click of many a pebble castanet,
As in an eager multitude, they flee,
Through the pure freshness of the rivulet,
On to the bitter, million-peopled sea.

***Plato's argument for the immortality of the soul is no stronger than the one of eternally beautiful, ever-reviving nature—the oldest and most beautiful of all—yet ever new and fresh and lovely, as Clara Doty shows in the following, where, as in everything else which she writes, lies a deep and delicate mystery:

RESURGAM.

If I could die when all the flowers died,
Be buried with them when the autumn rain
Beats out the rose's last red flush of pride,
And stains the late fresh greenness of the plain,

Oh, then it seems that as the buried seed,
Calm I might sleep through Winter's chilly reign,
And when the merry Spring his captives freed,
Throw off the sod, and look on earth again.

I cannot sleep an everlasting sleep,
I cannot have the earth for ages bloom
With flowers and forests, and be buried deep,
My eyes and heart in dust, within a tomb.

With the fair violets and the cypress flowers,
With the sweet roses planted over me,
My dust shall spring in warm sunshine and showers,
And as a flower I shall live and see.

Time has not dimmed the lustre of Mrs. Bates. The same poetic genius that was shown in youth, has developed as the years have flown. The following quotations are from her pen of a late date:

DARK DAYS AND FAIR.

One day goes clouded to its close,
At setting, d'all as when it rose;
Another has the sunny blue
Arched over it from dew to dew;
More have their mingled phases;—rare
The wholly dark or wholly fair.

So lives their little orbits run,
Either in shadow or in sun;
This glad one noon-day tempests smite;
This sad one evening glories light
With unexpected radiance;—rare
The wholly dark or wholly fair.

But Faith has wings for any sky!
Send her abroad her powers to try
When th' uplifting airs are warm,
That, should her flight encounter storm,
With trial made strong, her wings may dare
Boldly alike the dark and fair.

Secure the soul that rests on Faith!
 Upborne as by an animate breath,
 She soars beyond earth's loss and gloom,
 Beyond the shadow of the tomb,
 With rapture, where is Heaven's free air
 Wholly unclouded, wholly fair!

GRANDMOTHER'S BIRTHDAY.

BY CLARA DOTY BATES.

Just seventy years ago
 A little baby smiled,
 And they gave the sweet old Bible name
 Of Hannah to the child.

She slept, no doubt, such sleep
 As only falls on eyes
 That still have shut within their lids
 The light of paradise.

No doubt the little hands
 Lay passive on her breast,
 As, with the cradle's lullaby,
 She hushed her to her rest.

Ah me! who could foretell
 What work those hands should do?
 How many they should help to lead
 Life's troubled mazes through?

What never-faltering part
 Their tender strength should take;
 What burdens for the tired ones bear,
 What barriers help to break?

And ah! who could foresee
 Upon that baby brow,
 Where lay the dark and silky locks,
 Its crown of silver now?

Peace, as at first, is there;
 The world has never set
 One single line of its hard seal
 Upon that forehead yet!

The constant shadow of pain
 Has dimmed perhaps the eyes;
 Yet still they hold within their lids
 The light of paradise.

Just seventy years ago
 Since the little baby came,
 And now her children's children bless
 That sweet old Bible name.

Of late years Mrs. Bates has given much attention to the preparation of juvenile literature. The firm of D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, have issued from her pen "Classics of Baby Land," "Collections

of Nursery Tales, versified for Little Folks," and "Heart's Content," a story for older children. E. B. Smith & Co., Detroit, issued "Songs for Gold Locks," illustrated by Mrs. Finley, of that city, a sister of Mrs. Bates.

REV. MARTIN L. D'OOGE, PH. D.,

Professor of Greek Language and Literature, in the University of Michigan, is a regular contributor to the "Transactions of the American Philological Society," and to the "American Journal of Philology." In 1875 he published an edition of "Demosthenes on the Crown."

MRS. CHARLOTTE FINLEY.

Mrs. Finley is the fourth daughter of Samuel R. Doty, of Ann Arbor. She has attained quite a reputation as an artist, her crayon work being especially fine. A portrait of her father, and also of her mother, are especially admired. Mrs. Finley has done a large amount of work in illustrating children's papers and magazines. The illustrations in a juvenile work by Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, entitled "Songs for Gold Locks," are from her pencil.

PROF. GABRIEL CAMPBELL.

The principal work of Prof. Campbell is that of a "New German Course, or Grammar," published in 1867. He is also the author of a sermon on "Future Retribution," which received favorable notice, and a poem entitled "War Pictures," published in 1865.

CHAPTER XVII.

PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

The young live in the future, the middle-aged in the present, and the old in the past. The youth looks forward with bright anticipations, believing he can grapple successfully with the problems of life, and that his name will be enrolled among the famous in the world's history; those in the prime of life feel that everything with them is the living present; the aged person sits by the fire and dreams of the past, when he was strong of limb, with undimmed eye, fighting his way through life, and overcoming every obstacle placed in his path. It is with him a glorious thought, that he has come off conqueror in life's battle.

The memories of the past recall to the minds of the pioneers those who were associated with them in the work of building up waste places, and where there has been a co-partnership of suffering and endurance, the feelings of kinship and fellowship spring up, and there is a drawing together. This feeling has resulted in the formation of the various State, county and township pioneer societies now in existence.

In response to a call issued by Gen. Edward Clark, President of the Ann Arbor Pioneer and Historical Society, some 15 or 20 of the old settlers and pioneers of the county assembled at the courthouse, Saturday morning, Aug. 16, 1873, at 10:30 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a county pioneer society.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. Clark, who stated its object, and suggested that in order to obtain the early history of the county, it would be necessary to take immediate steps, ere those who had assisted in making the history were laid in their graves, and had become traditional.

Gen. Clark and M. H. Goodrich, Esq., of Ann Arbor, were appointed temporary Chairman and Secretary, respectively.

Gen. G. D. Hill made a few remarks relative to the object of the society, and as to co-operation with the State society. Committees of five on Permanent Organization, and three on Constitution and By-laws, were appointed as follows:

Permanent Organization.—J. Q. A. Sessions, Ann Arbor; C. H. Wines, Sylvan; Calvin Wheeler, Salem; James Davidson, Sylvan.

Constitution and By-laws.—M. H. Goodrich, Ann Arbor; John Geddes, Ann Arbor; William A. Jones, Dexter.

After adjournment and reassembling in the p. m., a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the society named "The Pioneer Society of the County Washtenaw."

The following permanent officers were duly elected:



Thomas Holmes.

President.—Ex-Governor Alpheus Felch, Ann Arbor.

Vice-Presidents.—E. Clark, Ann Arbor city; John Geddes, Ann Arbor town; A. Childs, Augusta; D. W. Palmer, Bridgewater; William Jones, Dexter; E. Haire, Freedom; Darius Pierce, Lima; C. H. Wines, Sylvan; William M. Gregory, Saline; James H. Fellows, Sharon; A. D. Crane, Scio; Allen Crittendon, Pittsfield; John Peebles, Salem; B. Case, Manchester; J. R. Arms, Webster; J. D. Pierce, Ypsilanti city; E. D. Lay, Ypsilanti town; Peter Cook, York; Lyman Wood, Lodi; George Gale, Superior; Joseph Pray, Northfield.

Secretary.—George S. Wheeler, Salem.

Corresponding Secretary.—M. H. Goodrich, Ann Arbor.

Treasurer.—Joshua G. Leland, Ann Arbor.

Executive Committee.—John J. Robison, Sharon; Edwin Lawrence, Ann Arbor; Darius Pierce, Lima; William Cross, Ypsilanti; Orange Risdon, Saline.

The following constitution was adopted :

SECTION 1. This society shall be known as the "Pioneer Society of the County of Washtenaw."

SEC. 2. The objects of the society are to cultivate social relations, collect and preserve biographical sketches, statistics and historical facts, and reminiscences, and to preserve and transmit the same to future generations.

SEC. 3. The officers of the society shall consist of a President, one senior Vice-President, and one Vice-President from each of the townships and cities of the county, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, an Executive Committee of five, of which the President, Recording Secretary and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members, who shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting in each year; in case of a failure to elect at that time, then as soon thereafter as may be ordered by the Executive Committee, and they shall hold their office unless removed by the society or executive committee, until their successors are elected.

SEC. 4. Any person, male or female, who shall have been a permanent resident of the County of Washtenaw, or its vicinity, twenty years or more, whether at one time or at different times, may become a member of the society on paying twenty-five cents to the Treasurer as an initiatory fee, and continue a member by paying an annual fee of twenty-five cents, and all special assessments of the society. Each person on becoming a member shall sign his name in a record book of the society with a statement of the date and place of his birth, his present residence, and, if not a native of the county, the time of his emigration to the county.

SEC. 5. The President shall preside at all meetings of the society and conduct the business according to parliamentary usages, countersign all warrants properly drawn on the Treasurer, and perform such other duties as appertain to the presiding officer of a deliberative body.

SEC. 6. The Vice-President shall assist the President at all meetings, and in the absence or other inability to act, then the senior Vice-President, and in case of his inability to act, then one of the Vice-Presidents in the order of their elections, shall perform the duty of presiding officer.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to attend to all the correspondence of the society, and such other duties pertaining to his office as the society shall direct and report at each meeting, and at such other times as the society shall direct.

SEC. 8. The Recording Secretary shall record all the proceedings of the society and of the Executive Committee in a book to be procured and kept for that purpose; receive and safely preserve all papers and documents and memorials presented to, or belonging to the society; draw all the warrants on the Treasurer on properly audited accounts, and take and preserve proper vouchers therefor, and record the death of each deceased member and the date thereof.

SEC. 9. The Treasurer shall have custody of all moneys belonging to the society, collect all dues and assessments and pay over the same on proper warrant of the Secretary, countersigned by the President. If required by the society he shall give bond with sureties in such sums as the society shall direct. He shall keep an account of his receipts and disbursements, and report the same at each regular meeting, and at such other times as the society or the Executive Committee may direct, and at the expiration of his term of office make a full report of all the proceedings of his office.

SEC. 10. The Executive Committee shall have the general direction and manage-

ment of the affairs of the society in pursuance of the constitution and orders of the society; call special meetings by giving notice thereof; audit all claims against the society and present the same to the Recording Secretary, and at the expiration of their terms of office make a full report of all the proceedings of their office.

SEC. 11. There shall be an annual meeting and festival on the first Monday in September, and one regular meeting on the first Monday in each alternate month thereafter, commencing with the first Monday in October of each year.

SEC. 12. This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a majority vote of all the members of the society, but any alteration or amendment shall be proposed, at least, at one regular meeting previous to action being taken thereon.

J. Q. A. Sessions read a paper prepared by Jonathan Morton, entitled "The First Settlement of Ypsilanti," which was highly appreciated by those present.

The second quarterly meeting of the society was held at the court-house in Ann Arbor, Oct. 6, 1873, Hon. Alpheus Felch in the chair.

Gen. Edward Clark, of Ann Arbor, read a paper entitled "An Indian Scare," which caused some amusement and several confessions from those participating in the scare.

Ex-Gov. Felch spoke upon the subject of the Toledo war. Lorenzo Davis next entertained the society for about three-quarters of an hour in narrating in a humorous manner many incidents in the settlement of Ypsilanti, wherein it appears he was engaged in three wars,—the Toledo, the Cholera and the Black Hawk wars, in which he rose from a humble citizen in the private walks of life to the position of 4th Corporal, and in the celebrated attack on the village of Ypsilanti, in the Cholera war, actually saw two stage horses mortally wounded.

William M. Gregory read a paper in which he urged upon all the importance of perpetuating the labors of the pioneers.

The third meeting was held Dec. 1, 1873, at the Firemen's hall in Ann Arbor.

Alvin Cross, of Ypsilanti, presented a paper which was read by Lorenzo Davis, entitled "My Introduction to Michigan."

John Geddes, of Ann Arbor township, also read a paper in which he narrated his experience in coming to and settling in Washtenaw county.

Letters were read, and ordered to be spread upon the records of the society between the Greek Minister and the Mayor of Ypsilanti, in reference to the origin of the name of the city of Ypsilanti.

A biographical sketch of Mark Norris was also read and ordered spread upon the records.

The fourth meeting of the society was held Feb. 2, 1874, at Ann Arbor.

On motion of Nathan Webb, of Pittsfield, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That the Pioneer Society hold a festival or picnic in commemoration of the semi-centennial location of the county seat of Washtenaw county, in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 24th day of February, 1874.

A committee of nine persons was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the festival or picnic, and R. A. Beal, Nathan Webb, William A. Jones, J. Q. A. Sessions, M. H. Goodrich, John J. Robison, Ezra D. Lay, William M. Gregory and C. H. Wines were appointed said committee.

Interesting and instructive papers from Mrs. R. B. Norris, William A. Jones, Morrell Goodrich, William Gregory and John Geddes were read before the meeting.

THE CELEBRATION.

The semi-centennial celebration of the location of Ann Arbor as a county-seat by the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County, was held in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal church, on Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1874. The opportunity for the fathers and mothers of Washtenaw to meet together and review old acquaintance and rehearse the pleasing memories of bygone days was improved to the fullest extent.

At the time announced for the opening of the festival the parlors of the church were rapidly filled with the pioneers, who had come from every township in the county to do honor to the memory of John Allen and Walter Rumsey, the first pioneers of Washtenaw county. And it was well that they should meet in reunion for their own sakes. The struggles and activities of early life in Michigan, though not without their enjoyable phases, and which, though the sturdy men and women that were represented in the festival have been productive of so much character and real worth among the people and have given to Washtenaw a pre-eminent rank in the counties of the State, deserve to be commemorated and the memory of them handed down to future generations.

The oldest gentleman present on the occasion was Orange Risdon, of Saline. He was early identified with the history of the county and the State, being particularly engaged in the numerous surveys of those days between Detroit and Chicago. Calvin Bliss, who came in 1834, established the first jewelry store in the State west of Detroit. It seems that Calvin Chipman put up the first log house in Ann Arbor, in 1824. He was instrumental in securing the present name of the city. Mr. Rumsey occupied the present site of the Episcopal church, and, as the story goes, his wife, whose name was Ann, said one day to her husband, in reply to his remark, "What a beautiful arbor we have!" "Mr. Rumsey, let's call it Ann's Arbor." Mr. Chipman being present, arose and in the usual form of deliberative assemblies put the vote, which was carried unanimously. The documents to this effect were afterward drawn up and deposited in the office of Major Kearsley, the land agent at Detroit.

Of the antiquities brought out on this occasion, none, perhaps, excited more interest than the first piano ever brought west of Detroit, which was on exhibition in the rear end of the reception

hall. From the historical paper which accompanied the same it was learned that it was brought from Detroit in 1827, by John Anderson, with an ox team, for Miss Lucy Ann Clark, and set up at Mr. Harvey Austin's house, which stood on the northwest corner of Second and Liberty streets, where Mr. Anderson was treated to music before leaving. Shortly afterward it was taken to a house standing on Main street. Here large numbers of the Pottawatomies and Tawas Indians enjoyed and frequently danced to its music. This instrument originally cost \$75.

Moses Boylan produced some interesting relics of former days in the shape of a family Bible and record bearing the date of 1740, his grandmother's wedding slippers, teaspoons, etc., made in 1765. Mr. Boylan set up in the tailor's trade in 1830, in Ann Arbor, and had at home the shears, pressboard, and other implements of the trade at that time. He had also the oldest jail record in the county. A peculiar incident was related by Mr. Boylan in respect to his son, Arthur E. Boylan, who was born in jail, raised in the poor-house, educated in Michigan University, and was then practicing law in Brighton, Michigan.

Mr. John S. Nowland, who claimed to be the first white child born in Ann Arbor, presented for inspection a needle-case, imported from Scotland 150 years ago; also some scrip of the State of New Jersey, bearing date of 1781.

About three o'clock the pioneers and others in attendance, to the number of 500, sat down to the bountifully laden tables which had been prepared by the ladies of Ann Arbor, with an abundance of everything that could tempt the palates of the epicure. Many compliments were passed on the ladies for their successful efforts in preparing for the wants of the inner man.

The chairman then called for five-minute remarks illustrative of early pioneer life, from the representatives of the various townships. Nearly all called on responded and interested the meeting with the recital of the condition of things in Washtenaw county in its younger days. At the conclusion of the remarks, and after the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," the meeting dissolved, thus ending an occasion which will be remembered by all present as one of the most enjoyable in a social way in the history of the county.

The society again met in convention April 13, 1874, at Firemen's Hall, in Ann Arbor.

At this meeting Charles A. Chapin reported that Mark Howard had generously donated his file of the *Western Emigrant* to the society. The thanks of the society were tendered Mr. Howard for his excellent gift.

Requests were made of various gentlemen to prepare sketches of the townships in which they lived, and after listening to papers read from E. W. Whitmore, E. D. Lay, Samuel Pettibone and John Thompson the society adjourned to meet on the first Sunday in June.

At the meeting held June 1, 1874, Lorenzo Davis, E. D. Lay, and John Geddes were appointed a committee to take the necessary steps toward organizing under the act to provide for the incorporation of State, county, or municipal biographical and geographical Societies.

A committee consisting of one member of the society from each township and city was appointed to make arrangements for attending the semi-centennial anniversary of the settlement of Ypsilanti. The following named were appointed: Ann Arbor city, Charles A. Chapin; Ann Arbor township, John Geddes; Augusta, Aaron Childs; Bridgewater, David W. Palmer; Dexter, William A. Jones; Manchester, J. D. Corey; Pittsfield, Nathan Webb; Northfield, George Sutton; Lyndon, Osman Clark; Lima, Morrell Goodrich; Lodi, Charles Allmendinger; Saline, William M. Gregory; Salem, George S. Wheeler; Scio, James W. Wing; Sylvan, Charles H. Wines; Sharon, John J. Robison; Superior, S. Cuppen; York, Peter Cook; Ypsilanti township, E. D. Lay; Ypsilanti city, Sidney S. Derby.

On Monday, Aug. 3, 1874, the society met pursuant to adjournment at the court house in Ann Arbor.

An able paper from Mrs. Mark Norris on the early history of Ypsilanti was read by Lorenzo Davis. Horace Carpenter read a paper on the early settlement of the township of Pittsfield, and Charles A. Chapin read a paper prepared by Miss Lizzie Farrand.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

On Monday, Sept. 7, 1874, the society met and proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following named were elected:

President.—Alpheus Felch, Ann Arbor city.

First Vice-President.—Edward Clark, Ann Arbor city.

Vice-Presidents.—J. Q. A. Sessions, Ann Arbor city; John Geddes, Ann Arbor township; Aaron Childs, Augusta; Daniel Le Baron, Bridgewater; William A. Jones, Dexter; James Winton, Freedom; Morrell Goodrich, Lima; J. H. Collins, Lyndon; C. Allmendinger, Lodi; J. D. Corey, Manchester; George Sutton, Northfield; Nathan Webb, Pittsfield; William M. Gregory, Saline; Calvin Wheeler, Salem; Daniel Crippen, Superior; C. H. Wines, Sylvan; Hiram Arnold, Scio; John J. Robison, Sharon; J. B. Arms, Webster; Peter Cook, York; E. D. Lay, Ypsilanti township; William Wilson, Ypsilanti city.

Recording Secretary.—Charles A. Chapin.

Corresponding Secretary.—Lorenzo Davis.

Treasurer.—J. G. Leland.

Executive Committee.—Hiram Arnold, E. D. Lay, William A. Jones, Nathan Webb, George Sutton.

A meeting of the society was held in Ann Arbor Oct. 7, 1874, when a paper was read by the secretary from E. W. Whitmore on the early settlement of Pittsfield. Letters were also read from Deacon Ezra Maynard in 1824, 1826, and 1827, to his son, William S. Maynard.

On motion of Lorenzo Davis each member was requested to prepare and present to the society a biographical sketch.

Society adjourned to meet at Ypsilanti, Monday, Dec. 7, 1874.

At the time specified, the society assembled at Bachelder's Hall, Ypsilanti.

Rev. Samuel Clements read an interesting paper on the early history of the township of Lima, for which he received the thanks of the society.

At this meeting D. Depue and Charles F. Allmendinger presented to the society a block cut from one of the remaining logs of the first school-house built in the county, which was situated in the town of Pittsfield on the south Ypsilanti road and was erected in 1825.

Jeremiah D. Williams read a paper on the early history of Webster, after which the society adjourned to meet in the village of Dexter, Monday, Feb. 1, 1875.

The society met pursuant to adjournment.

Papers were read by Jeremiah D. Williams on the early settlement of Webster; Jacob D. Preston, on the early settlement and history of the town of Freedom; John L. Clements, on the early history of Lima; and Morrell Goodrich, also on the town of Lima.

The next regular meeting was held at Chelsea, May 15, 1875.

A paper by Curran White entitled "Reminiscences of Early Life in Michigan" was read by the secretary. Gen. Edward Clark also spoke upon "Reminiscences of Early Life in Washtenaw county," and J. G. Leland, upon "Early Life in Northfield." The society then adjourned to meet in Ann Arbor, Monday, June 7, 1875.

At the meeting in Ann Arbor, June 7, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of Independence Day.

N. W. Cheever presented to the society two books containing specimens of bank bills. "Wild-cat," "Stumptail," counterfeit, broken banks of different States, and Canada. On motion of Mr. Leland the thanks of the society were tendered Mr. Cheever for his gift.

The next regular meeting of the society was held in Union School Hall, in the village of Saline, Monday, Aug. 2, 1875. Several interesting biographical sketches were read and ordered filed in the archives of the society.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

The interest in the society up to this time was well maintained, the attendance at each of the regular meetings being large. Many interesting and valuable papers had been contributed by members of the society and others.

On motion of John Geddes the constitution was changed, making the regular meetings quarterly, and the day in the week to be Wednesday instead of Monday.

M. H. Goodrich, J. Q. A. Sessions, G. W. Gale, J. D. Williams and George Sutton were appointed a committee to take necessary measures to organize the society in accordance with the statute of the State authorizing the organization of historical societies.

The following named were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year:

President.—Edward Clark.

First Vice President.—William M. Gregory.

Vice Presidents.—Ann Arbor city, J. Q. A. Sessions; Ann Arbor township, John Geddes; Augusta, Aaron Childs; Bridgewater, D. Le Baron; Dexter, William A. Jones; Freedom, Elias Haire; Lima, Morrell Goodrich; Lyndon, J. H. Collins; Lodi, C. F. Allmendinger; Manchester, J. D. Corey; Northfield, George Sutton; Pittsfield, Nathan Webb; Saline, A. K. Clark; Salem, Calvin Wheeler; Superior, George W. Gale; Sylvan, C. H. Wines; Scio, H. Arnold; Sharon, Andrew Robison; Webster, J. B. Arms; York, Henry Coe; Ypsilanti township, E. D. Lay; Ypsilanti city, William Wilson.

Recording Secretary.—Charles A. Chapin.

Corresponding Secretary.—M. H. Goodrich.

Treasurer.—J. G. Leland.

Executive Committee.—J. D. Williams, E. D. Lay, J. Q. A. Sessions, David Depue, John J. Robison.

At this meeting Bishop Fellows presented to the society four volumes of the documentary History of New York, for which the thanks of the society were tendered.

Collections of over 400 Indian relics and curiosities, comprising arrow and spear heads, pipes, stone hatchets, silver ornaments and other trinkets, were exhibited by A. B. Covert, R. Schuyler, Jr., D. Depue, J. H. Sperry, Jefferson Rouse and William M. Gregory.

Nov. 27, 1875, a meeting was held and an organization was formed under the State law, and on the first of December the society transferred its membership by resolution to the newly organized Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County.

THE REORGANIZED PIONEER SOCIETY.

At the first meeting of the newly organized Society of the Pioneers of Washtenaw County, the officers elected at the September meeting were by vote continued until the expiration of the year in September, 1876.

The following is the constitution and by-laws adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The name of this association shall be "The Pioneer Society of the County of Washtenaw."

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS, AMOUNT OF PROPERTY, TERRITORIAL LIMITS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

SECTION 1.—The object of this society is the collection and preserving of historical, biographical and other information, past and present, in relation to the county of Washtenaw.

SEC. 2.—The property of this society shall not exceed \$100,000.

SEC. 3.—This society shall embrace as territorial limits the county of Washtenaw.

SEC. 4.—The annual subscription of the members of this society shall not be less than 25 cents nor more than \$3.00.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

SECTION 1.—The officers of this society shall be, a President, one Vice President from each city and township in the county, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, an Executive Committee of five, of which the President shall ex officio be chairman; and a Necrologist who shall be elected annually, and shall hold their office for one year, and until their successors shall be duly elected. They shall be elected by ballot and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to an election. They shall take precedence in the order in which they are named in this section.

SEC. 2.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the society, and perform all the duties of a presiding officer of a deliberative body.

The Vice-President shall perform all the duties of the President in his absence or inability to act, and they shall take precedence in the alphabetical order of the townships of the county for which they are elected.

SEC. 3.—The Recording Secretary shall keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the society and of the Executive Committee in books to be provided and kept for that purpose; report in the month of September in each year to the Secretary of the State Association, the proceedings of the society during the year, giving copies of papers read at its meetings, or contributed by its members or other persons during the preceding year, and perform such other duties pertaining to his office as the society shall from time to time direct, and make full report to the society of all the proceedings of his office at each annual meeting, and at such other times as he may be requested so to do by the society.

SEC. 4.—The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the correspondence of the society, and be the organ of communication between this society and other societies, persons, and bodies, and perform such other duties pertaining to his office as the society or Executive Committee may direct; and shall report to the society at its annual meeting in each year, all the proceedings of his office; he shall perform the duties of Necrologist until otherwise provided by the society.

SEC. 5.—The Treasurer shall have the care and custody of all the moneys and funds of the society, and safely keep the same; pay all warrants drawn on him by the Recording Secretary, and countersigned by the President; keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and disbursements, and make a full report thereof to the society at its annual meeting in each year, and at such other times as the society or Executive Committee may direct; he shall give bonds with two sureties, to be approved by the society, in such sum as the society may from time to time require.

SEC. 6.—The Executive Committee shall have the general management of the affairs of the society, in pursuance with the Articles of Association, by-laws and resolutions of the society; they may call extra meetings of the society at such time, place, and for such purposes (not inconsistent with the articles and objects of the society) as they may deem desirable, on giving at least one month's previous notice thereof, by publishing the same and the objects thereof, at least in one paper published in the city of Ann Arbor, and one paper published nearest the proposed place of such meeting. They shall audit all claims and accounts against the society, and report the same to the society at its next regular meeting. They shall make to the society at each annual meeting a full report of all their proceedings. They may call extra meetings of the society upon the written request of any five members in good and regular standing. The request shall distinctly set forth the objects of, and the time and place of holding, such meeting, and be signed by the petitioners.

ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERSHIP.

Any person, not less than 40 years of age, who has resided in the county twenty-five (25) years, may become a member of this society, on subscribing to the Articles of Association, giving place and date of birth; place and date of residence in this State; present residence; and on payment to the Treasurer the annual subscription; *provided*, that the society shall have power to admit to full membership all the members of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County, heretofore organized at such time, and upon such conditions and terms as the society shall direct.

ARTICLE V.—AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 1.—This Constitution may be altered and amended at any regular meeting by a majority of the votes of all the members present, *provided*, that the proposed al-

teration or amendment shall have been filed in writing with the Recording Secretary, and notice thereof given at the meeting next preceding action having been had on such alteration or amendment.

SEC. 2.—The by-laws may be altered or amended at any regular meeting by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present, the proposed alteration or amendment having been previously filed in writing with the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE VI.—MEETINGS.

SEC. 1.—There shall be held an annual meeting of the society on the first Wednesday in September in each year for the purpose of the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the society, *provided*, that the first election of officers under the constitution shall be held at such time and place as the society at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall elect.

SEC. 2.—There shall be at least four regular meetings and one festival in each year, at such times and places as the society may by law determine.

ARTICLE VII.—VACANCIES.

SEC. 1.—All vacancies not otherwise provided for in this constitution which may occur in the offices of the society, shall be filled by the Executive Committee within ten days after they shall have been notified thereof; and the person so appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office until the next annual election, and until his successor shall be elected.

SEC. 2.—If any officer or officers shall neglect from any cause whatever to discharge the duties of his or their office, it shall be lawful for the society to appoint members *pro tempore* to discharge the duties of such officer or officers, who shall have all the powers and attributes of an officer duly elected under the constitution.

ARTICLE VIII.—REMOVALS.

The society shall have full power to remove any officer or drop any member's name from the rolls of the society for cause; and every officer and member shall have a full and fair opportunity to be heard, either in person or by an attorney, before being removed.

ARTICLE IX.—QUORUM.

Seven members of the society in full and regular standing shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

During the year the society met at Manchester, Dec. 1 1875; Ypsilanti, March 1, 1876, and Ann Arbor, June 7, 1876. Interesting meetings were held at each place.

At the meeting in Ypsilanti Charles A. Chapin resigned the office of secretary, and J. D. Williams was elected to fill the vacancy.

J. Q. A. Sessions, Nathan Webb, John J. Robison, William M. Gregory and J. D. Williams were appointed to compile a history of Washtenaw county for the State Pioneer Society.

Papers were read as follows: "Monuments over the Graves of the Revolutionary Pioneers of Michigan," by William M. Gregory; "The Early Settlement of Webster," by J. D. Williams; "Indian Antiquities," by W. D. Harriman; "Early Settlements," by Mrs. Mark Osborne; "Early Settlement of Ypsilanti," by E. D. Lay; "Early Settlement of Freedom," by Jacob Preston.

Resolutions were passed on the death of J. G. Leland and Morgan O'Brien.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

The year 1876 is one long to be remembered, it being the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth. Everybody at this time was interested in historical matters, and probably a greater amount of historical material was gathered during this year than in any 10 of the existence of the Union. Churches, schools, States, counties, towns, villages, all had their histories compiled for future reference.

The pioneers of Washtenaw county were not idle when all around them were busy, and therefore there will be found among their records of that year a large amount of material interesting and valuable to the historian.

The annual meeting of the society was held in Ann Arbor, Wednesday, Sept. 6. It was well attended and much interest was manifested in its business. The following named were elected officers for the year:

President.—J. Q. A. Sessions.

Recording Secretary—J. D. Williams.

Corresponding Secretary.—M. H. Goodrich.

Treasurer.—George Sutton.

Vice Presidents.—A. D. Crane, John Geddes, Aaron Childs, D. W. Palmer, Conrad Krapf, William A. Jones, Elias Haire, Morrell Goodrich, J. H. Collins, D. F. Allmendinger, W. H. Bessac, Solomon F. Sears, David De Pue, A. K. Clark, Calvin Wheeler, Lasher Kimmell, Charles H. Wines, Andrew Robison, F. B. Arms, Henry Coe, Josiah Newell, William Wilson.

Executive Committee.—William M. Gregory, L. C. Risdon, Florus Finley, J. J. Robison, Charles S. Gregory.

Reports were made by the out going officers, showing a favorable state of affairs in the society.

John Geddes read a paper on the "Early History of the Township of Superior," which was ordered placed on file. J. Q. A. Sessions also read a paper on the "Early History of the Village of Ann Arbor."

The quarterly meetings of the society were held at Dexter, Chelsea and Manchester, at which papers were read as follows: "Early Settlement of Lodi," by Harrison W. Bassett; "Early History of the Village of Dexter," by A. D. Crane; "Incidents in the Life of Mrs. Mark Norris," by Rev. G. P. Tindall; "Early History of Ann Arbor," by Rev. Mr. Holmes; "Early History of the Township of Sylvan," by W. De Pue; "Early History of Ann Arbor," by Lorin Mills; "Early Settlement of Sharon," by J. H. Fellows; "Early History of Bridgewater," by R. Randall.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Another year has passed away, the deeds of which have now become history, and again the pioneers of Washtenaw county meet

in session at the court-house in Ann Arbor, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1877. The year to them has been one of pleasant memories, though occasionally tinged with sorrow as their number was thinned by death.

At this meeting officers were chosen for the ensuing year as follows:

President.—A. D. Crane.

Recording Secretary.—J. D. Williams.

Corresponding Secretary.—M. H. Goodrich.

Treasurer.—Dorr Kellogg.

Vice Presidents.—John Geddes, Edward Clark, J. W. Childs, Daniel Le Baron, J. D. Corey, Sampson Parker, William A. Jones, Elias Haire, J. H. Collins, C. H. Allmendinger, George Sutton, David Depue, A. K. Clark, Calvin Wheeler, Lorain Sanford, C. H. Wines, J. B. Arms, Josiah Newell, Jason C. Gillett, A. H. Hotchkin, J. W. Wing, Andrew Robison.

Executive Committee.—J. Q. A. Sessions, James H. Fellows, E. D. Lay, William M. Gregory, N. A. Phelps.

Among the papers read were a poem by Mrs. N. H. Pierce, entitled "The Pioneer;" a biographical sketch of Charles K. Wallace and a letter from Mr. Wright on the meaning of the word "Washtenaw."

During the year quarterly meetings were held at Saline, Ypsilanti and Dexter, at which the following papers were read: "Reminiscences of the Early Settlement of the Southern Part of the County," by Mrs. T. W. Hunt; "Biographical Sketch of Roswell Preston," by Jacob Preston; "The Early Settlement of Superior," by Mrs. Flora Finley; "Life," by Mrs. M. E. Foster; "Comparative Longevity of People in New Jersey and Michigan," by W. M. Gregory; "Early Settlement of York," by David Berdan; "My Early Recollections of Washtenaw County," by Mrs. N. H. Pierce; "The Patriot War of 1837-'38," by Gen. E. Clark; "My Early Experience in Michigan," by S. W. Pattison; "Reminiscences," by Mrs. Alvin Cross; "Reminiscences of Pioneer Life," by Horace Carpenter; "The Pioneers," by Mr. Lambie; "To the Old Pioneers of Washtenaw," by Mrs. N. H. Pierce.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Five years have passed away since the Washtenaw County Pioneer Society was formed, and some who were active in its organization have been called away, while others stand ready to hear the summons to "come up higher." Regular meetings were held at the times and places specified, and the interest in the society was well maintained.

On the 4th day of September, 1878, the society held its sixth annual meeting at Chelsea, and elected the following named officers:

President.—A. D. Crane.

Recording Secretary.—J. Q. A. Sessions.

Corresponding Secretary.—M. H. Goodrich.

Treasurer.—J. J. Parshall.

Vice Presidents.—John Geddes, E. Clark, J. W. Childs, Daniel Le Baron, J. D. Corey, Sampson Parker, W. A. Jones, John Feldcamp, J. H. Collins, C. A. All-

mendinger, George Sutton, David De Pue, A. K. Clark, Calvin Wheeler, Lorrin Sanford, C. H. Wines, J. B. Arms, Josiah Newell, Jason C. Gillett, A. H. Hotchkiss, J. W. Wing, Andrew Robison.

Executive Committee.—J. D. Williams, E. D. Lay, N. A. Phelps, James H. Fellows, W. M. Gregory.

Quarterly meetings were held at Manchester, Saline and Ypsilanti. A special meeting was also held at Ann Arbor, June 4, 1879.

Among the papers read at the various meetings were "Ann Arbor in Slices," by Mrs. N. H. Pierce; "The Early History of Ypsilanti," by James M. Edmunds; "Early Settlement of the Township of Superior," by Mrs. Florus Finley; "Organization and Labors of the Ladies' Society of Ann Arbor for the Decoration of the Graves of Deceased Soldiers," by Mrs. N. H. Pierce; "Recollections and Experience of an Emigrant and Pioneer," by William Lambie; "Welcome to the Pioneer—a Poem," by William Lambie. In addition to the papers read, addresses were made by Dr. Root, J. H. Fellows, M. McDougal, F. A. Fellows, J. D. Corey, Mr. Dewey, President of Lenawee County Pioneers' Society, Mrs. Mary E. Foster and Rev. John D. Pierce.

A room in the third story of the court-house was selected for the use of the society.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The society met in its sixth annual session at the court-house in Ann Arbor, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1879. Prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel Day. It being the time for the election of officers the following named were duly elected:

President.—C. H. Wines.

Secretary.—Lorenzo Davis.

Corresponding Secretary and Necrologist.—C. A. Chapin.

Treasurer.—J. J. Parshal.

Vice Presidents.—Ann Arbor township, John Geddes; Ann Arbor city, R. A. Beal; Augusta, J. W. Childs; Bridgewater, M. McDougal, Manchester, J. D. Corey; Lima, E. A. Nordman; Scio, George A. Peters; Dexter, Thomas Burkett; Freedom, John Feldecamp; Lyndon, John K. Yocum; Sylvan, Samuel G. Ives; Lodi, Eri Brainard; Superior, L. L. Kimmel; Salem, Calvin Wheeler; Northfield, Joseph Pray; Webster, Robert McCall; Ypsilanti township, William Watling; Ypsilanti city, William Wilson; Saline, Norman Nickoson; Pittsfield, George Saunders; York, A. H. Hotchkiss; Sharon, James H. Fellows.

Executive Committee.—James W. Wing, Florus S. Finley, A. K. Clark, J. J. Robison, Horace Carpenter.

During the year meetings were held at Dexter and Chelsea. Considerable interest was manifested by the members, especially with reference to the publication of a history of the county.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The years come and go, and as time passes on the number of the pioneers is being lessened. At every meeting of the society

the announcement is made that one or more have passed on to their reward, leaving only the record of a life well spent and good deeds performed. As their number decreases the interest taken by the remainder in the objects of the society increases. The eighth annual meeting of the society was called at Ann Arbor, Wednesday Sept. 1, 1880. The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock, A. M., by the President, C. H. Wines. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Chelsea.

A number of obituary notices of persons who had died since the last meeting were read and filed in the archives of the society.

The vice-presidents of the society were instructed to present to the secretary brief obituary notices of all members of this society who shall die in their respective townships, and of all others who settled in this county prior to the year 1840.

On motion it was resolved to raise the sum of \$100 for the purpose of furnishing the society's room in the court-house. Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Chelsea, was made chairman of a committee consisting of one from each township to raise the amount.

The committee appointed to select officers for the year made report, which report was adopted, and the following named persons were declared duly elected:

President.—Ezra D. Lay.

Recording Secretary.—Lorenzo Davis.

Corresponding Secretary.—Charles A. Chapin.

Treasurer.—J. J. Parshall.

Vice-Presidents.—Ann Arbor township, J. D. Williams; Ann Arbor city, Rice A. Beal; Augusta, J. W. Childs; Bridgewater, M. McDougal; Manchester, J. D. Corey; Lima, Morrell Goodrich; Scio, J. W. Wing; Dexter, William Glenn; Freedom, John Feldcamp; Lyndon, John K. Yocum; Sylvan, W. F. Hatch; Lodi, Eri L. Brainard; Superior, L. L. Kimmell; Saline, Levi Reynolds; Salem, Calvin Wheeler; Northfield, George Sutton; Webster, C. Reeves; Ypsilanti township, F. S. Finley; Ypsilanti city, William Watling; Sharon, J. H. Fellows; Pittsfield, J. H. Fellows; York, A. W. Hotchkins.

Executive Committee.—Charles A. Wines, David Depew, Mrs. N. H. Pierce, J. D. Corey, Jason C. Gillett.

IN MEMORIAM.

Charles A. Chapin, of Ann Arbor, the necrologist of the society, read his report of those who had died during a period of two years past. The following is the report:

Wm. Dancer, born at Whitfield, Northhamptonshire, England, Oct. 31, 1779; came to the United States in 1834 (May) and settled in Lima, about five miles south of Dexter. A few years after he moved upon a farm about a mile and a half from Dexter. In 1851 he removed to the village, where he remained till his death, which occurred Aug. 16, 1878, at the age of 78 years.

Hon. Jas. Kingsley, born at Canterbury, Windham Co., Conn., Jan. 6, 1797. He settled in Ann Arbor in the summer of 1826; admitted to the Bar of this county June 18, 1827; appointed Judge of Probate in 1828, which office he held eight years. Appointed a trustee of the University in 1831; a member of the Territorial Legislature from 1830 to 1833. In 1837, 1848 and 1869 he was a Representative in the State Legislature. In the State Senate, 1837, 1833 and 1842, when he drew the charter of the Michigan Central railroad. In 1850 he was a member of the

Constitutional Convention, and on the Judiciary Committee. In 1852 he was elected Regent of the University, which office he held for six years. He was Mayor of the city of Ann Arbor in 1855, the second under the charter. About six years before his death he resided on a farm one mile east of Corunna, Shiawassee Co. He died in Ann Arbor at the house of his daughter, Mrs. C. A. Chapin, on Saturday, Aug. 17, 1878, aged nearly 82 years. His funeral was held at the Episcopal church. The remains were borne by six old citizens, friends of the deceased—Hiram Arnold, Collins B. Cook, Arecus Dunn, Dorr Kellogg, Loren Mills and Chas. Thayer. Rev. Wyllys Hall officiated. No sermon was preached, but tributes to his memory, prepared by ex-Gov. Felch, Judge Lawrence and Chas. A. Chapin, were read by Rev. Mr. Hall. They all bore witness to the honesty, uprightness and high attainments of Judge Kingsley.

Thos. Peatt, born at Pond Ridge, Westchester Co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1808. In 1835, with his wife, he moved to Michigan and settled in Scio. He died in Dexter, Aug. 24, 1878, aged 69 years.

Mrs. Mary Clements, born at Schuylerville, Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 15, 1816; died at Dixboro, August, 1878, aged 62 years. A resident of the township of Superior 39 years.

Joseph Wyckoff, born in Seneca county, N. Y., June 25, 1793; moved to the township of Superior in 1828; died Sep. 7, 1878, aged 85 years.

Mrs. Anna L. Cook, widow of the late Solon Cook, came to Ann Arbor in 1831; died Sept. 10, 1878, at the age of 80 years.

Jacob Trumper, a resident of the township of Scio for 44 years, died at his home Sept. 19, 1878. He was over 82 years old.

D. Alva Pratt, a native of Pawlet, Vermont; moved to Michigan and settled in the township of Pittsfield in 1832; died at his home in this city (where he had lived for three years) Sept. 19, 1878, at the age of 78 years.

Mrs. John Costello, an old resident of Dexter village, died Oct. 19, 1878.

Mrs. Julia Forne, died Oct. 23, 1878 aged 72 years; a resident of Ann Arbor town and city 48 years.

Wm. H. Besimer, a native of Tompkins Co., N. Y., moved to Ann Arbor in 1836; died Oct. 28, 1878, aged 55 years.

Mark Burhans, an old resident of the township of Northfield, died Dec. 30, 1878, aged 85 years and seven months.

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Appleton, from Enfield township, Tompkins Co., N. Y., died Nov. 29, 1878, aged nearly 69 years; a resident of Northfield for 47 years.

Owen McEntee, born in the county of Cavan, Ireland, June 2, 1768; he took part in the Irish rebellion in 1792, and was taken prisoner. He died in the township of Lyndon, Dec. 31, 1878, at the great age of 110 years.

Wm. F. Osius, born in Germany March 21, 1797; died Jan. 4, 1878, aged 81 years, 9 months and 15 days. Mr. Osius served in the German army in 1814-'15, fighting against the first Napoleon. Although not engaged in the battle of Waterloo, he was in hearing distance. In 1825 he emigrated to this country and settled in 1833 in the township of Freedom. He was nine years Supervisor, and Justice of the Peace for 20 years. He removed to the township of Pittsfield in 1864, and resided there at the time of his death.

Mrs. Mary Howard, wife of Michael Howard, of Northfield, died Jan. 4, 1879, aged 67 years. She was born in the county of Cook, Ireland, and moved to Michigan and settled in the township of Northfield in 1833.

Mrs. Sophia J. Sears, a native of Massachusetts, moved to the township of Sylvan in 1837; died at the residence of her son, Thos. S. Sears, near Linia, Jan. 16, 1879, aged 87 years.

Wm. E. Anderson, from Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., a resident of Pittsfield 46 years, died Jan. 8, 1879, at the age of 61 years, 3 months and 2 days.

Martin Ruggles, a prominent citizen of Augusta, died Jan. 10, 1879; a native of the State of New York; for many years he resided near the Stony Creek postoffice.

Prince Bennett, a well-known resident of Ypsilanti, and a prominent anti-slavery man of olden time, died Dec. 26, 1878, aged 61 years.

Calvin T. Fillmore, born at Sempronius, Cayuga Co., N. Y., July 9, 1810; settled in the township of Scio in 1837. He was a brother of ex-President Fillmore, and was esteemed for his many estimable qualities. He died Jan. 14 1879, in his 69th year.

Dr. Bennett F. Root, of the village of Manchester, a resident of that township for 40 years, died Jan 16, 1879, aged 75 years.

Frederick Lee, a pioneer of Washtenaw county, died Jan. 18, 1879, at the good old age of 83 years, at his home in the township of Webster.

Hiram Arnold, of Scio, a native of Gorham, Ontario Co., N. Y., purchased his land from the Government in 1825, moved upon it in 1827 and lived there until his death, Jan. 21, 1880. He had a large and extended acquaintance throughout the State. His age was 80 years.

Mrs. Mary Moore, widow of the late Roswell Moore, died Jan. 22, 1879, aged 78 years; a resident of this city since 1832.

Stephen Smith, from Ridgefield, Ct., died at his home in Pittsfield, Jan. 26, 1879, aged 74 years; settled in Pittsfield in 1853.

Sylvester D. Noble, of this city, died Jan. 28, 1879, aged 85 years. He was born in Hoosick, N. Y., March 24, 1794; moved to Ann Arbor in 1834. Mr. Noble was very active in the anti-slavery cause, and his home was many times a station on the underground railroad. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Hon. Andrew Robison, born in the town of Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1800; moved to Michigan in 1841, and settled in the township of Sharon. He was several times elected Supervisor and Justice of the Peace of Sharon. In 1859 he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature as a Republican, which party he joined at its organization, having previously been a Democrat. He was highly esteemed, both in public and private life, and was probably as well known as any man in the county. He died Jan. 28, 1879, aged 79 years. His funeral was taken charge of by the Commanderies of Ann Arbor and Adrian. He had been a Mason for 57 years.

Mrs. Paulina Hewett died in Ypsilanti Jan. 31, 1879; a resident of that city over 40 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of this city, died Feb. 2, 1879, at the age of 94 years; a native of England. She came to Ann Arbor in 1836.

Mrs. Charlotte McDowell, widow of the late Samuel D. McDowell, of the township of Pittsfield, died Feb. 5, 1879, aged 79 years. She settled in Pittsfield in 1824.

Mrs. Charlotte Nicholas, a resident of Sharon for 47 years, died in this city Feb. 8, 1879, at the age of 82 years.

Jesse Culver, born in Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., May 5, 1807. He moved to Michigan and settled in the township of York in May, 1835. He died Feb. 14, 1879, aged 72 years.

Wm. Grandy, of Scio, formerly from Livingston Co., N. Y., died Feb. 21, 1879, aged 75 years; lived in Scio 36 years.

Ezra C. Seaman, born in Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y., Oct. 14, 1805; moved to Detroit in 1839, and to this city in the spring of 1854. From 1858 to 1867 he owned and edited the *Ann Arbor Journal*. (From 1854 to 1862 he was a law partner of Tracy W. Root.) His first work, on the Progress of Nations, was published in 1846, and a second edition in 1868. His next work, on the American System of Government, was published in 1870, translated into French and published in Belgium in 1872. In 1873 he published his Views of Nature. As a writer on political economy and statistics he stood high. He died at his residence in this city, July 17, 1879, at the age of 74 years. His widow, Mrs. Marietta Seaman, died March 5, 1880.

Mrs. Mary Ganson, a native of Schoharie county, N. Y., died at her home in Salem, Sept. 12, 1879, aged 81 years. She lived in Salem 49 years.

Dr. Alexander Ewing, born in the north of Ireland April 5, 1819. In 1833 his family emigrated to America. He graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1839, and settled in the township of Lima for the practice of his profession, and moved to Dexter village in 1847, where he resided until his death, Sept. 17, 1879, aged 60 years. In 1852 Dr. Ewing was chosen a representative in the State Legislature, of which he was a prominent member. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he became surgeon of the 13th Michigan Infantry, and saw much hard service. At the battle of Chickamauga he was taken prisoner, and soon after became an inmate of the celebrated Libby prison, where he endured the privations and hardships of the prison. After his exchange he obtained a leave of absence to recruit his health, at the expiration of which he returned to the front and served until mustered out of service in the spring of 1865. Dr. Ewing had a long list of warm personal friends. He was buried from St. James' (Episcopal) church, Dexter, Sept. 20, 1879. The business of the village was entirely suspended during the funeral ceremonies, and an immense concourse of friends followed his remains to the grave.

Wm. Height, a resident of Webster 42 years, died Sept. 20, 1879, aged 78 years.

Peter Tuite Dexter, came from Ireland in 1848: was Register of Deeds in 1864-'66; County Clerk in 1874-'76. He had many warm friends throughout the county. He died suddenly at his residence in Dexter village, aged 50 years.

Chauncey Branch came from Genesee county, N. Y., to Ann Arbor in 1825; died Nov. 13, 1879, aged 76 years.

Mrs. Mary J., widow of the late Robert I. Wheelock, died Nov. 17, 1879, aged 64 years; a resident of the tp. of Superior from 1831.

Sarah Ann, wife of David T. McCollum, died Oct. 5, 1879, aged 72 years; resided in Ann Arbor 32 years.

Sarah, wife of Barclay Mount, a resident of Ann Arbor 43 years: a native of Canandaigua, N. Y. Her age was 65 years.

Clarissa, wife of Wm. Babcock, of Webster; resided 40 years in the tp.; a native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y.; aged 69 years.

Chas. Whitaker died at his residence in Lima, Dec. 12, 1879, aged 61 years. He was born in Benton, Yates county, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1818, and resided in Lima 43 years. He served with fidelity in all places of trust to which he was called. A large circle of friends and neighbors will ever remember him kindly. He was buried by the Masonic fraternity Dec. 14, 1879.

Lemuel Clark, born in Windham, Greene Co., N. Y., March 11, 1802; moved to this State with his family in November, 1835, spent that winter in Saline, and in the spring of 1836 settled on a farm in the tp. of Pittsfield, about three miles from Saline village. He died at his residence Jan. 22, 1880, aged 78 years. Mr. Clark was the father of Everett B. Clark, the present County Clerk.

Mrs. Mary Spoor, wife of Chas. Spoor, of this city, died Feb. 1, 1880, aged 65 years; a native of Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y. She resided in Ann Arbor 42 years.

Gilbert Allen, of Lodi, was born in Seneca county, N. Y., in 1807, and settled in Lodi in 1836, on section 9. In 1853 he removed to section 3, and in 1867 to the Orrin Howe farm, where he died in his 73d year. In his death the community were called upon to mourn the loss of a good citizen and neighbor. He died March 17, 1880.

Jacob Storms, a native of Paterson, N. J., died in Ann Arbor, March 2, 1880, aged 67 years. He resided here 40 years.

Horace Lathrop, born in New Hampshire in 1806: moved to Pittsfield in 1832: died March 6, 1880, aged 74 years.

Hon. Albert K. Clark, of Saline, died at his residence Dec. 16, 1879. He was born in New Jersey, Nov. 1, 1810: moved from Seneca county, N. Y., to Saline in 1836, where he has since lived. He was a Representative in the State Legislature in session of 1875.

Mrs. Martha Denton, widow of Dr. Samuel Denton, died April 2, 1880, after a residence in this city of 51 years. She was a native of Harrisburg, Virginia.

Nelson J. Allport, an old resident of Dexter village, died March 23, 1880.

John Coe died Feb. 3, 1880, aged 75 years; an old citizen of the town of York.

Mrs. Silvina Herrick, a resident of Salem 47 years, died June 16, 1880, aged 76 years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carthy, 40 years in the tp. of Dexter, died July 2, 1880, at the age of 76 years.

Mrs. Catharine Case, Scio, an early settler, died July 2, 1880, at the age of 82 years.

Barnabas Case, father of Sheriff Case, died in Manchester village July 2, 1880. He settled there in 1836, and became one of the leading men of the place. In 1856 he was elected State Senator, the district then comprising five counties. He had held at different times numerous township offices. He was 80 years old when he died.

Aaron Case, a resident of Manchester since 1832, died July 10, 1880, aged 72 years.

Wm. Wheeler, one of the pioneers of Dexter tp., died July 12, 1880.

Wm. A. Begole, one of the pioneers of Sylvan, died July 7, 1880, aged 74 years.

Patrick Murphy, for 46 years a resident of Northfield, died July 13, 1880, aged 81 years.

Edward Litchfield, died July 31, 1880, aged 81 years. In 1835 he moved from New York State to Freedom: moved to Webster in 1849, and to Dexter in 1852, where he died.

Mrs. Rebecca Congdon, born in the township of Salem, died at her residence Aug. 20, 1880, aged 47 years.



Loammi Robinson

Mrs. Mary P. Townsend, widow of the late F. P. Townsend, of Superior, died Aug. 22, 1880; resided there 44 years; her age was 70 years.

Thos. H. Godfrey, aged 82; born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1798; settled in Sylvan in 1834; died March 29, 1880.

Mrs. Harriet Granger, born at West Springfield, Mass., Jan. 3, 1797; settled in Scio in 1834; died Aug. 17, 1880.

Louis L. James, born at Goshen, Mass., May 5, 1805; died at his home at Dexter, aged 75 years.

Mrs. Sarah Fuller, born in Connecticut; died Saturday, June 26, aged 86 years.

Franklin R. Copeland, born in Maine, Dec. 4, 1821; was resident of Dexter; died July 24, 1878.

Edward Litchfield, born March 12, 1779, in the town of Brooklyn, Windham Co., Conn. He settled in Freedom in 1833, and afterward removed to Webster; died July 31, 1880.

Geo. Mills, born in Massachusetts in 1806; settled in Saline in 1830.

MEMBERS OF THE PIONEER SOCIETY.

Adams, Roanna, Ypsilanti, was born at Pittsford, Rutland Co., Vt., May 23 1814; came to this county in 1833.

Aprill, Jacob, was born in Tours, Germany, in 1803; came to Washtenaw county July 25, 1833; present residence, Ann Arbor city.

Allen, George M., Manchester tp., was born in New Jersey, in 1816; immigrated to Washtenaw county in 1833.

Allen, J. C., Ann Arbor tp., was born in Augusta county, Va., Oct. 4, 1816; came to the county, October, 1834.

Allmendinger, Charles, Lodi tp., was born in Lehigh county, Pa., in 1819; immigrated to Washtenaw county, October, 1830. Farmer.

Allmendinger, Mrs. Elizabeth C., was born April, 1837, at Ann Arbor.

Allison, William, Pittsfield tp., was born at Geneva, N. Y., in 1830; came to county in 1831. Farmer

Allison, Mrs., Pittsfield tp., was born at Geneva, N. Y.

Amsden, Mrs. A., Ann Arbor, was born in Allegany county, N. Y., in 1834.

Amsden, Timothy, Ann Arbor, was born at Dover, Mass., April 2, 1808; came to this county, June, 1837. Clerk.

Anderson, L. S., Pittsfield tp., was born in Orange county, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1821; came to Michigan in 1832. Farmer.

Andrews, Mrs. F., was born at Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., 1814; came to Ypsilanti in 1831 or '32.

Arms, James B., was born at South Denfield, Mass., Aug. 4, 1801; came to Webster in May, 1832; present residence, Webster tp.

Arnold, Hiram, Scio tp., was born in Columbia county, N. Y., March 22, 1799; came to the county, September, 1824. Deceased.

Arnold, Joseph, Dexter, was born at Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1797; came to this State in May, 1826. Deceased.

Ashley, C. F., was born in New York in 1816; came to this State in 1846.

Babbitt, Florence S., Ypsilanti, was born in Allegany county, N. Y.; came to Washtenaw county in 1852.

Bach, Philip, Ann Arbor, was born in Germany, Oct. 20, 1820; emigrated to Washtenaw county, November, 1835. Present occupation, merchant.

Bachele, Hiram, was born in 1827; came to Michigan in 1850. Carriage-maker.

Bacon, J. H., was born in 1824; came to Michigan in 1830. Farmer.

Bagley, Jenks C., Superior tp., was born in Luzerne county, Penn., in 1795; came to Washtenaw county, Oct. 7, 1823. Farmer.

Balder, Betsey Ann, Sylvan tp., was born at Bolton, Wayne Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1815; came to this county in 1833.

Baldwin, Mary E., Sylvan tp., was born in Lima township, Washtenaw Co.

Baldwin, T. W., was born in Vermont; came to Michigan in 1835.

Baldwin, Mrs. T. W., was born in Vermont; came to Michigan in 1835.

Baldwin, J. D., Ann Arbor, was born at Baldwinsville, Cortland Co., N. Y., May 27, 1814; came to this county in 1835. Farmer.

Baldwin, Milo, Sylvan tp., was born at Whiting, Vt., Feb. 9, 1826; came to Sylvan September, 1835. Farmer.

- Ball, Polly, Webster tp., was born in Webster Feb. 3, 1814.
- Bannand, A., York tp., was born in 1831. Farmer.
- Barnard, Samuel, Ypsilanti, was born in New York May 20, 1827; came to Washtenaw county, November, 1831. Paper manufacturer.
- Barnard, Mrs. Samuel, Ypsilanti, was born in Riga, N. Y., in 1830; came to this county in 1833.
- Basslee, J. P., Scio tp., was born in Germany Jan. 13, 1824. Farmer.
- Beach, William, Northfield tp., was born in Seneca county, N. Y.; came to this county in 1832.
- Beal, Rice A., was born at Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y., Jan. 19, 1823; came to Lina, Washtenaw Co., October, 1833; present residence, Ann Arbor city. Occupation, publisher.
- Beckley, Guy, Ann Arbor, was born in Ann Arbor village in 1829.
- Begole, W. A., Sylvan tp., was born at Dansville, Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1806; moved to this county in October, 1829. Deceased.
- Begole, Elizabeth, Sylvan tp., was born in New Jersey in 1832; came to this county in 1840.
- Bennett, Harvey, Saline, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1825; came to this county in 1835.
- Bennett, Joseph, was born in 1817; came to this county in 1831.
- Bennett, Prince, was born in New York in 1813; came to Michigan in 1831. Deceased.
- Benton, Eli, Lodi tp., was born in Massachusetts Nov. 23, 1800; came to Washtenaw county, May 1, 1827.
- Bicker, Lorado, Sylvan tp., was born in Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y., in 1814; came to Sylvan October, 1834.
- Bird John C., Ann Arbor tp., was born in New Jersey in 1822; came to this county in 1835. Farmer.
- Bisbee, Isaac, Ann Arbor.
- Bisbee, Mrs. Ann Arbor.
- Blackman, Harvey, Sharon tp.; came to this county in 1833.
- Blackman, Adaline
- Bliss, Calvin, Ann Arbor, was born in New York Jan. 22, 1813; came to this county, June, 1834. Jeweler.
- Bliss, Mrs. Calvin, Ann Arbor, was born in New York, 1816; came to this county, 1834.
- Bliss Mrs. Lucia. Deceased.
- Bliss, D. W., Ann Arbor, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., April 22, 1802; came to this county in June, 1833.
- Blodgett, L. W., was born at East Windsor, Hartford Co., Conn., 1803; came to Washtenaw county in June, 1836; present residence, Webster tp. Deceased.
- Bond, Augustus Saline, was born in Lanesboro, Mass., in 1812.
- Bond, Jonas, Saline, was born in Massachusetts in 1810; came to Washtenaw county, October, 1835.
- Boott P. H. Lyndon tp. was born at Ann Arbor, Aug. 25, 1830.
- Boss, Randall, was born in 1812; immigrated to Washtenaw county in 1833.
- Boss, Lucetta, Pittsfield tp., was born in Cayuga county, N. Y.; came to Washtenaw county in 1836.
- Botsford, David, Salem tp., was born at Milford, Conn., May 6, 1804; came to this county October, 1829. Farmer.
- Royd, Harvey C., Sylvan tp., was born at Bloomingburg, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1809; came to this county in 1835.
- Boyd, Mercy, Sylvan tp., was born at Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., in 1810; came to Washtenaw county in 1837.
- Boylan, A. E., Ann Arbor, was born Aug. 4, 1835.
- Boylan, Moses M., was born at Annell, Penn., Nov. 30, 1805; came to Washtenaw county Aug. 29, 1830; present residence, Ann Arbor city. Deceased.
- Boylan, Mrs. Rosanna, was born in 1808; came to Ann Arbor in 1830.
- Boyden, Edward L., Webster, was born in Webster tp. April 1, 1831; came to this county in 1831. Deceased.
- Brainard, Eli L., Saline, was born in New York in 1821; came to this county in 1841. Retired farmer.
- Branch, Chancey, Ann Arbor, was born in New York Oct. 3, 1803; came to this county July 2, 1825. Deceased.

Branch, Phœbe D. Webster tp., was born at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1819; came to Washtenaw county in 1843.

Branch, Mrs. Letta, was born in Orange county, N. Y., January, 1814; came to Ann Arbor in 1832.

Briggs, Garvey, Dexter, was born at New Milford, Conn., May, 1812; came to Washtenaw county, October, 1833.

Brokaw, Catharine, was born in New York in 1809.

Brokaw, John, was born in New York Sept. 9, 1809; came to this county in 1833. Deceased.

Brooks, J. W., Ann Arbor, was born April, 1799; came to the county in 1831.

Brown, F. B., Ann Arbor, was born in Ann Arbor city Oct. 20, 1840. Farmer.

Brown, Nathan D., Manchester tp., was born in New York August, 1806; came to this State in 1835.

Brown, William.

Bruen, Maria, Dexter tp., was born in New York in 1819; came to this county in 1840.

Bryan, Sarah, Ypsilanti, was born in Westmoreland, N. Y., in 1799; came to Washtenaw county in 1823.

Buckalew, Amanda, Webster tp., was born in Ontario county, N. Y., May, 1825; moved to the county in 1845.

Buckalew, A. A., Webster tp., was born in Monmouth county, N. J., June 12, 1822; came to this county in 1845. Farmer.

Burchard, J. Manley, Sylvan tp., was born in Albany county, N. Y., in 1817; came to Washtenaw county July 20, 1834. Retired farmer.

Burchard, Mrs. A. N., Sylvan tp., was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1829.

Burkhart, C. H., came to this State in 1833.

Burkhart, Mrs. C. H., came to Michigan in 1833.

Burnett, Ann E. Augusta tp., was born in Lodi, Michigan., Dec. 4, 1829.

Burnett, Calvin T. Lodi tp., was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1824; came to this State July 2, 1832. Farmer.

Burnett, Mrs. Ann Eliza, Lodi tp., was born in that township Dec. 4, 1829.

Bush, Mrs. Polly, Ypsilanti, was born at Duanesburg, N. Y.; came to Washtenaw county in 1826.

Calkins, Annie K., Chelsea, was born in Dexter, Mich., in 1839.

Camp, A. B.

Camp, Mrs.

Camp, E. P., Ann Arbor tp., was born in Monroe county, N. Y., December, 1818; came to this county in 1835.

Camp, Mrs.

Campbell, Robert, Pittsfield tp., was born in Scotland Dec. 13, 1835; came to Washtenaw county, October, 1842.

Carpenter, Horace, was born at Groton, New Jersey, Dec. 1, 1805; came to Washtenaw county May 12, 1826; present residence, Ann Arbor city. Retired farmer.

Carpenter, R., Superior tp., was born in Massachusetts March 19, 1806; came to this county in November, 1844.

Carr, Henry A., Lima tp., was born in New York.

Carr, H. S., Lima tp., was born in New York, in 1821; came to Washtenaw county in 1846.

Case, Arthur, Manchester, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1817; came to this county June 3, 1834.

Case, Albert, Manchester, was born in Monroe county, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1831; came to this county June 3, 1834.

Case, A. W. was born in New York May 21, 1827; came to this State in 1837; present residence, Lodi tp.

Case, A. Y., Scio tp., was born in New York April 2, 1827; came to this county in 1831.

Case, Sarah B., Scio tp., was born in Massachusetts in 1831.

Cate, Franklin, Ann Arbor, was born in New Hampshire Feb. 7, 1807; came to Michigan in 1860.

Cate, Mrs. Hannah M., was born at Paris Hill, Oneida Co., N. Y., 1807; came to Ann Arbor in 1860.

Chandler, John, Coldwater, Mich., was born at Sempronius, N. Y., March 4, 1817; came to Washtenaw county June 14, 1828.

Chapin, Charles A., was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1830; came to Washtenaw county June 18, 1833; present residence, Ann Arbor city.

Chase, Harriett. was born in New York Feb. 14, 1824; came to this county, June, 1831; present residence, Sylvan tp.

Chase, John M., Ann Arbor tp., was born in Otsego county, N. Y., April 25, 1812; came to Washtenaw county May, 1837.

Chase, Mrs. J. M., was born in Massachusetts. 1822; came to Ann Arbor in 1847.

Chase, Mrs. Lettice, Ypsilanti, was born at Knowlesville, Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1823; came to Michigan in May, 1827.

Chase, S. I., Sylvan tp., was born in New York Jan. 11, 1805; came to this county in June, 1832.

Cheever, Mrs. Adelia C. Noble, was born in Ann Arbor April 3, 1844.

Chicken, John, Ypsilanti tp., was born in England; emigrated to Michigan in 1846.

Childs, J. Webster, Augusta tp., was born in New Hampshire June 16, 1826; came to this county September, 1848.

Church, C. C., Ann Arbor, was born at Avon, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1824; came to this State in 1830.

Churchill, Mrs. Amy, Ypsilanti, was born in Niagara county, N. Y.; came to this State in 1826.

Clark, A. K., Superior tp.

Clark, Edward, was born in Derby, New Haven Co., Conn., Feb. 5, 1807; came to Washtenaw county in May, 1827; present residence, Ann Arbor city. Occupation, Justice of the Peace.

Clark, J. F., Dexter tp., was born in New Hampshire in 1811; came to this county in 1835.

Clark, Lemuel, Pittsfield tp., was born in Greene county, N. Y., May, 1802; came to this county November, 1835.

Clark, Mrs. Lydia M., Ypsilanti, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., came to this county in 1839.

Clark, Martin, Ann Arbor, was born in New York July 19, 1818; came to this county, September, 1852.

Clark, Mary H., Ann Arbor, was born at Auburn, N. Y., June 25, 1813; came to Washtenaw county June 1, 1832.

Clark, William B., was born in 1815; came to Michigan in 1849.

Clawson, M., was born in New York in 1808; emigrated to Michigan in 1830.

Clements, Charles, Lima tp., was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1823; came to this county in August, 1825.

Clements, C. P., Superior tp.

Clements, Samuel, Northville, Wayne Co., was born in Seneca, Ontario Co., N. Y.; came to this county Aug. 4, 1825.

Cobb, G. A., York tp., was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1813; came to Washtenaw Co. in 1835.

Coe, George, York tp., was born in Washtenaw county Sept. 11, 1838.

Coe, Henry, York tp., was born in York, Mich., in 1839.

Cole, Nelson B., Ann Arbor, was born at Ovid, N. Y., in 1835; came to Michigan in May, 1850.

Collins, J. H., Lyndon tp., was born in Wayne county, N. Y., May 30, 1814; came to this county in 1830.

Collins, Mrs. Mary, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., 1799; came to Ann Arbor in 1832.

Collins, Moses, Ann Arbor, was born in New York April, 1795; came to this county April, 1834.

Collins, Moses F., Pittsfield tp., was born in Brandon, Vt., in 1795; came to this State in 1834

Collins, Mrs.

Conant, J. W., was born in New York in March, 1801; came to this county, May, 1803.

Conklin, C. T., Sylvan tp., was born in Sylvan Dec. 31, 1831.

Conklin, Mrs. E. E., was born at Richfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1808; came to Sylvan tp. September, 1837.

Conklin, Nancy E., Sylvan tp., was born in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1833; came to this county in 1845.

Conklin, Norman L., Bridgewater tp., was born in New York in 1808; came to Michigan in 1832.

Covert, A. B., Ypsilanti tp., was born in Seneca county, N. Y., June 27, 1807; came to this county in March, 1834.

Covert, Normia B., Ann Arbor, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y.; came to Washtenaw county in 1841.

Cowau, John W., Sharon tp., was born in New York; came to Washtenaw county in February, 1838.

Coy, Horace, Northfield tp., was born in Vermont Oct. 15, 1810; came to this county June 2, 1832.

Conover, Mrs. Mary, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., 1824; came to Ann Arbor, 1825.

Cook, Collins B., Ann Arbor, was born March 11, 1808; came to Washtenaw Co. March, 1837.

Cook, John, York tp., was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1830; immigrated to Washtenaw county in May, 1830.

Coon, David, Ypsilanti, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., in 1806; came to this State in 1835.

Corey, J. D., Manchester tp., was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., April 17, 1816; came to this county May, 1833.

Cornwell, Ira, Ann Arbor, was born at Rochester, N. Y., July 25, 1817; came to Washtenaw county in 1826.

Crabbe, Harriet J., was born in Ulster county, N. Y., 1825; came to Ann Arbor in 1832.

Crabbe, William, Ann Arbor, was born in England, March 11, 1823; came to Washtenaw county Aug. 26, 1853.

Crane, Alexander D., Dexter, was born at Mentz, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1809; came to Ann Arbor Nov. 24, 1827.

Crane, Charles T., Bridgewater tp., was born in New York, in 1814; immigrated to Washtenaw county in 1834

Crane, Helen L.

Cranson, E., Webster tp., was born in Madison county, N. Y., March 20., 1820; came to this county in May, 1830.

Crittenden, Allen, Pittsfield tp., was born in 1810; came to Michigan in 1831.

Crittenden, Clarissa E., Dexter tp., was born in Washtenaw county in 1833.

Crippen, Daniel, Superior tp., was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., 1794; came to this county in 1827.

Crippen, Ichabod, Superior tp., was born in 1807; came to Michigan in 1831.

Crippen, Mrs. J., Superior tp., was born in New York April 2, 1822; came to this county in 1830.

Croarkin, John, Dexter, was born in Ireland in 1827; came to this county in September, 1847.

Cross, Alvin, was born in Perry, Genesee Co., N. Y. Aug. 11, 1803; came to Washtenaw county March, 1824; present residence, Ypsilanti city.

Culver, O., Saline, was born in New York May 12, 1819; came to Washtenaw county in 1835.

Cushman, Samuel.

Davidson, Mrs. Mary P., was born Aug. 31, 1807; came to Ann Arbor Aug. 16, 1835.

Davis, C. M., Sylvan tp., was born in Lodi tp. in 1836.

Davis, Mrs. C. M., Sylvan tp., was born in Lodi tp. in 1842.

Davis, Lorenzo, was born at Covington, N. Y., April 29, 1812; came to Ypsilanti June, 1823; present residence, Ann Arbor tp. Occupation, farmer.

Davis, Lucy W., Sylvan tp., was born at Cornwall, Addison Co., Vt., Sept. 10, 1809; came to this State in September, 1833.

De Forrest, Aaron, Ann Arbor, was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1819; came to Washtenaw county June, 1836. Present occupation, hotel clerk.

DeForest, A. G., Ann Arbor, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., in 1814; came to Michigan April, 1855.

DeForest, Mercy, Ann Arbor, was born in Monroe county, N. Y., in 1825; came to this county in October, 1838.

Dell, William H., Saline, was born in Massachusetts in 1820; came to the county in 1845.

Depue, David, Pittsfield tp., was born in Seneca county, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1808; came to this county May, 1836.

Depue, Mrs. Harriet M., was born at Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y.; came to Ann Arbor in 1834.

Dickson, D. R.

Dickson, Mrs.

Derby, S. S., Ypsilanti, was born March 6, 1805; came to Michigan in 1827.

Dillon, Mrs., Lodi tp., was born in Ontario county, N. Y., 1831.

Doan, Mrs. Emily, Dexter tp., was born in Massachusetts in 1803; came to Washtenaw county in 1835.

Doty, A. M., Ann Arbor, was born at Rochester, N. Y., July 23, 1828; came to Washtenaw county in June, 1836.

Doty, L. R., Ann Arbor, was born Dec. 18, 1802; came to this county May 14, 1836.

Douglass, H. S., was born in Grafton, N. Y., in 1827; came to Washtenaw county October, 1835.

Downer, Dr. John J., Superior tp.

Draw, Henry A., Ann Arbor, was born at Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y., June 14, 1830; came to this county April 10, 1836.

Dunn, Arteus, Ann Arbor, was born at St. Albans, Vt., March 23, 1814; came to this county Aug. 24, 1831.

Dunn, Isaac, Pittsfield tp., was born at Batavia, N. Y., April 6, 1816; came to the county May, 1831.

Durand, J. H., Chelsea, was born in Seneca county, N. Y., 1813; came to the county in June, 1835.

Easton, Charles, Lima tp., was born in New Jersey in 1800; came to Washtenaw county in May, 1854.

Eastwood, N.

Edmunds, N., Ann Arbor, was born in New York July 25, 1813; came to the State in 1837.

Ellis, David D., was born in 1808; came to Washtenaw county in 1832.

Emerick, B., Ypsilanti, was born in New York March 9, 1817; came to this county May 17, 1851.

Everett, Jay, Sharon tp., was born in Superior tp. Oct. 2, 1827.

Everetts, Susan A., was born in New York in 1823; came to this county in 1832.

Ewing, Alexander, Dexter, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, April 5, 1819; emigrated to Washtenaw county June, 1840.

Felch, Alpheus, was born in Limerick, York Co., Maine, Sept. 28, 1806; came to the State in 1833, and to Washtenaw county in 1843; present residence, Ann Arbor. Occupation, Professor in Law Department, Michigan University.

Felch, Eliza C., Ann Arbor, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1840; came to Michigan in 1842.

Fellows, Charles M., Sharon tp., was born in Michigan in 1835.

Fellows, Emeline N., Sharon tp., was born at Plymouth, Mich., in 1827; moved to this county in October, 1827.

Fellows, F. A., Saline, was born in New York in 1810; came to this county in 1825.

Fellows, Harriet, Saline, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1806; came to Washtenaw county in 1826.

Fellows, J. H., Ann Arbor, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 14, 1809; came to Michigan in 1826.

Fellows, Sophia, Sharon tp., was born in Monroe county, N. Y., in 1804; came to this State October, 1829.

Field, Maria B.

Fillmore, C. T., Scio tp., was born in New York, July 9, 1810; came to this county Nov. 24, 1835.

Fillmore, Mrs. Miranda, was born in Tioga, Penn., 1810; came to Ann Arbor Nov. 24, 1835.

Finley, D. M., was born in Genesee county, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1830; came to Washtenaw county Oct. 10, 1847.

Finley, — S., Ypsilanti, was born at Genesee, Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1819; came to this county in March, 1847.

Finley, Jane T., Ypsilanti, was born in Superior tp. August, 1826.

Fischer, Mrs. Mary Allmendinger, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Aug. 29, 1829; came to Ann Arbor in 1832.

Fish, Charles B., Lodi tp., was born in New York, in 1809; came to this county in 1852.

Fisher, Mrs. Mary A., Ann Arbor, was born in Germany Aug. 29, 1829; came to Michigan in March, 1832.

Fleming, Mrs. Clara, Ypsilanti, was born in Orleans county, N. Y., in 1815; came to Washtenaw county, May, 1829.

Fleming, William A., Ypsilanti, was born in Ypsilanti Feb. 21, 1832.

Flemming, Charles, Ypsilanti, was born at Romulus, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1818; came to the county May 17, 1827.

Foote, George L., Ypsilanti, was born in New York April 16, 1815; came to Washtenaw county in 1837.

Forsyth, F. L., Augusta tp., was born in Connecticut May 15, 1800; came to Washtenaw county June, 1830.

Foster, Isaac N. S., Ann Arbor, was born in New York Dec., 1827; came to the county May, 1836.

Foster, Julius A., Adrian, was born in New York April 4, 1824; came to the county May, 1836.

Foster, Lemuel, Ann Arbor tp., was born March 11, 1793; came to Washtenaw county, May, 1836.

Foster, Mary E., Ann Arbor, was born in Onondago county, N. Y., June 2, 1825; came to the county June, 1836. Occupation, lawyer.

Foster, Mrs. Mary, was born in Orange county, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1818; came to Scio tp. in 1839.

Fowler, Nelson M., Saline, was born in New York in 1821; came to the county in 1832.

Fowler, Norman G., Saline, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1806; moved to this county in May, 1832.

Frazer, R. E.,

Freer, Alva, Lima tp., was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1813; came to Washtenaw county May 10, 1838.

Freer, Phoebe Ann, Lima tp., was born in Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., in 1815; came to Lima May 10, 1838.

Fuller, Josiah N., York tp., was born in Wayne county, N. Y., in 1814; came to Washtenaw county September, 1833.

Gage, Henry, Ypsilanti, was born in New York, Oct. 14, 1817; came to this county in 1817.

Gage, William, Superior tp., was born at Oneida, N. Y., July 1, 1824; came to this county in 1834.

Gale, George W., Superior tp., was born at Albany, N. Y., May 5, 1814; came to this county July 4, 1838.

Galispe, Cornelius, Ann Arbor, was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1810; came to Washtenaw county May, 1836.

Galpin, Mrs., was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., 1806; came to Superior tp. in 1832.

Galpin, Philo, Superior tp., was born Feb. 10, 1804; came to the county Sept. 15, 1832.

Gault, John M.

Geddes, John, was born in Londonderry, Lebanon Co., Pa., March 19, 1801; came to Washtenaw county July 13, 1824; present residence, Ann Arbor tp. Occupation, farmer.

Geddes, Robert L., Superior tp.

Geddes, Mrs.

Geer, William.

Gidley, Edwin B., Ann Arbor, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1824; came to this county May 13, 1837.

Gill, Richard, was born in England 1805; emigrated to Michigan in 1830.

Gippen, H. S., Superior tp., was born at Berne, Albany Co., N. Y.; came to this county November, 1827.

Glassier, Robert B., Ann Arbor, was born Aug. 14, 1818; came to Washtenaw county September, 1835.

Godfrey, David, Ann Arbor, was born in New York Feb. 20, 1800; came to this county in 1830.

Godfrey, D. L., Ann Arbor tp., was born in Ontario county, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1827; came to Washtenaw county in 1832.

Godfrey, Thomas H., Chelsea, was born at Sylvan, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1798; came to this county in 1830.

Gooding, O., York tp.

Gooding, Mrs., York tp.

Goodrich, A. H., Saline, was born in Connecticut in 1805; came to Washtenaw county in 1831. Present occupation, hotel landlord.

Goodrich, Morell, was born in Conway, Mass., Feb. 18, 1812; immigrated to this county with parents in 1827; present residence, Lima tp. Occupation, farmer.

Goodspeed, T. B., was born in 1825; came to Michigan in 1826.

Gott, John N., Ann Arbor, was born in Amherst, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1814; came to the county in June, 1832.

Graves, Martha J., Ypsilanti, was born in Seneca county, N. Y., in 1832; came to this county July 7, 1838.

Gray, Dr. Amos, Dexter, was born in Vermont in 1804; came to this county July 4, 1832.

Graves, Frederick A., Ypsilanti, was born in Ypsilanti in 1831.

Gregory, William M., was born at Sand Lake, New York, March 23, 1804; came to this county in 1833; present residence, Saline. Retired farmer.

Guthrie, Mrs. Harriet, was born Nov. 22, 1818; came to Ann Arbor in 1833.

Guerin, Amanda, was born in New York, and came to Washtenaw county in 1836.

Guerin, D., Dexter tp., was born in New York in 1807; came to this county in 1831.

Hall, Mrs. Martha, was born in Tioga county, N. Y., June 11, 1823; came to Ann Arbor in May, 1824.

Hamilton, Warren, Ann Arbor, was born June 18, 1816; came to Washtenaw county in June, 1833.

Hammond, J. S., Ypsilanti, was born in Seneca county, N. Y., 1807; came to Washtenaw county in 1834.

Hanar, Matthew, Ann Arbor, was born in England March 6, 1825; came to Washtenaw county Sept. 23, 1852.

Harran, Thomas, was born in Ireland in 1819; emigrated to Michigan in 1834.

Harran, Margaret, was born in Steuben county, N. Y.; came to Washtenaw county in 1830.

Harrington, James C., Chelsea, was born in Seneca county, N. Y., in 1817; came to this county in 1834.

Harrison, Lark, Pittsfield tp., was born at Norfolk, England, in 1811; emigrated to Washtenaw county July, 1844.

Harrison, Fanny, Pittsfield tp., was born at Norfolk, England; emigrated to Washtenaw county July, 1844.

Hatch, William F., Sylvan tp., was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y.; came to Michigan January, 1837.

Hathaway, J., York tp., was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1806; came to Washtenaw county in 1832.

Hay, J. W., Pittsfield tp., was born in Pittsfield, Mich., in 1832.

Henderson, John S., Pittsfield tp., was born at Royalton, N. Y., May 4, 1826; came to this county, Oct. 9, 1835.

Hentzel, Mrs. Sophia, was born at Stuttgart, Germany; came to Ann Arbor, 1834.

Hicks, H. N., Ann Arbor tp., was born in Washtenaw county.

Hines, C. H., Sylvan tp., was born in Vermont Nov. 25, 1823.

Hinkley, Franklin, was born in this county in 1836.

Hiscock, Daniel, was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 15, 1819.

Holbrook, A., Saline, was born in Vermont Sept. 7, 1809; came to this county in 1844.

Holmes, Anna G., Ypsilanti; came to Washtenaw county in 1844.

Holmes, Mrs. Cornelia, Scio tp., was born in Shelby, N. Y., July 4, 1826; came to Michigan in 1826.

Holmes, Deusilla, Ypsilanti tp., was born in Ontario county, N. Y.; came to Michigan in 1844.

Holmes, F. W., Scio tp., was born at Lansing, Cayuga county, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1816; came to the county in May, 1832.

Holmes, Heman, Ypsilanti tp., was born in Orleans county, Vermont; came to this county in 1844.

- Holmes, J. R., Ypsilanti, was born in Lapeer county, Mich., March 7, 1837; came to the county in 1844.
- Holmes, J. R., Mrs., was born in Ypsilanti, 1834.
- Holmes, Jonathan R., Manchester tp., was born in New York June 25, 1820; came to Washtenaw county in 1835.
- Holmes, Lettie S., Pittsfield tp.
- Holmes, Thomas, Pittsfield tp.
- Homer, J. N., was born in 1811; came to Michigan in 1832.
- Hotchkins, A. H., York tp., was born in New York; came to this county in 1839
- Houston, John, Pittsfield, tp., was born in 1809; came to Michigan in 1827.
- Howard, Levi T., Saline tp., was born in Oswego county, N. Y., April 11, 1819; came to Washtenaw county, July, 1829.
- Howe, Mrs. Almira North, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1829; came to Lodi tp., 1836; removed to Ann Arbor in 1864.
- Howell, Charles, Dexter township, was born in N. Y., in 1830; came to Washtenaw Co. in 1831.
- Howland, J. S., Ann Arbor, was born in Ann Arbor, June 18, 1826.
- Howlen, John, was born in 1797; came to this State in 1837.
- Hoy, Patrick, Webster towship, was born in Ireland in 1826; came to Washtenaw Co., September, 1834.
- Hulburt, Mrs. Frances, Ann Arbor, was born in Connecticut, April 3, 1817; came to Michigan in 1836.
- Hulbert, Mrs. R. R., was born in Vermont in 1813.
- Hulbert, William, Ann Arbor, was born in Connecticut, Oct. 20, 1797; came to this county Oct. 18, 1828.
- Hunt, T., Lodi tp., was born in Lodi, Mich, in 1837.
- Huston, Mrs. Sarah, was born in 1810; came to Ann Arbor in 1830.
- Ide, B., Miss, was born in Massachusetts, June 6, 1831, came to this county March, 1832.
- Ingalls, Peter B., Ann Arbor, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., April 7, 1814; came to the county in 1830.
- Irish, Joseph D., Ann Arbor, was born in Rhode Island, May 13, 1813; came to the county, May 13, 1833.
- Ives, Mrs. Sarah, Ypsilanti; was born at Varrock, N. Y.; came to Ypsilanti in 1833.
- Ives, Samuel G., Chelsea, was born in New York, Dec. 21, 1812; moved to Washtenaw county in 1835.
- James, Luther, Ann Arbor, was born in Massachusetts, July 13, 1803; came to this county in 1835.
- Jewett, H. A., Saline, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., in 1831; came to the county in 1833.
- Jewett, Thomas, was born in Sullivan county, N. H., in 1818; came to Michigan in 1839.
- Johnson, George.
- Johnson, Harrison, Bridgewater tp., was born in N. Y. in 1813; came to Washtenaw county in 1837.
- Johnson, Mary J., Dexter tp., was born in New York in 1826; came to this State in 1828.
- Johnson, N. H., Dexter tp., was born in New York in 1818; came to Washtenaw county in 1833.
- Johnson, Olive A., Dexter, was born at Bennington, Vt., in 1797; came to Washtenaw county, May, 1843.
- Johnson, Stephen G., Scio tp., was born in Upper Canada, 1817; moved to Washtenaw county June 4, 1837.
- Johnston, John W., Ann Arbor, was born in that city.
- Johnston, Mrs., Ann Arbor.
- Jones, Mrs. Eliza, was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1805; came to Ann Arbor in 1831.
- Jones, William A., Dexter tp., was born at New Lisbon, Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1811; came to the county July 17, 1833.
- Joslin, Chauncey, Ypsilanti, was born in New York in 1831; came to this State in 1837; present occupation, lawyer.

Joslin, D. M., was born in Madison county, N. Y., April 29, 1816; came to the county in 1844.

Judd, Mrs., Ann Arbor, was born in Orange county, N. Y., 1805; came to Salina (?)

Kellogg, Dorr, was born at Kelloggsville, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1799; came to Washtenaw county Sept. 29, 1836. Present residence, Ann Arbor city.

Kent, Daniel, Manchester tp., was born in Ohio in 1805; came to this county in July, 1832.

Kerr, Alexander, was born in New York May 20, 1799; came to this county in 1839.

Keys, Mrs. Jane, Chelsea, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., March 31, 1818; came to this State in 1834.

Kimmel, L. L., Superior tp., was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1819; came to Washtenaw county in 1825.

Kingsley, Mrs. Jane W., Manchester tp., was born in England, in 1813; emigrated to Michigan in 1830.

Knapp, Chauncey, was born in Connecticut, in 1798; came to this State in 1830.

Krapp, Conrad, Ann Arbor, was born in Germany, Jan. 15, 1810; emigrated to Washtenaw county, June 12, 1837.

Lamb, Eliza M., Ypsilanti, was born at Hardwick, Caledonia county, Vt., in 1811; came to Michigan in October, 1834.

Lambie, William, Superior tp., was born in Scotland; emigrated to this State in 1839.

Lamphere, A., Webster tp., was born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1801; came to this county in October, 1830.

Lamphere, Mrs. Lavinia, Webster tp., was born at Catham, Columbia, Co., N. Y., August, 1806.

Laraway, H., Northfield tp., was born in New York, Oct. 31, 1822; came to this county, October, 1829.

Lathrop, Horace, Ann Arbor, was born N. H., Feb. 10, 1806; came to this county, Sept. 11, 1832.

Lay, Ezra D., was born in Saybrook, Conn., Dec. 6, 1807; came to Washtenaw county, October, 1833; present residence, Ypsilanti tp.

Lazell, George, Bridgewater tp., was born in Mass., in 1799; came to this State in 1825.

Lears, John, Ann Arbor, was born in Webster, Washtenaw Co., Oct. 13, 1833.

Lee, Frederick, Webster tp., was born in Chittenden county, Vt., in 1795; came to this county in the autumn of 1834.

Lee, Nancy, Webster tp., was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1804; came to Washtenaw county, June, 1830.

Leeland, Northfield tp., was born in Northfield tp., March 26, 1845.

Leeland, J. G., Ann Arbor, was born in Madison county, N. Y., July 19, 1805; came to Washtenaw county, May 12, 1831.

Lemmon, C. H., Lima tp., was born in Seneca county, N. Y., 1829; came to Washtenaw county, May, 1830.

Leonard, Mrs. A.

Lindsley, Joseph A., was born in Salem, Mass., 1842; came to Washtenaw county, April 26, 1826.

Litchfield, Alvah, Webster tp., was born in Conn., in 1824; moved to Washtenaw county in 1831.

Loveder, Clement, was born in England in 1786; emigrated to Michigan in 1826.

Lyon, Lorenzo M., was born in New York city; came to Washtenaw county, Nov. 30, 1830. Present residence, Ann Arbor city.

Magoula, Isaac, Manchester tp., was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1818; came to Michigan in 1837.

Mallett, Edmund N., New Boston, Wayne Co., was born in Bennington county, Vt.; came to Washtenaw county, July 4, 1824.

Mann, Emanuel, Ann Arbor, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, June 4, 1814; came to Washtenaw county, June, 1830. Occupation, druggist.

Manifold, William, Saline, was born in York Co., Pa., 1795; came to this county, June, 1834.

Mansfield, Claudius, Bridgewater tp., was born in Monroe county, N. Y., 1815; came to Washtenaw county, October, 1833.

Markham, Augustus H., was born in Haryone Co., Conn., Oct. 27, 1807; came to Washtenaw county, May, 1836; present residence, Ann Arbor.

Martin, H. D., Ypsilanti, was born in Ypsilanti, 1827.

Mason, Erastus P., Webster tp., was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1827; immigrated to this county in August, 1832.

Maston, J. T., was born in Oswego county, N. Y., in 1810; came to Washtenaw county in 1834.

Mathews, Roger, Ann Arbor, was born in Northampton, England, in 1812; came to Ann Arbor in 1835.

Mattison, Mrs. R., Ann Arbor tp., was born at Holland's Purchase, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1816.

McCall, Hugh Delhi Mills.

McCormick, C., was born in 1824; came to Michigan in 1825.

McCormick, James L., Ypsilanti, was born in New York, Nov., 1827; came to this county in 1829.

McCreery, William, Ann Arbor, was born in the Emerald Isle, Aug. 12, 1814; immigrated to Washtenaw county May 17, 1834.

McDougall, George, Superior tp., was born October, 1801; came to this county Nov., 1828.

McDougall, Malcom, Bridgewater tp., was born in New York; immigrated to Washtenaw county in 1838.

McDowell, C. N., was born in Orange county, N. Y. in 1800; came to Washtenaw county in 1824.

McDowell, Mrs. S. D., was born in Orange county, N. Y., July 18, 1800; came to Ann Arbor in 1824.

McGee, A. J., Ann Arbor, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y.; came to Washtenaw county, August, 1825.

McIntyre, William H., Ann Arbor city, was born in Northfield, tp., May 25, 1834.

Mead, Mrs. Maria Branch, was born at Crown Point, N. Y., 1805; came to Ann Arbor in 1825.

Mead, Mrs. Harriet, Saline tp., was born at Le Roy, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1821; came to Saline in 1829.

Meed, Silas F., Saline, was born at Greenwich, Conn., March 17, 1812; came to this county Sept. 10, 1835.

Merithew, S. M., Sharon tp., was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 11, 1832; came to this State in 1836.

Merritt, C. C., Ypsilanti, was born at Romulus, N. Y., in 1800; came to this county in May, 1829.

Millen, C. H., Ann Arbor, was born in New Hampshire Feb. 19, 1821; came to this county Sept. 1, 1836.

Miller, B. S., was born in 1821; came to Michigan in 1834.

Miller, Peter, Ypsilanti, was born in Pennsylvania in 1803; came to this county April 20, 1830.

Millits, Edwin, Lima tp., was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., 1830; came to this county in August, 1836.

Mills, Lorrin, Ann Arbor, was born in Connecticut Dec. 15, 1804; came to this county June, 1826.

Minnis, Mrs. Maria, was born at Phelpsstown, Ontario Co., N. Y.; came to Ann Arbor in 1831.

Minnis, Paul, Ann Arbor, was born in Orange county, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1801; came to Washtenaw county June 20, 1834.

Monroe, Gilbert M., Pittsfield tp., was born in Lodi tp. Jan. 15, 1842.

Moore, David, Superior tp., was born in Pennsylvania 1795; moved to this county in 1830.

Moore, Eli.

Moore, Lorten, Ann Arbor, was born in New Hampshire April 23, 1802; came to to the county May 16, 1831.

Morgan, E. W., Ann Arbor, was born at Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 15, 1805; came to Washtenaw county May 24, 1829.

Mosher, J. H. C., was born in 1825; came to Michigan in 1830.

Morse Charles, Saline, was born in Ontario county, N. Y. Sept. 16, 1821; came to this county in 1841.

Morton, Miss Alzina, Ypsilanti, was born in Ypsilanti March, 1828; came to Washtenaw county in 1828.

Morton, Hudson T., was born in Pittsfield, Mich., in 1846.

Morton, J. G., Ypsilanti tp.

Morton, Maria, N. P. Ypsilanti, was born in Massachusetts Oct. 30, 1802; came to this county in May, 1838.

Mowerson, D.

Mowerson, Mrs.

Murdock, Samuel W.

Nanry, John W., Superior tp., was born in County Longford, Ireland, April 27, 1827; emigrated to the county in 1838.

Newell, Josiah, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1815; came to Ypsilanti, Nov., 1833.

Nichols, E. D., Ann Arbor, was born in Vermont Nov. 8, 1809; came to the State in 1852.

Noble, Sylvester D, was born at Hoosick, N. Y., March 24, 1779; came to Washtenaw county Oct., 1835; present residence, Ann Arbor city.

Noedman, Edward A., Lima tp., was born in Pennsylvania Nov. 26, 1829; came to the county in October, 1836.

Noise, Mrs., was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1813; came to Ann Arbor in 1831.

Noyes, D. W., Ann Arbor.

Noyes, Mrs., Ann Arbor.

O'Brien, Morgan, Webster tp., was born at New Castle, County Limerick, Ireland, Oct. 4, 1814; came to Washtenaw county Sept. 1, 1835.

Packard, John F., Superior tp., was born in Panama (now Salem) tp.; came to Washtenaw county Jan. 28, 1831.

Packard, Orison, Salem tp., was born in Wayne county, N. Y., in 1806; came to Washtenaw county in 1830.

Page, George C.

Palmer, Luther, Dexter, was born in Warren county, N. Y., in 1824; immigrated to this county in July, 1836.

Parker, F. L., Ann Arbor, was born at Perry, N. Y., March 19, 1820; came to Washtenaw county Oct. 6, 1829.

Parker, Sampson, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1818; came to Michigan in 1833; present residence, Lima tp.

Parks, Ashley, was born in Massachusetts in 1802.

Parshall, J. J., Ann Arbor, was born at Palmyra, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1820; came to the county in 1824.

Parshall, Sarah A., Ann Arbor tp., was born in Lyndon tp., in 1833

Parsons, Chester, Saline, was born in Berkshire county, Mass., in 1826; came to the State in 1830.

Parsons, Cornelius, Saline, was born in Saline, Mich., in 1831.

Parsons, Philo, was born in Connecticut in 1807, and removed to Michigan in 1835.

Parsons, Roswell, present residence, Pittsfield tp.

Patterson, C. R., Ypsilanti, was born in Forestville, N. Y., May 7, 1824; came to this county May 3, 1845.

Patterson, Dr. William, was born in 1832; came to the county in 1836.

Pattison, Sam W., Ypsilanti, was born at Kingsbury, Washington Co., N. Y., June 28, 1797; came to this county in May, 1836.

Peck, E. C., was born in New York, Oct. 31, 1822; came to Michigan in November, 1824.

Peck, Miss S., Superior tp., was born in Connecticut in 1792; came to this county in 1824.

Peck, Wait, Sharon tp., was born at Sharon, Litchfield Co., Conn., Oct. 12, 1807; came to this county May 18, 1833.

Peirce, Edwin H., Sylvan tp., was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1826; came to Washtenaw county November, 1832.

Perrin, Paulina, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., 1804.

Perry, G. T., Lodi tp., was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1804; came to Washtenaw county February, 1827.

Perry, J. H., Lodi tp., was born in Genesee county, N. Y., April 21, 1827; came to this county June, 1829.

Perry, Merritt, Lodi tp., was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., June, 1810; came to this county Nov. 1, 1827.

Peters, George A., Scio tp., was born at Shelby, N. Y., June 30, 1825; came to this county June 4, 1826.

Peters, H. E., Scio tp., was born at Shelby, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1822; came to this county June 4, 1826.

Pettibone, Milton, was born in 1791; came to Michigan in 1829.

Pettibone, Samuel, was born at Manchester, Vt., Dec. 15, 1798; came to Washtenaw county in September, 1830; present residence Ann Arbor city.

Phelps, N. A., Scio tp., was born in Connecticut Jan. 27, 1805; immigrated to Washtenaw county May, 1830.

Phillips, Sarah A., Ypsilanti, was born at Geneva, N. Y., in 1830; came to Michigan in Oct., 1830.

Pierce, Daniel, was born in 1815, and came to Michigan in 1836.

Pierce, N. H., Ann Arbor, was born in Genesee, N. Y., in 1819.

Pierce, Mrs. N. H., was born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1829; came to the State in 1837.

Platt, H. D., Pittsfield tp., was born in Pittsfield tp., Washtenaw county, Aug. 5, 1835.

Polhemms, J. A., Ann Arbor, was born in New York Oct. 16, 1811.

Porter, C. B., Ann Arbor, was born at Rochester, N. Y. April 22, 1820; came to the county October, 1832.

Post, Dr. B. A., was born in 1825, and came to Michigan in 1838.

Post, William R., Ypsilanti, was born in Rensselaer, county, N. Y., in 1801; came to this county in 1832.

Pratt, Edmund, Plymouth, Mich., was born Jan. 26, 1806.

Pray, Joseph, Northfield tp.

Preston, Jacob, was born at Hampton, Conn., in 1810; came to this county in 1833.

Preston, Roswell, born Oct. 2, 1808.

Prudden, Elarressa Die, Ann Arbor, was born at Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y. June 17, 1812; came to Washtenaw county April 11, 1831.

Prudden, N. A., Ann Arbor, was born at Bethlehem, Litchfield Co., Conn.

Quamley, John.

Qual, Reuben, Dexter, was born Oct. 12, 1825; came to the county October, 1835.

Rash, James G., Ann Arbor, was born in Ann Arbor Nov. 19, 1827.

Reaner, Mrs. Elizabeth, Ypsilanti, was born in Wayne county, N. Y.; came to Ypsilanti in 1837.

Redner, C., Ypsilanti, was born in New Jersey July 6, 1799; moved to this county in 1828.

Renwick, George, Northfield tp., was born at Greece, Monroe Co., N. Y. June 4, 1826; came to this county in 1828.

Renwick, J., Northfield tp., was born in Monroe county, N. Y. June 4, 1827; came to this county July 27, 1827.

Rexford, F. R., Ypsilanti, was born at Chenango, N. Y. Aug. 17, 1814; came to this county June 7, 1837.

Reynolds, L. H., Saline, was born in New York Jan. 2, 1808; came to this county in 1842.

Reynolds, Milton, Saline.

Reynolds, Mrs., Saline.

Ridner, H. C., was born in 1823; came to the State in 1833.

Riggs, Rowena, Sylvan tp., was born at Bedford, Ohio, in 1827; came to the State in 1845.

Riggs, W. W., Sylvan tp., was born at Painted Post, N. Y. in 1819; came to Ann Arbor May 10, 1829.

Risdon, Lewis C., Ann Arbor, was born at Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y., 1824; came to the county in August, 1842.

Robinson, Ambrose V., was born at Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1833; came to Michigan May 10, 1844.

Robison, John J., Sharon tp.

Robison, Andrew, Sharon tp., was born in Ontario county, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1800; came to this county October, 1843.

Robison, I. M., Manchester, was born at Ontario, N. Y., June 14, 1828; came to Washtenaw county June, 1844.

Rogers, Hamilton.

Rogers, Lucinda A., Ypsilanti, was born in Seneca county, N. Y. in 1830; came to Washtenaw county in June, 1830.

Rogers, Moses, Ann Arbor, was born at Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1810; came to the county Oct. 22, 1831. Present occupation, dealing in farming implements.

Rogers, M. P., Scio tp., was born in Vermont July 8, 1848; came to Washtenaw county Nov. 6, 1869.

Root, A. C., Superior tp.

Rorison, Mrs. Sarah, Ypsilanti, was born in Seneca county, N. Y.; came to Ypsilanti in 1836.

Rosier, George, was born in Vermont July 16, 1821; came to the county May 1, 1830.

Rouse, Jefferson C., Pittsfield tp., was born at Redding, Steuben Co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1817; came to Pittsfield April, 1830.

Rowe, Fred., Sharon tp., was born in New York in 1829; came to this county in 1831.

Rowley, S. J., was born in New York in 1818; came to Michigan in 1831.

Russell, H. M., Saline tp., was born in 1819; came to the county June 6, 1837.

Russell, Mary, Saline tp.; came to the county June 6, 1837.

Sanders, Cynthia W., Pittsfield tp., was born Dec. 10, 1814.

Sanford, Cynthia W., York tp., was born in Madison, N. Y.; came to Michigan in 1834.

Sanford, A. B., York tp., was born at Madison, N. Y.; came to Michigan in 1834.

Sanford, E. L., Ann Arbor, was born in Lodi tp., Michigan, July 31, 1828.

Sanford, F. S., Ann Arbor, was born at Madison, N. Y., and came to Washtenaw county Sept. 10, 1844.

Saunders, George, Pittsfield tp., was born at Lawrence, N. Y.; came to this county May 29, 1839.

Scaddin, Robert B., Webster tp., was born in Webster, Mich., 1833; came to this county in 1833.

Schmidt, Mrs. Louisa, was born at Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, 1817; emigrated to Ann Arbor in 1830.

Schumacher, John, was born in Germany.

Scott, Jesse, Dexter, was born at Chester, Mass.; came to this State Oct. 8, 1831.

Scott, Miss Jessie, Dexter tp., was born in New York in 1820; came to this county in 1832.

Seaman, E. C., Ann Arbor, was born in New York Oct. 14, 1805; came to the county, May, 1854.

Sears, Solomon F., Webster tp., was born at Ashfield, Mass., June 22, 1816; came to Washtenaw county June 10, 1827.

Sears, Mrs.

Sears, Thomas, S., came to the State in 1837.

Sessions, Hanson, Ann Arbor, was born at Lenox, Madison Co., N. Y.; came to Washtenaw county Sept. 30, 1833.

Sessions, John Q. A., Ann Arbor, was born at Lenox, N. Y. in 1832; came to Washtenaw county in 1834. Present occupation, lawyer.

Sharoman, Timothy, was born in 1796; came to Michigan in 1830

Shaw, R., Saline.

Shaw, Mrs. Saline.

Shelden, Newton, Ann Arbor, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y. July 9, 1810; came to the county in August, 1831.

Sherman, James, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., March 10, 1803; came to the State Oct. 15, 1830.

Shipman, John, was born in 1804; came to Michigan in 1831.

Sines, Isaac, was born in Berkshire, Mass. June 18, 1798; came to Michigan in 1824.

Sines, P., was born in 1802; came to this county May 9, 1824.

Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth, was born in Devonshire, England, 1785; came to Ann Arbor in 1834.

Smith, James F., Chelsea, was born in Ontario county, N. Y. in 1830; came to the county in 1836.

Smith, O. M., Dexter, was born in Rutland county, Vt., 1815; came to Michigan in August, 1836.

Smith, William, D., Dexter tp., was born in New York in 1829; came to this county in 1839.

Snell, R., Ann Arbor, was born in Henderson county (?) Feb. 14, 1812; came to Washtenaw county Sept. 13, 1833.

Sober, O. H., was born in 1822; came to Washtenaw county in 1831.

Sober, W. E. H., Pittsfield tp., was born Nov. 6, 1826; came to the county in May, 1832.

Songs, James, Ann Arbor, was born in New York Jan. 7, 1805; came to this county May 17, 1831.

Spear, Henry, Chelsea, was born in Seneca county, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1826; came to State July, 5, 1830.

Speechley, R. J., Ann Arbor, was born at Cambridge, England; came to Washtenaw county in 1840.

Spencer, Eldad, Sylvan tp., was born in Monroe county, N. Y. April 18, 1815; came to the county in 1830.

Spencer, Mrs.

Sperry, D., Ann Arbor, was born June 1, 1812; came to Washtenaw county in 1841.

Sperry, J. H., Ann Arbor, was born in Michigan April 10, 1836.

Sperry, Mrs. Miranda, was born at Richmond, Chester county, N. H., 1812; came to Ann Arbor in 1826.

Spoor, C. H., Ann Arbor, was born in New York, Nov. 26, 1813; came to this State in 1835.

Squire, A. H., Manchester tp., was born in Ontario county, N. Y. July 9, 1809; came to this State in 1832.

Stafford, T. L., Manchester tp., was born in Massachusetts in 1797; came to this State in 1837.

Stanley, C. S., was born in 1815; came to Michigan in 1833.

Starks, J. B., Augusta tp., was born in Otsego county, N. Y., May 29, 1812; came to the county in November, 1832.

Starks, Harriet A., Augusta tp., was born in New York Nov. 12, 1810; came to the county in 1837.

Stevens, J. H., Lodi tp., was born in New York Jan. 4, 1815; came to Washtenaw county in October, 1836.

Stevens, Mrs. Mary E., was born in Newstead, Erie Co., N. Y., 1819; came to Ann Arbor in 1844.

Stevens, Mrs. O. D., was born in Ontario county, N. Y.; came to Ann Arbor in 1833.

Sutherland, Andrew J., Ann Arbor, was born at Geneva, Ontario Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1824; came to Washtenaw county May 23, 1829.

Sutton, George, was born at Oxford, N. J., Feb. 17, 1810; came to Washtenaw county June, 1830; present residence, Northfield tp.

Sutton, N. E., Northfield tp., was born Jan. 17, 1842.

Tate, John, Pittsfield tp., was born in New York in 1818; came to Washtenaw county in 1831.

Taylor, Amanda H., was born in Genesee county, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1823, came to Michigan in 1832.

Terhune, Enoch, was born in Seneca county, N. Y., in 1818; came to the county in 1831.

Terry, Isaac, Webster tp., was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1824; came to Washtenaw county July 4, 1838.

Thatcher, Orrin, Chelsea, was born in Wayne county, N. Y., in 1821; came to this county in May, 1849.

Thelendock G., Dexter tp., was born in Farmington, Mass., Oct. 4, 1818; came to Michigan in 1851.

Thompson, Benjamin, Ypsilanti, was born in York county, Maine, in 1805.

Thompson, Mrs. Esther, was born at Madrid, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., December, 1808; came to Ann Arbor in 1831.

Thompson, George, was born in Connecticut in 1825; came to Michigan in 1832.

Thompson, H., was born in York county, Maine, in 1797; came to the State in May, 1830.

Thompson, Mrs., came to this county in May, 1830.

Thompson, John, Ann Arbor, came to this county May 13, 1836.

Thompson, J. O., was born in Connecticut in 1793; came to Michigan in 1832.

Thompson, John W., Pittsfield tp., was born in Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1821; came to Washtenaw county, June, 1836.

Thompson, O. E., was born in Ypsilanti in 1838; present residence, Ypsilanti.

Thompson, Seth, was born in New Hampshire; came to Washtenaw county October, 1831; present residence, Ann Arbor city.

Thompson, Mrs. Zoraido, was born in August, 1829; came to Ann Arbor in October, 1829.

Tichnor, Louisa J., was born in New York July 17, 1809; came to Michigan in 1856.

Torrey, Edward, Pittsfield tp.

Tower, Loyal, Lodi tp., was born in Vermont in 1811; came to the State, June, 1832.

Townsend, Ransom, Ann Arbor tp., was born at Rochester, N. Y., April 22, 1826; came to this county September, 1836.

Traver, Mrs. A., Ann Arbor, was born in New York in 1812; came to this county in 1843.

Treadwell, A. Y., Scio tp., was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Aug 17, 1826; came to this county Nov. 1, 1848

Tripp, Thomas, Saline, was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1793; came to this county in 1847.

Trish, Mrs. Mary A., was born in New Hampshire Nov. 8, 1812; came to Ann Arbor in 1834.

Turner, Lyman, Ann Arbor, was born at Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., Jan 10, 1800; came to this county in 1834.

Tuttle, Apollo A., was born at Kendall, Orleans Co., N. Y., Oct. 9, 1823; present residence, Saline.

Tuttle, L. M., Ypsilanti, was born at Ypsilanti, Mich., in 1829.

Tuttle, Mrs. Mary A., was born in New York city in 1827; came to Ann Arbor in 1833.

Van Riper, John H., Chelsea, was born in New York in 1828; came to this county in June, 1834.

Varnum, D. S., Ypsilanti, was born at Whitby, Ontario, in 1821; came to Washtenaw county in 1837.

Vaughn, B. H., Ypsilanti, was born in Ypsilanti in 1838.

Vorhees, W. W., Superior tp.

Vorhees, Mrs., Superior tp.

Wagner, William, Ann Arbor, was born at Stuttgart, Germany, Nov. 5, 1817; came to Washtenaw county, July 7, 1838.

Waldron, William R., Webster tp., was born in Seneca county, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1814; came to Washtenaw county May, 1839.

Warren, Henry, Webster tp., was born at West Point, N. Y., in 1823; came to this county in November, 1835.

Warner, Dennis, Dexter, was born at Cornwall, Vt., May 12, 1812; came to this county September, 1833.

Warner, Jefferson, Ann Arbor, was born in New York June 7, 1809; came to Washtenaw county May 1, 1831.

Warner, William, Chelsea, was born at New Milford, Conn.; came to Lima tp. November, 1826.

Warner, Willis, Sylvan tp., was born at Cornwall, Vt., in 1807; came to Sylvan July 7, 1837.

Waterman, R., Pittsfield tp., was born in New York April 2, 1817; came to the county in July, 1835.

Waterman, Mrs. Sophronia M. Noble, was born at Geddesburg, N. Y., 1820; came to Ann Arbor in 1835.

Waters, G. S., was born in Ontario county, N. Y., May 23, 1824; came to the county in 1835; present residence, Lodi tp.

Watkins, George Q., Ann Arbor, was born at Poultney, Rutland Co., Vt., Jan. 11, 1814; came to Washtenaw county in May, 1836.

Watkinson, Thomas.

Generated on 2020-09-11 02:35 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/miun.bac4701.0001.001
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd



Horace Carpenter



Ann A. Carpenter

Watlin, T., was born in 1825; came to Michigan in 1830.

Watlin, William, was born in 1812; came to Michigan in 1830.

Watling, Harriet, Ypsilanti, was born at Erie, N. Y., July, 1829; moved to this county in May, 1838.

Watters, Mrs. G. S., was born in Lodi tp. Oct. 26, 1832.

Webb, N., was born at Rushville, Ontario Co., N. Y.; came to Washtenaw county Aug. 3, 1846; present residence, Pittsfield tp.

Wellman, Adam, Chelsea, was born in Vermont in 1808; came to this State May 10, 1832.

Wellman, Eliza, Chelsea, was born in New York in 1817; came to Washtenaw county May 10, 1832.

Westfall, E., Lima tp.

Wheeler, Calvin, Salem tp., was born in New York in 1806; immigrated to this State in 1831.

Wheeler, George S., Salem tp., was born at Leston, Livingston Co., N. Y., April 22, 1830; came to this county in September, 1831.

Wheeler, Harvey, Pittsfield tp., was born in Ontario county, N. Y., May 3, 1830; came to Washtenaw county March 14, 1854.

Wheeler, John, was born in New Hampshire; came to Michigan in 1829.

Wheelock, J. L., Pittsfield tp., was born at Batavia, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1825; came to Washtenaw county in July, 1829.

White, Ciman, Sylvan tp., was born in Ontario county, N. Y., June 9, 1814, and came to the county May 23, 1833.

White, Curran, Chelsea, was born in 1814, and came to Michigan in 1834.

White, Jane, Chelsea, was born in 1818.

White, H. R., Ann Arbor tp., was born in Wayne county, N. Y., March 31, 1821; immigrated to the State in July, 1824.

White, Nathan T., Ann Arbor, was born in Ann Arbor Jan. 12, 1837.

Whittaker, Charles, Lima tp., was born Nov. 16, 1818; moved to this county October, 1836.

Wicks, James, Ann Arbor, was born in New York May 14, 1798; came to Washtenaw county October, 1829.

Wildt, E. G., Ann Arbor, was born in Germany July 18, 1803; emigrated to Washtenaw county Sept. 1, 1831.

Williams, H., Webster tp.

Williams, J. D., Ann Arbor, was born in New York May 2, 1815; came to the county in April, 1828.

Williams, Mrs. J. D., Ann Arbor, was born in Webster tp. March 26, 1828.

Willis, Lyman, was born October, 1804; came to Michigan, 1833.

Wilmott, C. T., Ann Arbor, was born June 13, 1816; came to Washtenaw county May, 1835.

Wilsey, David, Pittsfield tp., was born at Le Roy, Genesee Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1819; came to the county June 6, 1831.

Wilson, Wilson, Ypsilanti, was born Oct. 2, 1795; came to Michigan in May, 1825.

Winans, James D., Ann Arbor, was born in New York Feb. 14, 1805; came to Washtenaw county Sept. 7, 1835.

Winans, Sarah was born in New Hampshire, and came to this county in 1835.

Wines, W. W., Ann Arbor, was born in Connecticut Nov. 20, 1816; came to the county June, 1837.

Wing, J. W., Scio tp., was born in Madison county, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1820; immigrated to this county June 22, 1832.

Winton, Mrs. C. N., Freedom tp., was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1814; came to Washtenaw county June 28, 1828.

Winton, James, Freedom tp., was born in Madison, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1800; came to this county in 1842.

Wood, Austin A., Ann Arbor, was born in Connecticut Jan. 30, 1828; came to Washtenaw county October, 1836.

Wood, Catherine, Chelsea, was born June 4, 1816; came to Michigan in 1842.

Wood, Darius S., Ann Arbor.

Wood, Ira, Chelsea, was born in Ontario county, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1803; came to Washtenaw county Nov. 26, 1823.

Wood, Selick, Ann Arbor, was born in Connecticut.

Wood, Mrs. Selick, Ann Arbor, was born in Essex county, N. Y., in 1825.

Wood, Thomas J., Pittsfield tp., was born in New York Jan. 24, 1802.

Woodruff, P. D., Ann Arbor, was born in Seneca county, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1818; came to Washtenaw county Nov. 18, 1839.

Woodruff, T. M., was born in Ohio Sept. 23, 1809; came to Michigan in 1833.

Worden, Anna M., was born in Madison county, N. Y., 1829; came to Washtenaw county in 1831.

Worden, C. H., Ann Arbor, was born at Rochester, N. Y., May 9, 1836; came to this county in September, 1837.

Worden, E. L., Salem tp., was born at Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1827; came to this county in 1839.

Yates, Mrs. D. L., Ann Arbor, was born in New York June 5, 1814; came to this county in May, 1832.

STATE PIONEER SOCIETY.

By invitation of the Washtenaw County Pioneer Society, the annual festival of the Michigan State Pioneer Society was held at Hill's Opera House, in the city of Ann Arbor, June 7, 1876. At 10 o'clock large numbers had assembled, those from the country coming laden with the good things that later in the day were to be served in a sumptuous dinner. At 11 o'clock fully 300 had put in an appearance. The assembly was called to order at this hour by the President of the Washtenaw County Pioneer Society, Gen. Edward Clark, of Ann Arbor, when the presidents of the various county societies were invited to take seats on the platform, as well as all former presidents of the State Society. Among these were Rev. Mr. Pierce, of Washtenaw; ex-Gov. Felch, of Ann Arbor; Jonathan Shearer, of Plymouth, then the President of the State Society; Mr. Dewey, President of the Lenawee County Society; Hon. Levi Bishop, of Detroit, President of the Wayne County Pioneer Society, and others. The Secretary *pro tem.*, J. C. Holmes, of Detroit, was also seated on the platform.

The exercises were opened by music, furnished by the M. E. choir of Ann Arbor, under the leadership of Prof. Alvin Wilsie.—“Auld Lang Syne.”

Prayer was then offered by the oldest pioneer clergyman present, Rev. J. D. Pierce, of Ypsilanti.

Another piece of music, an anthem, followed.

The address of welcome to the president and members of the State Pioneer Society and other pioneers present was delivered by ex-Gov. Felch, of Ann Arbor. He said words were sometimes spoken which were merely words of the mouth, and others which indicated the feelings of the heart. Of the latter kind were those he addressed to the pioneers assembled in behalf of the county society. All branches of industry have their pioneers; all countries can speak of their first settlers and show their pride in them. The great reward of a pioneer in a new country will be in knowing that his descendants will look upon a country which his industry has redeemed from a wilderness. There is much pleasure in thoughts like these. He could remember the scenes of 40 years, and as he saw the changes that had been wrought, how could he help feeling

grateful that he had been in the midst of them? He extended a hearty welcome to those in attendance.

A brief address was then delivered by the president of the State Society, Jonathan Shearer, of Plymouth. He said that he had lived in this State for 40 years, and could feel proud that he had the privilege of representing the pioneers of the State. He thought the work of the pioneers was deserving of the highest praise; for it had been they who had made the country what it is. He had taken much pains in collecting the history of the pioneers of the State, and he had found that it was something to excite the admiration of all.

Prof. J. C. Holmes, of Detroit, Chairman of the Committee of Historians, read the report of the progress of the State Society. He stated that application had been made for suitable rooms in the new capitol, adjoining or near the library, where the historical collection may be displayed and be safe from destruction by fire. On the 28th of February, 1876, the Committee of Historians met at Lansing and issued a circular to the pioneers of Michigan, asking for information in regard to the history of the towns and counties of our State.

The report stated that several of the counties had already responded liberally to this circular.

The committee proposed the following plan for a report:

First, State the time of the organization of the State Pioneer Society. Its proceedings at its several meetings, including papers that have been read. A list of articles that have been donated to the museum, with names of donors, names of officers and members.

Second, Give an alphabetical list of the counties, stating the date at which the county was laid off and by whom; the number of townships in the county, with their names; the name of the county, and as much of its early history as possible.

An example was presented in the history of Jackson county. It consisted in giving first the act of incorporation, the locating of the county-seat, the naming of the townships, and minor facts.

After the report of the committee another piece of music, "To Thee, O Country," was given by the choir, when Rev. J. D. Pierce, of Ypsilanti, the first Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan, was called for. He said he had lived in the State for the past 45 years, and that he had consequently lived through the struggle of the schools to become free, and had taken an active part in the work. He related some interesting experiences of his early life.

Hon. Levi Bishop, of Detroit, President of the Wayne County Pioneer Society, was introduced, and spoke at some length. He traced the history of the University, and referred to the minor colleges throughout the State. He did not favor the attempt to remove Albion College to Detroit, thinking it ought not to pass Ann Arbor. He would have the colleges at Albion, Kalamazoo, Adrian, Olivet, etc., brought to Ann Arbor and help build up a great University. He would have the present University do only what it

now calls post-graduate work. He said he hoped yet to take the stump on this question. He also recalled some of the incidents of his early life.

After the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," an adjournment was made to give opportunity to sign the constitution and the payment of dues, after which the assembly withdrew to the basement of the Opera House for a dinner, which had been furnished by the pioneers of Washtenaw county.

After dinner those who desired were given time to visit the University and public schools of the city of Ann Arbor.

The society re-assembled at 3 o'clock, when a short time was consumed in five-minute speeches by different members, and in reading of letters from those unable to attend. A letter was read from Mrs. H. A. Tenney, of Lansing, Secretary of the Society, whose duties at the State Library prevented her attendance. She closed with the sentiment:—"The University of Michigan, one of the first institutions of America to open its doors for the education of the daughters and grand-daughters of the pioneers of the land."

A letter was also read from H. G. Wells, of Kalamazoo, who was unable to be present on account of his official duties. He said:—"It is proper that the State Pioneer Society shall hold this meeting at Ann Arbor, for we, its members, take honor to ourselves by being present in a body in Washtenaw county, which has become famous all over the world by having within its limits the University and the Normal School. The fame of both these institutions is to be credited to the regents, the presidents, and the professors, and the girls and boys who have had their student life therein, all of whom seem to have resolved never to disgrace their alma mater."

Prof. Ten Brook, of the University, was introduced and made a few remarks.

A letter was read from Witter J. Baxter, of Jonesville, who called the attention of the society to the fact that "the State Agricultural Society are to have a centennial department at the State Fair at Jackson, to be held Sept. 19, 20, 21 and 22, at which we hope to receive an exhibition of relics and curiosities of all kinds, and if the pioneers of the State will take the matter earnestly in hand they will enable us to make a very interesting and instructive display."

A committee of three was appointed, on motion of Levi Bishop, to take the matter into consideration, consisting of Messrs. J. Webster Childs, of Washtenaw, Michael Shoemaker, of Jackson and J. C. Holmes, of Wayne.

Interesting speeches followed by Messrs. McDougall, of Bridgewater, and Judge Miller, of Bay City. The latter related some of his early misfortunes in the Saginaw valley, and an instance of good fortune at the hands of an Indian when about to perish from exposure. He was engaged 40 years ago in running a saw-mill on the Saginaw river, and was one of two men who operated the saw themselves, before steam was introduced and water utilized;

and Mr. Holmes humorously suggested that it was proposed to preserve him at the State museum as a relic of that saw-mill.

Rev. Mr. Lamb, of Ypsilanti, followed, so old and feeble that he could hardly make himself heard.

Mr. John Geddes, of Washtenaw county, had been in the county for 54 years, and has lived on the same farm, a few miles east of Ann Arbor, during all this period. Mr. J. W. Brooks, a colored gentleman 78 years of age, of Ann Arbor, related some of the experiences of his life.

Judge Miller, of Bay City, being called upon for an explanation of his duty as a part of a saw-mill, stated that he was technically called the pitman, and his work was to stand beneath the log while a man was above, and the two together operated the saw. He said they cut in the year 1834, in the only mill on the Saginaw river, enough lumber to build a floor for a small shanty. Now they turn out sufficient lumber annually in the various mills on the Saginaw river to build a sidewalk around the globe three feet wide and an inch and a half thick, and have left 6,000,000 feet.

A glorious tribute was paid to the memory of Gen. Lewis Cass by Lorenzo Davis, of Washtenaw county, and Jonathan Shearer, of Wayne. The latter designated him as the father of the pioneers of the Northwest. Mr. Davis also related some of his personal experiences with the first Governor of Michigan, Stevens Thompson Mason.

After voting thanks to the Washtenaw county pioneers for the attention shown the State society, an adjournment took place to the next regular meeting.

CHAPTER XVIII.

FOURTH OF JULY.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.

The semi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Washtenaw county was observed in Ypsilanti, on Saturday, July 4, 1874. The exercises of the Fourth of July, 1874, and July 4, 1824, half a century ago, in Ypsilanti, were in marked contrast. On that day the entire population of Washtenaw county, consisting of only 28 persons, met and celebrated the day. On Saturday, July, 4, 1874, the number of people in Ypsilanti was estimated as high as 30,000. The train on the railroads were all loaded to their utmost capacity. The mail train on the Michigan Central road had to be increased by the addition of an extra car at Detroit, and after leaving the Junction hundreds of people were left at every station until reaching Ypsilanti, who were unable to get on board. A monster train of 19 cars came in from Detroit as an extra, bringing the Detroit Cadets, the National Guards and 2,000 or more people from along the line of the road. A special train came in on the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana road, bringing a train of 21 cars, all loaded to their fullest capacity. On the arrival of the extra train from Detroit at Ypsilanti, a telegram was received from Ann Arbor announcing that the regular train could not bring the people. The Detroit train's engine with eight coaches was then sent down to Ann Arbor, and returned with all the coaches loaded. Besides the people who arrived by railroad, thousands of farmers came in from the country in wagons and processions. The procession formed on Cross street, about half-past 10 o'clock, under the direction of the Chief Marshal, F. P. Borgardus, in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.

Ypsilanti Light Guard.

Marshal and aid, Capt. C. Newell, Lieut. U. F. Halleck, U. S. A.; Martial Band; Detroit Cadets, Pelouze Corps; Major J. S. Rogers commanding. Company B, Michigan State Troops, Ann Arbor; S. B. Revenaugh commanding. Governor and Staff, President, Chaplain, and Orators of the Day, and Members of the Press, in carriages.

SECOND DIVISION.

Fire Department, with apparatus; E. Batweli, foreman. Band, German Turner and Arbeiter Societies; Raphael Kopp, Marshal. Washtenaw County Pioneers; N. Follett, H. C. Camp, Marshals. Visitors and citizens in carriages; C. L. Yost, Marshal.

The procession marched through the principal streets and to the fair ground, where the exercises of the day were held. The procession was one of the finest features of the occasion. It was preceded by a police force of the Ypsilanti Light Guard, who kept the streets along the line of march well cleared. Crossett's Constantine band led the procession. The Detroit National Guard presented a fine appearance. They were about 90 strong, with 50 of them in new dress uniforms, and the remainder in old State uniform. The Detroit cadets turned out about 175 strong, led by Major Rogers, and were the observed of all observers. Company B, of Michigan State troops, Ann Arbor, were out with 60 rifles, and the Ypsilanti Light Guard in about the same numbers. The bulk of the procession was composed of carriages and wagons, and especially of the latter, carrying farmers from the adjoining township with their wives and families. The pioneers occupied the place in the procession assigned them. They numbered some 50 persons, consisting entirely of old men from 60 to 85 years of age. It would seem that they, of all others, should have been furnished with carriages, but they had been assigned a place on foot, and marched sturdily along in the dust, and uncovered under the hot rays of the sun, keeping step to the music over the entire line of march.

The streets and many of the dwelling houses along the line of march were handsomely decorated with flags, flowers, and evergreens. Across Cross street, just west of the Michigan Central railroad track, a grand arch was stretched, composed of flowers and evergreens, the top surmounted by the American flag. Suspended from the top of the arch was a female figure representing the Goddess of Liberty, draped with the Stars and Stripes, and wearing the cap of liberty. Across the lower segment of the arch was stretched a banner with the inscription "1824—1874. Welcome." Across Congress street was stretched a large banner, bearing the motto "Yipsylanty, Washtenak; 1824—1874. Hard to spell but can't be beat." Again at the corner of Congress and Summit streets was displayed a large banner, bearing the motto "The day we celebrate. 1824—1874." These are a few of the many decorations which made Ypsilanti look very beautiful on that day.

On reaching the fair-grounds, the procession, and thousands who were not in the regular procession, proceeded to where the speaker's stand had been erected, in a pleasant little grove in the northwest corner of the grounds, which was all too small to shelter the immense throng from the hot sun. A large stand had been erected on the southern edge of the grove, for the accommodation of the officers of the day, the speakers, and invited guests.

The platform was occupied by the president of the day, S. M. Cutcheon, and the following vice-presidents composed of the supervisors of the several townships in the county, and mayors, and presidents of the cities and villages:

Hiram J. Beakes, Mayor of Ann Arbor; Watson Snyder, Mayor of Ypsilanti; Myron H. Webb, President of Saline village; C.

Wallbridge, President of Manchester village; John Costello, President of Dexter village; M. J. Noyes, President of Chelsea village; Selden W. Shurtleff, Ann Arbor; Aaron Childs, Augusta; James M. Kress, Bridgewater; Patrick Fleming, Dexter; Elias Haire, Freedom; B. C. Whitaker, Lima; E. T. Harper, Lodi; Thomas Young, Lyndon; S. W. Holmes, Scio; Emerson Annabil, Sharon; Pomeroy VanRiper, Webster; Horatio Burch, Manchester; George Renwick, Northfield; David Wiltsie, Pittsfield; John Crandal, Salem; F. P. Galpin, Superior; M. J. Noyes, Sylvan; Jesse Warner, York; W. Irving Yeckley, Ypsilanti.

There were also present as guests: Gov. Bagley and his Staff. Adj.-Gen. Robertson, Gen. L. S. Trowbridge, Gen. W. A. Throop. Gen. John Pulford, Maj. George H. Hopkins, and Col. William Phelps, all of Detroit; Alpha Washtenaw Bryant, the first white child born in Washtenaw county.

The exercises were opened with music by the Constantine cornet band. Prayer was then offered by Rev. John D. Pierce, well known all over the State as the "father of the University." Mr. Pierce was one of the oldest divines in the State, and also a Washtenaw pioneer. After prayer, a song entitled "Hand in Hand" was sung by a choir from Ypsilanti, under the leadership of Prof. F. H. Pease.

The historical address was then delivered by Hon. L. D. Norris, of Grand Rapids, formerly of Ypsilanti, and one of its earliest settlers.

Mr. Norris in reading mentioned the name of Alpha Washtenaw Bryan, the first white child born in the county; and loud calls being made for Mr. Bryan, he stepped to the front of the stage, and was greeted with three hearty cheers. He was about 50 years of age and looked much the same as other men born at about the same time in other parts of the county without the distinction of being the "first white child." His mother also being called for, stepped forward and was received by three rousing cheers. She was eighty years old but remarkably lively for a lady of her age.

Mr. Norris was obliged, on account of the wind, to omit the larger portion of his address, reading only those portions bearing directly on the pioneer history of the county. At the close of his address, the choir, assisted by the audience, sang with fine effect the "Star Spangled Banner."

Hon. Schuyler Colfax delivered the oration, after which the choir and audience joined in singing "America" and "Auld Lang Syne."

Then came the dinner. The speakers, officers and guests, were provided with a fine dinner at one of the halls on the ground. The Washtenaw Pioneer Society had a real old-fashioned picnic dinner for themselves under the shade of the trees. The remainder of the people repaired to the hotels in the city, and the many booths on the ground. After dinner there was an hour of rest, and visiting between the old residents of the county, very many of whom were

in attendance. During this time Crossett's band, from Constantine, played some good selections of music, in a very creditable manner, and were heartily cheered by the many thousands who had been listening.

Promptly at 4.00, p. m., the military companies, in the following order: National Guards, Pelouze Cadets, Company B, Michigan State troops, and Ypsilanti Light Guards, moved into the large ground enclosed by the race-course, where, after going through the various evolutions of the tactics in a commendable manner, they were reviewed by Governor Bagley, assisted by his staff and the marshals.

At 6.00, p. m., the Ypsilanti Fire Department was reviewed. The company, with new uniform, and the steamer, Clark Cornwell, appropriately trimmed, presented a very attractive appearance. The afternoon and evening trains brought large reinforcements from all directions, to witness the display of fireworks. A large balloon, which ascended, sent down variously colored lights, until it all disappeared, which was the sign for hostilities to commence. The fireworks were sent off by experts from Detroit, thereby insuring greater safety. In addition to the proverbial rockets and candles, several pieces were fired which had been manufactured expressly for the occasion. Prominent among them was "Washtenaw, 1824—1874," and "Welcome to Ypsilanti." "George Washington," on horseback, was also exhibited, and several Chinese flower pots. The exercises closed with a beautiful "Good Night," and the audience slowly dispersed for their respective homes. The celebration was in every sense a success. The arrangements of the various committees and officers were perfect and were carried out with promptness exactly according to the programme. Not an accident occurred during the day to mar the festivities, and all went home in the best of humor.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS BY THE HON. L. D. NORRIS.

"Twenty-seven years ago to-day, then fresh from college, upon the occasion of the dedication of Independence island, within the limits of this quiet city and in the bosom of the Huron, I made a maiden bow to an audience of the good people of the eastern side of Old Washtenaw—nursing mother of good farmers. The necessities of trade and manufacture have since then dammed the rapid flow over its pebbly bed of your favorite river, and shorn this island gem of much of its natural beauty.

"Twenty-seven years at work in the din and dust of the world's great work-shop, in the struggle and strife of an exacting profession (no portion of the last 15 years of which has been devoted to literary study or labor), forcibly reminded me, as, at the last moment of the last hour, I sat down to redeem by thought and word, on paper, my pledge to help the pioneers of Washtenaw fight their battles over, of the magnitude of the task I had rashly undertaken;

how rusty was the old literary armor so long hung up; how the necessities of my profession had diverted to other channels the flow of apt word and thought, wherewith to deftly paint the old fireside scenes, the 'moving accidents by flood and field' that attended the early struggle with the wilderness of untamed nature, which 50 years since shadowed the broad acres, where now are fruitful farms, happy homes, thriving villages and wealthy and luxurious cities. And yet, I must to my task.

"The territory known as the Peninsula of Michigan has had a varied and romantic history. It was known to the French Jesuits, and occupied by their chapels and missionary stations as early as 1648. It was the home and hunting ground of the Huron. In 1667 French troops from Louis XIV. appeared upon the scene to protect the fur trade. That 'romance of the forest' and bane of emigration and progress was being jeopardized in that bloodiest of all Indian conflicts, between the Hurons and the warlike tribes of the Six Nations, who, as Charlevoix says, never appeared in Canada, 'but they set the country on fire,' and who in 1670 had defeated and well-nigh exterminated their hereditary foes. * * * *

THE FIRST MAP OF MICHIGAN.

"The first general map of the surveyed part of this Territory of which I have any knowledge, was published in 1825 by Orange Risdon, then and now a pioneer of Washtenaw, and to-day in his 93d year, hale and hearty and present with you. Upon this map, in addition to the counties before named, six others are given, though their organizations as counties were all subsequent to the imprint of the map. They were Washtenaw and Lenawee, both organized Nov. 20, 1825; Saginaw, Jan. 28, 1835; Shiawassee, March 18, 1837; Sanilac as late as 1839, yet attached, and Lapeer, Jan. 20, 1835.

"While the pioneers of 50 years ago may have thought and said,

'No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
For the whole boundless continent is ours,'

they were nevertheless satisfied to occupy and possess a very small corner of it; and the baker's dozen of Indian reservations dotted over its surface show that even in that small corner they were content to divide with 'Lo,' the poor Indian.

"Upon this map the average village is indicated by four black dots or fly specks, and Washtenaw is noted for four such villages; for, though Dixborough has a name as large and as black as the rest, yet it appears not to have reached the dignity of one speck. The relative size of the then four settlements is given in the order following: Ann Arbor, 10 specks; Woodruff's Grove, 8; Ypsilanti, 3, and Dexter, 2; a fair average for Washtenaw, as Detroit couldn't boast of more than 20. Sutton (Benj.), the pioneer, covers sections 27 and 28 of Northfield.

IRON ORE AND SALT SPRINGS.

"Maps, like other works of fallen humanity, are not always truthful, for, upon this you will observe that sections 7 of Pittsfield and 12 of Lodi are all 'iron ore.' It may have been so then, but sure I am that the Hicks and Van Giessons, the Depuys, Henions, Sheldons, Wilseys and others who have since occupied and possessed that land have kept curiously still concerning this rare deposit.

"Then, too, sections 2 and 11 of Saline are 'salt springs,' but well you remember that nearly all of us of this enlightened age had 'some of that salt-boring stock!' We have it yet, 'though lost to sight to memory dear,' gone to rest in the lengthy hole that ran down (so science has told us) through the edge of the saucer-like salt basin of Michigan. We were also told by the same learned savant that more money and a longer hole would somewhere 'in the bowels of the harmless earth' reach the great Onondaga salt saucer near the middle, where the brine was all the while; that here it only slopped over the edge of the Michigan saucer. I think the company, in the expressive slang of the day, wisely concluded to 'let it slop,' as it had done for many ages, a noted salt lick of the red deer and the red Indians. * * * * *

THE MEETING FIFTY YEARS AGO.

"I purpose, fellow pioneers, to keep myself and you wholly in the past; we came here for that—to exchange greetings and compare notes and recollections of the trials, pleasures and conquests of that early life; and while I can hope to touch only a few of the manifold matters of interest to you in that past, my ambition will be more than gratified if I can set you thinking and talking, each with the other, of what you personally knew and saw of the events of that early day.

"Fifty years ago to-day all the then inhabitants of Washtenaw, variously given at from 14 to 29, assembled, most of them, around the venerable table, now near its 100th year, which stands on this platform, and is yet an heirloom in the family of the gallant Maj. Ben. Woodruff. It was at the point in this county (Woodruff's Grove) where, on the 4th day of June of the year previous, the first white woman (Mrs. Woodruff) had come with her husband, to make a pioneer's home in the far West. Judge Robert Fleming presided. The field-piece was a bored out, iron-bound oak log, and a distinguished guest was the Indian chief, Blue Jacket.

"It was doubtless a day of jollity, with song, speech and dance. It was nearer to the great day of '76, and patriotic fever raged higher then than now. I know not that they had any higher sense of the merit of the great achievement than we of this day, but the press had not then scattered its sheets 'like the autumnal leaves which strew the vales of Vallambrosa,' and the people listened more patiently to speeches and talk, and were more happy and frequent in

coming together in a social and festive way for an interchange of opinions and the hearing of the news of the day, a commodity of such common use, in these later days, that we devour the new events of the world in the half-hour given to our morning coffee, and forget them in less time, as we hurry out and on, after the almighty dollar.

WHISKY AND POLITICS.

"Doubtless, whisky had something to do with that day's doings. In those days people didn't stop to learn whether it was a food or a poison; whether it assimilated with the blood and became part of it, or whether it was only a stimulant and was excreted; nor whether it was to be prohibited or licensed. It was with them, they all thought, a necessity, or at least a familiar creature which cured rattlesnake bites, and alleviated 'fever and ague;' and in families where no cow was kept, a barrel a week was not much of an allowance, as all were hospitable and he was the 'churl' who, in those days, did not 'put the bottle to his neighbor's lips.'

"No doubt some politics were talked and pretty much, I take it, in the spirit and temper of these later and, as we fondly think, wiser days of ours. For I find a few years later upon the occasion of the appointment of a successor to Judge William Woodbridge, that the good Judge whom we of the present age, without distinction of party, believe to be learned, incorruptible and faithful in the discharge of his public duties, was, after all, no better than the rest of us; for he used the revenue cutter to bring cedar posts from the islands of Lake Erie to fence his country seat below Detroit. His law student was rated as an 'able-bodied seaman'—that's higher than most of them would rate in these days—in the revenue service and drew pay as such, and that most of them would do now-a-days, if given the chance. At least that is what 'Consistency' (whoever he may have been) says in the *Democratic Free Press and Michigan Intelligencer* of March 15, 1832; and he takes five of its 24 dingy columns to say that and more of like consistency.

"I have imagined that whisky and the politics of the 'era of good feeling,' when all were Republicans and all were Federalists, the close of Monroe's quiet and uneventful administration, had something to do with this first Fourth of July's festivities.

"It would seem that politics waxed hotter and whisky grew stronger. Gen. Jackson's star was slowly rising to its ascendant over the single term of the coalition, 'Bliffl and Black George, the Puritan and the Blackleg,' that being the playful way those days had of speaking of the younger Adams, for one-term President, and Henry Clay, his Secretary of State, one of his nine competitors, all of whom, by the way, were Republicans of that day.

AN EARLY TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

"Whisky certainly grew more potential, and in 1829 our good old county set out upon a crusade, not of prayers and prohibitory

laws, but of 'moral suasion,' temperance societies, townships and county pledges, to abstain from the use of all ardent spirits, as a beverage, the free use of wine, beer and cider being allowed to members. It was an earnest hand-to-hand conflict of men, in which nearly all good citizens participated, in which most of those that sold, sold no more, a few not hesitating to stave in the heads of barrels, watering the earth with a much purer and better article than, in these days of tariff and excise, money can buy.

"I have had access to much family correspondence and records relating thereto, one letter of which, under the date of January, 1832, merits rehearsal. The writer has no relatives or friends left in this region, but I suppress the name, as not needed 'to point the moral or adorn the tale.'

"It would seem that the constitutions of those earlier societies did not, at first, prohibit the sale, but only the free use of 'strong waters,' and this was under the control of the doctors, not always temperance doctors. With this introduction the letter speaks for itself.

To the Secretary of the Ypsilanti Temperance Society:

SIR: My feelings have been touched in a tender point. After reflecting that I was one of the first to lend my influence in the support of the cause of temperance, both by precept and example, then to be dealt with in the way I was that evening, is unmanly and ungenerous, and more than human nature or human reason ought to bear. If I had violated the constitution there would have been just grounds for the objection.

There is no article prohibiting any member from selling distilled spirits. Of course, where there is no law there is no sin. The very man who has purchased bottle after bottle of liquor of me this season is the first one to rise up and condemn me for selling it to him, and even the man whose zeal destroys his better judgment must rise up and say that he was about to make the same objection on account of its being an injury to the cause of temperance. I would ask that man, which would be the most injurious to the cause: to sell liquor, or the amendment of the constitution, as he proposed. I say that the amendment would have done the most harm, for there would have been at least one-half of the members withdrawn from the society.

The amendment proposed was, "That no member shall make use of any distilled spirits as a medicine, unless by the advice of a temperance physician." Any man of common sense can see that such an amendment is leading to aristocracy.

I have no doubt that the abuse I received that evening was in consequence of my opposing that amendment, and was done for retaliation; otherwise, why all this abuse? I have feelings, like other men, and too much so to be made sport of in such a way as that. And unless there is some retraction on the part of some individuals present that evening there will be a breach in the society which will not be soon healed. Whoever lives to see a few years more will see the members of that society bound under sacerdotal government. As for myself I was brought up in a land of liberty, where I could speak and think without being proscribed. I always mean to be free and use my liberty in all cases, and will be the first one that withdraws from a society which wishes to bind me under such tyrannical laws. Therefore, under these considerations, Mr. Secretary, I shall consider myself no longer a member of the Ypsilanti Temperance Society. You will please to strike my name from the list after reading this before the society at the next meeting.

THE SITUATION IN 1824.

"Pausing here at this eventful celebration, let us contemplate for a moment a shade more in detail, the situation of the county

and Territory. Politically, the administration of Monroe was drawing to a close. It had been a quiet one, in which the country had been rebuilding itself after the war of 1812. The debt of the United States, at the highest point it had ever reached, over \$127,000,000, in the closing year (1816) of Madison's term, was at the closing year of Monroe's term (1825) but little over \$83,000,000. It was thereafter to steadily decrease to the almost vanishing point of \$37,513, with an income of almost \$20,000,000 in excess of expenditure in 1836, the closing year of Gen. Jackson's term of office, and would to God the good people of these States could again find his equal! The census of 1830 gave the population of 27 States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, at upward of 12,000,000. Michigan, 31,639, increased in 1840 to 212,267, or over 250 per cent. At the session of Congress which met in December of 1823, King (Rufus and Wm. R.), Macon, Hayne and Jackson, in the Senate, and in the House, Clay and Webster (now representing Massachusetts), Forsyth, Rives and Livingston were the leading spirits.

"The chief measures of interest were the Monroe doctrine, who should be the next President and the tariff. On this latter we find, as representing the navigation interest of New England, Webster, in full concord with the planting interest of the South and opposing, while the agricultural and manufacturing interest of the East and West was led by the gallant 'Harry of the West,' favoring. For 10 weeks the battle raged, and not until April 16, 1824, did the tariff revision pass the House by the meager majority of five, and the Senate by four, a month later. Bills to abolish imprisonment for debt and for a bankrupt act both failed.

"Internal improvement secured but \$30,000 for surveys, plans and estimates of such roads and canals as the President might deem of national importance. The leading topics of the year were the gallant struggle Greece was making against the Turks and the South American revolutions. It was a busy session; none more so had been held before it. Two hundred and twelve measures had passed to completion. This summer was also rendered memorable by a visit of the illustrious Lafayette, who landed in New York on the 15th of August, 1824. As the older among you will readily recall, his tour through the country as the 'Hero of two worlds,' and 'the Nation's guest,' was a perpetual ovation. In the fall of 1825 he received a township of land in Florida and \$200,000 in money, and was sped on his homeward way by the Nation's new frigate named in his honor, the Brandywine.

"Perhaps the event of this period which had the largest influence upon the future prospects of 'the Far West,' which in those days meant this Territory, but in the 50 years since numbered with the dead past has, like the vanishing point in perspective, passed westward still with the 'Star of Empire' until it has disappeared down the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, was the completion of 'Clinton's Big Ditch.' This great work foreshadowed by Gen.

Washington in a letter written to Gen. Harrison Oct. 10, 1774, suggested by Gouverneur Morris in 1777, who in 1811, 34 years later, was at the head of the commissioners created by New York to put the work in motion, was due, in its perfection and completeness, to the energy, wisdom and perseverance of DeWitt Clinton. The ground was broken July 4, 1817, and on Oct. 4, 1825, the first boat passed over the 360 miles from Lake Erie, and arrived at New York. A wonderful stimulus was now given to the growth and prosperity of all the lake region, and the Territory of Michigan, with its 1,620 miles of lake coast, felt the impulse. If I add to these few of the current events, that about these days (September, 1826) William Morgan disappeared in a close carriage moving from Ontario county jail toward the Niagara frontier, you will, I think, have enough suggestive history to enable you to recall many of the minuter and more personal incidents of those bygone days.

“Certain it is that the bitter and excited state of feeling that grew up with the rise of the Anti-Masonic party in Western New York operated as largely as any one cause to fill up the Territory, and particularly Washtenaw, with men of substance and power. There are but few among the early pioneers but can make a roll of names of those they know to have come West because Morgan, like the soul of John Brown, would ‘keep marching on,’ and, like the ghost of Banquo, would not ‘down.’

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

“In the Territory at and near the era of which I have been speaking, but little had been done toward the real settlement of the country. There were two land districts, that of Detroit, established as early as 1804 (but none of the public domain in the district had been sold prior to 1818), and that of Monroe, created in 1823, which was divided from the Detroit district west from the Detroit river, on the north line of the south tier of townships of Washtenaw. In 1824 but 61,919 acres had been sold in the Detroit district, over 50,000 of which were in the years '22 and '23 just preceding. The 12th year thereafter the sales for the year were 1,475,725 acres, with a total up to that year of over 4,000,000 acres; while in the meantime three other land districts, Kalamazoo (1831), Saginaw and Grand River (1836), had been established.

“The recognized hamlets or villages along the lake and river shores were, Port Lawrence or the Monroe side of the Maumee, a bay settlement, as it was called, just north of the Ottawa Reservation of 10,240 acres at the mouth of the Maumee; Monroe; Frenchtown, opposite; Brownstown in Wayne county, abreast of the south end of Grosse Isle; Truax's, a few miles above; the city of Detroit, and Mt. Clemens, all reached by a United States road running along or near the shore line, from the north boundary line of Ohio. On the St. Clair was Palmer, opposite Fort St. Clair, at the mouth of Pine river, connected by a trail road along St. Clair river to Fort

Gratiot and the Lighthouse. Tecumseh, Pontiac, and lastly Saginaw were well-known places.

ROADS AND TRAILS.

"The principal roads about that time projected were the Detroit and Chicago, with a fork at Ypsilanti to Ann Arbor and Dexter, and another fork west of Ypsilanti, southwesterly to Tecumseh. Another road led northeasterly from Detroit to Pontiac and the Saginaws, while the Pottawatomie trail up and down the Huron, used by the Indians on their way from the far West to their payments at Malden, was a well-recognized means of entrance and exit. Most of you pioneers remember it well, and how the Indian-file mode of progress had worn it in places to the depth of two feet. It was a romantic pathway over the gravelly hills and through the fat valleys of the Huron, then skirted with Indian corn-fields, burying grounds and camping stations, ever hugging the shore-line in its serpentine windings to the blue waters of Erie. I have said that the most of these roads were projected (still more than I have named are given on the Risdon map), but the most noted of them all, the Chicago and Detroit, was first cut through toward Ypsilanti, in advance of the first ox team by pioneer John Bryan, reaching the Huron at Woodruff's Grove, on the night of the 23d of October, 1823.

ALPHA WASHTENAW.

"Four months after (Feb. 27, 1824), Mrs. Bryan gave birth to the first white child born in the limits of old Washtenaw. To memorize the event, and as all pioneers in those days were well up in their Greek, he was, by Allen and Ramsey, of Ann Arbor, christened Alpha Washtenaw. John Bryan died not many years since at Constantine, but the mother (now residing there) and the infant Alpha (aged 50), a teacher from Tennessee, are to-day here present, recalling the memories of early days and trying to find on the north end of the Jacob Emerick farm the home of 50 years ago.

"As late as 1831 this Chicago road was worked no farther west than Chicago. * * * * *

FROM 1830 TO 1840.

"Passing now to the period of 1830, we find the country with a population of 4,032. Washtenaw is still on the verge of the wilderness, steamboats in their infancy, but 24 years from the experiment of Robert Fulton, railroads none, telegraphs yet in the forked lightning and not bottled.

"But coming forward to the end of the next decade, what an eventful 10 years to the Territory passing into a State! Its population is now 212,267—seven times that of 1830.



L. C. Allen

"The cholera of '32 and '34, and the famous quarantine at Colby's Corners, the Black Hawk war, the Toledo boundary fracas, the Patriot war, the wild-cat speculations, the admission of the State into the Union—each and all the theme for a lengthy treatise. No people ever made history faster. It fairly makes the head whirl to recall the many events that crowd this decade—the population of the county in '40 almost equal to that of the State in '30, 231 miles of canal, 321 of river and 557 miles of railroad improvements entered upon by a State within two years of its birth! The estimated cost of all this is nearly \$8,000,000, and nearly \$500,000 actually expended. So much for the State.

EARLY RAILROADING.

"In the meantime private enterprise was not behind-hand. Twenty-four chartered railroads undertook to create 1,011 miles of railroad. Washtenaw had, in 1836, the 'Monroe & Ypsilanti,' with a capital stock of \$400,000. It was to run from Ypsilanti, *via* Rawson's Mills, to some point on the River Raisin and Lake Erie railroad, near Monroe, to commence in two years, finish 12 miles in four years and get through in eight. There is no survey, no stock and no road yet. The 'Monroe & Ann Arbor' the last description will answer if we add—the line, being seven miles longer, the stock was \$100,000 less.

"The 'Ypsilanti & Tecumseh,' incorporated in 1838, capital \$200,000, borrowed \$100,000 of the State, and spent a portion. It had an engineer and contractors, and moved some dirt near the city, traces of which are yet visible just south of the city limits, east of the Monroe road. Bronson Murray, its engineer, now a prominent citizen of New-York city, was here a day or two since inspecting his work, and at this date (July 2) is expected to assist you to celebrate.

"But of all these railroads, which promised so much under the stimulus of 'wild-cat' bank paper, none performed but the old 'Detroit & St. Joseph' and its successor, the now well-known 'Central,' chartered as a private company in 1831, with a nominal capital of \$1,500,000. The company had in good faith, and under many adverse fates, expended nearly \$117,000, when it was sold to the State (1837). At a cost of about \$400,000, including rolling stock, it was (Feb. 5, 1838) completed to Ypsilanti. Its receipts for the first four months and 11 days of its existence were \$23,963.-56. They nearly doubled that in the next two months, transporting nearly 10,000 passengers, or an average of 200 for each working day. It reached Ann Arbor in October, 1839.

"That was the callow day of railroading and engineering. The perfect line was a reverse curve. Engineering followed the stream in all its sinuosities (witness this serpentine the Huron from Ypsilanti to Dexter, where now are tangent lines and 16 bridges) from

the mouth to the source, then crossed the divide to the nearest stream on the route, and ran down the winding margin of that to or near the objective point.

"This road was built on a continuous wooden rail or stringer of sawed timber. This rail was fitted into sawed ties, held to the tie in a trapezoidal groove by wooden wedges. On the top of this continuous stringer was spiked the old iron strap rail when they had it, and when they didn't, a 1½x3-inch oak ribbon nailed to the tie did duty in its place. The passenger car of that day resembled an omnibus placed at right angles to the track, moving sidewise on four wheels.

"The conductor walked a platform in front and along the end of the omnibus train, and collected his fares hanging by the arms in the window. The usual boy's ambition to be a stage driver gave way in these days to his wish to be a conductor. 'Snake heads,' or the old strap rail worn and loosened from the stringers, occasionally varied the monotony by curling up their ugly points through the floor of the car. The equipment of the road during the first few months after it reached Ypsilanti was four locomotives, five passenger and 10 freight cars, running upon four wheels like any well-regulated wagon in an exceedingly jerky and independent way.

TURNPIKE TRAVEL.

"But for all that it was a much pleasanter way of locomotion than the old Detroit and Chicago dirt road, which, in the first few weeks of its turnpike existence (in 1829) was passable in about four hours in the old-fashioned two-wheeled gig, hung on thorough-braces, and which a few months later was not passable by the rushing tide of immigration for an empty wagon and a strong team of horses in much less than as many days. Its dreary route led through seas of mud and over miles of 'corduroy,' with every mile an 'inn,' of which TenEyck's, at Dearborn, Ruff's, near Wayne, and Sheldon's were well known and favorite ends of the several days' journeys, of about 10 miles each. In 1828 this route was 'no thoroughfare,' and the usual way of ingress to old Washtenaw was by the 'Old Road,' as it was called, by Plymouth, Dixborough and Ann Arbor. Even that was almost bottomless. In that year the same favorite gig and Anson Brown's one-horse wagon were three days bringing the reader, a toddling infant, and his respected parents, in sight of their new home in the valley of the Huron. A first glimpse of its few log cabins and its solitary frame building, unfinished and even uncovered (afterward Perry's, more recently Bucklin's Tavern) from the brow of the hill, where now is 'God's quiet acre'—Highland Cemetery, I learn from one who had borne her own and the reader's share of the toil of that weary pilgrimage—was not assuring. It was greeted by that luxury of woman's woe—a good cry.

WOMAN'S WORK.

“Forty-six years last June, with its lights and shadows, its failures and its successes, its joys and its privations, have since passed, and one who was the staff and stay of that little family has gone to his rest on the hill that gave to those near and dear to him a first outlook upon that pioneer life that was to come, and was to be and was made to develop those forces of head and heart which in the luxury and ease of an older civilization rarely appear.

“Nor was it always the dark side of the shield which looked out upon the pioneer, for though many, perhaps most, of the earliest settlers were a rough and godless band of hardy adventurers, yet manhood and womanhood were there in all their strength and beauty; and nowhere in the world of created intelligence did God's ‘last, best gift to man’ more clearly assume the character of a help-mate than in the log cabins and amid the rough and trying scenes incident to a home in the wilderness. Ever foremost in the work of civilization and progress, she was to-day physician, to-morrow nurse, and the next day teacher, yet always busy in that wearisome household work that knows no pause ‘from morn till dewy eve,’ from month to month and year to year, as through many privations and much new and strange experience of that ‘necessity which is the mother of invention,’ husband and wife, hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder, worked out in the green arches of the forest the beginnings of the Washtenaw of to-day.

PIONEER TRADING AND PRICES.

“Nor was the progress a slow one. The figures I have given you show how rapid it was. Neighborhood then meant the Territory, and a ride of 20 or 30 miles, over a bottomless road, to an afternoon's tea and visit was an ordinary matter. As early as 1829, 150 miles, from St. Joseph to Ypsilanti, was frequently traveled by pioneers who wanted a few rolls carded or a little tea, shirting and whisky. Merchandising meant in those days having everything to sell which a pioneer wanted, and was brisk and lively. It's an even question, whether the trade was not as good then as it is to-day with some of this city's merchants.

“Take one example: Goods purchased in New York, having made the tour of the Hudson, the Erie canal and the lake, are due and anxiously expected in Detroit. Along the trail up the Huron comes the intelligence that the schooner upon which they are is passing up the river. Seven two and four-horse teams are started through the mud for Detroit to await their arrival, and the merchant goes with them. The vessel is becalmed at the mouth of the river; he boards her in the stream, finds his merchandise in good order, and returns to Detroit to await the coming of the schooner and his venture. After a season they do come, and in 31 days from New York they are on the shelves for sale at the reasonable prices

(in July, 1829) which follow: Shirting, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a yard; sheeting, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; iron, 9 cents a pound; nails, 11 cents; tea \$1 @ 1.25; coffee, 25 cents; rum, \$1.50 per gallon; brandy, \$2 (to inn-keepers, \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$); whisky, 50 cents; by the barrel, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents. * * *

"Then as now, 'credit exceeded cash,' but there were but few bad debts. I find but few accounts of those days unbalanced. Now and then one is balanced, after the quaint and quiet way of the bookkeeper, by the entry, 'Runaway like a scoundrel.' In those days it was imprisonment for debt, and debt was dreaded. Later, in '39, '40 and '41, the balancing is not so uniform, and the bankrupt act of '40 appears on the ledger's pages much too often for the health of the assets.

SOCIAL LIFE.

"Passing from the trade to the social life of those earlier days let me give you (still drawing from the old letters, which furnish so accurately and truthfully the lights and shadows of pioneer life) a scene near the Raisin, between Adrian and Monroe, in the winter of '32 or '33. A party of two ladies and two gentlemen, after a weary drive through the wilderness, passing on the way but two or three log cabins, are approaching at nightfall the solitary log house of Judge Tiffany. Here let the writer speak for herself:

'Everything looked wild and gloomy without, and I must confess I dreaded to go in with so many of us to stay, and we had heard that two families lived there; but in we went, when lo! instead of seven or eight ragged children we might possibly have seen, we found a large, comfortable fire, the inmates all well dressed, floor carpeted, two large bureaus, a sideboard, a very large looking-glass, a large library in one corner of the room, and a bass viol and bassoon hanging up. I assure you the change from outside to inside view of the premises was sudden and startling. There were about 20 persons present, most of whom came three or four miles, their nearest neighbor being a mile and a half. The Judge's family came in last fall from Palmyra, had a saw-mill in operation and a village laid out (of course) to be called Fairfield—when they get a postoffice. We were affectionately received, hospitably entertained, and found them a highly interesting and intelligent family.

"As I have said that whisky and godlessness were abroad in this land, let me also add that prayer and true religion worked by their side—the wheat with the tares, then, as ever, and no more fervent prayer ever rose to heaven than went from that Christian home from the lips of pioneer minister I. M. Wead, faithful to all life's duties, even unto death.

"How comfortable the 12 or 15 inmates were put to sleep in the many-bedded and raftered chambers, each bed partitioned from its neighbors with snowy sheets and counterpanes, as was the custom of those days! How kindly they were sped on their way in the morning! You, from the picture of the letter, can better imagine than I can describe. Now, as I draw near the conclusion of this too lengthy paper, which I have no time to review or revise, I am

painfully sensible of its many omissions. More than a reference is justly due to the rise and growth of

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

of the State, whose first aged Superintendent has so feelingly invoked the blessings of heaven to rest upon your future life and labors, as it has upon your past. The University and the Normal, which from the bosom of old Washtenaw annually send forth to the State and Nation young men and maidens trained for the duties of life, deserve more than a passing word. But I may not longer weary your patience. They were not here in 1830, and are not yet 60 years old, and I must leave them for the centennial, at which time they will, without doubt, receive a due meed of commendation at the hands of some yet unborn historian of the empire, founded many years before by Ulysses I.

“It is not the great achievements of the Nation or State you are here to-day to commemorate. As old neighbors and friends, now more widely separate each from the other by the rushing speed of the locomotive and the flash of the telegraph than were the pioneers with their miles of wilderness and slow moving oxen, you meet once again with kindly greeting, to renew the friendships and recollections of your youth; to fight your battles o’er; to tell your children’s children how the wilderness of 50 years ago was made to blossom; how the 20 or 30 pioneers of the Fourth of July, 1824, have come to the 40,000 of to-day; and how the curse of labor ‘in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread,’ patiently endured, has carried you surely and steadily on in fulfillment of the Divine command, ‘to multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it.’ But there shall be nobler triumph than any over inanimate nature. Man himself shall be subdued to abhorrence of vice, of injustice, of violence; subdued to the sweet charities of life; subdued to all the requirements of duty and religion; subdued according to the law of human progress to the recognition of that gospel law by the side of which the moral is as the scaffolding upon the sacred temple—the law of human brotherhood. To labor for this end was man sent forth into the world. Not to the listlessness of idle perfections, but endowed with infinite capacities, inspired by infinite desires, and commanded to strive perpetually after excellence, amidst the encouragements of hope, the promise of final success, and the inexpressible delights which spring from its pursuing. Thus does the law of human progress assert eternal providence, and justify the ways of God to men.”

CHAPTER XIX.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

WASHTENAW COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Washtenaw county is distinguished for its agricultural productions. The county was originally settled mostly by men trained in agricultural pursuits, the larger part being immigrants from the State of New York. They brought with them but little capital,—in many instances only sufficient to buy the land upon which they located. But, however, they brought that which is better than money—industrious habits; and, under the guiding influence of a superior intelligence, they soon brought their lands into a high state of cultivation, so that to-day Washtenaw county occupies the proud position of being the first in the State in point of agricultural interests. This grand achievement is due, in a great measure, to the interest taken by her citizens in agricultural societies. Early in its history a society was formed, in which her leading farmers and artisans for a time took a lively interest, but, like many organizations of the kind, it suspended operations, yielding to the old-fogy way of doing things. The idea that 10 bushels of wheat to the acre was about all that could be expected, and that book farming was nonsense, seemed to take possession of the minds of many of what were then called good farmers. A cow that would weigh 500 or 600 pounds and give six or eight quarts of milk daily, and worth in the market \$10 or \$15, was looked upon as a very remarkable animal. A sheep that would yield two and a half or three pounds of wool, worth 25 or 30 cents a pound, was considered a profitable acquisition to the stock of the farm. Now, under the improved state of things, due, in part, to agricultural associations, a yield of 25 or 30 bushels of wheat per acre is shown; cows are exhibited that turn the scales at 1,400 pounds, and give 18 or 20 quarts of milk per day, and that sell in the market from \$50 to \$100. Sheep are also placed on exhibition which yield eight or nine pounds of wool each, which brings in the market 40 or 50 cents per pound.

The present agricultural society was formed in 1848, but owing to a loss of records from that date to 1868, but a meager account of its operations can be given. Its first president was Hon. William Finley, who held the office for some years, and did much to advance its interests. Prof. Agnew was its first secretary, and served two or three years. He was succeeded by Lorenzo Davis, who filled the office eight years.

The first fair was held in 1848, in the house and yard now occupied by the Catholic school, in Ann Arbor. It was but a small affair compared with many that have since been held.

For several years following, the annual exhibitions of the society were held at Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti and Dexter. The interest finally becoming so general, it was deemed best to purchase land in Ann Arbor for the use of the society and its permanent location. The proposition was strongly opposed in some parts of the county. The land now owned and occupied by the society was purchased in 1859 and a deed secured in 1870.

Among the presidents of the society prior to 1868, were Joshua G. Leland, Horace Carpenter, Hiram Arnold and Henry Warner.

The 20th annual fair was held on the society's grounds, the first week in October. The amount of the receipts was \$2,045.55. D. M. Finley was Superintendent of grounds and buildings during this fair. Calvin Wheeler was President, and N. M. Schoff, Secretary.

At the annual meeting held Dec. 15, 1868, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Sampson Parker, President; John J. Robison, James J. Parshall, Hiram Arnold, Randolph Davis, M. H. Goodrich, Vice-Presidents; N. M. Schoff, Secretary; D. Cramer, Cor. Secretary; Stephen M. Webster, Treasurer. The fair for this year was held the last week in September.

The annual meeting of the society for 1869, was held Dec. 21. Lyman S. Woods was elected President; Sampson Parker, David M. Uhl, John G. Koch, Joshua G. Leland, Robert McCall, Vice-Presidents; D. Cramer, Recording Secretary; Elihu B. Pond, Cor. Secretary; Stephen M. Webster, Treasurer. On the 6th of April, 1870, the managers of the society held a meeting at the secretary's office, in Ann Arbor. At this meeting, the committee previously appointed, on securing a title to land purchased by the society and on life membership, reported the following list of names of life members, each having contributed \$20 or upward to the society:

W. S. Maynard.
J. G. Leland.
Robert Hooper.
Lewis Fritz.
C. Hyland
James Kingsley.
V. Chapin
J. H. Sperry.
H. Krause.
D. Godfrey.
Johnson & Terry.
J. W. Maynard.
W. C. Voorhees
William S. Saunders.
A. Weidemann.
James B. Gott.
Michael Devaney.
A. J. Sutherland.
Solomon Sondheim.
M. Campion.
Luman R. Slawson.

L. Davis.
E. E. Leland.
H. W. Goodrich.
Joseph P. Jewett.
James Brown.
John J. Downer.
S. H. Sperry.
E. W. Morgan.
Charles Behr.
Philip Bach & Co.
Rufus Knight.
Mills & Wood.
Alanson Moore.
Isaac Dunn.
Moses Rogers.
Robert J. Barry.
Jacob Volland.
N. Cole.
Calvin Bliss.
William Wagner.
E. Lawrence.

H. D. Bennett.
E. M. Henriques.
J. C. Watts
John N. Gott.
Herman Schlatterbeck.
C. S. Goodrich & Son.
J. A. Scott.
C. Eberbach.
C. H. Millen.
Jacob Haugsteffer.
O. M. Martin.
J. F. Royce.
George Sutton.
L. R. Buchoz,
Enoch James.
Thomas Earl.
David Heming.
F. Huson.
Schoff & Mill r.
Jacob Buel.
Stephen Mills.

Harlow Howe.
 George S. Wood.
 Austin A. Wood.
 James C. Allen.
 John Giddes.
 Lemuel Foster.
 Smith Botsford.
 N. B. Nye.
 F. Swift.
 Solon Cook.
 Louis Fritz, jr.
 Daniel Hiscock.
 J. D. Baldwin.
 J. C. Bird.
 William McCreary.
 C. B. Thompson.
 L. C. Risdon.
 F. Muehlig.
 Henry Binder.
 R. S. Smith.
 R. Matthews.
 J. Weil & Bro.
 Charles Spoor.
 O. Collier.
 C. R. Thompson.
 Alpheus Felch.
 Horace Booth.
 O. D. Stevens.
 Lyman S. Wood.
 Jessup Wood.
 James Sumner.
 Horace Carpenter.
 E. M. De Forest.
 James Rash.
 David Depue.
 J. H. Hicks.
 Roswell Waterman.
 R. Davs.
 Sturms Kimberly.
 E. L. Boyden.
 Averill Bennett,
 Hiram Arnold.
 H. Lathrop.
 D. Brown.

W. S. Waterman.
 D. M. Finley & Bros.
 A. H. Miller.
 Edward Wallington.
 J. U. Reynolds.
 E. White.
 C. S. Crane.
 Simon F. Hirth.
 Jacob April.
 F. Laubengayer.
 Fred Horning.
 Joseph Jedele.
 J. U. Laubengayer.
 D. De Forest.
 O. F. Parker.
 Leonard Herman.
 J. F. Stone.
 George F. Rash.
 John Rosenberger.
 Zenas Bird.
 Newton Sheldon.
 Jonas Marsh.
 Morgan O'Brien.
 Goodale & Henley.
 C. Mack.
 A. P. Mills.
 J. B. Arms.
 J. W. Bradford.
 Thomas Wood.
 David Cody.
 Lorin Robinson.
 O. E. Sweatland.
 G. S. Waters.
 Abraham Hirth.
 George Stollsteimer.
 Christian Frey.
 John G. Koch.
 Michael Andrews.
 Jacob Beck.
 Conrad Bessinger.
 J. C. Chapin.
 Thomas Cullinane.
 David Nowland.
 Daniel O'Hara.

Edward Treadwell.
 Lawson & Wurster.
 John W. Wheelock.
 Charles H. Worden.
 Michael Stein.
 William F. Osius.
 W. H. Calkins.
 Z. Chitman.
 J. B. Vanatta.
 Nathan Salyer.
 George Fisher.
 Charles A. Chapin.
 S. D. Whittaker.
 John Hagan.
 Godfrey Miller.
 John Brokaw.
 J. T. Fuller.
 Isaac Diamond.
 Alexander Kerr.
 Michael Cowan.
 Benjamin Pryor.
 John R. Geer.
 J. J. Parshall.
 John Schaible.
 Thomas White.
 Frederick Stabler.
 David Hass.
 Michael Sager.
 Matthew Schaible.
 S. Tucker.
 Justus Nixon.
 E. B. Pond.
 Samuel G. Sutherland.
 L. R. Slaeor.
 Ira Cushman, jr.
 J. P. Gillett.
 Christian Muller.
 W. H. Dell.
 Nelson Booth.
 J. R. McLean.
 Sedgwick Dean.
 E. L. Dunn.
 W. D. Smith.
 J. P. Dale.

In regard to the title, the committee recommended the society to get an enabling act so as to remove all doubts from the mind of the purchaser, in case the society should ever be disposed to sell its property. The annual fair was held October 5, 6 and 7, the receipts of which amounted to \$2,020, but not sufficient to meet expenses by \$140.

The 23d annual meeting was held Dec. 20, 1870, at which time the following named officers were elected: Lyman S. Wood, President; D. M. Uhl, Sampson Parker, John G. Koch, Joshua G. Leland, G. A. Peters, Vice-Presidents; D. M. Finley, Recording Secretary; Lorenzo Davis, Corresponding Secretary; S. M. Webster, Treasurer. The annual fair was held Oct. 4, 5 and 6, 1871, the receipts amounting to \$2,151. During this year improvements were made, to the grounds, including the building of Floral Hall,

amounting to \$1,438. This entailed an indebtedness on the society amounting to \$1,138.

The 24th annual meeting for the election of officers was held at Ann Arbor on the 19th of December, 1871, resulting as follows: Isaac M. Whittaker, President; George C. Arms, John V. N. Gregory, James J. Parshall, David Cody, David M. Uhl, Vice-Presidents; David M. Finley, Recording Secretary; Lorenzo Davis, Corresponding Secretary; Stephen M. Webster, Treasurer. The fair was held the first week in October, and was said to have been the best in the previous history of the society. The new floral hall building added much to the convenience of exhibitors.

Dec. 17, 1872, the society again met for the election of officers, which election resulted as follows: John J. Robison, President; Edward L. Boyden, John Lowrey, J. G. Leland, Jacob H. Hicks, Morgan O'Brien, Vice-Presidents; David M. Finley, Recording Secretary; Lorenzo Davis, Corresponding Secretary; James J. Parshall, Treasurer. The fair was held in the latter part of September, 1873.

The election of officers was held Dec. 16, 1873, resulting as follows: John J. Robison, President; J. G. Leland, George A. Peters, B. Spencer, David Cody, G. N. B. Renwick, Vice-Presidents; J. E. Sumner, Recording Secretary; Lorenzo Davis, Corresponding Secretary; James J. Parshall, Treasurer. The annual fair was held the last week in September, 1874. Never before were there such a fine lot of cattle on exhibition. The number of sheep was so large that it necessitated the building of additional pens. There were 280 entries of horses in the different classes.

The 27th annual meeting was held Dec. 5, 1874; J. G. Leland was elected President; Sampson Parker, George A. Peters, Hiram Arnold, William H. Dell, D. M. Uhl, Vice-Presidents; William A. Lovejoy, Recording Secretary; Lorenzo Davis, Corresponding Secretary; J. J. Parshall, Treasurer. The annual fair was held on the grounds of the society the last week in September, 1875. It was quite successful, although the weather on the first day was very unfavorable.

Dec. 20, 1875, the annual meeting was again held, the choice for officers resulting in the election of Philip Bach, President; J. G. Leland, D. M. Uhl, Sampson Parker, George A. Peters, W. H. Dell, Vice-Presidents; William A. Lovejoy, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; J. J. Parshall, Treasurer. Mr. Bach, declining to serve as President, Sampson Parker was afterward elected to fill the vacancy. Wesley Canfield was elected Vice-President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. Parker to the presidency. At a meeting held Aug. 26, 1876, L. C. Risdon was elected Vice-President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Leland. The annual fair was held in September, 1876.

The society again met for the election of officers Dec. 18, 1876. The following named were chosen: Sampson Parker, President; C. H. Richmond, Hiram Arnold, George W. Phelps, E. D. Lay,

Jesse Warner, Vice-Presidents; W. A. Lovejoy, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; J. J. Parshall, Treasurer.

At an adjourned meeting of the society, held Feb. 24, 1877, on motion of John J. Robison, a committee of four were appointed to submit to the officers of the Eastern Michigan Agricultural Society a proposition with reference to consolidating the two fairs. John J. Robison, Sampson Parker, J. W. Wing and George W. Phelps were appointed the committee. After consultation, they made the following report:

To the officers and members of the Eastern Michigan [Agricultural and Mechanical Society]:

Believing that the best interests of the two agricultural societies organized and doing business in the county, would be greatly enhanced by a proper consolidation of said societies; therefore, we, the undersigned, committee of the Washtenaw Agricultural and Horticultural Society, for the purpose of presenting this proposition, would respectfully request your society to take steps to effect this consolidation, either by a joint meeting of the executive committees of the two societies, or otherwise, as you may think best.

The report was accepted, and, after discussion, adopted, when the same committee, on motion, were appointed to meet with the Eastern Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical Society. The committee performed the duty required of them, and on the 13th of March, 1877, the executive committees of both societies met and adopted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, We believe it will be the interest of each society that they shall not hold their meetings upon the same year; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committees of each society, here present, agree that the Eastern Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical Association shall hold a fair at Ypsilanti next fall, and that the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society shall hold a fair during the fall of 1878, at Ann Arbor, and that their fairs shall be held alternately thereafter each year for six years; and that at whichever place the fair shall be held the other society shall give their general attendance and assistance to such society; and that all the moneys and proceeds arising from the holding of a fair shall belong to and be the property of the association holding the same, and subject entirely to their control.

According to the foregoing recommendation, no fair was held at Ann Arbor in the fall of 1877, but during the summer the grand stand was built, at a cost of \$615.

The annual meeting for this year was held Dec. 18, 1877, at which time Sampson Parker was elected President; David M. Uhl, M. H. Goodrich, Daniel Le Baron, George S. Wheeler, George A. Peters, Vice-Presidents; W. A. Lovejoy, Rec. Secretary; Lorenzo Davis, Cor. Secretary; J. J. Parshall, Treasurer. The fair for 1878 was held October 1, 2, 3 and 4. The receipts at this fair were \$3,045.

At the annual meeting in December, 1878, the following named were elected officers for the year: Sampson Parker, President; J. S. Henderson, J. Vanatta, J. J. Jedele, D. M. Uhl, D. G. Rose, Vice-Presidents; Byron Green, Rec. Secretary; E. H. Scott, Cor.

Secretary; J. J. Parshall, Treasurer. The arrangement made two years previous, by which the Eastern Michigan and Washtenaw county fairs were to be held alternately at Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor, it was thought best to abandon, and the time of the annual fair was set for Sept. 30, and Oct. 1, 2 and 3, 1879. The fair was not as successful as other years on account of bad weather. The receipts were \$2,274.

At the annual meeting held in December, 1879, Sampson Parker was elected President; E. T. Walker, J. W. Wing, D. L. Godfrey, David Cody, John S. Nowland, Vice-Presidents; N. M. Schöff, Rec. Secretary; William R. Henderson, Cor. Secretary; J. J. Parshall, Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, at Ann Arbor, March 13, 1880, the president, secretary and treasurer were authorized to issue bonds of the society to the amount of \$3,000, due in eight years, the proceeds of which would be applied on indebtedness.

The fair for this year was held Sept. 28, 29, 30 and Oct. 1.

At the annual meeting Dec. 21, 1880, the following named officers were chosen: E. T. Walker, President; J. W. Wing, J. D. Baldwin, David Cody, Martin Cook, W. B. Thompson, Vice-Presidents; John N. Bailey, Rec. Secretary; D. M. Finley, Cor. Secretary; Willard B. Smith, Treasurer.

The society owns 22½ acres of ground within the city limits of Ann Arbor, on which there is a floral hall, grand stand, agricultural hall, secretary and treasurer's office, barns, stalls, sheds and other conveniences. There is also a good half-mile track. Successive rains during the week of fair for several years, together with the large amount of money expended in buildings and keeping the grounds in order, have caused an indebtedness against the society which should be met by the citizens of the county, and especially of Ann Arbor.

A history of the operation of this society would not be complete without special mention of some of those who have contributed to its success. Among these are William Finley, its first President; D. M. Uhl, George Sutton, William S. Maynard, Joshua G. Leland, Lyman S. Wood, Sampson Parker, Horace Carpenter, John Nowland, E. T. Walker, J. J. Parshall, Lorenzo Davis, William H. Dell, David Cody, Gen. Asa Williams, Newton Sheldon, Moses Rogers, I. N. S. Foster, William Finley and others. Mr. Parshall served as Treasurer for nine consecutive years, and gave much time to the work.

WASHTENAW POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. J. Austin Scott, of Ann Arbor, Vice-President of the Michigan State Pomological Society for Washtenaw county, in May, 1878, invited the fruit men of said county, through the Ann Arbor papers, to hold a meeting at Ann Arbor, for the purpose of organizing a pomological society.

The call was well received by the fruit-loving people of the county, and in June, 1878, the first meeting was held.

J. D. Baldwin, of Ann Arbor, was chosen chairman, and Emil Bauer, of same place, secretary of the meeting. The meeting was well attended, and composed of the most intelligent fruit-growers of the county.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. S. W. Dorr, J. Austin Scott, Jacob Ganzhorn, C. G. Clark, and others. This county was unanimously acknowledged to be one of the best in the State for fruit purposes. A strong enthusiasm was manifested by all present favoring the organization of a county pomological society. The peach received the lion's share of attention in this meeting.

Judge Edwin Lawrence, C. G. Clark, and Jacob Ganzhorn were chosen a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws, and to report at next meeting. The meeting then adjourned for four weeks.

June Meeting, 1878.—The committee on a constitution and by-laws submitted articles of association, which, after a few amendments, were adopted. The following officers were then elected by ballot, to serve one year: President, Judge Edwin Lawrence, Ann Arbor; Vice-Presidents, S. W. Dorr, Manchester; E. S. Boyden, Webster; E. D. Lay, Ypsilanti; Secretary, Dr. W. W. Nichols, Ann Arbor; Treasurer, J. J. Parshall, Ann Arbor; Executive Committee—J. Austin Scott, Ann Arbor; F. F. Tucker, Chelsea; C. H. Woodruff, Ann Arbor; William P. Grooves, Northfield.

C. H. Woodruff displayed two very fine plates of seedling strawberries (no name) of his own raising, which he claimed to be as productive as the Wilson, but sweeter, and holding out larger in the last picking.

The society decided to discuss the apple at the next meeting, and J. C. Rouse, of Pittsfield, was requested to furnish a paper on the subject.

August Meeting, 1878.—At this meeting Mr. J. C. Rouse presented his paper on the apple and its cultivation, which was highly endorsed by J. J. Parshall, of Ann Arbor, who said it agreed with his own experience.

Mr. William P. Grooves made a few remarks on pruning trees. He said the best plan was to prune every year. He also said his plan was to leave the most limbs on the southwest side of the tree, so as to better withstand the heavy winds which prevail from that quarter.

Mr. Jacob Ganzhorn then followed in the discussion and spoke at length on the subject. In the course of his remarks he said he favored thorough cultivation of small orchards—till they are well established at least—and had no objections to hoed crops being grown in the orchards during the time. He made some good remarks in regard to the pruning of trees.

Mr. J. Austin Scott took the floor next and gave the society some interesting experiences of his with two orchards of fruits, which

he used to own back in Ohio. He believed that Michigan was the best apple State in the Union.

A discussion then arose between Messrs. Scott, Grooves and Clark upon the merits of the Baldwin apple for market purposes and home consumption. Mr. Scott did not believe the Baldwin would be a very desirable apple in the future, while Messrs. Grooves and Clark spoke in favor of the Baldwin, in regard to its bearing qualities, as well as those heretofore mentioned.

The peach was made the subject of the next meeting, and J. D. Baldwin was invited to prepare a paper on this topic.

September Meeting, 1878.—Mr. Baldwin was President, and as previously requested, addressed the society on the cultivation of the peach. He favored the plan of planting the peach-trees in an orchard of themselves, believing it to be more profitable. He explained to the meeting his ideas of planting an orchard of this kind, which were very interesting, and attentively listened to by the society. Mr. Baldwin also spoke of the advantages of this society to the fruit-growers in the way of saving money, by united action on peach baskets.

October Meeting, 1878.—This meeting was mainly occupied by the election of officers, being the annual meeting; the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—J. Austin Scott, Ann Arbor; Vice-Presidents—J. D. Baldwin, Ann Arbor; S. W. Dorr, Manchester; J. C. Rouse, Pittsfield township; Secretary—Jacob Ganzhorn, Ann Arbor; Treasurer—J. J. Parshall, Ann Arbor; Executive Board—F. F. Tucker, Chelsea; William C. Grooves, Northfield township; Charles H. Woodruff, Ann Arbor; N. B. Covert, Ann Arbor.

Mr. Jacob Ganzhorn read a paper on the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant, gooseberry, grape, quince, pear, cherry and plum.

November Meeting, 1878.—The pear was the subject selected for discussion.

Mr. Everett H. Scott read a paper on this topic, speaking of the soil, pruning, and cultivation of this delicious fruit. He was followed by Messrs. N. B. Covert, J. D. Baldwin, President Scott, J. J. Parshall and Jacob Ganzhorn, all of whom gave the meeting their experience in the raising and cultivation of this fruit.

January Meeting, 1879.—This meeting was largely occupied by reports of the annual meeting of the State Pomological Society held in December, 1878, at Paw Paw, by S. W. Dorr and J. D. Baldwin, who were delegates from this society.

N. B. Covert made a few remarks about the apple, followed by S. W. Dorr upon the same subject. He favored the planting of peas in the fruit orchards. Mr. Baldwin being called upon for a few remarks about the soil suitable for peaches, said that he would rather pay \$100 per acre for clay land for growing the peach upon than to take sandy soil for nothing. He wanted nothing to do with

sandy soil for the peach. He added that the location of a peach orchard should have perfect air-drainage.

February Meeting, 1879.—The society met with the Farmers' Club on Feb. 15. The subjects discussed were mainly pertaining to farming.

March Meeting, 1879.—In this meeting the Farmers' Club met with this society, the discussions covering farm and fruit topics. Mr. S. W. Dorr, who was a delegate from this society to the State Pomological Society, held at Lausing, made a report upon the same in writing, and also read a paper on the disease of the peach, and on the depredations of the *curculio*. Mr. Dorr received the thanks of the society for his interesting report on the Lansing meeting, and for his able paper on the peach and plum. A discussion then followed in regard to nurserymen, after which, the president advised the society to buy only of reliable nurserymen. Mr. Dorr's paper spoke about the yellows in the peach, and J. D. Baldwin cautioned the society to buy only where the yellows did not exist. A short discussion on the depredations committed by lawless people in stealing fruit followed. A fine display of apples from several members of the society were on exhibition, and were admired very much.

April Meeting, 1879.—This meeting was chiefly devoted to the discussion of the cultivation of small fruits.

A paper on this subject was read by the Rev. Benjamin Day. He recommended their cultivation to all who have gardens. He contrasted the new and improved varieties with the old, much to the detriment of the latter. He spoke for some time upon the cultivating process. He was followed by J. D. Baldwin, who made some remarks on the cultivation of the raspberry.

President Scott said he would defend the cultivation of the apple. He said it had been the leading fruit for the past 40 years, and believed it would be the same in the future. Mr. N. B. Covert gave his observations on the tent caterpillar and other insects injurious to the apple. Mr. J. D. Baldwin arose again, and spoke of the peach borer, so injurious to that fruit. A fine display of apples was made at the meeting by Mr. D. L. Godfrey.

May Meeting, 1879.—At this meeting Mr. A. W. Toms made a fine display of plants in bloom. Mr. Covert contributed a paper on birds, which called out some discussion on the question whether the robin was a useful bird to the fruit-grower or not. Mr. Ganzhorn read an extended paper on the cultivation of fruit, advocating thorough culture, with proper restriction to allow the wood of the new growth to ripen. Mr. Baldwin then made a few remarks upon the cultivation of the peach.

June Meeting, 1879.—This meeting was well attended, about as many ladies being present as gentlemen. The strawberry and its culture, and an exhibition of this fruit, was the main work of this meeting, per programme. The display of strawberries constituted the principal attraction of the meeting. Mr. Baldwin opened

the discussion on this luscious berry, and was followed by Charles H. Woodruff, who spoke mainly on the seedling strawberry. He showed several varieties of these which were very fine. President Scott then spoke a few minutes on this valuable fruit. A committee of three were appointed to examine the fruit on exhibition, and after a ten minutes' recess, reported on the 16 plates displayed. Report received by society. N. B. Covert next read a paper on ornithology. Mrs. N. H. Pierce read a poem, entitled "Small Things," which was liked very much. Remarks were then made by Mr. J. D. Baldwin on the peach rot, and by N. B. Covert, on curculio. Some specimens of fine dried apples were then distributed to the society, by the secretary, being a present from Mr. Williams, of Grand Haven.

August Meeting, 1879.—The secretary read circulars from the secretary of the State Pomological Society, regarding their annual exhibition to be held at Detroit, in September, 1879. President Scott made an earnest appeal to the society to be represented at the State fair. The secretary then read an extended paper on the fruit interest of the county, which was very interesting and showed the interest and energy displayed by the fruit-growers of this county. The president alluded to the successful peach culture of Judge Lawrence, and of the extensive fruit operation of J. D. Baldwin, wishing that the society might take notice, and help to raise the standard of fruit culture.

September Meeting, 1879.—At this meeting C. H. Woodruff presented the society with a fine display of white and black seedling grapes, and also some choice peaches. After this, Mrs. Pierce read an essay, which was received with much delight. The president, after asking the vice-president to take the chair, spoke at some length upon his labors with a like society in Ohio for 20 years; touched upon the fruit interest of the county, believed it to be one of the most important, and concluded by saying that Washtenaw county was destined to be one of the most flourishing fruit counties in the State. Judge Page here took the floor, and made a few remarks on the importance of the peach crop, and urged their more extended cultivation. Prof. Bauer then arose and said he believed that in future fruit-growing ought to become a separate business from farming. He also said that fruit-growers must be cautious in advising others to embark in this business, who had seen but little experience.

Mr. Covert said he believed apple-growing paid twice as much as any other branch of agriculture, and concluded his remarks with a glorious tribute to the genuine pomologist, for being ever ready, and always generous with the knowledge he possessed, to aid his friends in this noble work.

The president then spoke in regard to fruit orchards of all kinds, and hoped the day was not far distant when every farmer would have one of them, with plenty of small fruits.

Prof. Bauer remarked for a few minutes on the excellency of the Catawba grape for market purposes, and closed by saying he believed the fruit-man could grow the fruit for the farmer better and cheaper.

October Meeting, 1879.—This meeting was mostly taken up by the election of officers for the ensuing year. An entertaining paper was read by Mrs. Pierce.

November Meeting, 1879.—The canker worm was the topic of discussion at this meeting, and some good remarks were made by the different members on the subject.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.*

The following shows the acres, bushels and average per acre of wheat harvested in Washtenaw county for the four years mentioned:

1876.....			1877.....			1878.....			1879.....		
Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average.
58,817	919,309	15.63	55,410	1,184,050	21.37	66,761	1,560,026	23.37	65,768	1,459,772	22.04

The average of wheat per acre in Washtenaw county in 1876 was exceeded by only the following counties in the State: Cheboygan, Chippewa, Ionia, Ontonagon, Presque Isle. In 1877 by Bay, Clare, Genesee, Ionia, Lapeer, Macomb, Manitou, Oakland, Ontonagon, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Wayne. In 1878 by Ionia and Keweenaw. In 1879 by Clinton, Ionia and Schoolcraft. As a wheat-producing county few counties exceed Washtenaw.

In 1880 there were in Washtenaw county 3,392 farms containing 265,150 acres improved and 126,081 acres unimproved lands, with an average of 115.18 acres to each farm, given herewith in detail:

	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.	No. Farms.	Average Acres.
Ann Arbor.....	14,583	4,813	19,396	232	83.60
Augusta.....	7,129	5,913	14,042	142	91.85
Bridgewater.....	15,230	6,437	21,677	196	110.55
Dexter.....	10,826	7,828	18,654	130	143.49
Freedom.....	13,855	6,540	20,399	198	103.03
Lima.....	12,142	8,075	20,217	154	131.28
Lodi.....	14,723	4,541	19,264	160	120.40
Lyndon.....	11,433	7,795	19,228	123	156.33
Manchester.....	15,136	7,320	22,456	238	94.35
Northfield.....	12,057	8,301	20,358	200	101.79
Pittsfield.....	13,325	3,429	16,754	123	136.21
Salem.....	13,829	5,791	19,620	194	101.13
Saline.....	13,793	5,081	18,874	151	124.99
Scio.....	13,826	6,166	19,992	160	124.95
Sharon.....	13,838	5,043	18,881	137	137.82
Superior.....	14,726	7,048	21,774	222	107.79
Sylvan.....	12,581	7,681	20,262	163	124.31
Webster.....	12,577	6,112	18,689	128	146.01
York.....	14,286	7,364	21,650	192	112.76
Ypsilanti.....	14,803	4,714	19,517	169	115.49
Ypsilanti City.....	149	60	209	....	.....
2d District.....	149	60	209	....	.....

*The towns omitted in these tables were not reported.



Alex. Ewing

The following shows the number of acres, bushels, and average yield of wheat in 1879, and acres sown in May, 1880:

	Acres.	Bush.	Average.	Acres.
Ann Arbor township.....	3,468	73,986	21.33	3,926
Ann Arbor City.....	65	1,234	18.98	74
3d and 4th Wards.....	40	780	19.50	52
5th and 6th Wards.....	25	450	18.16	22
Augusta.....	1,340	29,703	22.17	1,833
Bridgewater.....	3,956	86,041	21.75	4,382
Dexter.....	2,737	56,728	20.73	3,081
Freedom.....	3,618	84,812	23.44	3,829
Lima.....	3,781	94,501	24.99	4,132
Lodi.....	3,783	89,869	23.76	4,283
Lyndon.....	2,795	52,853	18.91	3,000
Manchester.....	3,611	93,114	24.43	4,355
Northfield.....	3,002	56,440	18.80	2,847
Pittsfield.....	3,199	68,782	21.53	3,356
Salem.....	3,203	70,594	.....	3,203
Saline.....	3,419	79,339	23.21	3,770
Scio.....	3,909	93,128	23.82	4,267
Sharon.....	4,000	96,723	24.18	4,267
Superior.....	2,708	49,850	18.41	3,094
Sylvan.....	3,719	75,100	20.19	3,041
Webster.....	3,390	79,951	23.47	3,690
York.....	3,129	63,629	20.34	3,834
Ypsilanti.....	2,727	53,548	19.64	3,341
Ypsilanti City.....	9	245	27.23	30
2d District.....	9	245	27.23	30

The following shows the number of acres of corn, bushels of ears; also acres and bushels of oats in 1879:

CORN.			OATS.		CORN.			OATS.	
acres.	bu.	ears.	acres.	oats.	acres.	bu.	ears.	acres.	oats.
Ann Arbor.....	1,516	104,697	682	29,896	Pittsfield.....	1,237	100,794	841	39,440
A. A. City.....	60	3,670	15	440	Salem.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 & 4th W'rds.....	34	1,520	11	340	Saline.....	1,645	118,638	1,041	47,978
5 & 6th W'rds.....	26	2,150	4	100	Scio.....	1,294	102,905	742	29,163
Augusta.....	1,235	104,380	679	31,182	Sharon.....	1,736	128,545	521	20,830
Bridgewater.....	1,578	100,593	1,022	44,063	Superior.....	1,382	55,260	862	35,100
Dexter.....	1,107	64,199	464	16,936	Sylvan.....	1,379	96,805	667	25,688
Freedom.....	1,232	78,963	900	39,858	Webster.....	1,262	84,845	614	25,114
Lima.....	1,259	90,840	828	37,667	York.....	2,018	135,270	1,209	47,115
Lodi.....	1,421	100,397	996	47,427	Ypsilanti.....	1,862	137,250	1,126	43,010
Lyndon.....	1,212	68,468	234	6,781	Ypsil'ti City.....	19	1,235	12	495
Manchester.....	1,635	116,115	678	27,416	2d District.....	19	1,235	12	495
Northfield.....	1,100	70,800	486	20,600					

Of clover seed and barley, there were raised in 1879:

CLOVER SEED.		BARLEY.		CLOVER SEED.		BARLEY.			
acres.	bush.	acres.	bushels.	acres.	bush.	acres.	bushels.		
Ann Arbor.....	494	667	397	10,772	Northfield.....	243	320	240	6,640
A. A. City.....	.....	.....	12	14	Pittsfield.....	854	1,130	152	4,215
3 & 4th Wards.....	.....	.....	12	14	Saline.....	547	902	72	1,267
5 & 6th Wards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Scio.....	577	638	149	3,517
Augusta.....	122	243	.....	.....	Sharon.....	812	1,038	102	2,506
Bridgewater.....	698	1,226	148	3,470	Superior.....	431	631	291	7,940
Dexter.....	240	374	132	2,964	Sylvan.....	427	730	69	1,754
Freedom.....	974	1,610	100	2,664	Webster.....	306	364	295	8,077
Lima.....	668	1,164	264	8,044	York.....	474	791	49	1,150
Lodi.....	672	1,170	172	4,782	Ypsilanti.....	779	1,357	65	1,449
Lyndon.....	364	448	16	303	Ypsilanti City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester.....	459	774	179	4,335					

The following shows the number of acres and bushels of potatoes as well as acres and tons of hay raised in 1879:

	POTATOES.		HAY.			POTATOES.		HAY.	
	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.		acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.
Ann Arbor.....	146	11,822	2,528	3,035	Northfield.....	111	10,160	1,707	2,201
A. A. City....	6	379	71	80	Pittsfield.....	54	5,756	2,334	2,738
3 & 4th Wards	3	239	51	51	Saline.....	61	7,729	2,228	2,973
5 & 6th Wards	2	150	20	29	Scio.....	91	9,260	2,280	2,456
Augusta.....	80	8,840	1,095	2,062	Sharon.....	86	7,747	2,426	3,366
Bridgewater..	109	9,663	2,466	3,054	Superior....	93	9,608	2,214	2,453
Dexter.....	102	6,624	1,936	2,105	Sylvan.....	102	7,512	2,410	3,027
Freedom.....	130	9,163	2,255	2,332	Webster.....	84	7,987	2,326	2,821
Lima.....	117	10,380	2,298	2,698	York.....	104	6,557	2,465	2,878
Lodi.....	125	9,767	2,413	2,919	Ypsilanti....	171	15,840	2,781	3,588
Lyndon.....	75	4,387	1,946	2,140	Ypsil'ti City.	7	445	34	35
Manchester..	98	9,793	2,360	2,945					

The following shows the live stock in 1880:

	Horses. Milch Cows. Hogs.				Horses. Milch Cows. Hogs.		
Ann Arbor.....	621	516	655	Northfield.....	326	343	445
Ann Arbor City..	112	58	61	Pittsfield.....	497	473	668
3d & 4th Wards..	101	48	43	Saline.....	564	530	941
5th & 6th Wards..	11	10	18	Scio.....	544	502	835
Augusta.....	404	544	810	Sharon.....	507	468	664
Bridgewater.....	669	637	938	Superior.....	462	430	681
Dexter.....	478	434	684	Sylvan.....	562	504	711
Freedom.....	513	681	847	Webster.....	586	453	567
Lima.....	613	517	670	York.....	667	630	1,104
Lodi.....	621	550	1,446	Ypsilanti....	597	606	779
Lyndon.....	439	406	633	Ypsilanti City.	5	4	3
Manchester.....	542	555	742				

The following shows the number of sheep sheared and pounds of wool in 1879:

	Lbs. of Wool.			Lbs. of Wool.	
	Number.			Number.	
Ann Arbor.....	8,531	50,850	Pittsfield.....	9,179	52,342
Augusta.....	3,323	16,203	Saline.....	9,241	56,034
Bridgewater.....	9,792	60,118	Scio.....	7,852	46,740
Dexter.....	7,151	42,237	Sharon.....	8,966	58,541
Freedom.....	9,397	46,975	Superior.....	5,805	35,022
Lima.....	8,946	46,205	Sylvan.....	7,536	41,011
Lodi.....	10,183	62,907	Webster.....	9,277	55,927
Lyndon.....	8,325	46,679	York.....	8,541	48,703
Manchester.....	9,963	61,760	Ypsilanti....	7,073	42,766
Northfield.....	5,757	31,240	Ypsilanti City.	130	650

The following shows the number of acres in apple and peach orchards in 1880; and fruit sold in 1879:

	APPLES.		PEACHES.			APPLES.		PEACHES.	
	acres in 1880.	bu. sold in 1879.	acres in 1880.	bu. sold in 1879.		acres in 1880.	bu. sold in 1879.	acres in 1880.	bu. sold in 1879.
A. A. City..	44	849	1	25	Northfield..	384	1,570	10	96
3d & 4th W..	26	549	..	25	Pittsfield...	467	684	..	..
5th & 6th W.	18	300	1	..	Saline.....	432	3,247	11	40
Augusta.....	166	6,200	5	..	Scio.....	459	390	18	150
Bridgewater.	515	813	27	25	Sharon.....	436	595	30	142
Dexter.....	465	4,079	30	390	Superior....	412	60	23	100
Freedom....	447	1,302	..	..	Sylvan.....	441	2,579	..	..
Lima.....	370	2,333	6	54	Webster....	424	1,960	2	120
Lodi.....	473	2,283	16	36	York.....	589	6,212	3	257
Lyndon....	455	2,084	16	121	Ypsilanti....	502	4,506	4	119
Manchester.	427	725	18	220	Ypsi. City..	12	128	..	30

CHAPTER XX.

THE PRESS.

Among the professions none have taken a higher rank than that of journalism, and the position of an editor on one of the great dailies, or on one of the leading magazines, or even the small country weekly, is not to be despised. The newspaper, the editor, the reporter, and the compositor are the Archimedean levers which move the world. Their character and doctrines fashion public opinion, and their defeats and triumphs become matters of history. Their jests may become stale and their principles exchanged by the minority for passing attractions; their enemies may forgive and friends forget, yet through all these vicissitudes of life, through the mass of inconsistencies malevolent human nature cultivates, the universal verdict of mankind renders to their agencies an infinite good.

Important affairs may at times be mismanaged, but they are never misunderstood, and their accomplishment is never attempted by a perverted or dishonest ingenuity. There is certainly no profession or professional representative who is more entitled to the fullest complement of moral support than journalism and the journalist. He is the weathercock of public opinion, and must be firm and upright amidst swaying interests and perilous exigencies. His thoughts must not be blinded by personal considerations, but left free to adjudicate questions of grave import to humanity, as safely, clearly and effectually as the purest judge upon the bench. Such must the editor be—a man true to himself, his race and his God. Of such material must he be composed, if he would dictate a policy or direct an administration which will live in history as the mark and model of its time.

The newspapers of Washtenaw county, from the issue of the first number of the *Michigan Emigrant*, the pioneer journal of the county, have generally ranked high with the press of the country. Perhaps the newspapers of no section of the Northern States wield a more potent and beneficent influence than those of Washtenaw county. To them is due much credit for the rapid strides made by the people in developing to such high state the natural resources of this county; in building beautiful villages and thriving cities; in the progress enjoyed in all branches of legitimate business; in securing the extraordinary educational advantages, and in molding the social status of the people of the county, which is of a much higher character than found in most sections of the Northwest. The gentlemen who have from time to time labored at the helm of

the various papers recorded in this chapter, we again repeat, deserve no little praise for their services rendered in making one of the very first counties in Michigan out of the wilderness of a half century ago. The paper issued from the various presses of the county to-day stand foremost among the city and provincial papers of the State. Those in charge have uniformly evinced a fair degree of journalistic ability, while some have proven themselves to have been endowed with that rare and peculiar genius occasionally found in the editor's chamber.

One of the most interesting and important features in the history of Washtenaw county, is its newspapers, and it has been our endeavor to deal with the subject fairly, fully and impartially. Our plan will be to give a sketch of each paper ever published in the various cities and villages, in their chronological order.

ANN ARBOR PAPERS.

The Western Emigrant.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1829, *The Western Emigrant* was first issued at Ann Arbor. The pioneer paper of Washtenaw county in size and general make-up is hardly to be compared with the press of to-day. It was a five-column folio, and edited and published by Thomas Simpson. The first number contained the Declaration of Independence, articles on hemp, tobacco, "To make Cement for Broken Glass," Thanksgiving Proclamation of Gov. Cass, a Salutatory Letter from the Editor, two communications on the country, several items of general news, foreign and domestic, advertisement of Territorial Laws, and a Moral and Religious Department. The paper also contained advertisements of L. Hawley, Nash & Co., Edward Clark, John Allen & Co., Benjamin Sutton, Administrator, Select School, by T. W. and Moses Merrill, Israel Branch and Castle Southerland. The editor in his salutatory says: "It shall be the constant aim of the editor to promote correct principles, and exhibit impartial information relative to the merit and qualifications of candidates for important public offices. Whenever the public good requires it, public men and measures shall be freely and fearlessly canvassed. He will espouse constitutional principles, advocate and enforce a plain system of political common sense." The letter from the editor assures Hon. Samuel W. Dexter that the columns of the *Emigrant* will be open to the discussion of Freemasonry and Anti-Masonry. The advertisement of L. Hawley, Nash & Co. informs the public they "have erected a distillery in the vicinity of Ann Arbor, and will keep constantly on hand a superior quality of rectified whisky, which they will sell as low as can be purchased in the Territory." Gen. Clark advertises for "a few thousands bushel of grain, for which a fair price will be paid in goods or whisky." To those who know the General's strong temperance principles this will seem strange, but it must be remembered in the good old days whisky was regarded as a necessity which no one could do without. In

the second issue A. & D. B. Brown have a column advertisement in which they enumerate the goods they have in stock, and close with the same announcement as made by Gen. Clark, that they have "any quantity of superior rectified whisky at twenty-five cents per gallon by the barrel, for cash. Also, whisky exchanged for grain at the highest rates."

Mr. Simpson's connection with the *Emigrant* was only of five weeks' duration, when he disposed of the paper to Samuel W. Dexter and John Allen, who made it an Anti-Masonic organ, dealing powerful blows at what they considered a crime against good government. In their salutatory, the editors remark: "We are Anti-Masons, and what are commonly called political Anti-Masons. We know no other consistent Anti-Masonry. A highly important era has been developed—a secret society, embracing much of the talent and wealth, and most of the political information of the Union, which (if we may trust its advocates) has existed from time immemorial, seeing everything, but itself unseen, hearing, knowing everything, but itself unknown, reaching everything, but invulnerable because invisible, its ramifications extending throughout every department of society, 'possessing power wherever power is valuable,' binding Europe and America together. This society has been brought to light; its most secret cells thrown open to view; and we trust the development will be an everlasting warning against secret combinations." Appealing for support it says: "Anti-Masons of the Territory of Michigan, we ask your support. We here unfurl the Anti-Masonic banner; we shall be proud to see you standing by its defense. Anti-Masons of the county of Washtenaw, we look to you for support; we trust you will not desert the good cause, that you will not be lukewarm when your rights are at stake." The *Emigrant* during its existence never wavered in its advocacy of Anti-Masonic principles. About the commencement of its second volume Mr. Dexter became sole proprietor of the paper, and in connection with John Allen and George Corselius, had editorial control. An enlargement of the *Emigrant* took place on the commencement of the third volume, and Mr. Allen retired from the editorial corps. The paper afterward passed into the hands of George Corselius, who changed its name to the *Michigan Emigrant* and advocated Whig principles. The conclusion of the fourth volume was the last of the *Emigrant*, but was succeeded by the

Michigan Whig, by the same editor and publisher, its first number bearing date Dec. 4, 1834. This change was not approved of by Mr. Dexter, who was the real, though not the nominal, owner of the office, and to that name that of *Washtenaw Democrat* was soon after added. The *Whig and Democrat* continued to be published by Mr. Corselius until September, 1835, when the establishment passed into the hands of George W. Wood & Co., who changed its name to the

State Journal,—Continuing its publication under that name. In his introduction the editor says: "The political character of

the *State Journal* shall be truly Republican. It will maintain the rights of the States on the one hand, and the integrity of the Union on the other, by seeking to confine both parties to their respective sphere of action." Continuing, the editor remarks: "Our humble efforts shall, at times, be exerted in the cause of equal rights; of civil and political liberty; of true Republican principles of the constitution; in opposition to the ultra doctrines, new-fangled theories and novel interpretations of new-school Democrats, who now occupy the 'chief places in the synagogne.'" Temperance, agriculture, and other useful information were to find a place in the columns of the paper. The modesty and humility of the editor was set forth in the following language: "Good selections will generally be preferred for the columns of the *Journal* before our own cogitations, emphatically dubbed *editorials*, which occupy so conspicuous a place in most of the weekly publications of the day, believing as we do in the sentiment we once heard expressed by an editor of twenty years' experience, that 'he could make a better paper with his shears than his pen.'" After eight weeks Mr. Wood's partner retired, and the paper was continued by George W. Wood, who also carried a stock of books and stationery in connection. In April, 1836, the paper was purchased by Dr. F. Drake, who continued in charge for about one year. In March, 1837, Edwin Lawrence became editor and publisher, and proposed to make the paper politically independent. In his salutatory Mr. Lawrence said: "It will require no extraordinary discernment to perceive that a strict adherence to party and an unqualified support of any measure which the policy or interest of partisan leaders may dictate, is the utter annihilation of that independence and fearlessness of character which truth, justice, and the rights of the people ever demand. Such an obsequiousness to party dictation may indeed tend to confirm the measures, and give a present transient luster to all the acts of their supporters, but will soon end in a wreck of liberty itself, in which light and trifling things of party may survive, but everything solid and substantial will be lost forever. Were we compelled thus to support indiscriminately any measure which any party might see fit to impose upon us, and shout glory and praise to their authors, while our bosom was burning with shame and indignation, or filled with absolute disgust and abhorrence at the very act we were, in obedience to party discipline, lauding to the skies, we would relinquish forever any and every station that requires for its enjoyment such a sacrifice of freedom for the unsatisfying pleasure of office or power." Mr. Lawrence continued to ably discharge the duties of editor and publisher until May, 1839, when the paper and good will of the office was disposed of to Franklin Sawyer, Jr., who changed the name of the paper to

Michigan State Journal, and continued its publication, making it a distinctive Whig paper. Mr. Sawyer was a talented man and succeeded in making the *Journal* one of the best papers published

in the State. In the great campaign of 1840 it advocated the election of William Henry Harrison to the presidency with great vigor. Mr. Sawyer continued his connection as editor until 1841, but had in the meantime disposed of the office to T. M. Ladd. On the retirement of Mr. Sawyer from editorial labor, Mr. Ladd discharged for a while the duties of both editor and publisher. In March, 1842, Edwin Lawrence again assumed editorial control, though not connected with the publication of the paper. He remained in this connection one year, when the publisher resumed the editorial work of the paper. In February, 1844, George Cor-selius took editorial charge and remained until April, 1845. Shortly after this Mr. Ladd disposed of the office to L. C. Goodale and S. B. McCracken, who continued the publication of the *Journal*. Mr. McCracken disposed of his interest in the spring of 1846, and Mr. Goodale became sole owner.

ANN ARBOR ARGUS.

The publication of this paper under the name of *Michigan Argus* was commenced January, 1835, by E. P. Gardner, who continued it as the organ of the Democracy of the county until 1840. It was a six-column folio, wide measure, about equal to an ordinary seven-column paper. In the last year mentioned a stock company purchased the office and placed it in charge of Orrin Arnold, who ran it for a time, when it sold a half interest, and the paper was continued by Arnold & Powell, the latter remaining but a few months, when he disposed of his interest to a Mr. Smith, the firm name being Arnold & Smith. Soon after the last firm formed a partnership, its name was changed to that of *Free Democrat*. The latter paper continued to exist but a short time, when L. W. Cole and E. P. Gardner, under the firm name of Cole & Gardner, again commenced the publication of the *Argus*. The press on which the *Argus* was printed by Cole & Gardner for several years was made by H. & R. Partridge, and was the first and only iron press ever built in Michigan. The inscription on it read "Manufactured by H. & R. Partridge, for L. W. Cole, Ann Arbor, Mich., February, 1844." "The new series of the *Argus* began at the time," says Mr. Cole, in a letter to Lorenzo Davis, "with Judicial Reform," when the present circuit court system was completely set aside. I called it a 'Judicial Revolution,' which it was; and the *Argus*, from the first issue, fought it until it was wiped out and dead. I suffered some for the course I pursued, but I was amply rewarded for my firmness afterward. The thing that was established was no 'reform;' it was a senseless revolution. It took some nerve, I confess, to stand the pressure brought to bear upon me, and for several months my subscription list only numbered about 50. To see about 80 of my own party marching to the polls under the banner of 'Reform,' instigated by Dr. Denton and John Allen, and vote against Judge Felch and the Democratic ticket, gave me seri-

ous thoughts of the course I was about to take. But good counsel, such as Judges Mundy, Miles, Fletcher, Wilson and others, and my own sense of what should be done, determined me to go ahead, and I did, to the end of the foolish thing. When I sold to E. B. Pond, we were publishing about 1,800 copies."

In reference to Mr. Gardner, who was so long connected with the publication of the *Argus*, Mr. Cole says, in the same connection. "My partner, Mr. Gardner, whose memory I shall always cherish with the kindest feelings, you know as much about, almost, as I do. He was the first to sign the Martha Washington pledge in Ann Arbor, and so far as I know, he never in the least deviated from it. He died as he lived—an honest man, a Christian, and one of the best temperance men."

In July, 1854, Cole & Gardner disposed of the *Argus* to Elihu B. Pond, who remained its sole editor and proprietor for a period of nearly 24 years. Under the management of Mr. Pond, the *Argus* was recognized as one of the leading Democratic papers in the State. When the rebels committed the first overt act against the Government, in 1861, Mr. Pond, in an able editorial, said: "If the South has been calculating on Northern aid to subvert the Government and degrade the national flag, it is doubtless now convinced of its mistake. The promptness with which the men of all parties, throughout the whole North, have responded to the Government, must satisfy the Southern fanatics and traitors that Democrats will not enlist with them in a crusade against the Union to reward them for breaking up the Democratic party. Democrats have always stood by their Southern brethren and struck manful blows in defense of their constitutional rights, but they will *never*, NEVER, NEVER help them break up the Government and plant an oligarchy in its stead."

Elihu B. Pond, for so long editor of the *Argus*, was born in Wilmington, Essex county, New York, July 15, 1826. He is the son of Jared and Stalira (Bartlet) Pond. In 1832, in company with his parents, he removed to Knox county, Ohio, and in 1835, to Michigan, locating in the village of Branch, then the county-seat of Branch county. In May, 1843, his parents having removed to Coldwater, which had then become the county-seat of Branch county, he entered the office of the Coldwater *Sentinel* and served as an apprentice three years, continuing then in the office as a journeyman printer until the fall of that year, when he started out on his first "tramp," working his way as far south as Cincinnati, Ohio. Returning to Michigan in the spring of 1847, he entered the Wesleyan Seminary, now Albion College, at Albion, and "completed" his education in two terms. In May, 1848, he purchased the Coldwater *Sentinel*, and published that paper six years. The *Sentinel*, under his editorial control, was the only Democratic paper in Michigan which took a decided stand against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and predicted, as a result of such legislation, the disaster which overtook the

Democratic party in State and Nation. As already stated Mr. Pond purchased the office of the *Michigan Argus* in 1854, taking possession July 1st. He continued as editor and proprietor until Dec. 31, 1878, save from Oct. 1, 1874. to Dec. 31, 1875, when it was leased to other parties.

Mr. Pond has served the public in various official positions. At Coldwater he was Village Clerk one year, and Director of the school district two years. At Ann Arbor he was School Director from September, 1857 until September, 1859, then Secretary of the School Board to September, 1865, and from January, 1873, to September, 1877, he was President of the School Board. In 1859-'60, he was Alderman from the 4th ward. From January, 1860, to January, 1867, he was clerk of Forest Hill Seminary, and has since that date served the same company as trustee three years, and in January, 1880, was again elected clerk. In November, 1858. he was elected Senator from the 7th Senatorial District (the northern half of Washtenaw county), running largely ahead of his ticket, and overcoming a large Republican majority. In 1864 he was elected County Clerk, and served one term. On the organization of the Michigan Press Association, in 1868, he was elected President and re-elected in 1869.

Mr. Pond was united in marriage Nov. 20, 1849, with Mary B. Allen, daughter of Stephen Allen, one of the oldest settlers in Lenawee county, by whom he has had five children—three sons and two daughters. One daughter and two sons survive. Both sons are graduates of the University of Michigan, in the classes of 1879 and 1880.

On the purchase of the office from Mr. Pond, in December, 1878, John N. Bailey, the new proprietor, changed the name of the paper from that of *Michigan Argus* to that of *Ann Arbor Argus*; but made no change in its size or in the political principles which it advocated. It is in this year of grace, 1881, advocating the same political principles that it did under the management of E. P. Gardner in the beginning, and for so many years under the able management of Mr. Pond. The present proprietor and editor, Mr. Bailey, is a strong and vigorous writer, and makes no uncertain sound in his political utterances.

John N. Bailey, editor and publisher of the *Argus*, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, May 13, 1840. While attending the common school of his native State, he conceived the idea of becoming a printer, and at the age of 15 apprenticed himself to the firm of Ingalls & Stowell, editors and publishers of the *Reformer*, Watertown, New York. When his term expired, he entered Valley Seminary, Fulton, New York, with the view of preparing for college. Teaching district schools in winter and the endeavor by extra study to keep up with his classes for three years, broke down his health and temporarily weakened his eyes, so that by the advice of physicians he was obliged to abandon the cherished ambition of his life. After months of recuperation, in which

health was partially restored, meantime localizing a daily paper, and working at the case, in Watertown, he was advised to abandon the "art preservative of all arts" for some other pursuit. He accordingly entered into trade at Clayton, New York, following the same for several years. While in Clayton he was married to Miss Sarah J. Esselstyn, in 1865, by whom he has had four children.

The desire to return to his chosen profession as soon as his health would permit, was uppermost in his mind. In 1869, he sold his business and removed to Auburn, New York, where he engaged in the conduct of the press until the autumn of 1878. On the 1st of January, 1879, he became editor and proprietor of the *Argus*. Politically, Mr. Bailey has always been a Democrat; religiously, a member of no Church, being liberal in his views.

Local News and Advertiser.—A paper bearing this name was established in Ann Arbor in 1857, the first number bearing date July 21. It was a five-column folio, and edited and published by S. B. McCracken. As its name indicates, it was designed as a local and advertising medium. It was well edited and received with favor by the public. On the 25th of August, 1858, it passed into the hands of Lorenzo Davis. While controlled by Mr. McCracken, the paper did not espouse the side of either of the existing parties, but when Mr. Davis became its publisher, it became the advocate of Republican principles. In January, 1859, the *News* was enlarged to a six-column folio, wide measure, equal to a seven-column folio ordinary size, and its name changed to *Ann Arbor Local News*. Aug. 28 it was again enlarged, making it an eight-column folio, and name changed to the *Michigan State News*, with E. A. Burlingame associated with Mr. Davis as publisher. This arrangement continued but about six months, Mr. Burlingame retiring and Mr. Davis remaining sole editor and proprietor. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, the *News* did much good in encouraging enlistments and upholding the defenders of the Government. It passed through the hard times of the first two years of civil war, but was forced to suspend just when a brighter era began to dawn.

ANN ARBOR COURIER.

This paper was commenced June 18, 1861, by C. G. Clark and W. D. Wiltsie, under the name of the *Peninsular Courier*. It was a seven-column folio, Union Republican in politics. In their "Introductory," the editors refer to the fact that nations rise, flourish and pass away, and still others come to fill their places; so in the sphere of newspapers, changes are ever going on, new combinations are being formed, and new aspirants for public favor appear and receive the approval or disapproval of the reading community. The *Courier* was placed in the long procession of newspapers that were taking daily or weekly steps towards oblivion. The paper was edited with ability and earnestly supported the Government in all its efforts to suppress the rebellion. In December, 1861, David

C. Holmes was admitted as a partner and the firm name of Clark, Wiltsie & Co. was adopted. At this time the *Courier* was consolidated with the Ypsilanti *Herald*, and for about two months the paper was published under the double name of *Peninsular Courier and Ypsilanti Herald*. When the latter name was dropped, the firm was changed to Clark, Wiltsie & Holmes. In the summer of 1862, Mr. Wiltsie and Mr. Holmes entered the service of the United States and the firm was therefore dissolved, Mr. Clark assuming the entire control of the paper as editor and publisher. In 1865 the paper was sold to Dr. A. W. Chase, who continued it until June, 1866, when its form was changed from a seven-column folio to a five column quarto. To its original name of *Peninsular Courier* that of *Family Visitant* was added. In November, 1866, John L. Knight became editor, Dr. Chase desiring to be relieved from editorial labor that he might give himself more fully to his fast increasing business as publisher of Dr. Chase's Receipt Book. This relation continued for about six months when Mr. Knight retired. In June, 1867, the paper was enlarged to a six-column quarto, with Allan Campbell in the editorial chair. In January, 1869, the old folio form was resumed and the paper considerably enlarged. A. W. Chase assumed editorial charge, with Chas. G. Clark, Jr., assistant. Ill health caused Dr. Chase to relinquish editorial control the following June, and William Wines was given charge. This arrangement continued about two months, when Dr. Chase sold the paper, together with his publishing business, to Rice A. Beal, the issue of the *Courier* for Sept. 3, 1869, containing the Doctor's valedictory and Mr. Beal's salutatory. C. G. Clark, Jr., became editor and continued in that relation until December, when Lorenzo Davis was placed in charge, remaining until April, 1870, when Mr. Beal assumed editorial charge, and has continued to be the responsible editor to the present time. In 1876 the name of the paper was changed from the *Peninsular Courier and Family Visitant* to the *Ann Arbor Courier*, a name which localizes it.

Rice A. Beal, the editor of the *Courier*, is a man of the people. He was born in Macedon, New York, Jan. 19, 1823, and is the son of Emery and Sophronia Beal. At the age of 10 years, with his parents, he removed to Washtenaw county, Michigan, and settled in the town of Lima, where he remained about three years, when he accompanied his parents to Livingston county. Here he grew to man's estate, working with his parents on the farm, toiling early and late, not with the hope of reward, but as an act of duty which he owed to his natural protectors. The common schools of the Territory and young State afforded him all the elementary education he obtained, with the exception of one year spent in the Albion Academy, in the State of New York. The first money ever earned by Mr. Beal was on a neighbor's farm, where he toiled for fifteen hours per day for the munificent sum of \$5 per month. At the age of 21 he began life for himself, without a dollar in his pocket or to

his credit. Teaching school for a time at \$9 per month, he accumulated \$40, with which he went to Ann Arbor and invested in notions and fancy goods, which he peddled through the country. This business he continued for 18 months, when he had saved enough to open a small store in the village of Pinckney, Livingston county, where he remained one summer, removing then to the village of Howell, in the same county, remaining in the latter place one year, at the expiration of which time he removed to Plainfield, where he remained six years. In 1853, he removed to the village of Dexter, Washtenaw county, where he continued the mercantile business. Possessed of an indomitable will and of an exceedingly hopeful disposition, with an abundance of energy, it is no wonder that success crowned his efforts. During the 12 years of his life in the village he was engaged in the mercantile, produce, milling and manufacturing and banking business, and was acknowledged leader in every enterprise in which he engaged.

In 1865 Mr. Beal, feeling that he had acquired a competency, sold out all his business interests in Dexter, and removed to the city of Ann Arbor, intending to live a retired life. But a man of his active temperament could not live a life of ease and inactivity; therefore, in 1869 he purchased the printing establishment of Dr. A. W. Chase, with all the Doctor's rights in the publication of Dr. Chase's Receipts, and immediately embarked in the publication business, including that of the *Peninsular Courier*. Having no experience in the business, some of his friends prophesied failure. With him there is no such word as fail. Being a practical business man, and possessed of an abundance of good, strong common sense, he brought his practical experience and common sense into the business, the result of which is that he has been successful in this new undertaking beyond his most ardent expectations.

There is one thing that has distinguished Mr. Beal among his fellows, and that is his championship of the poor. Beginning life himself as poor as the poorest, obtaining a competency not by any extraordinary streak of good luck, but by hard, earnest work, he knows what the poor have to suffer, and sympathizes with them in all their troubles, and to the deserving he is always willing to lend a helping hand. In proof of this, it is not necessary to call attention to but one act in his life—the defense of Dr. Rose, in the celebrated University Defalcation case. In the prosecution of this case Mr. Beal has spent an independent fortune, without hope of reward other than the consciousness of doing a righteous act. Single-handed and alone, he has fought against wealth, the best hired legal talent in the State, and the vindictive hatred of enemies, and in every stage of the case has come off more than conqueror.

As a politician, Mr. Beal in early life, and up to the beginning of the war of the Rebellion, was a Democrat of the "most strictest sect of the religion." When Southern men undertook, in the name of Democracy, to destroy the Government, he arrayed himself upon the side of the patriots, and became a thorough and consist-

ent Republican. While always strong in the faith Mr. Beal has never sought public office, though, with his talents he would honor any office that might be bestowed upon him. He was a delegate to the convention that nominated U. S. Grant for the presidency the second term, and also the convention that nominated Rutherford B. Hayes to the same office. In 1876 he was made a member of the State Central Committee, and for the greater part of the time has been chairman of the executive committee. In 1880, without solicitation on his part, and after the canvass was nearly over, he was brought forward by his friends for the office of Governor of the State, the highest office in the gift of the people. At the convention, which assembled in Jackson, Aug. 5, 1880, in presenting the name of Mr. Beal, Captain E. P. Allen, of Washtenaw, said :

Mr. Chairman.—On the 27th day of July last, the Republicans in convention for the county of Washtenaw, a convention of 120 delegates, representing 6,000 Republican votes, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we earnestly request the delegates to the State Convention to use all honorable means first and last to secure the nomination of our fellow citizen, the Hon. Rice A. Beal, for Governor.

We believe that no citizen is more worthy of that high honor, and that none could fill the position with greater ability and be more watchful of the interests of the commonwealth. Mr. Chairman, if you ask who our candidate is I will say that you may take all the virtues, and all the honors and all the good things that have been said by all the speakers in favor of all the candidates and put them together, and that is our candidate. [Applause and cheers.] * * * *
The gentleman whose name is presented here is not a legislator. He is not a lawyer, nor a doctor: he comes from the people and is of the people. He is one of that class so numerous in the great State of Michigan, who have made it what it is, the grandest State in all this nation. [Applause.] He has worked his own way from comparative poverty to the position that he to-day occupies. [Applause.] * *

He has his faults. If I thought we were going to nominate a man who has no faults, I should vote the Democratic ticket. [Applause and laughter.] The gentleman whose name I have mentioned in connection with this high office is one who, when he believes that a thing is right, pursues that line to its termination. [Applause.] He is one who, when he believes a thing is wrong, follows that wrong relentlessly to the end. [Renewed applause and cheers.] A man with courage to abide by his convictions; a man who will stand for what he thinks is right though the heavens fall. Such men have enemies. Andrew Jackson had them; Zachariah Chandler had them; and any man that ever was fit to be out of an insane or idiotic asylum has had them. [Applause.] If nominated, our candidate will be elected; and if elected, he will bring to that high office the most practical common sense of a life of over 40 years spent in active business, during which time he has built up a great establishment and been uniformly and everywhere successful. A man who has twice represented the State of Michigan in national conventions. Not only this, but the State central committee of the Republican party of Michigan, knowing him as they have, and knowing how necessary it is to have an active business man to conduct the details of the campaign, have twice placed Mr. Beal in the position of chairman of the executive committee. * * * * *

This is the man that we present to you; a man who stands four square to every wind that blows; a man who believes in his own ability and is not afraid to express his convictions: a man who will "do justly and fear not." [Great applause.]

Mr. Parker, of Monroe, seconded the nomination of Mr. Beal in the following language:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention.—In accordance with the wishes of the delegates from Monroe county, and in accordance with the sentiments of the

Republicans of that county. I support the nomination of Rice A. Beal. [Applause.] I have listened with pleasure, Mr. Chairman, to the eulogies pronounced upon the different candidates of our State. We have heard from the West, from the East, and from the North; and as Capt. Allen well says, we now bring one who is bright and gallant and pure from the center. Like a diamond, the brightest one is always in the center of the collection. [Applause.] We have heard 25 years ago referred to, here in the city of Jackson, the Republican party was born for a purpose. One part of this country, or one limb of this country was demanding that the body should be delivered over to it, but the Republican party and its gallant leaders,—among the greatest of whom was Zachariah Chandler [applause], said No. To-day this same section of the country demands that we deliver up the body again to them. After trying to secure it by the bayonet they now say they will secure it by the ballot. We need then to represent us here as our chief executive a stalwart, a man of the Chandler type, a man of integrity, a man of forcible and decided character; a man who will take these resolutions that we have heard read—and with no uncertain sound—and carry them like a blazing shield, prone into the ranks of the enemy and secure success for the Republican party. [Applause.] We believe, sir, that such a man is Rice A. Beal, of Washtenaw county. We believe that he is eminently fitted to join that long list of illustrious Governors whose names are spread upon the pages of the history of our great State. We believe, sir, that with him in the executive chair the institutions of our State will be tenderly cared for. We believe, that the interests of the people in all parts of the State will be equally and alike looked after. We believe, sir, with him as our standard bearer, that our friend from Saginaw who presented Mr. Jerome's name will find all the assistance that he desires to carry the eighth district. [Applause and laughter.] We believe that our friend from Detroit will find the influence of Mr. Beal as effective as any other man's could possibly be; and so we say with confidence, Mr. President, that this convention should, and we hope will, place as the standard bearer of the grand old Republican party of Michigan, Rice A. Beal, of Washtenaw county. [Great applause.]

On the first ballot Mr. Beal received 107 to Mr. Rich's 115, being the next highest on the list. Though not nominated, Mr. Beal's name was enthusiastically received, and had it been earlier presented to the people, he would doubtless have secured the prize.

The winter of 1880-1 will long be remembered by the politicians of the country. This was the winter succeeding the Presidential campaign of 1880, in which Gen. Garfield was elected President. The Republican party had succeeded in electing a majority of the National House of Representatives, and the Senate was in doubt. Elections for United States Senator were to be held in several of the States in the Union, and the party in power in the several States were much divided as to choice of persons upon whom to bestow the honor of representing the State as Senator. In Michigan ex-Gov. Bagley, ex-Gov. Baldwin, and Hon. O. D. Conger, were each presented by their respective friends, for the office. Messrs. Bagley and Baldwin were in the lead, with Mr. Conger as third in the race. Mr. Beal, while saying nothing against the merits of the others, was a staunch advocate of Mr. Conger, and in the *Courier* presented the claims of his favorite in strong terms and convincing arguments. When the Legislature assembled at Lansing, Mr. Beal was present, and although not a member of that body, he was chosen to lead the Conger forces. He went immediately to work, and, as usual, success attended his efforts, Mr. Conger being selected by the caucus, on the seventh ballot, and in the joint meeting of the Legislative body, received the vote of every Republican member. Mr. Beal's efforts in behalf of his friend, Mr.

Conger, and its successful outcome, has brought him more than ever before the people, and has made him virtually the leader of the Republican forces in this State. Higher honors yet await him.

In 1853 Mr. Beal was married to Miss Beers. For more than a quarter of a century they have traveled life's journey together, sharing with each other all the joys and sorrows, and reaping the blessings of a life well spent.

As editor of the *Courier* Mr. Beal pursues a straightforward course, advocating the right and condemning the wrong, without regard to who may suffer from the publication of the truth. He is an independent and fearless writer, and courts the favor of no man. Always doing a legitimate business, as already remarked, he has been uniformly successful in all his undertakings, and in nearly a half century of active business life he has never knowingly wronged any man and always paid 100 cents on the dollar. Such, in brief, is Rice A. Beal, editor of the *Courier*.

ANN ARBOR REGISTER.

In 1872 a stock company was formed under the name and style of Ann Arbor Printing and Publishing Company, for the purpose of engaging in newspaper, book publishing and job printing. The officers and stockholders, as first organized, were Alvin W. Chase, President and Superintendent; James C. Watson, Vice-President; Zina P. King, Secretary; Henry S. Dean, Treasurer; Sedgwick Dean and Henry Krause. In December, 1872, the first number of the *Register* made its appearance. It was an eight-column folio, and published at \$1.50 per year. Zina P. King was managing and local editor; Edwin Lawrence, political editor. The paper was Republican in politics.

Among the publications from the press of the Publishing Company, was "Dr. Chase's Second Receipt Book." On the appearance of this work, Rice A. Beal appealed to the court for an injunction against the company, as it was contrary to his agreement with Dr. Chase, who, when he disposed of his interest in the *Courier*, and the publishing business of that office, agreed not to engage in the same line again in the State of Michigan so long as Mr. Beal continued in the business. The injunction was granted, covering not only the publication of "Dr. Chase's Second Receipt Book," but also the entire printing business. Soon after this the remaining stockholders purchased the interest of Dr. Chase, and asked the Supreme Court to set aside the injunction. Nearly a year and a half expired before the case was heard in the Supreme Court. After a hearing by that body, the injunction was set aside, and the publication of the paper resumed.

When Dr. Chase disposed of his stock, a new election of officers was held, when James C. Watson was elected President; Henry Krause, Vice-President; Zina P. King, Secretary, Henry S. Dean, Treasurer. Mr. Dean was also chosen Superintendent and man-



Rice, A. Beal
Died Oct 3rd 1883 Age 60^y 8^m 14^d

aging editor, and continued in this position until August, 1880, when he disposed of his stock and retired from the office.

The *Register* resumed publication in December, 1875, and has since been successfully conducted. It is a six-column folio, edited with ability, and has had an average circulation of 2,900 copies. The office employs on an average, 16 men.

In August, 1880, when Mr. Dean retired from the office, he was succeeded by B. J. Conrad, as Superintendent and Treasurer, and H. P. Myrick as editor. Mr. Conrad had been connected, in a business way, with the office for some years, and was, therefore, well acquainted with the work.

All the modern conveniences and improvements have been introduced into the *Register* office, and to-day it is one of the best fitted printing establishments in the State. The mechanical execution of the job work done at this office will compare favorably with that turned from any house in Michigan. A large business has been carried on in the book publishing line. Among those issued from the presses of this company are "Watson's Interest, Discount and Investment Tables," by Prof. James C. Watson; "Vaughan's Chemical Physiology and Pathology," by Victor C. Vaughan, M. D., Ph. D. of Michigan University; "French Reading Lessons," by Alfred Hennequin, M. A., of Michigan University.

B. J. Conrad, Superintendent and Treasurer of the Ann Arbor Printing and Publishing Company, was born in Parma, N. Y., March 6, 1833. When two years of age he went with his parents to Albion, Calhoun county, Mich., where he remained until 1852, when he went to California, remaining in that State until 1861, and making in that time a handsome sum of money. On his return to Albion he retired to a farm, which business he followed for some years, until 1868. In 1870 he removed to Ann Arbor and for four years was engaged in the book and stationery trade. In 1874 he went to China in the employ of the Government, in company with Prof. Watson and others, to witness the transit of Venus. Returning home in the fall of 1875, he entered the office of the *Register*, where he has since been engaged. Mr. Conrad was married in 1864 to Miss Helen M. Foster, of Hillsdale, Mich., and again returned to California, and remained one year. They have had two children, a son and daughter. Mr. Conrad is a good business manager, and the Ann Arbor Printing and Publishing Company will not suffer under his management.

H. P. Myrick, editor of the *Register*, was born in Pontiac, Oakland Co., Mich., Aug. 27, 1857. He obtained his elementary education in the common schools of his native town, and in 1874, when but 17 years of age, entered Michigan University, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1878. In the fall of that year he entered the Law Department, but only attended one course of lectures. In 1877, while in his senior year, he became local editor of the *Register*, continuing in that position until the resignation of Mr. Dean, when he was elected managing editor, which

position he now occupies. He is an easy, graceful writer, with a bright future before him.

COLLEGE PAPERS.

The first paper published by the students of Michigan University was a small quarto, the publication of which was begun in 1865, under the name of *University Chronicle*. The *Chronicle* was a neat paper, well filled with college news, and was published every alternate Saturday during the college year. It suspended publication at the close of the college year in 1869.

In June, 1867, appeared the first number of the *University Magazine*, a 32-page octavo magazine, filled with original matter and choice selections. The magazine had an existence of three years, when its publication was suspended.

The *Chronicle* was the successor of the *University Chronicle*, and like its predecessor, was edited by students in the University. It has had a continuous existence of 12 years, and is published weekly. It is a 16-page quarto, handsomely printed, and reflects great credit on the students and the institution they represent.

The *University* made its first appearance December, 1879. It is the same size as the *Chronicle*, and is a very handsome sheet. Michigan University is well represented by its papers.

ANN ARBOR DEMOCRAT.

The *Democrat* was established in Ann Arbor in 1878, its first issue bearing date September 12. John L. Burleigh, a writer of some merit, was its editor and proprietor. It was a large eight-column folio, and a firm and uncompromising advocate of Democratic principles. Mr. Burleigh continued its publication until January, 1879, when the *Saline Standard* was merged into it and a co-partnership effected between John L. Burleigh, B. Frank Bower and Louis Leisemer, under the firm name of Burleigh, Bower & Leisemer. This arrangement continued until Nov. 20, 1879, when the interest of Mr. Leisemer was purchased and the paper continued by Burleigh & Bower, the latter gentleman being Henry E. H. Bower, who purchased the interest of his brother, B. Frank Bower. The various changes did not affect the political character of the paper, it being true to the principles it professed when founded by Mr. Burleigh. Under the special editorial control of Henry E. H. Bower, it has taken front rank among the Democratic papers of the State, Mr. Bower being an easy and fluent writer and firm and positive in his convictions of right.

Henry E. H. Bower was born in Manchester, Washtenaw Co., Michigan, April 20, 1845, and is a son of the late Henry and Margaret G. Bower, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the pioneers of Washtenaw county. Mrs. Bower, whose maiden name was Chase, is a native of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Bower,

with their family, removed to Ann Arbor when Henry was yet an infant, and there spent almost his entire life. His education was obtained in the common and high schools of Ann Arbor. Entering the law department of Michigan University, after taking the usual course, he graduated in 1866. After his graduation he engaged for a short time in the mercantile business in Ann Arbor, and then purchased the Ann Arbor *Democrat*, which he published until February, 1870, when he disposed of the paper and then went to Grand Rapids, where he again embarked in the mercantile trade, continuing in the same about two years. Returning to Ann Arbor, for some years he was employed as correspondent of several of the leading daily papers in the country, among others, the *Chicago Times*, *Cincinnati Commercial*, *Detroit Post and Tribune*. He still continues the same relation with the two former papers. In 1877 he was elected Alderman of the third ward, Ann Arbor, and served for two years in an acceptable manner. In July, 1879, he purchased his brother's interest in the *Democrat*, and has continued as one of its editors and proprietors to the present time. Mr. Bower is yet a young man with a bright future before him. He is energetic and takes a special interest in all matters tending to build up the interest of his place. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Col. J. L. Burleigh, lawyer, and editor of the *Democrat*, was born in Mass. Oct. 15, 1842. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England. He was educated partly in Berkshire county, Mass., and partly in New York city. At an early age he entered a mercantile house as a clerk, remaining until the opening of the civil war in 1861. At that time he joined the 17th New York Regiment, being the first to sign its muster roll. Soon after, he was appointed Second Lieutenant; and, within a year, he was promoted successfully to the rank of First Lieutenant and Captain,—the last for bravery on the field at Hanover Court-House, May 27, 1862. In 1863 he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seymour Light Infantry; but, owing to his wounds, he left the service and engaged in business in the East Indies. Leaving the Indies on account of ill health, Colonel Burleigh returned to New York, and engaged in business there until 1874. He then removed to Ann Arbor. Having acquired a competency, he desired to enter public life; and, to further this end, graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan. "Politics needs missionaries more than the heathen" is one of his sayings. In the spring of 1876 he was nominated for Mayor of the city of Ann Arbor on the Democratic ticket, but declined to run. In the fall of the same year he was placed on the ticket as the nominee for State Senator, and was elected by a large majority. He was an active member of the Senate of the Legislative session of 1877, and served creditably as a member of the committees on Judiciary and Military Affairs, Claims and Public Accounts, Asylum for the Insane, Expiring Laws, and Engrossment and Enrollment of Bills. Colonel Burleigh has

traveled extensively in England, Ireland, France, Italy, Egypt and the East. In April, 1880, he removed to Chicago, where he is now engaged in business.

THE WASHTENAW POST.

This is the first German paper ever started in Washtenaw county. Its publication was begun Oct. 3, 1879. L. J. Leisemer, the founder of the *Saline Standard*, and for about one year, one of the proprietors of the *Ann Arbor Democrat*, is the editor and proprietor. The paper began as a six-column quarto, and continued as such for 12 weeks, when, its advertising patronage becoming so large, a change was demanded in its size. It was therefore enlarged to a nine-column folio, with length of columns usually of a 10-column folio, being one of the largest German papers in the country. The large and intelligent German population of this county demand a paper in their native language that will take rank with the best papers published in the English language. This they undoubtedly have in the *Post*, and few country papers have ever attained the success of the *Post* in so short a time.

Mr. Leisemer, the editor of the *Post*, was born in Lisbon, Canada, Aug. 10, 1859. In 1870 he removed with his parents to the village of Saline, in this county, where, in 1872, he entered the office of the *Saline Review* for the purpose of learning the printing business. This was an important step in his life, and the wisdom of his choice of professions has been proven by the success attending him in the *role* of editor and publisher. At the age of 18 his career as a publisher began with the *Saline Standard*. His latest move was in the establishment of the *Washtenaw Post*, the success of which has already been stated. *Mr. Leisemer* was married July 2, 1879, to Miss Emma M. Helber, daughter of Dr. C. Helber, of Saline. *Mrs. L.* is an accomplished lady, a graduate of the department of modern languages, in the class of 1878, of the State Normal School, of Ypsilanti. She is a writer of more than ordinary ability, and since the establishment of the *Post*, has occupied the position of assistant editor, and has had almost entire control of the local and miscellaneous departments of the paper. To her efforts is due in part the success that has attended its publication. *Mr. Leisemer* enjoyed no advantages of education other than that of the common schools, save that of the "Poor Man's College,"—the printing office,—a college that has graduated some of the most eminent men of the country, among whom were Benjamin Franklin and Horace Greeley. In politics *Mr. Leisemer* is a Democrat, but the *Post* is independent in politics.

THE DAILY NEWS.

This sprightly little sheet is issued every evening (Sundays excepted) from the office over Brown's drug store, on the corner of

Digitized by

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Main and Huron streets. The proprietors of the *News*, Messrs. Ronscup & Tanner, were formerly of Toledo, but during the autumn of 1880 came to Ann Arbor, and on Nov. 23 the first issue of the paper was put into the hands of the citizens of that beautiful city. The paper is a five-column folio, strictly non-partisan and entirely devoted to the local news of Ann Arbor and vicinity. The paper was printed with rented material up to Feb. 1, 1880, but since that time with their own press and material.

The typographical appearance of the *News*, which is the only daily printed in Washtenaw county, is neat and tasty. It is an honor to any office to send out such an excellent quality of work. The *News* office is furnished all through with the best material and presses, and for mechanical execution the job work done at this office will compare favorably with that turned out from the larger establishments of the State. Its editors are of the most thoroughly enterprising newspaper men of the county, and that the progress they have made is appreciated by the citizens of the place is evinced by the unusual success attending their enterprise. A short notice of the editors would perhaps be of interest to the many readers of this volume:

Henry W. Ronscup was born at Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, in 1849, and is a son of John R. and Lucretia Ronscup. Henry was educated at the district schools, but in early life sought employment in a printing office, and has mainly followed that profession through life. He first worked on the *Wyandotte Pioneer*, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, in 1868. After six months he became a compositor on the *Union* of the same city. He next went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and labored on the *Daily Democrat*, afterward the *Daily Sentinel*. In 1872, on account of poor health, he resigned his position, and secured employment on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne R. R., where he worked as brakeman and subsequently as conductor on the G. R. & I. R. R. for four years. In 1876, he again entered the profession, this time in the *Gazette* office, of Fort Wayne. Not long after he accepted a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale paper establishment of Fort Wayne, and in 1879, entered the office of the Toledo *Commercial* and *Blade*. On the 15th of November, 1880, he came to Ann Arbor, and has since labored faithfully and earnestly on the *Daily News*. On June 18, 1879, he was married to Miss May Graham, the daughter of James Graham, the oldest engineer on the P., F. W. & C. R. R. They have one child, James G.

Gustave A. Tanner was born at Toledo, Ohio, March 29, 1860, and is a son of Jacob Tanner, an old resident of that city. Gustavus early turned his attention to the printing business, and was first employed by Bardull Bros. He subsequently worked on the Toledo *Bee*, and for six months was a typo in the office of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Previous to his removal to Ann Arbor, he was foreman of the Toledo *Telegram*. Mr. Tanner is considered one of the best job printers in this section of the country, and that part of the *News* office is under his able and efficient supervision.

YPSILANTI PAPERS.

THE SENTINEL.

The first paper published in Ypsilanti was the *Ypsilanti Republican*, by a young man named Wallace. It was published for little over a year, about the year 1837-'38, when, owing to disagreement between the stockholders and printer, it was suspended, the material scattered and the paper was never resumed. In 1844, I. M. Edmunds, John Van Fossen, Arden H. Ballard, and M. Towne, with perhaps others, procured the office of a defunct paper in the interior, and under the lead of John Van Fossen, started the *Ypsilanti Sentinel*, in the interest of Henry Clay, the Whig candidate for the presidency. It ran until the disastrous Whig defeat of that year, when the "supplies" being cut off it stopped. The owners, desirous of having a paper published in the place, did, through I. M. Edmunds, offer the use of the office to Mr. Charles Woodruff, on condition that he would resuscitate the concern. This he did, and continued the paper for three years; when, finding the proprietors unaccommodating in the matter of refitting the office, he abandoned it in 1848. The material passed into the hands of Aaron Guest, of New York, who published a paper called the *Ypsilanti Chronicle*, for the period of one year; but he, failing to pay for the office, lost possession of it, when it was purchased by Mr. Woodruff, who revived the *Sentinel*. This journal has been published without interruption ever since. It is now in its 34th volume, being one of the oldest papers in the State, and perhaps the oldest under an unchanged proprietorship. The *People's Advocate and Political Register* is the name of another paper started. This continued for a short time, but dropped for lack of encouragement. The *Michigan School Journal* was also an enterprise that originated in the *Sentinel* office, and promised fairly; but the time for success had not arrived. The *Sentinel* leaves little unnoticed. It is a newspaper at once comprehensive and deserving the name it bears. The editor possesses a peculiar idea of free institutions, an idea truly American, and as broad as the Republic which fostered it. Ever opposing an unjust cause, ever upholding what should be the birthright of the human family, he acts the part of a writer whose sympathies are strong and perfect, whose knowledge of the political condition of the nations is full and accurate.

Charles Woodruff, well known throughout the State as one of the earliest supporters of the cause of education in this State, as well as one of its veteran journalists, was born in Seneca county, N. Y. He came to the Territory of Michigan early in 1836. Believing, in view of the liberal grants of land for school and University purposes, that Michigan was to be pre-eminent in educational matters, and afford a good field for teachers, he repaired to the State of Pennsylvania, and, entering Allegheny College, re-

mained until graduating in 1841. In 1842 he returned to the State of Michigan, and began the profession of teaching by establishing a private school, both for English and Classical students. This school, at its close, occupied a building where the seminary now stands, which was subsequently bought and furnished as a central school-house, as the choice of the surrounding districts. Relinquishing the business of teaching on the revival of the public schools, Mr. Woodruff has since devoted himself to an editorial career. The veteran journalist has long since passed the summer of this life, and yet continues to wield the pen with as much ease and vigor as he did long years ago. Throughout the political wars of almost half a century the influence of his journal has been felt and approved by that party in which he places some of his political trust.

The Herald.—The newspaper known as the Ypsilanti *Herald* was established in 1858 by Messrs. Norris & Follett. This journal opposed the tenets of the *Sentinel* until July, 1860, when the original owners disposed of the office to James McCracken. Capt. Wilsie purchased McCracken's interest immediately after, and continued the publication of the *Herald* until April, 1861, when he rented the office to the editor of the *Sentinel*, who carried on its business in connection with his own.

THE COMMERCIAL.

The Commercial was founded March 1, 1864, with a capital of \$600. This journal at that time was a 24x36 sheet; enlarged in 1868 to a 28x40; in 1876 to a 30x44, and in December, 1880, to a 35x47. It is thoroughly Republican in politics. In the various political campaigns it has taken a leading part. It was the first journal in the State to denounce Andrew Johnson as a traitor; the first to sound abroad the treachery in selling out the Republican party of the South for a mere mess of pottage by Mr. Hayes. It was among the first to protest against the re-nomination of Gen. Grant for the presidency, and a strong supporter of Mr. Blaine.

The *Commercial* has been marked by several exciting local contests of a business and social character. The first was that attendant on the support given to the D., H. & S. W. railroad. In this connection no less than 172 able editorials were written, showing that its construction would ultimately lead to the construction of the Toledo & Air Line road *via* Ypsilanti.

The temperance movement of November, 1872, in this section of Washtenaw, owes its origin and success to the *Commercial*.

Another war, carried on through its columns, was that against the card-players of the Reform Club. The cards were excluded, and the society became a reformed club.

During the University war this journal joined issue with the anti-Beal-ers, and formed one of their strongest supporters.

The *Commercial* building is at present an office 22x60 feet, two stories high, replete in all its departments, and unquestionably a leading printing office. The circulation of this journal compares favorably with the county journals, and claims the largest circulation in the county of Washtenaw. The editor appears to have been raised in the school of literature. A genial temperament, benevolent disposition, and honesty of purpose mark his progress through this world. He entered the journalistic work while still a student, and when circumstances called him into a more practical branch of journalism, as editor and publisher of the *Commercial*, he carried with him a college enthusiasm and a literary man's tastes. Mr. Pattison's character as an able journalist has been well sustained. Under his care the *Commercial* has won for itself a high name, and a career of increasing prosperity.

C. R. Pattison was born May 7, 1824, at Forrestville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. At the age of 12 years he came to Michigan Territory with his parents, Dr. S. W. and Mrs. Phœbe Pattison. From 1836 to 1840 he devoted his time to fishing and hunting and clerking in a store. During these years he received a liberal education at his father's home, so that at the age of 17 he taught a district school. Subsequently he was appointed Principal of the High School at Trenton a few terms, and was an assistant in the Ypsilanti Academy. For one year he was a pupil in the preparatory department of the Madison University, N. Y. In the fall of 1846 he entered the Michigan University. His class comprised 16 members, including Edwin Hewitt and W. C. Stevens, now of this city, Dr. Root and Dr. Hindy. Not one of these was enrolled on the sophomore list. Among the graduates were General Barber, O. M. Barnes, Calvin Bacon, Rev. Wm. Cathcart, Rev. L. R. Fisk, Hon. J. W. McMath, Wm. A. Moore; contending with poverty as concomitance incidental to most students of that day, in June, 1850, they spoke their little pieces in the Baptist church. Prof. A. Ten Brook was President. The title of Mr. Pattison's oration was "The Hope of Europe." Bouquets were not then in fashion on such occasions, or otherwise the orator would have received a shower. Rushing, tearing up sidewalks, and other peccadilloes of hair-brained scapegoats were not then in vogue; the freshmen, however, were initiated by a harmless, amusing performance called bump-tonism, requiring prowess on the part of the sophomores, and a gallant resistance on that of the verdant freshmen. In the tussle Root and Hendee came off first best, and of the remainder of the class Mr. Pattison saith not.

The secret society contest occurred in 1849; the faculty attempted to root out secret societies. In the conflict which ensued he was a mere spectator, as previous to his entrance into college he formed an inveterate prejudice against such societies. His mother thought them to be of a most noxious character, and to her he made a solemn promise that he would not join one during his collegiate course. So far as this promise is concerned he has not since

changed his mind. Through the last 15 years he has connected himself with the Masons, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance and Knights of Honor. The first inculcates some ennobling sentiments, but still possesses serious drawbacks. Were he to pass through college again he would glory in being a "neutral," though he owns it requires pluck and nerve and a big fight to secure deserved recognition. It is his judgment that they are yet destined to drain to the very dregs the virility and true independence of college life, and tend to that accursed monopoly in college halls that is undermining the institutions and independence of our country in railroading, telegraphing, etc. He was a member of the glorious *Alpha Nu*, a literary society embracing a large membership and more talent than any others in college. In debate, orations, etc., he always took a full part. The weekly sessions were to him a source of pleasure, and the editorship of the *Sibyl* for three terms, a literary journal, aided largely in preparing him for a journalistic career. With the assistance of others, Mr. Pattison raised the standard of the *Sibyl* to such a high position that it was a power. One of its leading features was a review of the orators of the *Alpha Nu*.

Professor Ten Brook held the chair of mental and moral philosophy; Dr. Wheedon, general literature and history; Prof. Agnew, ancient languages; Prof. Fasquelle, modern languages; Dr. Douglass, chemistry and geology, and Prof. Williams, the chair of mathematics.

After graduating at Ann Arbor, Mr. Pattison went to Newton Theological Seminary, Mass., from which he graduated in June, 1853. In the fall of that year he was appointed pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Pontiac, where he remained until Oct. 1, 1855. In Pontiac the church was built up and received quite an addition. In January, 1856, he was chosen pastor of the Baptist Church at Grass Lake, Jackson Co., where he baptized over 30 persons. Ill health forced him to retire from pastoral work, and he became agent of the Baptist Publication Society, Jan. 1, 1857, for Michigan; also during this term he was correspondent of the *Michigan Christian Herald*, editing the famous "Notes by the Way."

Mr. Pattison married Miss Ellen Frey Sept. 3, 1854. This lady is a daughter of Deacon Job Frey, of Athol, Mass. They are the parents of nine children, of whom one (Willie) died in infancy. The eldest daughter, an accomplished young lady, died in 1877, at the age of 21 years. The eldest son, Warren F., now local editor of the *Commercial*, was a member some years of the State Normal School, and also of the Agricultural College. Lizzie, eldest living daughter, graduated last year, with honor at the Normal School, and is now a preceptress at Cairo.

Ypsilanti True Democrat.—C. R. Pattison purchased the office of the *Herald* Jan. 1, 1864, and issued the first number of the *True Democrat* March 3, 1864. The editor subsequently changed the title of his newspaper to that of the *Commercial*.

THE YPSILANTIAN

is independent in politics. From its inauguration signal success has waited upon it; its typography and entire mechanical work are perfect; its columns, always replete with news, show that a rare attention is bestowed by the editor. The steady progress which has marked its career is evidence of the popularity of the journal; from an issue of 600 copies early in 1880, it is said to have advanced so rapidly, that now an actual circulation of over 1,100 copies is enjoyed. Mr. Woodruff is an estimable young man; he has given to his journal that name which really pertains to himself. His sympathies are peculiarly Ypsilantian, and being so, there is every prospect of his reaching the summit of success,—success.

M. F. Woodruff, second son of Charles Woodruff, was born at Ypsilanti Aug. 13, 1853. Educated at the Union School, he graduated there in the class of 1870. Entering the office of the *Sentinel*, he became foreman, which position he held until Oct. 1, 1874, when he accepted a partnership in the *Sentinel*. His marriage with Miss Eva Bowlby, of Ovid, Mich., was celebrated Nov. 7, 1878. He was connected with his father's journal until Oct. 1, 1879, when he left that office and became the founder of the *Ypsilantian*. The office was furnished in December, 1879, and the first copy of his journal issued Jan. 2, 1880.

The School.—This monthly journal or magazine was edited by C. F. R. Bellows, A. M., and published by Bellows & Co. The *School* was the organ of the Normal Schopl. devoted to educational interests, contributed to by leading educators, and supported principally by the faculty of the Normal. The journal was printed in the office of the *Commercial*.

DEXTER PAPER.

DEXTER LEADER.

In 1868 Norman E. Allen, of Dexter, began the issue of an advertising sheet, under the name of the Dexter *Bulletin*, publishing it semi-occasionally. After the issue of five or six numbers, the village began to see the importance of having a newspaper to represent its interests. A printer from Detroit was induced to locate there, and with capital furnished by S. C. Alley, an office was purchased, and on the 28th day of January, 1869, the first number of the Dexter *Leader* made its appearance, with the names of Alley & Wickmere, as publishers. It was a seven-column folio, and a very neat and tidy little sheet. The co-partnership existing between Mr. Alley and Mr. Wickmere was dissolved May 13, 1869, when Mr. Alley continued the publication of the paper for a few months longer, disposing of it in September to Archibald McMillan, who immediately assumed control. Mr. McMillan was a good printer and a writer of more than ordinary ability, one who had

experienced a somewhat checkered career. He served through the war, and at its close went to Detroit and embarked in business, which, not proving successful, compelled him again to return to his trade of printer. The *Leader*, under his control, was made an excellent country paper, and yielded a comfortable income. Desiring a larger field of operation, he disposed of his paper in September, 1876, and removed to Bay City. Mr. McMillan's successor was Orville E. Hoyt, who went to Dexter from Ypsilanti. Mr. Hoyt was a good printer and made the *Leader* a handsome paper. In May, 1880, David Edgar purchased the office and good will of the paper, which has flourished under his management. David Edgar was born in the county of Down, Ireland, Sept. 30, 1831. In 1844, with his parents, he emigrated to America and settled at Lansingburg, N. Y., where he remained until 1857. At Lansingburg he attended an academy, and went through the preparatory course, entering Princeton College in 1851, from which he graduated in 1854, with the degree of A. B. In 1855 he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating from that institution in 1857, at which time he received his degree of A. M. On graduating he received a call to minister to the Presbyterian Church at Haverstraw, Rockland Co., New York, where he remained one year. He has since served as pastor or supply for the Churches in Duanesburg, New York, two years; Troy, New York, seven years; Napoleon, Ohio, four years; Upper Sandusky, Ohio, two years; Parma, Michigan, three years; Raisin, Michigan, four years. It will thus be seen Mr. Edgar has had an active ministerial career for twenty-three years.

Dec. 16, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Dummer, at Waterford, New York. One child, a son, is the result of this union. In order to educate this son, and to enable the family to be near each other, Mr. Edgar moved to Dexter and purchased the *Leader*. Mr. Edgar's excellent education, his long ministerial career, and native genius, enable him to conduct the *Leader* in a far better manner than falls to the lot of most provincial papers.

CHELSEA PAPER.

CHELSEA HERALD.

This paper is the successor of the Grass Lake *Reporter*, the office in which it is published having been removed by its proprietor from the village of Grass Lake, Jackson Co., in 1871: Like all country papers not having a large amount of official patronage, it has had its seasons of prosperity and seasons of adversity. As a general thing, it has enjoyed a fair amount of patronage; its advertisers are liberal, the result of having live merchants in the village. Andrew Allison, its editor and proprietor, was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 16, 1827. He is the son of

Andrew and Jane (Nelson) Allison. His father was a tallow chandler. When he was 10 years of age his parents came to America and located at Toronto, Can., and there, at 14, he began to work as a printer in the *Colonist* office. He was bound for five years as an apprentice, and after he had finished this term of service he, in 1841, went to Buffalo, N. Y., and worked in Faxon's job office. He was there two years, at the end of which he went back to Toronto and was there married to Miss Forrester Bentley, in 1850. They soon went to Oswego, and Mr. Allison there worked a week in the *Times* office, after which he and his wife went to Rochester, where he found employment in the *Democrat* office, remaining there for two years. Buffalo was Mr. Allison's next stopping place, and Cleveland the next, where he worked a week on the *Plaindealer*. In Sandusky he was employed a short time on the *Clarion*. He finally settled down in Detroit and followed his profession there for 17 years. He was an employe on the *Free Press* when W. F. Story, of the Chicago *Times*, owned that paper, and worked in numerous other offices. In 1867 he removed to Grass Lake, Jackson Co., and started the Grass Lake *Reporter*. After four years' trial at Grass Lake, he concluded that Chelsea was a more promising point for a newspaper venture, and removed his office to this village and started the Chelsea *Herald* in September, 1871. He has continued the paper ever since, and has succeeded in establishing it on a profitable basis, with a large circulation and a liberal advertising patronage. His office is well equipped with news and job material, and is more complete in this respect than most country offices. Mr. Allison is a member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities. Besides his printing establishment and newspaper, he possesses considerable town property, and owns the house in which he resides.

MANCHESTER PAPERS.

THE MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

This paper was established in October, 1867, by Geo. A. Spafford. This journal was an independent weekly newspaper, and continued to be issued regularly until October, 1868, when Spafford's interest was purchased by Mat D. Blosser. This newspaper is a 28-column journal, well printed, and replete with news. The office, at the time of purchase, was valued at \$1,000; now it has reached a valuation of about \$3,000. The circulation of the *Enterprise* in 1868 was 250 copies weekly, increased in October of that year to 350, and now to 900 copies. It circulates through S. W. Washtenaw, Northern Lenawee and S. E. Jackson. The office employs three men, and is furnished with a Washington newspaper press, a Globe job press, with cutters and new type. The job work is done in the latest styles, and equals in neatness the product of metropolitan printing houses. Mr. Spafford started the office on a capital of

\$5.00. His successor started with a smaller capital and made the enterprise a success.

Mat. D. Blosser was born at Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., Mich., Sept. 3, 1846, son of Peter F. and Sarah E. (Beyler) Blosser, of Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y. The family came to Michigan in 1844 and settled at Tecumseh, where the editor of the *Enterprise* was born. Having received a fair education at the Union school, he entered the Tecumseh *Herald* office in 1860, under W. A. Minocks, where he acquired the art of printing. Going East, he completed his knowledge of the printing business at Lockport, N. Y. There he labored in the job office of the *Daily Journal and Courier* until 1864, when he returned West. Between the years 1864 and 1867 Mr. Blosser worked at various places, laying up a store of experiences during his travels. He ultimately came to Manchester in 1867, where he aided Spafford in the establishment of the *Enterprise*, and a year later became its sole proprietor and editor. Since Mr. Blosser's editorial career was entered upon, he has followed the course of an independent journalist, and has succeeded in rendering the *Enterprise* one of the most trustworthy journals in the county.

In 1812 Matthias Blosser, of Seneca county, N. Y., served in the independent company raised there during that year. The company served for three months in the Lake campaign, at Buffalo, Lewiston and Niagara. At the close of his term of service, he re-enlisted for a second term. The Blosser family arrived from Germany about the middle of the 17th century. It was here while a European aristocracy molded the colonists to follow the paths, and be content in the condition of slaves; and when the new era arrived, when the people of the colonies had attained a high intelligence, the sons of that German immigrant entered the ranks of the Revolution and aided in casting off the foulest tyranny that ever crushed the energies of a people.

The Manchester Journal was established Oct. 21, 1873, by G. R. Palmer, as a weekly newspaper, independent in politics. Though published here, the paper was printed at Jackson or Tecumseh, and reached a circulation of about 300. The publication of the *Journal* became irregular, and was suspended entirely after a career of 10 or 11 months.

SALINE PAPERS.

Saline Review.—This was the first paper started in the village of Saline. It was established in the fall of 1872, and was an eight-column folio, neutral in politics, and was regarded with great favor for a time by the citizens of Saline and vicinity. David Sherwood was the editor and proprietor, and succeeded in making a good local paper. The business men of the village patronized the paper quite liberally, and it had a very fair subscription list during the first year. Its success was not as great the second year,

and at the expiration of six months on the second volume it suspended publication. The office was removed to Plymouth, Mich., by Mr. Sherwood, who embarked in the printing business at that place.

Saline Oracle.—The second attempt in establishing a newspaper in Saline was in the fall of 1875, by W. W. Secord, who began the publication of a five-column quarto, neutral in politics. Mr. Secord was the editor, but was assisted by George Miles. The paper never received any great encouragement either in the way of advertising or subscriptions, and at the end of one year it was discontinued and the office moved to Ypsilanti. Its existence is hardly remembered by the people of Saline.

Saline Standard.—On the 1st day of December, 1877, L. J. Leisemer, who was raised in the village, and worked at the printing trade in the offices of the *Review* and *Oracle*, began the publication of the *Saline Standard*, a seven-column folio. The paper was continued but one year, and in that time was well patronized by the business men in the way of advertisements, and by the people in subscriptions. The paper was a success from the beginning, and was only suspended from the fact that Mr. Leisemer could better himself by a consolidation with the Ann Arbor *Democrat*, and removing to the latter place. At the time Mr. Leisemer started the *Standard* he was but 18 years of age, and was the youngest publisher in the State, if not in the Union. His success was, therefore, the more commendable.

SALINE OBSERVER.

The publication of this paper was commenced in November, 1880. It is a large folio sheet, with LeBaron & Co. as publishers, and George J. Nisely, editor. Mr. Nisely has succeeded in making an interesting and readable paper, which is appreciated by the business men, as evinced by the advertising patronage obtained, and by the citizens in sustaining it by their subscriptions. Mr. Nisely was born in Saline, Dec. 5, 1858. His parents are Daniel and Margaret Nisely. He received his education in the schools of Saline and Ann Arbor. In 1877 he engaged in the grocery and crockery trade, with Mr. Le Baron, his partner in the printing business, which business is still continued by the firm. In 1878 Mr. Nisely purchased an amateur outfit and occupied his leisure time in odd jobs of printing, especially for the firm. From this humble beginning originated the present live newspaper, the first issue of which bears date Nov. 18, 1880. Mr. Nisely is yet young, and a bright future lies before him, which he will doubtless improve.

CHAPTER XXI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREMENDOUS TORNADO.

On Tuesday evening, July 7, 1874, occurred in Ann Arbor one of the most destructive storms of wind, hail and rain that was ever witnessed in any community. All day long the sun had been excessively hot, and just at sunset two dark clouds were seen to approach from the southwest; others, of a very dark and murky appearance immediately followed, when the storm commenced in all its fury, passing in its destroying march from west to east, uprooting hundreds of good forest trees, in some instances large oaks, two or three feet in diameter, being torn from their roots and given to the four winds; fences were scattered broadcast, in some cases buildings unroofed, and bricks thrown from the chimneys many feet. One man had some 500 peach-trees torn from the earth; others lamented the destruction of large tracts of timber. Many farmers found their stock running at pleasure over the farm in the morning, without hindrance from fence. The roads were made impassable by the fallen trees, and progress through them was exceedingly difficult for two or three days. Altogether it caused much destruction of property.

RAIN STORM.

On Friday, April 8, 1836, Washtenaw county was visited with a destructive rain storm, accompanied with vivid flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder. For several days previous it had been quite warm and pleasant. All nature seemed to wear the cheerfulness of spring. The roads had become dry and passable after the frosts of winter, when, unexpectedly, the sky began to darken and the rain to descend in torrents. The storm continued, with slight intermission, for about 12 hours. The effects were such as probably never before had been witnessed in this county. Little rivulets by the wayside were swollen into large streams, tearing up the roads, sweeping away crossways, bridges and fences. The larger streams and rivers arose with corresponding rapidity, continuing and extending the work of destruction on a more magnificent scale. The roads on all sides were rendered almost impassable, while many of the most valuable and important bridges on the main roads

were swept away, and machinery on the different streams was more or less damaged.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

On Friday, June 25, 1858, at about 2 o'clock, occurred what was thought at that time to be a most distressing accident, but what proved to be only a slight one. It seems that two men, named James Bush and Horace Richmond, were digging a well on the premises of L. C. Risdon and W. S. Saunders, and had got down some 35 feet, when the curbing gave way, and they were buried beneath 17 feet of earth and rubbish. The alarm was immediately given, and a large number of men with picks and shovels commenced to clear away the dirt, and to rescue the imprisoned victims. Hour after hour was spent in taking out the treacherous gravel, which ran in from the banks almost as fast as taken out, and about 11 A. M., on Saturday, one of the workmen sounded the "depths below" with a crowbar, and sent back the glad response that there was *air*. About a quarter to 12, a voice came up from the depths. It uttered: "*We are both alive. For God's sake take off the dirt and give us some water.*" A great shout went up from the assembled hundreds, and a great burden was lifted from the hearts of the wives of the two men—one only 14 years old and a bride of only a few weeks. The men labored with renewed energy, and at 4 P. M., after an entombment of 26 hours, Richmond was relieved, and drawn to the top. He was uninjured in limb, and in an hour or two had fully recovered. Bush was not taken out till eight o'clock, having been confined 30 hours. He was somewhat bruised, and his lower limbs perfectly paralyzed, the pressure of gravel having stopped the circulation. He was taken to a residence near by, where he lay in a critical condition for several days, but finally recovered. In talking about it afterward, Richmond said that at the moment of the accident he had unhooked the rope from the bucket, and was coming out of the well, having given the word to hoist. He was consequently standing up, and Bush was stooping over, when the mass fell. The old curbing in the well formed an arch over his head about as high as he could reach, thus protecting him from the rush of gravel, his lower limbs being wedged fast. He assisted Bush, who from his position was comparatively helpless, and drew the gravel away from his face to give breathing room. The first move that was made above ground was heard by the sufferers below. They heard the men removing the stones and rubbish, and heard the voices, but couldn't understand what was said. They talked freely together most all the time, but Richmond slept quite soundly a portion of the time, and was not a little surprised on awakening to find that he had neither turned over in bed nor kicked the clothes off. The preservation of these men was indeed a miracle, and one which will long be remembered by the sufferers and their friends.



Walter Webb

BOILER EXPLOSION AT YPSILANTI.

A terrible calamity occurred at Ypsilanti on Friday, Jan. 14, 1876, in Cornwell's Paper Mill, the boiler exploding, killing two men and injuring one other. The hour at which this sad catastrophe happened was precisely noon, and there were only three men in the building at the time—John Max, the engineer, a youth named Charles Otto, and a farmer named John Farmer. These men were in the engine room, and the youth noticed the steam gauge going around quite rapidly, and exclaimed: "There is something wrong here," and was laughed at by the man Farmer, who stood warming himself at the fire. John Max, the engineer, glanced at the gauge and sprang on top of one of the boilers—there being two of them and connected with each other—to open the valve between the boilers, and to let the steam from one into the other. At this moment it is supposed the boiler exploded. The explosion was heard by the people of Ypsilanti, and many thought it was an earthquake; but in a few moments it was known what had occurred and hundreds rushed to the spot. One-half of the large mill was a perfect ruin. The large brick chimney, nearly one hundred feet high, was blown still higher, and came down with a thundering crash. The body of the engineer, John Max, was found at the foot of a hay-stack in a horribly mutilated condition, while a few feet off his head was found lying on a wood-pile. The boy, Otto, was found under the debris in the corner of the engine room, while near him lay John Farmer, who had several ribs broken and was entirely disabled. The end of the boiler, weighing about 4,000 pounds, was blown about 180 feet and plowed a large hole in the ground at that distance. A coronor's jury was impaneled and gave a verdict that the steam gauge was not in safe working order, but the boiler was in good condition. The man Max left a wife and six children to mourn the untimely loss of an ever indulgent husband and father. The loss to the owners of the mill was nearly \$10,000.

WASHTENAW COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1829 as auxiliary to the American Bible Society, of New York. A large number of Bibles and Testaments, in the English and German languages, have been sold and donated in Washtenaw county since the organization of the society. A large number of destitute persons have been supplied with the Scriptures through its labors. Those making annual donations to the society are members of the same. For many years the county was annually canvassed by an agent appointed by the parent society, but acting in co-operation with the county society. A large amount of money was thus annually raised. Of late years this plan has been abandoned; therefore the receipts have been considerably lessened.

CRIME.

The county of Washtenaw will compare favorably with any county of the same population with respect to the number of crimes committed within its borders. From a careful examination of the court records, extending over a period of 54 years, it is ascertained there have been bills of indictment found against 553 persons, distributed as follows:

Violation of liquor law.....	19
Assault and battery.....	40
Larceny.....	174
<i>Scire facias</i> on forfeited recognizance.....	5
Murder, manslaughter.....	6
Murder in the first degree.....	11
Murder in the second degree.....	1
Forgery.....	15
Malicious trespass.....	2
Assault and battery with intent to kill.....	12
Arson.....	2
Burglary.....	44
Passing counterfeit money.....	11
Rape.....	9
Incest.....	2
Robbery.....	1
Bigamy.....	2
Burglarious trespass.....	2
Placing obstructions upon railroads.....	2
Breach of prison.....	2
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	3
Assaulting an officer.....	1
Setting fire to timber.....	1
Breaking jail.....	2
Bastardy.....	1
Adultery.....	2
Mayhem.....	1
Perjury.....	1
Concealing death of a child.....	1
Malice with intent to do bodily harm.....	1
Poisoning.....	1
Maliciously injuring dwelling-house.....	8
Burning property to obtain insurance.....	1
Drunk and disorderly.....	145
Receiving stolen property.....	2
Slander.....	1
Stealing ride on railroad.....	2
Defrauding boarding-house.....	1
Threats.....	1
Keeping house of prostitution.....	1
Other crimes.....	10

MARRIAGE RECORD.

The institution of marriage is a holy one, and ought to be most sacredly protected. The county has had its full share of "marrying and giving in marriage." Following is a list of the marriages as shown by the records up to 1830, after which they became too numerous to detail:

- Rufus Knight and Sally Scott, Feb. 17, 1827, by Martin Davis, J. P.
 Daniel Merrill and Elizabeth Eply, March 16, 1827, by Martin Davis, J. P.
 James P. Leland and Alvira Williams, July 1, 1827, by Rufus Crossman, J. P.
 Levi Whitcomb and Boxlane Putman, April 5, 1827, by Rufus Crossman, J. P.
 Asa H. Reading and Julia Ann Hardy, Dec. 24, 1827, by Saly Neal, J. P.
 William Osman and Mary Rogers, Dec. 16, 1827, by Amariah Rawson, J. P.
 Harvey Chubb and Caroline Welch, July 30, 1827, by W. Page, minister.
 Ira Wood and Jane Pulling, Aug. 1, 1827, by W. Page, minister.
 Rufus Thompson and Lucy Olmstead, Feb. 29, 1828, by Albartin Davis, J. P.
 George Douglass and Alma McCormick, March 22, 1828, by Ichial Enos, J. P.
 Eri Higby and Mary Ann Gorham, March 27, 1828, by W. Page, minister.
 F. I. Puroc and Mary Ann Boyden, March 27, 1828, by W. Page, minister.
 Ezra H. Platt and Martha Noyes, March 27, 1828, by W. Page, minister.
 David Hurd and Miranda Leland, March 27, 1828, by W. Page, minister.
 Noah Emmons and Louis Frazer, April 31, 1828, by Alfred Davis, J. P.
 William Boucher and Louiza Newcomb, April 25, 1828, by Rufus Crossman, J. P.
 Reverend John James and Hannah B. Brown, May 21, 1828, by Z. F. Coston.
 Conrad Eply and Ann Leonard, ———, 1828 by M. Davis, J. P.
 Simeon A. Dane and Adaline Ranson, June 30, 1828, by Martin Davis, J. P.
 John A. Conway and Ann Simons, July 29, 1828, by Albartin Davis, J. P.
 Erastus Parker and Maria Bartlett, Sept. 20, 1828, by Esec Pray, J. P.
 Andrew H. Ballard and Ordelia Woodruff, Sept. 9, 1828, by Elias M. Skinner, J. P.
 S. W. Dexter and Millicent Bond, Aug. 11, 1828, by Rufus Crossman, J. P.
 Jesse Meacham and Paulina Meacham, Nov. 2, 1828, by Ichial Enos, J. P.
 Jared Olmsted and Mary Ann Ensign, Nov. 17, 1828, by Amariah Rawson, J. P.
 Loyal Tuttle and Rachel Huff, Nov. 17, 1828, by Amariah Rawson, J. P.
 George Gorham and Catharine Davis, Jan. 25, 1829, by Ichial Enos, J. P.
 George Parker and Clarissa Hicks, Mar. 10, 1829, by Martin Davis, J. P.
 Jonathan Thomas and Janett Simons, Mar. 12, 1829, by Martin Davis, J. P.
 Joseph W. Slewark to May Hiscock, Mar. 9, 1829, by Nathan Newell, J. P.
 Elisha Belcher to Almira L. Bird, Feb. 26, 1829, by Richard F. Cadle.
 Austus Belden and Nancy Pim, Apr. 19, 1829, by Saly Neal, J. P.
 Robert Geddes and Maria L. Lane, May 7, 1829, by Richard F. Cadle.
 Luman Gee and Mary M. Page, Apr. 29, 1829, by Benjamin Cooper.
 James Love and A. Shippey, June 17, 1829, by Esec Pray, J. P.
 Rodmond Stoddard and Mary Matterson, May 26, 1829, by Esec Pray, J. P.
 Luther Stoddard to Aelinda Harrington, Nov. 8, 1829, by G. Wilcoxson, J. P.
 Harvey Green and Mahittable Patterson, Nov. 15, 1829, by Martin Davis, J. P.
 Blakely Thursden and Elizabeth Codman, Nov. 11, 1829, by Martin Davis, J. P.
 Arba Lampson and Hester Bana, Aug. 12, 1829, by Orange Risdon, J. P.
 Jesse Peters and Polly Jones, Dec. 31, 1829, by Royal Wheelock, J. P.
 Jason Dillet and Emma Fellows, Oct. 17, 1829, by John Walworth, minister.
 Robert Craig and Polly Gilbert, Apr. 12, 1829, by John Walworth, minister.
 James Kingsley and Lucy Ann Clark, Jan. 3, 1830, by Elias M. Skinner, J. P.
 John Thompson and Lou A. Williams, Jan. 13, 1830, by John Walworth, J. P.
 Levi J. Hall and Julia Ann Wesley, Feb. 4, 1830, by Elias M. Skinner, J. P.
 Aaron Thompson and Betsey Wilson, Mar. 8, 1830, by Martin Davis, J. P.
 Frederick Smith and Sarah Ann Gott, Mar. 14, 1830, by T. W. Merrill.
 Eli Chandler and Pracsia Hudson, Mar. 25, 1830, by T. W. Merrill.
 Major David Mills and Lucinda Strickland, Apr. 15, 1830, by T. W. Merrill.
 Alva Brown and Sophia Barker, Feb. 11, 1830, by G. Wilcoxson, J. P.
 David Russell and Florilla Ballard, May 9, 1830, by Elias M. Skinner, J. P.
 Ephraim Cornish and Elsy Albro, Mar. 21, 1830, by G. Wilcoxson, J. P.
 Mortimer D. Windsor and Polly S. Secord, May 29, 1830, by C. G. Clarke, minister.
 William Jackson and Joanna Secord, July 1, 1830, by G. Wilcoxson, J. P.
 Samuel A. Sperry and Maranda Page, July 29, 1830, by T. W. Merrill.
 Ezekiel Wood and Livonia Frazier, May 23, 1830, by John Walworth, minister.
 Reverend Charles G. Clark and Elizabeth Platt, Aug. 30, 1830, by Noah M. Wells, minister.
 Andrew S. Hays and Clarissa S. Hart, Aug. 2, 1830, by Elias M. Skinner, J. P.
 Joseph Wilson and Nancy Bouck, July 4, 1830, by Esec Pray, J. P.
 David McCord and Lucy Miner, Sept. 9, 1830, by Elias M. Skinner, J. P.
 Henry Osmer and Sobrina Williams, Aug. 5, 1830, by Elias M. Skinner, J. P.

Eli Benton and Ann Lowry, Sept. 19, 1830, by John Walworth, minister.
 Asa Williams and Hannah Bond, Dec. 16, 1830, by H. Arnold, J. P.
 Wm. A. McMath and Elizabeth Kimmell, Oct. 3, 1830, by Elias M. Skinner, J. P.
 Peter H. Shaw and Clarissa Wilkinson, Sept. 28, 1830, by Elias M. Skinner, J. P.
 Eli I. Butterfield and Jane Lee, Nov. 9, 1830, by Charles G. Clark, minister.
 George Bennett and Eliza Barny, Oct. 17, 1830, by Martin Davis, J. P.
 J. P. Staunton and Eliza McCormick, Nov. 13, 1830, by Geo. W. Jewett, J. P.
 Joseph H. Whitmore and Volina White, Dec. 28, 1830, by Elias M. Skinner, J. P.
 Abraham Vorhees and Sophia Davis, Dec. 26, 1830, by Elias M. Skinner, J. P.
 John Norton and Harriet Hiscock, Oct. 27, 1830, by Joseph Hickox, minister.
 Simon Turrel and Catherine Clark, Dec. 13, 1830, by Moses Clark, minister.
 Hiram Bird and Prudence C. Brooks, Nov. 28, 1830, by Elias M. Skinner, J. P.
 John Curtis and Elizabeth Dresser, Feb. 23, 1830, by Salmon Champion, J. P.
 Harmonial Smith and Eliza Davenport, Nov. 25, 1830, by S. Champion, J. P.
 Isaac Lockwood and Mary Combs, Dec. 18, 1830, by Salmon Champion, J. P.
 James Wheaton and Desire Stephens, Nov. 11, 1830, by Orange Risdon, J. P.
 Lewis L. Barron and Nancy Morton, Aug. 13, 1830, by Orange Risdon, J. P.
 Alanson Glazier to Temperance Tyler, Nov. 18, 1830, by Chas. H. Kellogg, J. P.
 George McKein and Charlotte Bramble, Dec. 22, 1830, by C. W. Kellogg, J. P.
 Enos Shippey and Catharine Bennett, Dec. 30, 1830, by Royal Wheelock, J. P.
 John Turhune and Carpalonia Pettibone, Dec. 9, 1830, by Ira M. Weed, minister.

The following table shows the number of marriages each year from 1827 to 1880, inclusive.

Year.	No. of marriages.	Year.	No. of marriages.	Year.	No. of marriages.	Year.	No. of marriages.
1827.....	8	1841.....	114	1855.....	158	1869.....	375
1828.....	18	1842.....	128	1856.....	151	1870.....	330
1829.....	14	1843.....	122	1857.....	169	1871.....	351
1830.....	50	1844.....	87	1858.....	188	1872.....	301
1831.....	62	1845.....	118	1859.....	161	1873.....	314
1832.....	86	1846.....	138	1860.....	159	1874.....	282
1833.....	83	1847.....	147	1861.....	154	1875.....	289
1834.....	85	1848.....	173	1862.....	175	1876.....	278
1835.....	138	1849.....	199	1863.....	234	1877.....	293
1836.....	106	1850.....	150	1864.....	257	1878.....	273
1837.....	107	1851.....	166	1865.....	267	1879.....	337
1838.....	102	1852.....	133	1866.....	299	1880.....	216
1839.....	129	1853.....	121	1867.....	369	.....	.....
1840.....	104	1854.....	133	1868.....	340	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,701

BIRTHS.

The command to "multiply and replenish the earth," since the days of Noah, has been in process of fulfillment. Until the year 1867, no record was made of the births in this county or State, but since that time it has been obligatory upon physicians and others to report all cases under their observation. From the records in the County Clerk's office, the following table has been compiled, showing the number of births each year, from 1867 to 1879 inclusive, together with the number of cases of twins.

Year.	No. Births.	No. Twins.	Year.	No. Births.	No. Twins.	Year.	No. Births.	No. Twins.
1867.....	491	6	1872.....	678	6	1876.....	659	6
1868.....	695	5	1873.....	889	12	1877.....	645	9
1869.....	724	3	1874.....	680	3	1878.....	593	3
1870.....	739	5	1875.....	725	3	1879.....	627	6
1871.....	726	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,851	73

There was also one case of triplets reported from Ann Arbor in 1878.

OVER THE RIVER.

Death, the grim monster, is ever at his work. Day by day his calls are made upon the human race, and every moment of time one or more lay down life's burden and pass over to the other side. No stage of life is exempt. The infant upon its mother's knee, the youth and maiden full of life's vigor, those in their prime, old age with palsied limbs and withered features, each are summoned in turn, and all must obey. No appeal can be taken from the stern command of such a monster. Some who are called are ready to go, and calmly await the summons, and with a smile upon their features, step into the dark waters and so are taken "over the river." Others dread the call; life with them is full of brightness. Some have sinned away their day of grace and with a bitter cry say, "The summer is ended, the harvest is past, and my soul is not saved." But the inexorable demands of death must be met, and happy are those who can say with the Apostle Paul, "I have fought the good fight; I have kept the faith, and henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me in that day."

The following table shows the number of deaths from 1867 to 1879, a period of thirteen years:

Year.	No. Deaths.	Year.	No. Deaths.	Year.	No. Deaths.	Year.	No. Deaths.
1867.....	165	1871.....	260	1875....	366	1879.....	365
1868.....	241	1872.....	369	1876.....	301	.....	.....
1869.....	212	1873.....	364	1877.....	366	.....	.....
1870.....	272	1874.....	353	1878.....	335	.....	.....
Total.....							3,969

During the same time, of the foregoing number 690 were above the age of 70, as follows:

From 70 to 75..	267	From 80 to 85..	128	From 90 to 95..	26	Above the age
From 75 to 80..	206	From 85 to 90..	54	From 95 to 100..	6	of 100.....
Total.....						690

The State of Michigan is well known to be one of the healthiest States in the Union. A comparison of the census reports of the different States will verify this fact. As illustrating the longevity of citizens of this county, and as historical reference to the parties mentioned, the following compilation is made from the death record in the office of the County Clerk, covering a period of 14 years. Only those reaching four score years are here given:

- Nancy Bishop, born in America; died in Ann Arbor, July 12, 1868, aged 82.
- Jacob Miller, born in Switzerland; died in Ann Arbor city, May 1, 1867, aged 81.
- David Hardy, born in New Hampshire; died in Ypsilanti city, Sept. 17, 1867, aged 81.

- John Phillips, born in Ireland; died in Ypsilanti city Dec. 21, 1867, aged 82.
 Ellen Parsons, born in New York; died in Sharon June 27, 1867, aged 80.
 Robert M. Stitt, born in Labrador; died in Augusta Jan. 19, 1868, aged 80.
 George Stedman, died in Lima Sept. 23, 1867, aged 80.
 Mary Saulsbury, born in Canada; died in York Oct. 10, 1868, aged 80.
 Mary J. Leary, born in Germany; died in Bridgewater Dec. 21, 1868, aged 81.
 Mary Sherwood, born in Ireland; died in Superior Oct. 21, 1868, aged 86.
 Samuel Leavenworth, born in Ann Arbor; died in Ann Arbor city Dec. 12, 1868, aged 85.
 Stephen Hadley, born in New Jersey; died in Lyndon Dec. 13, 1868, aged 84.
 Patrick Hagerty, born in Ireland; died in Lyndon May 7, 1868, aged 87.
 Rebecca Tracy, born in Connecticut; died in Ann Arbor city Dec. 21, 1868, aged 87.
 Delana Lawrence, born in New York; died in Augusta Aug. 4, 1869, aged 82.
 Alpheus Nichols, born in Vermont; died in Lyndon July 17, 1869, aged 85.
 Betsy Sanders, born in New Hampshire; died in Pittsfield May 4, 1869, aged 81.
 Lyda Eaton, born in New York; died in Sharon Nov. 12, 1869, aged 87.
 Nancy Osborn, born in Saline; died in Saline 1869, aged 84.
 John Watling, born in England; died in Ypsilanti April 14, 1869, aged 80.
 William Pattison, born in New York; died in Ypsilanti city June 1, 1869, aged 84.
 Daniel McAfferty, born in Ireland; died in Ypsilanti city March 15, 1869, aged 90.
 John Lake, born in New York; died in Ypsilanti city Dec. 4, 1869, aged 80.
 William H. Manson, born in Connecticut; died in Ann Arbor May 12, 1870, aged 81.
 Catharine Laffrey, born on the Atlantic Ocean; died in Ann Arbor Sept. 8, 1870, aged 93.
 Hannah Bedell, born in New York; died in Ann Arbor April 3, 1870, aged 82.
 Elijah Cooper, born in Long Island; died in Lima Feb. 1, 1870, aged 85.
 George Peacock, born in England; died in Lima July 25, 1870, aged 90.
 Louis Norris, born in Connecticut; died in Detroit, Mich., July 21, 1870, aged 90.
 Caleb Boss, born in Rhode Island; died in Pittsfield June 13, 1870, aged 83.
 Jacob Lenyor, born in Germany; died in the county house Aug. 9, 1870, aged 82.
 Hugh McCann, born in Ireland; died in the county-house March 20, 1870, aged 80.
 Patience Newton, born in Vermont; died in Scio May 11, 1870, aged 82.
 William Roberts, born in Maine; died in Ypsilanti Aug. 15, 1870, aged 83.
 Elizabeth Davis, born in New Hampshire; died in Ypsilanti Sept. 19, 1870, aged 89.
 William Schovay, born in New Jersey; died in Ypsilanti Feb. 15, 1870, aged 101.
 Reuben D. Roy, born in Vermont; died in York Oct. 9, 1870, aged 84.
 Linas Kelsey, born in Connecticut; died in York Jan. 30, 1870, aged 84.
 Elijah Lathrop, born in New Hampshire; died in Ann Arbor Aug. 23, 1871, aged 95.
 Arminda Pomeroy, born in Connecticut; died in Bridgewater March 15, 1871, aged 82.
 Moses M. Crane, born in New Jersey; died in Dexter March 27, 1871, aged 80.
 Sarah Cochrane, born in Scotland; died in Manchester May 24, 1871, aged 82.
 Hannah Seymour, born in Massachusetts; died in Scio May 17, 1871, aged 84.
 Regina Mathammel, born in Germany; died in Scio June 16, 1871, aged 80.
 Sally Daniels, born in Connecticut; died in Scio Feb. 7, 1871, aged 83.
 Calvin Collier, born in Massachusetts; died in Ypsilanti Mar. 14, 1871, aged 83.
 Lucinda Basom, born in New York; died in Ypsilanti Nov. 16, 1871, aged 84.
 Abigail Mason, born in New York; died in Ypsilanti June 20, 1871, aged 94.
 Jacob Sangree, born in Pennsylvania; died in York June 13, 1871, aged 81.
 Conrad House, born in New York; died in Ann Arbor city June 26, 1872, aged 83.
 Elizabeth Crittenden, born in Massachusetts; died in Pittsfield May 22, 1872, aged 89.
 William Andurn, born in Ireland; died in Pittsfield Aug. 8, 1872, aged 83.
 Peleg Johnson, born in New York; died in Dexter Jan. 8, 1872, aged 86.
 Abigail Hamilton, born in Massachusetts; died in Salem March 20, 1872, aged 80.
 John Bend, born in Virginia; died in Ypsilanti city Feb. 25, 1872, aged 94.
 Lemuel S. Scott, born in Massachusetts; died in Lima Jan. 21, 1872, aged 82.
 John Ingleson, born in New York; died in York Jan. 19, 1872, aged 92.
 James Lindon, born in Ireland; died in Bridgewater Aug. 18, 1872, aged 82.
 Hannah Benham, born in New York; died in Bridgewater June 17, 1872, aged 87.
 Bridget Hay, born in Ireland; died in Manchester Nov. 25, 1872, aged 85.
 Caleb Samson, born in Massachusetts; died in Ypsilanti city Dec. 10, 1868, aged 81.

- Sarah McNulty, born in Ireland; died in Ypsilanti city July 10, 1872, aged 84.
 David Hayt, born in Connecticut; died in Ann Arbor Aug. 1, 1872, aged 87.
 Calvin Griswold, born in Connecticut; died in Pittsfield Feb. 13, 1873, aged 80.
 Hannah Peterson, born in New York; died in Pittsfield Oct. 21, 1873, aged 87.
 Jace Brown, born in New Hampshire; died in Saline March 11, 1873, aged 92.
 Horace Holcomb, born in Massachusetts; died in Saline April 8, 1873, aged 83.
 Lawrence O'Toole, born in Ireland; died in Ann Arbor Dec. 27, 1873, aged 82.
 Michael Gaerdner, born in Germany; died in Ann Arbor April 4, 1873, aged 80.
 Clarissa Austin, born in Vermont; died in Ann Arbor Dec. 3, 1873, aged 82.
 Herrick Reed, born in New Jersey; died in Ypsilanti March 28, 1873, aged 82.
 John S. Worden, born in Connecticut; died in Ypsilanti Oct. 10, 1873, aged 83.
 William Ferrier, born in New York; died in Ypsilanti April 13, 1873, aged 86.
 Uriah Hungerford, born in Vermont; died in Ypsilanti Aug. 18, 1873, aged 88.
 Brulette Trainer, born in Ireland; died in Northfield July 1, 1873, aged 80.
 Edward Watrous, born in New York; died in Ypsilanti Aug. 9, 1873, aged 80.
 Margaret Kline, born in Waterloo; died in Sharon June 13, 1873, aged 80.
 Betsy Slates, born in Connecticut; died in Sharon Aug. 24, 1873, aged 80.
 Cordelia Halsey, born in New York; died in Salem June 13, 1873, aged 86.
 Rhoda Field, born in New York; died in Manchester April 27, 1873, aged 83.
 Jonathan Waters, born in Massachusetts; died in Lodi Dec. 14, 1873, aged 87.
 Sally Helsey, born in New Hampshire; died in York Oct. 7, 1863, aged 83.
 Mary Calhoun, born in New York; died in York Feb. 7, 1873, aged 57.
 Henry Mapes, born in New York; died in York Aug. 12, 1873, aged 80.
 Charlotte Inman, born in New Jersey; died in York Nov. 22, 1873, aged 81.
 Frederick Basom, born in Pennsylvania; died in York March 31, 1873, aged 80.
 Achsah Goodrich, born in Massachusetts; died in Ann Arbor Sept. 20, 1874, aged 83.
 Benjamin Woodruff, born in New Jersey; died in Ann Arbor Feb. 16, 1874, aged 90.
 Mary Stevens, born in Connecticut; died in Dexter Jan. 18, 1874, aged 84.
 Avis Brundage, born in Connecticut; died in Northfield June 30, 1874, aged 88.
 Millicent Jacobs, born in New York; died in Northfield Dec. 12, 1874, aged 98.
 Lodema Riggs, born in New York; died in Sylvan Dec. 15, 1874, aged 84.
 William Cooper, born in New York; died in Lima June 17, 1874, aged 92.
 Rosanna Waldron, born in New Hampshire; died in Pittsfield April 23, 1874, aged 91.
 Henry Wilsey, born in New York; died in Pittsfield June 10, 1874, aged 90.
 Hannah Jackson, born in Vermont; died in county-house Jan. 24, 1874, aged 83.
 Timothy Ingersoll, born in New York; died in county-house June 17, 1874, aged 80.
 Rason Collins, born in Virginia; died in Manchester May 21, 1874, aged 80.
 Mrs. J. Gallup, born in New Jersey; died in Manchester Jan. 24, 1874, aged 8.
 Mary M. Baur, born in Germany; died in Bridgewater March 19, 1874, aged 92.
 Rebecca Carr, born in New York; died in Sharon April 12, 1874, aged 82.
 Ira Cushman, born in New York; died in Sharon July 23, 1874, aged 83.
 Joseph Lammeon, born in New York; died in Saline April 21, 1874, aged 84.
 Hannah Bavis, born in New York; died in Saline Aug. 12, 1874, aged 94.
 Eliza Van Fassen, born in Connecticut; died in Ypsilanti Nov. 2, 1874, aged 83.
 Abel A. Pasco, born in New York; died in Augusta Sept. 7, 1874, aged 80.
 Mary Gregory, born in New York; died in Ann Arbor city Mar. 1, 1875, aged 80.
 E. West, born in Vermont; died in Ann Arbor city Jan. 29, 1875, aged 84.
 Frederick Haniski, born in Germany; died in Ann Arbor May 15, 1875, aged 81.
 John Johnson, born in Maryland; died in Ann Arbor city Dec. 26, 1875, aged 94.
 Elizabeth Halalen, born in Pennsylvania; died in Ann Arbor Dec. 28, 1875, aged 83.
 Dennis Mahan, born in Ireland; died in Superior Aug. 29, 1875, aged 82.
 Robert Powell, born in Massachusetts; died in Bridgewater Jan. 15, 1875, aged 84.
 Orson Leland, born in New York; died in Northfield Sept. 2, 1875, aged 83.
 Samuel Botsford, born in Connecticut; died in Northfield Sept. 13, 1875, aged 86.
 Lucy F. Sears, born in Massachusetts; died in Northfield Jan. 23, 1875, aged 85.
 Henry Row, born in Connecticut; died in Sharon Aug. 9, 1875, aged 80.
 Jacob Paul, born in Germany; died in Scio Dec. 16, 1875, aged 88.
 Frederick Kuhnle, born in Germany; died in Scio Feb. 26, 1875, aged 89.
 John Marst, born in Pennsylvania; died in Pittsfield Jan. 21, 1875, aged 83.
 Nathan Knapp, born in New York; died in Pittsfield May 25, 1875, aged 88.
 Barbara Hunt, born in New York; died in Lodi Oct. 22, 1875, aged 91.

- Anna Aeldheid Landwehr, born in Prussia; died in Freedom, Aug. 13, 1875, aged 89.
- Nathan Follett, born in Massachusetts; died in Ypsilanti Oct. 14, 1875, aged 82.
- Frazier Harris, born in New York; died in Ann Arbor July 31, 1876, aged 85.
- Daniel Crippen, born in New York; died in Superior March 1, 1876, aged 81.
- Sophia Peck, born in Connecticut; died in Superior Sept. 30, 1876, aged 84.
- Abby O'Rourke, born in Ireland; died in Ann Arbor city Feb. 8, 1876, aged 99.
- Joseph Esterbrook, born in New Hampshire; died in Ypsilanti March 10, 1876, aged 84.
- William Dillon, born in New Jersey; died in York Sept. 4, 1876, aged 84.
- Polly Beach, born in New York; died in Lima Jan. 29, 1876, aged 85.
- John Fullington, born in Ireland; died in Augusta May 1, 1876, aged 85.
- Benjamin R. Walworth, born in New York; died in Manchester Dec. 29, 1876, aged 82.
- Henry Dewep, born in New York; died in Sylvan May 23, 1875, aged 81.
- Catherine Stuck, born in Pennsylvania; died in Pittsfield Sept. 21, 1876, aged 80.
- Annie Cresson, born in New York; died in county-house April 17, 1876, aged 88.
- Mary Carney, born in Germany; died in county-house Dec. 24, 1876, aged 80.
- Ellen Coyle, born in Ireland; died in Webster Dec. 3, 1876, aged 85.
- Adna Shaw, born in Vermont; died in Saline, March 21, 1876, aged 80.
- Orange Risdon, born in Vermont; died in Saline Nov 26, 1876, aged 89.
- Zerah Jenkins, born in New York; died in Bridgewater Jan. 15, 1876, aged 80.
- Horace Kellogg, born in New York; died in Ann Arbor Aug. 8, 1877, aged 87.
- Rosa Donahue, born in Ireland; died in Ann Arbor July 18, 1877, aged 80.
- Frank Dougherty, born in Ireland; died in Ann Arbor March 10, 1877, aged 84.
- Elizabeth Johnson, born in New Jersey; died in Lodi June 18, 1877, aged 86.
- Anna Bradly, born in Ireland; died in Ann Arbor Jan. 24, 1877, aged 82.
- Melune Lane, born in New York; died in Ann Arbor city June 24, 1877, aged 83.
- Maurice Dwyer, born in Ireland; died in Dexter Sept. 19, 1877, aged 88.
- Jane Leonard, born in Ireland; died in Ypsilanti city, Dec. 2, 1877, aged 82.
- Elisha Eldridgen, born in Massachusetts; died in Ann Arbor city Sept. 8, 1877, aged 88.
- Harvey French, born in Massachusetts; died in York Aug. 15, 1877, aged 88.
- Isaac Dermill, born in New York; died in York April 15, 1877, aged 86.
- Jordan Ochery, born in Canada; died in Saline Feb. 9, 1877, aged 86.
- Eliza Grady, born in New York; died in Saline Dec. 9, 1877, aged 83.
- Alton Andrews, born in Connecticut; died in Ypsilanti city March 30, 1877, aged 86.
- Hannah Ferrier, born in New York; died in Ypsilanti city Jan. 29, 1877, aged 89.
- Henry Pomeroy, born in Massachusetts; died in Salem Aug. 31, 1877, aged 91.
- Phebe Valentine, born in New York; died in Webster Sept. 1, 1877, aged 86.
- Nancy Conlin, born in Ireland; died in Webster Jan. 15, 1877, aged 80.
- Owen Conlin, born in Ireland; died in Northfield Feb. 19, 1877, aged 80.
- Joseph Gallop, born in New York; died in Manchester Aug. 18, 1877, aged 80.
- Asher Taylor, born in Pennsylvania; died in Manchester Oct. 12, 1877, aged 80.
- Martin O'Connor, born in Ireland; died in Northfield June 22, 1878, aged 83.
- Phebe Brokaw, born in New Jersey; died in Northfield June 7, 1878, aged 90.
- Dennis Ryan, born in Ireland; died in Northfield March 30, 1878, aged 88.
- Mark Burhance, born in New York; died in Northfield Dec. 30, 1878, aged 85.
- Elizabeth Horriagan, born in Ireland; died in Webster May 18, 1878, aged 80.
- Sylvester D. Noble, born in New York; died in Ann Arbor Jan. 28, 1878, aged 84.
- James Kingsley, born in Connecticut; died in Ann Arbor Oct. 17, 1878, aged 82.
- Lewis Barr, born in Massachusetts; died in Ann Arbor Sept. 14, 1878, aged 86.
- Abigail Murray, born in New York; died in Superior Aug. 23, 1878, aged 85.
- Daniel Smith, born in Canada; died in Superior March 15, 1878, aged 80.
- Moses T. Collin, born in New York; died in Ann Arbor July 14, 1878, aged 83.
- Andrew Birk, born in Germany; died in Ann Arbor city April 6, 1878, aged 90.
- James Johnson, born in New Jersey; died in Ypsilanti Sept. 15, 1878, aged 84.
- Lucy Pullen, born in Massachusetts; died in Ypsilanti Sept. 6, 1878, aged 86.
- Eve Blum, born in Germany; died in Bridgewater June 27, 1878, aged 87.
- Eliphalet Lewis, born in New York; died in Salem May 12, 1878, aged 84.
- Luther Graham, born in Connecticut; died in Salem April 11, 1878, aged 80.
- Joseph Wykuff, born in New York; died in Salem Sept. 7, 1878, aged 85.

- Henry Bowers, born in New York; died in Salem April 16, 1878, aged 80.
 Henry Sheffield, born in New York; died in Salem June 20, 1878, aged 80.
 Phebe Smith, born in New York; died in Saline April 27, 1878, aged 81.
 Polly Waugh, born in Vermont; died in York May 30, 1878, aged 81.
 William McMichael, born in Pennsylvania; died in York May 31, 1878, aged 81.
 Gertrude Robison, born in New York; died in Sharon June 3, 1878, aged 81.
 Henry C. Whaley, born in Connecticut; died in Sylvania April 15, 1878, aged 80.
 John Howland, born in Massachusetts; died in Ypsilanti Nov. 23, 1879, aged 81.
 Charlie Warner, born in Connecticut; died in Dexter Sept. 2, 1879, aged 86.
 Joseph Arnold, born in New York; died in Dexter Dec. 13, 1879, aged 83.
 David Montinie, born in New York; died in Superior Jan. 19, 1879, aged 82.
 Calvin Knickerbocker, born in New York; died in Ann Arbor city Feb. 17, 1879, aged 83.
 Wm. Sanders, birthplace unknown; died in Pittsfield March 19, 1879, aged 100.
 Jane Smith, born in Scotland; died in Ypsilanti Jan. 10, 1879, aged 82.
 Aaron Wright, born in Virginia; died in Ypsilanti May 24, 1879, aged 80.
 Jacob Larzelere, born in New Jersey; died in Ypsilanti Aug. 17, 1879, aged 90.
 Patrick Kirk, born in Ireland; died in Ypsilanti city July 8, 1879, aged 82.
 John Smith, born in New Hampshire; died in Ypsilanti July 21, 1879, aged 96.
 Sally Carpenter, born in New York; died in Ypsilanti Feb. 22, 1879, aged 82.
 Lydia Van Tassel, born in New York; died in Ypsilanti Aug. 17, 1879, aged 95.
 Roxanna Williams, born in New York; died in Ypsilanti city Aug. 21, 1879, aged 80.
 Patrick Trainor, born in Ireland; died in Northfield Nov. 25, 1879, aged 89.
 Ephraim Darling, born in Massachusetts; died in Augusta May 25, 1879, aged 88.
 Ezra Seeley, birthplace unknown; died in Augusta Sept. 8, 1879, aged 84.
 Phillip Vedder, born in New York; died in Augusta Dec. 15, 1879, aged 91.
 Almira Van Zine, birthplace unknown; died in Manchester Jan. 9, 1879, aged 84.
 Regina Horning, born in Germany; died in Manchester Nov. 7, 1879, aged 84.
 Johanna Tuorney, born in Ireland; died in Scio July 13, 1879, aged 80.
 Andrew McHaney, born in Ireland; died in Bridgewater Feb. 10, 1879, aged 80.
 Ann M. Hoffman, born in Germany; died in Ann Arbor city April 18, 1879, aged 90.
 Eliza Smith, born in England; died in Ann Arbor city Feb. 2, 1879, aged 93.
 Alvah Junman, born in New York; died in Ann Arbor city March 23, 1879, aged 82.
 Catherine Young, born in Ireland; died in Lyndon Oct. 27, 1879, aged 98.
 Mary Yanson, born in New York; died in Salem Sept. 12, 1879, aged 80.
 William Schoney was born in New Jersey. He died at Ypsilanti Feb. 15, 1870, aged 101.
 Owen McEntee was born in Ireland, and died in Lyndon township, of old age, Dec. 30, 1878. Age unknown; some relatives say 104; others 110.
 Wm. Saunders, died in Pittsfield township, of old age, March 19, 1879, aged 100.

DIVORCE RECORD.

Notwithstanding the divine injunction, "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder," the courts of the land year by year are called upon to dissolve the marriage tie. Flimsy excuses are invented by husbands and wives who may be tired of one another's company, the courts are appealed to and the command of God disobeyed. While not the province of the historian to comment upon facts, yet there are matters of history that should be laid bare that all may realize that reforms are necessary. There have been since the organization of the county 9,701 couples united in marriage, an average of 180 per year. In the same time there have been 513 cases of divorce, showing one divorce to every eight-

een couple married. The following table shows the number of divorces granted each year:

1834.....	1	1848.....	4	1859.....	12	1870.....	20
1835.....	1	1849.....	7	1860.....	13	1871.....	23
1836.....	2	1850.....	2	1861.....	6	1872.....	20
1838.....	1	1851.....	11	1862.....	23	1873.....	19
1839.....	0	1852.....	12	1863.....	22	1874.....	20
1840.....	4	1853.....	6	1864.....	28	1875.....	18
1841.....	1	1854.....	6	1865.....	23	1876.....	15
1842.....	2	1855.....	7	1866.....	27	1877.....	13
1843.....	1	1856.....	7	1867.....	26	1878.....	9
1846.....	1	1857.....	13	1868.....	15	1879.....	16
1847.....	1	1858.....	13	1869.....	36	1880.....	25

(Up to November 22.)

CHOLERA WAR.

“Wars and rumors of wars” have often been rife in old Washtenaw, though but few know there was once a cholera war in the county. The Legislative Council, in 1831–2, passed an act which was approved by acting Gov. Mason, permitting the authorities of each town or village to prohibit emigrants or travelers from entering their territory, and gave authority to call out the militia for that purpose.

When it became known at Ypsilanti that cholera was in Detroit, in 1832, the authorities called out a company of militia, under command of Captain Josiah Burton. The company was stationed at Bowen’s tavern, three miles east of Ypsilanti, on the Chicago turnpike. When the stage came along from Detroit with the mail and passengers, it was stopped and a parley ensued. There being no arrangement made, the driver attempted to run through, and one of his horses was shot down. It was thought he was killed, but on being helped up, the driver put whip to his horses and passed on without another shot. It is probable the militia thought there might be danger in stopping the United States mail. In fact one of the brave men—Lorenzo Davis—who was Deputy Postmaster at Ypsilanti, was reported to the Department for this act. After an investigation the authorities at Washington dismissed the case without decapitating Mr. Davis.

Samuel Pettibone, in writing of this war, said: “At this time I was living east of Bowen’s tavern, on the Chicago road, and the news of the fight with the stage caused many to wish to avoid Ypsilanti, so I often acted as pilot to run them past the village. A few days after the battle, along came the Governor, Stevens T. Mason, on his way to Mottville. He wanted to run the guard and shun Ypsilanti. We went across the north part of the plain, crossed the Huron at the upper bridge, and came into the Chicago road west of the village. It was four miles to the first tavern west, and only half a mile back into the village, and by going around we had not passed a tavern after leaving Sheldon’s. The pressure was too

great—he must go back to the village. He was arrested by Eliphallet Turner, who brought him to the sheriff, Dr. Withington, and after a short but stormy discussion, the Governor was allowed to depart, and he instantly started for Mottville. The first official act the Governor was known to do was to take away the Doctor's commission as sheriff, and appoint in his stead William Anderson, of Ann Arbor."

WASHTENAW COUNTY CENSUS.

	1880.	1874.	1870.	1864.	1860.	1854.	1850.	1845.	1840.	1837.
Ann Arbor City	8,108	6,701	7,363	5,731	4,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Ward	1,931	.....	1,793	.....	1,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Ward	1,340	2,890	1,208	.....	1,134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Ward	1,337	.....	1,151	.....	871	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Ward	1,538	2,451	1,501	.....	1,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifth Ward	738	.....	742	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,991	.....
Sixth Ward	1,224	1,360	968	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ann Arbor Town	1,400	1,396	1,383	1,211	2,055	4,799	4,870	4,143	.....	2,944
Augusta	1,630	1,383	1,470	1,215	1,139	891	808	695	646	559
Bridgewater	1,255	1,074	1,379	1,135	1,291	1,123	1,148	1,075	.....	923
Dexter	868	856	889	855	857	877	760	775	.....	596
Freedom	1,371	1,120	1,261	1,358	1,336	1,191	1,214	1,222	956	795
Lima	1,023	991	1,052	1,012	992	982	912	960	.....	895
Lodi	1,376	1,232	1,344	1,082	1,319	1,199	1,234	1,154	1,077	1,063
Lyndon	735	830	823	725	823	735	501	763	.....	361
Manchester	2,394	2,509	2,516	1,590	1,712	1,468	1,274	1,279	.....	805
Northfield	1,272	1,189	1,300	979	1,373	1,243	1,116	1,070	.....	793
Pittsfield	1,235	1,157	1,121	930	1,331	1,312	1,232	1,197	1,152	1,208
Salem	1,192	1,175	1,216	1,213	1,360	1,255	1,343	1,424	1,390	1,354
Saline	1,904	1,806	1,955	1,561	1,967	1,493	1,631	1,636	1,364	1,130
Scio	2,291	2,062	2,495	1,905	1,820	1,780	1,783	1,737	.....	1,442
Sharon	1,161	1,026	1,037	977	1,000	936	869	800	.....	732
Superior	1,253	1,161	1,268	1,312	1,346	1,103	1,127	1,267	1,398	1,378
Sylvan	2,266	1,884	1,931	1,623	1,587	1,107	924	865	.....	480
Webster	967	911	974	856	1,106	975	1,011	950	.....	832
York	1,722	1,485	1,575	1,232	1,573	1,272	1,360	1,312	1,114	1,197
Ypsilanti	1,459	1,439	1,565	1,359	1,357	3,468	3,052	2,651	2,419	2,280
Ypsilanti City	4,987	5,211	5,471	4,189	3,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Ward	.....	.....	1,040	701	594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Ward	3,020	3,168	908	736	675	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Ward	.....	.....	1,323	922	885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Ward	.....	.....	888	757	712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifth Ward	1,967	2,043	1,312	1,073	1,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	41,869	38,598	41,434	34,050	35,757	28,844	28,569	26,979	23,511	21,817

In 1830 the county had a population of 4,042; in 1834 it had 14,924.

A RETROSPECT.

One hundred years ago the Revolutionary war was in progress. A small colony of fearless men were battling for their rights with one of the most powerful nations of the earth. Thirteen States, extending back from the sea-coast but a short distance, with but three millions in all of men, women and children, white and col-

ored, completing the whole. The Great West was unknown. True, a few adventurous spirits had pushed their way through this uninhabitable waste, and in the name of the King of France, proclaimed it part of that realm; but, in their wildest imagination, it is doubtful if they ever conceived the idea that in less than a century of time it would be inhabited by a thrifty, enterprising race, and be the most productive region of the world.

Three-fourths of a century ago the territory of Michigan was organized, while containing less than four thousand whites, nearly all of whom were of French descent, and the greater part living in the then village of Detroit. Fourteen years after, the Indian title to a portion of the lands was extinguished, and they were first thrown open for settlement. Three years more passed away, when, in 1822, the territory comprising the county of Washtenaw was placed upon the market, and the boundaries of a new county defined. Eleven years previous, three adventurous Frenchmen established a trading post on the site of the present city of Ypsilanti, but soon after abandoned it. In 1823 the first permanent settlement by whites was made, and from this time dated the onward march of Washtenaw county.

Fifty-eight years—from 1823 to 1881—with its joys and sorrows, its trials and disappointments, have passed into history. The old and middle-aged of the first years of the history of this county have passed away. They fought a good fight in reclaiming waste places; they finished their course, and now rest from their labors, while “their works do follow them.” The young of that day are now aged men and women, who have lived to see the wilderness “blossom as the rose,” and now calmly await the summons to “come up higher.”

Fifty-eight years ago the waters of the various rivers and creeks of Washtenaw county were unobstructed as they passed on to the lakes and from thence to the seas. The axe of the woodman was not then heard in its forests; its prairies were unbroken by the plow, and all nature was in its most pleasant mood.

Fifty-eight years ago less than half a dozen families inhabited the county. They were separated from friends, with no convenient means of communication. The railroad, the telegraph, the telephone and the phonograph were unknown. Mail communications were not established, and the nearest postoffice was Detroit, thirty miles away, with only an Indian trail and the Huron river leading in its direction.

Fifty-seven years ago there was not a mill in all Washtenaw county, all supplies of flour and meal being brought by way of the Huron river on flat boats to a point within a few miles of the present city of Ypsilanti. At that time there was not a church or a school-house in the county and the school-master was unknown.

Fifty-six years ago the first school-house was built, and a step taken in educational progress.

Fifty-four years ago the county was duly organized by an act of the Legislative Council, and a proclamation of Gov. Cass. At that time there were less than 3,000 souls within its borders.

Fifty-two years ago the first number of the first paper printed in Washtenaw made its appearance, and the great lever was then introduced which tends to move the world, and which has exerted an influence upon the minds of the citizens of the county which will never be known and can never be realized.

Fifty-one years ago the population of the county had increased to 4,042, which in four years more, or 47 years ago, had been increased to 14,924, and still farther increased in 1840 to 23,571. An increase was reported every decade, being 28,569 in 1850; in 1860 it was 35,757; in 1870 it was 41,434; and in 1880 it was 41,869.

Forty-nine years ago the fears of the inhabitants of the county were aroused and the militia called out to defend their homes and firesides from the dreaded Black Hawk, who was three hundred miles away.

Forty-eight years ago the first house of worship was erected in Washtenaw county, its inhabitants previously worshiping in school-houses and by the firesides of the pioneers.

Forty-seven years ago the first court-house in Washtenaw county was erected, and every citizen was proud of the fact that Justice would have a permanent abode worthy of the fame and good name of Washtenaw.

Forty-six years ago "war's dread alarm" was sounded, and the brave men of Washtenaw hastened to drive back the ruthless invader who was trying to rob Michigan of some of its fair territory. The Toledo war has its place in history.

Forty-five years ago the excitement ran high in Washtenaw with reference to the rights of a State to retain its territory against the dictation of the General Government.

Forty-three years ago the first railroad was built through the county, and it was then placed in close connection, by means of the iron horse, with the rest of the world.

Twenty years ago the news was flashed over the wires that the rebels had made an attack upon and compelled the surrender of Fort Sumter. Immediately a call was issued by the President for 75,000 men, and supplemented in a few days afterwards for 300,000 more. The brave sons of Washtenaw, ever ready to respond to their country's call, rushed to the front, and upon the fierce battle-fields of the South many of them poured out their life's blood.

Washtenaw county in the past has always taken an advanced position. Never has it taken a backward step. Whether in the cause of religion, temperance, or education, it has always stood in the front. In educational progress, no county can compare with it. Its University, its Normal, its graded and its public schools, are all of the best. As it has been in the past, so, doubtless, it will be in the future.

WASHTENAW COUNTY OF TO-DAY.

As it is impossible for the pen of the historian to do justice to the past, even so will he fail to properly present the Washtenaw of to-day. No county in the State can show a better record. In its churches, its schools, its manufacturing interests, its public and private buildings, in fact everything that goes to show a progressive people, it has taken a leading position. It has to-day two incorporated cities, four incorporated villages, and four unincorporated villages. It has a population of 42,000 thrifty and enterprising people. The great power of the Huron and tributary streams have been utilized, and scores of manufacturing institutions flourish upon their banks.

In the early day citizens of Washtenaw county met for worship in school-houses, barns, or private dwelling houses, anywhere they were permitted, and glad were they of the opportunity; to-day churches are upon every hand, from the plain, unpretending frame, where a few zealous men and women gather together "in the name of Jesus," to the imposing brick or stone, with bells pealing forth a joyful welcome to one and all to come and "drink of the waters of life."

The old log school-house has long since been displaced, and to-day are found, especially in the larger villages and cities, school buildings of handsome architectural appearance, costing many thousands of dollars each, and equipped with every appliance that can promote the cause of education. The comfort of pupils has been secured by the introduction of suitable seats and desks. Maps, globes, philosophical apparatus, music, libraries, commodious playgrounds, well ventilated apartments, beautiful plants and flowers, are all used as accessories, and the result is a humanizing influence. A large revenue derived from taxation is annually raised sufficient to maintain a scholarly corps of teachers. In addition to the public schools there are in the county two institutions of learning that have a world-wide fame, the University of Michigan, located at Ann Arbor, and the State Normal School, at Ypsilanti. Under the most patient, persistent efforts they have been made what they are, a credit to the county and State, and to the general cause of education.

Washtenaw county boasts of another civilizing influence in her newspapers, 14 weekly and one daily; all of which are well and ably edited.

In manufactures, though not so large as some others, yet a very respectable showing is made. The paper-mills and flouring-mills do a large and flourishing business.

In agriculture and horticulture, Washtenaw county stands in the front of all the counties in Michigan. Little vacant land is to be found in any part of the county; many acres, which a few years ago were thought to be worthless on account of swamps, are to-day the most productive farms in the State.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

The history of Salem is happily without any of those terribly sensational characteristics which at the period of their occurrence startle a community, and the history of which would now cause a blush of shame to mantle the face of a citizen of the township wherein such deeds were committed. Salem does not offer one such event to history. Its record is one of pure and simple progress, unmarked by crime or whisky. In the compilation of this historical sketch the members of the township pioneer committee have given a singularly able co-operation,—a co-operation expected only from men who take a pride in carrying out promises whether made or implied. The biographical section of this history, though beyond the control of the committee or of the writer of this sketch, has been well prepared, and in its compilation the men of the township made light the labors of the biographer.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF SALEM.

The first American settlers of Salem were John Dickenson, Joseph Dickenson and Mrs. Amy Dickenson, all natives of New York, who left Seneca county in 1825, and located lands on sections 13 and 14, in the fall of that year. About the same period Elkanah Pratt, better known as Dr. Pratt, met John Dickenson in the forest and claimed him as a neighbor, so that for a long period the question, Who is the first bona-fide settler? was discussed. Now, however, it is conceded that the honor belongs to the Dickensons, as they preceded Dr. Pratt by a few days. In 1827 Dickenson built the first log barn ever erected in the township, and three years later (1830) constructed the first frame barn. Edmund Pratt, son of the Doctor, came in 1826, and erected the first log dwelling-house. Jesse Peters and Mrs. Peters arrived in the township with Mr. Pratt. Royal Wheelock came as early as the year 1825; Aaron Blood in October, 1825; he settled in Salem in 1826; Joseph Lapham, in 1828; Jacob Bullock, in April, 1827; Constant Woodworth, in 1826; Daniel S. Burch, in 1827; P. C. Murray, in 1828; Luther Grayhan, in 1829; Orson Packard, in 1828; George Renwick, in 1827; John Renwick, in 1825; Joseph Stevens, in 1826; Samuel, John and Robert McCormick, three brothers, in 1827; Ashley Root, in 1830:

Capt. Ira Rider, in 1830; Capt. Robert Purdy, in 1831; but dwelt on that portion of his farm in Lyon, a township of Oakland county, ultimately moving into Salem in 1835; John Belgrave and Benjamin Pryor, in 1831; Alexis Packard, in September, 1831; Henry Bowers and John Freeman, in 1830; George King, in 1831, and Rev. Eben Carpenter, the same year; Lyman Corban located on section 24 in 1828; Daniel, Rufus and Elijah Herrick settled here in 1832; John Ceeley and Troiles Bennett, in September, 1831; Eliphalet Lewis, in the fall of 1831; Charles Lewis, in 1828; Thomas Bussey, in 1828; James Murray, in 1828; in 1831 Seth Thompson, Reuben Peebles, David Peebles and Rev. Hiram Hamilton, settled in the township. Eliakim Walker and Peres Walker located section 9, in May, 1831; two years later, in May, 1833, settled in the township; E. O. Smith, located on section 11, where the D. L. & N. depot now stands, in 1830; D. N. Smith in 1833; Peter Lane, in 1836; T. D. Lane, in 1836; John Van Sickles and Peter Larkings, in 1831. Larkings settled on section 1, immediately after his coming into the township. Rev. Moses Clarke, the first Baptist minister, located in Salem in 1832; in 1825 he settled near Geddesburg, where he resided until coming to Salem. Phineas Clarke opened a blacksmith shop on e. $\frac{1}{2}$, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 11, in 1832. Henry Yanson located on section 31, in 1831; E. C. Roberts came into the township in 1835; Elijah Coldren came in 1831, settling on section 13, now owned by his son Peter Coldren. James and Ellis Sober, in 1831. Doctors Edward Cook and Adam Spencer arrived about 1835. They were the first practicing physicians in Salem.

Among others who located here between the years of 1831 and 1835, were the following persons: Robert Shankland, Dudson Webster, Harrison Savage, Geo. H. E. M. Nalors, E. S. Warden, Ira Root, John Peebles, Warren Hamilton, Andrew Rogers, John B., Smith, Wm. B. Mead, Theran Wykuf, John Hart, Henry Whipple, Henry Forshee, Geo. Nelson, Anson Cary, Darwin D. Cook, Geo McCormick, Orange Woodworth, John Waterman, Luke Dake, Lemuel Dwelle, Anthony Farley, Martin Korabacher, Jonathan Kingsley, Ida Ham, J. B. Van Atta, Ephraim E. Edmond, Simmons Harvey Knapp, Levi Westfall, Asa Corson, Atchinson Moses, Richard Walter, D. Corson, Sylvester and Jerome Sober, and John Davis; Stephen Haywood located lands on section 15 in 1831; Calvin Wheeler located on section 11, September, 1830. Isaac Winkup came to Salem while a youth, and for many years took a very leading part in public affairs of that section of the county.

In the list of early purchasers of the lands of Salem, mention will be made of many pioneers who came at a later date. Before passing from this subject it is well to add, that Rufus Thayer located the e. $\frac{1}{2}$ of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13, it being the first land entered in Salem, and also a tract of land in Plymouth township. Having resided in the latter, his name will be associated with its history.



N. E. Brittenden

A SERIES OF FIRST EVENTS.

Mrs. Peters, wife of Jesse Peters, who came into the township early in 1825, was four months here before she met her sister pioneer, Mrs. Amy Dickenson. Though the latter was undoubtedly here before Mrs. Peters, both of them may be termed the first white women ever seen in the district. At this early day the red men and their squaws roamed through the bush in quest of game. Deer, bear, and wolves were here in large numbers, yet the Indians not satisfied with the rich food which such game afforded, would visit the houses of those settlers at intervals, begging for bread and tobacco, and often causing alarm in the homes of these Eastern women, who were not accustomed to see the barbarians in their wild state.

The first white child born in the township was Isaac Peters. He was the son of Jesse Peters, and appeared among the pioneers early in 1827.

The first death which occurred here is said to be that of William Jackson; but the first marriage was that of Elisha Comstock to Mary Black, in 1828.

Royal Wheelock was the first justice of the peace, having received his appointment from Gov. Cass in 1829. George Renwick was the first supervisor; and Alexis Packard, first township clerk.

Captain Ira Rider was the first postmaster, having charge of the office established in 1832, a little west of Lapham's Corners, and one mile south of the center of the town known as Salem. This was discontinued to give place to the present office of Salem.

The first saw-mill was built in 1829, on a stream forming the east branch of the River Rouge. Joseph Lapham was the builder and owner.

George Renwick was the first settler of Salem who was elected a member of the Territorial Council, and subsequently of the State Legislature.

Mr. Dickenson erected the first log barn and the first frame one. Edmond Pratt built the first log cabin. The former was the first man to become an honorary money-lender, the latter was the first honorary borrower.

Rev. Eben Carpenter was the first preacher of the Baptist Church at Salem. He settled there in 1831, and acted a part in the organization of a Baptist society there two years later, in 1833.

John Freeman opened a tavern in the southeast corner of the township at a very early day. It soon "passed" into the "past," and has never returned. It was the only industry of that kind ever introduced to the people of Salem.

James Sober, now 88 years of age, was the first veteran of the war of 1812 who ever settled in Salem. He was followed soon after by Edward Dake, who has since passed away.

In that memorable war between Michigan and Ohio, known as the "Toledo war," D. N. Smith was a veteran, and the first to enter

the ranks. Joseph Lapham was Quartermaster, Isaac Pratt and Ira Hubbard were veterans of the rank and file. Calvin Wheeler, who was then Captain of militia, called out his troops, but seeing no danger while Uncle Sam was present, he concluded to remain at his post to await orders.

Rev. Hiram Hamilton and Mr. Olds were the first preachers to the Salem Presbyterian Church, in 1833. Deacons Pratt and Hamilton were its first officers.

James Murray, who settled on section 22, in 1828, was the first store-keeper in the township. He, however, removed to another township shortly after.

Rev. Moses Clark was the first preacher who gave services in the township. As early as 1832 he preached in a log school-house then standing near Bullock's Corners, also in several private houses. He was also the first pastor of the Baptist Church.

Phineas Clark, son of Rev. M. Clark, was the first blacksmith in the town, having located a shop on the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11, in 1832.

E. C. Roberts is the first of the pioneers who taught school for any great number of years in the township. Between 1835 and 1862 he taught 27 terms, Mr. Lane coming next in the noble work, with 17 terms to his credit.

The first questioners of the power of township officers or Boards to raise money by vote for aiding in the construction of railroads, were citizens of Salem. They succeeded in their suit.

The first orchard was set out by Dr. Mason, who platted a nursery on the S. E. qr. of section 28. Calvin Wheeler planted an orchard in 1832, obtaining his trees from Mason's nursery, and some from Dr. Vincent's nursery, of New York State. Alexis Packard set out an orchard about the same time. Early in 1832, Eliakim Walker brought trees from New York and planted an orchard on section 9, where some of the old trees yet live. About the same time other orchards were planted.

Eastman, Van Sickle and Van Houghton were the only members of the Salem community who ever enjoyed the hospitalities of the State's prison, or, as it was then called, "The Tamaracks." Their crime was simply that of counterfeiting and horse-stealing.

The three veterans of the war of 1812, now residing in Salem township, are: John W. Van Sickle, born Sept. 15, 1787; Rob't Shankland, born Nov. 3, 1791; and James Sober, born April 25, 1793.

SURVEY AND RESURVEY.

As early as 1816, Surveyor Wampum visited this township, perhaps, and reported having made a survey. Immediately after Dickenson's settlement, when other immigrants flocked thither to locate their lands, they found that if Wampum's descriptions were correct, the sun, moon and stars were wrong. Later, however, they

convinced themselves that the planets did not err; that Wampum conceived a series of peculiar lines seldom conceived hitherto, and that his labors were falsely directed and most unsatisfactory. The story of this survey is thus told:

“The original survey of the township of Salem was made, or guessed at, in 1816. The settlement of the township commenced in 1825, and it was not long after this before the pioneers of Salem began to discover that there was something wrong about the lines. As a matter of fact, in many cases they could find no lines at all. They could not properly locate their lands. They knew not where to construct their fences, build their houses, or plant their orchards; and many an angry discussion and bitter quarrel took place in regard to this matter. In 1842 the contention and strife, the disquiet and anxiety with respect to the lines on the part of the people of Salem had become so great that they caused a memorial to be sent to Congress praying for a resurvey of the township. The Government granted their request, and a resurvey of the township was made in 1844. The resurvey was made by Harvey Parke, and is known as the “Parke survey.” And now the wretched condition of the original survey was more fully disclosed. Of the 60 miles of subdivision lines returned in the original survey as run and marked, 24½ miles were never run at all, and many that were run and marked were exceedingly erroneous. The new survey also discovered the fact that the township itself was deficient in land. The Government had sold to the people of Salem 631 acres of land more than they ever owned in that township. To make matters worse 147 purchasers of lands had got in the aggregate 382 acres more than they paid for. The purchasers of the remaining 128 tracts got 1,013 acres less than they paid for. Pioneers of Salem had been led to believe that if they could only get a new survey each person would, at least, get as much land as he had paid for. You may judge their surprise then, when the new surveyor told them that his instructions required him to look up the old lines and re-establish them, and only make new lines where he could find no old ones. So that the old survey, as far as it went, grossly fraudulent and deceptive as it was, was re-established. This was a severe blow to the owners of deficient tracts. Many of these owners were men of slender means, and had vested all, or nearly all, their available substance in the purchase of these lands. It is true that some of them lost but little, but others lost a large portion of their land, and in some cases they lost more than one-third of the land they had paid for. They not only lost their land but they suffered the mortification of having it taken from them after they had contended so long, so earnestly and so justly for it. But the Government had spoken and must be obeyed. They then prayed Congress for relief. If they lost their land they wanted pay for it. The Government then ordered Lucius Lyon, Surveyor General of Detroit, to proceed to Salem, make a personal inspection of every deficient tract of land, take testimony, and estimate the damages sustained by the owners.

He did so, and his report was made the basis of an application to Congress for compensation. The matter was placed in the hands of Gov. Woodbridge, who was then United States Senator, and he procured the passage of a bill by the Senate making the necessary appropriation; but that being a short session the bill was not acted on in the House and did not become a law. The next year, Gov. Felch having succeeded Gov. Woodbridge in the Senate, the matter was transferred to him. But Gov. Felch was unable to procure the passage of the necessary bill unless the people of Salem would be satisfied with having the original purchase money for the lands they had lost returned to them. This was deemed at that time no just compensation and was indignantly refused. And there the matter rests, a stigma on the Government, for they knew the claim was a just one, not only from the sworn testimony of the people themselves who had lost their land, but from the testimony of Parke who made the resurvey, and of Lyon, who estimated the damages, both gentlemen the accredited officers of the Government."

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

The Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad, running through the northeast quarter of the township, and the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad, through the northwest quarter, afford sufficient advantages to the agriculturists of the town. The depot of the former road is situate at the village of Salem, section 11, and that of the latter near Worden's saw-mill, on section 19. Salem village is a model hamlet. In giving a list of its industries, the peculiarly happy fact will become evident that it is minus a saloon. The post-office, from which is dispatched a daily mail, and which receives one, is under Calvin Wheeler; the express office is in charge of George S. Wheeler, who is also owner of one of the three stores there, the second operated by A. F. Van Atta, and the third, known as the "grange store," carried on by E. T. Walker, member of the Patrons of Husbandry Association. The saw-mill operated by S. W. C. Adams, and another by William Sutherland, form the main manufacturing interest of the town. George Nollar's blacksmith and machine shops, wherein agricultural implements are made and repaired, add to the importance of this township business center. A shoe and barber shop, kept by Mr. Simpson, the millinery and dress rooms of Mrs. and Miss Rider, the boarding house conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Webster, a Baptist church, and a group of 25 handsome dwelling-houses, form a very fair nucleus for the town of a future day.

LAPHAM'S CORNERS AND PEBBLES' CORNERS.

Lapham's is situated two miles south of Salem depot. It possesses a general store, of which T. H. Corson is proprietor; a wagon and blacksmith shop, and a dozen dwelling-houses. Peebles' Cor-

ners, on section 17, is the location of C. H. Cilley's store. The depot of the Toledo & Ann Arbor road is situated near Worden's steam saw-mill, on section 19. This saw-mill was built by the Hamiltons, prior to 1852, was subsequently purchased by Eli H. Webster, and ultimately by the present owner about the year 1863. All these industries are well supported, and the prospect of numerous additions to them is bright indeed. The population of Salem, Lapham's and Peeble's Corners may be set down in the aggregate at 200.

The township of Salem is said to comprise 19,620 acres, of which 13,829 are improved and 5,791 acres unimproved. There are 194 farms, which if equalized would give an average of 101.13 acres.

In 1879 there were 3,203 acres sown to wheat, which produced 70,594 bushels. The wheat area was not increased in 1880. Statistics dealing with the crops usually cultivated have not been furnished in full; but, from figures collected by Messrs. Wheeler, Walker and Lane, a committee appointed by the County Pioneer Society to collect valuable information for this work, it is learned that during the year 1880 no less than 39,122 bushels of wheat, 5,556 barrels of apples with large quantities of oats and barley were shipped from the Salem depot of the D. L. & N. R. R. Judging from these figures, the prosperous condition of the people, and the beauty of the township, it must be inferred that Wampum's lines do not render the soil less fertile, or the people less happy.

In traveling throughout the counties one is apt to wonder why so many windmills are in use. Such a one may presume that this novel piece of mechanism is only required in pumping water from the well beneath; few even dream of it following the example of that old mill once attacked by a child of romance, named Don Quixote. To understand all the uses of a windmill the learner must come to Salem. Here is one with a 22-foot wheel, supposed to be of six-horse power. It is capable of running a corn-grinder with a capacity of from 15 to 20 bushels per hour. A straw and fodder cutter may be operated by its power, and the prepared product hoisted into the upper floor of the barn. It runs a power corn-sheller, conveys the grain to the bins in the upper part of the barn, and carries such grain back again to be ground into meal. It runs a 28-inch buzz saw, while at the same time it pumps water to all parts of the farm, forcing it through 1,075 feet of half-inch pipe. This extraordinary windmill was gotten up in the farm-yard of A. T. Walker, and forms one of the few such mills fully utilized. The machinery in connection with this mill, together with a steam apparatus for steaming fodder and meal for stock, and heating water for scalding purposes, cost \$1,500. There are many well-equipped farm yards within the township, but it is questionable whether one can be found to excel that under notice.

ORGANIC.

The township of Panama comprised the present towns of Salem and Superior until March, 1833, when the following act, introduced

into the Territorial Legislative Assembly, by Geo. Renwick, was approved:

Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, That all that part of the township of Panama, in the county of Washtenaw, comprised in surveyed township number 1 south, in range 7 east, be a township by the name of Salem, and the first township meeting shall be holden at the school-house near Jacob E. Bullock's, in said township, and that this act shall take effect and be in force on and after the first Monday in April next.

The first election of township officers under the new statute took place April 1, 1833, at a school-house near Wheaton Bullock's, then called Bullock's Corners. Geo. Renwick called the meeting to order; Samuel Mapes was appointed moderator, and Joseph Jackson, secretary. The election was carried out in due form, resulting in the choice of George Renwick, first Supervisor; Alexis Packard, first Clerk; John Dickenson, Calvin Wheeler and Welcome J. Partello Township Assessors; Chas. Dean, Joseph Jackson, Royal Wheelock, Leonard C. Goodale and Lucius Peet, School Inspectors; Isaac Hamilton, P. C. Murray and John Bennett, Trustees of school lots; Michael Thompson, George King and Royal Wheelock, Highway Commissioners; Joseph Lapham, Treasurer; Orange Green, Director of the poor; John Dickenson, Treasurer of the poor fund; Joseph Lapham and Peres Walker, Constables. Royal Wheelock was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Gov. Cass in 1829, and S. C. Goodale, by Gov. Porter in 1832. The men so appointed presided as justices until 1836, when the term of appointment lapsed, and the office was placed under the patronage of the people. In the following lists are given the names of those who have held the more important township positions.

SUPERVISORS.

George Renwick.....	1834	T. D. Lane.....	1855
L. C. Goodale.....	1835-6	Daniel Pomeroy.....	1856
George Renwick.....	1837	Isaac Winkup.....	1857-8
John Dickenson.....	1838	John Peebles.....	1859
Royal Wheelock.....	1839	John Peebles.....	1860
Robert Purdy.....	1840	Royal Wheelock.....	1861-2
Lawrence Noble.....	1841	Rufus Babbitt.....	1863-4
Robert Purdy.....	1842	Calvin Wheeler.....	1865-6
Henry T. Walker.....	1843-4	John Peebles.....	1867
Lawrence Noble.....	1845	T. D. Lane.....	1868
Daniel Pomroy.....	1846-7	J. B. Palmer.....	1869
Henry T. Walker.....	1848	Isaac Winkup.....	1870-1
John Dickenson.....	1849	Isaac Winkup.....	1872-3
Ira Rider.....	1850	John Crandall.....	1874
Lawrence Noble.....	1851	Geo. S. Wheeler.....	1875-6
Ira Rider.....	1852	Geo. S. Wheeler.....	1877-8
Lawrence Noble.....	1853-4	Thos. D. Lane.....	1879-80

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

Alexis Packard.....	1834-39	M. W. Johnson.....	1862-4
P. C. Murray.....	1840-43	W. B. Mead.....	1865-6
John Bennett.....	1844-48	Silas Pratt.....	1867-8
Calvin Wheeler.....	1849-50	D. D. Cook.....	1869-71
P. C. Murray.....	1851-2	R. M. Simmons.....	1872
Michael W. Johnson.....	1853-5	D. D. Cook.....	1873-4
Calvin Wheeler.....	1856	Silas Pratt.....	1875-9
M. W. Johnson.....	1857-60	L. B. Manning.....	1880
Eli H. Webster.....	1861		

TREASURERS.

Peres Walker.....	1834	L. D. Cook.....	1855
Joseph Lapham.....	1835	Celey Bennett.....	1856
J. N. Stoddard.....	1836	Silas Pratt.....	1857-8
Joseph Lapham.....	1837	Rufus Babbitt.....	1859
E. B. Ishom.....	1838	Silas Pratt.....	1860
Alexis Packard.....	1839	O. W. Peck.....	1861
Joseph Lapham.....	1840	M. W. Johnson.....	1862-3
I. N. Hedin.....	1841-3	J. W. Babbitt.....	1864
Eliakim Walker.....	1844	Henry Dennis.....	1865
J. B. Vanatta.....	1845	B. G. Webster.....	1866-8
J. B. Lapham.....	1846	Dwite Peebles.....	1869
David Lapham.....	1847	Dwite Peebles.....	1870-1
J. B. Vanatta.....	1848	T. E. Shankland.....	1872
D. D. Cook.....	1849	J. B. Herrick.....	1873-4
Benj. Cary.....	1850	J. N. Thompson.....	1875-6
Michael Johnson.....	1851	C. P. Walker.....	1877-8
Peres Walker.....	1852	J. L. Wheelock.....	1879
Henry Smith.....	1853	J. L. Wheelock.....	1880
L. D. Cook.....	1854		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Royal Wheelock.....	1829	Lorin G. Ovenshire.....	1857
Leonard C. Goodale.....	1832	Calvin Wheeler.....	1858
Geo. Renwick.....	1836	Rufus Babbitt.....	"
Leonard C. Goodale.....	"	John Peebles.....	1859
Royal Wheelock.....	"	L. G. Ovenshire.....	"
Hiram Rhodes.....	"	I. J. Thompson.....	1860
Geo. Renwick.....	1837	L. G. Ovenshire.....	"
Royal Wheelock.....	"	John Crandall.....	1861
L. C. Goodale.....	"	Isaac L. Dennis.....	1862
Hiram Rhodes.....	1838	John Peebles.....	1863
H. T. Walker.....	1841	L. G. Ovenshire.....	1864
H. T. Walker.....	1842	Carlisle Ham.....	1865
John Peebles.....	"	John B. Waterman.....	"
Jacob Snapp.....	1843	John Waterman.....	1866
Royal Wheelock.....	1844	James B. Palmer.....	1867
Michael Thompson.....	1845	John Peebles.....	1868
Henry T. Walker.....	1846	John Peebles.....	1869
Orson Packard.....	"	Lorin G. Ovenshire.....	1870
John Peebles.....	1847	John Crandall.....	"
Walter D. Corson.....	1848	Luther Graham.....	"
Michael Thompson.....	1849	Walter B. Palmer.....	1871
James B. Vanatta.....	1850	Calvin Wheeler.....	1872
John Diamond.....	"	John Crandall.....	1873
Edward W. Cook.....	1851	L. G. Ovenshire.....	1874
Daniel Pomeroy.....	"	Geo. M. B. Renwick.....	"
Walter D. Corson.....	1852	E. T. Walker.....	"
John L. Johnson.....	"	Calvin Wheeler.....	"
John L. Johnson.....	1853	John B. Waterman.....	1875
Calvin Wheeler.....	1854	T. D. Lane.....	1876
T. D. Lane.....	"	Saxton Macomber.....	1877
Lawrence Noble.....	1855	Joseph B. Herrick.....	"
John Peebles.....	"	Geo. N. B. Renwick.....	1878
John M. Limbarker.....	1856	Joseph B. Herrick.....	"
Wm. B. Mead.....	"	Hiram B. Daly.....	1879
John Crandall.....	1857	Joseph B. Herrick.....	"

ASSESSORS.

John Dickenson.....	1834	Jeremiah Phillips.....	1839
Calvin Wheeler.....	"	David Lapham.....	1840
Royal Wheeler.....	"	Lemuel Dwelle.....	"
Thomas Bussey.....	1835	John Bennett.....	"
Calvin Wheeler.....	"	John Bennett.....	1841
John Dickenson.....	"	Ira Rider.....	"
Orson Packard.....	1836	Michael Thompson.....	"
Thomas Bussey.....	"	Ira Rider.....	1842
Calvin Wheeler.....	"	John Bennett.....	"
Calvin Wheeler.....	1837	Same officers.....	1843
David Peebles.....	"	Michael Thompson.....	1844
David Lapham.....	"	P. C. Murray.....	"
Calvin Wheeler.....	1838	Levi Westfall.....	1845
Parley Crowell.....	"	Peres Walker.....	"
John Dickenson.....	"	Orson Packard.....	1846
Calvin Wheeler.....	1839	Reuben Peebles.....	"
Thomas Bussey.....	"		

EDUCATIONAL.

The advantages of education in Salem were not unlike those common to all new countries. The schools in the early day were small and school-houses were few and far between. The best of them were rude in construction and unpretentious in appearance. There has been some question as to the location of the first school-house within the boundary of the township, Mr. Wynkup, an old settler, claiming the location was on section 27. But the weight of authority fixes the location at Bullock's Corners, in 1829. This structure was built of hewn logs, and was considered a model of its kind. The first school was taught therein during the winter of 1829-'30 by Charles Dean. The second school-house was built on the northwest corner of section 15, in 1832. The first school here was taught by Miss Jane Jessups in the winter term of 1832-'3.

Regarding the first school-house, Isaac Wynkup says: "I understand that Mr. Wheeler of Salem has come to the conclusion that the first school-house in the township of Salem was built on section 27, and known as the "Bullock School-house." This, I think, is a mistake; my wife lived in the Bullock district when she was a young girl, and she says there was a school-house on section 31, and that she went to school there, because the Bullock school-house was not yet built." The Pioneer Committee, of which Messrs. Wheeler, Walker and Lane are members, still believe that the school-house to which Mr. Wynkup refers, was just outside the town line in section 6. of Superior township; and in this view, the majority of old settlers concur, holding that the first school-house built within the present boundaries of Salem, was that at Bullock's Corners. From the opinion of the majority there is no reason to dissent in this case. That opinion is founded on that belief, that the first school-house was built at Bullock's Corners in 1829, and the first school taught therein, during the winter of 1829-'30, by Charles Dean. This house was very humble in its

appearance, constructed of unhewn logs scarcely six feet from floor to ceiling, having a small six-light window on each of three sides, furnished with slab seats set on pins, with a desk on three sides of the house; heated by a small box-stove, which was considered an improved and new method of heating, as very many school-houses at this time were warmed by a huge fire-place in one end of the house, on which was piled large logs of wood from four to eight feet in length. It was in structures of this kind that very many of the men who have built up this great commonwealth and given it character, received their early education.

There are now five full and six fractional school districts in Salem township. The school-houses are: One stone building, valued at \$700, and four frame buildings, at \$600 to \$700 each in the full districts; and in the fractional districts, one handsome brick house, one stone house (on the Northfield and Salem line), and four frame buildings. There are 11 teachers, and an average attendance of 30 pupils at the schools. The attendance is regular, and a fair elementary education is offered.

THE CHURCHES.

The First Baptist Church was organized within the house of Wheaton Bullock, Jan. 17, 1833, with J. L. Twiss, moderator, and Thomas Harper, clerk. Elder Eben Carpenter preached the first sermon to the society, on the day of organization; Elder Moses Clark was the first pastor of the Church; L. C. Goodale, the first clerk, John Bennett and Eliphalet Lewis, first trustees; with Alexis Packard and John Bennett, deacons. Elder Clark served as minister for a short time after organization; when Elder Carpenter was appointed pastor. Elder Noyes was called to the pastorate about 1837. The pulpit has been filled by many preachers since that period.

Mrs. Almira Wheeler was the first member who received baptism. Rev. J. L. Twiss officiated at this ceremony, which took place in May, 1833. The church was erected in 1852, at a cost of \$900. It was moved from its first location to the depot in 1877, at a cost of \$300. Since its organization the society has advanced steadily, so that it now claims a membership of 100 persons.

The First Free Will Baptist Church of Salem was organized July 7, 1839, in the northeast part of the township of Salem. The Rev. C. P. Goodrich was pastor; Manley Smith, clerk; Michael Thompson, and Deacon James Filer, trustees. In 1850 the society erected a church edifice, which was dedicated in November of that year.

Congregational Church.—Several settlers of Salem township, who had previously worshiped with the Presbyterian Church, decided to form a society to be known as the Congregational Church, and a meeting was therefore called on March 27, 1839. The following persons gave their names as members of said society:

Isaac Hamilton, Charles Pratt, Ethiel Hubbard, Orange Green, Hiram Rhodes, Enoch C. Hamilton, Harvey Hubbard, Edwin Hubbard, Reuben Peebles, J. H. Peebles, Parley Crowell, Cola Bennett, Zebedee Waldron, S. G. Haywood, Sebra Perkins, George N. Stoddard, Seth Thompson, J. W. Hamilton, John Peebles, Lorin Pratt and Adam Spence. Zebedee Waldron, Adam Spence, S. G. Haywood, Parley Crowell, Harvey Hubbard and Joseph H. Peebles were the first trustees. Zebedee Waldron was the first secretary, and Harvey Hubbard the first treasurer. A call was extended to Hiram S. Hamilton to become the first pastor. A house of worship was commenced in 1848, and dedicated as "Zion Church," on Aug. 8, 1849. The cost of the building was about \$900. The organization has been very prosperous, and has for its present pastor the Rev. Mr. Gilson.

The Presbyterian Church.--The Presbyterian Church was organized in the township of Salem in 1833. The first deacons were Isaac Hamilton and Nathaniel Terry. Subsequent to this organization, several Congregationalists settled in the district, who were not content with the society as it was found existing. A meeting was called and the society organized as a Presbyterian Church and Congregational Society. This society erected a house of worship about 1850, at a cost of \$1,000. The names of the pastors since the organization are as follows: James Morton, 1852; J. D. Pierce, 1856; C. H. Eaton, 1858; Samuel Phillips, 1860; R. J. Williams, 1863; O. C. Thompson, 1867; E. F. Strickland, 1869; J. W. Was-tell, 1870; Robert Hoverden, 1871; M. B. Wilsey, 1874; Armon Spence, 1875; T. O. Childs, 1877; James Vinson, 1880. The present roll of members shows 40 names of males and 65 names of females. Of the aggregate number, 105, there are 26 absent members. The Sabbath-school, in connection with the Church, was organized in 1841 with a class of 15 members. The school has increased to 35.

The First Wesleyan Methodist Church of Salem was organized in a school-house on section 33, in 1841, with David Norton as class-leader, and Joseph Lapham, first steward. The first annual conference was held in that school-house, where also was formed the first Church discipline. Marcus Swift, Samuel Bibbins and Orin Doolittle were the first preachers. The first house of worship was built in 1851, at a cost of \$840, near Lapham's Corners, or Brookville. The pastors have been as follows: B. F. Pritchard, J. G. Spaulding, J. H. Castor, A. W. Wilson, H. Noble, S. Clements and B. F. Hedger, the present pastor. The first Sunday-school was established in 1844 or 1845, with 20 members present. The average attendance now is about 50.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.--In 1864 the M. E. church, in Salem, was dedicated, and the Church organization was perfected, with a membership of about 25. J. B. Van Atta and William Hollingshead were made stewards, and A. M. Farley and L. D. Perkins, class-leaders. Previous to that time there had been a tempo-

rary Church organization and preaching at different points in the township by the M. E. ministers. The perfection of this Church organization was brought about by the earnest efforts of Elder Anderson, who was then preaching on this charge. The dedicatory services were performed by Elder J. M. Castor, who succeeded Elder Anderson. Since that period the membership of the Church has been largely increased until it numbers about 60. At the present time B. F. Hedger is the preacher in charge.

SALEM GRANGE.

Salem Grange was organized July 6, 1874, at Salem Station, by the State Deputy, C. L. Whitney, of Muskegon, with 30 charter members. Names as follows: John B. Waterman, Eleanor P. Waterman, Myron E. Root, Priscilla Root, Charles P. Waterman, Belle Fairchilds, Henry C. Dennis, Martha L. Dennis, Dwelle E. Smith, Rosa A. Smith, Daniel E. Smith, Kate Smith, David Roberts, Susan Roberts, William S. Whipple, Charlotte Whipple, Alfred S. Waterman, Lydia Waterman, Hiram B. Thayer, Almira J. Thayer, Rufus Babbitt, Ellen L. Babbitt, William Tousey, Jane Tousey, Eliakim T. Walker, Isadore Walker, George S. Vansickle, Jane A. Vansickle, Daniel W. Wheeler, Jane Wheeler.

The first officers of the grange were as follows: Rufus Babbitt, Master; Eliakim T. Walker, Overseer; John B. Waterman, Lecturer; Daniel W. Wheeler, Steward; David Roberts, Asst. Steward; Henry C. Dennis, Chaplain; Daniel E. Smith, Treasurer; Hiram B. Thayer, Secretary; George S. Vansickle, Gate-Keeper.

The following have served as masters of the grange since its organization: Rufus Babbitt, J. B. Waterman and Dan. E. Smith. The officers at present are as follows: John B. Waterman, Master; Harvey C. Packard, Overseer; Susan Smith, Lecturer; James H. C. Mosher, Steward; George M. Thompson, Asst. Steward; John B. Smith, Chaplain; Daniel E. Smith, Treasurer; Darwin D. Cook, Secretary; Simeon Root, Gate-Keeper; Kate Cook, Pomona; Louise Bidwell, Flora; Irene Roberts, Ceres; Priscilla Root, Lady Asst. Steward.

Of the 30 charter members seven have withdrawn by demit, six have been suspended for non-payment of dues, one removed by death, and 16 are still members. Of the 87 admitted since organization, 32 have been suspended for the non-payment of dues, eight have withdrawn by demit, three removed by death, 44 retain their membership, which added to the 16 charter members makes a total membership of 60, with a fair prospect of an increase in members during the present year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Salem has been represented in the Territorial and State Legislatures 14 terms, and in Constitutional Convention as follows: George

Rennick served six terms, two in the Territorial and four in the State Legislature. Robert Pindy, one term as member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the first constitution of the State; two terms in the State Legislature. Ira Rider, one term in Legislature; Henry T. Walker, two terms; Calvin Wheeler, one term; Thomas D. Lane, two terms, one in the House and one in the Senate.

Salem has been noted for the number of the physicians it has furnished to the world, having sent out 20 men, all of whom were graduates of some medical college of good repute, besides many others who have never sought or obtained the coveted diploma.

In the law and theological departments she has not been so prolific, having furnished but four lawyers and one minister. She has furnished one county clerk, Leonard Goodale; one county treasurer, J. W. Babbitt; and one county superintendent of schools, Geo. S. Wheeler.

FIRST PURCHASERS OF LAND.

The following are the names of the first purchasers of lands in Salem township:

SECTION 1.

Thomas Thomas, e hf of se qr.
Joseph Phillips, e hf of ne qr.
Lewis W. Warner, w hf of ne qr.
Abram Kelly, e hf of nw qr.
Elijah Fitch, w hf of nw qr.
Peter Larkings, e hf of sw qr.
Samuel Carpenter, w hf of sw qr.

SECTION 2.

Elijah Fitch, ne qr.
Robert Purdy, e hf of ne qr.
Austin Pease, e hf of se qr.
Alpheus Barrett, w hf of se qr.
Sterry Lyon, sw qr.

SECTION 3.

George Fassett, e hf of ne qr.
Michael Thompson, w hf of ne qr and e hf of nw qr.
Leonard C. Goodale, e hf of se qr.
Stephen Ayres, w hf of se qr.
Wm. Blackmar, w hf of sw qr and w hf of nw qr.

SECTION 4.

Rhoda Walker, e hf of se qr.
Eliakim Walker, w hf of se qr.
Daniel Smith, e hf of sw qr.
Harvey S. Bradley, nw qr of sw qr and nw qr of nw qr.
Philena Cook, sw qr of sw qr.
Wm. Blackmar, e hf of ne qr.
Wm. Hay, w hf of ne qr and e hf of ne qr.
Geo. Baker Woolle, sw qr of nw qr.

SECTION 5

Eliakim Walker, w hf of se qr.
Edward W. Cook, se qr of se qr and se qr of sw qr.
Eurotas P. Hastings, w hf of ne qr.
Daniel Hurd, e hf of ne qr.
Otis M. Walker, ne qr of sw qr.
John Rodger, nw qr of sw qr.
Madison Cook, se qr of sw qr.
David Houghtaling, se qr of nw qr.
Lewis Clark, ne qr of nw qr.
John Sanford, sw qr of nw qr.
Timothy Lane, sw qr of sw qr.
Ira M. Olds, nw qr of nw qr.

SECTION 6

Isaac R. Sutton, w hf of sw qr.
Joseph Samain, e hf of sw qr.
Alpheus Barrett, w hf of nw qr.
Jacob Countryman, e hf of nw qr.
Benjamin Hungerford, ne qr of ne qr.
Daniel Countryman, w hf of ne qr.
John Sanford, se qr of ne qr.
Patrick O'Hern, nw qr of ne qr.
Benj. V. Kercheval, sw qr of se qr.
Jacob L. Lane, se qr of sw qr.

SECTION 7.

Isaac R. Sutton, sw qr and w hf of nw qr.
Eli H. Evans, e hf of se qr.
Salter S. Mason, w hf of se qr and sw qr of ne qr.
Roderick Spencer, e hf of nw qr.
Geo. N. Stoddard, e hf of ne qr.
Peter C. Lane, nw qr of ne qr.

SECTION 8.

Daniel Smith, e hf of ne qr.
 Otis K. Walker, nw qr of ne qr.
 Elijah Herrick, sw qr of ne qr and nw
 qr of sw qr.
 Timothy Lyon, e hf of se qr.
 Lemuel Parker, w hf of se qr.
 Thomas J. Wheeler, e hf of sw qr and e
 hf of nw qr.
 Jeremiah Scott, sw qr of sw qr.
 Geo. N. Stoddard, w hf of nw qr.

SECTION 9.

Daniel Smith, w hf of nw qr.
 Otis Walker, e hf of nw qr and w hf of
 sw qr.
 Perez Walker, e hf of sw qr and w hf of
 ne qr.
 Attwell Simmons, se qr.
 Horace Manhall, se qr of ne qr.
 James M. Blake, ne qr of ne qr.

SECTION 10.

Osman Smith, e hf of se qr.
 Eliphalet Lewis, w hf of se qr and e hf
 of sw qr.
 John Crandal, nw qr.
 John Bennett, w hf of sw qr.
 Andrew Cook, w hf of ne qr.
 Wm. Slocum, se qr of ne qr.
 Leonard C. Goodale, ne qr of ne qr.

SECTION 11.

Jehiel Krigger, e hf of ne qr.
 Calvin Wheeler, w hf ne qr and e hf of
 nw qr.
 Charles Lewis, e hf of se qr.
 Eli Smith, w hf of se qr.
 James Sage, e hf of sw qr.
 Osman Smith, w hf of sw qr.
 Rhoda Walker, w hf of nw qr.

SECTION 12.

John Dickerson, e hf of se qr.
 Jeremiah Taylor, w hf of se qr.
 Samuel Forman, e hf of sw qr.
 Osman Smith, w hf of sw qr.
 Jehiel Krigger, w hf of nw qr.
 John Kellogg, e hf of nw qr.
 Asa Parker, e hf of ne qr.
 John Lewis, w hf of ne qr.

SECTION 13.

Rufus Thayer, jr., e hf of ne qr.
 Jeremiah Taylor, w hf of ne qr.
 D. M. Schovill, se qr and e hf of sw qr.
 John Dickerson, e hf of nw qr.
 John Spinning, w hf of sw qr.

SECTION 14.

John Dickerson, e hf of ne qr.
 Jas. Pratt, w hf of ne and w hf of se qr.
 John Spinning, e hf of se qr.

John O. Mather, nw qr.
 Alexis Packard, e hf of sw qr.
 Rufus Thayer, w hf of sw qr.

SECTION 15.

Constant Woodworth, e hf of se qr.
 Joseph Peters, w hf of se qr.
 Philemon C. Murray, sw qr.
 Stephen G. Hayward, ne qr.
 John Miller, nw qr.

SECTION 17.

Roodphus Grandy, e hf of se qr.
 Crandal M. Howard, w hf of se qr.
 Isaac Hamilton, w hf of sw qr.
 G. W. and H. Floisington, e hf of sw qr.
 Asher Cook, nw qr and w hf of ne qr.
 Ezekiel Cook, e hf of ne qr.

SECTION 18.

Samuel Williams, w hf of se qr.
 Seth Thompson, e hf of se qr.
 David Peebles, sw fractional qr.
 Owen Webster, e hf of ne qr.
 Hiram Rhodes, w hf of ne qr and nw qr.

SECTION 19.

George King, se qr.
 David Peebles, nw qr and w hf of ne qr.
 Seth Thompson, e hf of ne qr.
 Eurotas P. Hastings sw qr.

SECTION 20.

John Van Leuven, w hf of ne qr.
 James Sober, e hf of ne qr.
 Wm. Starkweather, e hf of nw qr.
 Seth Thompson, w hf of nw qr.
 Belgrave Pryer, e hf of se qr.
 Benj. Pryer, w hf of se qr.
 John and Benj. Pryer, e hf of sw qr.
 John Pryer, w hf of sw qr.

SECTION 21.

Henry Yanson, e hf of se qr.
 J. Harle, w hf of se qr and e hf of sw qr.
 Joseph Sperry, e hf of ne qr.
 J. Allen, w hf of ne qr and e hf of nw qr
 and w hf of sw qr.
 James Sober, w hf of nw qr.

SECTION 22.

Elkanah Pratt, w hf of se qr.
 Orson Packard, e hf of se qr.
 Levi S. Smith, e hf of ne qr.
 Joseph Peters, w hf of ne qr.
 Eli H. Evans, w hf of sw qr.
 John Dickerson, e hf of sw qr.
 Alvin Benjamin, e hf of nw qr.
 Ira Rider, w hf of nw qr.

SECTION 23.

Samuel Mape, se qr.
 Elkana Pratt, w hf of sw qr.
 Joseph Lapham, e hf of sw qr.

Norris Bullock, w hf of nw qr.
 Samuel H. West, e hf of nw qr.
 Thomas Pickney, w hf of ne qr.
 John Ducher, e hf of ne qr.
 Joseph A. Pinkney, w hf of n-- qr.

SECTION 24.

Royal Wheelock, jr., sw qr.
 Joseph Sterling, ne qr.
 Lyman Corbin, se qr.
 Lawson Isham, nw qr.

SECTION 25.

Royal Wheelock, jr. nw qr.
 Zeri Phelps, e hf of se qr.
 John Forsher, w hf of se qr.
 Reuben Davis, ne qr.
 Manning Hathaway, w hf of sw qr.
 Wm. Starkweather, e hf of sw qr.

SECTION 26.

Elkanah Pratt, w hf of w hf.
 Thos. Bussey, e hf of se and sw qrs.
 Zenas Wood, e hf of ne qr.
 Waterman Ames, w hf of ne qr.
 Joseph Lapham, e hf of nw qr.
 Elisha G. Mapes, w hf of nw qr.

SECTION 27.

Elkana Pratt, e hf of e hf
 Wm. D. Robinson, w hf of ne qr.
 Enoch and Enos Shippey, w hf of se qr.
 John Renwick, w hf of nw qr.
 Wm. D. and A. B. Robinson, e hf of nw qr.
 J. E. and Ellis Bullock, w hf of sw qr.
 A. B. Gardiner, e hf of sw and nw qrs.

SECTION 28.

Merritt P. Weasey, e hf of sw qr.
 Wm. Deits, w hf of sw qr.
 Welcome J. Partelo, e hf of se qr.
 Benj. Sutton, w hf of se qr.
 Wm. Root, jr., w hf of nw qr.
 Wm. Hoagland, e hf of nw qr.
 John Renwick, e hf of ne qr.
 Wm. Bennett, w hf of ne qr.

SECTION 29.

Wm. Jackson, e hf of se qr.
 Wm. Branden, w hf of se qr.
 Alfred D. Isham, e hf of sw qr.
 Daniel S. Birch, w hf of sw qr.
 Wheeler Smith, e hf of ne qr.
 George Renwick, w hf of ne qr.
 Ebenezer Rush, w hf of nw qr.
 John Renwick, e hf of nw qr.

SECTION 30.

Jacob E. Bullock, e hf of se qr.
 Lucius H. Peet, w hf of se qr.
 John Dickerson, e hf of ne qr.
 Philander Green, w hf of ne qr.
 Jesse Comstock, sw qr.
 Adam Spence, w hf of sw qr.
 Hiram S. Hamilton, e hf of nw qr.

SECTION 31.

Daniel Thomas, w hf of se qr.
 Joseph Wood, e hf of se qr.
 Dudson Webster, w hf of ne qr.
 M. T. C. Webster, e hf of ne qr.
 Henry Church, w hf.

SECTION 32.

Jos. Wickoff, se qr and e hf of sw qr.
 John Simons, w hf of sw qr.
 Luther Graham and P. Crowl, ne qr.
 Caleb Bartlett, w hf of nw qr.
 Charles M. Flemming, e hf of nw qr.

SECTION 33.

Erastus Truesdell, w hf of sw qr.
 John P. Howard, e hf of sw qr.
 John McCormick, e hf of ne and se qrs.
 Robt. T. Wheelock, w hf of se qr.
 John L. Shear, e hf of n w qr.
 Wm. Moore, w hf of nw qr.
 Avery Thomas, w hf of ne qr.

SECTION 34.

Robt. McCormick, w hf of nw and sw qrs.
 Jas. Bryant, ne qr and e hf of nw qr.
 Elisha Marshal, se qr.
 Esek Pray, e hf of sw qr.

SECTION 35.

Abraham Laraway, e hf of se qr.
 Harvey DeLong, w hf of se qr.
 Wm. McCormick, w hf of sw qr.
 Jacob Friant, se qr of sw qr.
 Alanson Chase, ne qr of sw qr.
 Lewis Britton, e hf of ne qr.
 James Patterson, sw qr of ne qr.
 Joseph Lapham, nw qr of ne qr.
 Calvin Burey, ne qr of nw qr.
 David Lapham, nw qr of nw qr.
 James H. Woods, s hf of nw qr.

SECTION 36.

Aaron Blood, se qr and e hf of sw qr.
 Sarah Teeple, e hf of ne qr.
 James Walworth, w hf of ne qr.
 David Laraway, w hf of sw qr.
 Joseph C. Tyler, w hf of nw qr.
 Joshua Chase, e hf of nw qr.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Below we give brief personal sketches of some of the leading residents of Salem township:

David Botsford was born in New Haven county, Conn., May 10, 1804, and is a son of Aaron and Comfort Botsford. When David was six years of age, his parents removed to the "Genesee country," in New York, where he was reared and educated. His father was born in Connecticut Feb. 29, 1763. At the age of 16 he entered the Continental army, and served till the close of the war. He died June 17, 1842, aged nearly 80 years. David came to Washtenaw county in October, 1829, and located on 160 acres of land in Ann Arbor tp., which he had entered of Government. In 1848 he removed to Superior tp., and in 1860, to Salem tp., where he has since resided. He was married March 12, 1829, to Thankful Levissee, born in Saratoga county, N. Y., July 15, 1803, and daughter of Aaron and Anna (Lamb) Levissee. Of their 7 children, 3 are living—Eunice, wife of William Graham; Sarah A., wife of William Wycoff, of Kansas; and Rosaltha, wife of Thomas Geer, a resident of Ann Arbor. Burnett, Burgill, Burton and Allen are deceased. Politically, Mr. Botsford is a Republican. He owns a farm of 117 acres on sec. 32.

Asahel Carey, a leading farmer of Salem tp., was a native of Seneca Co., N. Y., and was born May 4, 1834. His father, Matthew Carey, was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., June 26, 1807. His mother, Amanda Carey, was born in Pennsylvania in 1810. Asahel was reared in the country, and educated in the district schools. He was married Dec. 21, 1859, to Miss Jane E. Crager, daughter of Adam and Martha (Girard) Crager, who were natives of New Jersey. Mrs. Carey was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1836. To this union 1 child was born, Mattie E., born May 18, 1862. Mr. Carey removed to Salem tp., this county, in 1869. He owns a very valuable farm of 134 acres on secs. 23 and 26, all of which is under a fair state of cultivation. In 1880 Mr. C. erected a magnificent residence at a cost of \$3,300. Politically, Mr. C. is a Republican. He is one of the enterprising and devoted men of Salem.

John Dickerson, the first white settler in Salem tp., was born in Morris county, N. J., Sept. 12, 1795. His parents, Charles and Huldah (Chamberlain) Dickerson, removed to Seneca county, N. Y., in 1798, where John passed his early life. He received but a limited education, the first summer school he attended being held in a barn. In the autumn of 1825 Mr. Dickerson, in company with his cousin, Joseph Dickerson, emigrated to Michigan. They came direct to Salem tp., when Mr. Dickerson entered three tracts of land, on secs. 12, 13 and 14. He also entered 80 acres in Wayne county. He returned to New York, and in July, 1826, came once more to his Western home. He built a log cabin, the first one in the tp., and then went to work to clear his land. The land was almost a

wilderness, and the Indians during the day, the wild beasts during the night, were his only companions for many a long and wearisome day. Mr. Dickerson has prospered in the race through life, and has accumulated considerable property. He owns 270 acres of finely improved land adjoining Salem Station. He is a man of enterprise and unsurpassed generosity.

Stephen Ellis, farmer, sec. 20, Salem tp.; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born in Ontario county, N. Y., April 4, 1831. His parents were Benjamin and Mary Ellis, natives of Ontario and Herkimer counties, N. Y. They came to Oakland Co., Mich., in 1835, and Mr. Ellis entered 160 acres of land in Lyon tp., where he resided till death. Stephen was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. Feb. 1, 1855, he married Betsey J. Prior, born in Salem tp. Sept. 11, 1831, and daughter of John Prior, born in England Oct. 30, 1802, who emigrated to America with his parents in 1805. He passed his early life in New York State. In 1831, with his brother Benjamin, he came to Salem tp., Washtenaw county, and entered 240 acres of land, which had not been correctly surveyed, and subsequently turned out to be only 140 acres. Mr. Prior was married Sept. 19, 1834, to Sybil Bardwell, and 2 children were born to them—Betsey J. (the wife of the subject of this sketch) and Ann L. Mrs. Prior died July 23, 1853. In politics Mr. Prior is Democratic. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis had 5 children sent to them, 3 of whom are living—Wellington H., born Dec. 30, 1858; Frank H., born Aug. 28, 1865, and John J., born Nov. 14, 1867.

Dewitt Freeman was born in this county in 1835, and is a son of S. J. and Hannah (Lacy) Freeman, the former a native of New York and of English descent, and the latter of the Mohawk Valley, in New York, and of German ancestry. Mr. Freeman received a liberal education, and has been a tiller of the soil the greater part of his life. He was married Jan. 25, 1860, to Augusta Finton. They have 4 children—Elizabeth, Hattie, Asa Burton and Clara. Mrs. Freeman is a consistent member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Freeman is Republican in politics, and has been a School Moderator for nine years.

Thomas B. Gorton, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 3; P. O., Salem; was born in Livingston county, Mich., July 19, 1812, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah Gorton, natives of Rhode Island. The former was born Aug. 27, 1777, and the latter March 3, 1780. They were married in 1798 and had 13 children; 6 of these are living—Isabella, Hannah, Thos. B., Samantha, Lydia and Major D. Mr. G.'s parents removed and settled in Wayne county, in September, 1836, where Mr. Gorton purchased a tract of 363 acres. He died March 22, 1852. Mrs. G. died May 27, 1846. Thomas was reared and educated in Wayne county. In 1867 he came and settled in Salem on sec. 3, where he owns 200 acres, part of which lies in Oakland county. March 13, 1834, he married Ruby Burr, and had 4 children; of these 2 are living—Lancaster, married Susan Robinson, and Mary E. (now Mrs. Seley Bennett). Mrs. Gorton departed



James B. Randtka

this life Dec. 12, 1860, and Aug. 15, 1861, Mr. G. married Esther A. Doane, a native of Cayuga county, N. Y., who was born Sept. 5, 1828, and they have had 1 child, Warren D., born Sept. 29, 1863. In politics Mr. G. is a stout Republican.

W. R. Hamilton, farmer, Salem tp., was born in Washtenaw county July 23, 1846. His parents were Warren and Anna Hamilton, the former a native of Madison Co., Mass., where he was born June 18, 1816, and the latter a native of Seneca Co., N. Y., born September, 1815. His father came to the county in 1833, and being in rather limited circumstances was employed as a day laborer for some three years. He then bought 80 acres of land, and subsequent additions increased it to 160. In 1868 he removed to Ann Arbor, where he died May 18, 1877. He assisted in the organization of the Congregational Church of Salem tp., and was a member of that denomination at the time of his death. W. R. Hamilton received a good education at the Ann Arbor High School. He was married Nov. 5, 1868, to Mary Manning, born in this county Dec. 18, 1847, and daughter of William E. and Emeline Manning, natives of New York. They have 3 children—Gertrude F., Reuben W. and Theresa. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are members of the Congregational Church. Politically Mr. H. is Republican. He is a member of the executive committee of the Agricultural Society of Washtenaw County, and owns 300 acres of land, situated on secs. 17 and 20.

George Herrick was born in Salem tp. Dec. 16, 1845. His parents were Daniel and Mary Ann Herrick, the former born in New York August, 1793, and the latter a native of Connecticut, where she was born Dec. 28, 1800. They emigrated to Michigan in 1836, purchasing three tracts of land in Salem tp., where the former died Sept. 26, 1855, aged 62 years. Mrs. Herrick departed this life March 6, 1878, aged 78 years. George was educated in the Ypsilanti Seminary. He was married Sept. 9, 1868, to Carrie Britten, born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Aug. 18, 1846, and daughter of Richard and Eliza (Stewart) Britten. They have 4 children—Fred, Edward, Lavergne and Minnie. Mr. Herrick is a firm believer in the doctrines of the Republican party, and owns a valuable farm of 144 acres on sec. 3. His father served three months as a private in the war of 1812.

Thomas D. Lane, a prominent man in Salem, was born in Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y., June 26, 1820. He came with his parents, Peter C. and Malana Lane, to this county in 1836. His father was born Jan. 6, 1793, and served in the war of 1812. He was drafted into the British service and served three months, and was again drafted, but deserted and forced his way through the lines and enlisted in the American service, and devoted his time and labors to it till the close of the war. He died Jan. 5, 1852. Mrs. Lane died July 11, 1877. Thomas was reared on a farm and received his education in the rudest sort of log cabins. He remarks that most of his education was obtained by the light from burning "tamarack

knots." Mr. Lane has held various offices of prominence, both in the county and State. He was inspector of common schools for 15 years, and was elected Justice of the Peace twice, but declined serving. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors four terms. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and served acceptably one term. In 1860 he was chosen State Senator, and served one term, consisting of one regular and two special sessions. His father was a man quite prominent in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and held various offices of trust. The early life of Mr. Lane was spent in school-teaching, having taught for some 17 years. He is a self-acquired man, and has attained unto considerable eminence. He was married May 12, 1857, to Olive V. Webster, a native of Macomb Co., Mich., and was born Jan. 2, 1836. They have had 3 children; of these 2 are living, viz.: Webster P. (married Alice M. McFarland), and Chas. S. J. S. is deceased. Mrs. Lane's parents, Eli H. and Lucy A. Webster, were natives of Ontario and Monroe counties, N. Y.

Nathaniel Martin was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1808, and is a son of John and Dorcas Martin, who were natives of Washington county, N. Y. Mr. Martin's father when a boy 13 or 14 years old, some time during the war of the Revolution, was on his way home from mill in company with another boy, and was captured by Indians who delivered him into the hands of the British after they had kept him some six weeks. His father procured a pass from the British General and finally, after a diligent search, found him. Nathaniel is the youngest of a family of 13 children, 10 of whom lived to the years of maturity. He and his brother John are the only ones of this family who survive. John is the oldest Baptist minister in the State of Michigan. Mr. Martin was married Oct. 7, 1828, to Almeda Canfield, by whom he has had 5 children; of these 3 are living, viz.: Joann (now Mrs. Levi Dake), Edward S. and Marjette. Mrs. Martin departed this life on March 8, 1879. Her birth dates back to Jan. 9, 1802. Mr. Martin came to Oakland county, Mich., and entered in Southfield tp., where he lived till 1854, when he located in Salem, this county. He owns a farm of 90 acres on sec. 11. In politics he advocates Republicanism.

George W. McCormick, farmer, sec. 33; P. O., Salem Station; was born in New York, in 1829, and is a son of John and Rachel (Buck) McCormick, natives of New York and of Irish and Scotch descent. He received his education in the Ypsilanti schools, but has been a farmer through life, in which business he has been more than ordinarily successful. He owns 280 acres of fertile land. He was married Jan. 10, 1855, to Polly Jane Rhorabacher. They have 1 child—Flora, wife of A. C. Curtis, who was born February, 1856. Mr. McCormick is a prominent farmer of Salem tp., and the county at large.

Philemon C. Murray, one of the very earliest settlers of Salem tp., was born in Northumberland tp., Saratoga county, N. Y., July 14,

1805, and was a son of Philemon H. and Lucy Murray, who removed to the "Black river country," when Mr. Murray was quite young, and subsequently to Auburn, in town of Owasco, Cayuga county, where he passed his early life. Mr. Murray's grandfathers were soldiers in the Continental army, and Mr. Murray well remembers seeing the soldiers during the war of 1812 passing by his father's house on their way to Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Murray's father died when he was 12 years of age, and he was forced from that time on to do for himself. Soon after this bereavement his mother married Rev. Mr. Clark, and in 1824 they removed to Washtenaw county, locating on a tract of land previously purchased by Mr. Clark. Philemon remained in this county only four months, and during that time attended the first 4th of July celebration ever held in the county. In 1826 he came again to Michigan, and spent most of the summer in this State, in the meantime making a prospecting trip to White Pigeon prairie. He did not see a white man from the time he left Saline until he arrived at his destination. He encamped several nights with the Indians, one night at their village, named *Notta-wa-sipa*. He was absent about three weeks, and then returned to New York. In 1828 he made his last and final trip to this State, and in December entered 80 acres on sec. 15, Salem tp., and two years later 80 acres more on the same section. He still owns the land. Mr. Murray was present at the organization of Salem tp., and was chosen its first Highway Commissioner. He was Township Clerk for about 10 years. Mr. Murray was married Dec. 29, 1830, to Hannah E. Johnson, born in Newburgh, N. Y., May 1, 1813, and daughter of Michael and Eliza Johnson. Her uncle, John R. Bell, was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and served as a Colonel in the war of 1812. He was appointed and served as the first Military Governor of Florida after its purchase; he was promoted to Major and died at Henrietta, N. Y., still being in the service, and was buried with military honors. Ten children were born to this union, 7 of whom are living—George, who married Mary J. Knapp; Lucy A., wife of L. D. Cook; Eliza B., wife of D. D. Cook; Julia A., wife of Dr. M. M. Rorabacher; Philemon H., who married Louisa J. Rich; Mary A., wife of Newell A. Withee; and James H., who married Sophia Johnson. Marshall M., John W. and Sarah M. are deceased. Mr. Murray's portrait will be found in this volume.

A. C. Northrop, farmer, sec. 10, Salem tp.; P. O., Salem Station; was born in Pittsfield Co., Conn., Oct. 7, 1828. His father, Anson Northrop, served in the war of 1812. A. C. was raised a "farmer's boy," and received a common-school education. He emigrated to this county in 1869, and Nov. 17, 1870, married Mrs. Sarah Everett, widow of John Everett (deceased), who died Nov. 12, 1868, at the age of 56 years. Mrs. Northrop is a daughter of Lewis and Martha Webber, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of New York, and was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., Oct. 7, 1835. Her first husband, Mr. Everett, was a pioneer of Wayne Co., Mich., having

accompanied his parents there at an early day. Mrs. Northrop was a resident of Detroit for several years. Her great-great-grandfather came to America with the little band of Puritans in the Mayflower, and landed on Plymouth Rock. Mr. Northrop is Democratic in politics, and owns 146 acres of good land on sec. 10.

Orson Packard, one of Salem's early and respected pioneers, was born in Ontario county (now Wayne county), N. Y., Jan. 23, 1806. His parents, John F. and Amity B. Packard, were natives of Massachusetts. Mr. Packard, as most boys, was reared on a farm and received only a common district schooling. April 3, 1828, he was married to Miss Rhoda Raymore, daughter of John and Sarah Raymore. Mrs. P., a native of Windham county, Vt., was born Aug. 27, 1806. They have had 4 children, viz.—Mary A. (now the wife of Levi C. Quackenbush), John F. (married Chloe M. Wheelock), Cynthia A. (now wife of Theron Wyckoff), and Harvey C. (married Louisa Bignall). In May, 1830, Mr. Packard removed to Washtenaw county. He entered 80 acres from "Uncle Sam" in Salem tp., where he settled down. Although deprived of many things, yet subject to the hardships of a frontier life they passed their first Michigan life. A log cabin was their place of shelter from the raging rain and snow-storms, the hungry wolf and the grizzly bears. All these animals infested the wood, and less numerous were the wild hunters, the Indians. Mr. Packard took a prominent part in the building of school-houses and churches. He was one of the organizers of the Wesleyan Methodist Society in that tp., which was the first of that denomination in this, our fair America, a land of Churches of all orders. He was present when the discipline of that Church was formed. Surely the name of Orson Packard will live in the history of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of America, as if engraven on a page of adamant rock, upon which future ages will look as they pass along one by one. Mr. and Mrs. Packard still retain their connections with that Church. In politics he is a Republican, but was formerly a Whig. He owns a farm of 64 acres on sec. 22.

George N. B. Renwick, a prominent farmer of Salem tp., was born in Seneca county, N. Y., June 4, 1827. His parents were George and Phœbe Renwick. His father was a native of England, and came to America when a young man. His mother was born in Seneca county, N. Y. In the fall of 1828 they removed to Michigan, and located three tracts of land on sec. 28, Salem tp., or what was then called "Panama" tp. Mr. Renwick aided in organizing the town of Salem, and was one of the framers of the constitution of the State. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature for four years, and for 10 years after it became a State. He was Supervisor of Salem for many years, and a Justice of the Peace, also. In politics, he was an "old time" Whig. The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood in Salem tp. He has followed agricultural pursuits through life, and at present owns a farm of 304 acres of secs. 27 and 28. In politics he was formerly Whig, but is now Independent. He is at present holding the office of Justice of the Peace.

John W. Renwick, farmer, secs. 28 and 29, Salem tp., is a son of George Renwick, and was born in Monroe county, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1825. His parents removed to Washtenaw county in October, 1828, and John W. grew to manhood among the busy and stirring scenes of pioneer life. His father being away from home the greater part of the time, the superintendence of the farm fell into the hands of John, who was the oldest child, and this hard labor in early life deprived him of those educational advantages which he was so earnestly striving for. He was married, April 5, 1849, to Amity B. Packard, born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1828, and daughter of Alexis and Prudence Packard. Eight children have been given them, 7 of whom are living—Ernest E., Alexis P., George D., Martha D., Mary, Jane and John. George is deceased. Mr. Renwick is a Republican, and owns 350 acres of land. Mrs. Renwick possesses 180 acres of land, situated on section 14.

John S. Rider, an early pioneer of Wayne county, was born in Wayne county, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1820. His parents, David and Polly Rider, were natives of New York and England. His parents came to Wayne county, Mich., in the wild days of 1827 and settled in Livonia tp., where he entered land from the Government and lived till his death, which occurred in 1862, at the advanced age of 79 years. He served in the war of 1812. John was reared on a farm and received his education in the common country schools. He was married Jan. 8, 1846, to Adarima Eldridge, daughter of Nathaniel and Diana Eldridge, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Rider was born in Wayne county, Mich., Mar. 29, 1828. They had 6 children, 5 of whom are living, viz.: Nathaniel, born July 25, 1848, and married Rosetta Hollis; Adalaide, born June 25, 1857; Franklin, born Sept. 26, 1853, and married Emma Kingsley; Dayton, born July 26, 1856, and married Dora Smith, and Mary, born Jan. 20, 1859, and now wife of Almond Smith. Mr. R. is a Republican in politics. He owns a farm of 152 acres on secs. 11 and 12.

Andrew Rodger was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1813. His parents removed to Madison county, N. Y., when he was five years old, where he was reared and educated. In 1839 he came to this county and entered 40 acres on sec. 6, Salem tp. Nov. 8, 1842, he was married to Jane N. Bardwell, daughter of Jonathan and Betsey M. Bardwell, natives of Massachusetts. Mrs. Rodger was born in Madison county, N. Y., May 23, 1821. They have 1 child, William Clark, born April 15, 1849. Jonathan Bardwell, Mrs. R.'s father, was born April 23, 1779, and Mrs. B. was born Jan. 22, 1784. They settled in New York in 1796, where they lived until 1833, when they emigrated to Washtenaw county, and settled in Northfield tp., where he entered 120 acres of land. He died Aug. 17, 1848, and his wife, Mrs. Bardwell, died July 20, 1841. Mrs. Rodger was a pioneer school-teacher in Northfield and Salem tps. Her sister, Sybil Bardwell, was also among the first teachers of Northfield. Mr. and Mrs. Rodger were members of the

Presbyterian Church. Their farm contains 160 acres, situated on secs. 5 and 6.

Robert Shankland, a veteran soldier in the war of 1812, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1791. His parents were William and Margaret Shankland, the former a native of Otsego county, N. Y., born Aug. 15, 1762, and the latter of Scotland, born Oct. 15, 1770. Her parents emigrated to America at a very early day. Mr. Shankland, the father of our subject, served as a private through the Revolutionary war. He died April 17, 1850, aged nearly 88 years, and Mrs. Shankland Nov. 10, 1850. Robert passed his early life on a farm, and received a common-school education. He enlisted in the war of 1812, July of that year, in Capt. Blakesley's company. During his first term of service he was stationed at Oswego, N. Y., as guard. October, 1814, he re-enlisted, this time in Capt. Draper's company. He remained at Sacket's Harbor during his last military service, and participated in the conflict in capturing the three British boats at Henderson's Harbor, under command of Major Apling. Mr. Shankland served in all about 14 months, and now draws a pension. In August, 1830, he came to this county and entered 80 acres on sec. 35, Ann Arbor tp., and built a log cabin, and Nov. 16, he took his abode within its massive log walls. He lived there until 1837, when he purchased his present home. He was married Aug. 11, 1824, to Miss Arabella Bennett, a native of Worcester county, Mass., born Oct. 7, 1799. This union resulted in 8 children, 5 of whom are now living—Thomas E., Caroline (now Mrs. Ira Root), Andrew J. Veeder L., and Margaret (now Mrs. Hart). William H., James and Arabella are deceased. Mrs. S. died May 13, 1855, aged nearly 56. Mr. S. owns a farm of 126 acres on sec. 32. In politics he is a Democrat.

Eli O. Smith, an honored pioneer of Washtenaw Co., was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., June 27, 1810. He lived on a farm until of age. In 1830, he emigrated to Michigan, and entered 80 acres of land in Salem tp., on which Salem Station now stands. This land patent was signed by John Q. Adams. He returned to New York, when he disposed of his property, and in 1836, came again to Michigan. He built a log cabin and commenced life in a very humble manner. He was a carpenter by trade, and worked at that business for over 10 years, in the meantime devoting his spare moments to clearing his farm. He has passed the remainder of life in agricultural pursuits. Oct. 23, 1838, he married Isabel Harley, born in the German valley, N. J., Feb. 22, 1814, and daughter of Menard and Mary Harley, the former a native of Germantown, N. J., and the latter of Philadelphia, Pa. Of their 3 children, 1 survives—Dewelle E., who was born June 15, 1846. He married Rosa Van Atta, and they have 1 child, Floyd U.; Mary L. (deceased) died Jan. 20, 1860, at the early age of 20 years. She was remarkably intelligent, and a devoted Christian. Sarah C. is also deceased. Mr. Smith is Republican in politics.

Mrs. Smith has been an active and earnest member of the M. E. Church for over 40 years.

James M. Smith, farmer, Salem tp.; P. O., Salem Station; was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1809, and was a son of Nathan and Anna Smith. James was educated at the Fairfield Academy; and Jan. 13, 1835, he was married to Maria Hulsey, who was born in New York July 1, 1811. Four children were born to this union, 3 of whom survive—Martha A., Emily N. and Archibald. One son, Nathan J. (deceased), at the response of the President's call for 75,000 men in 1862, enlisted in Co. C, 151st Reg. N. Y. Vol. Inf., and participated in the engagement at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, when he received a fatal wound. Mr. Smith removed to Ann Arbor in 1854, and nine years later to Salem tp., where he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns 120 acres of well-improved land on sec. 7, and is Republican in politics. His Grandfather Smith was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war.

James Sober, one of Salem's veteran soldiers in the war of 1812, was born in New Jersey April 25, 1793. When he was two years of age his father removed to Bennington county, Vt., where he was reared until 12 years old, when he went to Otsego county, N. Y., and learned the brick-making trade. In 1810 he went to Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., and was engaged as a foreman in a brick manufactory during the summer months, and during the winter months he worked in a mill. Mr. Sober enlisted in the war of 1812, September, 1813, in Capt. Clark's company. He served one term (three months), then re-enlisted under Capt. Elias Cass and served another three months, at the expiration of which time he enlisted in Capt. A. J. Graham's company and served till the close of that memorable war. He participated in the conflict at Fort George. A portion of his military service was under Gen. Winfield Scott. He was also the life guard of Col. Philetas Swift for a time. Mr. Sober possessed a spirit of moral and undaunted courage seldom equaled in man. He volunteered one night to stand on guard at a picket post where three men had been killed in succession the three previous nights by an Indian chief, but Mr. Indian failed to put in an appearance, and Mr. S. was not favored with the opportunity of displaying his expertness with his rifle. In 1831 he came to Salem tp., this county, and entered land from "Uncle Sam." He then returned to New York, and the next year removed his family to his Michigan home. The first seven years of his life in Michigan he bought and sold land, but since that has pursued the avocation of farming. Wild animals were very numerous, and Mr. Sober would frequently dispatch a deer or turkey that would frequent his cabin-home yard. May 11, 1817, he married Clarissa Allen, by whom he had 11 children, 5 of whom are living—Jerome B., Wilbur E. H., Sylvester C., Emily M. (now wife of Heman Barnard,) and Hester A. (now wife of Charles Walker). Mrs. Sober is a daughter of John and Amy Allen, and was born in Farmington county, Conn., April 21, 1795. Mr. and Mrs. Sober

are the oldest and longest married couple now living in Salem tp., and are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Republican. Mr. S. draws a pension for his services in the war of 1812.

Sylvester C. Sober, son of James and Clarissa Sober, was born in Salem tp., Washtenaw county, Nov. 11, 1834. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. He was married, April 19, 1860, to Lydia Dennis, born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Oct. 5, 1840, and daughter of F. A. and Lydia Dennis. Of their 5 children 3 are living—Carrie E., Lizzie and Fred S. Mr. and Mrs. Sober are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Sober is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. He is also connected with the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Sober owns 195 acres of land on secs. 16 and 21, also 80 acres on sec. 1, Pittsfield tp.

A. F. Van Atta, merchant, Salem Station, was born in this county Feb. 25, 1842. His parents, Aaron B. and Ellen R. Van Atta were early pioneers of Washtenaw county. Mr. Van Atta was reared on a farm and completed his educational training at the Ann Arbor High School. He followed farming until the spring of 1876, when he opened a "general store" at Salem, where he has since been engaged. He was married May 20, 1862, to Maria Walker, and 4 children have been sent to bless this union—Tid. I., Dora A., LeRoy W. and Jane M. Politically Mr. Van Atta is a member of the Greenback party. He is a successful farmer and owns 120 acres of land on secs. 12 and 13, in Northfield tp., besides 120 acres in Salem tp.

James B. Van Atta.—This gentleman is one of the pioneers of Michigan, settling in the town of Independence, Oakland Co., Mich., in 1836. He is a native of the township of what is now known as Washington, Warren Co., N. J., and was born the 9th of March, 1812, making him nearly 70 years of age; his parents' names were Samuel and Margaret (Bryant) Van Atta, the first of German origin. The ancestors of each were very early settlers of New Jersey. Aaron Van Atta, grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the army of General Washington during the war of Independence, and during the latter part of his life followed farming. He was a devout member and a Deacon in the Presbyterian Church, and died at the age of 72, in New Jersey, and at the house of his grandson, whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

The father of our subject died when J. B. was but 10 years of age, leaving a family of 11 children, and but a small property to support them.

When the subject of this sketch was 16 years of age he hired out to a wealthy slave-owner, James Dusenbery, as a waiter, at \$3 per month, remaining some three months; this was the first money he ever earned and was given to his mother; the next year he hired to John Garrison to work on his farm for one year for \$50 and a pair of coarse boots; at the end of the year, the \$50 he presented to

his mother, which enabled her to pay off the last claim against her farm of 70 acres. The paying of this money, he is wont to say, gave him more pleasure at the time than anything he had ever done. After this he farmed his mother's place until he was 23 years of age, when he was married to Miss Elizabeth Wise, a daughter of John Wise. The ceremony was performed in February, 1835. The young couple immediately moved to Belvidere, N. J., where he followed teaming and contracting for hauling sand for the bridge across the Delaware river at Belvidere: he contracted and hauled all the sand used in making this bridge. The fall of this year he came to Michigan to view the country, taking some eight weeks for the trip, and on the 28th of April, 1836, he and his wife with 1 child, left New Jersey, taking their household goods, which were hauled by a team of horses for the West. This was their conveyance as far as Cleveland, when they crossed the lake by steamer and landed in Detroit the 23d of May, 1836; from Detroit they drove to Pontiac, where they remained only a short time. Very soon Mr. Van Atta bought 120 acres of land in Oakland county; it was a complete wilderness and unimproved. He immediately erected a log house, into which he moved his family. He lived on this farm four years, during which time he improved 60 acres.

During the first fall he lived here, 500 Indians encamped about one mile from his house. The Indians were very much excited and made threats of massacre, on account of some of their number being killed in the vicinity the year previous; some 30 or 40 of the neighbors collected at a Mr. Petty's house for safety, barricading the same, organizing in military manner. Jacob W. Petty, now of Lawrence Kansas, was elected Captain, and Mr. Van Atta was elected Lieutenant. The siege lasted only one night, but it was a terrible one to the inmates of that log house, determined though they were to defend their families and their lives to the last extremity, still expecting to be overpowered and murdered by the savages.

During Mr. Van Atta's residence at this place he was elected Constable, which was no sinecure office in those days, as the country was infested with counterfeiters, horse thieves and other desperadoes—men who had given notice they could not be taken alive, so that it required a man of courage and nerve to attempt to bring them to justice. Mr. Van Atta filled this office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the community, and on one occasion arrested unassisted one of the worst of the desperadoes. The aid or assistant he had along deserted him at the last moment, but he landed his prisoner safely in jail.

In 1839 he sold his farm and moved to Washtenaw county, where he has lived ever since. He first lived in Northfield township, where he bought a farm. In this township he lived four years, during which time he served one year as the Assessor and one year as Treasurer of the town. In 1843 he had sold out all his landed estate in the county and bought a farm near Chicago, Ill., but sold it the following fall at a profit, when he bought the farm in Salem tp.,

where he now resides, then consisting of 160 acres, and now consists of 320 acres, all joining. The homestead is one of the finest improved in the county, the house costing \$4,000, with fine grounds surrounding, the out-buildings costing nearly \$3,000.

Mr. Van Atta and wife have had a family of 11 children: Abigail, who married S. Marion Smith; Margaret, who married Amos Lewis; she is now a widow; Hamilton, who married Caroline Smith; he is now deceased; Sarah M., who married Perry Austin; George S., married Adda Wells; Caroline A., who married Frank Ovenshire; James A., who married Jane Murray; Ann Eliza, who married David Farley; Mary C., who married David Perkins; Eunna J. who married Erastus Perkins; John W., who married Phoebe Murray. Of this large family Mr. Van Atta may well be proud, all being comfortably and nicely settled. Mr. Van Atta may be said to be a self-made man, having on his arrival in Michigan only about \$300 in property, but with plenty of pluck and energy to push his fortunes. He has served in many positions, among which in an early day was as member and Treasurer of the Vigilance Committee. During the war of the great Rebellion probably no man in Salem was as prominent in securing recruits for, and raising war funds in aid of, the Union cause. He was appointed by the township, in public assembly, to attend the State Legislature and further a bill legalizing bounties voted, and giving power to tax for war purposes by the township board, which was faithfully and well accomplished.

Mr. Van Atta is a Democrat and has served his township in various offices, among which are Constable and Treasurer two years, Justice of Peace for short term, when he resigned, etc., etc. During the war Mr. Van Atta paid \$1,700 in cash for war purposes and put in two substitutes.

Mr. V. has been a worthy and faithful member of the M. E. Church since 1842, and was a Steward of that body for 21 years. Mrs. V. is also a member of the same organization.

Mr. Van Atta's portrait is given in this volume.

John W. Vansickle is an old and honored citizen of Salem tp. He was born in Hunterdon, Mass., Sept. 15, 1787. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, a private in the New York militia, serving one term, passing most of the time as guard along the banks of the Niagara river. He now draws a pension for his honorable services. He came to Michigan and located land within the limits of the now Salem, tp., in 1831; also entered land in Plymouth tp., Wayne Co., but never located there. June 5, 1818, he married Mary Bogart, and 3 children were born to them, 2 of whom are living—Martin B. and Leah A., widow of Hiram B. Towsey, who died Jan. 11, 1874, aged 51 years. Mrs. Vansickle died in March, 1826. Mr. V. again married, Dec., 1828, to Susan Dickerson. Four children were born to this union, 2 of whom are living—George S., born Sept. 11, 1843, and Dec. 4, 1872, married Jennie A. Thayer, who was born in Wayne Co., Mich., Dec.

16, 1843. They have 1 child, Harry G., born Sept. 1, 1876. William D. is a resident of Wayne Co., Mich.; Charles and John are deceased. Mrs. Vansickle died July 20, 1853. Mr. Vansickle has been a member of the Northville Presbyterian Church for over half a century. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Vansickle has attained to his 93d year. The vicissitudes of nearly a century, intermingled with the labors and trying scenes of pioneer life, have weighted down his shoulders and whitened his venerable locks, and soon he will be numbered with those who have passed to the other side.

1. *L. Walker*, M. D., Salem, was born in Salem tp., Washtenaw Co., Aug. 7, 1839. His parents were Eliakim and Nancy Walker, who came to this county in 1834. Dr. Walker was reared on a farm and educated at the Ypsilanti Seminary. In 1864 he began reading medicine with Dr. Albertson, of Detroit, where he remained one year. He then attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Michigan, and was subsequently a student at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, from which he graduated Feb. 14, 1869. The same year he returned to Salem tp., and began the practice of his profession. Dr. Walker is a member of the Township Board of Health, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically he is a Republican. October 27, 1867, he was married to Jane A. Walker. They have 3 children—Nina U., Otis H. and Tisdale S. Mrs. Walker was born in this county July 29, 1844. Her parents, Otis H. and Sarah Walker, were natives of New York. Dr. Walker owns a good farm of 74 acres in sec. 13.

Eliakim Walker (deceased), one of Washtenaw's early pioneers, was born in Taunton, Mass., Feb. 6, 1801. He removed to Ontario county, N. Y., with his parents, in 1805, where he was reared and educated. He was married Sept. 18, 1823, to Nancy Wheeler, a native of Ontario county, N. Y., born June 14, 1802. To them were born 9 children, 3 of whom are now living, and all lived to maturity. Their names are as follows: Nancy J., born Aug. 22, 1824, and married to Benjamin Hicks; she died April 18, 1847; Chloe E., born April 22, 1826, and married William Thurber; she died Oct. 20, 1870; Emily C. J., born Dec. 29, 1827, and married George Renwick; she died April 17, 1874; E. T., whose biography is on the next page; Amy A., born Oct. 17, 1831, and married James Harmon; she died Oct. 7, 1856; George W., born Feb. 2, 1834, and died April 3, 1864; Mary J. N., born May 10, 1837, and died Feb. 26, 1862; Maria A., born Sept. 7, 1842, and married A. F. Van Atta, whose sketch is given on page 628. This family were very noted singers; George W., Mary J. and Amy A. were members of the renowned "Walker Family Concert Troupe" who traveled through Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Canada, occupying about six years in all. Mr. Walker and family removed to Michigan in 1835

and settled in Salem tp., where he lived till his death, April 30, 1865.

E. T. Walker, one of the prominent and active men of Salem township, was born in Ontario county, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1829. His parents were Eliakim and Nancy Walker, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Ontario county, N. Y. His parents removed to Salem, Washtenaw Co., in 1834, and located on sec. 16. His father died in April, 1865. His mother is still living. Mr. Walker passed his early life in the primeval forests of Salem, attending only the common schools, which then were not noted for their excellence. Mr. Walker was engaged in grain and produce dealing at Salem Station for about five years, and six years as dry-goods merchant. He is now the director of the grange store at Salem Station, which does a good cash business. He is one of the prominent leaders in the grange enterprise of that place. Mr. Walker is the owner of a farm of 160 acres on sec. 17, all finely improved. Mr. Walker was married Oct. 17, 1853 to Miss Isadore Hamm, daughter of Ida and Mary A. Hamm, natives of Vermont and New York respectively. Mrs. Walker is a native of Salem, born March 25, 1835. Mr. Walker held the office of Justice of the Peace one term. In politics he is a Democrat. He is one of the thorough business men of Salem, and is President of the Washtenaw County Agricultural Society.

S. A. Waterman, an enterprising farmer of Salem, was born July 25, 1846. His parents, John and Harriet Waterman, were natives of Surryshire, England. His father was born June 4, 1805, and his mother, Sept. 25, 1804. They married in England July 24, 1827, and emigrated to America in 1832, and settled in Hudson, N. Y., where they lived some two years; then came to Wayne county, Mich., and after three years' residence there they came to Salem, where they settled and purchased a farm on sec. 3, on which they lived until 1872, when they removed to Northville, where they still reside. July 4, 1877, they celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Waterman, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. Dec. 27, 1871, he was married to Miss Lydia Stanbro, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Stanbro, natives of New York. Mrs. Waterman was born in Salem June 12, 1847. This union was blessed with 1 child, Dawn Ethel, born Jan. 9, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Waterman are members of the Congregational Church. In politics Mr. W. is a true Republican. He owns a farm of 80 acres on sec. 3, a part of the original homestead.

Levi Westfall (deceased) was born Jan. 18, 1813, and was married to Mary A. Smith, daughter of Peter and Betsey Smith. She was born in Seneca county, N. Y., July 24, 1814. They had 2 children, Jane E., born April 21, 184-, and now wife of Geo. E. Northrop; Lewis C. is deceased. Mr. Westfall and family removed to Wayne county, Mich., in 1831, and in 1839 he came into Salem tp., where he lived six years, then returned to Wayne

county, where he lived till 1855, when he purchased land in Salem tp., and moved on to it, where he lived till his death, June 8, 1866. He was a member of the Masonic order for many years. He left a farm of 147 acres on sec. 9. $\frac{1}{2}$ Mrs. Westfall's parents were among the early pioneers of Wayne county, Mich. Her father was born in May, 1780.

Hon. Calvin Wheeler, of Salem tp., was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Jan. 28, 1806. He is a son of Aaron and Sarah (Roberts) Wheeler, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wheeler died in 1833, at the age of 63, and his wife followed him in 1863, at the advanced age of 84 years. Calvin was educated in his native State, and in 1830 came to Washtenaw county, located land on sections 10 and 11, of Salem tp., where he has since resided. Mr. Wheeler was married in New York in 1829, to Almira Smith, who was born at Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., March 10, 1808, and daughter of Daniel and Diadama Smith. In 1831 Mr. Wheeler removed his family to this State. At the time of the Toledo war, he raised a company of about 50 men, and was elected their Captain. They came as far as Ann Arbor, where Mr. Wheeler left them on account of illness in his family. They were soon after disbanded. Mr. Wheeler was one of the first Assessors of Salem tp., after its organization, and has held every township office, except constable. In 1851 he was elected to represent Washtenaw county in the Michigan Legislature. During the session of which he was a member, the laws conformatory to the new Constitution were passed. In 1872 Mr. W. was appointed Postmaster of Salem Station, which office he still fills. For eight years he was station agent of the D., L. & N. R. R., at the same place. Seven children were born to Mr. Wheeler, five of whom are living—George S., a prominent politician and merchant at Salem Station; Elizabeth, wife of Charles Ryder; she is now a widow since Sept., 1878; Almira, wife of Hiram B. Thayer, of Wayne Co., Mich.; Stephen C., a farmer of Salem tp.; Daniel Webster, a farmer of Salem tp.; Aaron C. died at the age of four years; and Mary C., after passing one year upon this earth. Mrs. Wheeler died March 16, 1872, and October 10, 1872, Mr. Wheeler married Hannah Wheeler, daughter of Benjamin Wheeler (deceased).

George S. Wheeler, a prominent merchant of Salem, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., April 22, 1830, and came to this county with his father's family (Calvin Wheeler), in the fall of 1831. He passed his early years on his father's farm, receiving during this time the advantages for acquiring an education afforded by the common schools of his neighborhood. At the age of 18 years he attended Cochran's Academy at Northfield for about two years, the following year the Ypsilanti Academy, when he entered Gregory's Commercial College at Detroit, where he graduated in the spring of 1851, then being 21 years of age. At this time he adopted teaching as a profession, taking charge of a select school at Eugene, Ind., for one year, during the same year reading law as a stu-

dent in the office of Judge Soles; returning to this county he taught school for about two years, during which time he was married to Miss Maria P. Thayer on Dec. 27, 1854. She was born in Wayne county, Mich., July 6, 1829. The spring following he with his wife moved on to a farm at Green Oak, Livingston county, Mich; here he lived eight years, serving three years of the time as Supervisor of the tp. Aug. 27, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 5th Mich. Cavalry, to serve in the war of the Rebellion for three years, and was chosen 1st. Lieutenant. He served in that capacity until April, 1863, when he received an honorable discharge. He then returned home and engaged in the boot and shoe business at Ann Arbor for three years. In 1866 he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer, serving two years, in the meantime attending one course of lectures in the law department of Michigan University. In the spring of 1868 he was elected Superintendent of Schools for Washtenaw county, in which capacity he served six years. During his incumbency of above office in 1873 he established his present business as a general merchant at Salem in company with Warren E. Pray, and in Dec., 1879, bought out Mr. Pray's interest, since which time he has operated the business alone. Mr. Wheeler is a Republican in politics and has served Salem township in various local offices, among which are Superintendent of Schools and Supervisor for years; was also a candidate on the Republican ticket for State Senator in 1876, but was defeated. Mr. Wheeler is very pleasantly situated at Salem. They have had a family of 2 children, Fred C., born Nov. 2, 1868, and Charles T. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Congregational Church.

Stephen C. Wheeler, son of Calvin and Almira Wheeler, was born in Salem tp., Sept. 24, 1835. He was reared to manhood on a farm, and Aug. 21, 1862, enlisted in Co. D., 5th Michigan Cavalry, under Captain Simon and Gen. Sheridan. He participated in several serious engagements, and during the winter of 1864 in a field hospital. He was honorably discharged June 22, 1865, and after returning home, engaged in farming, which business he has since followed with fine success. He was married Dec. 27, 1866, to Mary C. Kingsley, born in Wayne county, Mich., Dec. 29, 1843, and daughter of Stephen Kingsley, an old pioneer of Wayne county. Mr. Kingsley served as a soldier in the Mich. Vol. Inf., and died in the Soldier's Hospital at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 20, 1864. Mrs. Kingsley has since married D. B. Rathburn. They have 1 child, Arthur C., born Nov. 23, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are earnest members of the regular Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Wheeler is Republican. He owns a farm of 80 acres on section 13.

Royal Wheelock. The subject of this sketch was born in West Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y., on the 15th of April, 1801. He came to Michigan in the fall of the year 1825, and located a farm on secs. 24 and 25, Salem tp., on what has since been known as "Wheelock's Plains." This location was one of the very first in this township. He did not, however, settle on his land till in the

year 1827. On that farm he lived from that time till his death. In 1829 he was appointed Justice of the Peace for Washtenaw county, by Lewis Cass, then Governor of Michigan Territory. This office he held for many consecutive terms. Aug. 5, 1832, he was united in marriage with Mary A. Pinckney, daughter of Joseph and Mary Pinckney, of New York. Mrs. Wheelock is a native of Sullivan county, N. Y., and was born July 25, 1814. To this union 5 children were born, viz.: Louisa M., born May 3, 1833, now wife of Geo. Root; Sarah A., born July 26, 1836, and now wife of Tunis Carson; Mary M., born April 7, 1835, and now wife of Wm. Murray; Lydia E. (deceased); Chas. P., born Sept. 29, 1841, and April 12, 1870, married Sarah Sheldon, a native of Wayne county, Mich., born June 6, 1849.



NORTHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Washtenaw county offers subjects to the historian at once extensive and interesting. Perhaps in all the municipal divisions there is not one that excels Northfield in its connection with the history of the county. Here, in years gone by, old Okemos held his barbarous court and received his chivalrous and erratic neighbor, Peewy-tum. In the dim past the aboriginal hunters assembled to clear a portion of their hunting-grounds, and gave a large tract of their primeval forest to the flames, so that the plain thus formed might be the future meeting ground of the tribal braves. In after years, at a time within the recollection of the first settlers, the Indians assembled periodically here to carry out the ceremonies attendant on the observance of the White Dog Feast, and perhaps to sacrifice a dastard brave or sinning squaw on the altar of honor's god.

In 1823 Benjamin Sutton arrived on this beautiful Indian camping-ground, and in May, 1824, located the southwest quarter of section 35, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 34, in what is now known as the township of Northfield. Toward the fall of the year a log cabin was erected by him, and the first steps were taken to convert that portion of the lovely wilderness into fertile fields. He was the pioneer.

In April, 1828, the first house destined for the purposes of education was erected there, but was not tenanted until May, 1829, when Miss Miranda Leland was appointed teacher. In September, 1829, a spelling and debating school was projected, and the following year a Sunday-school was organized by Mr. Murrell and presided over by Miss Parmelia Leland.

The first drove of cattle brought into the township was that purchased in Ohio, by Benjamin Sutton, in 1831. The second drove was purchased by him in Illinois, in 1832. This enterprise was attended with signal success. It conferred great benefits upon the new settlers, who then began to gather round the log house of the Sutton family, yielded some profit to the originator, and won for him the honor of being the first business man, as well as the pioneer of Northfield.

THE FATHER OF THE FIRST BRIDE.

Isaac Secord, in 1828, came to this township from Pontiac. He had a large family of small children. His wife was younger than himself and seemed more of a religious turn of mind.

(636)



S. F. Sears

About 1832 or 1833, after the Mormons had undertaken to evangelize the world, they sent some apostles to this neighborhood, and by their preaching poor Mrs. Secord's eyes were opened, and she saw the necessity of believing; and one cold winter day, near where now stands the Methodist Church, a hole was cut through the ice in a small pond or bayou, and the poor woman was immersed, believing from the "bottom of her soul" that the Mormon doctrine was the sure way to heaven.

Mr. Secord was a hunter. His trusty rifle was his constant companion. When hunting he was always alone, and guarded well his footsteps. Not a quiver of a leaf or motion of grass could escape his notice. An Indian he regarded as a thing of the woods. An adventure is told of him which serves to illustrate his character. Some time during the last war with England, Secord and his family resided in Canada. He was marching as a soldier in company with whites and Indians. On their way they passed by a thick clump of bushes. Secord took occasion to stop a moment, and as soon as he thought he could do it safely, made his way to the States.

Feeling lonely, he undertook the task of getting his family, and also acted as a spy from this side of the line. He acted with great caution, but was soon discovered. To escape was impossible, and to secrete himself was risky. He withdrew in true soldier-like order to an eminence in the open country, and there laid on his arms for two days in the grass. From this position he could see the soldiers and Indians hunting for him. As soon as they disappeared, he returned to the States, leaving his family to their fate. He had not been here long before they attempted to come. They were followed by soldiers with the expectation of falling in with him. On their way, in crossing the river Thames, a little daughter was born. She was named Joanna. They settled near Pontiac and remained there until they came here. From the circumstances which surrounded Joanna, her education could not be properly attended to. She grew to be a young woman and was married to William Jackson, at her father's house, in the month of June, 1830, by Judge Wilcoxon, of Ann Arbor. This was the first marriage in this town.

SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION.

The story of the settlement and organization of this township has been often told by the first settler, Mr. Benj. Sutton, nor has his brother, Hon. Geo. Sutton, allowed the interesting history of his township to lie hidden. Throughout a long and useful life, he has not neglected his duty in this respect, and this historical sketch of Northfield is taken mainly from his paper, bearing evidence of great research on the part of Mr. Sutton. He states that in June, 1830, in company with his father and mother, brother Isaac and his wife, sister Nixon and her husband, and their two daughters, they ar-

rived at the house of Benjamin Sutton, in the town of Northfield. At this time Northfield and other townships north of range 84 east, belonged to Ann Arbor for municipal purposes. The sun was setting in the west with its golden tinged canopy. The cattle and horses came up to be yarded for the night; the mosquitoes were holding a carnival in the open air to the annoyance of the poor bovines, and sheep had to be put in folds for safety from wolves. Benjamin Sutton bought his farm from the general Government in the year 1824, and had lived here about 6 years. His family consisted of wife and 6 children, one or two of whom had been born here. The eldest was about 18 or 19 years old. He lived in a double log house one and a half stories high. The logs were hewn inside and out, and there was only one chimney, and that was built of sticks, and mortar made of clay. The fire place was very large. It was then and for several years thereafter the custom to cook biscuit in bake kettles. The flour or meal was mixed with saleratus and buttermilk, then molded out in rolls and put in an iron bake-kettle. The kettle was put between hot coals and the bread or biscuit baked, and then served on the table with wild honey and fried deer steak. This was the first supper in Northfield.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER

was the *Emigrant*, a paper published in Ann Arbor by Samuel W. Dexter, of Dexter village. It was Anti-Masonic in principle, and was the only county paper in circulation here for many years. It supported Hon. William Wirt for president.

ORGANIC.

The fall or winter of 1832, the people of Northfield, and the adjoining town north, in their wisdom thought they had been associated long enough in municipal government, and felt anxious to separate. Accordingly a meeting was called at Mr. Sutton's house, and measures of secession were agreed upon. A petition was drawn up and signed, asking the Legislative Council to pass an enabling act for self-government. The act was passed during the following winter, and they were authorized to form a government of their own, to be called Northfield. The next spring township officers were chosen. A call was made for a nominating caucus, to be held at the house of Harry Seymour, at Whitmore lake. The meeting was called to order and a chairman and secretary selected. The first man nominated for Supervisor was Rufus Matthews. Steven Lee being president, appeared to be very much excited at the name of Mr. Matthews. He jumped up on a large stump standing in the yard, and offered a resolution, that all the Anti-Masons should withdraw, and make out a ticket to be supported at the coming election. A good many went with Mr. Lee, and an Anti-Masonic ticket was presented for the suffrage of the people

of Northfield at their first township meeting, and by that act two tickets were placed in the field at the first township meeting held on the first Monday in April in the year 1833. The records show that the election was held at the house of Benjamin Sutton, and that Rufus Matthews was chosen moderator, and Geo. Sutton clerk *pro tem*. A. F. Shoff and James Barr were elected clerks, and J. G. Leland justice of the peace, which formed the board. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year; John Renwick, Supervisor; Geo. Sutton, Township Clerk; Frederick Smith, Gilbert A. Gardner, and Abijah Shoff, Assessors; Nicholas Groves, and Joseph Lora, Overseers of the Poor; Philander Murray, Asahel Hubbard, and Joseph Lora, Commissioners of Highway; Joshua G. Leland, Abijah F. Shoff, and Asahel Hubbard, Committee on Schools; Gilbert A. Gardner, Frederick Smith, and Thomas J. Tettis, School Inspectors; Thomas J. Tettis, Marvel Secord, Constables.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

When Benjamin Sutton arrived in the township it was purely an oak-opening district; since that period extensive clearings have been made, the beautiful oaks which dotted the land have almost disappeared, except at long intervals, and then only where the transmutor possessed sufficient taste to admire them, and let them stand as so many relics of the outgoing past. In tracts not yet reclaimed may be found forests of sapling oaks. The creeks and streamlets of the township are numerous and insignificant, yet sufficient to afford many advantages, the absence of which would be fruitful of trouble to the agriculturist.

The lakes comprise Horse Shoe on sections 8 and 17, Whitmore lake, covering two-thirds of section 5, Dead lake on section 6, Mud lake and its feeding springs in section 4, and Jack lake in sections 10 and 11. These lakes are all in the northern sections, and are supplied by streams flowing from the southeast.

Almost the entire surface of Northfield is level with a dip to the northwest, interspersed with numerous lakes and marshes. The inhabitants have shown a great perseverance in constructing open ditches which drain the marshes, and lower the water in the lakes, thus adding very materially to the health of the town. It is estimated there are about 40 miles of open drains constructed. The products of the land are wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, hay and potatoes. The inhabitants of Northfield, from the first settlement, with a small beginning, have exhibited a strong propensity to improve their condition, and acquire comfortable homes. Many of them left their "Father Land" to seek a home in the West. From the disadvantages that the people have suffered, having small means and the hardship of pioneer life, they can now congratulate themselves in having good and comfortable homes.

MINERALS.

Iron ore is found near the surface of the ground on the farm of F. S. Chapin, covering 15 or 20 acres of land; also on land owned by Anson Wheeler, on the old Keenan farm. The soil where the ore is found is of a yellowish hue. Mica is found on the farm of John George Gerlach.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The people of Northfield from the earliest settlements have exhibited a strong desire for educational and social enjoyment. Soon after the town was organized it was divided into school districts. School-houses were erected, and were soon occupied with teachers and pupils, and many of them grew up to fill important positions in society. "If the highlands produce poets," the people of the lowlands of Northfield can congratulate themselves on producing men of literary tastes and abilities. Judge L. Horrigan, of Memphis, Tenn., received a common-school education at the Sutton school-house in Northfield. Dr. John Kapp, Mayor of Ann Arbor, and his brother, Dr. C. Kapp, of Manchester, and Dr. H. Shurtleff, at the same place, Prof. T. Howard, of Notre Dame College, Indiana, at the Shaw school-house, and his brother, John Howard, at the same school. They afterward graduated at the Michigan University and became noted as lawyers and bankers at Memphis. P. McKernan, now circuit court commissioner, received his primary education at the Multoph school-house. Col. John Sessions, of Ann Arbor, received his first impression of a common-school education in Northfield and Green Oak. Dr. Dolen, of Lansing, and his brother now in college, attended school at the Moe school-house. Capt. R. Beahan, deceased, and John and William Cuthbert, of Chicago, went to school at Multoph Corners. Miss Shanahan, afterward known as "Mademoiselle de Isabell," was a scholar at the same school-house. Col. William Stevens was a student at Whitmore Lake, and Capt. Leland, deceased, received his primary education at the Leland school-house.

Dr. John Cuthbert, a "gentleman of the old school," who had received a liberal education in Ireland, purchased a farm in Northfield. In the year 1836 he came on with his family. The Doctor lived a retired life; books and authors were his constant companions. He tilled a small farm more for amusement than profit, and died in the year 1860. The doctor was a first cousin of John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, on his mother's side.

NEW IRELAND.

In the year 1831-'2 a few enterprising men who had left their homes in the "Green Isle," settled in the town. Father Kelly came the same year, and with the assistance of his few church people and Isaac Dickee, erected a log church on section 29. Mr. Sut-

ton is happy to have it in his power to record the names of all those who contributed by their own hands in erecting this log edifice to the worship of the meek and lowly Savior. They were John Keenan, William Prindle, William Stubbs, John McKernan, Philip McKernan, John Sullivan, Michael Portal, John McIntyre, Michael Bennett, Peter Smith, Michael Neligan, Patrick Walsh, Michael Walsh, Patrick Donavin and Bryan Galligan.

THE TRUE PIONEERS.

The old settlers of Northfield as far back as 1833 comprise Robert Appleton, Daniel B. Appleton, David Austin, Isaac Appleton, Hugh Alexander, Gardner Bird, Ammon Blain, Orange Brown, Abraham Bennett, Richard Berry, Micheel Bennett, Henry Busenbark, Abis Brundage, Samuel Botsford, Jabez Beach, James Barr, Isaac Burhans, Anos Curran, Henry Conlen, Martin Connors, Edward Cummesky, John Carlan, Chauncy Childs, Casey Thomas, Cary, Oliver Carpenter, Benjamin Curtis, E. B. Carnish, Sale Cranson, Stephen Dexter, Sherman Dix, Elias Dean, William Deats, Geo. W. Dexter, Isaac Decker, Gny Earl, Patrick Gibney, Nicholas Groves, Byron Galligan, Gilbert A. Gardner, Elihu Gunison, Keal Hoisington, J. B. Hammond, Thos. Hannon, Rogers Hadigan, John Herst, Calvin Holmes, K. J. Haywood, Orrin Jeffords, William Jackson, John Keenan, Sewell Knowlton, Elijah Carr, Razor Levan, Reuben Lafevour, J. G. Leland, William Lemon, Steven Lee, Joseph Lowree, Nathan Leland, Mainard Malby, Elijah Marsh, Michael Madison, David Meach, Ephraim Meach, Harry Meach, Steward Moe, Thomas McKernan, Ross McKernan, Phillip McKernan, John McKernan, Elam Moe, Alva Moe, Rufus Matthews, Philander Murray, James Maroney, Daniel Maroney, John McIntyre, Robert Nelson, Michael Neligan, Gov. Bingham, T. Olmstead, Thomas Pettis, Nehemiah Pain, Arnold Pain, Warren Parker, Charles Place, William Prindle, John Renwick, Barney Roney, Garret Rosenkrans, Michael Rouch, Patrick Roe, Fredrick Smith, Isaac Smith, Manly Smith, John Starkweather, John Pattee, Michael Stubbs, Benjamin Sutton, Peter Smith, Nathan Sutton, Sr., George Sutton, Isaac R. Sutton, Wm. S. Sherman, Marvel Secord, Isaac Secord, Robert Shankland, Sidney Smith, Orange Towsly, Tuttle, Aaron Van Atta, Hugh Vaughan, Leonard Waldron, Patrick Walsh, Michael Walsh, Daniel Williams, E. Woodworth, Christian Zook, A. F. Schoff, George Sessions, Hanson Sessions, Samuel Bird, James Kennedy, Michael Stubbs, Elias Dean, Orrison Leland, Dr. N. H. Halleck, Harris Semour.

A TRAVELER'S SKETCH.

The following sketch of one of the early settlers of Northfield was written by the Hon. John Renwick, a few years previous to his death. He states therein, "The first impression I had of the

township of Northfield was in traveling through the south part of the town on the old Indian trail from Plymouth to Ann Arbor, in the year 1827. The township was in a state of nature except what was settled by Benjamin Sutton and Moses Allen. Mr. Benjamin Sutton was the pioneer of the town, having settled on his farm in 1824. He cut his way from the River Rouge. Mr. Sutton possessed all the requirements of the pioneer. First a strong robust constitution, a quick, deserving, and intellectual mind and a perseverance that never faltered. He was a man of uncommon hospitality. His house was a home for all the pioneers that passed into that section of the country. Such was the man, strong-minded and calculated to be admired in any society, none were above him, and few his equal."

As has been stated, the township was organized in 1832. The following is a copy of the Legislative enactment:

AN ACT to set off and organize the township of Northfield in the county of Washtenaw.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan,* That all that part of the township of Ann Arbor, bounded on the east by the township of Panama, on the south by the township line running east and west, between towns one and two south, of range six east, and on the west and north, by the present boundaries of the township of Ann Arbor, in that part lying north of said line between said towns one and two south, be and the same is hereby set off into a separate township, and the name thereof shall be Northfield.

SEC. 2. That the first township meeting to be held in said township shall be held at the dwelling-house of Benjamin Sutton.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect from and after the last day of March, 1833.

AN INTRODUCTION TO A FEW PIONEERS.

Hon. John Renwick was born in the State of New York, of English parents. He received a common-school education; was married to Miss Eliza Pratt, and emigrated to Northfield in 1827, and died in 1866, leaving a wife and four children. His wife survived him two or three years. Mr. Renwick was too fond of reading and social enjoyment to be a very successful farmer, yet he acquired an ample fortune. His hospitality was liberal and generous, and no one went from his door wanting. He was fond of light reading—Cooper was his "ideal." Mr. Renwick was wholly imbued with American ideas. In politics he admired Henry Clay. His motto was "Circumstances make the man." He held several positions in the township as supervisor, town clerk, etc., and was elected once or twice to the State Legislature, which he filled with ability and honor.

Hon. Michael Stubbs resided here some time previous to 1830, and owned what is now known as the Thomas Fohey farm. Mr. Stubbs was elected one of the delegates to the Territorial Convention from Washtenaw county, which began in the city of Detroit, May 2, 1835. He was elected by the Democratic party who took the position that all who were in the Territory at the time of forming the constitution preparatory to being admitted to the Union, as

a free and sovereign State should be considered inhabitants of said State of Michigan, and should be eligible to vote at future State elections. Mr. Stubbs was an ardent supporter of that doctrine, and contributed largely to promulgate it. Some few years afterward Mr. Stubbs sold his farm in Northfield and went to join his brother in Washington, D. C.

In the year 1826 Moses Allen emigrated from the State of New York with his family and settled on land adjoining Benj. Sutton's. He purchased the first apple-trees and peach-pits in the town and planted an orchard. In the year 1830 he sold out to Nathan Sutton's son, and moved to the town of Plymouth, Wayne county. He lived to acquire a large estate.

Aaron Van Atta was born in Warren county, N. J., in 1805. He married Miss Sidney Ann Banghart. They moved to Michigan in 1832. Mr. V. died in 1877, leaving six children. He was elected at different times to fill offices in the town. He was kind and generous to the poor, and during his life gave large sums of money to his children, and at his death left a handsome property to his heirs.

Joseph Lane purchased in 1826, 80 acres in the Sutton neighborhood. He put up a log house and made some other improvements, and in 1829 sold out to Nathaniel Brundage. The year after Mr. Brundage died, leaving a wife and four children. Mrs. Brundage lived to a good old age. Her son, Nelson Brundage, now resides on the homestead.

Prof. Michael Gibney, of Iowa, was born in Northfield. He received a common education at the Shaw school-house. Graduated in the literary and law departments of the University of Michigan. When at college he was known as the Websterian elocutionist.

Peter Sears was born in the town of Ashfield, Mass., Aug. 24, 1787; was married to a lady of the same town May 15, 1808; emigrated to Northfield in November, 1826. He settled on a good tract of land, that finally improved in value, and is worth to-day a handsome fortune. Mr. Sears retained to his death the custom of his New England ancestors, and died Jan. 18, 1867, highly respected by his friends and neighbors. Mrs. Sears died on the 22d day of February, 1875.

Mr. Solomon Sears, one of the sons, retains and still lives on the old homestead.

Rufus Matthews emigrated from the State of New York, and settled in Northfield in 1831. He held for several years the office of supervisor of the town; was chosen by the Board of Supervisors and held the office of commissioner of the county. He was one of the commissioners appointed to purchase the county poor-farm, and to superintend the location of buildings thereon. He was continued in office for several years thereafter as superintendent. He built the first frame bridge over the Huron river, at Ann Arbor, in 1832. Mr. Matthews was a man of fine executive and mechanical abilities, and in religious matters a strict disciplinarian. His house furnished

many a poor sojourner hospitalities. A few years before his death he sold his farm to Calvin Mitchell, and moved to Ann Arbor. In his advanced age he suffered with rheumatism, and died in 1869.

Thomas Earl, now of Ann Arbor, of which honorable mention should be made, moved to Northfield in 1833. He lived there long enough to clear up a fine farm. After the death of his daughter, a fine young lady, he retired from the farm and went to Ann Arbor, where he still resides.

John Keenan purchased in the year 1830 or 1831 about six lots of land, and brought his family from the East the same year. Mr. Keenan was a man of fine stature, a nobleman by nature, a man of integrity and lover of justice. I knew him well, and only knew him to love him in common with his neighbors.

Christian Zook came in some time before 1830 or soon after. I can not speak personally of Mr. Zook. He came from Pennsylvania and purchased two 80-acre lots on the banks of Whitmore lake. In the year 1834 or 1835 there was quite an excitement in relation to the manufacturing of silk. It was thought by some that our climate was well adapted to the growth and preservation of the silkworm, and that fortunes could be made by it. Mr. Zook showed his earnestness in the enterprise by procuring and setting out a number of multicaulis mulberry trees for the worms to feed on during the working season. The trees have now grown to a large size and look healthy.

Michael Prindle emigrated to Washtenaw county in 1830. He was of Scotch descent, modest and unassuming, strictly honest and upright, and agreeable in conversation. His modesty was so great that he would not allow his name to be used in connection with any office. Mr. Prindle died some years ago in the full faith of the Christian religion.

Dr. N. S. Hallock came from New York to Northfield in 1833, where he practiced medicine for nearly 45 years. He also kept a shop for the repairing of watches and clocks. His residence was near the lake, and his farm was one of the best in the township. It is said that Dr. Hallock never rode on a railroad train, and what is more curious still was never in a railroad car.

George Sessions came with his family to this township from Madison county, New York, in September, 1833, and purchased six lots of land on sections 2 and 11. He was from one of the oldest New England families, being a descendant of Samuel Sessions, who was a resident of Andover, Mass., in 1677. George Sessions was born in South Wilbraham, Mass., in 1784. His father settled in Wilbraham soon after the close of the Revolutionary war and was one of the "Boston tea party" who threw overboard in Boston harbor the tea from England on which a tax was demanded, and which was one of the immediate causes of the Revolution. He married Eunice Mather, of Windsor, Conn., a very estimable woman and a descendant of the noted Cotton Mather, of Massachusetts colony. Mr. Sessions died about a year after he came to Northfield, leaving

his widow and eight children who remained and cleared up one of the best farms in the township. The best part of this farm is still owned by Hanson Sessions, of Ann Arbor, the oldest member of the family, J. Q. A. Sessions of Ann Arbor, being the youngest. The other survivors are Mrs. Harriet A. Tracy, of Lansing, and George D. Sessions, of Van Buren county. Mrs. Sessions died Sept. 1, 1843. J. Q. A. Sessions is a graduate of the Michigan University, and is now a lawyer, living in Ann Arbor. He has taken active interest in writing up a true history of Washtenaw county. In 1879 he read before the Historical Society a graphic history of the city of Ann Arbor. He served three years in the army during the Rebellion and was 1st Lieut. of Company D, 7th Regiment of Michigan Cavalry. This regiment was a part of the brigade commanded by Gen. Custer.

Robert Shaw, with his wife and four children, came from Liverpool, England, where he kept a kiln for drying grain. By the ravages of fire he lost heavily, but managed to save a few thousands. He afterward emigrated to America, and in time settled in Northfield on a farm he had purchased from Benjamin Sutton, in 1833. He retained many traits of character peculiar to his former standing in England, which many of his neighbors who have formerly lived in Ireland can hardly tolerate. His ability was duly acknowledged, and he filled the offices of Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, and other positions, with credit. During his residence in Northfield, he did a very large business, but the expenses were too great for his income. After some time he removed to Ann Arbor.

Harris Seymour was among the early settlers of Northfield township. He purchased his farm, located near Whitmore lake, in the fall of 1831, and had a party live there and improve it until 1833, when he took up his residence on the farm. He was employed as an accountant and general manager of the firm of Brown Brothers, of Ann Arbor, at that time one of the largest mercantile establishments west of Detroit. The firm sold out in 1832 and Mr. Seymour returned to his farm, where he resided until his death, in August, 1834. His land finally became the plat of the present village of Whitmore Lake. "Uncle Seymour," as he was known far and wide, was a man possessing a warm, genial nature, and well respected by all with whom he was acquainted. He died suddenly of the cholera, and was buried on his farm, but in 1854 his remains were removed to Ann Arbor.

Michael Quigley purchased Government land and moved into the town in the year 1833. He soon cleared up a nice farm and planted a large apple orchard and other fruit trees, but did not live long to enjoy the fruits of his labor. He was father to John Quigley, and father-in-law to P. Wall and P. Conners.

Gilbert A. Gardner was born in Seneca county, N. Y., and his wife, Mabel Baldrige, of the same place. They came to Northfield June 7, 1831. Mr. Gardner was a man of fine abilities, but did not have a constitution strong enough to endure the hardships of a

pioneer life. He died in 1836, much regretted by his neighbors and friends. His wife is still alive and in the vigor of health. Mr. Gardner left one daughter, Augusta, who married Alonzo Doty, of Ann Arbor. Nathan Salyer married Mrs. Gardner in Seneca county, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1837, and moved to this county in September, 1839. In the year 1848 he was elected to the State Legislature, and subsequently held other offices in the town. He died in the year 1880, leaving two children, Judson Salyer and Mrs. Robert F. Brokaw.

Capt. John Moe emigrated with his family to the Territory in the year 1827, and purchased what afterward proved to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in Washtenaw county. There were few more intelligent, enterprising men than Capt. Moe. He died in 1855, aged 54 years. Abraham Moe, one of the members of the family, is still living and resides in Adrian.

Hon. J. G. Leland was born in Madison county, N. Y., in 1805. He received a common-school education, and was married to Miss Nancy Bly, and emigrated to Michigan and settled in the township of Ann Arbor in 1831. He stayed there a year or two and sold out to James Mowry, who owned a half interest in the farm, and purchased a farm in Northfield. Mr. Leland had great executive ability, a healthy, strong constitution, a perseverance that never faltered, and an indomitable will that never forsook him. Quick of apprehension, he could apply himself to any emergency. He was ambitious to acquire wealth and renown. He held by appointment the office of Justice of the Peace under Gov. Cass, in 1833, and subsequently many other township offices. In the years 1844 and 1846 he was elected a member of the State Legislature. During that session an act was passed to sell the Michigan Central railroad, in which he bore a conspicuous part. In the year 1869 Mr. Leland retired from business and moved to Ann Arbor, where he died in 1876. Mrs. Leland survived him only a few years. Their children are Mrs. C. H. Worden, Mrs. Ransom Townsend, Mrs. Hascall Laraway and Emory Leland, who still owns the old homestead in Northfield. Capt. Joshua Leland, another son, died in the army during the late war.

CHURCHES.

St. Patrick's Church.—About the year 1829, some two or three Catholic families came to the dense woods of Northfield, built log houses and commenced to clear the forests. In 1830 they were visited by Rev. Father Kelly, who said mass in their houses. In 1831 there were about ten Catholic families, and these good, devout people built in the spring of that same year a log church on the spot where now the pastoral residence is situated, and under the administration of Father Kelly the parish grew, attracting Catholics from all districts. In 1835 Rev. Father Morrissey was appointed parish priest of Northfield, and under his administration

a frame church, 30x40 feet, was built in 1837. Father Morrisey left there in 1840. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Cullen. The parish at that time had about 90 families. Father Cullen took up his residence in Ann Arbor, and attended to the spiritual wants of both Northfield and Ann Arbor until 1864. In 1850 the 30x40 frame church had become too small, and a 30x60 addition was attached, which gave the building the form of a T. This church was dedicated by Rt. Rev. P. P. Lefevere, Bishop of the Diocese, under the name of St. Bridget's.

In 1864 Northfield again was restored to the primitive honor of being one of the first parishes of the diocese of Detroit, and Rev. Peter Wallace was appointed to link that broken succession. During his administration the rectory was built in 1865. Rev. Father Wallace left Northfield in 1873. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Lux, an able speaker, and a highly educated priest, but an invalid, who died in the beginning of June, 1874, after the short administration of eight months. Father Lux was born in Holland. He was succeeded the same year by Rev. Father A. Carrolan, who came in October and left in November. Dec. 5, 1874, he was succeeded by Rev. J. Van Waterschoot. Under his administration the present new church was built, the history of which follows:

Dec. 5, 1874, Rev. J. V. Waterschoot was appointed rector in Northfield after leaving St. Joseph, Berrien Co., Mich., where he had labored for nine years. Jan. 17, 1875, he began to speak of building a new church, as his predecessors had done before him. Discouraged by former attempts at building in Northfield, many members, if not the majority, laughed at the idea, and had made up their minds that it was not profitable to do so, and undoubtedly impossible it was, as he proposed to do it on a cash basis. Still, as he seemed to make so little of it, and promised not to make any debts, it would be, at least, as he said, worth trying. On the next day the first stones were brought to the spot by Messrs. Francis and James Hanlin. From that day till the building was completed all the materials were hauled and brought to the building spot by the unanimous zeal and praiseworthy efforts of the parishioners. The corner-stone was laid May 31, 1877, by the Very Rev. Edward Joos, assisted by Rev. Fathers Buyse, Delevere, Slattery and the pastor, in the presence of a great concourse of people. The outside building was completed on Oct. 19. Oct. 20, 1878, the church was dedicated by the Right Rev. C. H. Borgess, D. D., Bishop of Detroit, assisted by Rev. Fathers H. J. Schutjes, F. J. Van Erp, F. Slattery, Rev. Father Joseph and an immense concourse of people. The building is 44x88 feet, and the total cost was \$10,000. The building committee were John Boyle, John Smith and John Coyle.

The Methodist Church.—In 1832 Rev. Alvin Billings preached at the Murray school-house. Nearly all the settlers in that neighborhood were from the State of New York. The same year he formed a class of the following persons: Isaac Burhans, Calvin

Holmes, Sidney Smith and wife, Joel Smith, Orrin Jeffords and wife, Mr. Patte and wife, Orrison Leland and wife, and Mrs. Leet. Isaac Burhans was chosen class-leader. About the same time, or soon after, a class was formed at the Matthews school-house, and was recognized in the Methodist General Conference with stated preaching until about the year 1840. In the year 1847 a Methodist church was built at Leland's Corners and the two societies united, and was known as the First Methodist Church of Northfield. A burial-ground was laid out in connection with the church the same year.

There is also a Methodist church located at Whitmore Lake. The edifice is of frame and a credit to the society. As early as 1838 the people assembled for religious worship at the house of Christian Zook, which was situated on the lake.

Lutheran Church.—The first German Lutheran church was built in 1875 and dedicated the same year—Rev. Mr. Stein, of Germany, pastor. Its members were C. F. Kapp and wife, Abraham Steffin and wife, Frederick Bender and wife, George J. Cook and wife, Christian Rosenburger and wife, Jacob Swerget and wife, Mr. Ludwick and wife, George Kempf and wife, Christian Lutz and wife, Charles Procner and wife, Bernard Bower and wife, John Garlock and wife, Dr. Smith and wife, Christian Fry and wife, Mr. Waggoner, Henry Wessel and wife, Gottlob Bessinger and wife, Enso Giger, and John Kapp and wife. They have preaching on Sundays, and a school is taught in the basement of the church by the minister.

SUTTON SCHOOL-HOUSE.

There has been more or less talk among the historians of Washtenaw county relative to when and where the first school-house was built. Nelson Brundage's father came into the neighborhood in 1828. Nelson was then about seven or eight years old, and has lived there ever since. He thinks the first school-house was built in the year 1826, and the first school was taught by Sally Ann Green.

Mr. Hurd thought the school-house near Benjamin Sutton's was built in the spring of 1828, and the first school was taught by Miranda Leland. She and David Hurd were married the January following by Rev. Mr. Page. The school-house east of Sutton's was built in 1828 or 1829. The same winter a debating society was organized and spelling school taught, and in 1830 a Sunday-school was started under the care of a young man by the name of Merrell, assisted by Miss Parmelia Leland.

My first knowledge of the Sutton school-house was in the year 1830. It was built of logs with a small window beside the door and a four-pane sash on the other side, giving only a small amount of light for the inmates. The hearth was made of mortar cement, the chimney back was laid up with undressed stone for about four

feet, and the rest was finished with what was called a "stick chimney" composed of mortar and sticks.

NAMES OF LAKES.

Whitmore lake receives its name under the following circumstances: Jonathan F. Stratton, who was the only surveyor in Wash-tenaw county at the time, in company with Mr. Whitmore, who lived near Ann Arbor, had been out "prospecting," as the old settlers called land-looking. On their way home they felt weary and tired, and as night was approaching they concluded to pitch their tent on the bank of the lake near by. The next morning after breakfast and the preliminaries for starting were through with, Mr. Stratton proposed to Mr. Whitmore that they give a name to the lake, and they called it Whitmore lake. It was so put on the maps and has since been known by that name.

Some time previous to 1830, a few of the old settlers of Northfield and adjoining towns had a "picnic party" on the 4th of July, on the bank of the lake, and christened Independence lake.

Jack lake was so called from the fact that Jack, a horse owned by Benjamin Sutton, strayed away from home. Jack was tracked by friendly Indians a distance of some six or seven miles, and found on a small island in the middle of the lake. Jack could not be got off except by means of a raft, owing to the softness of the shore.

Heary lake took its name from Michael Heary, who was one of the original purchasers of land adjoining the lake.

Van Atta lake was called after Aaron Van Atta, who was the first settler and who owned land adjoining.

Horse Shoe lake was so named from being in the shape of a horse shoe or crescent, having a small peninsula jutting in from the south side. The water is deep and contains a variety of fish. It covers about one section of land. The lake receives the waters of all the lakes and marshes in the town except Jack lake and Mud lake. A few years ago Joseph Pray purchased a farm near by, and through his influence principally, the lake was lowered about four feet by lowering the "outlet" which ran into the Huron river.

The first hotel at Whitmore Lake was kept by A. Burt. He remained landlord only a short time, when he sold out to Mr. Stevens in 1831 or 1833. Where the tavern then stood, two hotels have since been built. One is known as the Clifton House and the other the Whitmore Lake House. This lake is quite a noted summer resort, and is visited by hundreds of people during the hot months. The scenery in the vicinity is of great beauty, and the accommodations are ample for the entertainment of hundreds.

THE FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A temperance society was organized in Northfield as early as 1839 with 25 members. According to the by-laws of the society,

a member could violate the pledge not exceeding two times, and on due proof of the third offense, he was unanimously "bounced." The by-laws were drawn up and signed by John Davis, John Renwick and S. H. Cram, committee. The next meeting of the society was held in a school-house near Robert Appleton's. Meetings were held four times a year. On Dec. 4, 1839, a constitution was adopted and an address was delivered by the Rev. Guy Beckley, on "The evils growing out of intemperance and the benefits resulting from a temperate course of living." At this meeting 10 men and three women signed the pledge. The first annual meeting of the society was held in a school-house near Philander Murray's on the 8th day of April, 1840, and the following officers were elected: President, Rufus Matthews; Vice President, Philander Murray; Secretary, Nathan Salyer. The following vigilance committee was also appointed: Jas. Huston, Orrin Jeffords, Robert Appleton, Horace Coy and John Renwick. The first Secretary of the society was J. G. Leland who was succeeded by Nathan Salyer, who held the office until 1846. This society continued in its good work until 1845, when the interest in the temperance cause seemed to wane; and before the close of the next year regular meetings were abandoned. No special efforts to advance the cause were made until the ribbon movement of 1878, when

ST. PATRICK'S TEMPERANCE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

was organized through the influence of Father Van Waterschoot, of St. Patrick's Church, Dec. 25, 1877, with three members, Patrick Purtell, Thomas Kearney and Charles Ryan. The following officers were elected: President, Patrick Purtell; Secretary, Thomas Kearney; Treasurer, John McLaughlin. The society rapidly increased, and now numbers over 40 members. They have given two dramatic entertainments; one in St. Patrick's Church, and repeated it in the Opera House at Ann Arbor. The society has wielded a beneficent influence for good among the young men of Northern Washtenaw county, and deserves the best wishes of all temperance people. Each member wears a very neat and tasty silver badge with the words "St. P. T. S." handsomely engraved thereon. The present officers are: President, Patrick Purtell; Vice President, John Conlin; Secretary, James Welch; Treasurer, Michael Howard. Six counsellors are elected annually, whose duty it is to look after the society's poor, and also delinquent members.

Northfield Grange, No. 399, was organized April 18, 1874, and the following officers were duly elected and installed by an officer from Roseville, Mich.:—Master, George Sutton; Overseer, S. W. Shurtleff; Lecturer, C. K. Kapp; Steward, N. E. Sutton; Asst. Steward, T. T. Burlingame; Chaplain, William Doty; Treasurer, F. Kapp; Secretary, E. E. Leland; Gate-Keeper, A. Steffin; Ceres, Mrs. M. R. Shurtleff; Pomona, Sarah Kapp; Flora, Luena Steffin; Lady Asst. Steward, Miss C. A. Sutton. The lodge numbers 31 members, and is in a very prosperous condition.

SOME OF NORTHFIELD'S BOYS.

If "the highlands produce poets," the people of Northfield congratulate themselves on producing men of literary tastes and abilities.

Judge L. Horrigan, of Memphis, Tenn., received a common-school education at the Sutton school-house. Dr. John Kapp, Mayor of Ann Arbor; his brother, Dr. C. Kapp, of Manchester; Dr. H. Shurtleff, of the same place; Prof. T. E. Howard, of Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., and his brother, John Howard, received their early education at the Shaw school-house. P. McKernan, Circuit Court Commissioner of Washtenaw county, received his primary education at the Mutolph school-house. Col. John Sessions, of Ann Arbor, received his first impression of a common-school education in Northfield. Dr. Dolen, of Lansing, and his brother, attended school at the Moe school-house. Capt. Richard Beahan (dec.), and John and William Cuthbert, of Chicago, were pupils at Mutolph Corners. Miss Shanahon, subsequently known as "Mademoiselle d' Isabell," was a scholar at the same old school-house. Col. William Stevens was a student at Whitmore lake, and Capt. Leland (dec.) received his primary education at the Leland school-house.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following are those that have served in different official capacities since the organization of the township:

SUPERVISORS.

John Renwick.....	1833-4	Ira Harker.....	1854
Rufus Matthews.....	1835-6	James Clancy.....	1855
John Renwick.....	1837	Philip Winegar.....	1856-8
George Sutton.....	1838-9	Joseph Pray.....	1859
John Renwick.....	1840	Patrick McKernan.....	1860-1
Lucien B. Barker.....	1841	Philip Winegar.....	1862
Rufus Matthews.....	1842-3	Patrick McKernan.....	1863-4
John Renwick.....	1844	Joseph Pray.....	1865
Rufus Matthews.....	1845	John Ryan.....	1866
Nathan Salyer.....	1846-7	Patrick Wall.....	1867-71
George Sutton.....	1848	George Renwick.....	1872 74
John Renwick.....	1849	Emory G. Leland.....	1875
Rufus Matthews.....	1850-2	N. E. Sutton.....	1876-7
Nathan Salyer.....	1853	Patrick Purtell.....	1878-80

CLERKS.

George Sutton.....	1833	Henry F. Brown.....	1853
Dan B. Appleton.....	1834	Orison Leland.....	1854-6
George Sutton.....	1835-6	George Sutton.....	1857-8
Robert Shaw.....	1837	John Seary.....	1859-60
John Renwick.....	1838	James O'Brien.....	1861-2
Robert Shaw.....	1839-40	John Seary.....	1863
Samuel Botsford.....	1841	John Ryan.....	1864
L. B. Barker.....	1842	John Kapp.....	1865-6
John Smith Cuthbert.....	1843	Timothy Howard.....	1867
Mandeville Tuttle.....	1844	John Gibney.....	1868-9
Samuel Botsford.....	1845	James Walsh.....	1870
John S. Cuthbert.....	1846	Patrick Purtell.....	1871-2
John Renwick.....	1847	Eugene Gibney.....	1873
Charles Curtis.....	1848-9	Patrick Purtell.....	1874
Martin Howard.....	1850-1	William Walsh.....	1875-8
John Renwick.....	1852	Eugene Gibney.....	1879-80

TREASURERS.

Orange Green.....	1838	Patrick Gibney.....	1859
Dennis Clancy.....	1839	John Prindle.....	1860
Lucien B. Barker.....	1840	Nathan Nixon.....	1861
Samuel Botsford.....	1841	Patrick Glennan.....	1862
John King.....	1842	William Lennan.....	1863
Richard Stackable.....	1843	Timothy Douvan.....	1864
James O'Brien.....	1845	John Gibney.....	1865-6
Orison Leland.....	1846	William Lennan.....	1867
Henry Busenbark.....	1847-9	Bernhard Bauer.....	1868
Chester Rosencrantz.....	1850	James McHugh.....	1869
Patrick Hoban.....	1851	John Taylor.....	1870-1
Douglas Stevens.....	1852	George Danner.....	1872-3
Luther Hatch.....	1853	Henry Young.....	1874-5
Absolem Pidd.....	1854	Daniel Barry.....	1876-7
George N. Allen.....	1855	John McLaughlin.....	1878-9
William F. Kennedy.....	1856-7	John Taylor.....	1880
William Foley.....	1858		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Benjamin Sutton.....	1831	Zenas Bird.....	1858-61
George W. Dexter.....	1832	George Sutton.....	1859
Joshua G. Leland.....	1832	Joseph Pray.....	1861
Isaac R. Sutton.....	1836	John Seary.....	1862
John Kernan.....	1836	George Sutton.....	1863-4
M. H. Stubbs.....	1836	Bates West.....	1865-8
Thomas T. Pettis.....	1836	John Brokaw.....	1865
Rufus Matthews.....	1837-40	Charles W. Taylor.....	1866
Robert Shaw.....	1837	Bryan Galligan.....	1866-8
Alvin Moe.....	1838-41	John Nixon.....	1866
John King.....	1839	William Schaffer.....	1867-70
Nathan Sutton.....	1839	George Sutton.....	1868
J. G. Leland.....	1840	Joseph Pray.....	1868-70
John Beedru.....	1841	Christian F. Kapp.....	1868-9
George Sutton.....	1842	Bryan Galligan.....	1869-72
John Keenan.....	1843	George Sutton.....	1869-70
Nelson Hallock.....	1844	Bates C. West.....	1869-70
Roswell Curtis.....	1844-7	James Barry.....	1870
Albert Stevens.....	1845	Thomas Harran.....	1870-73
George Sutton.....	1846	James Barry.....	1871
John Brokaw.....	1847	Christian F. Kapp.....	1871
Aaron B. Van Atta.....	1848	Haskal Laroway.....	1872
Albert Stevens.....	1849	William Duncan.....	1873
George Sutton.....	1850	Thomas Haran.....	1873
John Brokaw.....	1851	C. F. Kapp.....	1874-6
Roswell Curtis.....	1852	George Renwick.....	1874
Albert Stevens.....	1853	E. N. Stiles.....	1874-5
J. G. Leland.....	1853	John Brokaw.....	1876
George Sutton.....	1854	Patrick Purtell.....	1877
Aaron B. Van Atta.....	1855	C. F. Kapp.....	1878
Joseph Semain.....	1856	Thomas Haran.....	1878
William Rogers.....	1856	John Ryan.....	1879
Samuel D. Bird.....	1857-9	George Sutton.....	1879
Bryan Galligan.....	1857-8	William Schaffer.....	1880
Joseph Pray.....	1857-60	William D. Birdwell.....	1880

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Below we give personal sketches of many of the leading citizens of Northfield township, whose lives are more or less identified with its history and in fact constitute an essential factor of the same.



Morgan W. Brain

E. T. Brokaw was born April 2, 1839, and is a life resident of this county. His parents, John and Catherine Brokaw, came to this country in 1838. Mr. Brokaw was educated in the common and Union schools of Ann Arbor. He has a wide reputation as a teacher, having taught some 12 or 15 years. At present he is devoting his time and attention to agricultural pursuits. He was married May 4, 1864, to Mrs. Mary Shelby, who was born Jan. 29, 1833, and daughter of D. B. and Jane (Appleton) Shelby. They have 3 children—Edith M., Ira E., and Roscoe T. Mrs. Brokaw's first husband was E. M. Shelby, a lawyer by profession. They were joined in marriage March 20, 1845. Mr. Shelby died in 1846.

John Brokaw was born at Sumner, New Jersey, Sept. 9, 1809, and is a son of John and Phœbe Brokaw, who came to this county in 1836, locating on sec. 20, Northfield tp., where the former died in 1858, and the latter in June, 1877. John learned the shoemaker's trade when quite young, which business he followed until his removal to this county in 1837. He was married in New York in 1830, to Catherine Holly, who was born in New York in 1809. Six children have been given to this couple, 5 of whom survive—George, Ezra, Robert, Phœbe A. and James. Mr. Brokaw is a successful farmer, and owns 160 acres of good land.

Edmund Clancy, farmer, sec. 29; was born in Ireland Nov. 23, 1816. His parents, Dennis and Margaret (Morrison) Clancy, came to the United States in 1818, locating in Pennsylvania. They then removed to Monroe county, N. Y., and in 1835, to this county, where the former died at the advanced age of 93, and the latter at 81 years. Edmund was reared on a farm, and has followed that vocation through life, with the exception of 10 years, from 1842 to 1852, when he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was married April 29, 1845, to Caroline Keenan, who was born in New York, June, 1823. Of the 8 children born to them, 7 are living—Caroline, wife of Franklin Hanlan; Margaret, wife of John Shannon; Edmund, William, Elizabeth, Mary and Gertrude. Mr. Clancy and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He has been School Inspector of Northfield tp., for eight years.

A. B. Close, blacksmith, on sec. 5, P. O. Whitmore Lake, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., May 7, 1823, son of Reuben and Hannah Close, both of whom died when A. B. was quite young. Mr. Close was taken to Monroe county, N. Y., where he lived until he came to Northfield tp., then being over 40 years of age. He was married March 2, 1859, to Caroline Nelson, who was born in Pennsylvania. They have 3 children—Willard H., Selecta E. and George A. L. Mr. Close has been a blacksmith since his youth, 23 years of that time being spent in Washtenaw county.

Edward Comisky is a native of Ireland, where he was born June, 1794. His parents were John and Ann Comisky, the former of whom died in Ireland. Mrs. Comisky emigrated to America and settled in New Jersey, where she passed the remainder of her days.

Edward came to America in 1833, and after a two-years residence in New Jersey to Northfield tp., locating on his present farm. He was married in 1839 to Mary Kating, born in Queen's county, Ireland, and daughter of Lawrence and Mary Kating. Seven children born to this union are living—John, Joseph, Frank, Maria, Christopher, Edward and Margaret J. Mr. Comisky was in limited circumstances when he came to Northfield tp., but has prospered exceedingly, and now enjoys the comfort of a good home with pleasant surroundings. Himself and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Comisky resides on sec. 21.

Christopher Donagan (deceased) was born in Ireland in 1830, son of Eugene and Elizabeth Donagan. Mr. Donagan came to America in 1854, and settled at Ann Arbor, and three years later at Welch's Corners, in Northfield tp., where he was engaged in blacksmithing for 16 years. He was married Dec. 9, 1863, to Alice Conlan, a native of this county, born July 2, 1840. Of the 7 children born to them. 4 are living—Eugene, William, John and Alice. Mrs. Donagan's parents were Owen and Ellen Conlan, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1827, and to Northfield tp. in 1833, where the former died Feb. 19, 1877, and the latter Sept. 17, 1869. They were the parents of 5 children, all of whom are dead, but Mrs. Donagan, who lives to mourn the loss of father, mother, brothers, sisters, and her loving husband. Mrs. Donagan is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Thomas Featherly was born in Wayne county, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1822, and is the son of Frederick and Catherine Featherly, the former a native of New York and the latter a native of Canada. They both died in Wayne county, N. Y. Thomas came to Washtenaw county and settled in Superior tp., thence to his present location in Northfield tp., in 1840. He was married June 11, 1842, to Susan Whitehead, who was born in Steuben county, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1826. They have 8 children living—Matthew, Mark, Phœbe M., William M., Jennie E., Ella S., Edward W., and Annie L. Mr. Featherly served four years and three months in Co. G., 3d Mich. Cav., participating in many of the most serious engagements, but never received any wound whatever. He was honorably discharged at New Orleans and returned to his farm in Northfield tp., where he has since resided.

Robert Flintoff, a native of Yorkshire, England, was born in August, 1815. His parents, George and Mary Flintoff, came to America and located in New Jersey in 1824, where they passed the remainder of their life. Robert removed to Michigan and settled on his present farm in 1839. He was married April, 1855, to Sarah A. Rockafellar, who was born at Romulus, Seneca Co., N. Y., Nov. 13, 1824. Mr. Flintoff has 2 children—Robert and Rosa M. Mr. Flintoff is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Northfield tp., and owns 190 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation. His P. O. address is Ann Arbor.

Timothy Fohey was born in New York city Feb. 27, 1843. His parents, Philip and Mary (Mulchy) Fohey, were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1832. They came to Washtenaw county in 1855, locating on sec. 18, Northfield tp., where he died Sept. 22, 1864. His widow died in June, 1869. Timothy received a common-school education, and has followed farming and stock-raising through life. He was married May 24, 1871, to Anastatia O'Brien, who was born in Webster tp., Jan. 1, 1848. Six children have been born to this union, 4 of whom are living—Anastatia, Victoria, Helen C. and Mary T. Mr. Fohey has been very successful in his farming operations, and owns 485 acres of well-improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Fohey are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Patrick Gibney, Sr. (deceased), was a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1807. He came to America in 1829 and settled in New York, where he was married, in 1833, to Julia Lynch, born in Ireland in October, 1802, a daughter of Owen and Mary Lynch, who came to the United States in 1832. They removed to Michigan the same year and settled in Washtenaw county, where they resided until death. There are 6 of the children living—James, Michael, Patrick, Eugene, Eliza and Mary. Michael is a professor of elocution at Des Moines, Iowa. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1877. He served one year in the 10th Mich. Cavalry. Patrick was a member of the same regiment, and is now located on a part of the old homestead farm. Eugene was born in Northfield tp., June 20, 1849, and received his educational training in the high schools of Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. He has been a teacher in Northfield and Ann Arbor tps. for a number of years, and bears the reputation of a good tutor. He was married Nov. 23, 1880, in Northfield tp., to Katie Welch, who was born in this county in 1850. Mr. Gibney has been School Inspector, and at present is Clerk of Northfield tp. Himself and entire family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

James Hallen, farmer, on sec. 29, was born in Ireland in 1824. His parents, James and Ann (Koon) Hallen, both departed this life in their native land, and in 1848 their orphaned son made his way to America, first stopping in Dutchess county, N. Y., where he worked by the day for seven years. He came to Michigan in 1855, and was employed in a brick-yard near Detroit for two years. He then removed to Washtenaw county and obtained employment with Samuel McCormick, a farmer of Salem tp. He worked there one year, at the expiration of that time purchasing 50 acres of land, for which he paid all his ready cash and went in debt \$500. By hard toil and strict economy he managed to pay off this debt, and as soon as it was done, he added 36 acres more to his farm at a cost of \$300. This last purchase was paid for, and Mr. Hallen became a free man once more. He resided in Salem tp. 12 years, and then located in Northfield tp., where he owns 220 acres of well improved land, and finely situated. He was married Oct. 9, 1854, to Rosanna

Maloney, a native of Ireland. Their 6 children are—James H., William, Frank, Kate, wife of William Cullanine, of Dexter, Mary and Lizzie.

Thomas Haran, farmer, on sec. 18; was born in Ireland Nov. 15, 1819, and is a son of Michael and Margaret Haran. Mr. Haran's father emigrated to America in 1822, but soon returned to Ireland. In 1825 he came again, and located in New York, coming to Washtenaw county in 1834. He settled in Webster tp., where he resided until his death. He was a saddler and harness-maker by trade, but did not work at that business after coming to America. He died March 21, 1843, and his widow followed him Jan. 9, 1854. Thomas came from Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1852, and was reared to manhood in Webster tp., where he has since resided, engaged in farming. He was married May 10, 1847, to Margaret, daughter of William and Catherine Pringle. Her parents came to this county in 1830, locating in Northfield tp., where the former died Nov. 19, 1852, and the latter, July 23, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Haran, and their 5 children—Mary, Catherine, William, Francis and Charles—are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Calvin Holmes was born at Henrietta, Monroe Co., N. Y., March, 1802. In the fall of 1831 he came to Washtenaw county, purchasing one tract of land in Northfield tp., and then returned to New York. On May 10, 1832, he started with his family and household goods for his new home in Michigan, arriving at Patrick Gulegin's, about two miles south of his purchase, at noon on May 17. There was no road north of this, so the goods were unloaded and the teams sent back to Detroit. After dinner Mr. Holmes took the baby, and his wife the rifle, and started for the home of Philander Murray, whose land adjoined on the north. They met with a warm reception at Mr. Murray's (Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Holmes were cousins), and the next day Mr. Holmes, borrowing Mr. Murray's oxen and sled, moved his goods to his new house, which had been erected by his father the previous autumn. The structure was only a rude affair and unfinished. The roof and upper floors were covered with bark, and split and hewn basswood logs were used for the floor. In a week or ten days the family were safely housed, and as happy as they could be under the circumstances. Mr. Holmes had brought one barrel of flour and a barrel of pork with him, and they had to last until money could be raised to purchase more. He never complained of his lot, but went cheerfully to work and succeeded in making a pleasant home out of his surroundings. In 1854 he moved to Eagle, Clinton Co., Mich., where he still resides, aged 79 years.

Jeremiah Jacobs, farmer, on sec. 5; was born in Madison county, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1810, and is a son of Oliver and Millicent (Culver) Jacobs, natives of Long Island. Mr. Jacobs died in Madison county, N. Y., in 1818. His widow emigrated with the family to Onondaga county, N. Y., and in 1838 to Michigan. In 1839, she located at Hamburg, Livingston Co., and in 1843, removed to Washtenaw

county, settling near Ann Arbor. Jeremiah received a liberal education, and has been located on his present farm since 1865, where he owns 156 acres of good land.

Thomas H. Kearney was born in Ireland Aug. 7, 1818, and is a son of Patrick and Honora (Hays) Kearney, who came to America in 1836. They settled in New York, where Mr. Kearney died in 1837. Thomas was in the employ of Fish, Grenell & Co., importers and exporters of fine goods, in New York city, and remained there 14 years. Mr. Kearney then came to Washtenaw county and engaged in farming. In the meantime the firm changed hands, and the new firm, Grenell, Minton & Co., knowing of Mr. Kearney's superior knowledge in matters pertaining to their trade, earnestly solicited him to accept his old position in the store. He did so, and at the expiration of two years returned to Washtenaw county, where he again engaged in farming until 1852. At the latter period he made a trip to California, *via* the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Arriving in the "Golden State" he immediately proceeded to the mountains, but in a short time returned to San Francisco, where he was employed as a clerk. He returned to Washtenaw county in 1854, where he has since resided. He was married Jan. 17, 1835, to Ann Flinn, a native of Ireland. Of the 5 children born to them, only one is living, Thomas R., who is a prominent farmer on sec. 19, and with whom the subject of this sketch resides. Mr. Kearney owns 80 acres of good land in Webster tp.

James Kelly, farmer, sec. 30; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born at Ypsilanti March 4, 1840. His parents, Patrick and Ann Kelly, were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1835, first locating in New York. In 1838 they came to Washtenaw county, settling at Ypsilanti, where they resided until 1848, when they removed to Northfield tp. When James was 18 years of age he took a trip to the Pacific States, spending three years in Colorado, and the same amount of time in Idaho. He was prospecting for gold, and was reasonably successful. While in the Western States he spent a short time in the U. S. service, fighting the Navajo Indians of New Mexico. In 1865 he returned to Michigan, and May 24, 1866, was married to Catherine O'Brien, who was born in this county May 3, 1840. Their 7 children are Mary, Agnes, Dennis, James, Robert, Genevieve and Katie. Mr. Kelly owns 100 acres of fertile land. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

John G. Ludwig, farmer, sec. 30; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born in Prussia Oct. 28, 1829, and is a son of Martin and Dorotea Ludwig. Mr. Ludwig emigrated to America in 1864, and located at Ann Arbor. In 1865 he settled on his present farm in Northfield tp., where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in Germany Feb. 14, 1858, to Annie M. Pontow, who was born March 28, 1838. They have 9 children living—Gustavus, Augusta, August, Minnie, Annie, Gotlieb, Martin,

Fred and Carrie. Mr. Ludwig and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Thomas McKernan was born in Ireland in 1800, and is a son of John and Ann (Williamson) McKernan. Mr. McKernan came to America in 1822, locating in Orange county, N. Y., and eight years later in Washtenaw county, Mich. He settled on sec. 30, Northfield tp., where he has resided since. He followed farming until old age compelled him to retire from the field of active labor, and since that time his sons have managed the estate. He was married in 1822 to Ann McDermott, a native of Ireland. Ten children were the fruits of this union, 5 of whom are living—Mary A., wife of Patrick Martin, Caroline, Thomas, John and James, all of whom, in connection with their father and mother, are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. McKernan has been financially successful, and owns 183 acres of good land.

Michael O'Brien was born in Ireland in 1813, and was a son of John and Mary O'Brien, both of whom are deceased. He came to the United States in 1835, remaining three years in Massachusetts, and then coming to Washtenaw county, Mich., where he has since resided. He served two and a half years in the U. S. army during the Mexican war, and was once wounded, but not bad enough to deprive him from doing farm work. He was married to Bridget Burns, and 8 children were born to them, 2 of whom are living—Morgan and Sarah. Mrs. O'Brien died and he again married, the second time to Johanna Howard, who was born in Ireland in 1830. Seven children were born to this union—John, Ellen, Michael J., Margaret, David, Francis L. and Mary. Mr. O'Brien has been financially successful in life, and at present possesses a large farm. Mr. O'Brien and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Martin O'Connor (deceased), was the son of John and Ann O'Connor, and was born in Ireland in 1786. He came to America in 1820, locating in Connecticut, where he remained 12 years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Washtenaw county, Mich. He was married in Canada Nov. 2, 1832, to Margaret Cavanaugh, and immediately settled on land in Northfield tp., which he had previously purchased from Government. The land comprised 200 acres, and the greater part was heavily timbered. Mr. O'Connor worked hard to clear this land, and then lived and prospered until June 22, 1878, when death called him to lay down the implements of toil and seek the rest for which he had labored so earnestly and faithfully. His wife and 9 children survive him. The children are—James, John, Martin, Sarah, Patrick, William, Charles, Margaret and Ann. Charles owns 120 acres of the homestead farm, where he is engaged in farming. He was born in this county Jan. 26, 1858. He resides on sec. 22, and his P. O. address is Ann Arbor.

Joseph Pray, farmer, sec. 5, was born in Allegany, county, N. Y., March 25, 1823. His parents, Esek and Sally A. Pray, came to Washtenaw county in 1825, locating in Superior tp. on Govern-

ment land, where the former died, June 5, 1856, at the age of 65 years. Mr. Pray was an honored and esteemed pioneer of the county, and one who took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the growth of the county. Joseph was reared on a farm, his only playmates being the Indian boys, who were encamped about half a mile from his father's house. He was married July 4, 1849, to Elizabeth Finton, who was born at Romulus, Seneca Co., N. Y. Mr. Pray first located in Salem tp., where he improved 160 acres of land. He subsequently sold his farm and moved upon the old homestead, remaining there until 1854, when he removed to his present farm, south of Whitmore Lake. Mr. Pray was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Whitmore Lake for some time, but of late has chiefly devoted his attention to farming. Mr. Pray, in conjunction with Joseph Whitlock, was instrumental in getting the "Drain Law" passed in the Michigan Legislature. He acted as Drain Commissioner for three years, but ill health compelled him to resign. He was Captain of a militia company in early days, but did no service in the field during the late conflict, but was a prominent man in all matters pertaining to bettering the condition of the soldiers and spent about \$800 to assist in alleviating the pressing wants of the "boys in the field." Mr. Pray has been honored by his fellow citizens with positions of trust in Northfield tp., filling them very acceptably. He has 8 children—Harriet A., born April 15, 1852, is the wife of E. W. Stiles, a merchant at Whitmore Lake; Warren E., born June 23, 1853, and married June 30, 1874, to Ann Hanan; is a merchant at Springport, Jackson Co., Mich.; Josephine, born June 6, 1855, and married Dec. 25, 1873, G. W. McCormick, a farmer of Ann Arbor tp.; Ida, Charles A., Fred., Almira and Jay.

Patrick Purtell, a prominent farmer of Northfield tp., was born in Washtenaw county, March 16, 1846. His parents, Michael and Eliza (Kent) Purtell, were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1835, first settling in Pennsylvania. Six years later they came to Washtenaw county, locating on sec. 4, Ann Arbor tp., and in 1858 removed to Northfield tp., where the former died April 22, 1867, and the latter April 21, 1875. Patrick was reared to manhood on a farm, and received very fair educational advantages. He taught school for 14 winters, and bears a good reputation among the members of that profession. Mr. Purtell has been School Inspector, Clerk, and at present is serving his third term as Supervisor of Northfield tp. He was one of the three persons who organized the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, which is now one of the societies of that nature in Michigan. Mr. Purtell's whole soul is in the temperance work, and during the fore part of 1881 he organized a dramatic company in Northfield, which rendered the "Whisky Fiend," to large and crowded audiences in the old Catholic Church in Northfield tp., and Hill's Opera House, at Ann Arbor. Mr. Purtell has but one sister living, Catherine,

wife of Matthew Cavanaugh. Mr. P. owns 100 acres of good land in sec. 21.

John Rane, retired merchant, was born in Ontario Co. N. Y., July 15, 1800. His parents were William and Julia A. Rane. Mr. Rane was bound out to work when quite a youth, and thereby deprived of many advantages which he would have otherwise received. He was an early settler in Livingston county, Mich., and in 1851 located at Whitmore Lake, where he was engaged in the grocery business for over 12 years. In 1875 he retired from the active field of labor, having secured a competency sufficient to keep him the remainder of his life. He married Betsey Loomis, and 4 children were born to them—Francis, Julia A., Jane A. and Irene J. Mrs. Rane died, and March 10, 1842, Mr. R. married Irene Coolbaugh, who was born in Yates county, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1819. Of the 8 children born to this union 3 are living—William, Betsey and Amelia. Mr. Rane has been successful in his farming operations, and owns at present 160 acres of well improved land in sec. 5.

Richard Roach, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Whitmore Lake; was born in New York city March 30, 1832. His parents, Richard and Rosanna (Develin) Roach, were natives of Ireland. The father came to America in 1827, and the mother followed a year later. They were married in New York, and emigrated to Wayne county, Mich., in 1836, remaining there four years, and then removed to this county, first settling in Northfield tp. In 1854 Mrs. R. moved into Ann Arbor, remaining until 1876, when she returned to the farm. Mr. Roach died in Wayne county, Mich. in 1838. Richard received a fair education, and has followed the vocation of a farmer through life. He commenced to teach school at the age of 17 years, since which time he has taught 13 winter terms. He was married April 17, 1857, to Mary Stubbs, a native of Monroe county, N. Y. Two children were born to this union, both of whom are dead. Mrs. Roach died Oct. 13, 1871. Mr. Roach was again married May 15, 1876, to Hannah Maloney, who was born in this county April 21, 1847. Two children are the fruits of this union—Mary A. and Ellen. Mr. Roach has been Drain Commissioner, and at present is Supt. of Schools of Northfield tp. Mr. and Mrs. Roach are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Martin Ryan, farmer, sec. 16; P. O. address, Ann Arbor; was born in Vermont, Aug. 18, 1832. His parents, Thomas and Johanna Ryan, were married in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1830, locating in Vermont. Four years later they removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where they remained two years, and then settled in Northfield tp. Mrs. Ryan died May 28, 1857, and her husband Jan. 31, 1861. Of their 7 children 6 are still living. Martin was raised a "farmer's boy," and received his education in the district schools. He was married May 3, 1858, to Catherine Ryan, who was born in Freedom tp. Oct. 12, 1840. Ten children were sent to bless this alliance, 5 of whom are living—Martha, born Sept. 9, 1860; Michael, born Sept. 1, 1864; Sarah, born Oct.

11, 1868; Robert, born Aug. 20, 1871, and Martin A., born Oct. 8, 1875. Mr. Ryan has served as Constable of the township, and owns 160 acres of fertile land. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Carl Schlimmer, farmer, sec. 19, was born in Germany May 23, 1815, and is a son of Adam and Catherine (Bush) Schlimmer. He learned the hatter's trade when quite young, and in 1837 emigrated to America, locating in New York city. He there followed his trade, working for Charles King until he was able to start in business for himself. He finally succeeded in establishing a good paying business and was doing well, when a fire broke out one night and consumed his entire stock of goods, leaving him once more a penniless man. He was not discouraged, but immediately set himself to work to retrieve his lost fortune. With the kindly assistance of friends and the noble sacrifices of his amiable wife, who pledged her jewelry for money, he was enabled to once more start in business. He continued at his trade until 1845, when he disposed of his stock and located on a farm near Ypsilanti, Mich., remaining there one year, engaged in farming. He returned to New York, where he followed his trade until the fall of 1847, at which time he came again to Washtenaw county, and located on his former tract of land. He lived there until 1858, and then removed to his present location. Mr. Schlimmer has passed through many trying ordeals, but is now comfortably situated in life, and enjoys his present circumstances with a zeal sharpened by long years of toil and sorrow. He owns 200 acres of land, well cultivated. He was married Dec. 13, 1840, to Lucette P. Rotert, who was born in Germany July 24, 1817. They have 8 children—Louisa, Margaret, Mary, Edward, Lana, Lucette, Lodemme and Charles.

Solomon F. Sears, one of Northfield's oldest pioneers, was born at Ashfield, Franklin Co., Mass., June 22, 1816. His father, Peter Sears, was born in Massachusetts Aug. 24, 1787, and was a descendant of Richard Sears, a Pilgrim father, who came to America in 1620. Mr. Peter Sears was married March 15, 1808, to Lucy Fuller, who was born in Massachusetts, Feb. 22, 1789. Ten children were born to this union, 8 sons and 2 daughters. In 1826, Mr. Sears, in company with a neighbor, Luther Boyden, came to Washtenaw county, and located land on sec. 36, Webster tp., and sec. 31, Northfield tp. He died on the latter farm Jan. 18, 1867, and was buried in Webster cemetery. He was an agriculturist through life, and a worthy member of the Congregational Church of Webster tp. Mrs. Sears was also a member of that body, and passed away from earth Jan. 23, 1875. She was laid to rest near her husband in Webster cemetery. Solomon F. Sears received his literary education in a log school-house, in Webster tp., where he attended school two months in each year for six consecutive years. At the age of 21 years he left home and engaged as a clerk in mercantile pursuits in Ann Arbor and Adrian, remaining in both places for seven years. This constituted his entire mercantile career, and he after-

ward returned to the farm, where he has since resided. He was married at Tecumseh, Mich., Dec. 24, 1845, to Olive D. Fisher, who was born in Massachusetts Oct. 18, 1820. Three children were born to them, 2 sons and 1 daughter—Lucy E., who married Dr. E. McFarland, of Blissfield, Lenawee Co., Mich.; Dwight Brainard, born in Northfield tp., Nov. 12, 1852, and Henry L., who was born July 14, 1855. Mrs. Sears died April 3, 1874, and on Aug. 25, 1875, Mr. Sears married Mrs. Phœbe (Robinson) Hull, of Ann Arbor, who was born Jan. 29, 1832. Her father, Sylvanus Hull, came to this county in 1836. Mr. Sears united with the Congregational Church of Webster tp., in 1838, and has been Trustee of the church, and Superintendent of the Sunday-school many times. Politically, Mr. Sears was a Whig, but joined the Republican party at date of organization. He has been financially successful, and owns 183 acres of land, located five and one-half miles from Ann Arbor. A portrait of Mr. Sears will appear elsewhere in this volume.

John Shanahan, a native of Washtenaw county, was born Sept. 22, 1847. His parents, John and Julia (Kearney) Shanahan, were natives of Ireland, and came to this county in 1840, where the former died July 25, 1875. Mrs. Shanahan resides at Ann Arbor. John was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He was married May 6, 1873, to Margaret Clancy, born in this county July 26, 1852. Three children have been born in this family—Margaret, Ellen and John. Mr. Shanahan owns 62 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Shanahan and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Patrick Sheehey was born in Ireland Dec. 9, 1826, and is a son of Patrick and Honora Sheehey, the former of whom died in 1828. Mrs. Sheehey subsequently married Jeremiah Kennedy, and in 1832 they emigrated to America, remaining in Connecticut four years, at the expiration of which time they settled in Ann Arbor tp., Washtenaw county. Three years later they removed to Northfield tp., where the latter died Jan. 25, 1878, and the former, April 15, 1880. Patrick grew to manhood in Washtenaw, and April 15, 1853, married Mrs. Alice (O'Brien) Horigan, widow of Michael Horigan (deceased). They were married in 1847, and 2 children were born to them—Catherine and Mary. Mr. Horigan died in 1851. Mrs. Sheehey was born Dec. 15, 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Sheehey have 4 children—Patrick, Dennis, Jeremiah and Honora. Mr. Sheehey was a poor man when he commenced in life, but by industry, and economy has succeeded in accumulating considerable property. He now owns 226 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Sheehey and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Hon. George Sutton, one of the honored pioneers of Northfield tp., was born in Warren Co., N. J., Feb. 17, 1810, and was a son of Nathan and Sarah (Coleman) Sutton, natives of New Jersey, and of English descent. Mr. Sutton accompanied his father to Michigan in June, 1830, and located on a tract of land comprising 500

acres, in Northfield tp., where he resides at present. He has been a resident of Northfield tp. since his arrival in this county, and has uniformly been connected with different official positions in the tp. and county. He once represented Washtenaw county in the Michigan State Legislature. Mr. Sutton was married Oct. 25, 1835, to Catherine O. Pray, who was born in New York Jan. 19, 1820, and daughter of Esek and Sally Ann (Hammond) Pray, natives of Rhode Island, and of Scotch descent. They came to this county in 1826, where the former died July 5, 1856, and the latter Feb. 27, 1870. Mr. Sutton and wife are the parents of 3 children—Nathan E., who was born Jan. 17, 1841; Carrie A., born Jan. 14, 1853; Allie, born Nov. 29, 1859. Mr. Sutton has been very successful in his farming operations, and has accumulated a competency sufficient to enable him to pass the remainder of life in comfort and happiness. He is an active member of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County, and in that connection has assisted largely in gathering material and information for the valuable collections now in possession of the society.

Patrick Wall, an old pioneer and honored citizen of Washtenaw county, was born in Ireland Sept. 25, 1824. His parents, John and Catherine Wall, came to America in 1828, landing at Charleston, S. C. They proceeded northward, and located in Tioga county, N. Y., where they remained three years. At the latter period they went to Detroit, Mich., and in 1836 settled on sec. 10, Northfield tp., where Mr. Wall had purchased land from Government four years previous. He died at his residence June 18, 1854, and his wife followed him March 13, 1868. Of the 5 children born to them, 4 are living. Patrick was reared to manhood in Washtenaw county, and June 8, 1845, was married to Mary Doyle, who was born in New York in 1828. Six children were given to this union, 4 of whom survive—John L., James M., Mary E. and Thomas E. Mrs. Wall died March 4, 1876. Mr. Wall has followed agricultural pursuits the greater portion of his life, but has also been engaged in the milling, grain and produce business. He has held the offices of Constable, Supervisor and Deputy Sheriff, and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Anson Wheeler, farmer, sec. 19, was born in Grafton Co., N. H. April 12, 1831. His parents were Anson and Martha Wheeler, who came to this county in 1838 and settled in Pittsfield tp., where the former died in August, 1870, and the latter a month later. Anson was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He was married April 11, 1865, to Fannie Osborn, born May 27, 1835, and daughter of Horace and Waity Osborn. They have 3 children—Waity, Kate and Amanda. Mr. Wheeler has been very successful in his farming operations, and now owns 197 acres of valuable land.

WEBSTER TOWNSHIP.

The town of Webster, on the organization of the county, comprised a part of the town of Dexter, and was set off and organized by the Territorial Council, March, 1833, and given the name of Webster, in honor of the great statesman, Daniel Webster, then in the zenith of his political fame. Munnis Kenny has the credit of suggesting the name.

The first township meeting was held at the house of John Williams on the first Monday in April, 1833. Calvin Smith was elected Moderator; Pierpont L. Smith and Theodore Foster, Inspectors of Election, and Moses Kingsley, Clerk. At this election each of the township officers were elected separately, beginning with the supervisor and going through the list of officers to be elected. The election of supervisor was quite close, John Williams receiving 26 votes and Theophilus Crawford 25. Moses Kingsley was elected Clerk; Pierpont L. Smith, Solomon H. Matthews and Israel Anus, Assessors; Frederick B. Parsons, Constable and Collector; Sturms Kimberly, Russell Cooley and Charles Starks were chosen Highway Commissioners; Thomas Barber, Poor Director; Charles G. Clark, Peter Sears and Moses Kingsley, School Inspectors; Ira Seymour, Thomas Barber and Palmer Force, Commissioners of Schools.

We are indebted to Hon. J. D. Williams, now a resident of Ann Arbor, but for many years an active citizen of Webster, for much of the information contained in this sketch. The interest he has manifested in gathering up and preserving the history of this county, and especially of this town, deserves commendable mention.

Samuel W. Dexter was the first settler of the town of Webster. Mr. Dexter came to Detroit June 10, 1824, and located a large tract of land in this township. By the 23d of August he had erected a log house, the first here. In the fall, Mr. Dexter went back East, but returned in the summer of 1825. The house built by him was purchased in the fall of 1824, by Charles B. Taylor, who immediately occupied it with his family, thus becoming the first in the township.

Thomas Alexander, the first settler in the southeast part of the town, came from Wales, England. He did not come directly to Webster, but settled in the township of Ann Arbor. This was in the fall of 1825. He remained there until May 1, 1826, when he removed to Webster. He built a small shanty in which he lived until fall, when he erected a log house, where he resided until near the close of his life.

Luther Boyden came to Michigan in the spring of 1826, from Conway, Mass., and located upon section 36. He then returned East for his family, and came back in the following August.

Israel Anus settled in Webster in the fall of 1826, and lived here about 12 years, when he sold out and moved to Livingston county. He was from Massachusetts.

Charles Starks was the next settler. He came in the spring of 1827. Mr. Starks was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 8, 1799, and came to Michigan in 1819. He worked in and about Detroit for two years. At one time he was on a small vessel which ran up to Port Huron, and sometimes went to Mackinaw. On one of these trips across Lake Huron they encountered a storm in which they were shipwrecked on the west coast of the lake. The crew succeeded in reaching the shore without the loss of life. In this disaster Mr. Starks lost his all. The Indians, of whom there happened to be a company near the shore, took them in and very kindly cared for them as best they could, until they could set out on their way back to Detroit by land. This was enough of that kind of adventure for Mr. Starks. He made his way west from Detroit as far as a settlement then begun on the river Rouge. After a stay of about four years in this place, during which time he married a wife, he concluded to push on farther west. So in the spring of 1827 he located a piece of land on the north side of Boyden's Plains, and moved there with his family, stopping with Mr. Anus until a small house could be built. This house continued to be the residence of the family until the summer of 1848, when Mr. Starks built the brick house now owned by Robert McCall. For several years in middle life he made pump-making, as well as farming, his business. His was a manly struggle with the trials and privations of pioneer life. He took part in all the moral and religious enterprises of the community, and contributed his full share in the establishment of good society. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and it was at his house that the first sermon by a Methodist minister was preached in Webster. On the 26th day of March, 1828, was born in Mr. Starks' family a daughter, who subsequently married Hon. J. D. Williams, and became the first grandmother who was born in Webster.

Salmon H. Matthews arrived in Webster May 19, 1827, from Conway, Mass., and was the next settler. Mr. Matthews brought with him a wife and child, his wife's mother, Mrs. Bond, a widow, and two young sisters of Mrs. Matthews, Miss H. Bond and Miss M. Bond, the latter of whom became the wife of Hon. Samuel W. Dexter. Mr. Matthews did not remain long on his farm, when he removed to the village of Dexter and engaged in business, and where, after a few years, he died.

The next to locate in Webster was Peter Sears, who located the southeast corner lot in the township. Here Mr. Sears (Uncle Peter, as he was familiarly called) built his first house, and here he lived for a number of years. His farm embraced lands in the towns of

Ann Arbor and Northfield, as well as Webster. The time of his arrival was June 1, 1827. Mr. Sears was a very eccentric man and many stories could be told of his peculiarity. His wife was a noble woman, universally loved by all who knew her.

Sturms Kimberly also came in the year 1827. He was a young man and unmarried at the time, but commenced the clearing of a farm, until recently occupied by his son Austin. Mr. Kimberly soon gained the respect and confidence of his brother pioneers, and was elected Supervisor in 1834, the second year of the organization of the town. He was subsequently elected to the same office for a number of terms, and also filled many other important offices and positions of trust in society with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow-citizens. He was a man of deeds, more than a man of words. His judgment respecting the affairs and relations of life were relied upon implicitly. Mr. Kimberly died about 10 years since.

Ezra Fish also came to Webster in 1827, and for a few years took a somewhat prominent part in society, but left for some place further West.

Ira Seymour came with his family in the year 1827. Mr. Seymour has long since passed away, and none of the family remain in the town.

John Williams arrived at Ann Arbor April 8, 1828, having left Sempronius, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on the 29th of March previous. He brought with him his three oldest boys, Spencer, Charles and Jeremiah. He was also accompanied by John Chandler, Jeremiah Fuller and Henry Seadin. Mr. Williams and his party reached Buffalo in time to take passage on the first boat on the opening of navigation. Says Jeremiah, one of the sons: "The engine of this boat was a high-pressure, and such a terrific snorting noise as was made by the escape of the steam was anything but pleasant to those unaccustomed to steamboating. After getting fairly out into the lake a pretty strong head-wind was encountered, and the boat, being a rather short, clumsy concern, was tossed about at a fearful rate to those not used to the water, and this being the first trip that spring, many of the sailors, as well as nearly all the passengers, were frightfully stomach-sick, or, as Mark Twain expresses himself in describing a similar scene, 'They all had the 'Oh my.' The stops were made at Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland and Sandusky, and about night of the fourth day after leaving Buffalo, Detroit was reached and debarkation effected. The horses, on being landed on *terre firma*, found it difficult to accommodate themselves to the solid ground. It was quite amusing to see them stumble and blunder on being harnessed to the wagon and driven from the boat to the hotel; but spending one night on land was sufficient to restore them to their equilibrium. The party started for Washtenaw county the next morning after arriving at Detroit."

The first night Mr. Williams spent in Washtenaw county was at the house of Dr. Lord. The next day he went out to look at some

land which he obtained in trade, but not being suited, he traveled over several townships and finally located in Webster township, on section 27. Mr. Williams was born in Orange county, N. Y., July 7, 1782. and on June 18, 1801, married Lydia Hughlitt. Ten children were born to them, eight of whom, four sons and four daughters, arrived at mature years. In early life Mr. Williams worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade, but subsequently devoted his attention to farming. In 1840 Mr. Williams was appointed appraiser on the public roads of the State, namely, canals and railroads. Mr. Williams received but a limited education, and in early life was a Presbyterian. He assisted in the erection of what is now the Congregational church of Webster township. He was a man possessing good natural abilities, and an indomitable will. He died of the heart disease Aug. 5, 1843, and was buried in the soil he purchased of the Government in 1828.

Munnis Kenny came from Massachusetts to Webster in 1829. (A biographical sketch of Mr. Kenny may be found elsewhere in this work.)

FIRST MARRIAGE, BIRTH AND DEATH.

Among the early settlers of Webster it must not be supposed were no young ladies to captivate the hearts of the young men who were striving to make habitable this new country. Among the early settlers of the town already mentioned was Ira Seymour, who was the father of several as handsome girls as any county could boast. One of these, Miss Ruth Seymour, in 1827 linked her fortunes with Samuel W. Foster, being the first couple married in the town.

Maria Alexander, now Mrs. Alonzo Gorton, was born June 5, 1827, and was the first white child born in this township. The first male child was John Augustus Boyden, born June 19, 1827.

The first called from Webster was the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Salmon H. Matthews, who died Aug. 14, 1828.

SOIL AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally undulating. Boyden's plain, situated in the southeast part of the town, is about one mile in length, and about three-fourths of a mile in width. It is quite level. There are no high hills or large swamps in the town. The soil is variable. Boyden's Plain is a good burr-oak soil, generally gravelly loam. Clayey loam prevails generally throughout the southern and middle portions of the town, while in the northern, where more marsh land is found, there is considerable sandy land. The timber is also variable, being what is called timbered openings, with some exceptions. Southwest from Boyden's Plain is a belt of timbered land consisting of various kinds of oak, with some hickory and basswood. On the south side of sec. 27 and the north side of section 34 there is a belt of timber, consisting of oak, elm,

ash, beach and maple. Black walnut is also found. One tree in particular deserves mention. It stood on the land located by John Williams. This tree was cut down and sawed into 12-foot logs by Salmon H. Matthews and Ezra Fish some time during the winter of 1827-28. They loaded one of the smallest of the logs on an ox-sled and drew it about 10 rods. There the sled broke and the log was abandoned. The others were not removed from the place where the tree fell for quite a while afterward. This tree was seven feet in diameter at the base. The body made eight logs, and is believed to be the largest tree ever found in Washtenaw county. Some of the branches made fair-sized saw-logs, being over two feet in diameter. This big black-walnut tree stood in a ravine through which runs a creek made by the rain and melting snows of spring. The formation of the ground at that spot is such that the sediment carried down by the water has covered the remaining limbs, and they are thereby kept in a state of preservation. The stump is still standing, but is much decayed. It has been visited by many persons, and is known as the "big black-walnut stump."

PRODUCTIONS.

The productions are wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, wool and pork. Fruit of all varieties abounds. Apples are very abundant. Broom-corn has been cultivated to some extent at different times. Moses Kingsley and Henry Montague raised the first broom-corn in the town, on the farm of John Williams, in 1835. Sorghum also at one time received considerable attention.

POSTOFFICE.

Soon after the organization of the township the inconvenience of mail facilities became a subject of discussion, Dexter and Ann Arbor being from four to ten miles distant from many of the newcomers. An application numerously signed was addressed to the Postoffice Department at Washington, asking for the establishment of a post route and postoffice, and the appointment of a postmaster and mail carrier. The application was promptly responded to, and the appointment of postmaster was conferred upon Moses Kingsley, then residing a short distance east of the Presbyterian church of Webster. The commission was given during the second administration of Andrew Jackson, in 1834, Amos Kendall being Postmaster-General. Henry Montague and Chester W. Kingsley were the mail-carriers by turns; but often Moses Kingsley, with the mail on his back, made his weekly trips to Ann Arbor to carry and receive it, taking the key along with him and stopping to deliver it to Peter Sears, Mr. Barber and Luther Boyden. Stephen Stowell succeeded Mr. Kingsley in the postoffice. He lived with Spencer Williams, his son-in-law, and thence the office was removed. After keeping the office two years Mr. Stowell re-



*Yours truly
E. S. Boyden*

signed in favor of J. D. Williams, whose commission bears date Feb. 1, 1839, and signed by Amos Kendall. Subsequently Charles Williams, John Williams, Spencer Williams, William Burnham and Morgan J. Spencer held the office in the order named. It is now held by William Lowe, who lives near Independence lake.

RIVERS AND LAKES.

The Huron river crosses the southwest corner of the township, cutting across the southwest corner of section 30, and cutting section 31 into nearly equal parts. It also runs through Base lake, which lies in section 6. Base lake is a little less than one mile in length, and three-fourths of a mile in width. The other lakes in Webster are Independence and three small lakes having no name on the maps, but known in the town as Park's, Scadin's and Dead lake. Park's lake is on the corners of sections 7, 8, 17 and 18; Scadin's lake is on the north part of section 26; Dead lake lies between sections 1 and 12. The largest lake is Independence. It is nearly circular in form, one-half on section 11 and the other half on section 12, and is not less than one mile in diameter. This lake has a history. Some time toward the close of the month of June, 1827, the few scattered and hard-working settlers took it into their matter-of-fact, patriotic and fun-loving heads to have a Fourth of July celebration. The lake was decided upon as the place of meeting. The day arrived and the people assembled, being full of patriotism, and armed with fishing tackle, cooking utensils, bread, butter, salt, pepper, and any and every thing that was thought could add to the enjoyment of the celebration of the day. Although they had no orator, none of the spread-eagle eloquence, none of the boast and braggadocio common to such occasions, yet they had a good time. The business in hand was fishing and being fished, cooking and being cooked, eating and being eaten (for you must know that while the fishermen had a bite in the water and in front, they got numerous bites in the rear), and while all was as "merry as a marriage bell," Luther Boyden proposed the name "Independence" for the lake, and so it was christened.

There are two small creeks in the town. One runs through the southeast corner and empties into the Huron river; the other in one of its branches heading in the east part of the town, and the other branch, leading from Independence lake, runs northwesterly and empties into Base lake.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The spring of 1831 is memorable as the year of the "Black Hawk war." The Pottawatomies, a friendly tribe, were dispersed through the State, and often met the settlers for the purpose of traffic or begging for food and tobacco. Their presence alone was sufficient to connect them with a race that had been considered the

enemy of the whites; and when the rumors and memories of war-like movements on the part of the Indians obtained credence among the scattered and defenseless population of Webster township, intense fear was the result. It was said that the squaws and papposes were being sent into Canada, while the fighting braves were massing by the thousands in close proximity to the settlements. Hurried consultations were had when neighbors met, and the latest rumors exchanged and intensified. A public meeting was called to convene at the house of John Williams, to devise means of defense, but came to no definite results. Mr. Cogswell, living in the north part of the township, and in the then outlying settlement, removed his household goods and family to the barn of Mr. Williams, where they remained until the excitement ceased. And so Mr. Williams' place was called the "fort." Many hopes and fears were entertained, and even jokes and repartee passed freely around.

Mr. Ranney, of Dexter, at that time a Corporal in the organized militia, took the responsibility, or had it conferred on him, of calling out the soldiers within his district. Hurrying from house to house on foot, he delivered his orders, accompanying them with all the latest and most exaggerated reports. His message was usually given to the females of the family, in the absence of the men at their work, with an instructive capacity that no report should suffer from the want of exaggeration, and he seemed to rejoice in his success as an alarmist. One instance of a pretty big scare is well remembered. Mr. Gardner Bird had that spring moved on to his new farm, erected his log house, and taken a few acres of land to work on the plains. He was three miles from home at work when Mr. Ranney called, relating his rumors of the intentions of the Indians, and their numbers and proximity to Mrs. Bird. The scared wife with her three children, two in her arms and the oldest on foot by her side clinging to her dress, started for her husband. Mr. Bird received the intelligence with many scruples—did not believe the danger so imminent, but could not resist the entreaties of his wife with her little ones, and they all returned to their endangered home, packing up their household goods for a speedy departure. The next morning they were loaded upon the only vehicle they possessed, with the family atop, and with an ox team they were at an early hour *en route* for their old home in "York State." They reached Ypsilanti that day, where they stopped for the night. But during the day's travel they discovered that the farther they traveled the less alarming the reports became. After a good night's rest and the assurance they received that the danger was not so imminent as it had appeared from Ranney's recital, they determined to retrace their steps. The next night found them once more at their new home, and still no Indians near.

But the militia, with hurried preparations and exchanging of good-byes with mothers, sisters, and sweethearts, made their rendezvous at Ann Arbor, according to military order. But here an

unexpected difficulty met them: by what authority were they called here? Who should take charge of them? Such were the interrogatories passed from lip to lip, and still the question returned unanswered.

Gen. Brown, who was supposed to have some authority in the premises, failed to put in an appearance, and no military officer could show any authority for receiving or holding these brave men, who with such ebullitions of patriotism had taken up their arms in defense of those sacred homes which the untutored savage would so ruthlessly desolate. The day was passing away when by common consent the brave soldiers dispersed to their respective homes, cancelled their good-byes, and went to work in their respective corn-fields, thankful when the news reached them at a later day that Black Hawk and his braves had not been this side of Lake Michigan, and that the emigration of the squaws and papposes to Canada was a myth, and thus ended—so far as the town of Webster was a party to it—the scare of the Black Hawk war.

THE SMALL-POX SCARE.

There is one incident connected with Webster township which will be very interesting,—one dating back to the summer and fall of 1832. An emigrant, whose name was Roorabeck, bought the farm now owned by Edgar Cranson. He at once cut logs for a house, and invited the neighbors to help roll them up. The whole neighborhood promptly responded, as every new-comer was cordially welcomed, and every one was ready to help when their services were needed. While the log-raising was progressing a son of Mr. Roorabeck, a lad about nine years of age, came out from their tent and sat on a log near to where the men were at work, having what appeared to be an eruptive disease, and when some inquiry was made as to the cause, the family called it the chicken-pox; and so the subject was dropped, attracting little or no further attention. Some days after the boy became worse; a physician was called, who pronounced the disease *small-pox*. This news spread with great rapidity through the neighborhood. The fact that so many had been exposed on the day of the raising created great excitement. Measures were at once taken to prepare for the visitation of the loathsome disease, vaccination was used as a preventive measure, and in some cases inoculation was resorted to, and the system prepared by dieting for a mitigation of the disease. After the usual number of days for the development of the disease, quite a number of cases of unmistakable small-pox appeared. Of the number thus attacked three cases proved fatal, while many others barely escaped a fatal termination. When questioned about the malady the Roorabeck family said that on the boat coming up Lake Erie was an old woman of whom it was rumored that she had recently had the small-pox; but when the captain spoke to her about it she showed a physician's certificate that there was no danger of taking the disease from her.

This restored confidence and quiet on the boat. This scare was the talk for many days, and few of those who lived in the neighborhood will ever forget it.

SCHOOLS.

The early settlers made provision for the education of their children at as early a day as their circumstances and the sparseness of the settlement would permit. The first school-house was erected in 1830, on the south side of Boyden's plain. The first teacher who taught here was Miss Mary Ann Sears (afterward Mrs. Abram Moe), now deceased. Some of the subsequent teachers were Miss Nancy Parsons (afterward Mrs. Eman, and still later the wife of Prof. Nutting, who was principal of an academy in Lodi), Ezra Fish, Miss Jennie M. Cooley (afterward Mrs. P. H. Reeve) and Lewis D. Stowell. This school-house being for a long time the only one in the vicinity, accommodated a large district, some of the pupils living four miles away. The building served the double purpose of school-house and meeting-house for a number of years.

At present there are three whole and four fractional districts, as follows :

Fractional district No. 1 comprises sections 25, 36, and parts of 24, 26, 35. Its school-house is on section 35, and is a frame building, valued at \$500. John W. Alexander, Director.

District No. 2 comprises section 27, and parts of sections 22, 23, 26, 34, 35. Its school-house, which is a frame building, is located on section 27, and is valued at \$1,000. George W. Phelps, Director.

District No. 3 comprises section 29, and parts of sections 19, 20, 21, 28, 30, 32, 33. Its school-house is of brick, located on the corner of sections 20, 21, 28 and 29. It is valued at \$300. Wooster Blodgett, Director.

District No. 5 comprises section 15, and parts of sections 10, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22. Its school-house is on section 15, and is valued at \$800. Frank H. Wheeler, Director.

Fractional district No. 6 comprises section 12, and parts of sections 11, 13, 14. Its school-house is on section 12, and is valued at \$600. Thomas Kearney, Director.

Fractional district No. 7 comprises sections 1, 2, and parts of 3, 10, 11. Its school-house is located on section 2, and is a frame building, valued at \$800. George W. Merrill, Director.

Fractional district No. 8 comprises sections 4, 5, 8, 9, and parts of 3, 6, 7, 10, 16, 17. Its school-house is on the southeast corner of section 5, and is valued at \$500. James Walsh, Director.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The early settlers of Webster were a moral and religious people. No effort was spared to develop the moral faculties of all. When

public religious services could not be held, to the closet went the God-fearing men and women, and offered up their prayers to God. During the winter of 1829-'30, the good people of the settlement began to see and feel the alarming effects of the free use of whisky, and began to hold temperance meetings. They organized a temperance society and adopted a pledge to abstain altogether from the use of whisky as a beverage. Luther Boyden entered heartily into this movement and did much toward the suppression of the vice of intemperance. In the month of January, 1830, Mr. Boyden commenced the erection of his first barn. He employed Horace Carpenter to put up the frame. The country was so sparsely settled that in order to get men enough to raise a good-sized barn, invitations must be extended to the distance of about 12 miles. It was an unheard of thing to attempt to raise a building without whisky, but Mr. Boyden determined to make the trial. When told that he would fail, his reply was, "Then fail it is." The 25th day of March was appointed as the day for the raising. The men were invited with the understanding that no whisky would be furnished, but in lieu thereof a good supper would be provided, of which all would be invited to partake after the frame was up. Although it was an innovation on an old established custom, it was a success. Mr. Boyden with his indomitable energy, and with the assistance of other temperance men, carried it through, and thus raised the first barn in Webster without whisky.

In speaking of the sacrifices made by the pioneers, in order that they might meet for religious services, Moses Kingsley thus writes: "It is unnecessary to speak of the poverty of the few who constituted the pioneers of the township—poverty, only as the term is applicable to the absence of ready money. Sturdy, rugged, earnest young and middle-aged men and women, with their fortunes and reputations to make, with but little besides what God and nature had furnished them, with a determined will they leveled the forest, upturned the sod, and cast in the seed, then watched and waited for its fruitage. While providing for the wants of the outer man, they felt the necessity for the moral and spiritual culture which their immigration to their new homes had in a great measure deprived them of. They cheerfully traveled on foot, or, if fortunate enough to have a team and cart or sled, would place these conveniences in requisition, and all the family would go miles to meeting, taking a lunch and spending the Sabbath in the rude log school-house, sitting upon the hard slab seats, quite in contrast with the fashionable modern church with its luxurious upholstered seats."

The first sermon preached in Webster was in the summer of 1827, by Rev. William Page, at the house of Salmon H. Matthews. Mr. Page at this time was ministering to the Presbyterian Church in Ann Arbor. An Episcopal clergyman preached a few times at the house of Thomas Alexander during the latter part of 1827. The first minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination was Rev. Benjamin Cooper, who preached occasionally at the house of Charles

Starks, during the fall of 1828. Revs. Leonard B. Gurley, Henry Colclazer and Elijah H. Pilcher were also early Methodist ministers. Rev. Charles G. Clark was the first and only resident minister in town for a period of nearly 19 years. Mr. Clark came to Webster Nov. 27, 1829, and preached his first sermon on the following Sabbath. Mr. Clark was a minister under appointment of the Home Missionary Society, and for several years received his support, in part, from that society. In January following he organized the Presbyterian Church of Dexter and preached every Sabbath in the vicinity. The next summer Mr. Clark went East and was gone some months, during which time Bible readings were held alternately at the house of John Williams and Munnis Kenny. On the return of Mr. Clark, he resumed preaching. In the winter of 1832-'33 a protracted meeting was held at the house of John Williams, resulting in the conversion of a number of persons. Those connected with the Church, living in Webster, soon after petitioned the Church at Dexter for letters of dismission, which was granted, and the Webster Presbyterian Church was formed on the 27th of Jan., 1834. In December, 1834, a call was made to Rev. C. G. Clark to become its regular pastor, which call was accepted. Mr. Clark continued in this relation until 1848.

In 1833 an attempt was made to erect a house of worship. Pledges were obtained to the amount of about \$500, much of it being in material or work. In the spring of 1834 the frame was erected, but this exhausted the finances of the building committee. Moses Kingsley was now sent East to solicit funds for its completion. He secured \$160, which enabled the committee to enclose the house, and with further help obtained at home, it was painted and temporarily seated. The year following the house was plastered and better seats furnished. This church edifice is probably the oldest in the county.

The government of this Church remained Presbyterian until 1860, when it was changed to Congregational.

The Church has enjoyed the ministerial services of Revs. Charles G. Clark, C. Galpin, D. B. Davidson, Norman Tucker, Thomas Wright, John B. Fisk, Mr. Gelsten, Joseph Estabrook, Lucius D. Chapin, David Taylor, William Campbell, George Jackson, H. E. Brown, Prof. Tyler, B. F. Parsons, Prof. D'Ooge and William C. Allen. The following named served as Elders under Presbyterian form of government: Jacob Drenns, David Dwight, Munnis Kenny, Moses Kingsley, Moses M. Boynton, Austin Anderson, Theodore Foster, P. H. Reeve, Norman Dwight, Sturms Kimberly. On its change to Congregational, Philip H. Reeve and Norman C. Goodale were elected Deacons, and W. R. Waldron, Clerk. Norman C. Goodale died July 8, 1869, and Edwin Blodgett was elected March 31, 1871. Russell C. Reeve was also elected at the same time. In 1873 Norman Dwight was elected Deacon.

The Methodist Episcopal brethren organized a class in 1830 and maintained its organization until 1843, meeting at first in private dwellings and subsequently in school-houses, when a schism occurred, resulting in the dismemberment of the organization. The members united in neighboring Churches. In 1862 a young student in the University, Rev. Mr. Vandozer, proceeded to gather together the scattered and almost latent Methodist element. A series of meetings were held, a new organization effected, and a church edifice erected about a mile and a quarter north of the Congregational church.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following are the names of the officers annually elected since the organization of the town.

SUPERVISORS.

John Williams.....	1833	W. R. Waldron.....	1853-4
Sturms Kimberly.....	1834-5	Marvin Cadwell.....	1855
John Williams.....	1836-8	Sturms Kimberly.....	1856-7
Munnis Kenny.....	1839-40	Gabriel Conklin.....	1858
William W. Todd.....	1841	Robert McColl.....	1859-63
James Ball, jr.....	1842-3	Robert McColl.....	1864-6
Stephen Cogswell.....	1844	Thomas G. Haight.....	1867-8
Samuel H. Ball.....	1845	George C. Arms.....	1869-71
James Ball, jr.....	1846	Richard Walsh.....	1872
Sturms Kimberly.....	1847-8	Pomeroy Van Riper.....	1873-4
Jeremiah D. Williams.....	1849	L. D. Ball.....	1875-9
Sturms Kimberly.....	1850-1	Alonzo Olsaver.....	1880
J. D. Williams.....	1852		

CLERKS.

Moses Kingsley.....	1833	John Miller.....	1853
Pierpont L. Smith.....	1834	John C. Wheeler.....	1854
L. D. Stowell.....	1835	H. L. Prosser.....	1855
John Alley.....	1836-8	Munnis Kenny.....	1856-7
Lyman Bennett.....	1839	John Miller.....	1858
Jeremiah D. Williams.....	1840	George C. Arms.....	1859-62
Stephen Cogswell.....	1841	L. D. Ball.....	1863
J. A. Walsh.....	1842	George C. Arms.....	1864-5
J. D. Williams.....	1843	Gregory E. Dibble.....	1866-7
John Alley.....	1844	Jeremiah D. Williams.....	1868
J. D. Williams.....	1845-6	Pomeroy Van Riper.....	1869-71
Munnis Kenny.....	1847-9	George W. Merrill.....	1872
W. R. Waldron.....	1850-2	William H. Weston.....	1873-80

TREASURERS.

Frederick B. Parsons.....	1833	James B. Thurber.....	1856
Alexander D. Crane.....	1834-5	William Burnham.....	1857
Stephen Stowell.....	1836-7	John S. Wiggant.....	1858
Tillotson Wheeler.....	1838	John Alley, jr.....	1859
Jeremiah D. Williams.....	1839	Foster Litchfield.....	1860
John Williams.....	1840	Benedict B. Williams.....	1861
Jesse A. Cushing.....	1841	C. M. Starks.....	1862
Henry Scadin.....	1842	John C. Wheeler.....	1863
Elisha Cranson.....	1843	T. G. Haight.....	1864
Hiram Mason.....	1844	Atchison W. Gleason.....	1865
Henry M. Queal.....	1845	Worcester Blodgett.....	1866
John Alley.....	1846	Henry H. Wilson.....	1867
Hiram Mason.....	1847	Isaac C. Stanton.....	1868
Winthrop Merrill.....	1848	Isaac S. Savery.....	1869
William Babcock.....	1849	William H. Weston.....	1870
Jacob Blanden.....	1850	John A. Cushing.....	1871
Philander Wing.....	1851	James B. Arms, jr.....	1872-4
David Morgan.....	1852	Gilbert Granger.....	1875-6
John S. Scadin.....	1853	Andrew J. Sawyer.....	1877-8
John Miller.....	1854	Stearns T. Wheeler.....	1879-80
Robert McColl.....	1855		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Salmon H. Matthews.....	1835	Nelson H. Alport.....	1858
John Alley.....	1839	George L. McAlister.....	1859
Barnabas K. Dibble.....	1839	Amos Ball.....	1860
William Latson.....	1840	Barnabas K. Dibble.....	1861
Charles Starks.....	1841	William H. Weston.....	1862
William W. Todd.....	1842	William Eman.....	1862-3
William Walker.....	1848	Amos Ball.....	1864
William Babcock.....	1844	J. W. Hicks.....	1864
Amos Ball.....	1845	Thomas G. Haight.....	1865
Robert M. Snyder.....	1845	Stephen C. Alley, to fill vacancy.....	1865
Lysander Morse.....	1845	Isaac Terry Mundy.....	1866
Charles Starks.....	1845	William H. Weston.....	1866
James B. Arms.....	1846	Jeremiah D. Williams.....	1867
David G. Chamberlain.....	1847	Robert McColl.....	1868
Lawrence Olsaver, to fill vacancy.....	1847	Thomas G. Haight.....	1869
Lysander Morse.....	1848	James McCall.....	1870
Samuel H. Bell, to fill vacancy.....	1848	Wooster Blodgett.....	1871
Jeremiah D. Williams, to fill vacancy.....	1848	Jeremiah D. Williams, to fill vacancy.....	1871
Amos Ball.....	1849	Luther Palmer.....	1872
Thomas Harran.....	1850	Jerome B. Palmer, to fill vacancy.....	1872
Robert Crawford, to fill vacancy.....	1851	William R. Waldron.....	1873
Charles Starks.....	1851	Foster Litchfield, to fill vacancy.....	1873
Samuel H. Ball.....	1852	Russell C. Reeve.....	1874
Edward Litchfield, to fill vacancy.....	1852	Foster Litchfield.....	1875
Amos Ball.....	1853	C. M. Stack.....	1876
J. D. Williams.....	1854	G. W. Phelps.....	1877
John Cordly, to fill vacancy.....	1854	Wm. R. Waldron.....	1878
V. M. Bostwick, " ".....	1854	James B. Arms, jr.....	1878
Barnabas K. Dibble.....	1855	Gilbert Granger.....	1879
Jeremiah D. Williams.....	1856	Elisha Cranson.....	1880
Robert McColl.....	1857		



L. Boyden

ORIGINAL ENTRIES.

The following are the entries made from Government :

SECTION 1.

James Horton, e hf of nw frac qr.
 Thomas T. Pettis, sw qr of nw frac. qr
 Garret Rosenkraus, ne qr of se qr.
 Lawrence Olsaver, nw qr of sw qr.
 Stephen Hyde, e hf of ne frac qr and nw
 qr of se qr.
 Stephen Woolaver, w hf of ne frac qr.
 Samuel Underford, ne qr of sw qr.
 Samuel Gardner, nw qr of nw frac qr.
 Elizabeth Hall, sw qr of sw qr.
 Daniel Tuttle, se qr of sw qr.

SECTION 2.

Peter Showerman, nw qr of nw frac qr.
 Cornelius Olsaver, w hf of ne qr and se
 qr of nw qr.
 David Morgan, e part of ne frac qr.
 Winthrop Merrill, e hf of sw qr.
 Jacob Vandermaker, sw qr of nw frac qr.
 Lawrence Olsaver, ne qr of nw qr.
 Martin Olsaver, ne qr of se qr.
 William Yawger, nw qr of sw qr.
 Marvin Babcock, sw qr of sw qr.
 William Haight, w hf se qr.
 George W. Case, se qr of se qr.

SECTION 3.

Edward Kellogg, e hf of se qr.
 Christopher L. Calver, ne frac qr.
 Jacob Blandeu, w hf of sw qr.
 John Schofield, se qr of se qr.

SECTION 4.

Rachel Cogswell, w hf of sw qr.
 Charles Arms, e hf of se qr.
 James B. Arms, w hf of se qr and e hf
 of sw qr.
 Patrick Gallagher, w hf of nw frac qr.
 Clarissa Arms, sw qr of ne frac qr.
 James B. Arms, ne qr of nw frac qr.
 James B. Arms, se qr of ne frac qr.
 James Gallagher, ne frac qr of ne frac
 qr.
 James Gallagher, nw frac qr of ne frac
 qr.

SECTION 5.

John Dwight, entire section 5.

SECTION 6.

Rufus Nichols, sw frac.
 John Dwight, ne frac.
 Palmer Force & Rufus Nichols, nw frac.
 Hugh Kelly, sw frac qr.

SECTION 7.

Palmer Force, w hf of sw qr.
 Harmon B. Benedict, w hf of se qr.

Thomas B. White, e hf of sw qr.
 Cyrenus Noble, sw qr of nw qr.
 Jesse Howard, se qr of ne qr.
 Rufus Nichols, nw qr of nw qr.
 Thomas Daley, sw qr of ne qr and se qr
 of nw frac qr.
 Sylvester Wright, e hf of se qr.
 Nathaniel Prouty, ne qr of ne qr.
 Charles Kingsley, nw qr of ne qr and ne
 qr of nw qr.

SECTION 8.

Orange Greenman, e hf of ne qr.
 Ansel Belding, se qr.
 John Youman, nw qr of ne qr.
 Charles Tozer, sw qr of ne qr.
 Jonas Young, e hf of sw qr.
 Michael Divine, e hf of nw qr.
 Jesse Howard, w hf of nw qr.
 Charles Kingsley, w hf of sw qr.

SECTION 9.

Rachel Cogswell, nw qr.
 Augustus Cotton, ne qr of se qr.
 Jesse Howard, ne qr of sw qr.
 James B. Arms, nw qr of ne qr.
 Charles Arms, ne qr of ne qr.
 Cornelius Sammons, nw qr of sw qr.
 Jethro B. Lanphere, sw qr of ne qr and
 nw qr of se qr.
 Abel C. Bunker, sw qr of sw qr and sw
 qr of se qr.
 James Ball, se qr of sw qr.
 Benjamin Hobert, se qr of se qr.
 Austin Sanderson, se qr of ne qr.

SECTION 10.

Edward Phelps, w hf of se qr and w hf
 of ne qr.
 Silas Kenny, sw qr and e hf of nw qr.
 Jacob Blandeu, nw qr of nw qr.
 Edward Kellogg, e hf of ne qr.
 Charles Kellogg, se qr of se qr and sw qr
 of nw qr.
 Patrick Fitzgibbon, ne qr of se qr.

SECTION 11.

Benjamin B. Hoar, e hf of sw qr.
 John C. Carpenter, w hf of sw qr.
 Hosea Green, s hf of nw qr.
 Hiram Thomas, w hf of ne qr and ne qr
 of nw qr.
 Marvin Babcock, nw qr of nw qr and nw
 qr of se qr.
 Nathan Thomas, se qr of se qr.
 Charles Starks, sw qr. of se qr.
 David Thomas, ne qr of ne qr and ne qr
 of se qr.
 Cornelius Olsaver, se qr of ne qr.

Original from

SECTION 12.

- Joseph Johnson, ne qr and se qr and w hf of sw qr.
- Alexander Williams, ne qr of of sw qr.
- George C. Snyder, se qr of sw qr.
- Jesse Johnson, ne qr of nw qr.
- Robert M. Snyder, nw qr of nw qr.
- Daniel D. Smith, se qr of nw qr.

SECTION 13.

- Nicholas Schoonover, ne qr.
- George Shepard, w hf of sw qr.
- Nathan Thomas, w hf of nw qr.
- James O'Brien, e hf of se qr.
- Thomas O'Brien, w hf of se qr.
- Frederick B. Parsons, e hf of sw qr.
- John Youmans, se qr of nw qr.
- Patrick Coyle, ne qr of nw qr.

SECTION 14.

- Cyrus W. Pierce, e hf of nw qr.
- Nathan Thomas, e hf of nw qr.
- Nicholas Schoonover, w hf of nw qr.
- George Shepard, e hf of se qr.
- John A. Bothwell, nw, qr. of sw qr and nw qr of ne qr.
- Tillotson Wheeler, sw qr of sw qr.
- Charles Starks, e hf of sw qr.
- Charles Place, sw qr of ne qr.
- George Cole, w qr of se qr.

SECTION 15.

- Tillotson Wheeler, e hf of se qr.
- Munnis Kenny, w hf of se qr.
- Jesse A. Cushing, w hf of sw qr.
- Arunah Collar, e hf of sw qr.
- Thomas Parks, e hf of nw qr.
- Silas Keeny, w hf of nw qr.
- Benjamin Reed, w hf of ne qr and se qr of ne qr.
- Patrick Fitzgibbon, ne qr of ne qr.

SECTION 17.

- Thomas B. White, w hf of sw qr.
- John Norris, jr., e hf of sw qr and w hf of nw qr.
- Mark Crawford, e hf of ne qr.
- Philip H. Reeve, se qr.
- Francis H. Tuthill, w hf of ne qr.
- Nelson H. Wing, e hf of nw qr.

SECTION 18.

- George H. Shearman, w hf of sw qr.
- Cornelius Osterhout, e hf of se qr.
- Thomas B. White, ne qr.
- Daniel Layton, w hf of nw qr.
- Theophilus Crawford, jr., e hf of sw qr and w hf of se qr.
- Francis Hooban, e hf of nw frac qr.

SECTION 19.

- George H. Shearman, w hf of nw qr.
- Robert E. Huxford, w hf of sw qr.
- Theophilus Crawford, e hf of nw qr.

- Theophilus Crawford, jr., ne qr.
- Charles Benedict, e hf of sw qr.
- Eli A. Roburds, sw qr of se qr.
- Lester Williams, jr., e hf of se qr.
- Paul Hawks, nw qr of se qr.

SECTION 20.

- Peter Williams, e hf of se qr.
- Francis H. Tuthill, w hf of se qr.
- John Stanton, sw qr.
- Richard Peterson, e hf of ne qr.
- Philip H. Reeve, w hf of ne qr & nw qr.

SECTION 21.

- Peter Williams, w hf of sw qr.
- William R. Richmond, e hf of se qr.
- Cyrus Loomis, e hf of sw qr & sw qr of se qr.
- George H. Sherman, w hf of nw qr.
- Barnard, Daniel and Thomas, jr., Murray, ne qr.
- Cyrus Loomis, nw qr of se qr.
- Rufus Thompson, se qr of nw qr.
- Charles Kingsley, ne qr of nw qr.

SECTION 22.

- Jeremiah Fuller, e hf of se qr.
- Munnis Kenny, ne qr.
- William R. Richmond, w hf of sw qr.
- Ezra Houghton, w hf of se qr.
- Henry M. Queal, e hf of sw qr & ne qr of nw qr.
- Daniel, Barnard and Thomas, jr., Murray, w hf of nw qr & sw qr of nw qr.

SECTION 23.

- Enoch Stark, e hf of se qr.
- Jeremiah Fuller, w hf of sw qr.
- Arunah Collar, e hf of ne qr.
- Daniel B. Hammond, nw qr of se qr.
- Elijah Atwater, sw qr of se qr & ne qr of sw qr.
- Elijah Atwater, nw qr & w hf of ne qr.
- Philip H. Reeve, se qr of sw qr.

SECTION 24.

- Elisha Cranson, w hf of sw qr.
- William Latson, nw qr.
- Cecil D. Parsons, e hf of se qr.
- John Donovan, w hf of ne qr.
- Owney and Henry Conlan e hf of ne qr.
- George Shepherd, w hf of se qr.
- William Lason, se qr of sw qr.
- John O'Brien, ne qr of sw qr.

SECTION 25.

- Thomas Alexander, w hf of sw qr.
- Jonathan Kearsley, e hf of sw qr.
- Israel Arms, w hf of se qr.
- Frederick B. Parsons, e hf of se qr.
- Charles Starks, e hf of nw qr.
- Hugh McCall, ne qr.
- Elisha Cranson, nw qr of nw qr.
- Gains and Charles Fuller, sw qr of nw qr.

SECTION 26.

Asahel Higby, e hf of se qr.
 Elisha Cranson, e hf of ne qr.
 Henry C. Scadin, w hf of nw qr & ne
 qr of nw qr.
 Hannah Kingsley, w hf of sw qr.
 George Fitzgerald, e hf of sw qr.
 Moses Gleason, sw qr of se qr & nw qr
 of se qr.
 Lewis D. Stowell, se qr of nw qr.
 Elias Cranson, nw qr of ne qr.
 George Fitzgerald, sw qr of ne qr.

SECTION 27.

John Williams, entire section.

SECTION 28.

Henry Berdan, sw qr.
 Charles Williams, nw qr.
 Gardner Bird, se qr.
 John Johnson, ne qr.

SECTION 29.

Nathaniel Johnson, se qr.
 William Hudson, e hf of ne qr.
 Philip H. Reeve, nw qr & w hf of ne
 qr.
 Daniel Hoy, s hf. of sw qr.
 Joseph Collyer, n hf of sw qr.
 Samuel W. Dexter, e part sw frac qr.

SECTION 30.

Samuel W. Dexter, sw frac & nw frac
 qr.
 William H. and F. J. Provost, se qr.
 Joseph Allen, ne qr.

SECTION 31.

Samuel W. Dexter, entire section.

SECTION 32.

Samuel W. Dexter, sw frac of sw frac
 qr & n part sw frac qr.

Philip Brigham, nw qr.
 Samuel W. Foster, e hf of se qr.
 Charles Rozabeck, sw qr of se qr.
 William Presley, w hf of ne qr.
 Rufus Gorton, nw qr of se qr.
 Joanna Costello, sw qr of se qr.
 Robert Montgomery, se qr of ne qr.

SECTION 33.

Silas Kingsley, jr., w hf of sw qr.
 Doddridge Smith, e hf of sw qr.
 Orbel Foster, w hf of se qr.
 Silas W. Gorton, e hf of se qr.
 William Latson, ne qr.
 John Montgomery, nw qr.

SECTION 34.

Ira Seymour, w hf of sw qr and w hf of
 nw qr.
 Salmon H. Matthews, e hf of ne qr.
 Ezra Fish, jr., e hf of se qr.
 Osborne Aldrich, e hf of sw qr.
 William H. Baker, w hf of se qr.
 William M. Cotton, w hf of ne qr.
 John Williams, e hf of nw qr.

SECTION 35.

Thomas Alexander, e hf of ne qr & e hf
 of se qr.
 Lyman and Luther Grandy, w hf of se
 qr & e hf of sw qr.
 Salmon H. Matthews, w hf of nw qr &
 w hf of sw qr.
 Samuel W. Dexter, w hf of ne qr & e
 hf, nw qr.

SECTION 36.

John Boyden, sw qr & nw qr.
 John P. Andrews, w hf of se qr.
 Peter Sears, e hf of se qr.
 Munnis Kenny, w hf ne qr.
 James K. Barber, e hf of ne qr.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Edward L. Alexander, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 35, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; is a son of Thomas and Maria (Warren) Alexander, the former a native of Wales, and the latter of Ireland. The former died in 1870 at the age of 85, and the latter in 1868, being 69 years old. They immigrated to Washtenaw county in 1826. The subject of this sketch was born in this county, March 1, 1845. He was raised a farmer's boy, and has followed that occupation all his life, at present being in partnership with his brother. He was married in Upper Canada, in 1866, to Sarah M. —, a native of Canada, where she was born Sept. 24, 1848. They have 2 children—Horace E., born Sept. 12, 1872, and William E. F., born Nov. 17, 1877. Mr. A. is an enterprising and successful farmer, and a man well respected in the community in which he resides. Politically he is a Republican.

John Alexander, farmer, sec. 25, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in Washtenaw county in 1831, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah M. (Warren) Alexander, the former of Welsh and the latter of Irish descent. They came to this county in 1826, being among the first to settle in Webster tp. He was married in Dundee, Canada, in 1867, to Emily Kitchen, born in West Canada, Jan. 25, 1843, and daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Schran) Kitchen. This union was blessed with 3 children—William W., born Dec. 24, 1867; George E., born Dec. 3, 1869; and Marshall M., born Nov. 21, 1872. At the age of 17 Mr. Alexander commenced to buy and sell stock, which business, in connection with farming, he has followed the greater part of his life. For three years he was a contractor on the building of a large railroad through Ohio. He also was engaged in the lumber trade, in St. Clair Co., Mich., for a short time. He has held several local offices, and at present is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In religion, Mr. Alexander is a Liberal, and in politics a Republican.

M. H. Alexander, farmer, sec. 26, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in Webster tp. Sept. 5, 1829, and is at present the oldest living native of that township. He is a son of Thomas and Maria Alexander, the former a native of Wales, and the latter of Irish nativity. They emigrated to the county in 1826, and were among the fearless band of pioneers who first entered Webster tp. Mr. A. was married in 1855, to Sarah E. Appleton, a native of Livingston Co., Mich., and probably the first white child born in that county. The fruit of this union is one child—Arthur L., born in 1856, and at present a very successful teacher. He bids fair to rank high in the profession of which he is an honored member. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity. Mr. A.'s father can tell many an interesting story of pioneer life, and the trials and tribulations of the early settlers in Webster tp. Mr. Alexander and his wife are connected with the Liberals or Free Thinkers, and are much respected in the neighborhood. He is a Republican. He owns a good farm of 40 acres.

Robert M. Alexander, farmer, sec. 25, Webster tp.; P. O., Delhi Mills; is the son of Thomas and Maria (Warren) Alexander, and a brother of the foregoing. Mr. Alexander and Luther Boyden came to this county about the same time. Together they went out one day to examine the soil and Mr. Boyden was rather suspicious of it, thinking it was not of the best quality of farm land, but Mr. A. took a spade, and digging up a quantity of it, examined it carefully and pronounced it good. They then drew cuts to see who should have first choice of the land lying on the east and west side of the road. Mr. B. was favored by fortune and drew first choice. They then made a solemn vow never to infringe on the rights of the other; *i. e.*, Mr. B. was never to touch any land on the east side of the road and Mr. A. on the west side, and the vow has been faithfully adhered to through life. Mr. A. was twice

married—in 1854, in Jackson county, to Clara Baker, a native of New York, where she was born in 1833. They had 3 children—Estella (wife of Mr. Rosier, of this county), Clay W. and Clara. The mother passed from earth in 1869. The second marriage was in 1870, to Fanny Howell, a native of Canada, and born in 1846. They were blessed with one child—Lillie. Mr. A. is a Republican.

James Bowdoin Arms was born in South Deerfield, Mass., in 1801, and his wife, Clarissa, in Palmer, Mass., in 1802. He bought 200 acres of land on secs. 4 and 9, this tp., and emigrated here with his family in May, 1834; rented a 7x9 log house of Russell Cooley, which he occupied until late the next fall; contracted with a man to build a small frame house for him this season, but after getting the timber almost ready to raise, he got to drinking and ran away. Directly after arriving here Mr. Arms bought two yoke of oxen and two cows, of the late Henry Warner; was then out of money and had to grub for awhile; obtained credit, and bought his year's stock of wheat at five shillings per bushel; lived comfortably for awhile; lumber being scarce, he used blankets for doors. Having only loose boards for a chamber floor, an almost fatal accident happened one night. Mrs. Arms was up stairs on her way to bed with her child, when a board tipped, and down went the child to the floor below, and Mrs. A. would have fallen through with it had not her husband, who was far more spry then than now, grasped her. No bones were broken.

It being rumored one day that a bear was roaming in the neighborhood, and several panthers in pursuit of him, Mr. Arms seized his gun, started in hot pursuit through a marshy country, and soon came in sight of Bruin, who soon disappeared in the woods near by. Although it was near night, Mr. A. followed into the woods until he obtained sight of him again, but becoming discouraged in the chase, he gave it up, and undertook to fire off his gun to encourage the party he had left some distance behind; but after snapping the trigger two or three times in vain, he started home. On his way he examined his gun and found that in his haste in loading he had got the ball below the powder!

Deer were plentiful. One day Mr. A. saw a dozen in one drove, but unfortunately he had no gun with him. Wild turkeys were also abundant—sometimes in flocks so large that they could not be counted, except by the acre. Mr. Arms once saw as many as 40 acres covered by one flock!

Some of the early neighbors of the subject of this sketch were M. Kenny, Luther Boyden, Wm. Lotran, Elisha Cranson, John Williams, Jacob Blanden, Silas Cogswell, Benjamin Reed, Hiram Reed, Jesse Cushing, Peter Sears, Charles Stark and Russell Cooley. The last mentioned, a Massachusetts man who located here in 1831, was one of the best of neighbors, contributing much to the comfort of Mr. Arms' family while they were becoming acclimated by fever and ague, etc. He died about 30 years ago. His eldest

daughter is the widow of the late Deacon T. H. Reeve, and is a very estimable woman. Mr. Cooley's youngest daughter, now Mrs. Averill Burnett, resides on the old homestead.

When Mr. Arms first arrived in this neighborhood, he found a Presbyterian Church already organized, with Rev. Mr. Clark as pastor, who, with the aid of a farm of his own, managed to get along, as the Church was small and poor. The method of attending church then was by means of lumber wagons, drawn by oxen. Several families would often pile into one wagon, and two yoke of oxen would be necessary for locomotive power. They always remembered to take their dinner along with them, as they would have two sermons a day, and eat their dinner and have a social chat between the two hours of service. This was the substitute for newspapers. One Sunday, during the Mexican war, at the close of morning service, a good old gentleman asked, as he descended the church steps, "Do you think this Mexican war will have any effect upon the price of wheat?"

Mr. Arms' portrait is given in this volume.

Edwin Ball, farmer, sec. 22, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; is the son of Amos and Polly (Pease) Ball, the former of Vermont nativity, while the latter was born in New York, though both are of Scotch descent. They came to this county in 1832, and settled in Webster tp. on sec. 22, where Mr. Ball died Dec. 19, 1867, but the mother still lives there with her son Edwin, having seen many changes in this beautiful country. The subject of this sketch was born on the old homestead, in 1844. He was married in Livingston Co., Mich., to Olive Bertustle, a native of this county, where she was born in 1847. She died in 1876. He was married again to Fanny Jones, a native of Livingston county, having been born there in 1858. They have 1 child—May P., born Feb., 1880. Mr. B. owns 22 acres of excellent farm land.

L. D. Ball, farmer, sec. 4, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in N. Y., in 1835. He is the son of Samuel H. and Olive (Seeley) Ball, the former a native of Vt., and the latter of N. Y. Mr. B., Sr., came to this county in 1835, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1877; the widow is still living, at the age of 73. The subject of our sketch was married in 1858 to Mary A. Haight, daughter of William and Sarah (Galloway) Haight, two of the old and honored pioneers of the county, having emigrated here in 1835, and a native of this county, having been born here in 1837. They have no children. Mr. Ball has been honored five times with the office of Supervisor of Webster tp. He has made a specialty of raising blooded cattle, and has a very fine herd of them. In politics votes with the Republican party.

Samuel H. Ball (deceased) was one of the early pioneers of Washtenaw county. He was the son of Deacon James Ball, and was born in the State of Vermont, April 9, 1804. In 1806 he moved with his parents to Sempronius, Cayuga Co., N. Y. In 1828 he was married to Olive Seeley, from which alliance 8 children

have been born, 3 boys and 2 girls, 5 of whom are living. He moved with his family to Michigan in 1835, and settled on 80 acres of land in sec. 5, Webster tp., and by perseverance, economy and industry has succeeded in extending the limits of the 80-acre farm until it contains 300 acres of cultivated land within its borders. He was respected and honored by his fellow-townsmen and was called upon to fill the office of Supervisor and Justice of Peace, which he did to the satisfaction of all. He passed away from earth on Aug. 17, 1877, after having felt the frosts of 93 years fall upon his manly head.

Charles Bleicher, farmer, sec. 22, Webster tp., P. O., Dexter; was born in Germany, in 1826. He emigrated with his parents to America in 1844, and settled in Washtenaw county, the same year, where the former lived until their death. Mr. Bleicher was married in 1850 to Ann Burkhardt, who was born in Germany, in 1830. Seven children were sent to bless this union, 4 of whom still survive—Charles W., Frederick M., John C. and Anna S. Mrs. Bleicher's parents came to this county in 1836; and therefore experienced a few of the "trials and tribulations" incident to pioneer life. Mr. B. owns 132 acres of choice farm land, and himself and wife are consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

Worcester Blodgett is a wealthy farmer and stock-raiser of Webster tp., owning 384 acres on sec. 28, valued at \$70 per acre. He is the son of Luke and Mary A. (Anderson) Blodgett, both natives of England. They immigrated to this county in 1836, and settled where the subject of this sketch now resides, where they lived till death overtook them; the former died in 1879, and the latter in 1877. Mr. Blodgett, Sr., was an earnest advocate of the abolition of slavery, and lived to see it accomplished; he was also a worthy member of the Dexter Temperance Society, or Reform Club, and when his death occurred, a resolution eulogizing him was passed by the members. He was an old pioneer and beloved by all who knew him. Worcester was born in New York, Nov. 11, 1831, and raised a farmer's boy. He has been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising the greater part of his life. In 1879 he was married to Francelia Blodgett, whose maiden name was Derby, and a native of this county, having been born here in 1838. She has 1 child, May L., by her first husband. Mr. B. is a Republican.

Edward L. Boyden (deceased) was a prominent and successful farmer of Webster tp. He was the son of Luther and Theodosia (Bond) Boyden, both natives of Mass., and early settlers of this county, having come here in 1826, and settled on sec. 2, where they remained till death called them from their earthly home; the former dying in 1879, at the advanced age of 91, and the latter in 1863, at the age of 73. Mr. B. was married Feb. 8, 1854, to Frances A. Burnett, daughter of William and Helen (Smith) Burnett, both natives of New York, and where Frances was born Nov. 6, 1833. They were blessed with 3 children—Helen F., wife of Austin Kimberly, of Livingston county; they have 1 child—Har-

riet E., wife of Otis W. Cushing of — tp.; they have 2 children; William E. is the youngest child, and resides on the old homestead with his mother, superintending the farm of 600 acres, and raising short-horn cattle, of which he makes a specialty; and the barns and sheds for their comfort and use cost over \$15,000. A fine brick residence adorns this large and well-cultivated farm. These buildings are insured for \$23,000. Mr. Boyden was one of the most enterprising and progressive men in the county, and his son bids fair to become a worthy successor. Mr. B. had but one brother, a Colonel of the 10th Mich. Vol. Inf., and who lost his life in 1864, leaving a widow and two children to battle with the world alone. Mr. B. died Oct. 17, 1880, at the age of 49 years, and left behind him a record for honesty and uprightness rarely excelled by any man.

Mr. Boyden's portrait is given in this volume.

Luther Boyden was the first to do away with the use of liquor at barn raisings, supplying a good supper in its place. After the first bent was in place he mounted it and told them that no liquor would be given, even if the barn remained there until it rotted; that same barn was the temple in which the connubial knot was tied between Abram Moe and a Miss Miriam Sears; also was the church for that community for a long time. Mr. Boyden was a successful business man, and at his death, left an estate of 400 acres, and all under a high state of cultivation. In his farm life he was very neat and tasty, and probably had better facilities for carrying on farming than any man in this county. He was a liberal supporter of religious and educational matters, and rendered valuable assistance in the social and material improvements of Webster tp.

Hon. William Burnett (deceased) was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1806, and was the son of Gen. William and Apamsia (Granger) Burnett, of Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y. His mother was the daughter of Gen. Granger, of Revolutionary fame. In 1828 he was married to Helen, daughter of Fawnia Cole, widow of Gen. Philetus Swift (dec). In 1835 he brought his family, consisting of a wife and two children, to Michigan, where he lived up to the time of his death, honored and respected by all who knew him. In the various offices of honor and trust conferred on him by his friends and constituents from Supervisor to member of the Legislature, he earned a reputation worthy of desire and remembrance. At the time of his death, he was Treasurer of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and that body appointed a committee of three to pass resolutions in regard to the death of their worthy and efficient officer. None knew him but to admire his integrity, his love of truth and justice, and his desire to do his whole duty to his constituents, his country, and his God. But in his domestic and church relations more particularly, he earned a fame and memory worthy of being written out in imperishable lines in the heart's dearest memories. He died Oct. 8, 1856, aged 50 years. One son, Henry S. Burnett, a young man of estimable character, was raised upon his father's farm, and afterward studied civil engineering



J. B. Ames
Died Dec. 17th 1885. 40e85-5

under Gen. Van Cleve, which profession he followed until about the time of his father's death, when he returned to this county and resumed control of the old homestead. A few years after he entered into the hardware business in Shiawassee Co., Mich., remaining there until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he raised a company of men, and was elected Captain. They tendered their services to Gov. Blair, who assigned them as Co. A, 10th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., where they served with distinction through all the hard-fought battles and tedious marches. Capt. Burnett was promoted Major of the Regiment, to rank from Dec. 29, 1863. In the battles near Atlanta, Georgia, the 10th Mich. was detailed to cut off the railroad communications at Jonesboro, and to prevent the confederates from receiving supplies. Major Burnett was put in command of the detailed force, and was attacked by a large number of the enemy. The brave boys of the North led by Major Burnett made a gallant charge on the rebels, but in the thickest of the fight their noble commander fell a victim to the enemy's wrath, and they were obliged to retreat. Major Burnett was undoubtedly one of the bravest soldiers in the U. S. service, and deserves to be commemorated in the hearts of the many whose cause he so gallantly espoused. Frances A. Burnett, the second child of Hon. William Burnett, was educated in the Ann Arbor schools, and was married to Edwin L. Boyden, one of the most prominent farmers of Washtenaw county.

A portrait of William Burnett appears in this work.

John Boyle, farmer, sec. 25, Webster tp.; P. O., Delhi Mills; son of John and Bridget Boyle, both natives of Ireland, and who immigrated to America in 1825, thence to Washtenaw county in 1836, and settled on sec. 25, where they remained till death called them away, the former dying in 1870, at the age of 74, and the latter in 1877. Mr. B. is a native of New York, but came to Washtenaw county with his parents, and has followed farming since. He resides on the old homestead, now comprising 225 acres, with his two maiden sisters, and deals to a great extent in stock. He is an honorable member of the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics a Democrat.

W. C. Brass, farmer, sec. 31, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in this county in 1835. His parents were P. W. and F. A. Brass, both of English nativity, who immigrated to Washtenaw county in 1833, when it was almost a wilderness, and helped in a great measure to bring about the present prosperous condition of this country. W. C. was raised a farmer's boy, and has followed that occupation through life, and at the present time is the owner of 145 acres of choice farm land, valued at \$65 per acre. He was married in 1880 to Carrie Allport, daughter of Nelson and Carrie Allport, and a native of this county, where she was born in 1849. Mr. B. is a well-to-do farmer, a member of the M. E. Church, and a Republican.

A. A. Buckelew, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 20, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in New Jersey in 1822, and is the son of Richard and Sarah (Johnson) Buckelew, both natives of New York, and of French descent. The subject of our sketch lived in his native State till nine years of age, when he went with his parents to New York, and remained there till 1845, when he was married to Amanda Schneider, daughter of John and Catherine (Cartelyan) Schneider, natives of New York, where the daughter was born in 1825. They have 5 children by this marriage—Oselo O., Estella L. (wife of Timothy C. Moore), Sidney, Ophelia J. (wife of Charles C. Ludden, Pomeroy, Ohio) and Austin W. The same year he was married he immigrated to the fair county of Washtenaw, where he has resided since. Mr. B. and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a Republican. He has filled the office of Road Commissioner for nine years. He owns a valuable farm of 80 acres in Webster tp.

Averill Burnett, sec. 10, Webster tp., is a farmer and stock-raiser, which occupation he has followed successfully through life, now owning and operating 160 acres of richly cultivated land, valued at \$65 per acre. He was born in New York April 26, 1818, and is the son of James and Amanda Burnett, both natives of Connecticut, the former of Welsh and the latter of Irish ancestry. Mr. B. immigrated to this county in 1833, and has been twice married,—in 1843, to Anna Cooley, daughter of Russell and Betsey Cooley, both natives of Massachusetts, and a native of the same State, where she was born in 1823. They had 5 children by this marriage, 2 of whom are living—Maria, wife of James A. Wilson, of Jackson county, and Lillia, wife of E. M. Smith, of Emmett county. The mother died in 1859. He was again married, this time to Eliza A. Boyden, a native of Livingston county, where she was born in 1842, and a daughter of Alexander and Caroline Boyden. By this marriage they have 4 children—James A., William A., Ethel D. and Nellie. Mr. B. lately found some curious relics of the past on his farm, one of which is a thigh bone, found seven feet below the surface, and supposed to belong to an Indian; also has in his possession a stone ax found on his farm some 50 years ago. Mr. B. is a firm believer in the Republican administration.

William Burnham, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 26, Webster tp.; P. O., Delhi Mills; was born in New York in 1820, and is the son of James and Louisa (Johnson) Burnham, both natives of Connecticut, and who immigrated to this county in 1855, settling on sec. 26, Webster tp. Mr. B. is a farmer and stock-raiser of considerable ability, and has been very successful in these lines, at present the possessor of 93 acres of richly cultivated land, valued at \$75 per acre. He was joined in the bonds of holy wedlock in the State of New York, in 1846, to Ellen M. Spencer, daughter of Michael and Mary Spencer. To this union 3 children have been born, their names as follows: William (deceased), Katie (deceased) and Al-

bert S. Mr. B. was elected Justice of the Peace, but declined to serve. He votes the Republican ticket.

B. F. Chamberlain (deceased) was the son of David G. and Jane (Osborn) Chamberlain, both natives of Vermont, and old and honored pioneers of the county, having immigrated here in 1832. The subject of this sketch is a native of New York, where he was born in 1823. In 1857 he was married to Almira M. Taylor, a daughter of Obed and Almira (Merriam) Taylor, natives of Massachusetts, who came to this county in 1832, and settled in Scio tp., where they lived till they were "called up higher." The former died in 1853, at the age of 54, and the latter in 1847, at the age of 43. Mrs. C. was born in Massachusetts in 1829. To this union 3 children were sent—William J., born Aug. 18, 1859; Lewis G., born May 12, 1863; Charles F., born Jan. 12, 1871. The surviving widow still resides on the old homestead, where her three sons carry on the farm, dealing extensively in stock-raising. In the death of Mr. Chamberlain, the family lost a kind husband and affectionate father, and the neighbors a well-respected and honored citizen. In politics he voted with the Republican party.

Mr. Chamberlain's portrait appears in this work.

Thomas Chamberlain, farmer and mechanic, sec. 21, Webster tp.; was born in England in 1833, and immigrated with his parents, William and Eleanor Chamberlain, to America in 1836, coming to Washtenaw county the same year. In Ingham county, Mich., he married Marietta De Camp, who was born in New York in 1832. They have 1 child—Charles. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is Democratic.

Michael C. Conley, farmer, sec. 16, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in Ireland in 1829, and is a son of Richard and Margaret Conley. He came to America in 1849, and in 1865 was married in Washtenaw county, to Mary A. O'Hara, daughter of Michael and Ellen O'Hara. They had 5 children born to them, 4 of whom are living—Ellen D., Katie L., John F. and Richard H. Edward is deceased. Mr. Conley owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$65 per acre, and is a Democrat.

Felix Courtney, farmer, sec. 2, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born Jan. 9, 1857, and is a son of Judge and Alice Courtney, natives of Ireland, who immigrated to Washtenaw county in 1830. Felix was married Nov. 23, 1880, to Margaret McQuillan, born in this county in 1856, and daughter of Patrick and Anna McQuillan, natives of Ireland. Mr. Courtney devotes a large share of his time to the raising of cattle and sheep, and, like his father, is possessed of more than ordinary business qualities. Politically, he is in sympathy with the Democratic party. Mr. Courtney owns a fine farm of 160 acres, valued at \$50 per acre.

John Coyle, farmer, sec. 12, Webster tp.; was born in Rhode Island in 1835, and is a son of Patrick and Ellen Coyle, natives of Ireland, who immigrated to America the same year of John's birth. Mr. Coyle's sister lives with him, on a farm of 300 acres, which he

cultivates. They are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and well respected in the neighborhood in which they reside.

Edgar Cranson, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 33, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; is the son of Elisha and Heroine Cranson, the former a native of New York, while the latter was born in Canada. Edward was born in Ionia county, Mich., in 1846, and was married in 1870, to Saletta A. Waldron, a native of this county, having been born here in 1852. They have 1 child by this marriage, Herbert E., born in 1872. Mr. C. is making a specialty of sheep-raising, and has been very successful in that line. Mr. Cranson and wife are members of the Congregational Church. He is a prominent Republican.

Otis W. Cushing, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Washtenaw county in 1847, and is a son of Jesse and Sophia (Butler) Cushing, natives of Vermont. He was married Jan. 12, 1876, to Hattie E. Boyden, born in this county in 1857, and daughter of E. L. and Frances E. Boyden, natives of Massachusetts. Two children have been given to them—Lawrence, born Dec. 18, 1876, and Frankie M., born March 9, 1878. Mr. C. has been honored with several township offices, and has proven himself to be entirely trustworthy. He is a man of enterprising business principles, and politically a Republican. Mr. Boyden, the father of Mrs. Cushing, possessed one of the best improved stock farms in the State of Michigan; the out-buildings alone were valued at \$15,000.

Felix Dunlary, farmer, sec. 8, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in New York in 1830, and is a son of Felix and Abigail (Fanny) Dunlary, the former a native of North Ireland, and of Spanish descent. Mr. Dunlary came to America in early days, and spent the fore part of his life at Columbus, Ohio. He was married in 1854 to Anna J. Gallagher, daughter of James and Bridget (Reams) Gallagher, natives of Ireland. Nine children were born to them, 6 of whom are living—Frank E., John J., William H., Mary, Edward F. and Anna M., the two latter being twins. Mr. Dunlary came to Washtenaw county in 1860, and has since resided here, engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. When he came to this county he possessed but very little money, but in the years that have intervened, he has toiled long and hard, and succeeded in acquiring a large landed estate, consisting of 740 acres. He is Liberal in both religion and politics.

Moses Gleason (deceased) was an old pioneer of this county, and a beloved and respected citizen and friend. He was born on the shore of Lake Champlain, in Vermont, Dec. 29, 1785. He moved to Batavia, N. Y., when but a boy and lived there till he married. He lived for some time at Enfield, Tompkins Co., N. Y., where he was licensed to preach the gospel by the M. E. Conference, and soon after, in 1832, emigrated to Michigan, where he followed his noble and cherished calling till old age compelled him to desist. He settled on sec. 26., Webster tp., where he resided till death called

him to that place prepared for those who obey their Master's will. He died Jan. 20, 1870, at the ripe age of 85.

Thoms Guinon, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter, was born in Ireland in 1809, and emigrated with his parents to Washtenaw county in 1848, where the latter lived till their death. Mr. G. was married in Ireland in 1836, to Bridget Brizdall, born in Ireland in 1809. Five children have been born to them, 3 of whom are living—Kerin, Michael and Matthew, the latter a graduate of the law department of Michigan University, and at present practicing his profession at Kalamazoo, Mich. The other boys remain at home and carry on the farm, which consists of 165 acres of land, valued at \$65 per acre, and situated on sec. 34. Mr. and Mrs. Guinon are consistent members of the Roman Catholic Church.

John Haab, farmer, sec. 20, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in this county in 1838, and is the son of John and Anna Haab, both natives of Germany, and who migrated to this region in 1832, therefore numbering among the pioneers of "fair Washtenaw." Mr. H. was joined in marriage in 1862 to Christina Cohn, daughter of Michael and Hannah Cohn, both of whom are still living, the former at the age of 74, and the latter at 70. Mrs. H. was born in this county in 1840. They have 10 children by this marriage—Theodore E., born Oct. 31, 1862; Emma J., born April 10, 1864; Carrie A., born Nov. 16, 1865; Catherine B., born July 27, 1867; Mary II., born April 25, 1869; Louis J., born Feb. 4, 1871; George R., born Dec. 8, 1872; Michael F., born Sept. 19, 1874; Rosa C., born Aug. 1, 1876, and Alfred S., born Aug. 30, 1879. Mr. H. and wife are faithful and consistent members of the Lutheran Church. He is the happy possessor of 165 acres of excellent land, valued at \$65 per acre. He is a Democrat.

John Harris, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 9, Webster tp.; was born in Livingston Co., Mich., Oct. 29, 1839. He is the son of John and Margaret Harris, natives of New York, and who settled in Livingston Co. in 1835, where they remained till 1854, when they removed to Washtenaw county, at which place the former died in Dexter village, in 1878, while the widow still lives. The subject of this sketch was married in 1876, in Livingston county, to Catherine Colman, daughter of John and Mary (Conelly) Colman, who emigrated to this county in 1853. They have 2 children—Mary A. and Kittie M. Mr. H. owns a valuable farm of 200 acres, on which he raises some very fine short-horn cattle. They are both members of the M. E. Church. He votes the Democratic ticket.

Jason Hudson, farmer, sec. 17, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in New York in 1811. He is the son of William and Rhoda (Chapman) Hudson. He was married in 1837 to Nancy Haggerty, born in New York in 1822, and daughter of Reynolds and Sarah Haggerty, both natives of New York. They have 9 children by this marriage, 3 of whom are living—Angeline, wife of Henry Simms, of Webster tp.; Melvina, wife of Nelson Johnson, and Eme-line. When Mr. H. came to this county he had but little property,

but by perseverance and economy has acquired enough to keep him comfortably during old age. He owns a farm of 90 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. In politics he is a Republican.

William E. Johnson, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 29, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in this county, Aug. 6, 1836. He is the son of Edward and Nancy (Walker) Johnson, the former a native of England, who emigrated to this country in 1835, and the latter a native of Vermont. The father died in 1838, and the mother followed in 1849. Mr. J. was raised on a farm, and has followed that calling successfully for many years. At present he is the owner of 130 acres of good land valued at \$75 per acre. He was married in 1861 to Melvina N. Hudson, a native of this county, having been born here May 16, 1839, and a daughter of Jason and Nancy Hudson. By this marriage they have 2 children—Eva N. and Irwin W. Mr. J. is a Republican in politics.

Patrick Kearney, farmer and stock dealer, sec. 23, Webster tp.; is the son of Thomas and Julia Kearney, and was born in Ireland in 1832. His mother died when he was four years old, and a few years after, his father, with nine children emigrated to America, and in 1840 to this county and settled on the farm where the subject of our sketch now resides. In 1825 Mr. K. started for California by way of Cape Horn, where he safely arrived and remained in the "land of gold" for 15 years, during which time he was engaged in mining and operating a large cattle ranch. In the latter business he was very successful, but suffered a great deal from the thieving Indians who infested that region. In one winter they stole about \$5,000 worth of stock. In 1867 he removed to Texas, where he remained three years, and then came back to this county and purchased the old homestead, consisting of 280 acres, of his sisters, paying them \$20,000 for it, and has resided there since, doing a successful farming business, and one year raised 1,600 bushels of wheat from 45 acres of land. He also deals extensively in stock, his long experience in that line in the Western States being quite beneficial to him in his later years. In 1877 he was married in Oakland county, to Margaret Daugherty, who was born in that county in 1845, and the daughter of Nicholas and Margaret (Crotty) Daugherty, natives of Ireland, and who settled in Oakland county in 1834, where they are still living. They have no children. They are both members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Kearney is considered one of the most solid and influential citizens of the county.

John Kenny, farmer, sec. 22, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in Vermont in 1822, and is a son of Munnis and Patty Kenny, who settled in this county in 1828, where the former died in 1864. The mother is still surviving, at the age of 87 years. John grew to manhood amid the scenes of pioneer life, and in 1850 he married Adelia Queal, daughter of Henry M. and Eliza (Bennett) Queal, natives of New York, who emigrated to this county in 1829, and rank among the early pioneers of the "region along the

Huron." Six children were born to them, Byron D., Ossian, Eliza J., wife of Warren Waldron; Ida B., born Jan. 18, 1858; Munnis, born March 13, 1864, and Bert, born May 9, 1866. Mr. Kenny is quite an extensive stock-raiser, and sells annually about 400 sheep. In politics he is a Republican.

Jerome B. Lanphear, farmer, sec. 9, Webster tp.; was born in Washtenaw county Feb. 4, 1840. His parents, Ashley A. and Lovina Lanphear, were natives of New York, and settled on the farm now owned by Jerome, in 1833, where the former died in 1877. The mother still survives, and has passed the allotted time, three score and ten. They were the parents of four children—three sons and one daughter, Jerome being the youngest. He was married in 1864 to Mary M. Page, daughter of George C. and Anna Page, natives of England, the former being at present a Justice of the Peace in Dexter. Two children were given to bless this alliance—Ellery L., born in 1870, and William A., born in 1876. Mr. L. is a farmer of some prominence, and devotes a good share of his attention to the raising of stock. He owns 120 acres of land, and in politics, votes with the Democratic party.

William C. Latson, farmer, sec. 24, Webster tp.; is a native of this county, where he was born in 1833. His parents are William and Elizabeth Latson, natives of New York, who emigrated to this county in 1832, being among the first to open up this fair region. They lived here till death came to their release, the former dying in 1872, and the latter in 1860. Mr. L. was raised on a farm, and has followed that occupation through life, and successfully, too, for he now owns 223 acres of rich land, valued at \$65 per acre. In 1859 he was married to Mary J., daughter of Henry and Mary Johnson, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of New York. They were old pioneers of the county, coming here in 1831, where the former died in 1857, but the latter is still living, at the age of 72. This marriage has been blessed with 14 children—Frank A., Antoinette E., George H., Aline, Ada N., Lawrence, Elmer, Jennie, Edwin, Anna, and the twins, Lottie and Lizzie. Two twin infants are deceased. Mr. Latson adheres to the Republican administration.

L. R. Lee, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 30, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; is a native of this county, where he was born Sept. 5, 1843. His parents were Frederick and Polly Lee, the former a native of Vt., and the latter of N. Y. They emigrated to this county in 1833. The subject of our sketch was married in 1867 to Hattie P. Nordman, who was also born in this county, Sept. 26, 1846. They have one child by this marriage—Anna L. Mrs. Lee's parents came to this county in 1832. Mr. Lee's father died in 1878, but his stepmother, who came to this section of the country in 1830, is still living with him. She has beheld many changes since first coming here, and can hardly realize that this prosperous region, with its thousands of intellectual inhabitants, and in wealth only second to Wayne, was once a wild and uninhabited section, when land

could be bought for a mere song. Mr. L. is a well-respected and honored citizen of the county. He is a Republican, and the owner of 190 acres of valuable land.

Alva P. Litchfield, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 34, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born at Brooklyn, Conn., Oct. 1, 1854. His parents were Edward and Amanda (Preston) Litchfield, and old pioneers of this county. On March 1, 1854, he was joined in holy wedlock to Almira Boyd, daughter of Louis and Sophia (Cushman) Boyd, natives of N. Y. and where she was born in 1829. Her parents emigrated to Washtenaw Co. in 1836. They have one child by this marriage—Louis A. born in 1854. Mr. L. and his brother Foster are partners in the stock business, in which they are successful dealers. Mr. Litchfield is not a member of any Church, but leads a strictly moral and temperate life, and one worthy of imitation in many respects. Mrs. L. is a member of the Baptist denomination. Politically he votes with the Republican party.

Foster Litchfield, farmer, sec. 34, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in Conn., June 18, 1830. He is the son of Edward and Amanda (Preston) Litchfield, both natives of Conn., and who emigrated to this county in 1833, therefore ranking among the early pioneers of Washtenaw. The former was born in 1799, and died in 1880, and the latter born in 1802, and died in 1833. The grandfather of Mr. L. purchased 80 acres of land in this county from the Government in an early day. Mr. Litchfield was married in Erie Co., N. Y., Nov. 30, 1852, to Lucy E. Smith, a native of Conn., and daughter of E. S. and Allie E. (Hays) Smith, the former a native of New York, and of English parentage, and the latter a native of Mass., and of German ancestry; emigrating to this county in 1825. Mrs. L. attended the first school taught in Ann Arbor, and in company with seven other young ladies, rode 40 miles on horseback to attend a 4th of July celebration. Her father and mother are still living, in Lake Co., Mich. This marriage was blessed with 6 children—Ida M., wife of David Waite, of Scio tp.; they have 1 child, Jay D., born Nov. 19, 1879; Allie, wife of Clinton J. Snyder, and mother of one child, Lucy M., born April 23, 1879; Fred J., Ernest M., Almira J. and Edward S. Mr. L. has been a prominent man in the township, and has held several local offices. Both are members of the M. E. Church, and he is a Republican. In connection with farming he is extensively engaged in the stock business. He owns one-half interest in 160 acres of richly cultivated land.

James Lucas, miller; P. O., Dexter; was born in England in 1833. He is the son of Edward and Jemima (Metcalf) Lucas, both natives of England. He received but a limited education, and in 1847 was put to work in a mill to learn that trade. This he did, and thoroughly, too. He came to Washtenaw county in 1856, and was married to Susan Hubbard. They have 3 children—Calvin, Hattie and Jay. Mr. L. rented the Peninsula Mills, in Dexter, some time ago, and has been operating it successfully since.



John Stanhope Reade

He is the owner of a farm of 50 acres in Webster tp., valued at \$100 per acre, and has a good house on it, costing him \$1,800 when erected. He lives on the farm at the present time. Mrs. L. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Alexander Mallion, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 28, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter. His parents are William and Jane Mallion, the former of English, the latter of Irish descent, who emigrated to this country in 1844. Alexander was born on a farm in this county in 1839, and has lived in the neighborhood the greater part of his life. He owns 72 acres of cultivated land, valued at \$75 per acre, and is a respected and honorable citizen of the county in which he resides. He was married in 1868 to Mary J. Clark, daughter of Asahel and Mary Clark, natives of Connecticut, where Mary J. was born in 1842. Mr. Mallion is connected with the Democratic party.

Robert McColl, farmer, sec. 26, Webster tp.; P. O., Delhi Mills; is the son of Hugh and Jane (Trotter) McC., both of Scotch nativity, who emigrated to this county in 1830, after purchasing a piece of land from the Government in 1829, and where the former died in 1864, at the age of 69. The subject of this sketch was born in Pennsylvania, in 1824. In 1855 he was married to Sophia D. Latson, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Latson, natives of New York, and who immigrated to this county in 1831, where their deaths occurred, the former in 1871, and the latter in 1860. Mrs. M. was a native of the county, being born here in 1831. Seven children have been sent to this happy couple—Ora, Mattie J., Irving G., the twins, Jay R. and Ray J., Willie and Jennie. Mrs. McColl ranks second of the oldest persons now living who was born in Webster township. Mr. M. is a prominent Republican, and has been elected to fill the position of Supervisor from his tp. several times. He possesses a fine, richly cultivated farm of 325 acres.

George W. Merrill, farmer, sec. 2, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in Washtenaw county in 1844. His parents were Winthrop and Mary (Haight) Merrill, the former born in Canada, in 1810, and the latter was born in 1817. They came to this county in 1833, where they still reside. Mr. Merrill was married in 1871 to Frances Ball, daughter of Amos and Polly Ball, who immigrated to this county in 1834, where the latter still lives. Mrs. Merrill was born in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill are genial and kind-hearted people, and enjoy the respect of all with whom they are acquainted. In religion they are Liberal. Mr. Merrill is a Democrat.

Hon. Morgan O'Brien (deceased) was a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1814. His parents, Cornelius and Mary O'Brien, emigrated with Morgan to America, and believing that Washtenaw county offered inducements in soil, climate, and locality superior to any part of the United States they had formerly seen, they located in this fertile and healthful region, where they resided until death called them away. Among pioneer associates and pioneer

scenes, young Morgan took his first lessons in the practical part of life. He worked on his father's farm, and acquired a love for agricultural pursuits, which grew stronger as each succeeding year came and went, and never ceased until the soul had fled from this earthly form, and he was laid at rest in the silent tomb. In 1845 he united his fortunes with those of Mary T. Nanry, she, too, being a native of Ireland, where she was born in 1812. As time fled swiftly along, it brought 2 children to this happy and peaceful couple, and they were named Ellie M. and Anastatia, now the wife of Timothy Fohey, of this county. Mr. O'Brien became a prominent farmer of Washtenaw county, and in 1850 was nominated by the Democratic Convention as a member of the Michigan House of Representatives. He was elected, and became a member of what was familiarly called the "Constitutional Convention," and right well and honorably did he serve his constituents in this county. He served one term, and in that short time gained such a knowledge of State affairs as to enable him in after years to be able to see the why and wherefore of the acts that were passed and the bills that were offered, better than many men who had been elected for several years in succession. When he came to Washtenaw county he had but little capital, but with a strong arm and a brave heart he went resolutely to work to make for himself and family a home, and in the years that followed he prospered exceedingly, so at the time of his death he left a farm of 220 acres of choice land, which is now occupied by his two daughters. The date of his departure from this earth was June 1, 1876, and in his death the wife lost a kind husband, the daughters a loving father, and the neighbors and friends a warm-hearted and sympathetic neighbor and counselor. His wife did not survive him long, and when the leaves began to drop in the autumn, she too began to decline, and in the month of October she followed him to the place where the dead shall rest till the "angel of God shall stand with one foot on land, and one on sea, and swear that time shall be no more."

A portrait of Mr. O'Brien appears in this volume.

Thomas O'Brien, farmer, sec. 24, Webster tp., was born in this county in 1839, and is the son of John and Bridget O'Brien, natives of Ireland. The former came to this county in 1834, the latter following in 1836, both remaining here till they died. The subject of our sketch was married in 1874 to Catherine Bunes, who was born in this county in 1837, and is a daughter of Edward and Honora Bunes. They have 2 children by this union—Thomas, born July 29, 1876, and Edward, born June 4, 1879. Mr. O'Brien is a well-respected citizen, and owns 190 acres of choice land. Both are members of the Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat.

Michael O'Hara, jr., farmer, sec. 34, Webster tp., is a son of Michael and Ellen O'Hara, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to this county in 1835, where the former died in 1873, after a long and well-spent life. The mother is still living, and resides with the subject of this sketch. Mr. O'Hara owns 112 acres of richly

cultivated land, valued at \$70 per acre, on which he resides, a good share of his attention being devoted to stock-raising. Mr. O'Hara and his mother are consistent members of the Roman Catholic Church, and politically, is a faithful adherent to Democratic principles.

Alonzo Olsaver, farmer, sec. 10, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in this county, April 18, 1843. He is the son of Cornelius and Uramia Olsaver, both natives of New York, who emigrated here in 1833. The former passed away in 1875; the latter is still living. On Nov. 4, 1869, he was married to Alice L. Ball, who was born in this county Oct. 6, 1845, and the daughter of Samuel and Celia Ball, the former a native of Vt., and the latter of N. Y. They had 2 children, one of whom is now living; Ray, born Aug. 27, 1874, and Mary A., born Nov. 26, 1877, and died in August, 1879. Mr. O. is a Republican in politics and represents his tp. in the Board of Supervisors. He owns 155 acres of land, valued at \$55 per acre.

Lawrence Olsaver, farmer, sec. 2, Webster, tp., was a native of N. Y., and born there in 1811. His parents, Martin and Frances (Williams) Olsaver, emigrated to Livingston Co., Mich., in 1834. Mr. O. was married Jan. 5, 1840, to Nancy Bennett, who was born in N. Y. Sept. 4, 1819, and is the daughter of John S. and Mary (Smith) Bennett, the former of English and the latter of German ancestry. This union has been blessed with 1 child, Mary, who is the wife of Adam A. Bennett, of Webster tp. Mr. O. is a Republican in politics, and was elected as Justice of the Peace but declined to serve. He came to this county a poor man, but by toiling hard and saving what he made has acquired a good farm of 107 acres.

John O'Neill, P. O., Dexter, was born in Lower Canada in 1832. In company with his mother he emigrated to Mich. in 1835, and the same year to Dexter, where his mother still resides, at the good old age of 84. When the late war broke out he enlisted in Co. K, 4th Mich, Vol Inf., and served three years in the defense of his adopted country. He was at both the battles of Bull Run, and at Malvern Hill received a ball in the breast; was also severely wounded in the right hand by a bayonet thrust given by an enemy, and aimed at his wounded breast. At the end of his time of service, he was honorably discharged and returned to Dexter, where he has since lived. He draws a pension from the Government, for injuries mentioned before. He is a Democrat.

Daniel Parsons (deceased) was a native of England, and born there in 1823. In 1840 he immigrated to the United States, and in 1853 was joined in the bond of holy wedlock to Miriam Chamberlain, who was born in England in 1831. Seven children were born to this couple—Jacob H., Jesse A., Peter A., William J., Joseph D., Sarah E. and Mary E. Mr. Parsons, at the time of his death, owned 60 acres of land, valued at \$65 per acre. He died in 1872, and was laid at rest by a large circle of sorrowing friends and neighbors. An intimate acquaintance says of him, "He was a kind father,

an affectionate husband, a good neighbor and an exemplary Christian." He was a faithful and consistent member of the M. E. Church, and died believing he should receive the reward prepared for those who do God's will on his footstool here below. In politics he was Republican. His widow still resides on the old homestead, with her children.

Reuben Queal, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 28, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in Pennsylvania in 1825. His parents were Henry A. and Eliza (Bennett) Queal, both natives of New York; the latter died in New York in 1837, and Mr. Queal married again, and with his new wife and children immigrated to this county in 1835. Mr. Q. was but 10 years of age when he came here, and from that time to the present has successfully followed the occupation of farming. At present he owns 120 acres of richly cultivated land. He was married in 1856 to Louisa Kinney, a native of Vermont, where she was born in April, 1827. Her parents were among the first settlers of the county, coming here in 1819, and her mother, a lively old lady, is living with her, at the advanced age of 87. By this marriage they have 4 children—Nellie, Kate, Henry M. and Dor. Mrs. Queal is a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Q. is a prominent and influential citizen of the county.

John Stanhope Read, retired farmer, sec. 11; P. O., Dexter; was born in England in 1811, and immigrated to America in 1835, settling in Webster tp., Washtenaw county, where he still resides. He was married in 1836 to Louisa Walton, who was born in New York in 1815, and was brought by her parents to Washtenaw county, settling west of Dexter in the year 1833. By this union 6 children have been born to them, 5 of whom are living—Carrie, George, Emeline (wife of Leonard Greene), Walter, Louisa (wife of Albert Peirce, of this county). They are both members of the M. E. Church. He came to this county when it was wild and nearly uninhabited, and when it was a common thing to look out of the door and see 25 or 30 deer, but has toiled hard, and by good management has made enough to keep him the remainder of his life. He owns a fine farm of 340 acres. Mr. R. has an old and valuable relic in the shape of a family Bible printed over 300 years ago, and for which he has been offered \$50, but refused to sell, as the Bible does not look old, and will bear handling for another hundred years.

Mr. Read's portrait appears in this work.

Edward Reeve (deceased) was born in this county April 17, 1836, and was the son of Philip and Eliza (Kenney) Reeve, old and honored pioneers of Washtenaw county. Mr. R. was a farmer by occupation, and quite successful in his calling. He was married in April, 1859, to Adelle Doane, born in this county Dec. 1, 1840, and the daughter of J. D. and Anna (Moor) Doane, the former a native of New York, the latter of Massachusetts, and old settlers of this region, having immigrated here at an early day. They had 3 children born to them—Frank W., Giles W. and John. Mr. R. left a fine farm of 120 acres on sec. 29, Webster tp., where his amiable

widow still resides and superintends the education of her children. He was well respected by all who knew him.

Russell C. Reeve, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 29, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; is a native of Washtenaw county, where he was born June 14, 1842. His parents were Philip and Jerusha M. (Cooley) Reeve, both natives of New England, who emigrated to this county in 1833. Mr. R. was married in 1866 to Mary Willets, who was born in this county in 1846. They had 1 child born to them, and soon after Mrs. Reeve died. He married again, this time Alice Sill, a daughter of Thomas and Almira (Phelps) Sill, and also a native of Washtenaw county. They have 2 children by this marriage. In addition to being a successful farmer, Mr. R. has made a specialty of raising fine, blooded cattle, and to-day owns a large herd of genuine short-horns. He has been a prominent politician in his section of the country, and has held several local offices. He is a Mason, and himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church. Politically, he adheres to the Republican administration. He has a large farm where he now resides, valued at \$80 per acre.

John Roberts, farmer, sec. 6, Webster tp.; P. O., Bass Lake; was born in Ireland in 1830, and immigrated to America in 1847. He located in Washtenaw county in 1863, and has followed the occupation of a farmer since that time, at present owning 200 acres of good land. He was married in 1863 to Catherine Gallagher, born in Livingston county, Mich., in 1833. Eight children were born to this couple, 3 of whom are living—Catherine, John and James. Mrs. Roberts' parents settled in Livingston county in 1832, where the former died; the latter is still surviving, at the advanced age of 81 years. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Charles Rogers, farmer, sec. 5, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in Livingston county, Mich., in 1852, and is a son of Jasper and Apama Rogers, natives of New York. They emigrated to Michigan in 1835, and like many others had to bear their part of the trials and hardships attendant upon pioneer life. On Sept. 27, 1876, Mr. Rogers married Helen A. Ball, born in Washtenaw county in 1850, and daughter of S. H. and Olive (Seeley) Ball, who came to this county at an early date, where the former died in 1876; the latter is still surviving, and resides on the old homestead. Mr. R. is an excellent musician, and a young, energetic and enterprising business man. He is a Republican.

William H. Scadin, farmer, sec. 26, Webster tp., is a successful farmer of Washtenaw county. He is the son of Henry and Lucy (Stowell) Scadin, both natives of New England, of Scotch-Irish descent, and who were among the early pioneers of the county, having come in 1828 and settled on sec. 26, where the former died in 1846, and the latter in 1873. The subject of this sketch was born in this county Oct. 12, 1836. Being raised a farmer's boy, and liking the occupation, he has still continued to follow it, and with very successful results, as he is now the happy possessor of

150 acres of fine farming land. In 1860 he was married to Susan J. Twomly, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Twomly, the former of English descent, and the latter of Irish ancestry. They emigrated to this county in 1837, where Susan was born Jan. 16, 1841. To this union 6 children have been born, 5 of whom are living—Russell H., Bertha M., Effie L., John S., Willie R., and Edith L., deceased. Mr. S. is a Republican in politics and an honorable man.

R. M. Snyder, farmer, sec. 12, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in New Jersey in 1806, and is a son of John and Eleanor (Stanford) Snyder. Mr. S. came to Washtenaw county in 1838, where he has since been engaged in farming and blacksmithing. July 24, 1830, he married Mary N. Hart, born in New Jersey Oct. 12, 1812. Seven children were born to them—Alexander, Harriet, wife of Henry Arms, of Lansing; Eleanor, wife of John McCloes; Emeline, wife of Oscar Grison; Rebecca, wife of Aaron Burkhardt; Theodore and George. Mrs. Snyder died in 1873. In 1874 he married Hannah Harrison, born in England in 1832. They have 4 children: Keyes W., Martha, Roswell and Charles C. Mr. Snyder has been Justice of the Peace of Dexter tp., and for 53 years, in connection with his wife, has been a faithful member of the M. E. Church.

John Stanton, jr., farmer, sec. 20, Webster tp., is the son of John and Rebecca (Chase) Stanton, natives of New York, and emigrated to this county in 1834, settling on sec. 20, where the former died Oct. 20, 1847, and where the latter still lives with the subject of this sketch, who was born there in 1844. In 1873 he was married to Harriet Williams, born in this county in 1853, and daughter of Harmon and Emily Williams, natives of New York. To this union 4 children have been born—Nellie A., Jay B., Charles H., and Alma. Mr. Stanton is quite a successful farmer, and owns 150 acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre. He raises a great amount of stock on this land. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Theodore R. Stanton, farmer and stock-dealer, sec. 19, Webster tp., is the son of John and Rebecca Stanton, both natives of New York, and who came here in 1834, and settled on sec. 20, of this tp., where the former died, but the latter is still living with her youngest son, John. Mr. S. was married in 1866 to Flora Smith, daughter of James and Mary (Neece) Smith, and a native of New York, where she was born April 20, 1844, and emigrated to this county in 1861. They have been blessed with 6 children—Theron, May, Harley, Ernest, Orville, and Deo. He formerly belonged to the Masonic fraternity. He came to this county a poor man, and by industry, perseverance and economy has increased in "worldly goods" till he now owns a fine farm of 180 acres, valued at \$60 per acre. He adheres to the Republican administration.

Cyrus M. Stark, farmer, sec. 10, Webster tp., was born in this county in 1832. He is the son of Charles and Hannah (Tuttle) Stark, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Can-

ada, and among the first settlers in this county, having come here in 1826, when there were but three or four other families in the tp., those being Judge Dexter, Israel Arms and Mr. Boyden. The former died in 1852, while the latter is still living at the advanced age of 77. Mr. S. was married Dec. 9, 1856, to Harriet A. Stollsteiner, a native of Livingston Co., Mich., where she was born in 1839, and a daughter of Alexander and Caroline Stollsteiner, both natives of Germany. They have been blessed with 5 children—Maria L., born Jan. 30, 1858; Mary C., born Nov. 31, 1859; Hattie E., born March 11, 1861; Fred. M., born March 4, 1867; and Burr, born Feb. 29, 1868. He is a prominent Republican, and has been Commissioner of Highways several terms. He owns a good farm, valued at \$80 per acre.

Patrick Sullivan, sec. 7, Webster tp., was born in Ireland in 1807, and emigrated to America in 1825. His parents were Patrick and Honora Sullivan. The subject of this sketch settled in Washtenaw county in 1836, where he has since resided. He was married in New York in 1830, to Johanna Mayniha, who was born in Ireland in 1805. Of their 7 children, 4 are living—Honora, Margaret, Mary A. and Eugene. The deceased are—John, Catherine and Ellen. Mr. Sullivan is 75 years old, but retains possession of all his mental faculties to a remarkable degree. His wife is also bowed with age, but is like her husband in this latter respect. They own 80 acres of land where they reside with their son, Eugene. They are both members of the M. E. Church.

Isaac Terry, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 28, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in New York, Feb. 10, 1824. His parents, Elijah H. and Margaret Terry, were both natives of New Jersey, and the former of Welsh descent, the latter of Irish ancestry. They came to the county in 1838, where he died in 1858, and the partner of his joys and sorrows in 1870. Isaac received his education in the old log school-houses, attending them only in the winter months, and assisting on the farm in summer. At the age of 10 he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, which he continued to work at, in the interval of farming, till 1876. In 1848 he was married to Phœbe Brokaw, daughter of John J. and Phœbe Harriet Brokaw. She is a native of New Jersey, where she was born Aug. 22, 1826. This union has been blessed with 2 children—Milo Flou, born Nov. 4, 1850, and Flora L., born Nov. 14, 1860. Mr. T. did not possess much property when he commenced farming for himself, all he had being one colt, which his father had given him; but by economy and perseverance has become the possessor of 120 acres of choice improved land, valued at \$75 per acre. Politically he is a Republican.

Joseph H. Todd, sec. 11, Webster tp., is a native of Washtenaw county, having been born here in 1838. He is the son of Henry and Rebecca Todd, both natives of New York, who emigrated to this county in 1837, where they still reside. Mr. T. was married in 1866 to Lucy Green, daughter of Hosea and Diantha Green, old

pioneers of the county, having emigrated here in 1834, where the former died in 1861, but the latter is still living. Mrs. T. was also born in this county, in 1846. They have 1 child—Hattie, born in October, 1867. Mr. Todd enlisted in Co. G, 3d Mich. Cav., and served in that regiment two years and six months in assisting to crush the Rebellion. He was engaged in the battles of Corinth, Holly Springs and Iuka, and came out at the end of his term of service with an honorable discharge. He has since been engaged in farming and raising stock. He now owns 92 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Politically he is a Republican.

Nicholas Van Riper, farmer, sec. 22, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in New York in 1822. He is the son of Garrett and Mary Van Riper, natives of New York and of German descent. The latter died when Nicholas was nine years old, but the former still lives with him on the farm. Mr. V. was raised on a farm and has continued at that business all his life. He owns 97 acres of richly cultivated land, valued at \$80 per acre. Jan. 1, 1847, he was married to Jane Queal, a daughter of Henry M. and Elizabeth (Bennett) Queal, and a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born in January, 1827. They had 2 children—Carrolton D. and Jennett, now the wife of William Presley, of Mason, Ingham Co., Mich., and the mother of 2 children—Florence E. P. and Oscar M. P. Mr. V. and his wife are faithful members of the Congregational Church. He is a Republican.

James Walsh, farmer, sec. 10, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in Washtenaw Co., April 3, 1838. His parents, Richard and Mary (Doody) Walsh, were natives of Ireland, and settled on sec. 7, Webster tp., in 1835, where they still reside. Mr. Walsh was married, in 1867, to Ellen O'Hara, a native of this county, where she was born Sept. 16, 1838, and daughter of Michael and Ellen (Quinn) O'Hara, natives of Ireland. Five children were sent to them—Mary E., John A., James E., George F. and Charles E. Mr. Walsh is a live and enterprising farmer and stock-raiser, and in politics strictly adheres to the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh are faithful members of the Roman Catholic Church,

Richard Walsh, farmer, sec. 7, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in Ireland in 1810, and is a son of James and Julia Walsh, who emigrated to America in 1827. They first settled at Rochester, N. Y., but nine years later removed to Washtenaw county. Mr. Walsh was married in this county in July, 1837, to Mary Doody, born in Ireland in 1817, and daughter of Nicholas and Bridget Doody. Twelve children were sent to seal the alliance, 10 of whom are living—James W., Julia, Bridget G., Nicholas, Mary Richard, jr., William T., Allen and Alice (twins), and John D. Mr. Walsh has been School Director, ten years; Justice of the Peace, one term; Supervisor, one term; Collector, one term. Mr. Walsh owns 168 acres of fine farm land, from which he makes a comfortable living.



Wm. Brewster

Generated on 2020-09-11 02:35 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/mium.bac4701.0001.001
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd

Henry Warren, farmer, sec. 33, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in New York, in 1824. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth Warren, the former born in Somersetshire, Eng., in 1789, and emigrated to America in 1816; to Michigan in 1835, and settled on sec. 33, Webster tp., in June, 1855. His mother was of Scotch ancestry. Mr. W. was but 11 years of age when he arrived in the county, and he was sent to school during the winter months, and worked on a farm in summer till old enough to battle for himself. He was married in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1859, to Elizabeth Schneider, daughter of John and Mary (Varnortztall) Schneider. She was a native of New York, and born there in 1833. They had 8 children born to them, 7 of whom are living—Thomas J., Willard M., Frederick E., Henry F., Cora E., Edith A. and Austin L. One son, Austin, is deceased. Mr. Warren is connected with the Democratic party. He owns 370 acres of land, valued at \$70 per acre.

William H. Weston, farmer, sec. 22, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; is a native of New York, and born March 22, 1836. He is the son of Jacob and Martha (Moriela) Weston, the former of Massachusetts nativity, and the latter of New York. They immigrated to this county in 1836, where Mr. Weston, sr., departed this life in 1855; the latter is still living, at the advanced age of 75. In 1862 Mr. W. enlisted in Co. F, 6th Mich. Vol. Cav., and served three years in that memorable rebellion, participating in the battles of Gettysburg, Malvern Hill, and at all the engagements in which the 6th was present. He was mustered out of service at fort Leavenworth, and came to Washenaw county, where he was married in 1868 to Sarah Bostwick, daughter of Simon and Phœbe Bostwick, and a native of this county, where she was born in 1848. This alliance has been blessed with 1 child, Melvina, born in 1868. Politically he is a Republican. He has filled several local offices.

John C. Wheeler, farmer, sec. 15, Webster tp.; is a native of New Hampshire, and born there in 1824. His parents were Tillotson and Polly (Campbell) Wheeler, who immigrated to this county in 1830, where the former died in 1862. His mother is still living at the advanced age of 92. Mr. W. came to this county with his parents, and in 1849 was married to Mary, daughter of William and Hannah Harrison, both natives of England, where Mary was born in 1830. This union has been blessed with 5 children—Stearns T., Jean, Oral, Frank and Sam. Mr. Wheeler has held several tp. offices, and in politics is a Republican. He owns 270 acres of excellent farm land, valued at \$65 per acre.

Harmon Williams, farmer, sec. 20, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in New York in 1817. He is the son of Peter and Sarah (Tuthill) Williams, both natives of New York, who came to this county in 1831. The subject of this sketch was twice married—first to Emily Hudson, a native of New York, where she was born in 1827. By this union they had 3 children born to them—Isola D., now the wife of Gregory Peatt, of Nebraska; Harriet, wife of John Stanton, of this county; and Gregory H. The mother of these

children died in 1874. In the State of Wisconsin, in 1876, he was married to Catherine Wightman, of New York nativity, where she was born in 1831, daughter of William and Elizabeth Wightman, old settlers of this county. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and Mrs. W. of the Episcopal Church. Politically he adheres to the Republican administration.

Osbert Williams, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 27, Webster tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in this county Nov. 21, 1831. His parents were Spencer and Maria D. Williams, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Vermont. They emigrated to this county in 1828, being among the first settlers within the borders of Washtenaw. They settled on sec. 27, and remained there till they were called away from this earthly home, both dying in 1868. Osbert was raised on the farm, and has been living on a farm all his life. He was married in Livingston Co., Mich., in 1866, to Sarah E. Cook, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Cook, and a native of England, where she was born July 16, 1843. They have 6 children by this marriage—Ralph, Maria E., Osbert, Frank, Spencer (deceased) and Ida (deceased). Mr. Williams has been very successful in a financial way, and now owns 200 acres of good cultivated land, valued at \$80 per acre.



DEXTER TOWNSHIP.

The town of Dexter was one of the three towns into which the county was originally organized, and comprised townships one and two south, in range five east of the base line, and townships one and two in said range, north of base line, and all the remaining townships north and south of the base line, in ranges one, two, three and four. It was named in honor of Samuel W. Dexter, the first county judge of Washtenaw county.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Mr. Dexter, May 28, 1827, at which officers were chosen for the town for one year. The following named were elected: Rufus Crossman, Supervisor; Nathan Noble, Clerk; Israel Arms, Henry Warner, Richard C. Dillon, Commissioners of Highways; Samuel Clemens, Luther Boyden, Jerome Loomis, George W. Peters, Assessors; Alexander Laverty, Collector, and Constable; Sylvanus Noble, Joseph Arnold, Overseers of the Poor; Cornelius Osterhout, Silas Kingsley, Russell Parker, Samuel W. Dexter, Israel Arms, Samuel Clemens, Richard C. Dillon, George W. Peters, Fence Viewers; Palmer Force, Luther Boyden, James Popkins, Pound Masters.

In 1836 the present township was organized, with Thomas Lee as Supervisor and Amos Gray as Clerk.

The first settlement of the town was made in 1825, on the north-east fractional quarter of sec. 36, by Sylvanus and Nathaniel Noble, who had settled in Ann Arbor the year previous. The next inhabitants were Joseph Arnold, Rufus Crossman and Henry Warner, each of whom located his land in the early part of the year 1826, made some improvements, and removed their families there in the fall of the same year. The names of those who came into the town within the next two years were C. S. Goodrich, Cornelius Osterhout, David Dudley, Richard Brower, Charles B. Taylor, Levi Whitcomb, Thomas Lee, Isaiah Phelps, Rogers Carr and his sons Enos N. Carr and Elijah P. Carr, Sidney S. Derby and Clark Perry. But one or two yet remain to witness the great changes that have been wrought. Garadus Noble, Adrian Quackenbush, Ephraim Carpenter, George H. Sherman, Isaac Pennoyer, Richard Peterson, John G. Peterson, Warren Spaulding, John Bruen, Samuel Northam, James M. LaRue, Patrick Hubbard, Daniel Tuttle and Eben Phelps became residents of the town prior to 1833, none of whom are left in the town.

Cornelius Osterhout and a man named Hull built a saw-mill on the site of the present Hudson Mills, in 1827. Judge Dexter and Isaac Pomeroy built a saw-mill on the site of the present Dover mills, in 1832. Dover Mills were built by Daniel B. Sloan & Co.,

in 1846, and remained in their hands until the death of Col. Sloan, in 1861, when on the settlement of his estate it was purchased by Thomas Birkett. Hudson Mills were built in 1844 by Adams & Peters. Adams' interest was soon after purchased by S. W. Holmes. After several changes in proprietorship, the property passed into the hands of Thomas Birkett, of the Dover Mills.

NORTH LAKE M. E. CHURCH

was organized in 1836 with Rev. Chas. Glenn as class-leader, and a membership of 19, viz: Mary A. Glenn, John Glenn, Jane Glenn, Isaac Glenn, Aaron Vedder, Catharine Vedder, Elijah Brown, Clarissa Brown, John Moore, John Done, Ann Done, Sarah Searls, Benjamin H. Glenn, James E. Crane, James H. Brown, Ann Johnson and leader Joseph Whitcomb. The society met and held services at the house of John Glenn until about the year 1846, when Messrs. Charles and John Glenn, brothers, built at their own expense a small one-story frame building 20x26, the use of which was given to the public for school and church purposes, and used as such until the year 1866, when the new church was built. The present church edifice, a commodious frame structure 28x40 feet, 14-foot posts, has a spire, is painted white, furnished with comfortable sittings for about 150, has green outside blinds, and is a credit to the society and community at North Lake. The present Church membership is 70. They have preaching every Sabbath, Rev. J. W. Clark, Pastor; also Sunday-school, R. S. Whalian, Supt.

EBENEZER CHURCH.

This Church was organized February, 1871, electing D. Heinenger, J. G. Miller and G. Baus as trustees. This society had an existence as far back as 1866, services being held from house to house, and frequently in district school-houses, under the title of the Evangelical Association, very similar in form of government to that of the M. E. Church, and the position of pastor was filled at times from the M. E. Conference. In 1871 they reorganized, built a church edifice 38x24, at an expense of \$1,130, which was dedicated Nov. 19, 1871, by Rev. W. Yost, of Cleveland, Ohio. The society is out of debt, has services every Sabbath and a Sunday-school, with full attendance.

There was a Catholic church located on the northeast corner of section 21. It was commenced about 1840, and completed about 1846; size, 26x36; Father Cullen was the first priest. There was no Catholic church between Ann Arbor and Jackson. The church flourished until 1854, when the building burnt. It was the intention to rebuild, but after some delay it was thought best to rebuild in Dexter village, and the fine Catholic church in that place is the one. Among the leading members were John McGuerrin, John

Harrington, of Ryndon, Michael McCabe, Timothy Sullivan, John Doody, John Patrick, Michael Rabbitt, Patrick, Michael and James Lavey, and James McMahan.

The *Episcopals* organized a Church about 1834 or '35. Meetings were held in a log school-house on sec. 19, at a point known as North Lake Corners. An effort was made to erect a church building, but it was never completed. Here, one summer, a school was held by Elizabeth Phelps. Mr. Hay Stevenson's family was about the only family there. Dr. Gray, from Dexter, occasionally visited the neighborhood and held services.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The face of the land in the township is rolling, and in the northern and northwestern portions quite broken, interspersed very plentifully with lakes, marshes and tamarack swamps.

The first inhabitants of the town were principally from the State of New York, though some of them had emigrated to that State from the New England States. The later acquisitions to the population of the town have been largely of foreign birth or their descendants, those from Ireland largely predominating. The first Irishman who settled in the town was Patrick Curtin in 1834, followed in the next three years by Patrick Lavey, Michael Lavey, Joseph Murphy, John McGuinness, Michael McCabe, James Brogan, Michael Caffery, John Costin, Morris Dwyer, John McKernan, Nicholas Doody, Thomas Dolan, John Dolan, James Ryan, Edward Ryan, Richard Walsh, Joseph Walsh and perhaps others, until at the present time it is believed a majority of the citizens can claim their descent from the Emerald Isle. There are several German families, but, with two or three exceptions, they have become residents within the last 10 years. Both Irish and Germans become citizens and voters as soon as time and the necessary formalities required by law will permit. The primitive dwellings in the town were generally built of logs, and there are probably nearly 20 occupied as such, several of which have been continuously resided in for more than 40 years.

A few of the inhabitants still reside on the farms originally purchased by them from the Government; among them may be mentioned Thomas Dolan, Patrick Walsh, and James Ryan. Of those whose children own the lands which they located may be mentioned Isaiah Phelps, Peleg Johnson, Jacob Wilsey, Hay Stevenson, John Glenn, Andrew Smith, Ephraim Carpenter and Edward Ryan.

Eight school-houses are in this township, all of which are frame buildings. The first three built in town were located near the sites of the present houses in districts number one, two and three. Several of the earliest were built of logs.

Base Lake postoffice was established at Dover 25 or 28 years ago; it is on the mail route from Dexter to Howell and has a daily mail. The office has been sometimes at Dover and sometimes at Hudson. It is now at Dover. A postoffice was established at North Lake in

1834 or 1835, and another called Sterling on section 28 soon after. Both were discontinued a few years later. A tri-weekly mail is now carried through on the same route from Chelsea to Dansville, Ingham county.

There are more than 20 lakes of different sizes in the township. The principal of these are Portage, Silver, Half-Moon, North lake, West lake, and Four-Mile lake. The Portage, which, by the way, is one of the finest lakes in this country of beautiful lakes, occupies nearly the whole of section 1, a small portion of section 2; and as much or more territory in Livingston county; and is about two miles in length and one mile in width, with but little marsh surrounding it, except on the south and southwest. The Little Portage adjoins the Portage on the southwest, and is rather more than one-half of a mile in length and one-fourth of a mile wide. Silver lake lies on the west part of section three and the east part of section four, and contains probably 400 or 500 acres. Its outlet enters the Little Portage. Half-Moon lake occupies the greater part of section 6, and also projects into the town of Lyndon on the west and the town of Putnam on the north. North lake lies principally on section 18, extending a little into section 17 on the northeast, and into the town of Lyndon on the southwest. It is a little more than one mile in length and about one-half mile in breadth. This is another of the beautiful lakes of the country, the shores being generally bold, with but little waste land surrounding it in any part. West lake is a shallow body of water in the central part of section 30; the shores are bold except on the west and southwest, in which direction a worthless marsh extends some distance. It probably contains about 200 acres. North lake and West lake furnish no outlets except in times of high water. Four mile lake lies principally in Lima, but projects about one-fourth of a mile into section 33 in Dexter; it is about one mile long and rather more than one-half of a mile wide. The eastern shore is bold, but on the north and west are extensive marshes, some improvement of which has been attempted by lowering the lake and ditching the marshes; some portions have been benefited; in others the benefit is somewhat doubtful. The outlet is one of the head branches of Mill creek. The other lakes in the town are small, containing from one to 30 or 40 acres each. They are all stocked with fish, the principal being pickerel, bass, perch, mullet, bull-heads and sunfish. The supply of fish in the lakes, and also in the streams, is very much less than at the first settlement of the country. We have no recorded village plat of the township, but little hamlets have grown up around the Dover and Hudson mills. Not much business, however, has ever been done at either place, aside from that directly connected with the mills.

The soil of the upland in the southern central portions of the town is good wheat and corn land, composed of clay, sand and gravelly loam in varying proportions, with a considerable admixture of lime. The leading crop has been wheat, for which the land seems

well adapted; corn, barley, oats, grass, and clover are produced to some extent on almost every farm. In the northern part of the town sand predominates more largely, some portions, especially on sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, being very sandy and not very productive. Apples have succeeded well in all parts of the town, and much pains has been taken by many farmers to obtain and cultivate good varieties. Peaches have not succeeded very well except in occasional seasons, on account of severe winters and late spring frosts; the more elevated localities and those protected by large bodies of water usually yielding the best results. Other fruits are not cultivated to any very great extent. A few farms in the vicinity of North lake have succeeded in producing the best and greatest variety of fruit of any part of the township. The marshes have been a great help to the early settlers in furnishing hay for feeding stock in winter, and some of them, especially near the running streams, still afford a good supply of hay of a better quality than that made from natural grasses; while other portions away from the running streams have deteriorated to such a degree that there is not much dependence on them for hay, though still furnishing considerable pasture. The timber on the upland was principally white and yellow oak and hickory with some burr-oak, poplar, sassafras and soft maple. In the swales, in addition to the above, were found occasionally white-wood, cottonwood, basswood, red and white elm, white and black ash, black walnut, sugar maple, and red and swamp oak.

By some blunder in surveying the township, the northern tier of sections contains less than three quarters of the prescribed quota of land, and the western tier of sections also falls short something like from 50 to 65 acres per section. The Huron river enters the township on the east side of section 1, running southerly across secs. 12, 13 and 24, and finally leaves the town on the east side of sec. 25. It furnishes two good water-powers, which are occupied by the Dover and Hudson flouring mills. The Portage branch, or as our map-makers have recently christened it, Turtle creek, runs through Half-Moon lake on section 6, then, passing north of the base line, it re-enters the town near the northwest corner of section 2, and empties into Little Portage lake on the southeast quarter of that section, thence through Portage lake into the Huron river near the east side of section 1. The other streams are small, and run toward Huron river, Turtle creek, and Mill creek.

The south end of Portage lake, on section 12, is noted as being the site of the celebrated city platted and lithographed by the eccentric G. R. Lillibridge, and called "Saratoga of Michigan." The beautiful lake in front, the lofty eminence called Prospect Hill in the rear, and a small spring near by, which tasted of iron and perhaps of some other minerals, were magnified by him into great attractions. A steamboat (on paper) for pleasure parties was launched on the lake, and could navigate through Portage, Base and Strawberry lakes making a round trip of 30 or 40 miles through the most romantic and delightful scenery ever seen in this or any other

country. An observatory (also on paper) had been erected on Prospect Hill, affording a grand view over an extensive and beautiful tract of country dotted with villages, mills, and the residences of wealthy farmers. These attractions and the curative properties of the mineral spring caused a great influx of invalids and pleasure-seekers into Saratoga. The extensive hotels of the place were crowded to their utmost capacity, and the farmers of the vicinity were reaping a rich harvest in the lively market thus afforded them. He had sold one-half of the city plat to Edwin Forrest, the great tragedian, for \$30,000, who was about to expend a large amount of money in further improvements. This was all done to induce some Eastern speculator to buy the property at a fabulous price. Saratoga city has never contained but one house, and that is now gone.

ORIGINAL ENTRIES.

The following will be of interest to the early settlers of the town and county, and to all who are interested in knowing the names of those holding the original title to every tract of land in the township:

SECTION 1.

Dexter, Samuel, se frac of se frac qr.
Nichols, Philena, ne qr of ne qr.
Lillibridge, Gardner R., se qr of sw qr.
Le Breton, Benjamin, sw qr of sw qr.
Nichols, Austin R., se qr of ne qr.
Kercheval, Benjamin B., w pt se frac qr.

SECTION 2.

Lamb, James, sw qr of sw qr.
Brogan, James, n hf of sw qr and se qr of sw qr.
Harris, Henry, n hf of nw frac qr and frac hf of nw frac qr and se qr of se qr.
Bedy, John, nw qr of se qr.
Coffrey, William, frac hf of ne frac qr.
Dunlevy, Felix and John, s qr of se qr.

SECTION 3.

Chester, John, e hf of sw qr.
Andrew Nolan and Benjamin H. Watkins, e hf of ne qr.
Millman, John G., se qr of se qr.
Coffrey, Michael, n hf of se qr.
Farrand, Lucius S., w hf of ne frac qr.
Preston, Clarissa B., se qr of nw frac qr.
Tiplady, Johnson, sw qr of se qr.
Cady, Dennis S., n hf of nw frac and sw qr of nw frac qr.
Ryan, Susan, sw qr of sw qr.

SECTION 4.

Burnham, Andrew, w frac hf of ne qr.
Chester, John, sw qr.
Walsh, Patrick, sw qr of se qr.
Ryan, John, se qr of se qr.
Welch, Patrick, nw frac qr and nw qr of se qr.

SECTION 5.

Sullivan, John, s hf of sw qr.
Bignall, Oto S., s hf of nw frac qr.
Roche, Patrick, n hf of sw qr.
Walsh, Patrick, ne frac qr.
Smith, James, se qr of se qr.
Doane, John D., ne qr of se qr and w hf of se qr.

SECTION 6.

Babcock, Lyman A., n hf of se qr.
Burkhart, Charles R., se qr of ne qr.
Bignall, John W., se qr of ne frac qr.
Berry, John, ne qr of ne frac qr.
Cahill, John, sw frac of sw frac qr.
Allison, James, ne qr of sw frac qr and se qr of nw frac qr.

SECTION 7.

Moynahan, Ellen, e hf of ne qr.
McGuren, Patrick, nw frac qr.
Devary, Barney, w hf of sw frac qr.
Regan, Diminick, e hf of sw frac qr.
Campion, Michael, w hf of ne qr.
Kercheval, Benjamin B., w hf of se qr.
Chester, John, e hf of se qr.

SECTION 8.

Sullivan, Patrick, e hf of nw qr and w hf of ne qr.
Sullivan, Timothy, w hf of nw qr.
McGurrin, John, sw qr.
Norton, John, jr, e hf of ne qr.
Kercheval, Benjamin B., w hf of se qr.
Rabbit, John, e hf of se qr.

SECTION 9.

Layma, John, sw qr of se qr and se qr of sw qr.

Hawks, Hiram F., e hf of se qr.
 Chester, John, nw qr of se qr and ne qr
 of sw qr.
 Rabbit, John, w hf of sw qr.
 McCabe, Michael, ne qr of nw qr.
 Walsh, Patrick, nw qr of ne qr.
 McCabe, Thomas, nw qr of nw qr.
 Lyman, Thomas, sw qr of ne qr and se
 qr of nw qr.
 Guinon, John, sw qr of nw qr.

SECTION 10.

Millman, John G., ne qr of ne qr.
 Hawks, Hiram F., sw qr.
 O'Brien, Matthew C., se qr.
 Ryan, James, w hf of ne qr and se qr of
 nw qr.
 Doty, Henry, se qr of ne qr.
 Ryan, James, ne qr of nw qr.
 Larken, Hugh, w hf of nw qr.

SECTION 11.

Rice, Henry, e hf of se qr and se qr of
 ne qr.
 Lee, Jonathan, n hf of sw qr.
 Lamb, James, nw qr of nw qr.
 O'Brien, Cornelius, sw qr of nw qr.
 O'Brien, Matthew C., w hf of se qr and
 se qr of nw qr and sw qr of ne qr.
 Peterson, John G., se qr of sw qr.
 Chester, John, ne qr of nw qr and sw
 qr of sw qr.
 Clark, Patrick, n hf of ne qr.

SECTION 12.

Dexter, Samuel W., e hf of frac.
 Lillibridge, Gardner R., nw qr.
 Beuham, Milo, sw frac qr.

SECTION 13.

Dexter, Samuel W., ne frac qr and n hf
 of nw frac qr.
 Shearman, George H., se frac.
 C. Osterhout and Isaac Hull, s pt sw
 frac qr.
 Hull, Isaac, n pt sw frac qr.
 Osterhout, Cornelius, s pt nw frac qr.
 Conklin, Cathrine, e hf of se qr.

SECTION 14.

Walker, George, sw qr of se qr and nw
 qr of ne qr.
 Tuttle, Daniel, se qr of ne qr.
 Dudley, David, ne qr of ne qr.
 Walker, Rebecca, nw qr of se qr.
 Peterson, Abram B., sw qr of nw qr.
 Young, Benjamin, sw qr.
 Kennedy, William, se qr of nw qr.
 Kercheval, Benjamin B., ne qr of nw qr.
 Layter, David, nw qr of nw qr.
 Bruen, Abner, sw qr of ne qr.

SECTION 15.

Walton, Zara L., nw qr and w hf of ne qr.
 Hawks, Paul, w hf of se qr.

Bower, Aaron, se qr of ne qr and ne qr
 of se qr.
 Raffarty, James, w hf of sw qr.
 Hawks, Cephas, e hf of sw qr.
 Young, Benjamin B., se qr of se qr.
 Eddington, William, ne qr of ne qr.

SECTION 17.

Bignall, Richard, se qr of ne qr and ne
 qr of se qr.
 Glenn, Robert, w hf of sw qr.
 Glenn, Charles, w hf of se qr and e hf of
 sw qr.
 Bruce, Alfred, sw qr of nw qr.
 Hoskyns, Edwyn, se qr of nw qr.
 Crane, Betsey C., nw qr of ne qr and ne
 qr of nw qr.
 Clark, Otto B., ne qr of ne qr.
 Harker, Michael, se qr of se qr.
 McGurrin, John, sw qr of ne qr.

SECTION 18.

Stevenson, Hay, sw qr of sw qr and ne
 frac qr of sw frac qr.
 Stevenson, Hay, nw frac qr of sw frac qr.
 Glenn, Robert, se qr of sw qr.
 Glenn, John, sw qr of se qr.
 Bruce, Alfred, e hf of se qr and se qr of
 ne qr.
 Glenn, Jane, nw qr of se qr.
 Weeks, Dorothy, w pt nw frac qr.
 Stewart, Mary A., ne pt of nw frac qr.
 McGurrin, John, ne qr of ne qr.
 O'Mara, Cornelius, nw qr of ne qr.

SECTION 19.

Stevenson, William E., w hf of nw qr.
 Stevenson, Francis L., e hf of nw qr.
 Glenn, John, nw qr of ne qr.
 Frary, Harvey, nw qr of sw qr.
 Twomley, Peter, s hf of ne qr.
 King, ne qr of ne qr.
 Moore, Edmund, e hf of sw frac qr.
 Whitcomb, Joseph, sw qr of sw frac qr.
 Williams, Asa, nw qr of se qr.
 Babcock, John, e hf of se qr and sw qr
 of se qr.

SECTION 20.

Bruce, Alfred, e hf of nw qr.
 Daly, Owen, se qr of se qr.
 Costin, John, ne qr of se qr.
 Hays, Patrick, sw qr of se qr.
 Molyneux, Thomas, nw qr of ne qr and
 sw qr of sw qr.
 Miller, Frederick, w hf of nw qr.
 Nagle, Richard, se qr of ne qr.
 Kercheval, Benjamin B., ne qr of ne qr
 Molyneux, Margaret, ne qr of sw qr.
 Shannon, James, sw qr of ne qr and nw
 qr of se qr.
 Stewart, Mary A., nw qr of sw qr.
 Toben, Michael, se qr of sw qr.

SECTION 21.

Toben, James, ne qr of se qr.

Levy, Patrick, sw qr of se qr.
 Sherman, George H., sw qr of nw qr.
 Costin, John, sw qr of sw qr.
 Dwire, Marvin, ne qr of nw qr and nw
 qr of ne qr.
 Dwire, Ann, nw qr of sw qr.
 Toben, Patrick, se qr of se qr.
 Curtin, Bridget, ne qr of sw qr.
 Glenn, Charles, nw qr of nw qr.
 Wright, John, se qr of ne qr.
 Curtin, Patrick, se qr of sw qr.
 Hankerd, Michael, nw qr of se qr.
 Welsh, James, ne qr of ne qr.
 Kercheval, Benjamin B., sw qr of ne qr
 and se qr of nw qr.

SECTION 22.

Carty, Nicholas, ne qr of se qr.
 Walker, William, nw qr of se qr.
 Faulk, William, sw qr of se qr.
 Welling, Richard, se qr of sw qr.
 McKernan, John, jr., w hf of ne qr.
 Goldthwait, Veny, ne qr of ne qr.
 Wright, John, w hf of nw qr.
 Bisby, George, e hf of nw qr.
 McKernan, John, se qr of ne qr.
 McGuinness, John, se qr of se qr.
 Toben, Patrick, w hf of sw qr and ne
 qr of sw qr.

SECTION 23.

Carpenter, Ephraim, se qr.
 Dudley, Daniel, e hf of ne qr.
 Daniel Dudley and Isaac Hull, w hf of
 ne qr.
 Osterhout, Cornelius, ne qr of nw qr.
 McCabe, Michael, sw qr of sw qr.
 Babcock, Luther, se qr of sw qr.
 McGuinness, John, ne qr of sw qr.
 Young, Benjamin, w hf of nw qr and
 se qr of nw qr and nw qr of sw qr.

SECTION 24.

Brower, Richard, sw pt of sw frac qr.
 Shearman, George, ne qr and e pt of nw
 frac qr.
 Dudley, David, w pt nw frac qr.
 Peterson, Richard, se frac qr.

SECTION 25.

Dexter, Samuel W., sw pt ne frac qr.
 Brower, Richard, w hf of nw qr.
 Osterhout, Cornelius, ne frac qr.
 Quackinbush, Benjamin, se qr.
 Renwick, George, e hf of nw qr and e hf
 of sw qr.
 Freeman, Silas G., w hf of sw qr.

SECTION 26.

Dexter, Samuel W., e hf of ne qr.
 Larron, Jacob, w hf of ne qr.
 Freeman, Silas C., ne qr of se qr and sw
 qr of se qr.
 Cunningham, James, ne qr of se qr and
 se qr of sw qr.

Hubbard, Patrick, w hf of nw qr.
 Babcock, Lemuel, e hf of nw qr.
 Dolan, Thomas, w hf of sw qr and ne qr
 of sw qr.
 Freeman, Silas C., sw qr of se qr.
 Faulk, William, nw qr of se qr.

SECTION 27.

Carr, Rogers, w hf of sw qr.
 Larrowe, James M., ne qr and ne qr of
 nw qr.
 Bruen, John, se qr.
 Perry, Silas, e hf of sw qr.
 Carr, Elijah P., sw qr of nw qr.
 Keeder, John, nw qr of nw qr.
 Wadsworth, Abram S., se qr of nw qr.

SECTION 28.

Gardus, Noble and Lyman Crittenden,
 w hf of se qr and e hf of ne qr.
 Warner, Henry, w hf of sw qr.
 Carr, Rogers, e hf of se qr.
 Sweet, Lamech, e hf of ne qr.
 Keeder, John, ne qr of ne qr.
 Curtin, Patrick, nw qr of nw qr.
 Hanker, Michael, ne qr of nw qr.
 Murphy, Joseph, sw qr of ne qr.
 Doody, John, nw qr of ne qr.

SECTION 29.

Warner, Henry, se qr.
 Johnson, Peter, e hf of nw qr.
 Thurstin, Jesse, w hf of ne qr and se qr
 of ne qr.
 Curtin, Patrick, ne qr of ne qr.
 Johnson, Peleg, w hf of sw qr.
 Jermain, Sylvanus P., e hf of sw qr and
 w hf of nw qr.

SECTION 30.

Johnson, Peleg, e hf of se qr and se qr
 of ne qr.
 Whitcomb, Joseph, nw qr of nw frac qr.
 Moore, Edmund, ne qr of nw frac qr.
 Histed, Thomas, sw qr of se qr.
 Babcock, John, ne qr of ne qr.
 Histed, Richard, nw qr of ne qr.
 McCabe, John, sw qr nw frac qr and nw
 qr of sw frac qr.
 Howell, George, se frac qr of sw frac qr.
 Conlan, John, sw qr of ne qr.
 Goodyear, Mary, nw qr of se qr.

SECTION 31.

Stewart, Daniel, nw pt of nw frac qr.
 Willsey, Josiah, s hf of se qr.
 Conners, Edward, e hf of nw frac qr.
 Jones, Ezra C., nw qr of se qr and sw
 qr of ne qr.
 Histed, Thomas, nw qr of ne qr.
 Maynard, Ezra, sw qr of nw frac qr and
 sw frac qr.
 Newberry, Oliver, e hf of ne qr and ne
 qr of se qr.

SECTION 32.

Derby, Sidney S., e hf of ne qr.
 Newnan, William C., w hf of ne qr.
 Kellogg, John, e hf of sw qr and sw qr
 of sw qr.
 Willsey, Josiah, w hf of se qr.
 Thorp, Carus, w hf of nw qr and se qr
 of nw qr.
 Kellogg, Enoch S., nw qr of sw qr.
 Whitehead, James, ne qr of nw qr.
 Willsey, Jacob, e hf of se qr.

SECTION 33.

Phillips, Josiah, ne qr.
 Phelps, Josiah N., se qr of se qr.
 Phelps, Ebenezer, w hf of se qr and ne
 qr of se qr.
 Warner, George, w hf of nw qr.
 Warner, Henry, ne qr of nw qr and w
 hf of sw qr.
 Isaiah Phelps, se qr of nw qr.
 Backus, Jared, ne qr of sw qr.

SECTION 34.

Northam, James, w hf of ne qr.
 Tuttle, Daniel, w hf of nw qr and ne qr
 of nw qr.
 Cork, Perry, w hf of sw qr.

Phelps, Ebenezer, e hf of ne qr.
 Bagley, Daniel, se qr of nw qr.
 Myers, Alexander, e hf of sw qr and nw
 qr of se qr.
 Butterfield, Abel F., ne qr of se qr.
 Goodrich, Harrison C., sw qr of se qr.
 Marvin Cadwell, se qr of se qr.

SECTION 35.

Dexter, Samuel W., e hf of se qr.
 Dey, David, jr., w hf of se qr.
 Collar, Arunah, w hf of nw qr.
 Crossman, Rufus, e hf of ne qr and nw
 qr of ne qr.
 Belden, Riley, e hf of nw qr.
 Gray, Amos, jr., sw qr of sw qr.
 Dolan, nw qr of sw qr.
 Lee, Horace J., sw qr of ne qr.

SECTION 36.

Dexter, Samuel W., w hf of sw qr.
 Noble, Sylvanus, e hf of ne qr.
 Noble, Nathaniel, w hf of ne qr.
 Noble, Curtis, e hf of se qr.
 Crossman, Rufus, e hf of nw qr.
 Arnold, Joseph, e hf of sw qr and w hf
 of se qr.
 Spaulding, Warren, w hf of nw qr.

SCHOOLS.

There are in this township six whole and two fractional districts. Fractional district No. 1 comprises sections 35, 36, and parts of sections 25, 26, and 34. Its school-house is a frame, and valued at \$800. Richard Smith is the present Director.

District No. 2 comprises sections 27, 33, and parts of sections 21, 23, 26, 29, 32, 34. It has a frame school-house, valued at \$400. Willis Benton, Director.

District No. 3 comprises section 2, and parts of sections 1, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24. Its school-house is valued at \$125. Michael Reed is the Director.

Fractional district No. 4 comprises all of sections 11, 12, 13, 24 and 25 lying east of the Huron river. It has a frame school-house, valued at \$600. John Bell is the Director.

District No. 5 has a school-house valued at \$300, and comprises sections 6, 7, 18, and parts of 5, 8, 17, 19, 20. A. C. Green, Director.

District No. 6 comprises sections 31, and parts of 39 and 32. Its school-house is valued at \$400. Chris. McGuire, Director.

District No. 7 comprises sections 29, and parts of 19, 20 and 30. Its school-house is valued at \$600. Rha Johnson, Director.

District No. 8 comprises sections 9, 15, 16, 22, and parts of 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 14, 21. It has a frame school-house valued at \$400. Charles Goodwin, Director.

NorthLake Grange, No. 631, was organized Feb. 8, 1877, by L. R. Brown, with 18 charter members. The first officers elected were: Master, William Wood; Overseer, Henry M. Twomley; Steward, Charles Cooper; Lecturer, William H. Glenn; Secretary, R. C. Glenn; Treasurer, Green Johnson; Chaplain, William H. Wood; Asst. Steward, Joseph Hopkins; Lady Steward, Mrs. Ellen J. Hopkins; Gate-keeper, James Hopkins; Ceres, Mrs. Emma J. Cooper; Pomona, Nettie A. Glenn; Flora, Augusta Cooper. This grange is mainly a neighborhood organization, and so situated as not possible to increase its already enlarged membership. The grange is in a very prosperous condition, and a valuable assistant to the members thereof and the community in general.

MURDER.

Wm. Beulley was killed by his brother-in-law, John Roach, who often visited Beulley at his house, and engaged in drinking and playing cards. A dispute arose, and in a scuffle between the parties, Roach stabbed Beulley in the abdomen, who died in a few hours. Roach was brought to trial and convicted of homicide, and recommended to the mercy of the judge. He was fined \$50.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

We will now complete the history of Dexter township by giving biographical sketches of several of its most prominent citizens:

James Allyn (deceased) came from Allegany county, N. Y., to Michigan, in July, 1830, and entered 160 acres of land on sec. 31, Dexter tp., where he settled, and lived the remainder of his life. He was married to Eliza Prosser, of German descent, and by this marriage some 9 children were sent to make home pleasant, 8 of whom are living in this State, 6 in Washtenaw county. James S., the youngest child, now owns and occupies the old homestead with his aged mother, he being a single man. He is a fond son, a good neighbor, and a well-respected citizen.

Joseph Arnold, deceased, was born March 31, 1799, in Rensselaer Co., New York, and was of English parentage. He received a fair education, and learned the carpenter's trade when a young man. He married Margaret Van Reuster, of Portage, N. Y., and emigrated to Michigan in 1822. They came first to Detroit, and followed an Indian trail to Pontiac, where they procured a "dug-out," a barrel of flour, with a small supply of other necessaries, and in company with Rufus Crossman, floated down the Huron river till they came to the spot where now stands Dexter village, then a dense forest. Here they halted, raised a tent, and proceeded to locate a piece of land. This they did, said land being a quarter section and now known as the Scott farm. This piece Mr. A. improved somewhat, erected thereon a two-story frame house, and sent east for his family. This pioneer house was soon made cheerful by the presence

of Mrs. Arnold, and was used as a favorite inn by the weary, westward-bound emigrant. It was also the scene of many a ball, festivity and religious service, and has the honor of being the first frame dwelling erected in Dexter tp. Mr. Arnold from this time became prosperous, and at various times added tracts of land to his estate. In 1829, the forests echoed the voice of a new comer, a little infant daughter having been sent to this happy and prosperous pioneer couple. She was named Mary C. Next came William H., J. Y., George W. and Ebenezer. In 1868, two of the sons, Ebenezer and J. Y. were killed by the explosion of a saw-mill, which they were operating at the time. William Arnold now owns and resides on the estate, consisting of 490 acres, 120 of which is covered with timber. On March 24, 1856, he was married to Elizabeth Dancer, daughter of William and Ann Dancer, of Lima tp. This union resulted in the birth of 8 children—Anne, deceased, was the wife of Homer G. Ives, of Livingston county; Maggie, Mary, Lizzie, Eva, William, Ralph and Arthur. Miss Sarah Arnold, a maiden lady of 88 summers, has been a member of the family for 12 years past. She came to Michigan in October, 1832. Mr. Arnold is an Odd Fellow; has been Township Treasurer, Justice of the Peace and Township Director of Schools for nine years, ending in 1879.

Peter Beckers, deceased, was born in Germany in 1825, and emigrated to America in 1856, settling at Amherst, Ohio, where he worked at his trade of stone-cutting for nearly 10 years. While living here he married Mary Robinson, also of German ancestry. Two children were born in Ohio, Benjamin and Anna. In 1865 he removed to Dexter tp., and purchased of Dennis Carr, 85 acres of land on sec. 27, where another son, John, was born the same year. He lived here till his death, which occurred Feb. 27, 1823, from injuries received in a stone quarry when living in Ohio. The oldest son, Benjamin, was married Dec. 8, 1880, to Effie Brandon, of Bristol, N. Y., and now lives on the old homestead with his wife and mother.

Thomas Burkett, farmer and merchant, Dexter tp., was born in Cumberland, England, Jan. 9, 1833, and emigrated to America in 1852. While a youth in his native land he had learned the milling trade, and arriving in Washtenaw county in 1853, he obtained a position with D. D. Sloan & Co., of the Dover Mills, as third miller. He met with success and favor, and in 1854 was put in charge of the entire milling business, which position he held till the death of Mr. Sloan in 1861, when he bought a half interest in the business, and in 1862 the remaining half, and still owns the mill. He has made several improvements, fitting it up with modern machinery and appliances, till it now ranks with the best mills in the county. Mr. B. also owns the Hudson mill property, a large mill doing only custom work. He is closely identified with the lumber interest of Michigan, being a member of the firm of McPherson, Burkett & Co., manufacturers and dealers in pine lumber,

with central office at Howell, and mills and yard at Caldwell Station, on the D. L. & N. R. R. He also owns a fine farm of 400 acres, lying along the west banks of the Hudson river, and north of Portage lake, which contains 2,000 fine, thrifty peach trees. He makes the breeding of fine cattle a specialty, and has a very excellent herd of short-horns on the estate. His house is situated on a four-acre plateau, on the bank of the Huron, and at the eastern slope of Prospect Hill, which is the highest point of altitude in the lower peninsula of Michigan. It is a four-story frame structure, capped with a Mansard roof, built in 1871, and furnished with all the modern appliances for making a home cheerful and pleasant. He erected at his own expense the Dover church, situated a few rods west of his house, being a frame structure 28x36 feet in size, Gothic in design, well lighted, and open for worship to all believers in God, irrespective of color, nationality or creed. The pulpit is filled every Sunday by Rev. W. C. Allen, Congregational minister, of Webster tp. Mr. Burkett was married to Mrs. Sarah A. Grundon, of Yates Co., N. Y., and there has been 1 child sent to bless this happy union—Nellie, born Jan. 16, 1857.

William Cobb, farmer, sec. 36, Dexter tp.; P. O. Dexter; was born in England in 1830, emigrated to America in 1845, and settled in Washtenaw county in 1875. He was married in Jackson county, Mich., in 1850, to Mary A. Lyseamile, born in England in 1835. They have 8 children—Antoinette, William H., Carson K., Chloe, Carlton, Libbie, Anna and Mary. Mr. Cobb has never allied himself with any political party, but always endeavors to vote for the men who will best serve their respective localities.

Charles Cooper, Dexter tp.; was born in England Aug. 27, 1828. He emigrated with his parents to America in 1836, and settled in Canada, where he was married in 1852 to Miss Emma J. Hooper, of Bradford, Canada, a daughter of Richard Hooper, a ship-carpenter. He removed to this county in 1859, and settled in Scio tp., but in 1872 again moved, this time into Dexter tp., where he now resides. He received his education in this country during boyhood, and afterward made farming his occupation. They have 8 children—Walter, Henry L., George, Augusta A., Alfred W., Charles G., Nettie and Willie J. Mr. Cooper owns 120 acres of land on sec. 19, and 40 acres in Lyndon tp. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have been faithful and consistent members of the North Lake M. E. Church for eight years.

Thomas Dolan, farmer, sec. 26, Dexter tp.; was born in Ireland in 1803, and in 1843 emigrated to America, settling on his present farm, where he has since resided. In 1832, while a resident of Ireland, he married Bridget Clomin, who was born in Ireland in 1808. Nine children have been sent to bless this union, 8 of whom are living—Patrick, William, Thomas, Michael and John (twins), Frank, Mary, wife of John McGinnis, and Rosa. Mr. Dolan is a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics is

a Democrat. Mr. D. owns a farm of 180 acres, valued at \$50 per acre.

Patrick Fleming, farmer and stock-raiser, Dexter tp.; was born in Ireland Aug. 15, 1822, and emigrated with his parents, Michael and Mary Fleming, to America when but a lad, settling in Lyndon tp., where his father died in 1863. His mother is still living, at the age of 86. Being one of 12 children, 6 of whom are living and residents of this county, he received but a limited education, and when old enough went into the employ of the Michigan Central R. R. Co., where he remained until 1848, when, having accumulated money enough, he opened a small grocery in Hudson, Dexter tp., and two years later sold out his stock to a good advantage, and immediately started for California, entering a few mining claims, and by four years' hard toil and economizing, he was rewarded with quite a sum of money. He returned home and purchased 200 acres of land on sec. 25, Dexter tp. He made a second trip to California in 1856 and disposed of his interests in that "land of gold." He came back to his farm and the same year married Johanna O'Haire, daughter Michael and Ellen O'Haire, of Scio tp. The result of this alliance has been the birth of 8 children—Mary, Ellen, Henry, Julia, Jessie, Maggie, John and Caroline, all of whom are still living with their parents. Mr. F. owns one of the most substantial residences in this county, its walls being constructed wholly of a quality of stone found on the premises, and known in this section as "hard head." He has been honored with several local offices, and also represented his tp. in the County Board of Supervisors for six years, ending in 1875. He is the chief officer in the Dexter Grange, and an influential citizen of the township.

John Glenn (deceased) was one of the oldest and most respected pioneers of Washtenaw Co. He emigrated from Frye tp., Seneca Co., N. Y., to Michigan in 1833, and entered a tract of land along the south bank of North lake, Dexter tp., where he resided until his death. His young wife, formerly Jane Brown, and of New England parentage, came with him, and was a faithful helper in all pertaining to the comforts of home, and an able assistant and adviser in matters relating to the advancement of the religious and educational interests of the community. Mr. G., in company with his brother Richard, built, with their own money and labor, the first school-house erected at North Lake. He died in 1868 at the age of 62, leaving a wife and 5 children to mourn his loss. Two of his sons, Robert C. and William H., still reside on the old homestead. The former was born June 10, 1835, and in his youth received a careful school and home training, completing his studies at the State Normal school situated at Ypsilanti. At 23 years of age he was married to Jane Hudson, daughter of Alvah and Henrietta Hudson, of Lyndon tp. This son occupies the old family residence and oversees his farm, which is also a popular place of summer resort, being located along the south shore of the lake.

This lake is abundantly supplied with pickerel, bass, mullet, pike, and trout, and attracts many disciples of Izaak Walton at all times of the year. The other son, William H., was born on the old homestead, and received his education largely at home. Sept. 30, 1850, he was joined in marriage to Matilda J. Watts, of Lyndon tp., and immediately settled on a portion of the family farm lying south of his brother's, where he still resides. In addition to farming he has lately been engaged in the Fire and Life Insurance business, which has proven very remunerative to him. He inherits the characteristic energy and enterprise of his father, along with the noble and refined traits of his mother, which have aided him considerably in his way through life. He is connected with the Grange interest, and with his wife, is a member of the North Lake Church. Six children, 5 daughters and 1 son, have been sent to bless this alliance; Emory L., Emma, wife of R. W. Wolf, of Howell, Mich., Minnie C., Lulu M., Mary L. and Rose J.

Charles Goodwin, farmer, is the son of Richard and Laura Goodwin, natives of England, who emigrated to this county in 1833, and settled in Lyndon tp., then removed to Scio tp., where Charles was born Sept. 30, 1839. He received an early educational training at home, and afterward finished his studies at Ann Arbor in 1861, when he engaged as a teacher, which profession he followed in this county till 1867. In February, 1865, he married Mary E., daughter of Edgar D. and Ruth Ann Austin, of Scio tp. He then settled on a farm in Scio tp., where a son, Edgar, was born; afterward removed to Alaiedon tp., Ingham county, where he remained five years; thence to Virginia, and lived in the "Old Dominion" four years, then returning to his native county. His second son, Clayton, was born in Ingham county; third son, Irving, in Virginia, and Nellie, the only daughter, in Ann Arbor. Mr. G. owns 197 acres of land on sec. 15. He is a Republican, and an enterprising citizen.

John Hall (deceased), who passed to his final rest in 1880, was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Dexter tp. He was born May 30, 1803, in Eaton tp., Washington Co., N. Y. His parents were members of the early Society of Friends, and he was reared in the "straight and narrow way," as his after life fully indicated. His mother died when he was an infant, and he was given to the care and protection of his grandmother till his father's second marriage, four years later, when he moved to Oxford, Cheneango Co., in 1808, remaining there six years. In 1814 he moved to Mayfield, Montgomery Co., and lived there till 1817. His father being a mechanic, John naturally took to the use of tools, and became quite proficient in that business. When a young man he formed a partnership with one Belding, and they did a thriving business in the jobbing line, up to 1837, when he emigrated with his parents to Michigan, settled in Lenawee county, where he followed his trade until he came to Dexter tp., in 1841. In this latter place he developed one of the best farms in the county, raised a



B. F. Chamberlain

family of children, and died at the ripe old age of 77. The old farm was left to his son John, jr., who now resides in a new house opposite the old homestead. John Hall, jr. was born Dec. 4, 1843, received his early education at Ypsilanti, and completed it at Ann Arbor. At the age of 33 he married Kate B. Gleason, daughter of A. W. Gleason, of Dexter. This marriage took place March 21, 1876. They have been blessed with 2 sons—Eugene W., deceased, and Homer G. Mr. H. is a member of the A. O. U. W., and also of the Masonic fraternity. The Hall estate consists of 215 acres of cultivated land and 25 acres of timbered land, all lying on sec. 25.

Green Johnson, Dexter tp., was born at New Lisbon, Otsego Co., N. Y., Aug. 13, 1828, and is a brother of the next mentioned. He came to Michigan with his parents at the age of 13, and received the greater part of his education in the district schools of this county. With industry and perseverance he acquired a small property, and from time to time has added to his possessions, till at present he owns 192 acres of good land, of which 50 is timbered, all lying on secs. 29 and 30. On Feb. 1, 1860, he was married to Cynthia W. Ferguson, born May 8, 1835, and of Scotch descent, having come with her parents to Michigan in 1838 and settled in Ann Arbor. They have 4 children living—Albert, Ettie, Ella and Freddie. Mr. J. has been a prominent man in politics, and filled the office of Township Treasurer in 1858, and that of Commissioner in 1873.

Horace N. Johnson, Dexter tp., is a native of Lisbon tp., Otsego Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1819. His father, Peleg Johnson, was of English descent, and his mother, Abigail Olive, of Welsh parentage. They came to Dexter tp. in 1833, when Horace was 14 years old. He received liberal schooling in New York, and also after coming to this county. At the age of 21 he had mastered the wheelwright trade, but never followed it as a business. On Nov. 9, 1846, he was married to Hannah Risley, and 8 children were the fruits of this union, 5 of whom are living—Clarence, Emeline, Valorus B., Willis N. and Herbert. The mother of these children passed away from earth Jan. 29, 1867. Mr. J. married Mary J. Brown, of Dexter, born at Palmyra, Ontario Co., N. Y., daughter of Jacob Brown. She came to Michigan with her parents at the age of two years. Mr. Johnson is the possessor of 160 acres of land on sec. 29, and 200 acres on sec. 30. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a highly respected citizen.

Hon. William A. Jones, deceased, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1811, and in 1833 removed with his parents from Monroe county, N. Y., to Michigan, settling upon the farm on which he died, in Dexter tp., the following summer. At the age of 25 he married Elizabeth S. Kidmore. Mrs. Jones died in 1858. About the year 1843 or '44 he was elected Supervisor of the township, an

office which he filled for 13 years, and nine years in succession. He was once elected State Senator, and was seldom free from the duties of some township office until failing health compelled him to decline being nominated for any office. He was a passionate admirer of flowers, and always had large beds of them at home, which he tended with the utmost care and precision. His health gradually declined for several years, although for the most part he was comfortable until during the last two years of his life, when he suffered at times intensely. The disease that terminated his life on this earth was consumption.

Alfred Lavey, farmer, Dexter tp., was born in New York Dec. 28, 1833, and is the son of Patrick and Rose Lavey, natives of Ireland. His parents emigrated to America in 1827, and settled in New York, where they remained seven years. They then removed to Michigan, and settled in Dexter tp., in 1837, when the subject of this sketch was about four years old. He received a common education in the district schools of the county, but at the age of 19 was seized with the "gold fever," and went to California, remaining there engaged in mining till 1856, when he returned home. He had been somewhat successful during his four years' absence, and in 1857 was married to Ann Murthey, of Ann Arbor, purchased 80 acres of land on section 27, erected a comfortable house and settled down to active farm life. They have been blessed with 9 children—Francis, Rosanna, Charles, George, Elizabeth, William, Ellen, Louis, and Mary. Mr. L. has added to his estate at different periods, and at present owns 182 acres of fine farm land. He is a man of steady habits, a good citizen, and enjoys the respect of all with whom he is acquainted.

Christopher McGuire, farmer, Dexter tp., was born in North Ireland May 10, 1840, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1848, and to this county the same year, where he located on sec. 28 of Dexter tp. He suffered the loss of his mother in early life, she dying on board the vessel during the voyage to this country. His father died at his home in Dexter tp., Aug. 30, 1868, where the subject of our sketch now resides. He was married Sept. 15, 1865, to Anna Rabbit, of this county, and she bore him 7 children—Michael, Mary, Agnes, Rose, Emma, Alice and Christopher. She died Feb. 13, 1879. Mr. M. is the happy possessor of 515 acres of good land in Dexter and Lima tps.

W. H. Newell, farmer, living on sec. 25, one mile south of Hudson Corners, Dexter tp., was born in Middlebury tp., Wyoming Co., N. Y., May 24, 1847, where he was reared and educated. He came to Michigan in 1867, and located at Howell, Livingston county, where he was engaged in the fruit-tree business, and soon after appointed Deputy Sheriff, serving in that capacity for five months, then tendered his resignation, and since that time has followed farming as an occupation. Dec. 19, 1872, he was married to Eunice L. Warner, of Dexter, and settled in their present home, consisting of 65 acres of excellent land, eight acres being covered

by timber. Mr. N. has filled several local offices, to the satisfaction of all.

Henry J. Phelps, farmer, is the son of Isaiah and Clarissa Phelps, and was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., April 3, 1815. His parents removed to Michigan in 1832 and settled on sec. 33, Dexter tp., where the former died in 1864 at the age of 80; the latter departed this life in 1878, at the advanced age of 88. Mr. P. has operated the homestead farm since 1843, and cared for his parents till death called them away. In 1844 he married Caroline Kellogg, a native of New York, and of New England descent. This union has been blessed with 3 children—Francis, wife of James Doty, of Dexter tp., Marion and Clara. Mr. P. owns 200 acres of land, 15 acres timbered, and in connection with his wife is a consistent member of the M. E. Church at Dexter.

Jesse Scott, farmer, sec. 36, Dexter tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in Massachusetts in 1818, and is a son of Lemuel S. and Nancy (Bowen) Scott, natives of Massachusetts and of Scotch descent. They came to this county in 1831 and settled in Lima tp., where the former died in 1872 and the latter in 1854. Jesse was married Feb. 22, 1844, to Louisa Adams, born in New York in 1821, daughter of Nathan and Sallie Adams. Two children were born to them—Eugene M. and Frank A. Mrs. Scott died in 1847, and in 1848 he married Eunice C. Donaldson, born in New York in 1820, daughter of Benjamin and Eunice (Thompkins) Donaldson, natives of Massachusetts. They have 2 children—Edwin L. and Jemima L. Mr. Scott was elected Collector of Dexter tp., for one term, and at present owns 160 acres of well-improved land.

Andrew Smith, deceased, father of W. D. Smith, of Dexter township, was born at Annon, Scotland, in 1790, and came to this country with his parents in 1796, landing at the port of New York. His father was a surveyor by profession, but was offered and accepted a position as landscape gardener for Aaron Burr, remaining in this position two years, and then removing to Monroe Co., N. Y., where he followed his profession and accumulated quite a property, dying there in 1821. Andrew being a third heir, received but a small portion of the estate, according to the laws regulating the division of property. He had acquired a good education, which he found of great benefit to him in after life. In 1815 he was married to Lucinda Dillingham, and settled in Monroe county, where their 7 children were born, of whom was W. D. Smith, born May 21, 1828, and Maria, born Sept. 24, 1819. He came to Michigan in 1839, and entered sec. 16, Dexter tp., where he settled, and lived till death called him up higher. He died in October, 1849, at the age of 59. His son, W. D. Smith, owns 420 acres of the old section, 320 of which are improved. He has held several local offices, and is a prominent officer of the North Lake Grange.

William E. Stevenson was born at Hackensack, N. J., Oct. 23, 1831. His father, Hay Stevenson, was of Scotch birth, and emi-

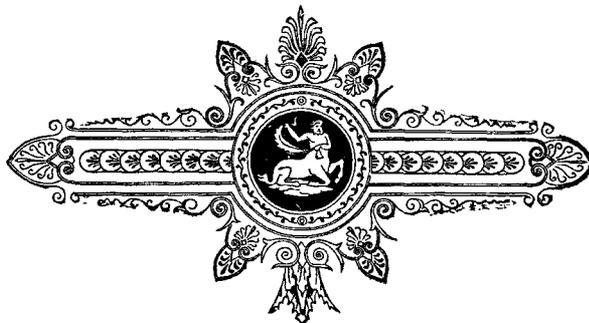
grated to America when a young man; was married and remained in the East till 1833, when he came to Michigan with his family of 4 children, and settled on sec. 18, in Dexter tp. In this place William E. was sent to the district school, and obtained as liberal an education as it offered. On April 9, 1862, he was married to Margaret E. Southerton, but she only survived nine years after these nuptials were celebrated, leaving him childless. He married Anna C. Webb April 8, 1873. Three children are the fruits of this union—Emma L., Anna C. and William E. Mr. Stevenson owns 260 acres of land in Dexter tp., 160 acres in Oakland county, also 50 acres in Grand Rapids, Mich. He is an honorable man in all his dealings, and a successful farmer. Mrs. S. is a member of the North Lake M. E. Church.

Augur Taylor, farmer, Dexter tp., was born in England, Jan. 8, 1824, and emigrated to America with his parents, George and Nancy Taylor, in 1841. They came westward and settled in Unadilla tp., Livingston county, Mich., where he remained with his parents until 1853, when he made a two years' trip to California in search of his fortune, returning in the spring of '55 with a comfortable sum in his pocket. He then purchased of David Dudley 240 acres of land on sec. 24, Dexter tp., where he now resides. Oct. 10, 1866, he was married to Elizabeth Ann Flinlaft, of Northfield tp., and the result of this alliance has been 6 children—Carrie A., Lillie G., Sarah N., Mary E., Myrta May and Bertie A., all of whom are living. In 1878 Mr. Taylor erected upon his property one of the finest residences in Dexter tp., being finished in modern style with latest improved conveniences. He enjoys the respect and good will of all his neighbors.

R. S. Whalen, farmer, Dexter tp., was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1845. His father, Thomas Whalen, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America when but a youth. He was a sculptor of some ability, and followed his profession as a life work, in the different towns and cities lying between New Orleans and New York. He died in the latter place when Robert was 10 years old, and where he had received an early education. Mrs. W. married Daniel Hagerty, with whom she removed to Michigan in 1855, bringing her son with her, and where he finished his education. In 1862 he enlisted in the 7th Mich. Cavalry, and served three years and 41 days in doing gallant and noble work in that long and memorable conflict, engaging in 42 battles, and being only wounded once, which was a saber cut on his forehead. He was taken prisoner at Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864, and marched to Andersonville prison, where he suffered the untold agonies of hunger and thirst for four long, weary, dreary months. At the end of this time he was transferred to Milan and held for two months; afterward re-captured by the "boys in blue," and received an honorable discharge July 15, 1865. In 1867 he married Harriet E. Johnson, and by this union 2 sons were born to them, Emmet and Thomas. The mother died in 1863. In 1877 he married Mrs. Emma J.

Glenn, widow of B. H. Glenn. By this latter alliance 1 child has been born, a daughter, named Mabel, born Nov. 8, 1880. Mrs. W had 2 sons by her first marriage—Robert D. and Benjamin H. Mr. Whalen owns 160 acres on sec. 17 and 40 acres on sec. 8, which are the result of a life-long work, full of trials and hardships, but now sufficient to enable him to live comfortably the remainder of his days on this earth.

William Wood, farmer, Dexter tp., was born in New York Feb. 3, 1834, and emigrated to Michigan with his parents in 1844, settling in Oakland county. Mr. Wood's father was a carpenter by trade, and the son acquired enough of this trade when a boy to turn it to practical use in the future. After coming to this county, he entered school at Ypsilanti, where he obtained a fair education. Nov. 15, 1855, he was married to Lucy M. Glenn, daughter of John Glenn. They have 6 children—Jane, Lucy M., Clara B., Mary A., Bertha E. and Mattie M. He owns 140 acres of good tillable land, and is a member of the M. E. Church and North Lake Grange.



LYNDON TOWNSHIP.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The township comprises 36 sections within the boundaries mentioned in the act of organization. The soil is a sandy loam, with clay subsoil in many places. Many tamarack swamps are found within its limits, producing some good timber; but the principal timber is comprised in oak and hickory.

The lakes are numerous and beautiful. In many places the crystal sheets lay untroubled, embosomed within their surrounding hills. They comprise South lake, Collins lake, Bruen lake, Ireland lake, Gorman's lake, Clarke's lake, Watson lake, Cassidy's lake, Sugar-Loaf lake, Mud lake, Spruce lake, Sullivan lake, Wild-Goose lake, Half-Moon lake, Blind lake, Eagle lake, Daniel's lake, Boyce lake, in section 8, Wessel's lake, in section 18, Moran lake in section 29, Rook lake in section 35, and Moore lake in section 36. The ponds are extraordinary in their number and constituents. Few of them are surrounded with those murky formations peculiar to such small bodies of water, while many are almost great springs in the quality of their waters and clear approaches. The most extensive lake is South lake, which extends from the northeast quarter of section 10 to the heights in the northeastern portion of section 16. The southeast portion, with Eagle lake, and expansions of Gorman creek, may be said to occupy the greatest part of the northwest quarter of section 15. Collins, Bruen and Daniel's lakes, with six smaller bodies or ponds, are found in the northern sections of the township. Island lake, in section 23, presents a landscape peculiarly beautiful. Sugar-Loaf lake lies hidden behind a hill bearing a similar name; it covers a large area, and with Mud lake appears to occupy one-thirty-sixth part of the township. Cassidy's, Clarke's, Rook and Moore lakes are found in the southern sections. Throughout the district hill and valley abound, so that with all its lakes, streams, forests and homes, the township forms a tract characterized by a beautiful picturesqueness.

The salt springs of Lyndon are numerous and rich. The Hildburgh lime rock, found in the township, is covered with shells and forms, perhaps one of the strangest subjects treated in the geological chapter. It may be said that every acre of land within the township is in the hands of an occupying proprietary. The mineral productions are confined to tufa and shell marl. The district is purely an agricultural one.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

The number of acres of improved land in the township is set down at 11,433, the number unimproved 7,795, the number of farms 123. An equal division of the 19,228 acres of land in the township would show 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres per farm. The number of acres under wheat in 1879 was 2,795, yielding an average of 18.91 bushels per acre, and producing *in toto* 52,853 bushels. In May, 1880, there were 3,000 acres sown under wheat.

The corn crop of 1879 yielded 68,468 bushels, grown on 1,212 acres; while the 234 acres devoted to oats produced 6,781 bushels. Three hundred and sixty-four acres of clover yielded 448 bushels of seed, and 16 acres of barley produced 303 bushels. Seventy-five acres planted with potatoes gave a yield of 4,387 bushels; 1,946 acres of grass land produced 2,140 tons of hay.

This exhibit does of itself show the wealth of the soil. Though dealing with 1879, it refers, in one instance, to the number of acres under wheat in 1880; and if the acreage has been so increased for the other crops, the statistics of 1880 will show an advance at once steady and encouraging.

SETTLEMENT.

In August, 1833, the pioneer brothers, Selah B., Josiah H. and Harrison W. Collins, arrived in the township. Without tarrying for a day of zephyr breezes they erected a forester's wigwam, cut a quantity of luxuriant blue-grass with which they surrounded their primitive house, and otherwise prepared for the advance of winter. Early in November they raised the first log house ever erected within the confines of Lyndon, but this remained untenanted until Jan. 1, 1834, when the eldest brother moved into it, with his newly wedded wife. During that year a clearance of 40 acres in extent was effected by the Collins brothers, and this joined two extensive plains, all of which received the name "Collins' Plains," and the lake near by that of "Collins' lake."

OTHER PIONEERS.

After S. B. Collins had established his home in this beautiful land, many flocked thither to make it their home also. During 1834-'35 the new settlement received substantial additions: Abner Bruen, John Green, Henry G. Holmes, Michael Gilman, Samuel Boyce, Nathan Rose, Dr. John Cooper, Abraham Burgitt, John Twomley, Alfred Bruce, Jasper Moore, William Watts, John Coleman, Hugh Wade, David Coleman, James Stryker, William Wilcox and George Sellars.

On New Year's Day, 1836, Josiah H. Collins and his wife settled on the farm now occupied by his brother Sidney. During the following summer he set out the first orchard ever planted in the

township. Other settlers flocked toward the land in 1836, among whom were Horace Leek and family, who located on section 18; Eli Rockwell, on section 8; Orman Clark, on section 34, who is still living on the farm; Jesse Rose, Owen McIntee, on section 19, died in 1880 (this settler had reached the age of something over 104 years); John and Hugh Cassidy, on sections 32 and 33; Joseph Yocum, father of John K. Yocum; John and Ira Gifford, John Davidson, Joseph Webster and Stephen Dow, with families and friends. Patrick Haggerty, William Bott and Washington Beer-man made entries of their lands in 1836, but no improvements until 1837. A great many of the early settlers came from other portions of the county, and after once getting a good start the township settled up rapidly.

THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN

in the town was Mrs. Parmelia Collins, daughter of John Green, who settled on the farm now owned by Jeremiah Pickell, in 1836. Mr. Green died in 1880. Mrs. Winans and Mrs. Garry Briggs came soon after and were Parmelia Collins' first neighbors, although they settled in Livingston county, near the line.

THE PROMISED LAND.

In the earlier years the county was known as the "Promised Land," a name given all that part of the town west of the Short Hills, by Elnathan Noble, who a few years prior to the settlement made by the Collins's, had been on a hunting tour; and on getting on a high hill, not far from the village of Unadilla, looked westward, and, seeing the beautiful scope of country west of the Short Hills, returned to his friends in the eastern part of the county and told them that he had discovered the "Promised Land."

ORGANIC.

Prior to the organization of Lyndon that portion of Washtenaw, with Unadilla and Josce, of Livingston county, formed a district attached to this county for judicial purposes.

The first election for township officers was held on the first Monday of April, 1833, which resulted in the choice, for supervisor, of John Drake; for clerk, Peter N. Hurd; for justice, Elnathan Noble; treasurer, James McIntyre; for commissioners of highways, Selah B. Collins, E. Noble and Francis Lincoln. At the October election held in 1835 Stevens T. Mason got 7 votes for Governor. Edward Mundy received 1 vote. Seven votes were given in favor of adopting the Constitution and 3 against.

The township of Lyndon was organized under the act of the Territorial Government, approved in 1836, laying off that portion of Washtenaw county set forth in the United States' survey, as

township 1 S., of R. 3 east, into a township to be named Lyndon, and directing that the primary meeting of electors be held at the house of John Green. Subsequently, in April, 1837, the pioneers assembled as directed to the number of 42, conferred the honor of first supervisorship upon Horace Leek and elected Jesse Rose for the office of township clerk. This very important event in the history of Lyndon occurred four years after the first settlers had established for themselves a home, and at a time when the entire voters of the township did not exceed 42 persons.

The supervisors of the township since organization comprise Horace Leek, Selah B. Collins, Wm. Wilcox, E. L. Day, John K. Yocum, Thomas Clarke, Washington Beeman, Geo. Rowe, Wm. Wessell, Thomas Young and Benj. C. Boyce. The clerks comprise the names of Jesse Rose, John K. Yocum, Stephen Dow, John Harrington, Andrew J. Boyce, Andrew Greening, jr., Parminus Watts, Fred. A. Howlett and John Clark.

The list of treasurers comprise, among others, the following names: Samuel Boyce, Elnathan Skidmore, Aaron Palmer, Felix O'Neil, P. Watts, Patrick McKune and H. J. Drake. The latter has held the office for a period of 12 years.

PRESENT TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The supervisor of Lyndon is Benjamin C. Boyce; township clerk, John Clark; treasurer, Henry J. Drake; Wellington Bowditch, justice of the peace, elected to serve until 1884. Walter Webb, Edward May and Edward Forman are also justices of the peace. Wm. Harrison Collins, commissioner of highways and drains. Wm. Stansfield, constable.

Benjamin C. Boyce held the office of justice for a period of 23 years, Horace Leek for 12; W. Webb, 16 years; Wm. Wilcox, 8 years; Michael Gilman was elected justice at the town meeting of 1837; Thomas Young was supervisor for 12 years; Horace Leek for 6 years; Wm. Stansfield has held the position of constable for 14 years.

CHURCHES.

There are no churches in the township, although the large majority of the people belong to one section or another of the Christian Church. The proximity of Chelsea, Dexter, Unadilla and Waterloo churches renders the building of houses of worship unnecessary.

TAVERNS.

There has not been a tavern in the township for the last 35 years. In the early years of settlement Wade, Snyder, Buck, Mosier and Healy kept houses of entertainment, and a few of them taverns. Wade's tavern, as described by J. K. Yocum, was a log house cov-

ered with bark; into the side walls holes were bored, into which pins were driven; on these rested a split board or shelf. On this long shelf a bottle of whisky, a time-worn drinking glass and a pitcher with a broken handle were the only occupants. They got the water from Island lake. The other taverns were similar in almost every respect.

SCHOOLS.

It has been stated that the first private school was conducted by Miss Angel Green, and the first district school by John K. Yocum. The latter was held in a log school-building erected in the fall of 1837, on section 18, and opened during the winter term. Miss Green was the second teacher of this district school.

There are seven school buildings in the township, one situated on each of the following sections: 9, 14, 19, 21, 23, 32 and 35. The teachers of these schools in 1880 comprised Thomas Youngs, Samuel Boyce, Austin Rowe, Charles Foster and Mrs. Delia Smith. Of these houses six are frame and one brick. The school property is valued at \$4,000. The Township Superintendent for 1880-'1 was Thomas Youngs; School Inspector, Henry Gorton. The attendance on these schools averages 25 to each school, or 175 pupils.

THE DEATH OF BRIETTENBACH.

The death of Briettenbach, from the result of injuries received at the hands of the Marsh brothers, in 1875, was the effect of drunkenness. The latter were picking berries on the German's lands, when Briettenbach ordered them to go away. They resisted and attacked the old man, and punished him so severely that their victim died within two days. The assaulting party came from Scio.

SEPTUAGENARIANS.

The old settlers of Lyndon over 70 years of age are as follows: Ormond Clark, Hugh Cassidy, Peter Gorman, John Cassidy, Owen Duffy, Dennis Hanker, Timothy McKune, James Gorman, Tate Watson, Alvah Hudson, James Gant, Thomas Young, John Twonley, James Moran, Thomas O'Neil, Benazer Palmer, Josiah H. Collins, Ross McKernan, Patrick McKune.

The settlers over 60 years of age and under 70 include the following: Darius M. Joslyn, Elnathan Skidmore, John K. Yocum, Washington Beeman, Jeremiah Pickell, Lawrence Shanahan, George Goodwin, John Armore, John Wallace, Robt. Hallett, James Cunningham, Walter Webb, Wm. Coulson, Wm. Purchase, Andrew Greening.

FIRST EVENTS.

1812.—The Indian boy Kishkashkijigeninini murdered his rival, Pashkashkijigeninini. The former, whose name will not be repeated,

was the son of an Otchipwe brave, who made his home with the Indians of the Washtenong. The chief of the home band called his son the Greater Harvester, and thus fostered ill-will among the savage boys, with the result described. This story is legendary, and can be accepted only on the authority of half-breed interpreters, who repeated it for the surveyors in 1819.

1818.—Visit of the United States survey party.

1826.—Elnathan Noble names the township "The Promised Land."

1833.—Settlement by the Collins brothers; first settler married, S. B. Collins; first log-house built, by S. B. Collins.

1834.—First attempt at cultivating the soil; attached to Dexter for numerical purposes.

1835.—First marriage within the township was performed Christmas day by Justice Horace Leek, between Miss Harriet Gifford and Azel Turner; first celebration of Independence day; first male child born, Edwin O. Collins, Dec. 11.

1836.—First orchard planted by Josiah H. Collins; first private school taught by Miss Angel Green.

1837.—First township meeting; Horace Leek, Supervisor; first Town Clerk, Jesse Rose; first death, Mrs. Abraham Burgitt; first school-house erected; J. K. Yocum, first teacher; the wolves destroyed every hog and calf in the settlement; first sermon, preached by Elder Sayers.

1839.—A company of wolf-slayers organized with the usual result—killing deer instead of wolves.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Following are biographical notices of several citizens of this township, whose lives have more or less been identified with its history. To most readers this department will probably be of more interest than anything else of a more public nature.

Francis A. Burkhart was born in Lyndon tp. Jan. 10, 1841. His father, William Burkhart, was born July 20, 1817, and came to this county at the age of 17 years, with the Glenn family, with whom he remained until attaining his majority. He was married in 1839 to Sarah Vedder, daughter of Aaron and Catherine Vedder, natives of New York. Francis was married in 1862 to Lucy Vickery, and 2 children have been born to them—Clara M. and Sarah A. Mrs. B. died Dec. 30, 1867. Mr. Burkhart was again married to Ellen Twomley, who was born in August, 1863, daughter of John Twomley, of Lyndon tp. Two children were sent to bless this latter union—Flora E. and William H. All the members of the family are connected with the M. E. Church. Mr. Burkhart owns 145 acres of highly cultivated land.

Charles Canfield, farmer, sec. 35; P. O., Chelsea; was born in New York city Oct. 11, 1832. His parents, William and Maria (Anthony) Canfield, had been residents of New York for several years. Mr. Canfield came with his parents to Washtenaw county in 1844, settling in Scio tp., thence to Sylvan tp., and in 1846 to his present farm. The family consisted of 7 boys and 1 girl. His father died Sept. 16, 1862, and his mother May 16, 1858. Mr. Canfield was married Nov. 6, 1856, to Almira Clark, who was born at Brighton, Monroe county, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1836, and accompanied her parents, Orlean and Catherine (Sibbey) Clark, to Washtenaw county in the fall of 1846. Their family consists of 4 children—Charles L., Cath-

erine M., Eva M. and Howard E. Mr. C. has been a Justice of the Peace of Lyndon tp. for several years, and owns 140 acres of well improved land, located a few miles north of Chelsea. The family are members of the Congregational Church at Chelsea. Two of Mr. Canfield's brothers were in the U. S. service during the late war, and one of them, Henry, was frozen to death at Denver, Col., in the winter of 1865.

Hugh Cassidy was born in Ireland Sept. 21, 1801. He left his native country May 14, 1824, first stopping at Quebec, but subsequently at New York city, where he worked as a gardener for some ten years. He was married Feb. 21, 1830, to Susan Fagan, who was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1810, daughter of Alex. and Catherine (Griffin) Fagan, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Delaware. Fourteen children were born to this union—Catherine, Ellen, John, Hugh, James, Joseph, Michael, Phelis, Jonas, Mary, Jane, Florence, Susan and Elizabeth. Mr. Cassidy came to Lyndon tp. in 1837, and located 80 acres of land, which, by subsequent additions, has increased to 300 acres. During Mr. Cassidy's life of nearly 80 years he never was involved in a lawsuit, but always strove to make the golden rule his guide through life.

John Clark, son of Thomas and Rose Clark, of Chelsea, was born on his present farm Jan. 17, 1851. Mr. Clark was reared on a farm, but received a liberal education in the schools of Ann Arbor. He has followed the vocation of a farmer through life, and has served his fellow townsmen in different official capacities, now holding the position of Clerk of Lyndon tp. He was married May 9, 1877, to Mary E. Cunningham, daughter of James and Johannes (Howard) Cunningham. Mrs. Clark was born at Sandusky, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1856, and is the mother of two children—Herbert and Thomas. Mr. Clark and family are worthy and respected members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Addison C. Collins, sec. 4; P. O., Unadilla, Livingston Co.; was born on his present farm in Lyndon tp., July 25, 1837, and is a son of Seth B. and Permelia (Green) Collins. He was married Dec., 1865, to Jane McCall, daughter of Alexander and Margaret McCall, of Jackson county, Mich. Both are members of the M. E. Church, and connected with the Grange at Unadilla. Mr. Collins owns 126 acres of land, the first farm settled in Lyndon tp.

Josiah H. Collins was born at Wolcottville, Wayne county, N. Y., May 13, 1814, where he lived until his 16th year. He then came to Washtenaw county, Mich., with his parents, Alpheus and Betsey (Hall) Collins, and settled on Mallet creek, between Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. In 1835 he built a house on sec. 18, Lyndon tp., and on Christmas eve of the same year married Mary Brown, daughter of Tolman Brown (deceased) of Pittsfield tp. He removed to his present farm in 1852. Of their 11 children 3 are living—Charles J., Mary E. and William B. Mrs. Collins died a few years ago. Mr. Collins has filled several town offices, and has ably assisted in the improvement of the beautiful county of Washtenaw. He has been a member of the M. E. Church for many years.

George Goodwin was born in Warwickshire, England, June 9, 1821, son of John and Betsey (Hanford) Goodwin. Mr. Goodwin came to America in the spring of 1841, locating in the south part of Lyndon tp., Washtenaw Co. Mich. Mr. Goodwin received his education in the schools of England, and while a young man learned the blacksmith trade, which he has followed the greater part of his life. He is now engaged in farming, and owns 230 acres of good land. He has been a worthy member of the United Brethren Church at Waterloo, Jackson Co., for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin have 5 children—Jarvis C., Betsey A., George B., Matilda S. and Flora J.

Edward Gorman, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Chelsea; was born in Lyndon tp. May 11, 1842. His parents, Peter and Catherine Gorman came to that tp. at an early day. Before attaining his majority, Edward went to Illinois, where he lived for some years. He then enlisted in the 101st Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf., and served in the Union army until the close of the war. He subsequently returned to Lyndon tp., where, after a few years at school, he engaged in farming, and has since followed that occupation with marked success. He owns 400 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation. In 1870 he was joined in the bonds of holy wedlock to Katy Clark, daughter of Thomas Clark, of Chelsea. Of their family of 5 children, 4 survive—George, Edward, Mary and Thomas.

James Gorman, farmer, sec. 27; P. O., Chelsea; son of Edward and Ruth Gorman, was born in the County of Louth, Ireland, July 22, 1809. In the spring of 1832 he emigrated to Monroe county, N. Y., and in 1835 to Lyndon tp. In October, 1837, he settled on secs. 23 and 26, and in 1856 on his present farm. When Mr. Gorman

arrived in America he had but 13 shillings in his pocket, and to think of his farm of 230 acres of well improved land, his comfortable home and beautiful grounds, causes surprise and pleasurable envy in the mind of the reader. Mr. G. was married in May, 1854, to Alice Young, who was born in Ireland, Dec., 1823, a daughter of George and Catherine (Welch) Young, who settled in Washtenaw county in 1845. They have 3 children—Kate, Alice and Jennie. Mr. Gorman and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Peter Gorman was born in North Ireland Feb. 11, 1816. His parents were Edward and Ruth (Johnson) Gorman, who came to America at an early day. They came to Michigan and bought land in Lyndon tp., for 10 shillings per acre. Peter was reared on this farm, and March 3, 1840, married Catherine Conlan, who was born June 5, 1818, a daughter of John and Mary (Goff) Conlan, natives of Monongahela, Ireland. They have 3 children—Edward, Peter and James. Mr. Gorman has followed farming through life, and was one of the first three Constables elected in Lyndon tp.

William C. Green, son of John and Sarah (Willis) Green, natives of Elizabethtown, N. J., was born in Oneida county, N. Y., March 30, 1829. He came with his parents to Michigan when yet an infant. They located on or near "Collins Plains," in Lyndon tp., in 1835, where William grew to manhood. He was married Feb. 1, 1853, to Mary J. Sellers, who was born in New York city May 25, 1834, daughter of George and Sarah Sellers, formerly of Lyndon tp. They have 3 children—Charles, who is a merchant in Montana; Sarah, who teaches music, and Archibald. Mr. Green and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Stephen O. Hadley was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1821, and resided there until the fall of 1839, when he accompanied his father and sister to Lenawee county, Mich., his mother having died in New York. In 1841 they removed to Washtenaw county, locating 160 acres of land in Lyndon tp., where he has since lived. He was married in Dexter tp. March 23, 1845, to Christina Barringer, who was born at Bath, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1829, daughter of Henry Barringer. They have 11 children—Lyman K., Charles H., Laura R., Lewis S., Emma J., Angelina E., Harrison, Mary A., Sylvia, Lydia A. and John J. Mr. Hadley owns 250 acres of land, is a member of the M. E. Church, and a Democrat. His father died a few years ago.

Joseph Hopkins, jr., was born at London, England, April 12, 1827, and, when young, accompanied his parents to Lyndon tp., Washtenaw county, Mich., where he has since resided. He was married Oct. 7, 1858, to Mary J. Fuller, who was born at Ypsilanti in 1837, a daughter of William and Phoebe Miller. They had 7 children born to them—Byron L., William J., Ida A., George W., Sarah L. and Frank R. Lucy J. is deceased. Mrs. Hopkins died in January, 1873, and he was married again, in 1873, to Mrs. Ellen J. Pruden, daughter of Henry Depew, of this county. Mrs. Hopkins was born in New Jersey Nov. 3, 1821, and came to this county in 1832. She was first married to William Denman, by whom she had 3 children—Martha A., Alfred B. and William. Her second marriage was to Edward Pruden, by whom 2 children were born to them—Elmer S. and Newton F. Mr. Hopkins and wife are consistent members of the M. E. Church at North Lake.

Darius M. Joslin, farmer, sec. 3; P. O., Unadilla; was born in Madison county, N. Y., April 29, 1816. His parents were John and Rose (Chandler) Joslin, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Vermont. When Darius was 14 years of age his parents removed to Herkimer county, N. Y., and subsequently to Orange county. In 1834 his father and himself visited Michigan, and soon after brought the remainder of the family to the Wolverine State. They first settled at Ann Arbor, but in 1837 located on sec. 30, Lyndon tp., where the father died Dec. 15, 1846. The mother afterwards married Rev. D. K. Dixon, a Presbyterian minister, but departed this life at Oberlin, Ohio, Nov. 24, 1872, at the age of 84 years. Mr. Joslin was married March 15, 1843, to Cordelia E. Montague, who was born in Catskill county, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1823, a daughter of Luke and Emma Montague, natives of Delaware. Of their 4 children 2 are living—Eugene M., a graduate of the State Normal School and the University of Michigan, is an attorney-at-law at Saginaw city, Mich., and Edward C., who is attending school.

Horace Leek, jr., farmer, sec. 18; P. O., Waterloo, Jackson Co.; was born in Scio tp., Oct. 17, 1832, and when four years of age was taken by his parents to Lyndon tp., where he at present resides. He was married Jan. 15, 1860, to Sarah Burton, a native of Livingston county, Mich., and daughter of Hiram and Melinda (Green) Burton, natives of New York. They have 3 children—Lydia, who was born Jan. 10, 1862; Eva J., born Jan. 29, 1873; Charlotte I., born April 25, 1879.

Mrs. Leek is a member of the Baptist Church at Waterloo. Mr. Leek owns a fine farm of 212 acres. Horace Leek, sr., the father of this sketch, was born at Hamden, near New Haven, Conn., Sept. 10, 1803, and is a descendant of the Leeks who settled in Connecticut at the beginning of the eighteenth century. He was married Feb. 1, 1826, to Louisa Goodyear, who was born in Connecticut Sept. 13, 1807. Of the 11 children born to them, 7 are yet living—David, Mrs. Delia Croman, Mrs. Louisa Briggs, Mrs. Melinda Artz, Mrs. Charlotte Howlett and Mrs. Mary Gorton. Mr. Leek died in Lyndon tp. Sept. 26, 1857, and his wife followed him to the undiscovered country Oct. 9, 1874.

Luke Montague, a native of Cayuga county, N. Y., moved into Lyndon tp. in 1835, accompanied by his wife and 6 children. He was one of the six male members who helped to organize the first Presbyterian Church in this vicinity, and was chosen one of the ruling Elders at its organization, and held both the offices of Elder and Deacon until his death in 1863. In 1846 the society built a brick church, the location of which was about 80 rods over the county line in Unadilla, Livingston Co., being the first church edifice built in that tp. Mr. Montague, after a few years, located another farm just over the line in Unadilla, and moved upon it, and was one of the most enterprising citizens of that tp., and a most liberal supporter of the Church.

John E. Moore was born in Genesee county, N. Y., May 16, 1821. His parents, John and Martha Moore, were natives of New York, and came to Michigan when John was but four years of age. Mr. Moore was married Jan. 28, 1844, to Clarissa, daughter of Jacob and Martha Willsey, of Detroit. Mrs. Moore died Sept. 9, 1863, leaving 4 children—Charlotte M., Theresa, Joseph E. and Phœbe J. Mr. Moore was again married, April 18, 1866, to Ellen Y. Noyes, daughter of D. W. and Nora Noyes, now of Ann Arbor. Mrs. Moore was born in Macomb county, Mich., Sept. 7, 1834. They have 2 children—Carrie and Herbert. Mr. Moore has followed agricultural pursuits through life, and for 16 years was a Justice of the Peace. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Benajah M. Palmer, farmer, sec. 3; P. O., Unadilla; was born in Orange county, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1808, a son of James and Deborah (Miller) Palmer, natives of Westchester Co., N. Y. When he was 10 years of age, he removed to a different part of the State, and in the fall of 1835, to Michigan, locating on sec. 3, Lyndon tp., Washtenaw county, where he has resided since with the exception of a few years engaged in milling at Unadilla, Livingston county. Mr. Palmer has been a member of the M. E. Church for many years; and in his house was effected the organization of the body at Unadilla. He was a Justice of the Peace for 12 years. On Christmas eve of 1828 Mr. P. married Sally Griffin, who was born in New York May 7, 1808, and a daughter of Joseph and Dolly (Cornell) Griffin. Seven of their children are now living—Samuel, Mary J., Hester, Jennett A., Evaline, Guila E. and Squire G.

Jeremiah Pickell, farmer, sec. 4; P. O., Unadilla; was born in Seneca county, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1820, a son of Jacob and Mary (Severs) Pickell, natives of New Jersey, and of German descent. Mr. Pickell came to Michigan in the fall of 1842, and May 24, 1843, he married Elizabeth Smith, who was born in Ontario county, N. Y., April 3, 1827, daughter of Jarvis and Lucy Smith, of Jackson county, Michigan. After their marriage they returned to Ontario county, N. Y., but in 1864, came again to Michigan, and located on their present farm. Since his removal to Washtenaw county, Mr. P. and family have been worthy members of the Presbyterian Church at Unadilla. He owns 210 acres of well-improved land. They have 7 children—Irving J., who married J. Annie Everett, and is now living on the home farm; Jarvis W., Lucy R. Sharp, Mary R. Burrick, Henrietta Palmer, Eva E. and Minnie B.

William R. Purchase, was born in Yorkshire, England, May 12, 1816, a son of John and Amy (Robertson) Purchase. He came to America in the spring of 1834, stopping at Toronto, Canada, until 1836, when he settled at Detroit, Michigan. In 1860 he settled in Lyndon tp., Washtenaw county, and in 1864 on his present farm. Mr. Purchase voted for Gov. Stevens T. Mason when he was first before the people as a candidate, and has voted for every president from Harrison to Garfield. He was married on Christmas eve, 1841, to Maria March, who was born Oct. 2, 1821, and a daughter of Daniel and Alice March, natives of Yorkshire, England. Twelve children have been given them—Edward M., a resident of Colorado, Nancy, Jane C., Maria B., William W., Alice A., Miriam E., Ella E., George,

Charley V., Carrie E. and Hattie B., all of whom, with their parents, are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Purchase owns a good farm on secs. 23 and 23.

George Sellers, Jr., was born in New York city, Oct. 30, 1828, and came with his parents to Lyndon tp. in 1836. He was married Nov. 17, 1857, to Betsey A. Drake, of Lyndon tp., who was born in Wayne county, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1841. They have 3 children—Amanda, George H. and Mary. Maggie is deceased. Mr. Sellers was a soldier in Co. K, 20th Regt. Mich. Vol Inf., and during that time suffered the untold horrors of a southern prison for a few months. His father, George Sellers, sr. (dec.), was a pioneer of this county, having arrived here October, 1836, and 6 of his children are still living—Edward, George, Thomas Cartraw, a step-son, and three daughters. Mrs. Sellers died in April, 1880.

Elnathan Skidmore, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., April 13, 1818, son of Isaac and Sarah (Lull) Skidmore, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of New York. Mr. Skidmore accompanied his parents to Michigan in March, 1838, locating first in Dexter tp. His father died at Unadilla, Livingston county, in 1842. His mother died in 1865. In May, 1840, Mr. S. had an attack of the "shakes," which prostrated him for over a year. Jan. 14, 1841, he married Mary A. Green, who was born in New Jersey, March, 1820, daughter of John and Sarah Green, formerly of this county. They settled on their present farm in Lyndon tp. March 8, 1857. They have been worthy members of the Baptist Church since its organization some 20 years ago. Mr. Skidmore has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school over 17 years. At the annual meeting of the Stockbridge Union Agricultural Society, in 1879, he was chosen President, and has since filled that office to the general satisfaction of its numerous members and friends.

Mr. Skidmore's portrait is given in this work.

John Twomley was among the first settlers of Lyndon tp.; was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1809, and May 28, 1834, was married to Ellen Molyneux. They set sail from Liverpool, Eng., July 7, 1834, and in November of the same year entered land in Lyndon tp., Washtenaw county. Mr. Twomley was engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native country, and this occupation had done but little to prepare him for the rough and arduous duties of pioneer life. His ready money did not last long after his arrival in the county, and he afterward said his money had almost gone before he learned to take care of himself and family in his adopted country. Six children were given to Mr. Twomley and wife, 4 of whom are yet living—Mrs. Sarah Parshall, Mrs. Ellen Burkhart, Mrs. Maggie Bird and Henry. Mrs. Twomley died Dec. 17, 1855, and was buried in North Lake cemetery.

Henry, only surviving son of John Twomley, was born in Lyndon tp., Jan. 28, 1839. He was reared and educated in the district schools, and Jan. 1, 1867, married Eugenie Peatt, daughter of Thomas Peatt, a well-known citizen of Dexter, who died in 1876. They have 2 children—Harry, born in February, 1867, and Terzah, born in May, 1872. Mr. Twomley is engaged in farming, and owns 150 acres of land, with a comfortable dwelling thereon.

Tate Watson, farmer, sec. 1; P. O., Unadilla, Livingston county; was born in Yorkshire, England, Oct. 9, 1810. His parents, George and Mary Watson, emigrated to America in 1834, first stopping at Wyoming, N. Y., where Tate remained 11 years, and then removed to Washtenaw county, Mich., permanently locating on sec. 1, where he has since lived. Mr. Watson received his education in England, and has been very fortunate in business affairs, having accumulated sufficient means to enable him to pass the remainder of his days in peace and plenty. He was married in 1845 to Mary McMichael, a native of Scotland. They had 2 children—Mary, wife of Charles Yocum, of Ingham county, Mich., and George, who died when an infant. Mrs. Watson died in June, 1866, and is interred in Unadilla cemetery. Mr. W. was again married, Nov. 24, 1868, to Mrs. Harriet Yocum, wife of Mahlon Yocum (dec.), who was born in New York city Nov. 3, 1831, and daughter of Geo. and Sarah (Sellers) Yocum. By her former marriage she has 2 children—Jennie L. and Milton T.

Walter Webb, one of Lyndon township's representative citizens, was born at Brails, Warwickshire, Eng., March 9, 1811, and is a son of Walter and Margaret Webb, natives of the same village. Mr. Webb was reared on a farm, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits through life. He was married in 1834 to Ann Lamphrey, a native of Oxfordshire, England. Six children were sent to bless this happy and congenial union, 3 of whom are living—John, Walter and Sarah. The deceased are Maria, Emily and Ellen. Mr. Webb came to America in July, 1849, but shortly before leaving the land of his birth, he was called to the sad duty of laying at rest

one who had ever proved a faithful wife, a loving mother, and a sympathizing friend and neighbor. Some years after, he was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock to Mrs. Mary Stiles, a native of New York, who was the mother of 3 children by her former husband—Sarah, Frank and Hattie. When Mr. Webb purchased his present farm, it was covered by heavy timber, interspersed with thick underbrush; but he did not falter, nor cast one shadow of regret over the fate that had caused him to make a home among the wilds of Washtenaw county. He went resolutely to work, and his present beautiful farm and comfortable dwelling readily attests his unremitting toil and enterprising spirit. He is a man possessing a genial and sociable nature, and is well-respected by his neighbors throughout the county. Mr. Webb has satisfactorily filled the office of Justice of the Peace for over 23 years, and himself and wife have been worthy members of the M. E. Church, at North Lake, for a long period. A portrait of Mr. Webb appears in another portion of this work.

O. A. Willsey, a farmer, and son of Jacob and Martha Willsey, formerly of Dexter tp., was born in Niagara county, N. Y., June 24, 1821. He accompanied his parents to Michigan in the fall of 1834, settling in the southwest part of Dexter tp., Washtenaw county. His father entered timbered land and cut a couple of forked saplings, which, after placing them against a tree and placing on them a ridge pole he covered with blankets, thus forming his first home in Michigan for his wife and 8 children. Mr. Willsey has traveled extensively, and gained an amount of practical knowledge very useful and interesting. He was married in Detroit Dec. 3, 1849, to Miriam Purchase, who was born in Yorkshire, England, Sept. 27, 1821, daughter of John and Amy Purchase. Mrs. Willsey was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Detroit, for several years, but has lately attended the Church of that denomination at Dexter. Mr. Willsey owns 160 acres of land, and resides in a pleasant and comfortable home.

Hon. John K. Yocum, sec. 30; was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1819. His parents, Jacob and Hannah Yocum, were natives of the same county, and came to Washtenaw county, Michigan, in 1836, settling on sec. 20, of Lyndon tp. Mr. Yocum worked on a farm in summers and taught school in winters for many years. In 1850 he was elected to the State Legislature, also serving in the extra session the following winter. In 1863 he was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and served in that capacity over five years. In 1867 he received the appointment of U. S. Inspector of Liquors of a district comprising this and three contiguous counties. He has been a Deputy Surveyor of Washtenaw county for the past 30 years. Mr. Yocum was married in Lyndon tp., Nov. 26, 1846, to Maria Ann Johnson, and 4 children have been given them—Charles A., Adelia A., Adelbert D. and Melvin F., all married and with comfortable homes.

Thomas Young, farmer, sec. 17; P. O., Chelsea; was born in Louth, Ireland, Nov. 9, 1816, a son of George and Catherine (Welch) Young, of Scotch descent. Mr. Young came to America in 1839, arriving in New York the last of June. He traveled through several States of the Union and in August, 1858, settled in Washtenaw county. He was married at Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1843, to Elizabeth Kelley, who was born in 1824, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Taffe) Kelley, natives of Ireland. They have 9 children—Thomas, Edward, James, John, Peter, Rosa, Mary, Elizabeth and Ellen. Mr. Young and family are members of the Catholic Church. He owns 346 acres of valuable land.



E. Skidmore

SYLVAN TOWNSHIP.

The town of Sylvan was first settled in 1830 by Cyrus Beckwith, who located the east half of section 14. Having built the dwelling of the pioneer, he brought hither his family and won for them, as well as for himself, the honor which pertains to the township pioneers. Wm. A. Begole accompanied him in his first travels, explored the district with him, aided in the erection of the log house, and having completed the round of duty due by a friend, he, in 1831, located a homestead in the vicinity. Subsequently the tide of immigration flowed toward the land, and within a very few years not an acre of the township was without its owner,—ready and willing to draw from the virgin soil all the fruits which it would yield.

The physical characteristics do not vary materially from those of Northfield township, except in the course of the streams, which run eastward. The lakes occupy almost a similar geographical position, namely, the northwestern corner of the township, Mill creek, Snake lake and Goose lake, in the south, being something extra, not bestowed upon the other division of the county with which the similitude is drawn. In almost every other respect there is a wide difference. Sylvan possesses a village of exceeding beauty, Chelsea, a hamlet of high hopes, Sylvan Center, and a large number of extensive farms cultivated by the occupying owners. The Michigan Central railroad, may be said to divide the township almost equally. What the northern portion lost in land is fully compensated for by its lakes and streams. Kavanaugh, Crooked, Mill, Cedar, Doyle, Leman's and Rudolph's lakes render the township one of the most picturesque in the county.

The range of hills which runs through the eastern part of the State divides Sylvan into three sections, each differing in physical characteristics, the western undulating, the eastern more undulating, and the middle section composed of hill and dale. These miniature mountains of the last section are called the "Short Hills" by the inhabitants of the township. The western section has a more uneven surface than the eastern, the latter being almost a plain, presenting a wide range of beautiful farming country.

THREE CREEKS

drain the township. One of these rises in Mill lake, section 4, in the northern part of the township, and flows eastward, discharging itself into the county ditch in Lima township. Sylvan creek rises in the southwestern part of the township in a small lake in sec. 31,

and flows northeasterly through Sylvan Center and Chelsea, its waters also being discharged into the county ditch. Mill creek rises on sec. 7 of Sharon, and runs along the southern limit of the township through Lima and finally empties into the Huron river at Dexter.

In the northwestern portion of the township is a cluster of lakes—Cedar, Doyle, Kavanaugh, Mill, Crooked, and several smaller ponds. Crooked lake is about a mile long, and is said to contain about the coldest water in Michigan, owing to the number of cold springs supplying it. There is no possible outlet, but the people suppose that the springs one mile north form one. Kavanaugh lake is nearly a mile in length. All these lakes abound in fish common to the region.

When the pioneers first visited Sylvan township they beheld a beautifully undulating country, gemmed in part with clear lakes, and diversified by a range of romantic hills, the surface covered with "oak openings," that did not stand too thickly to prevent the growth of the luxuriant blue-grass beneath. Owing to all those natural advantages, the hardships of the pioneer were ameliorated and the early settlers at once provided with feed for their stock and other necessities, which very much lessened the hazard of beginning life in the new country. Game and fish were abundant, herds of deer were constantly seen cropping the rich herbage of the hills and valleys, and made a novel and beautiful picture as they were seen amid the orchard of oaks feeding leisurely or careering swiftly amid the trees.

The custom of the pioneer farmer was to "break up" the soil while the oaks were yet standing, and afterward girdle the trees, which, dying, would permit the sun to reach the soil and promote the growth of crops. During the next season or two the trees would be removed and the land completely cleared. What a change! Nature in its wild state has given place to cultivated nature. The homesteads of civilized man dot the beautiful sections of the land and promise peace forever.

STORY OF SETTLEMENT.

From the reminiscences of early settlement, related by W. E. Depew, it is learned that five years after the first settler made his home in Lima, the township of Sylvan was yet without a white inhabitant. If the district could have been visited in 1830 it would have been our privilege to have seen the first white settler approaching the spot Oct. 18, 1830, where he was to make his home, and hew out of the forest a productive farm. We would have learned that the approaching man was Cyrus Beckwith. In that year he made his home in this township, built a house and moved his family from Ann Arbor. Mr. Beckwith's hired man, who helped to build his house and clear land in the following spring, was Wm. A. Begole.

After this beginning of a settlement settlers came in quite rapidly. In 1831 Jesse Smith selected his land and built his house;

in the same year Elias H. Kelly located land, and in the following year built his house. In 1832 Henry Depew arrived.

THE VERMONT COLONY.

In 1832 a number of families from Addison county, Vermont, emigrated into the Territory of Michigan, and settled in Dexter township which at that time embraced the present townships of Manchester, Sharon, Sylvan, Lyndon, Lima, Freedom and Bridgewater. In this Vermont colony were Wm. A. Davis, Truman Lawrence and Orlo H. Fenn, all having families. They founded what was then, and has since been called, the Vermont Settlement. Stephen J. Chase and Nathan Pierce, from Ontario county, New York, came the same year. In the spring of 1833 Daniel Fenn, father of Orlo Fenn, and his family, arrived, as also did Tully Fenn; and in the fall Amos W. Davis and Dennis Warner were added to the population. In May, 1834, Mahlon Wines, Ira Spaulding, Sen., and Ira Spaulding, Jr., and families, arrived, and located land in the settlement. Joel B. Boyington came the same spring, exchanging farms with Stephen Chase. Wm. Begole also settled in the neighborhood, and was employed by Cyrus Beckwith as his first hired man, and as such, assisted Mr. Beckwith in erecting the first log house in the township. John M. Cummings, Arnold S. Bell, Thomas H. and Isaac Godfrey, Adonijah Godfrey and Elisha Congdon, all made beginnings in the township in 1834. About this time, or within three years thereafter, Azel Backus, Mahlon Beeks, Dr. Sears and Hugh Davidson arrived. Mr. Davidson established a hotel just east of the Short Hills. Alfred Holt came in 1834, and was the postmaster at Pierceville. John M. Cummings was a settler in 1834, and Arnold S. Bell, a school-teacher, located in the township the same year. Thos. H. and Isaac Godfrey, Adonijah Godfrey, and Elisha Congdon were comers about this time. The latter located on the spot where Chelsea now stands, owning the land on the east side of Main street, his brother owning the land on the west side of that thoroughfare that was to be.

On the west side of the Short Hills Edwin E. Conkling settled in 1832, and his first wife, Miss Hicox, named the township of Sylvan. Calvin Hicox was also an early settler on the west side of the Hills, as was also Joseph Peter Riggs. In 1832 Ira Spaulding had a small clearing, and Orlo H. Fenn, Stephen J. Chase, Truman Lawrence and Wm. A. Davis all had clearings of from three to ten acres. Otherwise the eastern half of the township was a wilderness, yet extremely beautiful. The Territorial road ran through the township, entering on the east by Nathan Pierce's farm, and passing through Sylvan Center. The same thoroughfare exists to-day. The north and south road, now running through the town from Chelsea to Manchester, was also a cut-out in 1832-'3. There was also a road leading to Bingham's mill, in Lima township; the early settlers having their sawing done at this mill. A line of stages,

owned by S. B. Davis, ran through the township on the Territorial road. In 1832-'3 all mail for Sylvan settlers came to Dexter, and it taxed severely the pioneer's finances to raise the 25 cents necessary to pay the postage on a single letter. The second postoffice of the region was at Lima Center. There was a tavern at Sylvan Center, William Dunham being the landlord. In 1838 Elihu Frisbie opened the first store at the Center, and was followed in 1839 by Geo. Lord, who opened a general stock of goods, and in 1841 by J. C. Winans, who traded there until 1851. Previous to this period, however, a small grocery and saloon was kept by Joseph Perry. In the years following, Thomas H. Godfrey sold goods there.

In 1853 the first grist-mill on the creek was built, the money being raised principally by subscription. It is still standing, and doing duty for the farmers around the Center, operated by Orlando Boyd. In 1832, Hugh Davidson kept a hotel east of the Short Hills, and Andrew Murray entertained travelers one mile west of the Center, and displayed the sign, "Call and See!" Thomas Godfrey built a hotel here, and was landlord for several years.

Pierceville, at the junction of the north, south and Territorial roads, just south of the present village of Chelsea, on James Congdon's land, was a business center in 1834 and thereafter until the depot was located at Davidson Station, when the place was absorbed by the new village, and one after another the buildings were sold, moved away or torn down. When Pierceville was in its glory, a brother of John C. Winans, Stephen by name, had a store there. Albert C. Holt was the postmaster, and Dr. Stewart was the surgeon and physician; Israel Bailey was the blacksmith. Mr. Holt carried on a sash and blind factory. When the railroad came, and Mr. Congdon desired to divert business to Davidson Station, he bought out the Holt property, also the interest of Dr. Stewart, and Huldah Aldrich, a maiden lady; the buildings one by one disappeared until now there is not the slightest sign remaining of the once thriving hamlet.

The first death in the township was that of Mrs. Jesse Smith, whose demise gave occasion for the establishment of Vermont Cemetery. The first marriage was that of John C. Winans and Betsey M. Fenn.

The first postmaster was Calvin Hicox, at Sylvan Center.

ORGANIC.

In 1834 the settlers in the township had become so numerous that it was thought expedient to create a township organization, and accordingly on the first Monday in April the first election was held, which happened to be on the same day the first election was held in Lima tp. The act says, "That all that part of the county of Washtenaw comprised in surveyed township 2 south, in range 3 east, be a township by the name of Sylvan, and the first township

meeting be held at the now dwelling-house of Samuel Dunham, in said township." In the following account of the meeting for organization it will be seen how faithfully the law was carried out and its conventionalities observed:

"The annual meeting of the town of Sylvan, on the first Monday of April, 1834, held at the house of Samuel Dunham, in said town, organized by choosing Edmund E. Conkling Moderator, and Stephen J. Chase, Clerk of said meeting. The moderator and clerk, after being sworn, proceeded to open the meeting, and the following officers were elected in said town: Nathan Pierce, Supervisor; Elisha Congdon, Town Clerk; Stephen Chase, Orlo Fenn and Edward E. Conkling, Assessors; Calvin Hicox, Constable and Collector; Daniel Fenn and Samuel Dunham, Overseers of the Poor; Truman Lawrence, M. Medcalf and Asahel Backus, Commissioners of Highways; Nathan Pierce and Edmund E. Conkling, Road Masters. It was voted that the overseer of roads be fence viewer; Thomas H. Godfrey, Samuel Dunham and Edward E. Conkling, Commissioners of Common Schools; Nathan Pierce, John R. Jewett, Truman Lawrence, John C. Winans and Edmund E. Conkling, Inspectors of Common Schools. It was resolved at this meeting, that the next annual town meeting should be held at the house of Hugh Davidson. The minutes were signed the 7th day of April, 1834, by Edward E. Conkling, Moderator, and Stephen J. Chase, Clerk."

The records of 1835 can not be found, and therefore the account of township meeting is not given.

At the first town meeting Edmund E. Conkling, at the suggestion of his wife, gave the township the name that it now bears.

At the annual election in April, 1836, Alfred C. Holt, Lewis Powell, Cyrus Beckwith and Mahlon Wines were elected Justices of the Peace. Before these courts were established in the wilderness, no lawyer with legal technicality appeared; the voice of the advocate was not heard by them, and they were left to administer such simple justice as to them seemed meet. Nathan Pierce held the office until 1837; Mahlon Wines, Elisha Congdon, Azel Backus. From this period the following have served as

SUPERVISORS.

Joel B. Boyington,	1840-51	John C. Depew.....	1862
Stephen J. Chase.....	1852-3	Hiram Pierce.....	1863
Azel Backus.....	1854	Horace A. Smith.....	1864-7
Hiram Pierce.....	1855	Orrin Thatcher.....	1868-72
John C. Depew.....	1856-7	M. J. Noyes.....	1873-4
Thos. H. Godfrey.....	1858	Wm. F. Hatch.....	1875-7
Hiram Pierce.....	1859-60	Timothy McKone.....	1878
Horace A. Smith.....	1861	W. E. Depew.....	1879-80

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

From organization to 1853, Elisha Congdon, Thomas Godfrey, H. H. Medley, Jos. B. Frisbee, served as township clerks.	Jeremiah Krum.....1865
Amasa Harper.....1854-6	Wesley Burchard.....1866
Orrin Thatcher.....1857	Asa Blackney.....1867
Wesley Burchard.....1858-60	James Hudler.....1868-70
Hiram B. Osgood.....1861	Asa Blackney.....1871
Henry Pratt.....1862	Heman M. Woods.....1872
Asa Blackney.....1863	James M. Martin.....1873
Oscar F. Pease.....1864	Wm. J. Knapp.....1874 5
	Frederick Vogel.....1876-8
	Augustus Newberger.....1879
	Jacob Schumacher.....1880

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Mial Boyd.....1854	W. F. Hatch.....1865
Orrin Thatcher.....1855	Horace A. Smith.....1866
F. R. Gorton, to fill vacancy.....1855	James Clark.....1867
Nathan Becker.....1856	M. Foster.....1868
Francis R. Gorton.....1857	Geo. W. Turnbull.....1869
Harvy, C. Boyd } to fill vacancy...1857	Wm. F. Hatch.....1870
Aaron Botsford } to fill vacancy...1857	Michael Foster.....1871
J. C. Selden } to fill vacancy...1858	Orrin Thatcher.....1872
L. L. Randall } to fill vacancy...1858	H. A. Smith.....1873
L. D. Godfrey } to fill vacancy...1858	Granville H. Coleman.....1874
James Clark.....1859	S. E. Cooper.....1875
Noah C. Pratt.....1860	Michael J. Noyes.....1876
Geo. W. Turnbull.....1861	Horace A. Smith.....1877
H. A. Smith.....1862	Orrin Thatcher.....1878
James Clark.....1863	Frederick Hoppe.....1879
Noah C. Pratt.....1864	M. J. Lehman.....1880

Previous to 1854, Mahlon Wines, A. C. Holt, Lewis Powell, Cyrus Beckwith, J. P. Wisley, Nathan Pierce, Orlo H. Fenn, Jerard Hatch, Elihu Frisbie and Edward Gray served as Justices of the Peace.

VERMONT CEMETERY.

This, the oldest burial-place in Sylvan tp. originated as follows : In 1835 Mrs. Jesse Smith died, her death being the first in the township. At that time no ground had been set apart for the burial of the dead, and the fact that mortality would thenceforth certainly claim his victims among the settlers, perhaps for the first time rested on their minds, and they came to the conclusion that a cemetery was needed in their midst. Aaron Lawrence, who owned land on a corner east of Orlo Fenn's farm, sec. 24, offered to give a parcel of ground for a burial place, reserving a lot for his own family. The remains of Mrs. Smith were deposited here, and thus the spot was consecrated as the resting place of the dead. Afterward a Cemetery Association was formed for the government of the grounds, and additions were made to the allotment. Since that period one acre has been added, making a total area of two acres. It is the resting place of nearly all the pioneers of Sylvan as well as many of their descendants.

THE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL.

A local chronicler gives the following account of the organization of the first school district in the township. Having a belief that the free-school system must be a part of the infant settlement, the pioneers organized the first school district in the township, and built a school-house a little south of the residence of Stephen J. Chase. The one who was called to do the first school-teaching in the township was Miss Harriet Wines, sister of Charles H. Wines, and afterward Mrs. D. Warner.

There are at present five whole and three fractional districts in the township, the present directors of which are as follows: No. 2, Philip Schweinfurth; No. 3, W. E. Depew; No. 4, Christian Weber; No. 5, Michael Foster; No. 6, James Rigger; No. 7, Geo. W. Boynton; No. 10, Michael Savage; No. 11, Truman W. Baldwin.

Number of pupils attending school, 533; number of teachers employed, 25; value of school property, \$20,000; amount expended for school purposes in 1880, \$6,086.72.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF SYLVAN.

This was founded in 1833, and was named the "First Baptist Church of Christ." The following is a transcript of the original record of organization:

"Territory of Michigan, town two, range four east (Lima), July 5, 1833. The Baptist professors of Christ assembled at the school-house in the south part of 2d town, county of Washtenaw, and was organized as a Church of Christ. Sermon by Elder Twiss, who also gave the right hand of fellowship, then being a member of the Michigan Baptist Association. The members that presented letters were as follows: Benjamin Danielson, Daniel Fenn, T. C. P. Fenn, Orlo H. Fenn, Luther Chipman, Calvin Chipman, Mrs. Eunice Danielson, Mrs. Huldah Fenn, Mrs. Sally Gage, Mrs. Fanny Hammond, Mrs. Euseba Chipman, Mrs. Celinda Chipman, Miss Ruth Eastman, Mrs. Betsey Ann Fenn,—14 in all.

The meetings of the infant Church were first held in a log school-house, at Bingham's Mill, the first pastor being Elder Benjamin Danielson. Afterward meetings were held in a frame school-house. In 1851 it was decided to locate the services of the Church at Sylvan Center, and meetings were held there in a school-house.

In 1849, under the pastoral labors of Rev. Luther Powell, the Church was re-organized, or at least placed on a new foundation. In 1851 the church building which now stands at Sylvan and has latterly been used by the Methodists, was erected, the first pastor located there being Rev. Mr. Hosford, who served the Church as minister for nine years. Mr. Hosford's successor was Rev. H. M. Gallup, of Grass Lake, who for three years preached at Sylvan on Sunday afternoons. The next pastor was Rev. Mr. De Land, who

served about three years. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Brown, who remained until Rev. J. C. Armstrong became pastor of both the Sylvan and Chelsea Churches. During his incumbency, in 1871, the church building in Sylvan was sold to the Methodists, nearly all the membership of the Baptist Church joining the Chelsea organization. This event closed the history of the Baptist Church in Sylvan.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

The area of improved lands in the township is 12,577, and unimproved 7,681 acres, giving a total acreage of 20,262, laid off into 163 farms.

In May, 1880, there were 3,041 acres planted in wheat. The year previous 3,719 acres, sown with the same cereal, yielded 75,100 bushels, averaging 20.19 per acre; 1,379 acres in corn produced 96,805 bushels; 667 acres in oats yielded 25,688 bushels; 69 acres in barley gave 1,754 bushels; 427 acres in clover yielded 730 bushels of seed; 2,410 acres of meadow produced 3,027 tons of hay; and 102 acres in potatoes gave 7,512 bushels, being less than half the number which the soil is capable of producing under the rude cultivation, as applied by the Anishinabes of the pre-American pioneer. A statement made by the Pepins and sustained by the Godfreys of olden times, if it may be relied upon, records a little tract of land, about an acre in extent, yielding 150 bushels of potatoes.

HISTORY OF CHELSEA.

The nucleus of Chelsea was formed about two miles west of the present village. When the old strap-rail line of the Michigan Central railroad was finished through the township, a station was established near the farm of Hugh Davidson, and it took the name "Davidson Station," from the circumstance. The little business center at this point received the sobriquet "Gunnstown," from the fact that a man familiarly known as "Old Gunn" lived there. At first the station was a mere stopping place for trains, and not till 1848 was there a station-house erected, and then the structure was a rough affair. The track repairer was the station agent, and added to his other duties the function of wood-sawyer for the road. The first agent that occupied this nondescript position was Thos. J. Davis, and he was followed by the Davidson brothers, who added a horse car to their facilities for doing the work along the track. Elisha Congdon was the first grain-buyer at Davidson Station, and James Seeley sold goods there at the same time, but finally sold out to Mr. Congdon. In the fall of 1848 the station was burned, probably fired by an incendiary. On account of the fact that the Manchester and northern trade could be more conveniently accommodated at Chelsea, the railroad company decided to establish the station for Sylvan township at this point, which was then jocosely

called "Kedron," because a creek ran near the locality. The two Congdons, Elisha and James, owned the land where the station was to be established, and took an active interest in the promotion of the scheme, which they saw plainly would result in the growth of a town.

The Chelsea station was built in 1850, and the first station agent was one Finn. Elisha Congdon then lived in a frame house, where the family mansion was afterward erected (now McKone house). It was the first house in the place. The same building now stands on the east side of Main st., corner of Church st., and is the home of Mrs. T. H. Godfrey and her daughter, Mrs. Butterfield. In the fall of 1850 Elisha Congdon built the first store in Chelsea. It was situated on the lot now occupied by the Taylor brothers, near the railroad, on the east side of Main st. In the fall of 1850 the town was platted by Elisha and James Congdon. The first named gentleman owned 160 acres on the east side of Main st., and the latter owned 300 acres on the west side of the same thoroughfare. The second business building erected in Chelsea, after the location of the depot, was a brick blacksmith shop, on the east side of Main street north of the railroad, built by C. H. Wines for Aaron Durand and Newton Robinson. In the same year, 1850, Asel S. Harris built a hotel and saloon on the company's land just south of the depot, which he kept open for several years afterward. John C. Winans, who was doing business as a merchant in Sylvan, in 1851 erected a barn on the lot where his residence now is, and his family lived therein while he built a dwelling. The same season he built a store on the corner of Middle and Main streets, where the Chelsea bank is now located. In 1852 or 1853 William Smith, from Dexter, built a store. Tom Hastings erected a business structure during the same year, and the Fenn brothers and Clark built stores in 1854. From that time the growth of the place was steady.

After Mr. Finn, the station agents were S. L. Sergeant, whose service began in 1851; Aaron Durand, who succeeded in 1854, then S. L. Sergeant again, who was followed by the present incumbent, William Martin. Thomas Godfrey came from Sylvan Center during these years, and built the Chelsea House, which is still standing and is used as a hotel, by Thomas Hoag. Lewis Randall was also among the first residents of the place, as was Newton Robinson. Edward Winter kept a saloon, as did Jack Whittington. Jacob Berry located in Chelsea in 1852, and built a small house, and, being a carpenter and builder, he was engaged in the erection of many of the first buildings of Chelsea. Elijah Hammond was another of the early builders. Mrs. Berry, widow of Jacob Berry, still lives in Chelsea.

The first death in the village was that of Lewis Backus, and the first birth was that of Eddie Sergeant.

Chelsea village is situated in the northeastern corner of Sylvan township, on the line of the Michigan Central railway, about 17 miles from Ann Arbor on the east, and 21 from Jackson on the

west. It is thus well located for trade, and has a wide section of tributary country. It enjoys the reputation of being the largest produce market in the county. It is said that more wool is shipped from Chelsea than from any other one place in the State, while the grain, apple, stock and meat shipments are very large. The produce dealers of Chelsea are a wide-awake and enterprising class of men, and pride themselves in giving such prices as shall divert trade to their market. The activity and large amount of the produce business of Chelsea, as a natural consequence, makes it a thriving mercantile point, and never was there a place of the size that contained so many and well-stocked stores of all kinds. It is remarked that the merchants and their clerks are scarcely ever idle. With the exception of a day of exceedingly dubious weather, Main and Middle streets are thronged with farmers' teams, and the stores of these thoroughfares crowded with customers.

The general appearance of Chelsea is that of thrift and good taste. It covers the slopes and crown of a gentle eminence; its streets are well graded; sidewalks have been generally laid on all the principal business and private streets, and all the business houses and dwellings bear evidence of the recent growth of the place in newness, neatness and modern style of architecture. The several church edifices, the histories of which are elsewhere given, are sufficiently commodious to accommodate the church-going people of the village, while their interiors are finished and furnished with elegance. The village also rejoices in an excellent school under the charge of the present able principal, Prof. Parker.

ADVENT OF THE M. C. R. R.

Chelsea was without a passenger depot until recently, and the villagers and their friends were much gratified when the new and elegant station was opened to the traveling public in December, 1880. The depot, though not so magnificent as that of Jackson, excels it in architectural beauty, and is therefore one of the prettiest railroad buildings in the State.

The population of the village is about 1,200; and the fact that every house and tenement is occupied, and the application for further accommodations constant and pressing, indicates a further and rapid growth. The present condition of Chelsea is most satisfactory, and its future as promising as the most interested property-holder can desire. Never was there a place of its size which contained a better class of citizens, so that its social status is of the very highest character. Permanency is built into its very foundation. The controlling element of its community is substantial, enterprising and moral, and there is not a thread of fustian woven into its business or social fabric. It is the model village of the county.

An interesting relic of the early history of Chelsea is a statement of the first shipment of goods on the primitive freight cars of the Central railroad, in the old strap-rail times. This document was

found in an old account-book, which was discovered in the hands of a farmer in Lyndon, and now serves the purpose of a scrap-book. This first shipment was made on May 2, 1850, by M. P. Hutchins, and consisted of a single barrel of eggs, weighing 130 pounds, which was sent to consignees at Detroit. The next shipment was on the 6th, and consisted of two boxes, one shipped by Thomas G. Miller, and the other by the station agent. The freight from the station for the residue of the month would not make an hour's shipment at the present time.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN VILLAGE AND TOWNSHIP.

Situated midway between Jackson and Ann Arbor as Chelsea is, the station here is the stopping place for the greater number of trains on the M. C. railway, and many of these pass each other here. Probably from this cause several deaths from railway accidents have occurred here. The most notable and shocking was that, in 1867, of Mrs. Wines, wife of Prof. Wm. Wines, then principal of the Chelsea Union school. Mrs. Wines was a teacher in the same school with her husband, and was returning home at noon across the track on East street, or the next crossing east, just as the noon express was approaching. A child cried to her, "Oh! don't cross now!" but she gaily replied, "I can cross easily enough," when her foot or dress caught on the track, the train rushed upon her, the cow-catcher struck her, throwing the unfortunate lady away from the track upon a fence, from which she rebounded, falling a mangled and quivering frame upon the ground. She lived in unconsciousness three or four hours and died.

A German baker was also killed near the station. He was on the train just arriving from Ann Arbor. Learning that the train would not stop at Chelsea, when it was running at full speed he made a fearful leap, and striking on his head, his brains were dashed out on the ground, killing him instantly.

Mrs. McNamara was another victim, who was killed by a train west of the station. P. Montague was also killed by a train while attempting to cross the track west of the station, as was also Gerald Crowley, about 1862.

THE MURDER OF JOHN C. DEPEW.

One dark deed has marked the annals of the township. This was the assassination of John C. Depew, an old and respected citizen, on the night of Sept. 10, 1863. Mr. Depew was at the time engaged in the sale of agricultural machines, in company with a man named Ebenezer Arnold. On the day of the murder he had sold machinery, and the proceeds, a considerable amount of money, he had on his person when he started for home in the evening, a short distance west of the village. He did not make his appearance at his dwelling that night, his family became alarmed in con-

sequence, and the next day the town was thoroughly aroused, and a search was made for the missing man. It was evident that foul play had to do with the disappearance of the old pioneer. Not till the next Sunday, two or three days after Mr. Depew was missed, was the mystery unveiled. Then the searchers were shocked on finding the bruised dead body of their fellow citizen secreted in a dense growth of weeds, near the railroad track, a short distance west of the depot. The head had been crushed in on one side by some blunt instrument, the blow causing death. A coroner's inquest into the case was held before Justice Geo. W. Turnbull, and a verdict rendered according to the facts. Several parties were suspected and placed under arrest. Among them was Geo. Cleveland, who was tried, and, on the testimony of a woman, supposed to be a harlot, was convicted of murder, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Cleveland went to the penitentiary, but did not remain long before he was pardoned out by Gov. Austin Blair, on Cleveland's proving an alibi, showing that at the time the murder was committed he was with his regiment in Chicago. Many conjectures were indulged by the citizens of Chelsea as to who the guilty party or parties were, and there are those in the village still who think the assassins could be named if that only were necessary to bring them to justice.

THE FIRE-FIEND'S DEEDS.

Chelsea has during its history been visited by two devastating fires. The first occurred in April, 1870, and swept away the entire row of buildings on the west side of Main street, between Middle street and the railroad. The fire caught in Geo. Rule's tailor shop, over Wood Bros.' store and thence communicated to the entire block. The structures being of wood, no effort could save them. The present row of fine stores was soon erected on the site of the burned buildings, which much improved the appearance of the street. In February, 1871, James Hudler's store was burned, and though situated in the midst of the new row of buildings, the contiguous walls were so well constructed, and the efforts of the citizens were so prompt and energetic, that the fire was checked before it had seriously damaged the adjoining stores.

In November, 1876, another destructive fire occurred in Chelsea, which burned all that portion of the east side of Main street between Middle street and the Chelsea House. The buildings here were also of wood, and the fire raged unchecked until the destruction was complete. The fire originated in a saloon situated in the midst of the block. This burned district was also soon covered with substantial brick buildings, furnishing the village with a number of elegant and commodious stores.

PRESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGE.

In 1870 the official records of Chelsea village were burned in the fire that consumed the west side of Main street, and it has been found impossible to recover a full list of presidents and clerks from the time of organization till 1870. Elisha Congdon was the first president of the village and the distinction of being second president is disputed between Reuben and C. H. Kempf. The following is a list of presidents of the corporation from 1870 to 1880: David Thomas, 1870-'2; Reuben Kempf, 1873; Orrin Thatcher 1874-'5; Geo. W. Turnbull, 1876; Samuel G. Ives, 1877; G. W. Turnbull, 1878-'9; James P. Wood, 1880; James L. Gilbert, 1881.

CLERKS OF THE VILLAGE.

The following is the list of village clerks for the same period: G. J. Crowell, 1870-'1; J. H. Stype, 1872-'4; H. A. Smith and James Taylor, 1875; Edward McNamara, 1876; C. C. Babcock, 1877; H. A. Smith, 1878; C. H. Robins, 1879-'80; Gilbert Gay, 1881.

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

This beautiful city of the dead is an evidence of the culture, taste and refinement of the citizens of Chelsea, and especially of the high qualities of the ladies, through whose efforts the money to defray the expense of improving the cemetery grounds was secured. Oak Grove Cemetery was established in September, 1860. During the 20 and a half years which have elapsed since that time, 110 lots have been sold and about 100 used for burial, averaging but five lots sold during each year, so few being a striking evidence of the healthfulness of the district. The names of the organizers appearing on the record book of the cemetery are as follows: J. W. Green, Curran White, H. E. Francisco, Elisha Congdon, G. W. James, F. M. Hooker, John W. Smith, Geo. Barnes, Isaac Denman, James Thompson, Chas. H. Kempf, Wm. Doyle, Jacob Berry, W. W. Whedon, John Letts, D. C. Hurd, W. F. Hatch, T. R. Gorton, Thos. Leach, S. Y. Denton, James Backwith, S. S. Sergeant, Henry Camfield, B. J. Tuttle, Lewis Winans, Albert Sons, Thos. S. Sears, E. Lowe, J. S. Harlow, T. T. Royce, Dr. R. B. Gates, E. Hammond, E. Beach, R. Martin, M. M. Boyd, Charles Congdon, D. Maroney, M. Millspaugh.

The present officers are James S. Gilbert, President; Aaron Durand, Treasurer; Geo. P. Glazier, Clerk; Charles Congdon, Sexton; Thos. S. Sears, E. L. Noyes, Jas. P. Wood, Heman S. Holmes Charles H. Kempf and Wm. H. Calkins (deceased), Trustees.

Recently an important addition has been made to the improvements of Oak Grove Cemetery, in the shape of a receiving vault. This is a solid structure, built entirely of field stone, and is of sufficient size to hold 20 caskets or more. The interior of the vault is well finished; it is well ventilated, and enclosed by mass-

ive iron doors. The masonry of this vault is probably not excelled by any work of the kind in the State, the entire arch being formed of field stone, broken in keystone shape. This little, though valuable work was carried out by Grant & Nelson, at a cost to the proprietors of about \$800.

The cemetery grounds are well kept, the drive-ways and walks arranged with a view to convenience as well as propriety, and the various groves so selected and planted by the botanist, that wherever the eye of the visitor is cast a beautiful vista presents itself for admiration, leaving nothing to remind him of a necropolis save the tell-tale marble. The monuments bespeak the character of the people: on every terrace there may be seen a magnificent tribute to departed worth, a work of the sculptor's hands, which time itself will scarcely cause to fade away. Such is the quiet home of those who have gone up higher—the pioneers and their children who died in the village of their adoption or nativity.

SCHOOLS.

The first school after the village began to grow was in a building near the present Congregational Church, and taught by W. F. Hatch. In 1854 a house was built on the corner of West South and Middle streets, which was used for school purposes till 1860. This is now occupied as the residence of Heman Woods. In that year the brick Union school-house was erected, on the corner of East and East South streets. Elisha Congdon was the contractor, and built the house for \$5,000, though its actual cost was \$6,000, he contributing \$1,000 from his own funds. In 1875 an addition was made to the structure, at a cost of \$3,000. In 1880, the number of pupils having become so large that further accommodations were necessary, a small house for the primary department was built adjacent to the larger building. The accommodations for the various departments of the school are ample, the rooms well furnished, the high school provided with chemical and philosophical apparatus, etc. The principals of the Union school from the period of its dedication comprise among others, Professors Macomber, Van Cleve, Wm. Wines, W. C. Hill, Wm. M. Osband, Willetts Hill, George Brown, J. K. Davis, N. A. Richards and P. M. Parker, the present principal.

CHURCHES.

Congregational Church of Chelsea.—The record of this Church shows its organization in the Vermont settlement to be completed March 21, 1835, under the name of the Presbyterian Church of Sylvan. The meeting was opened by the prayer of the Rev. Mr. Bouton. The Rev. Mr. Beach presided, with Mahlon Wines the appointed scribe. The articles of faith, covenant and practice adopted by the Presbytery of Monroe, February, 1834, and recom-

mended for adoption to the Churches under their care, being presented by the chairman, was read by him and carefully considered by the persons present. They petitioned the Presbytery to appoint a committee to constitute them a Church, and resolved unanimously to adopt said articles then and there presented.

The members included Ira Spaulding, William A. Davis, John C. Winans, Obed Cravath, Alfred C. Holt, with Mrs. Chloe Spaulding, Abigail Davis, Hannah Cravath, Lucy Emline Cravath, Adaline L. Holt, Matilda Lawrence, Aun Wines, Lucy Davis, Harriet Warner, Sarah Beacon and Mehitable Preston.

On the motion of Mr. Wines, seconded by John C. Winans, it was voted to adopt the Presbyterian form of government, and constitute a Presbyterian Church. Voted by each member, giving him and her a vote personally, to the scribe to elect the following persons as elders in the Church: O. Cravath, M. Wines and Ira Spaulding. This completed the work of the meeting. This Church was the foundation of the present Congregational Church of Chelsea, which was organized about Christmas, 1849. For a time services were held about the neighborhood at school-houses, until the building of the church in 1851. Since reorganization the Church has rapidly progressed, and under the administration of Rev. Dr. Thomas Holmes, gives promise of attaining rare excellence among the Churches of the State. The value of church property is estimated at \$4,500; the number of members is 150; the membership of the Sabbath-school about 200.

The ministers of the Congregational Church of Chelsea from the period of organization are named in order:

Reverends—Josephus Morton, Thomas Jones, Hiram Elmer, James F. Taylor, O. M. Thompson, Robert Hovington, Benjamin Franklin, D. F. Hathaway, Dr. Thomas Holmes.

The present officers comprise: Dr. Holmes, Pastor; John C. Winans, Horace Smith, Charles Easton, Deacons, with J. D. Crowell, Clerk; Thomas Wilkinson, C. H. Camp, Geo. A. Robertson, James L. Gilbert, Horace Baldwin, W. F. Hatch, Trustees; Thomas Wilkinson, Treasurer; George A. Robertson, Clerk; Rev. Dr. Thomas Holmes, Superintendent of Sunday-school.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Chelsea was organized in 1853, by Rev. Mr. Hedger, who then preached in Lima, Rev. Ebenezer Steel, who is now superannuated, and resides in Ann Arbor, being the first regular pastor. The members of the first class were: Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Bowles, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Berry, and perhaps one or two others. The pastors who succeeded Mr. Steel were Revs. E. P. Brockway, Charles Stringham, Manassa Hickey, Orrin Whitmore, Wm. Anderson, William Shire, Mr. May, Geo. Smith, Geo. Lowe, Wm. Leavington, David Casler, Wm. Holt, J. W. Campbell, D. Shire; Rev. J. L. Hudson being the present incumbent. At first, the services of the society were held in the Congregational church. The building of the present church edifice was begun in 1858, and fin-

ished in 1859. The first Sunday-school was organized in 1854, Silas Sergeant being the first Superintendent. The present class-leader is S. G. Ives, assisted by the pastor. The trustees are Leron Babcock, S. G. Ives, Milo Hunter, F. M. Hooker and James Rowe. The stewards are Charles Crane, A. Rodell, Geo. Whitaker, Mrs. Geo. P. Glasier and Mrs. Geo. Davidson. The pastor is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The First Catholic Church of Sylvan was built about four miles northwest of Chelsea. It was a wooden structure, and the original building received two successive additions. It is now surrounded by a cemetery, where the Catholic dead are still interred. The first officiating priest in this locality was Rev. Father Hennessey, of Detroit. Rev. Father Cullen, of Ann Arbor, was probably the clergyman who founded the Church. Rev. John Van Genip, Pastor of the Dexter Church, held services for some time at the Chelsea church, built in 1869, which was a mission till 1848. Rev. Patrick Duhig became the permanent pastor, and has remained such since that time. During his incumbency the church has been modernized, a pastoral residence erected, and the grounds about both dwelling and church highly improved. The church edifice is of brick, 52 by 100 feet in superficial extent, with a 15-foot apse. It was built at a cost of \$10,000 to \$12,000. The pastor's house cost, including outbuildings and improvement of grounds, \$4,000. The residence is a roomy, double two-story structure, and contains an office and private chapel, besides the other apartments common to a gentleman's dwelling. The Chelsea Church is composed of 130 families, and is in a flourishing condition.

The Baptist Church of Chelsea was organized at the residence of Dr. R. B. Gates, on April 28, 1868, by 19 constituent members. In June, the same year, Mr. Frank Everett was chosen deacon of the Church. Rev. H. W. Brown was the first pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Armstrong, who began his labors Oct. 26, '68, and continued till Feb. 5, 1871. During his pastorate the present church edifice on Main street was erected at a cost of \$6,000. During this time Milo Baldwin was elected one of the deacons of the Church. Rev. G. Meseleias succeeded Mr. Armstrong, closing his relation in August, 1872. In the following November Rev. L. C. Pettengill became pastor, and continued thus till 1874. In July a call was extended to Rev. William Bird, and in October he was ordained a pastor. He remained one year and during the succeeding year the pulpit was supplied by Rev. J. C. Armstrong, Rev. Messrs. Shepherd, Nelson, Abbott and Prof. Ten Brook. Rev. A. A. Hopkins was pastor during the summer of 1876, and directed the building of the parsonage. Nov. 19, 1876, a call was extended to Rev. E. A. Gay, who immediately entered upon his work, and has continued in the pastorate to the present time, being now in the fifth year of his service. Since the organization of the Church 136 members have united with it. During the year 1880 the church building was enlarged and embellished at an expense of



Wm A Byrke

over \$1,000, and it is now a commodious and pleasant place of religious worship, a credit to Chelsea and to the congregation of Baptists.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The St. Paul's German Lutheran Church of Chelsea, was organized Feb. 2, 1868. The following were the originating members: G. Wackenhut, G. Herelschwerdt, M. Lehman, J. Bieler, F. Vogel, D. Faist, J. Schaible, G. Mast, I. Vogt, J. Schumacher, J. Morlock, F. Bresemle, J. Fahner, J. Scheffel, J. Schultz, A. Boose, F. Boose. The church building on Summit street was erected during the same year in which the Church was organized. Rev. J. Schladermund, of Waterloo, Jackson county, during the first few months held services in the new church once in two weeks, and in the fall of 1868 Rev. Tierk, from Waterloo, assumed pastoral charge of the Church; F. N. J. Wolf followed till 1871, conducting service once in two weeks until 1875, when Rev. M. Graupner assumed the pastorate. He, in 1877, was followed by Rev. Mr. Bunge, who remained till 1878, when the present pastor, Rev. M. Metzger, of Waterloo, became shepherd of the flock. There are at present 20 members in the congregation. The following are the names of the present trustees: J. Schutz, Fred Vogel and J. Hepfer.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

The order of *Freemasons* have one flourishing lodge in Chelsea. It is denominated *Olive Lodge*, No. 156. The records of the lodge were burned in one of the fires that have twice consumed portions of Main street, and a full history of the organization is not obtainable. The following is a list of the present officers of the Olive Lodge: M. J. Noyes, W. M.; J. D. Schaitman, S. W.; John A. Palmer, J. W.; T. E. Wood, Secretary; H. S. Holmes, Treasurer; H. M. Woods, S. D.; C. M. Davis, J. D.; B. Wight, Tyler. The lodge has a membership of 67, and at present meets in a hall over Hudler's store, Main street.

Vernor Lodge, I. O. O. F., was named after Benjamin Vernor, of Detroit, now Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the State. The records of the lodge were burned in the fire of 1876, so that a full history of the organization cannot be given. The lodge was founded March 31, 1861. The following are the names of the charter members: J. M. Congdon, J. Berry, A. Blackney, E. Hammond, D. Tompkins, A. Natten, and Stephen Sigfried. There are now 32 members of the lodge, officered as follows: A. F. Wooden, Noble Grand; John J. Wakenhaut, Vice-Grand; J. Schumacher, Treasurer; Geo. E. Wright, Secretary.

The German Workingmen's Benevolent Association of Chelsea was organized in 1872, incorporated in 1876, and united to the State association during the latter year. The capital of the associ-

ation, including furniture, is \$850. There are 40 members. The officers in 1880 were: Chas. Neuburger, President; Frank Staffan, Vice-President; W. Alber, Recording Secretary; Bernh Kramer, Corresponding Secretary; Fred Vogel, Cashier; Jacob Schumacher, Treasurer; Jacob Hepfer, F. Girsch and Geo. Mast, Trustees.

EXCELSIOR CORNET BAND.

Chelsea is not behind her sister cities and towns in support of that popular style of music, the cornet band. The Excelsior Cornet Band was organized Feb. 19, 1878. The original members were A. M. Congdon, E. E. Shaver, H. L. Wood, John C. Taylor, Chas. E. Chandler, J. A. Bachman, G. W. Bachman, John P. Foster, G. A. Lacey and A. M. Yocum. The members of the band are uniformed in dark blue, trimmed with white broadcloth, with brass buttons, the drum major's suit costing \$100, and the uniforms of the entire band about \$600. The instruments involved an expense of \$275. The band has been generously assisted by the enterprising citizens of the village, and has repaid the pecuniary outlay by evincing a desire to please and entertain on all occasions.

CHELSEA BANK.

Chelsea Bank was organized under the general banking laws of Michigan. In August, 1868, Michael J. Noyes, of Chelsea, and Geo. P. Glazier, then recently of Parma, Jackson Co., Mich., formed a co-partnership under the style of Noyes & Glazier, for the purpose of conducting a banking exchange business in Chelsea. In December following they added to their other business that of dealing in drugs, a business in which Mr. Glazier had been engaged from boyhood. In April, 1871, Mr. Glazier purchased Mr. Noyes' interest in the firm, and for nine years continued the banking business successfully alone. During these years Dr. Armstrong was associated with Mr. Glazier in the drug business, under the style of Glazier & Armstrong, which firm is still conducting a prosperous trade. In January, 1880, a proposition was entertained to form a State bank, and at a meeting held to complete the necessary arrangements, the stock was all taken by nine individuals, and the new organization succeeded the banking business of Geo. P. Glazier. The following stock-holders are the present officers: Hon. S. G. Ives, President; Thos. S. Sears, Vice-President; Geo. P. Glazier, Cashier; who, with Luther James, Hon. A. T. Gorton, Waterloo, Mich., Heman T. Woods, of Woods & Knapp, Chelsea, are the directors. The bank has declared liberal semi-annual dividends, and its condition and management are excellent and very satisfactory, from the fact that 10 per cent. premium is offered for its stock, the original stock-holders manifesting no desire to part with it at that figure.

R. Kempf & Bro., bankers, established their financial house in 1876. They do a general banking business, and are on a substantial basis, with ample capital.

CHELSEA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

This industry is one of the oldest in the history of Chelsea. The land on which the buildings stand was conveyed by Government patent to Azel Backus. It has been successively transferred until it passed into the hands of L. Miller and Hiram Lighthall, the present owners. These gentlemen came into possession of the property in 1877, and largely improved it, adding to the capacity of the works for the foundry and machine shop business; in fact, converting the establishment into a busy manufactory. The company manufacture plows, agricultural implements and machinery, carriages and wagons. Connected with the works are a foundry, blacksmith shop, machinery, etc., which require the employment of several hands. An important feature of Miller & Lighthall's business is the production of the Chelsea plow, an invention which owes its existence to Mr. Miller's genius. It has an improved jointer and shin-piece, and is a great favorite with farmers who have become acquainted with its advantages. The sale of these plows is already large, though the patent was issued as late as Aug. 24, 1880, and they have been manufactured but a few months.

COMMERCIAL.

The produce business of Chelsea is its most important feature. The large quantity of farm products bought and shipped from this point has been elsewhere mentioned. The following dealers are largely engaged in this trade: Kempf Bros., Wood Bros., Taylor Bros., Loron Babcock and W. F. Hatch. Taylor Bros. and Babcock & Gilbert have elevators for the shipment of grain, while the stock-yards for the loading of cattle are ample.

The business interests of Chelsea are represented by the following firms: Dry goods and general merchandise—Thomas Wilkinson, established in 1864; Wood Bros., established in 1868; McKone & Healey, started in 1878; Parker & Babcock, commenced Jan. 15, 1880; and H. S. Holmes. Druggists—William Reed & Co., established in 1864; and Glazier & Armstrong. Grocers—Gilbert & Crowell, established in Jan., 1873; and Durand & Hatch who started in 1880. Hardware dealers—Bacon & Co., and P. Woods & Kuapp, who commenced business in 1874. Hotels—Chelsea House, conducted by Henry G. Hoag, and McKone House. Lumber—Wm. Bacon & Co., and Kempf Bros. Meat Markets—Henry C. Bach, established in 1871; Charles Vogel, and Miles Hunter, who started in business in 1863. Manufactures—Chelsea Mills, owned by Leaman Sparks, since 1879; Chelsea Planing and Cider Mill, built by Curran White in 1856, and now

conducted by Edward L. Negus; Chelsea Tile Works, established in 1871, and owned by Orrin Thatcher; Chelsea Marble Works, established in 1879, by Augustus Neuburger; Frederick Vogel's carriage shops, established in 1865; Staffer Bros., wood working establishment; and Charles Steinbach, harness-maker; and blacksmith—Jacob Schumacher, established in 1870.

In closing this sketch of Chelsea it is just to state, that it takes precedence of all the other villages of Michigan in beauty of location and regularity of public and private streets, in the number of its churches, the efficiency of its Union school, and in the enterprise of its citizens. It has been said of this people, that they are noted for their eminent business abilities, and whatever they do or undertake to do is thoroughly done. This remark does not apply to business matters alone, but extends itself also to their rational modes of pastime and enjoyment. In the following pages, devoted to the personal sketches of the past and present prominent citizens of Sylvan township and Chelsea village, these characteristics of the people will become more evident.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

On the following pages are given brief biographical notices of prominent citizens of the village of Chelsea and township of Sylvan, which will prove interesting as a legitimate department of the history of this community.

Loron Babcock, produce merchant, Chelsea, was born at Lyons, Wayne Co. N. Y. Aug. 22, 1822, son of Moses and Abigail (Surdam) Babcock; father was a farmer and carpenter. Loron assisted him on the farm, and in 1833 accompanied his parents to Bridgewater tp., Washtenaw Co., Mich. They soon after removed to Livingston Co., where Loron attained majority. In 1845 he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Unadilla, and in 1859, opened a store at Chelsea, Washtenaw Co. In 1879 he sold his stock, and has since devoted his attention to the produce business. In 1846 he married Elizabeth Green, of Lyndon tp. Mrs. Babcock died in 1860, and in 1861 he married Kate Oxtoby, of Chelsea. He had one son by his former wife, Collin E., who graduated from a commercial college in Detroit. He was married in 1874 to Ella Lawrence, of Chelsea.

James A. Bachman, proprietor of the dried fruit evaporator works, Chelsea, was born at Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y., in 1838, son of Charles C. Bachman. James spent his early life in the brick and tile business, and once conducted a yeast factory. In 1868, he went to Black Hawk Co., Iowa, and farmed awhile near Janesville. In 1869 he came to Michigan, where, for some years, he was engaged in carpentering. In 1875 he entered the employ of the M. C. R. R. Co., and in Sept., 1880, established his present business, in which he has been successful. He was married in 1865 to Jeanette Kine, and they have one child, Florence, who is 13 years of age. Mr. Bachman owns several pieces of property in Chelsea.

Jabez Bacon, hardware merchant, Chelsea, was born at Wells, Somersetshire, England, Aug. 19, 1850. He passed his youth in his native land, and in 1871, emigrated to the United States, coming to Chelsea the same year. He was employed by C. H. Kempf in the lumber business, remaining with him for three years. He then engaged in his present business, under the firm name of J. Bacon & Co., and in connection with the hardware trade they carry a full line of sash, doors blinds and agricultural implements. Mr. Bacon was married in 1874 to Eliza Hook, of Chelsea. They have 4 children—Annie L., Benjamin W., Nellie J. and Marie H. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon are members of the Congregational Church, and he is connected with the A. O. U. W.

William Bacon, lumber dealer, Chelsea, was born at Wells, England, and was first employed as bookkeeper for Prusser Ward, Hulbert, London. In 1872 Mr. Bacon came to Chelsea, Mich., and was an attendant at the Chelsea Union school, and subsequently learned the tinner's trade at Fowlerville. He was employed by Kempf, Bacon & Co., for some years, and when his brother retired from the firm, he entered the vacant position, and the firm name was changed to William Bacon & Co. Mr. Bacon was married in 1876 to Lois Congdon, daughter of James M. Congdon. They have 3 children. Mr. Bacon owns fine property in Chelsea, and is an enterprising business man.

John Bagge, proprietor of a meat market, Chelsea, was born in Schleswig, Germany, Sept. 29, 1845, and is a son of Christian and Jurgensen Bagge. He was educated in his native land, and there learned the butcher's business. He came to the United States in 1865, and for a short time was engaged in farming in Sylvan tp. He subsequently established his present business in Chelsea, and is now doing a thriving trade. On Christmas day, in 1872, he married Wilhelmina Schultzman, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have 2 children—Carl H. and Lawrence Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Bagge are members of the Lutheran Church.

Milo Baldwin, retired farmer, Chelsea, was born at Whiting Addison Co., Vt., Feb 9, 1824. His parents were Treat and Sophronia (Glidden) Baldwin, the former of whom was a farmer. Milo was eight years of age when his parents removed to Michigan, in 1834. They located in Sylvan tp., where, in a short time, the whole family had an attack of the "shakes." At length they moved upon the farm of A. S. Bell, where Mrs. Baldwin died Aug., 1839. After that sad event the family separated. Milo and three of the children went to Steuben Co., Ind., and remained there five years. Milo then returned to Sylvan tp. and engaged in farming. His father returned one year later, and died in Sylvan tp. Milo was married Sept., 1847, to Amanda Fann. He owned 120 acres on secs. 22 and 23, where he resided 10 years, after which he sold out and bought the n. e. q. of sec. 11, where he lived for 17 years. In 1880 he removed to Chelsea, where he has since resided. Mrs. Baldwin died in 1863, leaving an infant child. In 1865 Mr. Baldwin married Mary Hicks. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and a Mason.

T. W. Baldwin, farmer and stock raiser, sec. 22, Sylvan tp., was born in Vermont in 1822. His parents were Treat and Sophronia, who were of English descent. He attended school in his native State, and after coming here in 1835, he received some education from the schools in this county. He first settled two miles south-east of where he now resides. He was married Aug. 16, 1846, to Mrs. Betsey Ann McIntyre, and their marriage life has been peaceful and happy. Only 1 child has been born to them, a son named Albert, who is married; the owner of 60 acres of good land, and prospering finely. Mr. B. has 100 acres of land under cultivation, and is living in a good and comfortable place. Both are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Baldwin is a Republican.

Daniel Bale, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Bale, was born June 10, 1823, in Livingston county, N. Y. In June, 1834, he accompanied his parents to Michigan, and after one year's residence in Scio, they settled in Lima tp. He was married Oct. 8, 1854, to Amanda C. Tuttle, of Freedom tp. They have 4 children—Albert A., born July 27, 1855; Ida E., born Aug. 22, 1857; Esther B., born Dec. 6, 1861; and Cynthia A., born Feb. 3, 1869. After marriage he resided on the homestead for some years. In 1869 he located at Chelsea, where he has since resided. His father came to this county in 1834; in December, 1836, located in Lima tp., where he died Sept. 24, 1842. Mrs. Bale, mother of Daniel, was the mother of 11 children, 2 of whom are living. She was born in Northampton county, Pa., Jan. 19, 1801, and died at Chelsea, Feb. 13, 1881, aged 80 years and 25 days.

J. V. Bayer, Sylvan tp., sec. 22; P. O., Chelsea; was born in Jackson county, Mich., Jan. 28, 1839. His parents, Jacob and Catherine (Speidle) Bayer, are of European nativity. Mr. B. attended the common schools for some time, and received the remainder of his education at the Lena high school, Jackson. He was married in 1866 to Augusta A. Green. This union has been blessed with two daughters—Lillie Jane and Blanche Elvina. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Baptist Church in Chelsea. Mr. B. owns 40 acres of good land, which he farms himself. He is a Republican.

William A. Begole (deceased) was born in Danville, Steuben Co., N. Y., March 3, 1806, and was a son of Thomas and Mary (Bowles) Begole, the former of whom was a farmer, his ancestors being Maryland planters, and large real-estate owners. Mr. Begole was of French descent, and inherited the grace of manner, politeness

and amiable disposition characteristic of that race. Mr. Begole was reared on a farm, and in 1829, at the age of 23, came to Michigan, first stopping at Ann Arbor. He worked for Cyrus Beckwith, of Sylvan tp., for nearly two years and assisted in the erection of the first building in Sylvan tp. In 1831 he located land on sec. 26, Sylvan tp. In 1832 he married Abigail Nowland, of Scio tp., who lived until 1854, and dying, left 7 children, one of whom is deceased. The children were Andrew, Matilda, Charles, Augustus, Mary Davis, Cynthia and Emily. Three of these are married. Mr. Begole's second marriage was to Mrs. Elizabeth (Kanouse) Cook, on Oct. 17, 1855. Two children were born to them—Dora A. and George A. Mr. Begole remained on his farm until his death, which occurred July 7, 1880, at the age of 74 years. His widow survived him until Oct. 9, 1880, when she was laid tenderly at rest by numerous friends and relatives. Mrs. Begole was a member of the Congregational Church, and her husband was a supporter of the services of that denomination. A pioneer friend said of him: "He was regular in all his habits, temperate in all things, honest and upright with his fellow-men, a good and affectionate husband and a kind parent, and in fact one of our best citizens." His children now occupy the farm. His son, George A., was born June 21, 1859, and obtained his educational training in the Chelsea Union school, and at Goldsmith's commercial school, of Detroit. In the fall of 1879 he became a salesman in the store of H. S. Holmes, at Chelsea, remaining there some 10 months. He then went to Detroit, and was employed as bookkeeper of the C. B. Clark manufacturing company. On the death of his mother he returned home and took charge of the farm. His sister, Dora A., received a good education in the Chelsea schools. She is a lady of unusual amiability and refinement of manners.

A portrait of Mr. Begole is given elsewhere in this volume.

Christopher Benter, farmer, sec. 19, Sylvan tp; P. O., Francisco; was born in Germany in 1812. He is the son of Christopher and Margaret Benter. He attended school in Germany, but when old enough started to America to do for himself. He landed in South Carolina, and was engaged in the mercantile trade for some six years. At the end of that time he came to Michigan, and since coming to this county has been engaged in farming. He was married in 1835, and is the father of 5 children—John Henry, Matilda, Velimina, Bartlaugh and Augustine. Mr. B. and wife are members of the M. E. Church, of which denomination he has been Trustee. He is a Democrat.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Holmes) Briggs, daughter of Samuel W. Holmes, of Scio tp., was married to Nathaniel W. Briggs, of Taunton, Mass., April 16, 1872. He resided at Richmond, Ind., from that date until 1877. On July 6, of the latter year, Mr. Briggs died, and his widow soon after returned to Scio tp., this county. Since September, 1879, she has resided at Chelsea.

J. Manly Burchard, retired farmer, Chelsea, was born in Albany county, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1816, and was a son of Dixon and Maria (Frisby) Burchard, the former of whom was a miller and farmer. Mr. Burchard was one of a family of 10 children. His mother died when he was 12 years of age, and his father married Delia Becker. In 1835 the family removed to Michigan and located on 160 acres of land near Sylvan Center. Both parents are deceased. Mr. Burchard was reared on a farm, and now owns a fine tract of land in Sylvan tp. In 1874 he removed to Chelsea, where he has since resided. He was married April 15, 1846, to Ann Maria Glover, and 3 children have been born to them, 1 of whom is deceased; Dixon, who married Mary Franklin, is a resident of Chelsea; and Adeline, wife of Abram Spencer, a farmer of Sylvan tp. Mr. Burchard was formerly connected with the United Brethren denomination, but now attends the worship of the Congregational Church. He used the first threshing-machine ever brought into Sylvan tp., also the first breaking plow.

Dr. Mortimer Bush, dentist, Chelsea, was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1848, and is a son of William and Anna (Winfield) Bush. When seven years of age his parents removed to Michigan, and settled in Grass Lake tp., Jackson Co. He obtained a good English education in the Grass Lake Union school, and at the age of 20 entered the dental office of D. W. Smith, Jackson, where he remained three years. After practicing for a short time at Jackson and Grass Lake, he located at Chelsea in 1875, and opened an office, where he has since done business. In 1870 he married Fredericka Franklin. They have 2 children—Lulu and Jesse.

Charles E. Chandler, of the firm of Chandler & Drislane, carriage manufacturers, Chelsea, was born at Alstead, Chester Co., N. H., March 3, 1847. His parents were Lyman and Mary Ann (Glover) Chandler, the former of whom was a physi-

cian. Charles passed his early life in his native State, and at the age of 25 years began work at his present trade. He located at Chelsea, Mich., in 1877, and formed a co-partnership with Timothy Drislane, with whom he still continues in business. The firm have built up a good trade by excellent work, and a strict attention to business. Mr. Chandler is married and has 3 children.

Stephen J. Chase was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1805, and was the eldest son of Stephen and Persis (Parks) Chase, who removed to Ontario county when Stephen was a small boy. At 24 years of age Mr. Chase married Cordelia M. Brown, and immediately removed to Michigan, locating in Dexter tp., Washtenaw Co., in 1832. He entered 160 acres of Government land, where he remained 41 years. In 1873 he removed to Chelsea, where he has since resided. Mrs. Chase died in 1867, leaving 5 children,—Persis, wife of Milton B. Millsbaugh, of Chelsea; Jane L., wife of B. F. Tuttle, of Chelsea; Romaine P., a farmer of Sylvan tp.; Eva, wife of Edward H. Branch, a merchant of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Maggie G., wife of Calvin Pratt, who died in 1868. In 1868 Mr. Chase married Mrs. Harriet Kanouse, widow of George Kanouse (dec). Mrs. Chase had 2 children by her former marriage—Susan A., wife of A. W. Chapman, and Rachel, who died in July 1865. Mr. Chase assisted in the organization of the Washtenaw Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., and is a prominent member of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw county.

G. V. Clark, farmer and dairyman, Sylvan tp.; P. O., Chelsea, was born in New York in 1830, and is the son of James and Mary (Swick) Clark, the latter a native of New Jersey, and of German descent, and the former of Scottish ancestry. He received his education in the common schools of his native State, and the greater part of his life has been spent in farming, but the last nine years he has added a dairy to his farm, and now has quite a trade in Chelsea. He lives on a small farm on sec. 14, in Sylvan tp., and is doing a good business. He was married in 1876 to Anna Hives. This union has been blessed with 4 children—3 boys and 1 girl.

Hon. James M. Congdon, one of the owners of the original plat of Chelsea village, was born in New London county, Conn., March 23, 1805, and is a son of Elisha and Abigail (Miner) Congdon. James was seven years old when his father was killed by a falling building, and the bereaved widow was left with 8 small children to provide for. The family were poor, and were obliged to seek employment in a cotton mill. At 16 years of age Mr. Congdon learned the carpenter's trade, and subsequently that of a machinist, being employed in the latter business until his twenty-eighth year. In 1833 he came to Michigan and bought 300 acres of land in Sylvan tp., bounded by the Territorial road on the south, and extending north beyond the limits of the present corporation of Chelsea; the eastern limit being what is now Main street, Chelsea. His brother Elisha had previously bought 160 acres on the eastern side of Main street, so that nearly the entire village plat of Chelsea was originally owned by the Congdon brothers. The village of Pierceville sprung up on Elisha's land, but when the Michigan Central railroad was laid out the people removed to Chelsea, and Pierceville lives only in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Congdon was elected Representative to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1872. Since the latter period Mr. Congdon has devoted his time to the management of his estate, which comprises 300 acres of valuable land. Mr. C. was married in February, 1841, and has 7 children—Sarah Elizabeth, wife of David Taylor; Lois M., wife of William Bacon; Jane; Russell, a farmer of Sylvan tp.; Alice, wife of E. A. Avery, of Grand Junction, Iowa; Andrew J. and Frank M., both residing at home. Mr. Congdon is a member of the M. E. Church, and is connected with the I. O. O. F. and the Masonic fraternity.

Edmund E. Conklin (deceased), was the son of William and Susan Conklin, the former a native of England, and the latter a native of New England, and of German descent. He was born May 15, 1797, in New York, and received the educational advantages afforded at country schools at that time. He was married in 1831 to Sophronia Hecox, to which union 2 children were born. His first wife died and he married the second time to Nancy Brown, and this union resulted in the birth of 2 children, a son and daughter. The son is a promising farmer in Sylvan tp., while the daughter is unmarried and engaged in mission work, living with her mother on the old homestead. Mr. Conklin was a member of the Baptist Church, as is his wife to-day. He was a good man and died lamented by all with whom he was acquainted.

George J. Crowell, merchant, Chelsea, was born in Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1834, and is a son of M. P. and Emeline (Graves) Crowell. His

father was a cooper, and located at Leoni, Jackson Co., Mich., in 1835, where George spent his youthful days. He went to Chelsea at the age of 17 years, and entered the employ of John C. Winans, where he remained five years. In 1862 he enlisted in the 20th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., serving nearly three years in the Ninth Army Corps, under Gen. Burnside. In 1869 he engaged in business with C. S. Barlow, continuing that connection three years. He then bought out Mr. Barlow's interest, and in 1872 formed a co-partnership with J. L. Gilbert, with whom he has since continued. He was married in 1865 to Julia Andrews, of Chelsea. Mr. Crowell was appointed Postmaster of Chelsea in 1872, and still occupies that position.

John M. Cummings (deceased), was born in Oneida county, N. Y., and emigrated to Michigan in 1865. He bought 160 acres of land in Sylvan tp., and resided there 30 years. He then removed to Chelsea, where, after an eight years' residence, he died March 5, 1871, and his most estimable wife followed him April 4 of the same year. Three sons survived them—Lamont, Franklin D. and Norman; the second of whom, Franklin D., was born in 1833, and resided on his father's farm after he was of age, and subsequently purchased the farm now occupied by Dennis Rockwell, which he afterward sold and moved back upon the paternal estate. After his father's death, in 1872, he removed to Chelsea and bought property, where he has since resided. He married Johanna Spencer, and the fruits of this union have been the birth of 4 children—Nettie, Katie, John and Orrin, all residing with their parents. Mr. Cummings is very comfortably situated in life, and is now engaged in the exchange of property, in which business he has been uniformly successful.

Joshua Cushman (deceased) was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1801, and was the son of Consider and Phœbe (Thompson) Cushman. His father was apprenticed to a wheelwright, and when 18 years of age enlisted in the Continental army. The greater part of his time of service was spent as guard for a wagon train, and he participated in some very serious engagements. At the close of the war, the Colonel of the regiment, who had taken quite a fancy to the youthful warrior, gave him money enough to start in business for himself. Joshua, his son, passed his early manhood with his parents, and was 28 years of age when he went to Ontario county and bought a small farm in the town of Canadice. He was married soon after to Louisa Morgan. Two years later he emigrated to Michigan and settled in Lima tp., Washtenaw county. The county was then in need of mechanics, and Mr. Cushman sold his farm and started a blacksmith shop, one of the first built in that tp., securing a remunerative trade for two years. He then sold out and bought 120 acres of land in the southern part of the tp., where he toiled until old age forced him to relinquish the business to his son. He was the father of 5 children, 2 of whom survive—Warren and Mary. Mr. Cushman was a member of the first Methodist Church in Lima tp., and at the time of his death was a member of that denomination in Chelsea. He passed away from earth with the old year, his death occurring Dec. 31, 1880. Mrs. Cushman died July 12, 1868.

Warren Cushman, Chelsea, was born at Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1835, and accompanied his parents to Michigan the same year. He passed his youth on his father's farm, continuing with him after reaching his majority. He was married Dec. 12, 1876, to Joanna Lefarge, of Lima tp. He removed to Chelsea in 1877, where he has since resided. He bought a comfortable home in that thriving village, which he greatly improved. He is a Master Mason and a member of Olive Lodge, at Chelsea.

Capt. James Davidson was born at Floridatown, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1803. His parents were John and Rhoda (Mudge) Davidson. At the age of 12 years Mr. Davidson commenced an eventful career as a sailor, and continued in that perilous business for 18 years. In 1832 he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he lived for a number of years. While there, in connection with his brother Robert, he erected nearly all the heavy brick structures in the village. In 1836 the two brothers built the present Washtenaw county jail. In 1846 Capt. Davidson constructed a canal near Grand Rapids, Mich. Some years previously he had purchased a farm in Sharon tp., where he resided until 1868, when he removed to Chelsea. He was married in 1826 to Elizabeth Moore, of Syracuse, N. Y. They have 6 children—Rhoda, wife of Dewitt Downer, of California; Eliza, now Mrs. Hughes, of Chelsea; Emily, widow of H. B. Lathrop, of Jackson, Mich., who died in California; Paulina, widow of Hiram Mills, who died in February, 1861; Sarah, wife of Delos Mills; Henry, farmer of Sylvan tp. Capt. Davidson is a member of the M. E. Church, in which he has from time to time held official positions.

William Arnold Davis (deceased) moved to Sylvan tp. with the Vermont settlers, in 1832, from Sharon, Addison county. He had married 10 years previous, Abigail Lawrence. They settled on a tract of wild and uncultivated land, where Mr. Davis lived until his death. He was the parent of 7 children, 3 of whom are living—William, a physician of Grand Ledge, Eaton Co., Michigan; Evaline, wife of Dr. Gates, of Chelsea, and George E., a farmer, residing at Sylvan Center. Mr. Davis departed this life June 29, 1879. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and assisted in the organization of the first Presbyterian Church, in Sylvan tp. Mrs. Davis is spending the residue of her days on this earth with Mr. F. A. Prudens, a grand-son of her deceased husband.

John C. Depew (deceased) was born in Sussex county, N. J., Dec. 23, 1823. When he was an infant, his parents removed to Ontario county, N. Y., and eight years later to Sylvan tp., Washtenaw Co., Mich., where they arrived Nov. 3, 1832. They settled on sec. 13, where his father, Henry Depew, died in 1875; his mother still survives, at the advanced age of 84 years. John C. was reared to manhood on this farm, receiving such education as could be obtained in the district schools of that day. April 8, 1846, he married Mary Cassidy, a native of New Jersey. In 1850 he bought a farm on sec. 11, where he resided until his death. From early manhood Mr. Depew was a leader in local politics. He was several times Supervisor of Sylvan tp., and was once a candidate for the Legislature. He was in office during the Rebellion, and politically was a "war Democrat." In 1863 he was engaged in the sale of agricultural implements in Chelsea and on Sept. 10 had large sales and was supposed to have had a considerable sum of money on his person when he started for his house, one mile west of the village, on foot. He never arrived at his destination, and foul play being suspected, a search was made for him. Three days later his body was found near the western limits of Chelsea, concealed in a cluster of tall weeds. A coroner's jury decided that he came to his death by a blow received from a sling shot, or other blunt instrument, in the hands of an assassin. He left a wife and 5 children to mourn his sad and premature death.

William E. Depew, lawyer, Chelsea, and eldest son of John C. Depew, was born at Chelsea, Washtenaw county, Nov. 23, 1848. When two years of age his father bought a farm one mile west of Chelsea, where William was reared to manhood. During the winter season he attended the Chelsea Union schools, and thereby prepared himself for college. In 1871 he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, where he remained until 1873, and then entered the law department, from which he graduated in 1875. Mr. Depew commenced the practice of law at his native village, where he has since resided. On Sept. 26, 1877, he married Mary V. Gates, who was born at Sylvan Center, Dec. 20, 1855. He was Township Superintendent of Schools from 1876 to 1878, and Supervisor of Sylvan Township, which position he now fills. In 1878 he was elected as one of the Trustees of the Chelsea Union school, and Director of the Board, and still retains that office. In 1880 he was the Republican candidate for Probate Judge of Washtenaw county, but was defeated.

Timothy Drislane, of the firm of Chandler & Drislane, carriage manufacturers, Chelsea, was born at Walpole, N. H., July 25, 1855, the son of Jonathan Drislane. In 1874 Mr. Drislane commenced work at the blacksmith's trade, which vocation he has since followed. He was married in 1877 to Ella Chandler, a daughter of his partner, Charles E. Chandler. They have 2 children. Mr. Drislane is a young man of integrity and industry, and bids fair to succeed in the thorny pathway through life.

Joseph H. Durand was the son of David and Betsey (Crowell) Durand. He was born at Seneca Falls, Seneca Co., N. Y., in 1813. His father was a farmer, and Joseph was reared amid the rural scenes of an Eastern farm. He was married Oct. 22, 1834, to May Winans, sister of Lewis Winans, a druggist of Chelsea. He arrived at Chelsea, Michigan, in 1835, locating land near Grass Lake, where he remained nearly 10 years. At the expiration of that time, he exchanged farms with Truman Lawrence, of Sylvan tp., where he remained for over 30 years. He then removed to Chelsea, where he has since lived. Mrs. Durand died in 1861, leaving 1 child. Mr. Durand then married Mrs. Mary (Field) Easton, of Seneca Falls, N. Y. Mr. Durand is a member of the Congregational Church; is Trustee of the society and has led the praise services for over 15 years. He has lost 3 children by death, 2 of whom, David H., a soldier in the 20th Regt. Mich. Vol. Inf., and Nettie, were buried in the same grave. One daughter, Emma, married Officer Wardell, of the Detroit Police force, who is attached to the Ninth Ave. Station

Jay Everett, farmer, Sylvan tp., was born in Superior tp., Washtenaw Co., Mich., Oct. 2, 1827. His father settled on the "Galpin farm," near Dixboro, in 1825, but is now a resident of Meadville, Michigan. Jay spent his boyhood on a farm, and when 20 years of age, began life for himself on a portion of his father's farm, which had been set apart for his use. In 1850 he married Susan A. Smith, daughter of Henry and Wealthy (Foster) Smith, who settled in this county in 1832. In 1851 Mr. Everett went to California, and in 1853 his wife joined her husband, both remaining there until 1856. They then returned to Michigan, settling on the old farm, and in 1877, in Chelsea village. Mr. Everett was Supervisor of Sylvan tp. for three years during the war, and was active in raising men and bounties; was Justice of the Peace for eight years; has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1854, and is Clerk of the Church in Chelsea. His children are—Howard, Carrie, wife of F. H. Coe a graduate of the University of Michigan; Henry P., Helen, Jessie, Irene and Frederick. John Jay is deceased.

Orlo H. Fenn (deceased) came to Washtenaw county, Michigan, in 1833, locating in Dexter (now Sylvan) tp. He was a native of Vermont, and before leaving for the wilds of Michigan married Lois F. Lawrence, a daughter of Aaron Lawrence, Esq., of Shoreham, Vermont. In his new home Mr. Fenn labored hard and earnestly to clear his land, and eventually converted it into a beautiful and fertile farm. Mr. Fenn assisted in the organization of the first Baptist Church in Sylvan tp., on July 5, 1833, officiating as deacon of that body for over 20 years. In 1846 he erected the present comfortable house, where his widow now resides. Six children were born to Mr. Fenn and wife, 4 of whom are living—Lucia, wife of Roman Chase, of Sylvan tp.; Silas R., who married Elizabeth Rush; Orlo J., the husband of Sarah Faunce, resides on the homestead; and Emmor, who married Sophia Thompson, of Eaton county, Michigan, is a farmer of Sylvan tp. Huldah Jane and Oscar are deceased. Mr. Fenn departed this life July 1, 1876, after suffering three years from an incurable disease.

Alva Freer, a resident of Chelsea, was born at Seneca, Yates Co., N. Y., March 28, 1813. His parents were Jonas E. and Sarah (Cooley) Freer. He removed to Benton, N. Y., after he was of age, and there married Phoebe Ann Streeter. In 1837 Mr. Freer removed with his wife and father to Michigan, locating in Lima tp., where he lived for 42 years. In July, 1874, he sold his farm and moved into Chelsea, where he has since resided. Mr. Freer has 2 children living—Sarah A., wife of James P. Wood, and Mary, wife of Henry Kempf. Albert, Harriett Jane, George A. and Mary E., an infant, are deceased. Mr. Freer is a member of the Congregational Church, and the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw county.

Elder Joseph B. Frisbie, Chelsea, was born at Broom, New York, Oct. 15, 1816, and is a son of Elisha and Esther (Burchard) Frisbie, the former of whom was a merchant. When Joseph was six years of age his parents removed to Utica, N. Y., and when he was 21 years of age to Michigan, locating in Sylvan tp. This was in 1837, and the same year Mr. Frisbie opened a store in Sylvan Center, about the same time that John C. Winans also established his business. He also bought 160 acres of land. Joseph learned the mason's trade and taught school during the winter seasons. At the age of 26 he began preaching in the Protestant M. Church, and ultimately embraced the Seventh-Day Adventists' faith, and began his ministerial labors in that denomination. He was very successful, and adopting the missionary plan, traveled through Michigan, holding meetings everywhere, and founding societies of believers in the advent doctrines. In 1879 he settled at Chelsea, and resumed his former trade. He has not, however, relinquished his interest in the literal interpretation of the Scripture, and intends to publish a pamphlet on the exposition of several Scriptural subjects. He was married June 13, 1847, to Delphia Jane Glover, and 7 children have been added, from time to time, to the family circle, all of whom have been reared to mature years, and embark prosperously on life's voyage. They are—Alice, wife of Samuel Cooper, a resident of Battle Creek; Ellen, wife of John Shunk, of Sylvan tp.; Delphia, Orrin, and Eugene are employes of the Battle Creek *Review and Herald*; Willie and Laura are attending school at Chelsea. Mr. Frisbie's mother died at Battle Creek, May 22, 1858. His father, Elisha Frisbie, came to Michigan in June, 1838, and started a store at Sylvan Center, where he remained several years. He was killed by a runaway team May 17, 1859.

John R. Gates, retired farmer, Chelsea, was born at Great Bend, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; was a son of Russell and Hannah (Taylor) Gates. When he became of

age he went to New Jersey, where he bought and sold live stock. In 1854 he drove 1,900 sheep from Michigan to New Jersey, the trip requiring 55 days, with the route through Ohio and Pennsylvania. In 1864, he settled in Michigan on a farm of 200 acres in Lima tp. He engaged in business with Albert Congdon, of Chelsea, with whom he continued for some years. Mr. Gates was married in 1855 to Almira B. Borden, of Bordentown, N. J. Two children born to them are deceased. Mrs. Gates died Dec. 6, 1859. On Dec. 24, 1861, he married Elizabeth N. Alden, and 3 children were given them. His wife died March 5, 1872. Mr. Gates was again married Sept. 23, 1873, to Sarah T. Frazer, whose father was blacksmith to Joseph Bonaparte, when that distinguished French exile resided near Bordentown, N. J. When he quitted America for the land of his birth, he gave Mr. Frazer a portrait of himself, which still remains in the family as an heirloom. Mr. Gates has been a member of the Board of Trustees, and the School Board of Chelsea, and is a Director in the Chelsea Bank, and a Trustee in the Baptist Church.

Rev. Edward A. Gay, pastor of the Baptist Church, Chelsea, was born at Boston, Mass., April 19, 1829. His parents were Timothy and Nancy (Green) Gay, the former being a machinist by trade. When quite young his parents removed to Albany, N. Y., and six years later to Michigan, locating at Somerset, Hillsdale county, where his father went to work at the blacksmith trade; he also entered large tracts of Government land in that part of the State. In 1846 Edward entered the chemical department of Cambridge University, and was a student of the class under the tuition of Dr. Webster when that man killed the eminent Dr. Parkman, a tragedy that caused intense excitement all over the United States. He graduated from that venerable institution as a physician, and in 1852 began the practice of medicine at Hudson, Michigan. He ultimately became engaged in the drug business and office practice, which he continued for 11 years. Seeing the fast increasing tendency to evil in our land, he became persuaded that it was his duty to enter the ministry, which he did, uniting with the Baptist ministry, and was first assigned the charge of that denomination at Bronson, Michigan, where he remained four years. He was pastor at Plymouth, Wayne county, for three years, and in November, 1875, entered upon his duties at the beautiful village of Chelsea. During his pastorate the congregation has prospered exceedingly, and an improvement has been made to their church edifice, costing over \$1,000. Rev. Gay was married in 1852 to Almira Root, who died in 1874, leaving 3 sons—Clement A., Gilbert H. and Eddie M. Mr. Gay was again married in November, 1875, to Amy L. Winans, daughter of John R. Winans, of Plymouth, Michigan. One child has been given to them—Carroll Worth. Mr. Gay is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities.

Henry Geddes (deceased) was born in New Jersey, June 23, 1818, and accompanied his parents, John and Prudence (Smalley) Geddes, to Michigan, about the year 1829. In 1841 Mr. Geddes married Mary Jones, of Freedom tp., and soon after took up 183 acres of land in Lodi tp. Six children were born to this happy union, 4 of whom are living—Etta and Mina, who reside with their mother, Mrs. Charles Davis and Mrs. Sweetland, both residents of Sylvan tp. Lemuel and Melvina died when infants. Mr. Geddes was a man of sterling worth, and full of energy and perseverance. He died of inflammation of the bowels on Aug. 24, 1874. Mrs. Geddes, still retaining the farm, bought a residence in Chelsea, where she has since lived with her two daughters. She was the daughter of an Englishman, and was raised in Canandaigua Co., N. Y. Her father put her in charge of a Mr. Thomas when she was 15 years of age, and she has never seen him since. She was born Sept. 4, 1822.

Frederick Gerback, saloon-keeper in the village of Chelsea, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Feb. 5, 1833. His parents came to America in 1852. They came to Ann Arbor, where his father died, Jan. 9, 1870. He was married in 1857 to Katrina Rohrer, of Ann Arbor. They have 6 children living—Elizabeth, Ann May, Emily, John M., Tilly Eugenia and Pauline Lydia. On Jan. 7, 1871, he established his present business in Chelsea. He is a charter member of the German Working Men's Society, and has officiated as its President, Treasurer and Trustee. In 1865 he was a Street Commissioner of Ann Arbor, and has been a Constable of Chelsea. He is a Master Mason.

James L. Gilbert, merchant, Chelsea, was born at Clinton, Lenawee Co., Mich., May 30, 1836. He is a son of Norman M. and Elizabeth C. (Wyman) Gilbert. Joseph Gilbert, sr., the great-grandfather of our subject, came from England and

settled in Massachusetts. He had a family of 12 children, of whom Joseph, jr., was the second son. The latter had a family of 6 children, of whom Norman, the father of James, was the second son. He located at Dexter in 1839, and subsequently at Chelsea. He died at Ann Arbor in March, 1873. James' mother was a native of Steuben county, N. Y., and resides at Ann Arbor. From the age of 20 Mr. Gilbert has been engaged in the mercantile business, either as clerk, or for himself. He came to Chelsea in 1856, and remained there three years, when he went to Elk Rapids, Antrim Co., Mich., and took part in the organization of that county. He was elected the first County Clerk and Register. He returned to Chelsea in 1865 and embarked in business. He is a member of the firm of Gilbert & Crowell, grocers, and deals largely in grain and wool. In 1881 he was elected President of the village, having previously served as Trustee. He was married Nov. 16, 1859, to Martha D. Oxtoby, a native of Benton, N. Y. They have 1 child living, Mary, and 2 sons deceased. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and his wife of the M. E. Church. Politically he is a Republican.

Geo. P. Glazier, of the drug firm of Glazier & Armstrong, and cashier of the Chelsea Bank, was born in Erie county, N. Y., April 5, 1841. In 1846 his parents immigrated to Michigan, his boyhood being spent mostly in the schools at Jackson. At the age of 13, being forward in his studies, he accepted an opportunity to learn the drug business, "the ardent wish of his school days," in which business he grew up and continued, with slight interruption, until the present. His experience in drug and prescription stores being in Jackson, Brooklyn, N. Y., New York city, Adrian, Parua (Jackson Co.), and since 1868 in Chelsea.

Left at the age of 18, by the death of his father, in comparative poverty, with a mother in feeble health and 5 sisters to support, he early acquired a habit of close application to business which still clings to him. Mr. Glazier has 1 son, Frank, who has graduated with honors at the University of Michigan as a pharmaceutical chemist, and at Eastman's Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and is now in Germany to acquire the German language and brush up in other studies, preparatory to taking an active interest in his father's business.

Thompson H. Godfrey (deceased) was born at Mt. Hope, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1798, and was the third child of David and Mary (King) Godfrey. His father died when Thompson was but a child. When he was of sufficient age he learned the cooper's trade, at which he was employed for several years. At the age of 25, he was married to Fanny, daughter of William Mulock, of Orange Co., N. Y. Soon after he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Minisink, and continued there for eight or nine years. In 1831 he emigrated to Michigan and settled on Honey Creek, Scio tp., where he entered 80 acres of Government land, subsequently adding 40 acres more. At this time there were but few families living between Honey Creek and Ann Arbor. In 1834 Mr. Godfrey sold his farm and bought land in Sylvan tp., comprising 80 acres. Six years later he removed to Sylvan Center where he kept a tavern for many years. When he first located there he entertained his guests in a log house, but afterward erected a frame building. While a resident of Sylvan Center he worked at his trade, and also served the people of Sylvan tp. as Postmaster, Clerk and Justice of the Peace. About 1872, age compelled him to relinquish his business, and he settled at Chelsea, where he lived a retired life until the day of his death; this latter event occurred March 29, 1880. His children numbered 5, namely:—William M., a resident of California; David L., a farmer near Ann Arbor; Rebecca Jane, widow of Charles F. Butterfield (dec.), and a resident of Chelsea; and Henry B. and Alice Irene (deceased). Mr. Godfrey was a faithful member of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Godfrey resides with her daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Butterfield, in Chelsea. This lady was married in Sylvan in 1850. Her husband was a native of New York, and came to Michigan at an early day. In 1855 Mr. Butterfield went to Northern Indiana as a contractor on a railroad. He located at Gosben, Elkhart Co., and eventually engaged in the livery business, which he continued until his death in 1837. Four children were born to them, 2 of whom survive—Fannie M. and Jennie G. Fred. Carlyle and Kate W. are deceased.

William A. Graham, farmer and stock raiser, sec. 11, Sylvan tp., P. O., Chelsea; was born in Erie county, Penn., in 1820. He is the son of Samuel and Mary (Casic) Graham. His parents were of Irish descent. Mr. G. was sent to the common schools of his native State. He was married in 1843 to Ann Maria Cowan, and from this union 8 children were born to them, 7 of whom are living.

Mr. Graham is a faithful member of the M. E. Church, and is also a prominent Democrat, having been elected by the Democratic party to serve as Constable. He emigrated to Michigan in 1838, but has resided in the county only a few years. Mr. G. is the owner of 120 acres of fine farming land, where he resides in his old age.

William F. Hatch, Vice President of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw Co., was born at Gorham, Ontario Co., N. Y., March 25, 1825, and was a son of Jared and Ruth (Clark) Hatch. At the age of 12 years his parents removed to Calhoun county, Mich., and five years later to Sylvan tp., Washtenaw county. In 1848 he located at Chelsea, where he has since resided. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits for several years, and in 1860 was appointed express agent in Chelsea, which position he still occupies. He was Justice of the Peace for 15 years, Town Clerk two years, Supervisor three years, and Assessor four years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Congregational Church, and holds the position of Superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with the latter institution. Mr. Hatch was married in 1857 to Emma J. Skinner, of Marshall, Mich. Her parents came to this State in 1832, where the former died some years ago. Mrs. Skinner resides with her children at Chelsea. Mr. Hatch was inspector of election in connection with Mr. Durand, when the town corporation of Chelsea was decided on. Mr. Hatch's grandfather, Abel Hatch, was a particular friend of Ethan Allen, but was not present at the battle of Ticonderoga. He was one of the "minute men" on duty at Boston after the battle of Bunker Hill. He was at one time under Gen. Pulaski, and immediately under Gen. Washington.

Philander Hathaway, farmer, Sylvan tp., was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., June 14, 1809. His parents were Putnam and Sarah (Booth) Hathaway, the former of whom was a farmer and died when Philander was 12 years of age. At the age of 18, he left his native home, and after drifting around for several years, as it were, he finally settled in Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for 20 years. In 1856 he removed to Michigan and settled on 80 acres of land in Sylvan tp., where he has since continued to reside. He had previously spent the winter of 1836 at Marshall, Mich., and also purchased land in Eaton Co. He was married in 1838 to Nancy Shepherd, and they are the parents of 5 children, 4 of whom are living—Mary, wife of Dwight Riggs, of Sylvan tp.; John, a resident of Menominee Co.; Charles, who married Mary Ann Kellar, and resides in Sylvan tp. and George, who resides at home with his parents.

Henry G. Hoag, proprietor hotel, Chelsea, was born at Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y., March 5, 1828, son of Abner and Mary (Guernsey) Hoag. Henry spent this early life in Green county, N. Y., and at the age of 22 years came to Michigan, locating near Napoleon, Jackson county, where he remained five years. He then removed into Napoleon, and continued in the produce business at that village for several years. He was proprietor of the "Traveler's Home," at Stockbridge, Ingham county, for three and a half years, and in 1875, located at Chelsea, where he has since resided. In 1850 he married Deborah Hawley, and 3 children have been born to them—James H., Jennie and Egbert. James H. is a physician and is a graduate of the University of Michigan. He located at Fife Lake, Michigan in 1880, where he has since lived. Jennie is a teacher in the Chelsea Union school.

Lettice Smith Holmes, wife of Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D., and eldest daughter of Asa L. and Syrena Smith, was born May 8, 1823, at Rochester, N. Y. On the day Lettice was one year old, her parents left Rochester, and on the 29th of May, 1824, they reached the new settlement of Ann Arbor. Mrs. Smith was the second white woman and Lettice the first white child in the settlement. Her educational advantages were only such as a frontier settlement could afford. Her mother taught her the rudiments of reading and spelling. Conspicuous among her early instructors were Miss Mary Page, Miss Abby Moseley, Moses Merrill, Mr. Griffith, who taught the academy, Miss Eliza Page, and, last of all, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Gott. In November, 1842, she went to Oberlin, Ohio, and commenced preparation for college, and one year later, having accomplished the work of two college years in 12 months, entered the freshman class. No "shorter course" could satisfy her ambition, and four years later, having completed the full classical course, she graduated and received the degree of A. B. On the 14th of October, of the same year, 1847, she was married to Rev. Thomas Holmes, a classmate, spent the winter teaching in Plymouth, Richland Co., O., and, the fol-

lowing spring, desiring to pursue a course of theological study at Oberlin, with her husband, was granted class privileges, though ladies were not admitted to membership in the theological department. At the end of three years, 1850, this course completed, she took the second degree, A. M., and the same fall accompanied her husband to Portsmouth, N. H. Nothing of interest occurred here outside the routine of a pastor's wife. In 1853, her husband having accepted a professorship, in Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, she accompanied him thither. The next year, at the opening of the fall term, she obtained an appointment to teach Latin and some other branches in the preparatory department, which position she held one year. On the 24th day of May, 1856, she took passage for Europe, and joined her husband, who had then been a year on the continent. Meeting at Dover, England, they crossed the channel to Ostend, and traveling through Bruges, Ghent, Brussels (spending one day on the field of Waterloo), Maline, Aix la Chapelle and Cologne, arrived at Berlin on the 20th, where she spent the summer, studying the German language, visiting museums and making excursions to some other places. The month of September was spent in journeying from Berlin to Geneva, Switzerland, visiting Dresden, Erfurt, Frankfort-on-the-Main, passing down the Rhine to Bonn and returning to Mannheim, thence to Heidelberg, Baden Baden, Strasbourg, Basel, Schaffhausen, Constance, Zurich, the Rigi, Lucerne, crossing the Alps by the Brunig Pass to Berne, thence to Geneva.

From Oct. 4, 1856, until Aug. 25, 1858, Mrs. Holmes resided at Geneva, pursuing French and oil painting, and making excursions to neighboring places of interest.—Chamouni, Mt. Blanc, St. Bernard and Lyons, and spending two weeks in Paris. On the date above mentioned she left Geneva and stopping at intervening cities for sight-seeing, reached Dusseldorf on the Rhine, on the 30th purposing to spend some time there under the instructions of Herr Leutze, or some other distinguished master of painting. Not finding opportunities as advantageous as she expected, she immediately retraced her steps as far as Bonn and placed herself under the tuition of Herr Joseph Leiendecker. Nine months and a half were spent in this old university city, in intense application to painting and German, under circumstances most favorable and advantageous. In June, 1859, Mrs. Holmes left Bonn, "did the Rhine" the fourth time, and made her way to Stuttgart, *via* Mainz, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Heidelberg and Bruchsal. Three months were spent there pursuing German and visiting neighboring villages, chief among which was Marbach, the early home of Schiller. From Stuttgart she proceeded *via* Ulm to Munich.

In this magnificent capital of Bavaria, surrounded by wonders of art, and enjoying facilities for the study of art afforded by few European cities, about 11 months were spent in close application. The principal excursions made from Munich were one to the quaint, old city of Nuremberg, including Ratisbon and the Walthalla, and one to the Tyrol, going by the way of Oberammergau to witness the Passion Play in 1860.

Bidding a reluctant farewell to Munich on the 4th of September, 1860, she hastened to Paris, simply calling at Augsburg, Eslingen, Stuttgart and Strasbourg, each a few hours, on the way, and reaching Paris on the 7th. Two months were spent in Paris, at this time, in viewing the city and its suburbs. In November she went again to Geneva, where she remained until the following July, when she set out to visit Rome and Naples before returning to America. Crossing the Simplon, she proceeded as far as Milan, but deeming it imprudent to go farther, on account of the overpowering heat of the season, she returned *via* Turin and Mt. Cenis to Geneva. Painting and French occupied her here until October, when she turned her thoughts and footsteps once more toward her native land. Stopping at Paris about two months more, on the 11th of December she sailed from Havre in the Steamship *Arago*. The *Arago* reached New York on the evening of December 26. Mrs. Holmes took steamboat the next afternoon for Fall River, Mass., where she joined her husband the following morning, Dec. 28, 1861. After three years and a half of quiet and rest, spent in Fall River, she accepted a chair in Union Christian College, Merom, Ind., and in September, 1865, entered upon her duties. Here she distinguished herself as Professor of Latin, French and German for nine successive years. Toward the close of 1875, she returned once more to the home of her childhood, and has since resided in Washtenaw county—since 1877 in Chelsea.

Rev. Thomas Holmes, D. D., pastor of the Congregational Church, Chelsea, was the oldest of 12 children of Burroughs and Polly (Denison) Holmes, and was born at Royalton, Niagara county, N. Y., November 24, 1817. He had only moderate opportunities for education in his youth, attending only winter schools after he was 12 years of age. At the age of 16 he mastered Day's Algebra in three months, and the next winter, 1834-'5, attended a select school at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and studied Gibson's Surveying.

The following winter he taught school in the town of Malta, Saratoga county, N. Y. This was the first of 14 successive winters, spent in teaching common, ungraded schools, one winter in New York, six in Michigan (five of which were in Washtenaw county, and four of these in Ann Arbor), and seven in Ohio. During the summer of 1836, he was one of a corps of civil engineers employed in running a railroad line from Saratoga Springs to Whitehall, and in November of the same year emigrated to Michigan.

The date of the first farewell to mother and home is not definitely remembered; but, traveling by rail as far as Utica, N. Y., the western terminus of railroad travel at that time, by canal from that point to Buffalo, and by the old Steamer *Monroe* up Lake Erie, he landed in Detroit on Sunday morning, Nov. 20, 1836. The roads at that time were in a condition so nearly impassable that the 24th, the 19th anniversary of his birth, was spent at Ten Eyck's, 10 miles from Detroit, and on the 25th a very successful journey brought him through Plymouth Corners and Northville, and about one mile farther to the cabin of his Uncle Rosekrans Holmes, where he was received with a hearty welcome.

During the winter he taught a school about a mile south of his uncle's, and, in March, made his way to Ann Arbor, preparatory to the commencement of labor on his father's farm in Pittsfield, as soon as the opening spring would permit.

After about four years, a small part of which was spent on the farm in Pittsfield, and the major portion teaching in Ann Arbor, in July, 1841, Mr. Holmes went to Oberlin, Ohio, for the purpose of taking a course of classical and theological study. Nine years were spent in this laudable undertaking; two in the preparatory department, four in college, and three in the study of theology. The degree A. B. was received in 1847, that of A. M. in 1850.

On the 14th of October, shortly after graduating from college, Mr. Holmes was married to Miss Lettice Smith, oldest daughter of Asa L. Smith, of Ann Arbor. Miss Smith had also just received the degree A. B., having been his class-mate in college.

In 1853 Mr. Holmes was chosen Professor of Greek in Antioch College, Ohio. From April, 1855, until August, 1857, he spent studying and traveling in Europe. A portion of this time he attended lectures in the universities at Bonn and Berlin.

The principal places and countries visited were London, Paris, Brussels, the Rhine, from Cologne to Mannheim, Berlin, Hamburg, Dresden, Switzerland, Italy, from Milan and Venice in the North to Naples and Pompeii in the South. As President of Union Christian College, Meiom, Sullivan county, Indiana, he served from 1865 to 1875.

Mr. Holmes' first attempts at preaching were made in the winter of 1843-'4 while he was teaching in Ontario, Richland Co., Ohio. He received license from a Christian Church in Sheffield, Lorain Co., Ohio, on June 1; was admitted into the Huron Christian Conference in October, and was ordained November 3 of the same year. From this time until his health failed, in 1875, no opportunity to hold forth the word of life was ever refused by him, though for many years he received but little for it by way of pecuniary remuneration. During the six years, that remained of his student life at Oberlin, the record stands: 1845, preached 63 times; 1846, 54 times; 1847, 27 times; 1848, 48 times; 1849, 117 times; 1850, previous to graduation, Aug. 23, 141 times; subsequently 34 times; total, 175 times. January 1, 1851, he accepted a call from the Pleasant Street Christian Church, Portsmouth, N. H. (having served them as supply about two months), to become their pastor. This relation continued until September, 1853, when he, with great reluctance, resigned this charge to accept the Greek professorship in Antioch College, Ohio. On returning from Europe, August, 1857, Mr. Holmes found his old Church at Portsmouth without a pastor, and, declining to resume his position in Antioch College on account of changes that had taken place in its management, he accepted the unanimous call of the Church, and entered upon his duties as their pastor, October 4. Here he remained until the last Sabbath of

September, 1859, just two years, when, on account of failing health, caused by the absence of his wife in Europe, he resigned his pastoral charge and entered the field as an evangelist. Within the next 181 days he preached 207 times, and saw many souls converted to Christ. In April, 1860, he entered into an arrangement with four Churches in the State of New York, where he had labored as an evangelist, viz.: at Warnerville, Barnerville, Quaker Street, Scholarie Co., and Wright, Albany Co., to preach in each place on each alternate Sunday. The extreme distance between these churches was 20 miles, with two churches at each extreme sufficiently near together to be reached on the same day. With these Churches Mr. Holmes labored, performing most of his travels on foot, and preaching in school-houses and churches outside of these limits on week day evenings, until the last of November, 1861. Anticipating the return of his wife from Europe in a few weeks, which would remove the necessity of a nomadic life to drive away the blues, he then accepted an invitation from the Franklin Street Christian Church, Fall River, Mass., to visit them, with a view to a settlement with them, and commenced his labors amongst them on the first Sabbath of December. The trial resulted in a settlement as pastor; his wife reached home on the 28th of the same month, and he soon found himself pleasantly situated, a happy and contented man once more. In June, 1865, being chosen President of Union Christian College, this charge was resigned, and, in August, Mr. Holmes moved to Indiana. Within the 10 years of his labors at Merom, the seat of the college, he served the Church as pastor and did a great deal of preaching besides through Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and New York.

In 1875, with nervous energies thoroughly prostrated by excessive and continuous labor, care and anxiety, he resigned this situation, retired from all active and responsible service, found a home with his youngest brother on a farm in Pittsfield near Ann Arbor, and gave himself to quiet, ease, pure air and sunshine, committing the question of life or death entirely to the will of Providence. Under these favorable circumstances, it soon became apparent that his vital forces were still capable of recuperation; and, in April, 1877, he yielded to an earnest and pressing request of the Congregational Church in Chelsea to supply their pulpit half of the time for a few months. Remarkably, as it seemed to him, the improvement of his health, scarcely perceptible before, became decided and rapid from the commencement of these occasional labors. In July following, the Church gave him a formal call to settle with them, and, on the first of September, 1877, his services as pastor commenced. Since that time Mr. Holmes' relations with his people have been very cordial and happy, and the Church has prospered under his labors. His health, also, has greatly improved, and, to all appearances, he possesses vital force and physical soundness sufficient for another decade of active, efficient, and successful labor. A portrait of Dr. Holmes appears in this volume.

Milo Hunter, proprietor meat market, Chelsea, was born at Sharon, Litchfield Co., Connecticut; is the youngest son of Nathaniel and Rhoda (Peck) Hunter parents of 9 children—Joel, Harriet, Sybil, Sarah, Rhoda, Eliza, Olive, Waite P. and Milo. Six of these children are married, and residents of Michigan. When Milo was seven years old his parents removed to Sharon tp., this county, taking up 80 acres of Government land, where Milo resided until he was 34 years of age; he then removed to Chelsea, and engaged in the meat business in 1863, which he has followed since, with the exception of five or six years spent in the grocery trade. In 1858 he married Sarah L. Smith, of Sharon tp. They have 4 children—Lena, Clara S., Arthur M. and Hattie A., all residing with their parents. Mr. Hunter is a member of the M. E. Church, of Chelsea, in which body he officiates as Trustee.

Hon. Samuel G. Ives, of Chelsea, was born at Lansing, Tompkins county, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1812. From early childhood he was taught to depend upon his own exertions, which fact accounts for the success that has followed all of his undertakings through his long and eventful career. When of age he was in possession of only the rudiments of an education, and his entire fortune consisted of a "running horse," valued at \$100. In the fall of 1834, he exchanged this horse for 80 acres of land, in what is now called Unadilla tp., Livingston Co., Mich. This land was owned by S. W. Holmes, now a resident of Scio tp. On March 17, 1835, with high hopes and youthful ambition, on foot and alone, Mr. Ives started for his future home, which he finally reached after days of danger and privation. The site was selected for a building, and a log house, 16x20 feet square, was soon



Elias Westfall

"rolled up," arrangements for clearing four acres of ground and planting it in wheat were made, and Mr. Ives returned to the land of his birth. On Aug. 30, 1835, he married Maria Louisa, daughter of Hon. Josiah Hedden, of Lansing, N. Y., and Oct. 6 following, they bade adieu to the scenes of early childhood, with all their hallowed influences, for the home in the "far West." In their new home they were to see the tall unbroken forests swept away, and in their stead the waving fields of golden grain; to see the winding trail of the dusky savage transformed into a broad highway of thrifty commerce; to see the ever moving waters of the beautiful streams, which for ages had borne the rude canoe of the lone Indian, turning the wheels of industry, and aiding in the development of the country and its resources; here for nearly 40 years they toiled together, in sunlight and in shadow, and under the smiles of a kind Providence, whose overruling power was ever recognized, they were abundantly blessed in basket and in store. Eight children were the fruits of their wedded life, 7 of whom grew to maturity; 5 are still living. All are married, in pleasant circumstances, following honorable pursuits, and located within a circuit of a few hours' ride. The companion of his youth, the mother of his children, who was the sharer of his joys and sorrows, a helpmeet in truth, departed this life, Oct. 4, 1871, and now sleeps untroubled by the evils and afflictions of this life, in Williamsville cemetery, in Livingston county, Michigan. Hospitable and liberal, Mr. Ives' home was for many years the home of the itinerant minister of the gospel, and Collins, Smith, Pilcher, Bigelow and scores of others found here a hearty welcome and a happy fireside. Nearly a dozen churches, within a radius of as many miles from his old home, have received from him, in the course of their erection, substantial aid and encouragement. To him is due, perhaps, more than to any other, the credit for the erection of the M. E. church at Williamsville, in 1853. For nearly 30 years Mr. Ives has been a prominent member of that denomination, and the molding influence of his life, in favor of morality, temperance and religion will live and be felt long after he has been laid at rest beside his beloved wife.

Mr. Ives has been called to fill many positions of public trust, and in 1844-'5, was elected Justice of the Peace. He was elected in 1854 to represent Livingston county in the Michigan Legislature, and re-elected in 1856, also serving an extra session. He was the first Republican ever elected to that office from Livingston county. Though not a public speaker, yet by his earnest, forcible manner of argument he became an effective and distinguished Legislator, enjoying the full confidence of his political opponents. In 1874 he was unanimously nominated State Senator for his district, but owing to a complication of circumstances, peremptorily declined the proffered honor. He was a Presidential elector in 1872, and in 1874 appointed by Gov. Bagley, a Commissioner for the Insane Asylum at Pontiac, and proved a very efficient member of the board during the erection of the building. He still retains the position. In 1875 he was appointed a Trustee of the latter named institution. In all his political aspirations Mr. Ives never once suffered defeat. At the outbreak of the late war he was instrumental in raising troops, and forwarding supplies to the brave boys in the field. In 1876, Mr. Ives turned over his farm to his son, Frank E., and removed to Chelsea. He has been President of the village Trustees, and at present is President of the Chelsea Bank. Although having lived nearly three score and ten years, Mr. Ives still retains the full mental and physical vigor of his middle life, and bids fair to live yet many years to enjoy the mercies a bountiful Providence has so liberally bestowed on him. His present wife, Mrs. Mary A. (Duncan) Ives, is a lady of refinement and culture, and highly respected in the social circles of this county.

Christopher Kaiser, farmer, sec. 7, Sylvan tp.; P. O., Francisco; was born in Germany, Dec. 4, 1820. His parents, Urban and Mary (Free) Kaiser, were natives of Germany, but emigrated westward in 1830, first settling at Detroit, but in 1840 coming to this county, and settling on sec. 7, where the subject of this sketch has since lived. Mr. K. was sent to school in the "mother country," and after settling in this county he attended the public school for some time. He was married in 1845 to Margaret Keeder, daughter of John Keeder, an old pioneer of this county. To this union have been born 8 children—Charles, Christopher, Edward, Herman, George, Christena, Charlotte and Sarah. Mr. Kaiser and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Politically, he is a Republican. He is the owner of 120 acres of richly improved land.

John Adam Kalmbach, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 17, Sylvan tp., was born in Germany in 1827. He is the son of John Adam and ——— Kalmbach. He was married in 1854, and is the father of 7 children, 4 boys and 3 girls. Mr. K. is

a brick mason by trade, but of late years has turned his attention to farming. He came to this country a poor man and settled in sec. 17, but by industry and thrift has acquired quite a competency, being the possessor of 310 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Kalmbaugh and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Republican.

Hon. Charles H. Kempf, of the firm of Kempf Bros., C. H. Kempf & Son, etc.; was born in Berks Co., Pa., in 1829, and is of German descent. He arrived in Washtenaw Co. many years ago, and first embarked in business in Ann Arbor. He soon after removed to Chelsea, where he engaged with his brother in the hardware and lumber trade. He was one of the early Presidents of the village of Chelsea, and a Trustee for two or three terms. In 1876, he was made a Presidential Elector, and cast his vote for Rutherford B. Hayes. Mr. Kempf is a member of the Masonic order, and a well-known and successful business man of Southern Michigan. He was married in 1854 to Mary E. Freer, a native of Lima tp.

Reuben Kempf, of the firm of R. Kempf & Bro., bankers and lumber merchants, Chelsea, was born in Berks Co., Pa., and came to Michigan in 1854 and learned the tinner's trade at Ann Arbor, where he opened a shop in 1859. He removed to Chelsea the same year, where he has since been engaged in business. In 1876 their present business was established, and they at present are doing a large and increasing trade. Mr. Kempf has been honored by his fellow citizens, by being elected President of the village, and Trustee for several successive terms. He served 12 years on the Chelsea School Board. Mr. Kempf is a self-made man, and an individual of great business sagacity and energy. He is one of the wealthiest men in Chelsea, and has made his entire fortune within a few years.

Rudolph Krause, farmer, sec. 18, Sylvan tp., P. O., Francisco; was born in Germany, April 20, 1836. His parents were Detrich and Ann Maria Krause, but the latter died when Mr. K. was quite young, and he has had to battle with the world alone, never realizing the warmth and tenderness of a mother's love. He was seized with a desire to come to America, and accordingly made preparations. He came to this country, and in 1854 to this county, where he has resided since. He was married in 1863 to Milliam Mana. They have 7 children, 5 boys and 2 girls. Mr. K. and wife are faithful members of the M. E. Church, in which body the former has been Class-leader for 22 years, Steward 10 years, while he officiated as S. S. Superintendent for 17 years. He is a Republican, and has always been noted in the community for his honesty and integrity. He owns a fine farm of 130 acres, with a good substantial dwelling thereon.

Jeremiah Krum, farmer; P. O., Sylvan village; was born in New York in 1799. He is the son of John and Catherine (Sowerman) Krum, both of German descent. Mr. K. was married in 1822 to Cynthia Becker. Four children are the result of this marriage, 1 deceased and 3 living in New York, married and doing well. This wife died in 1834. Soon after he came to Washtenaw county, and was married to Mrs. Lorana Becker, an old pioneer of this county, coming here in 1834, and the daughter of Elias Burchard. She was married in 1831 to Nathan Becker, and to whom were born 5 children. Mr. Krum is a Republican, and has held several minor offices since coming to the State.

Thomas L. Leach, manufacturer of boots and shoes, Chelsea, was born in Suffolk-shire, England, in 1819. His father was Stephen Leach, a brick mason and plasterer. When he was 13 years of age he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and worked at that trade until he was of age. He then came to America, first locating at Toronto, Canada, and subsequently at Buffalo, N. Y., where he followed his trade for some years. While a resident of this latter place his wife died suddenly of cholera, and his 4 children followed their mother to the dark valley within 24 hours time. The bereaved and heart-broken husband came to Chelsea, Mich., in 1853, where he had property, and was employed at his trade. In 1862 he bought 20 acres of land north of Chelsea, and by subsequent additions, increased the acreage to 86. Mr. Leach again married, and 9 children have been born to him—Thomas, Rebecca, Dennis, Walter, Alvin, Maggie, Springfield W., George B. and Robert. Willie is deceased. His son Dennis resides on the farm. Mr. Leach is an Episcopalian and a Democrat.

Michael J. Lehman, Justice of the Peace, Chelsea, son of Michael and Mary E. (Haselschwerdt) Lehman, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Sept. 3, 1850. His parents emigrated to America in 1853, and came directly to Michigan, locating in Freedom, and subsequently in Sylvan tp. Mr. Lehman graduated from the Grass Lake Union School in 1874, and from the law department of the University of

Michigan in 1879. He was engaged in business with William E. Depew for one year, and in 1880 was elected to his present position. He is a fine man and well deserves the success which has crowned his earnest efforts.

John M. Letts, farmer, residing near Chelsea, was born at Salem, Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1808, and son of John and Mary (Woodruff) Letts. His father was a farmer, and Mr. Letts remained on the farm until his 15th year. He was then employed as a driver on the Erie canal, and subsequently became a steersman. He was engaged in that business for 13 years, and when he quit, had \$500 in cash, with which he came to Michigan in 1836, locating land in Sharon tp., near the Sylvan line. The land comprised 101 acres, somewhat improved, with a log house erected on it, and 10 acres of wheat sown. He traded this property for a quarter section in Jackson Co., on which he lived six years. For several years he has owned a fine farm of 115 acres near Chelsea, part of it in the corporate limits, and valued at \$100 per acre. In 1828 he married Sarah McComb, who made him a faithful wife for over 51 years. She died Jan. 21, 1880. He was again married June 21, 1880, to Elizabeth Chase, who died on Nov. 4 of the same year. Mr. Letts has been the father of 7 children—Harriet, wife of John W. Green, of California; Charles E., a merchant and dock owner of Detroit; Mary, wife of H. M. Dean, a Detroit merchant, and Sarah C., wife of Wesley Canfield, a farmer of Sylvan tp. Irene, who was the wife of Samuel S. Green, died in 1850, and Clarkson and Edwin are also deceased. Mr. Letts is a member of the M. E. Church, of Chelsea, and also connected with the I. O. O. F.

Hiram Lighthall, who owns a half interest in the Chelsea Foundry and Machine Works, was born at Akron, Erie Co., N. Y., April 11, 1850. His parents were Lorenzo D. and Sarah A. (Kroll) Lighthall, the former being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Hiram worked on the farm until he was 18 years old, when he learned the carpenter and joiner trade, and was employed at that business for eight years. He came to Michigan in 1854, locating in Ingham Co.; was engaged in farming near Leroy for 12 years; at Macon for four years; employed as carpenter at Saline, this county, for six years. In 1877, in connection with Lathon Miller, he established his present business. He was married in 1872 to Hannah M. North, of Saline. They have 3 children—Guy L., Lina and Myron. Mr. Lighthall is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Daniel Long, Sr., farmer and stock raiser, sec. 4, Sylvan tp.; P. O., Chelsea; was born in Ireland in 1821, and is the son of Patrick and Margaret (McCartney) Long, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to Washtenaw Co. at an early day, where they are living at the present time, the mother at the advanced age of 90 years. Mr. L. was married in 1841 to Maria Conley, and the result of this union was 8 children—5 boys and 3 girls, two of the latter being married. Of his sons, Daniel, Jr., enlisted in 1861 in the 1st Michigan Vol. Inf., Co. F, and served till the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. In this memorable war he participated in 27 hard-fought battles, and was wounded three times, twice by musket balls and once by a sabre stroke. Mr. Long's son Frank is living in Indiana at present, and is considered one of the finest penmen in that section of country. It is probably through his untiring efforts that his father has prospered so well, as he has assisted him in different ways all his life. The subject of this sketch was also in the late Rebellion, enlisting in the 7th Mich. Vol. Cav., Co. K, and serving three years, when he was discharged. He did not fare as badly as his son, as he participated in only two general engagements, and was wounded once by his horse falling on him. Mr. L. has lived in this county for nearly 40 years, and in most of his enterprises success has crowned his efforts. In early life he was a gardener, but of late years has been a farmer.

James McNalley, Sylvan tp.; P. O., Chelsea; was born in Ireland, in 1799, and is the son of Michael McNalley, of that country. He received but a limited education, and when four years of age was sent to live with his grandfather, where he remained till 1828, when he emigrated to America. He landed in New York and had hardly stepped from the ship when he met his uncle, and worked on a farm five years in that "Empire" State. Then starting once more he arrived in Michigan in 1836, and settled on sec. 10, Sylvan tp. He was married Feb. 1, 1825, to Mary Bert, and of the 10 children born to them only 4 are living. Mr. M. owns 40 acres of good farming land.

Lathon Miller, proprietor of half interest in Chelsea Foundry and Machine Works, was born at Oxford, Oakland Co., Mich., Jan. 25, 1846. His parents were Milton C. (a foundryman by trade) and Jane (Weaver) Miller. He worked with

his father until of age, and after traveling as a "jour." over the State for some time, settled at Clinton, Lenawee Co., where he remained six years. In 1877 he engaged in his present business in Chelsea. He was married in 1871 to Elizabeth Richmond, of Clinton, Mich. They have 2 children—Frank and Charles William. Mr. Miller is a Royal Arch Mason.

Augustus Neuberger, proprietor Chelsea Marble Works, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 25, 1842. Mr. Neuberger came to America in June, 1861, and was engaged on a farm in Connecticut for a short time. He then went to Albany, N. Y., where he enlisted in the 58th Reg. N. Y. Vol. Inf., serving until July 5, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was employed as clerk in New York city for three months, and then came to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he learned the marble-cutter's trade with John and Anton Eisele. He established his present business in Chelsea in 1869. In 1866 he married Ellen Britain, of Ann Arbor. Mr. Neuberger is a member of the German Workmen's Association, in which body he has acted as President. He is also a member of the Roman Catholic Church, of Chelsea. He was clerk of Sylvan tp. in 1879.

William Notten, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 19, Sylvan tp.; P. O., Francisco; Jackson Co., Mich. The subject of this sketch was born in New York city, in 1839, and is the son of Casper and Mary (Krause) Notten, both natives of Hanover, Germany, who emigrated to America, thence to Michigan, and settled in this county in 1837. William received his education in the common schools of this State, but since that time has been a farmer. He was married in 1867 to Caroline Arty. They have 3 children—Frederick William, Elkhart John and Caroline Mary. Mr. N. and wife are members of the M. E. Church, in which he holds the office of Trustee. He owns 350 acres of valuable land in this county. Politically he is a Democrat.

George W. Palmer, M. D., Chelsea, was born in Lyndon tp., Washtenaw Co., in 1818. His parents were William and Charlotte (Goodbody) Palmer, natives of England, who emigrated to Michigan in 1846 or '47. They now reside at Waterloo, Jackson Co. George took a preparatory course of study at the Grass Lake Union school, in Jackson Co., and in 1874 entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, graduating in the spring of 1877. In 1878 he settled at Chelsea, where his practice is large and flourishing. Dr. Palmer was married in 1878 to Ida M. Collins, of Lyndon tp., a very estimable lady. While residing in Jackson Co., Dr. Palmer was Superintendent of the Waterloo school for three years.

Bernard Parker, of the firm of Parker & Babcock, Chelsea, was born at Sylvan Center, Washtenaw Co., Mich., July 14, 1854; son of Austin and Olive (Loomis) Parker. He has been engaged in mercantile pursuits since his 19th year, and in 1877 purchased Durand's interest in the firm of Durand & Holmes, where he remained for 17 months. They dissolved partnership on Jan. 1, 1880 and 14 days later Mr. Parker formed a co-partnership with C. E. Babcock, and they have since continued business with marked success. Mr. Parker was married Oct. 18, 1876, to Jennie D. Ives, daughter of Hon. S. G. Ives, of Chelsea. Mr. Parker and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Prof. Philip M. Parker, principal of the Chelsea Union school, was born at Middlebury, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Sept. 7, 1825; son of Lyman and Lucy (Perkins) Parker, the former of whom was a farmer and died when Philip was but a year old. His mother was forced to work out at different homes in the neighborhood to obtain sufficient means to enable her to feed and clothe her fatherless children. Philip worked on a farm during his youth, the first wages he received being \$3 per month. He was ambitious to learn, and during his school days attended a school taught by Stephen Ewell. After he left school he went to work on a farm, where he remained until 17 years of age. He then emigrated to Michigan, locating in Monroe county, and subsequently in various counties throughout the State, where he would "farm it" in summer, and teach school in winter. In 1852 he bought land in Oakland county, and 10 years later was elected Clerk of that county, serving in that capacity for two years. In 1865 he taught in the Union school at Rochester, Oakland county; in 1868, appointed Superintendent of Schools in Oakland county; reappointed at close of term, and resigned in 1871, to accept principalship of Milford Union school, where he remained four years; was in charge of the Quincy Union school for three years; was principal of graded school at Metamora, Lapeer county, for three years; assumed charge of Chelsea Union school in September, 1880, and has established a fine reputation as a prin-

cipal and instructor. He was married Jan. 21, 1847, to Eliza Butler, daughter of Justin H. Butler, formerly of Massachusetts, and a relative of Gen. Benjamin Butler. They have 5 children—Elsie, wife of H. E. Richards, of Oxford, Mich.; Delia, wife of O. W. Lawrence, of Oxford; Ella, wife of Harmon W. Moore, of Quincy, Mich.; Adele, wife of Sterling Elliott, an inventor, of Boston, Mass., and Frank C., a student of the University of Michigan. Prof. Parker is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Quincy, Mich.

Hiram Pierce, farmer, sec. 13, Sylvan tp., was born at Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y., Oct. 7, 1821, and is a son of Nathan and Amy (Aldrich) Pierce, natives of the same county. He accompanied his parents to this county in 1832, and his father located on the farm where Hiram now resides. He had the benefits of the common schools of early times, and has followed no other pursuit save that of farming. Dec. 4, 1848, he married Catherine, daughter of C. Cassidy, of Sylvan tp. To them have been born 11 children, 10 of whom are living, 5 sons and 5 daughters. Three of the daughters are married, as follows—Nettie, wife of Adial Prudden; Amy A., wife of Thomas Guthrie; and Susan, wife of Albert Congdon.

Hon. Nathan Pierce (deceased) was born at Cheshire, Berkshire Co., Mass., Sept. 27, 1790, being the oldest of a family of 4 sons and 4 daughters. His parents were of Scotch and Irish ancestry, his mother's maiden name being McLouth. When Nathan was five years old his parents removed to Farmington (now Manchester), Ontario Co., N. Y., and settled on 450 acres of land, densely timbered, that he had previously bought. Nathan received the advantages of a common-school education, and also passed two terms at the Canandaigua Academy. In 1812 he was drafted into the American army, and promptly responded to the mandate of his country. He participated in the battle of Queenstown, and was subsequently taken prisoner, being sent to Fort George, but was soon released. His father died in 1814, at the early age of 44, and Nathan assisted his mother in the management and settlement of the estate. Mr. Pierce, sr., largely enjoyed the confidence of the community in which he lived, and held the offices of Supervisor and Justice of the Peace for many years. His son succeeded to the same offices, made vacant by his father's death, and filled them for a lengthy period. In 1817 Mr. Pierce married Amy Aldrich. After pursuing various undertakings, and meeting with considerable misfortune, in 1831 he resolved to try the fortunes of a Western pioneer. He accordingly came to Michigan, and traveled extensively throughout the State. Returning home he again came in 1832, and located 30 eighty-acre tracts in Calhoun, St. Joseph, and Washtenaw counties, settling with his family in the latter county, in Sylvan tp., on the Territorial road, a locality that afterward became known as Pierceville. He resided there 12 years, and converted a wilderness into a fine and fruitful farm. In 1844 he removed to Marengo, Calhoun Co., and there passed the remainder of life. The honors of his adopted commonwealth were showered upon him, and he was a member of every Constitutional Convention held in the State. He served for several terms in the Legislature as Representative and Senator. He was a man of gigantic stature, possessing a strong will, and noted for his integrity and purity of life. He was an "old line Whig," and subsequently became a radical Republican. He had 7 children born to him, all being married except one—Mary A., Emily, Hiram, Adaline, Phœbe S., Russell and Amy A. Mr. Pierce died of paralysis March 29, 1862. His wife was a member of the Society of Friends, and one of those sweet and amiable characters who pass through life ministering to the wants of others, with but little thought of themselves. She sought not the display of the world, but lived a life of usefulness and truth. She died at her home in Marengo, Feb. 28, 1861. The third child, and eldest son, Hiram, was born in Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y., Oct. 7, 1821. He emigrated to Michigan with his parents, and when his father removed to Calhoun county he took charge of a fine farm of 450 acres in Sylvan tp., where he resides at present. Dec. 4, 1848, he married Catherine Cassidy, of Sylvan tp. Mr. Pierce has been Supervisor for several terms, and has always identified himself, to a great extent, with the social and political progress of Sylvan tp.

James S. Richards, farmer, Chelsea, was born at Perry, Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1828. He is a son of Nathan W. and Polly S. (Bell) Richards, the former of whom was a farmer. James was reared to manhood amid the industrial scenes of farm life. When he was 12 years of age his parents removed to Michigan, and in 1857 he bought a farm of 137 acres, located in Sylvan tp. He moved into

Chelsea in 1879, where he has since resided. He was married in 1854, and has 2 children—Albert C., who manages the estate, and James Lewis, an employe of the M. C. R. R. Co., residing at Jackson. Mr. Richards and wife are in comfortable circumstances. He is a Republican.

William Riemenschneider, farmer, sec. 19, Sylvan tp.; P. O., Francisco; was born in Germany, Feb. 23, 1822. He received a somewhat limited education at home, and like many others of his countrymen, was seized with the desire to come to the "land of the free." He came in 1846, and worked at his trade of blacksmithing in Pennsylvania for two years. He then came west, and settled in Washtenaw county, in 1848, on the spot where he now resides. In 1849 he was married to Charlotte Schneider, but she did not survive long, and he married the second time Effie Gresbaugh, who has borne him 8 children, 4 boys and 4 girls. Mr. R. has been a local preacher of the M. E. Church for nearly 30 years, and has done much hard labor for the good cause he so faithfully represents. He is the owner of 120 acres of improved land where he now lives, and obtained it through his individual exertions.

Dennis J. Rockwell, farmer, was born at Stonebridge, Canada East, March 5, 1814. His parents were Timothy and Mary (Frost) Rockwell, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Rockwell died when Dennis was seven years of age, and his mother sold their home, removing to Peru, N. Y., and two years later to Leroy, of the same State. Dennis taught school at the age of 17 years, and from that time to the present has been more or less engaged in instructing the youthful minds of this nation in the arts and sciences. He came to Michigan in 1831, and in 1854 purchased 120 acres of land in Sylvan tp., where he now resides. He was married in 1844 to Mary Jane Hogan, and 3 children have been given them—David, a farmer; Fanny, who married Dr. J. Rutan, formerly of Norwalk, N. J., and a graduate of the University of Michigan. He died in Lima tp., in 1872, and Mrs. Rutan married a cousin of her husband, who now resides in Gratiot county, Michigan; Mary, wife of Irving Hammond, of Gratiot, Michigan.

John Ross, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 10, Sylvan tp.; P. O., Chelsea; was born in Scotland in 1814; son of Alexander and Mary (Read) Ross. He received his education in the common schools of his native land, and has been farming the better part of his life. In 1847 he was married to Elizabeth ———, and by this marriage had 1 child—William John, born November 24, 1851. Mr. Ross is an early pioneer and settler of this county, coming here in 1837, and permanently locating in 1838. He worked for about four years on the first railroad built in the county, but since that time has devoted his time and energy to his present business, in which he has been very successful, now owning a finely stocked farm of 80 acres.

Thomas F. Royce (deceased) was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Sylvan tp.; born near Monticello, Sullivan Co., N. Y., April 24, 1802, and son of Solomon and Nancy (Billings) Royce, the latter the daughter of Capt. Alpheus Billings, of Norwich, Conn. At the age of 22 years he came to Michigan, where on April 8, 1840, he married Martha A. Beakes, of Sylvan tp. Mr. Royce died April 22, 1864. He was the father of 4 children—Edgar W., who died in 1877; Susan Ella, wife of John Cathcart, of Jackson Co., Mich.; Estella H., and Imogene Oriole, who is a teacher in the Ann Arbor Union school. Mrs. Royce's parents were Mahlon and Abigail H. (Young) Beakes, natives of New York, who came to Michigan in 1830. They first resided in Scio, and subsequently in Lodi tp. They removed to Sylvan tp., where Mrs. Beakes died in 1840. Mr. Beakes passed away in 1860. The Royce estate consists of 170 acres of choice land, lying contiguous to the corporate limits of Chelsea, and valued at \$100 per acre.

James Savage, retired farmer, sec. 3, Sylvan tp.; P. O., Chelsea; was born in the "Emerald Isle" in the year 1800. He is the son of Edward and Ellen (McLava) Savage. Mr. S. did not receive as good an education as he desired, and when 27 years of age concluded to try his fortune in the New World. He landed at Quebec, Canada, and worked as a laborer there for a short time, when he started and traveled through several of the different States of the Union, till finally he drifted into Michigan, and settled on the spot where he now resides. He was married to Nancy Smith, but she died soon after, and he married the second time, and by this latter marriage 5 children were born to the happy couple, 3 boys and 2 girls. Of these children, 4 are married and doing well. One of his sons, James, is a

Catholic Priest, and of this denomination represented by his son, Mr. S. has been a faithful member for many years. Mr. S. has been very successful in business affairs, and is the owner of a neat little farm in Sylvan tp. He has retired from active life, and is resting with one of his sons on his own farm. Mr. S. made one trip back to his native land since coming over, but was very unfortunate, the vessel being shipwrecked, and the passengers and crew narrowly escaping drowning. In his latter years, Mr. S. can sit down and be thankful for the prosperity which has blessed him in the past, and to use his own words, "I had to take it out of my own bones."

Jacob Schumacher, blacksmith, Chelsea, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Aug. 21, 1841, and came to America in his 13th year, with his brother George. He first worked on a farm near Philadelphia, Pa.; was located at Ann Arbor from 1859 to 1861; at Fentonville one year; then at Howell, Livingston Co.; next at Lansing, and finally settled at Chelsea, where he was in partnership with Frederick Vogel for five years. He built his present shop in 1879. He is a member of the German Workingmen's Society, and their present Treasurer; is also a member of the Lutheran Church, in which body he is Trustee; is connected with the I. O. O. F. fraternity. He was married in 1865 to Mary Ann Schleicher, of Ann Arbor. They have 6 children—Frederick William, Adolph Henry, Edward Louis, Ida, Charles and Hermann. Minnie Caroline is deceased.

Philip Schweinfurth was born in Ohio in 1850, and is the son of Peter and Mary M. (Garlardial) Schweinfurth, who were natives of Germany, and did not come to America till after they were married. Mr. S. received his education in the common schools of Ohio. He was married in 1874 to Louisa Notten, and 2 children have been born to them—Floyd and Carrie. Both husband and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Republican, and has held the office of Highway Commissioner in Sylvan tp. He came to this county in 1874, and at present owns 80 acres of good farm land.

Leaman E. Sparks, proprietor Mayflower Steam Mills, Chelsea, was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Aug. 17, 1844. His father was a miller, and when Leaman was 8 years of age, his parents removed to Leoni, Jackson Co., Mich. Mr. Sparks enlisted in the 20th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., serving nearly three years. After the war, he bought a part interest in a mill at Spring Arbor, where he remained eight years. He sold his interest in 1878, and a year later bought the Chelsea steam flouring mills, then owned by Rogers & Hatch. He thoroughly refitted the mill, put in \$3,000 worth of the latest improved machinery, and at present does an extensive business. He was married in 1867 to Etta Burchard, and 3 children have been given them. Mr. Sparks is a member of the Congregational Church, and the A. O. U. W.

Warren Spaulding was born at Orwell, Vt., Dec., 1801, and was the youngest of 10 children, the parents of whom were Sampson and Temperance (Nott) Spaulding, the former being a farmer and blacksmith. Both father and mother died when Warren was six years of age. In the March following his coming of age, he was married to Abi Rockwell. Mr. Spaulding soon after began to farm a portion of his deceased father's estate. He remained there three years, then removed to Sharon, Vt., where he resided seven years. In 1830 he removed to Michigan and settled in Dexter tp., where he entered 40 acres of good land. After seven years of pioneer life, he became financially embarrassed. He soon after removed to Ann Arbor and worked for some time in the meat business. This, however, did not relieve his shattered fortune, and finally he left the county, giving no information of his future intentions or whereabouts. His wife subsequently heard of him in Iowa, but has never received a line or word from him since he departed, and knows not whether he be dead or alive. There are 6 children living—Lucy, wife of Mr. Shepherd, of Olivet; Emma, wife of Orria Parker, of Scio tp., and Dennis, who resides with his mother on the farm. The deceased are Marietta, Eli and Samantha. Mrs. Spaulding is 82 years of age, yet retains her mental faculties to a remarkable degree. She is a member of the Congregational Church of Chelsea, and is a faithful laborer in the vineyard of the Lord. Her son Dennis was born in Dexter tp., May 14, 1835, a short time after his father's departure, and consequently never saw but one of his parents. After this latter event occurred, Mr. Spaulding's brother, Ira, took charge of his brother's estate, and bought land on sec. 25, Sylvan tp., 40 acres of this being deeded to Mrs. Spaulding, and this has since remained the homestead. Dennis still resides there and maintains his mother. He was married Feb. 16, 1860, to

Elizabeth Updike, of Grass Lake. Eight children have been born to them—Samantha, Edward, Emma, Della, Myrtie, Edith, Addie and Bertha. Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding are members of the Congregational Church of Sylvan tp.

Charles Steinbach was born at Hembach, Hessen, Germany, July 15, 1844. He came to America with his parents in the spring of 1854. His parents, Henry and Catherine (Volland) Steinbach, settled on a farm near Ann Arbor, where Charles worked until he was 16 years old. He then learned the harness trade, and May 14, 1872, located in Chelsea, where he has since resided. He has been uniformly successful in business, and is the inventor of the "Boss Harness Pad," which took first premium at the Michigan State Fair, in 1880. Mr. Steinbach was married March 19, 1872, to Martha Hutzel, of Ann Arbor. They have 4 children. Mr. Steinbach possesses great musical faculties and was a member of the Chelsea Cornet Band for several years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, a Master Mason, and connected with the A. O. U. W.

James Straith, retired farmer, Sylvan tp.; P. O., Chelsea; was born in Scotland in 1821, and lived there until he was 16 years of age. In 1842 he emigrated to Canada and thence in 1862 to the United States, settling in Lansing, Mich. He lived there for some years, and in 1868 removed to Sylvan tp., this county, where he has since resided. In 1850 he was married to Emeline Oaks and by her had 4 children born to him—William J., Margaret E., James Alexander and Andrew T. The mother of these children was called away from earth, and on April 12, 1859, he was united in marriage to Sarah Jane Cairns, and this latter union has been blessed as bountifully as the former. The names of the 4 children are Samuel, Peter (deceased), Edward Henry (deceased), and Walter Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Straith are members of the Congregational Church. Politically, he is a Republican, and has held the position of Assessor and other township offices.

Frank H. Sweetland, farmer, sec. 3, Sylvan tp.; P. O., Chelsea; was born in Washtenaw county Aug. 2, 1853. He is the fourth child of O. C. and Delia (Holden) Sweetland, both natives of New York. Mr. S. was reared on a farm and received his education at the Ann Arbor high school, attending this institution till he was old enough to teach, and taught several terms, being very successful in this profession. In 1878 he was married to Julia A. Geddes, the daughter of Henry Geddes, an old pioneer and successful farmer of Washtenaw county. Mrs. S. also received her education in the Ann Arbor high school, and followed the profession of teaching some time before being married. Mr. Sweetland has been Superintendent of the public schools of Lodi tp. for three years, but at present is operating a large and valuable farm of 420 acres in Sylvan tp.

David B. Taylor, attorney at law, and member of the firm of Taylor Bros., produce merchants, Chelsea; was born near Halifax, England, and son of Isaac Taylor. His parents came to America in 1842, and settled in Livingston county, Mich. David attended school at Ypsilanti, and subsequently graduated from the literary and law departments of the Michigan University. In 1869 he was admitted to the Bar, and in 1870 became associate editor of the Springfield (Mo.) *Times*, where he remained six years. In 1876 he returned to Michigan and located at Chelsea. On Dec. 31, 1872, he married Libbie S. Congdon. They have 5 children—Cora, Ione, Frank Congdon, Eva May and Mark Arthur. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Methodist Church, and is also connected with the Masonic fraternity. He is President of the Chelsea Reform Club, and also a member of the A. O. U. W.

Isaac Taylor, farmer, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1811. He remained there until he was 33 years of age, being employed on a farm, as a wool comber. He was the son of John K., and Sally (Gee) Taylor, the former of whom was a wool finisher. He was married in England in 1834, to Charlotte Lamb. Five children were born in his native land—George, John C., James, Thomas and David B. The sixth child, William R., was born in America. Mr. Lamb and family settled at Unadilla, Livingston Co., Mich., in 1842. He bought 120 acres of land, and increased it to 300 acres. In 1860 he settled in Sylvan tp., on a farm of 300 acres, where he has since resided. He laid off a portion of his farm in town lots, and it is called "Taylor's Addition to Chelsea." Mr. Taylor is an Episcopalian, and a Democrat. He educated his children in the Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti schools.

John C. Taylor, dealer in agricultural implements, Chelsea, was born in Yorkshire, England, Dec. 23, 1834, and six years later accompanied his parents to Liv-

ingston county, Mich. At the age of 17 years he entered the State Normal school at Ypsilanti, and completed his studies in 1858. In 1861 he leased the Hoag Hotel at Chelsea, where he remained four years. He has been engaged in his present business for some years, and since 1876, in co-partnership with his brother, D. B. Taylor. He was married in 1865 to Hannah Kirkland. They have 3 children—Lorenzo Kirkland, Celestia May and George Anson. Mr. Taylor is a member of the M. E. Church, and was a Director in the Chelsea School Board from 1872 to 1878.

Orrin Thatcher, manufacturer of drain tiles, Chelsea, was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1821. His parents were Peter and Mary (Ellsworth) Thatcher, the former of whom was a farmer and blacksmith. In 1841 he went to sea in a whaling vessel, shipping at Sag Harbor in the *Crescent*. He visited New Zealand, Rio Janeiro, and returned to the United States after a profitable cruise of two years. He then spent one year on the Northern lakes, and then returned to his father's farm. In 1849 he removed to Michigan and bought a farm in Sylvan tp., where he remained until 1854, when he built the mill at Sylvan Center. In 1860 he sold his mill and farm, and removed to Franciscoville, Jackson Co., where he engaged in the mercantile trade with Albert Congdon. In 1864 he came to Chelsea, and in 1871 established his present business. He has filled different offices in Sylvan tp. and Chelsea, and was Collector of Sylvan tp. when the taxes amounted to only \$900 annually. Mr. Thatcher is a Free Mason of the seventh degree.

Daniel Tichenor, retired merchant, Chelsea, was born in Essex county, N. J., in 1802. His parents were Caleb and Martha (Dickenson) Tichenor. Daniel worked at mill-wrighting and shoe-making until he was of age, when he went to Georgia, and was employed in the pine regions of that State. Mr. Tichenor built a mill in Maryland; drove a four-horse team to and from Elizabethtown, carrying goods; drove a beer cart in New York city, and was night watch in that city during the cholera plague of 1832-'3; was in Ohio in 1835; in New York from 1836 to 1841; came to Michigan in 1841, and located land in Waterloo tp., Jackson county; and also 80 acres, and afterward 130 more in Sylvan tp., Washtenaw county, where he remained for 23 years. In 1864 he sold his farm and invested the proceeds in village lots in Chelsea, where he has since resided. He was married Sept. 17, 1825, to Elizabeth Maxwell, and 8 children were born to them, 4 of whom are living—Leander, Mary Ann, Charles and Elizabeth. Mrs. Tichenor died in October, 1877. Mr. Tichenor is over 78 years of age, but remains strong and vigorous. He is a member of the M. E. Church. Leander Tichenor, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Tichenor, was born at Newark, N. J., July 11, 1826. He remained with his father on the farm until his 24th year, when he became engaged in the boot and shoe trade at Chelsea, manufacturing his own stock. He remained in that business for seven or eight years. He is now engaged in boot and shoe-making. In 1850 he was married to Olive Becker, of Sylvan Center, and 1 child is living—Seaborn B. Several children are deceased. Mr. Tichenor was a member of the Board of Trustees of Chelsea for several years, and is a Junior Deacon of Olive Lodge of Masons in Chelsea and is a Good Templar. He is also a member of the Methodist Church.

Charles W. Vogel, proprietor meat market, Chelsea, was born in Lima tp., Feb. 27, 1858. His parents are John F. and Annie (Kappler) Vogel, the former of whom is a blacksmith of Freedom tp. Charles learned the blacksmith trade but did not work at it very long. He obtained a common-school education and obtained a knowledge of the meat trade, while working for William Reyer, of Ann Arbor. He subsequently bought a half interest in George Taylor's meat market at Chelsea, and a few months after purchased the entire establishment. He owns the building where he does business, and also handles ice to some extent. In 1879 he married Elizabeth Neuoffer. They have 1 child—Annie Matilda Phœbe. Mr. Vogel is a member of the German Workmen's Society and of the Lutheran Church.

Frederick Vogel, carriage-maker, Chelsea, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Sept. 27, 1838, and son of John George and Caroline (Dieterle) Vogel, the latter of whom died when Frederick was 18 or 20 years of age. He came to America in 1858, and after serving three years as a clerk, entered the carriage manufactory of Lawson and Wooster, and subsequently worked in Lansing. He established his present business in Chelsea in 1865. He was one of the originators of the German Workmen's Society, and is its present cashier; is a member of the Lutheran Church and Trustee in that body. He was married in 1865 to Mary Kirn. They have 3 children—Edward Albert, Frederick and Hermann Ernst.

Curran White, an early settler in Michigan, is a descendant of Perogrine White, who came to America in the *Mayflower*, and whose son was the first white child born in New England. Mr. White was the youngest of 6 children, and his mother Jane (Robinson) White, died March 25, 1815, leaving him an infant but 14 months old. In 1832 his father came to Michigan and bought land in Lima and Freedom tps., Washtenaw county. He was 57 years of age when he died. When his father left New York, Curran was 18 years of age, and in 1833 accompanied his two oldest brothers to Michigan, locating near Adrian. For two years Mr. White worked with his brother clearing land. In the fall of 1833 he invested his earnings in 80 acres of land in Hillsdale county, and the following year bought a second 80-acre tract. In 1835 he returned to New York, but came to Michigan again in 1826, remaining with his father for three years. In 1839 he married Jane S. Keyes, formerly of Oneida county, N. Y. In October of 1836, he settled on his father's farm in Lima tp., comprising 210 acres of timbered land. In 1855 he settled in Chelsea, where he has since resided. Mr. White is a member of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw county, and is a very interesting citizen.

Thomas Wilkinson, merchant, Chelsea, was born in Sylvan tp., Oct. 14, 1837. His parents were Thomas and Jane (Clarey) Wilkinson, who came to this county about 1835. The former was a native of Ireland, and on coming to this county entered 160 acres of land and went to farming. When the Michigan Central railroad was in course of erection, he was engaged in their employ, and in January, 1839, was killed by a mass of falling dirt in a deep cut. Thomas was at that time only 15 months old, and in due time his mother married William Judson. She was the mother of 10 children (one son, named Patrick, being killed by a threshing-machine on Aug. 3, 1858,) and departed this life in the autumn of 1873. Thomas remained on the farm till he was 13 years old, when he bought his time of his step-father, and then started in life for himself. He was employed by S. D. Whittaker, to work on a farm at \$5.50 per month. From that time till 1861 he was engaged in almost all kinds of business, and in the latter year, in connection with several others, he erected the fine block extending from Middle street north. He placed a stock of goods in his portion of the block, and in 1862 took H. S. Holmes into partnership with him, a relation which existed till 1864, when Mr. W. purchased his partner's interest and has since continued in that business alone. He has built up a fine trade and is one of the most prominent merchants of Chelsea. He was married in 1864 to Riza M. Morse, an adopted daughter of J. C. Winans. They have 3 children—Archie W., Nettie Jane and Thomas M. Mr. Wilkinson is a member of the Congregational Church in which body he officiates as Trustee. He has been elected to several local offices and filled them with satisfaction to all.

John C. Winans, retired merchant, Chelsea, was born at Watervliet, Albany Co., N. Y., in 1808. He emigrated to this county, and settled in Sylvan tp., in 1833, taking up 160 acres of Government land on section 35. He was married in 1833 to Betsey M. Fenn. In 1839 he entered into mercantile pursuits at Waterloo, and two years later removed to Sylvan Center, where he was engaged in the same business for 10 years, serving as Postmaster a good share of the time. In March, 1850, he removed to Chelsea and built and stocked a store on the corner where the Chelsea Bank is now located. He was engaged in business in the latter place for over 19 years, dealing extensively in produce and lumber. In 1872 Mrs. Winans departed this life, and he subsequently married Mrs. Hannah Johnson. Mr. Winans is a member of the Congregational Church, in which body he officiates as Trustee and Deacon. Since 1868 he has retired from active business life, and will spend the remainder of his days in rest and contentment.

Charles H. Wines is numbered among the most prominent and honored pioneers of this prosperous county. He was born at Shoreham, Addison Co., Vt., Nov. 25, 1823. His parents were Mahlon and Anna (Morrison) Wines, the former of whom was a farmer, mechanic and school-teacher. Charles was 10 years of age when his parents removed to this county, in 1834, and joined the Vermont settlers in Dexter (now Sylvan) tp. Charles learned the mason's trade when quite young, and assisted his father throughout the neighborhood for several years. Mr. Wines desired to become a physician, but his father earnestly requested that he should remain on the farm, and support him in his declining years; filial duty conquered his ambition, and he yielded to his parent's wishes, remaining a farmer up to the present time. In the winter of 1842 he labored with his brother at Jackson, Mich., on the M. C. R. R., then in process of construction. In 1848 he traveled for Filkins Bros., dealers in patent medicines, visiting 18 of the

38 states of the Union. At the outbreak of the civil war, he was employed in recruiting troops, and was chairman of the "war club" of this county, formed for the purpose of enlisting troops, and forwarding hospital supplies. Mr. Wines has taken great interest in the Washtenaw Agricultural Society, having served on the executive committee; also as President and Secretary of the Western Washtenaw Society. He was a member of the Washtenaw Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., from Sylvan tp., for 12 years. He was member of the first Presbyterian Church organized in Sylvan tp., but on the forming of a Congregational Church united his membership with the latter body, where he has since worshipped. Mr. Wines is Republican in politics, and a man of sterling character, strict integrity and unblemished honor. He was married in 1846 to Emily Durand, and 4 children were born to them—Georgia, Ella, Walter Colton and Charles Sumner. Mrs. Wines died Dec. 10, 1874, and he was again married Aug. 20, 1878 to Mrs. Fanny Emmett, of Augusta tp. They have 1 child—Henry Morrison.

Mahlon Wines (deceased) was one of the first to settle in Sylvan tp. He was born at Hanover, Morris Co., N. J., Oct. 24, 1793, and was a son of William and Nellie (Baldwin) Wines. His parents were poor, but gave their son such advantages for education as the period and their circumstances permitted, and Mahlon improved the opportunities that were offered, in a very wise manner. When he was but a lad, he made profession of religion, and united with the Presbyterian Church. At the age of 19 he went to Vermont and taught two terms of school before reaching his majority. In 1812 he enlisted in the U. S. Army and participated in the memorable battle of Plattsburg. In 1814 he married Miss A. Morrison, and 20 years later removed to Michigan, joining their early Vermont friends, in their new home in Sylvan tp., Washtenaw county. Mr. Wines located land on sec. 24, but having learned the masons' trade he followed that vocation, and laid the foundations of many of the best residences in Chelsea and Sylvan tp. He built the foundation for Elisha Congdon's store, the first business building erected in Chelsea. Mr. Wines assisted in the organization of Sylvan tp., and was subsequently elected Justice of the Peace, serving in that capacity for 13 years. He was present at the organization of the first Presbyterian Church, and the first school district of the new tp., and was otherwise identified with the civil and social progress of that section of Washtenaw county. He died at a ripe old age, and in his death Sylvan tp. lost a good citizen, and Washtenaw county a worthy pioneer.

Henry L. Wood, of the firm of Wood Bros., merchants, Chelsea, was born at Stockbridge, Ingham Co., Mich., Oct. 11, 1839. He came to Chelsea in 1855, and learned the trade of carriage-making, with Boyd & Harlow. In the early part of the war he enlisted in the 24th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and was leader of the regimental band until the organization was dissolved. He then entered the Iron Brigade bands, and served therein until the close of the war. He was engaged in carriage-making, in connection with his brother for some time, and when they sold out, they established their present business. Mr. Wood was married in June, 1873, to Ada Dancer, of Lima tp. They have 2 children—May L. and Henry C. Mr. Wood is a member of the M. E. Church, and Superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is also leader of the singing.

Ira Wood, a prominent and well-respected pioneer of Washtenaw county, was born at Gorham, Ontario Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1803, and was the son of James and Clarissa (Hurd) Wood. His father was a farmer, and before the Erie canal was constructed, did considerable teaming on the road to Albany. He was drafted into the army in 1812, and escaped participating in the battle at Queenstown, by the fact of there not being boats enough on the American side to convey all the troops across the river at Lewiston. At the age of 21 years, Ira made the journey to Michigan on foot, crossing the Niagara river at Lewiston, and passing through Canada, without an acquaintance or companion to relieve the monotony of the route. He arrived at Detroit, and entered into the employ of T. W. Palmer, the father of the Palmer who was a prominent Senatorial candidate during the autumn of 1880. Detroit then contained only 2,000 inhabitants, mostly French, and the fort was garrisoned by about 80 soldiers. A few months after his arrival, Mr. Wood removed to Ann Arbor, and was employed by a Mr. Dix. His uncle arrived in the new territory soon after, and Mr. Wood assisted him in farming the 80 acres of land he had purchased. They worked together for three years, doing their own house-work all the while. This kind of a life grew monotonous,

and they held a matrimonial council. The uncle had brought a fine vest pattern with him, and it was decided that whoever married first should become the happy owner of this treasure. To assist them in choosing a bride, they decided on a party, and invitations were sent to all the marriageable ladies for miles around. The time came, also the ladies. Mr. Wood was fortunate enough to select a maiden of his choice, and before long he was joined in marriage with Miss Jane Pullen, that happy event occurring July 5, 1827, thus securing *two* prizes—the bride, and the much coveted vest pattern. The following autumn, he dissolved partnership with his uncle, as *one* partner was all he needed, and bought a farm of his own in Ann Arbor tp., his parents having removed to Ann Arbor. In 1836 Mr. Wood sold his farm and purchased 160 acres of timbered land in Ingham Co., Mich., where he removed. This tract of land he cleared and improved, residing there over 28 years. The panic of 1837 placed Mr. Wood under serious business embarrassment for several years, and he finally removed into Stockbridge, a village of that county. There he was elected to, and served in every official position in the tp., with the exception of supervisor. Mr. Wood bought 60 acres of land near the village, from which he derived considerable resource. Mrs. Wood died Feb. 15, 1847, and in 1848 Mr. Wood married Mrs. Caroline Bellinger. He then sold his property and removed to Rives tp., Jackson Co., where he bought 80 acres of land, which proved a profitable investment. In 1869 he sold this property and bought 10 lots in Chelsea, Washtenaw Co., and removed to that place. He now resides with one of his sons. Mr. Wood has been the father of 7 children, 4 of whom are living—Mary, James P., Henry L. and Francis. Louisa, Marcia and Harvey, an infant, are deceased. Mr. Wood has been a faithful and consistent member of the M. E. Church for 40 years, and a staunch Republican since the existence of that party.

James P. Wood, of the firm of Wood Bros., merchants, Chelsea, was born at Putnam, Livingston Co., Aug. 17, 1836. His parents were Ira and Jane (Pullen) Wood. In 1852, he learned the trade of a carriage-maker, and in 1857 engaged in business with John L. Harlow, of Chelsea. In 1861 he enlisted to serve as musician in the 24th Mich. Reg. band, and subsequently in the band connected with the famous Iron Brigade. He engaged in business with his brother in 1868, where he has since remained. He was married in 1859 to Sarah A. Freer. They have 1 child living—James Francis. Two children died while Mr. Wood was in the army. Mr. Wood is President of the Trustees of Chelsea village; has been one of the Trustees of Oak Grove cemetery for 18 years; is a Trustee of the M. E. Church, and has been connected with that body since its organization.

Heman M. Woods, hardware merchant, Chelsea, was born at Batavia, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1849; son of Mason M. and Sarah Jane (Morgan) Woods. His father was a farmer, and Heman passed his early life in agricultural pursuits. At the age of 14 years, his parents removed to Ingham county, Michigan, but Heman located at Jackson. He came to Chelsea, Jan. 1, 1869, and was subsequently Cashier of the Chelsea Bank for two years. On Jan. 1, 1874, he entered into copartnership with W. J. Knapp, and their present business was established. He was married July 23, 1873, to Mary H. Sergeant. They have 3 children—Walter H., Jennie and an infant. Mr. Woods is a member of the Chelsea School Board, and one of the village Trustees. He is connected with the Congregational Church, and a Free Mason.

Dr. George E. Wright, dentist, Chelsea, was born at Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y., Nov. 7, 1842, son of John B. and Catherine (Marquette) Wright. Mr. Wright was raised on a farm, and at the age of 17 years began a course of study in the Western Reserve Institute, at Hiram, Ohio, under the efficient supervision of Prof. James A. Garfield, now President of the United States. In 1861 when the war broke out, Prof. Garfield raised a regiment for the Union army, and 160 of his students, electrified by their teacher's example, joined his regiment, Dr. Wright being among the number. At the close of the Rebellion Mr. Wright resumed his studies at the Institute, and two years later began the study of dentistry. In 1868 he engaged in dental practice at Leslie, Michigan, and four years after in Chelsea. In 1875 he entered the dental department of the University of Michigan, graduating the following year; since that period he has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Chelsea. He was married Feb. 27, 1876, to Laurretta Ellsworth, of Chelsea. They have 1 daughter—Nina E. Dr. Wright is connected with the Congregational Church, and the I. O. O. F., having passed

all the chairs in the latter institution, and is a member of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Michigan.

Charles Young, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 10, Sylvan tp.; was born in England, in 1822. He is the son of John and Ruth (Powell) Young. He received his schooling in the public educational institutions of this State. He was married in 1847 to Betsey Loomis, and to this union have been born 7 children, 5 of whom are now living. His first wife died, and the maiden name of his second wife was Harriett Gordon, daughter of James Gordon, whom he married in 1877. Mr. Young's parents came to this county in 1833, and his mother is still living here. He is the owner of 80 acres of fine farming land. Politically he is a Democrat.



LIMA TOWNSHIP.

The physical characteristics of Lima township compare very favorably with those of any division of Washtenaw. In the northern sections are found Goodrich creek, the county drain, the north branch of Mill creek, with the southern extension of Four-Mile lake and Forty-Acre lake. The marshes of the northern half of the township extend over a thousand acres, while the southern half may be said to want in this respect. Mill creek, with its south branch and other feeders, flows through southern Lima. The creek affords a good water-power. The population is made up of Americans, with a large German element. The people are industrious and claim as good farms as those found in other sections of the county.

THE ORGANIC.

The first township meeting was held at the house of John Hartford, on the first Monday in April, 1834. The meeting was called to order by Russel Parker, one of the justices of the peace, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and the electors present then proceeded to choose, *viva voce*, a Moderator and Clerk. John K. Bingham was chosen Clerk and Oliver L. Cooper, Judge of election. The meeting being duly organized and proclamation duly made for the opening of the polls, the electors of the township proceeded to business, and the following persons were duly elected to fill the several offices;

Supervisor—Russel Parker.

Township Clerk—John K. Bingham.

Assessors—Elijah Cooper, Darius Pierce, Lemuel S. Scott.

Constable and Collector—Elias Easton.

Commissioners of Highways—Rodney Ackley, Samuel Cooper, John Davis.

Commissioners of Common Schools—Frederick S. Sheldon, Solomon Sutherland, Oliver L. Cooper.

Directors of the Poor—Samuel Clements, John Davis.

Inspectors of Common Schools—Samuel Bradley, Oliver L. Cooper, Darius Pierce, Elkanah Downer, Deacon G. Willits.

Pound Master—John Harford.

Fence Viewers—Curtiss Hurd, Joseph P. Riggs, John K. Bingham.

The electors at this meeting also passed the following resolutions: *Resolved*, That the present Township Clerk purchase a suitable book for Township Record, at the expense of the Township of Lima; that this township pay as much bounty for wolf scalps as the county.

Of the foregoing officers, Darius Pierce and Elkanah Downer still reside in the township. Oliver L. Cooper (who had the honor of

naming the township) lives in Jackson county. Rodney Ackley emigrated to Oregon in the year 1873. Elias Easton lives in an adjoining county; the remainder are dead.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The purchasers of the township lands, the greater number of whom settled here, are named as follows:

SECTION 1.

Morse, James H., e h sw qr.
Branch, William T., w h se qr.
Loomis, Jerome, jr., w h sw qr.
Goodrich, Chauncey S., ne qr and e h se qr.
Hastings, Eurotus P., w h nw qr.
Arnold, Sarah, e h nw qr.

SECTION 2.

Loomis, Jerome, jr., e h se qr.
Dexter, Samuel W., ne qr.
Osterhout, Cornelius, e h nw qr.
Richards, William, e h sw qr.
Wightman, William, w h nw qr.
Waite, Phebe, w h sw qr.
Halsey, Peter, w h se qr.

SECTION 3.

Shaw, Isaac W., w h sw qr.
Williams, Asa, e h se qr.
Dexter, Samuel W., w h se qr.
Gardner, Francis, e h sw qr and se qr of nw frac qr.
Wightman, William, se qr of ne frac qr.
Cooper, William, sw qr of nw frac qr.
Gardner, Ira, nw qr of nw frac qr.
Boyd, Lewis, sw qr of ne frac qr.
Goodrich, Harrison P., ne qr of ne frac qr.
Caldwell, Marvin, nw qr of ne frac qr.
Roby, Joseph, ne qr of nw frac qr.

SECTION 4.

Lemmon, William C. and Ann C., e h ne qr and e h se qr.
Warner, William, w h se qr and sw qr of sw qr.
Geddes, Robert, w h ne qr.
Warner, Frederick, se qr of sw qr and nw qr of sw qr.
Rabbit, Michael, sw qr of nw frac qr and nw frac pt of nw frac qr.
Andrews, Nathan, ne qr of se qr.

SECTION 5.

Fabrique, John, w h sw qr.
Lemmon, William, e h se qr and e h ne frac qr.
Pierce, Darius, w h se qr and e h sw qr and w h nw qr.

Willsey, Jacob, se qr of nw frac qr.
Kellogg, Enoch S., ne qr of nw frac qr and nw qr of ne frac qr.
Warner, Frederick, sw frac qr of ne frac qr.

SECTION 6.

Gardiner, John, sw qr.
Downer, Joshua, se qr and se qr of ne qr.
Congdon, Elisha, ne qr of nw frac qr.
Willsey, Jacob, n h ne frac qr.
Williams, Asa, sw qr of n frac qr.
Clements, Lambert, se qr of nw frac qr.
Hurd, Sarah, nw qr of nw frac qr.

SECTION 7.

Huxford, George, ne qr.
Huxford, Samuel, ne qr of nw qr.
Fletcher, Freeborn O., nw qr of nw qr.
Armstrong, Peleg, e hf sw frac qr and se qr of nw frac qr.
Seymour, George, sw qr of se qr.
Wilcox, Erastus M., w h sw frac qr.
Turner, Winslow B., e h se qr.
Billingham, William, nw qr of se qr.
Roby, Joseph, sw pt of nw frac qr.

SECTION 8.

Fabrique, John, w h nw qr.
Bothwell, John A., e h ne qr.
Pierce, Darius, w h ne qr and e h nw qr.
Mills, James, e h se qr.
Downer, Joshua, ne qr of sw qr.
Ketchum, Stephen, n h se qr.
Backus, Charles, nw qr of sw qr.
Comstock, Horace H., s h sw qr.

SECTION 9.

De Pew, Aldrich, w h se qr.
Warner, Henry, w h nw qr.
Lemmon, William, ne qr.
Rowley, Myron H., e h se qr.
Warner, William, e h nw qr.
Walker, Artemus, e h sw qr and nw qr of sw qr.
Mills, James, sw qr of sw qr.

SECTION 10.

Shaw, Isaac W., w hf nw qr.
Dexter, Samuel W., w h ne qr.
Cooper, Lester, e h ne qr.

Rowley, Myron H., w h sw qr.
 Gardiner, Thomas, e h nw qr.
 Sears, Roxanna, w h se qr.
 Cooper, Thomas, e h se qr.
 Sill, Thomas S., ne qr of sw qr.
 Kellogg, Nathan, se qr of sw qr.

SECTION 11.

Darrow, Jared, e h ne qr.
 Cooper, Lester, w h nw qr.
 Halsey, Peter, w h ne qr.
 Warren Spaulding and Rufus Cross-
 man, w h se qr.

Cooper, Samuel, e h se qr.
 Cooper, Thomas, w h sw qr.
 White, Thomas B., e h sw qr.
 Goodrich, Ashbel, jr., ne qr of nw qr.
 Woods, James H., se qr nw qr.

SECTION 12.

Goodrich, Chauncey S., ne qr and e h
 nw qr.

Blood, Rufus, e h se qr.
 Cooper, Samuel, w h sw qr.
 Doan, John D., e h sw qr.
 Cooper, Elijah, sw qr of se qr.
 Warner, Horace, nw qr of se qr.
 Bonton, Enoch, sw qr of nw qr.
 Bates, Vreton, nw qr of nw qr.

SECTION 13.

Dexter, Samuel W., se qr.
 Warner, Horace, n h.
 Warner, Dennis, e h sw qr.
 Lovejoy, Alatheah, w h sw qr.

SECTION 14.

Harford, John, w h w qr.
 Andrews, Amasa B., w h se qr.
 Winchell, Amaziah, e h ne qr and nw
 of ne qr.
 Easton, Paul D., sw qr of ne qr and ne
 qr of nw qr.
 Easton, Seth, e h se qr.
 Easton, Paul, se qr of nw qr.

SECTION 15.

Harford, John, ne qr and w h sw qr.
 Loring, David R., w h se qr.
 Davis, John, e h se qr.
 Stocking, Hiram, e h sw qr.
 Bale, Nicholas, e h nw qr and sw qr of
 nw qr.
 Bartley, Thomas, nw qr of nw qr.

SECTION 17.

Bushnell, Asa, se qr.
 Hurd, Curtis, sw qr.
 Bennett, Arannah, e h ne qr.
 Comstock, Horace H., nw qr and w h
 ne qr.

SECTION 18.

Comstock, Horace E., e h nw qr and e
 h sw qr.

Garlick, Nathan, w h nw qr and w h
 sw qr.

Cooper, Oliver L., ne qr.
 Randail, Zadok, se qr.

SECTION 19.

Cooper, Elbridge, nw qr.
 Freeman, Silas C., w h ne qr.
 Beal, Emery, se qr.
 Hurd, Curtis, e h ne qr.
 Hurd, Higbee, sw qr.

SECTION 20.

Davis, Sarah, sw qr.
 Ackley, Roduey, w h nw qr.
 Bennett, Arannah, e h nw qr.
 Chipman, Lemuel F., ne qr.
 Beal, Emery, sw qr of se qr.
 Harford, John, nw qr of se qr and se qr
 of se qr.

Boyd, Lewis, ne qr of se qr.

SECTION 21.

Williams, Asa, ne qr.
 Comstock, John S., e h nw qr.
 Easton, Paul D., e h se qr.
 Peter Van Alstyne and John J. Van
 Volkinsburgh, sw qr and w h nw qr
 and w h se qr.

SECTION 22.

Harford, John, w h nw qr.
 Riggs, Joseph P., w h ne qr.
 Rice, Jane, e h nw qr.
 Davis, John, se qr and e h ne qr and e
 h sw qr.
 Easton, Elias, w h sw qr.

SECTION 23.

McLaren, Daniel, sw qr and se qr of nw
 qr.
 Vose, Joachim F. L., se qr.
 Caldwell, Marvin, e h ne qr.
 Davis, John, w h sw qr.
 Andrews, Amasa B., w h ne qr.
 McLaren, Duncan, e h sw qr.
 Gregory, Harmon, ne qr of nw qr.
 Fisk, John, nw qr of nw qr.

SECTION 24.

Clements, Samuel, ne qr and se qr and
 e h nw qr and e h sw qr.
 Cowing, John P., w h nw qr.
 Dougherty, Francis, w h sw qr.

SECTION 25.

Clements, Samuel, e h nw qr and w h
 ne qr.
 Harrington, Ira, e h ne qr.
 Mitchell, Thomas, w h nw qr.
 Simmons, James, se qr.
 Smith, Richard, sw qr.

SECTION 26.

Mitchell, James, e h ne qr.
 Street, Samuel H., nw qr and w h ne qr.



Durand Tarce
Died May 19th 1887 Age 85^y 8^m 17^d

Clements, Samuel, e h se qr.
James Dancer and James Simmons, w
h se qr.
Mitchell, John, nw qrof sw qr.
Dancer, William, e h sw qr and sw qr
of sw qr.

SECTION 27.

Pardon Keys and Joseph Sanderson, sw
qr.
Bliss, Russell, se qr and e h ne qr.
Johnson, Henry, e h nw qr.
Gage, Horace, w h nw qr.
Davis, Stephen B., w h ne qr.

SECTION 28.

Hammond, James, sw qr of sw qr.
Winslow, Calvin, e h sw qr and e h nw
qr.
Bingham, John K., w h se qr.
Mitchell, John, ne qr.
Trowbridge, Charles C., w h nw qr.
Chipman, Calvin, nw qr of sw qr.
Peter Van Alstyne and John J. Van
Volkinburgh, e h se qr.

SECTION 29.

Bingham, John K., nw qr and e h sw
qr and w h se qr.
Nordman, Gotlob, e h se qr.
Willits, Deacon G., w h ne qr.
Scott, Lemuel S., w h sw qr.
Chipman, Calvin, e h ne qr.

SECTION 30.

Twitchell, Jonas, e h sw qr.
Bartley, Casper, se qr.
Burden, Azel M., e h ne qr.
Bugbee, Caleb, e h nw qr.
Bugbee, Eli and John, w h nw qr.
Bacon, John, w h sw qr.
Burden, Truman R., w h ne qr.

SECTION 31.

Walker, Lewis, sw qr.
Shelden, Frederick S., ne qr.
Walker, Henry L., se qr.
Chase, Stephen, jr., e h nw qr and sw
qr of nw qr.
Bacon, John, nw qr of nw qr.

SECTION 32.

Haffey, Thomas, e h sw qr.
Hammond, James, e h ne qr.
Scott, Lemuel S., nw qr.
Page, George C., w h se qr.
Elsey, James, e h se qr.
Bond, James, w h sw qr.
Bowen, Alvah, w h ne qr.

SECTION 33.

Jencks, Harvey, nw qr.
Jertice, William, w h ne qr.
White, Olive, e h se qr.
Grandy, Thomas, sw qr of sw qr.
Bowen, Alvah, nw qr of se qr.
Hafey, James, se qr of ne qr.
Whipple, Almon M., e h sw qr.
Scott, Lemuel S., nw qr of sw qr.
Turner, Stiles, ne qr of ne qr.
Johnson, Susan, sw qr of se qr.

SECTION 34.

Pardon Keys and Joseph Sanderson, nw
qr.
White, Jacob and Myron, sw qr.
Baxter, William, ne qr of ne qr.
Davis, Stephen B., se qr of ne qr.
Boitree, Thomas, nw qr of ne qr.
Whipple, Almon M., sw qr of se qr, and
sw qr of ne qr.
Dancer, William, nw qr of se qr.
Cross, William, ne qr of se qr.
Winslow, Calvin, se qr of se qr.

SECTION 35.

Knight, Rufus, w h se qr.
Smith, Richard, ne qr and s h nw qr.
Slatford, Job, e h se qr and e h sw qr.
Sutherland, Seth, w h sw qr.
Stockford, John, n h nw qr.

SECTION 36.

Dancer, James, ne qr.
Clements, Samuel, nw qr.
Waggoner, Henry, w h sw qr.
Stabler, Frederick, se qr of sw qr.
Luick, David, w h se qr.
Charlone, Thomas, ne qr of se qr.
Luick, Henry, se qr of se qr.
Knight, Lyman, ne qr of sw qr.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

The following is an extract from a paper on Lima township, prepared specially for this work at the request of the general committee, by Morrell Goodrich, Vice-President of the Pioneer Society:

William C. Lemmon purchased his land from the general Government May 19, 1825, but did not settle thereon until 1830.

Samuel Clements arrived about the same period, purchased 640 acres of land, on which he, with his family, settled Aug. 11, 1825.

Jerome Loomis settled in June, 1825; married Margaret Conway in 1832; Russell Parker in 1826, married Hannah Cowan in 1830, and died Nov. 4, 1880, aged 84 years. William Wightman settled in 1826; William Boucher in 1827, married Jennette Simons in 1831; Hezekiah Riggs settled in 1829; Marvin Cadwell, Francis Dougherty, Elias Eastern, John Done, James and Thomas Mitchell came in 1830, and made their locations. John Davis, Calvin Winslow, Jacob White, Thomas Haffey, Lemuel Scott, William Nordman, Gaudeloupe Nordman, Hiram Gregory, Curtis Hurd, Ananna Bennett, Darius Pierce, Hiram Andrews, R. Snell, Samuel Cooper and John Hartford came in 1831.

The first frame house built in the township was that by Jason Caldwell in 1830. He sold the farm to David Dickson, which now belongs to B. C. Whittaker, who came to Michigan in 1835. The house was painted red, then yellow, from which fact it was called the "Yellow Tavern." James and Thomas Mitchell commenced building Samuel Clements' large frame house in the year 1830. It is now occupied by the widow of Charles Clements. This is the oldest house now occupied in the township.

Garleek built the house that is now owned by Hiram Pierce in 1831. It is located a few rods west of the town line in Sylvan. Hezekiah Riggs, noticed in reference to the first blacksmith, traded a span of horses with Samuel Clements in the year 1829, for the west half of the north quarter of section 25. Rufus Crossman was the first merchant opening a store at the Center, as early as 1832. Reeves had a store at the Center in 1840, which, after some years, he sold out, and moved into the township of Pinckney. There he established a flouring mill, and subsequently a distillery, which won for the property the title of the "Devil's Half Acre."

The first tavern that was opened at Lima Center was a large log house kept by John Harford, in 1830. The first frame building that was occupied as a tavern stands there still. The barn that is attached to this house is an old dilapidated building, and is the second building at the east end of the village. Curtis Hurd opened a log-tavern one and one-half miles west of the Center in 1831, and afterward built a large frame house and barn. This was the principal tavern of the district for many years.

There was a saw-mill built by Shaw and Arnold at the Center as early as 1834. It has long since passed away like the once flourishing village of Lima Center.

New Jerusalem was platted by John K. Bingham. He built a saw-mill there in 1832, on the south branch of Mill creek. Palmer Westfall erected a grist-mill about 1860, which is now operated by John G. Mockle. This mill does all the custom work for the farmers of southern Lima, Freedom and the north part of Sharon and Bridgewater. The little village comprises 15 buildings, a blacksmith shop, a cooper shop and one store.

This is a small unincorporated village, and was laid out in 1838 by W. A. Shaw, J. E. Freer and Abram Arnold. Some time pre-

vions a settlement had grown up here, and between the years 1833 and 1841 it was quite a thriving place, having at one time two hotels, three stores, and other business in proportion. The first store was opened by Rufus and William A. Crossman. The next was by John Bacon. On the completion of the railroad to Jackson, through the village of Dexter, the village of Lima began to decline. It now has about 15 buildings and less than 100 inhabitants.

POSTOFFICE

The first postoffice, established in 1832, was called Mill Creek, the name by which the village of Lima was known before it was platted. Asa Williams was the first postmaster. Its present postmaster is William Covert.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in the town were held by Elder Carpenter, a Baptist minister, and Elder Baughman, Methodist Episcopal; but the first organized society was that of the Presbyterians, who at a very early date erected a church on land donated by John Harford and Asa Williams. Among the members of this Church were the Mitchells, Easterns, Davises, Whitakers, Wards, Coopers, Freers, Boyds, and others. The Church and society, after years of labor in the cause, were compelled to mortgage the house to raise means to defray expenses. The mortgage was not redeemed and the house finally passed into the possession of the town, and is now used for town purposes.

At Lima Center the Methodist Episcopal organization have a church, which was erected about the year 1848. The following have been regular appointees to this charge: Revs. Benjamin H. Hedges, 1853; R. McConnell, 1861; Joseph W. Hall, Lima and North Lake, 1864; P. O. Johnson, 1865; Shier and Van Anken, 1866; Newell Newton, 1867-8; E. Vanorman, 1869; E. E. Peaman, 1870; W. M. Triggs, 1871; L. J. Whitcomb, 1873-'5; J. Diverty, 1876; J. C. Wortley, 1877; L. P. Davis, 1878; John W. Shank, 1879; J. M. Shank, 1880.

SCHOOLS.

There are in this township six whole and three fractional School Districts.

District No. 1 comprises sections 12, 13, and parts of 2, 11, 14, 23. It has a frame school-house valued at \$600. J. V. N. Gregory, Director.

District No. 2 comprises sections 3, 10, and parts of 2, 4, 9, 11. The school-house is of frame on section 3, and valued at \$500. Daniel Heminger, Director.

District No. 3 comprises section 5, and parts of 4, 8, 9, 16, 17. It has a frame school-house, valued at \$800. H. Baldwin is the present Director.

District No. 4 is comprised of sections 15, 21, and parts of 14, 16, 17, 20, 22. It has a good brick school-house on section 18, valued at \$1,500. W. H. Dancer, Director.

District No. 7 comprises sections 27, 34, and parts of 22, 23, 26, 28, 33, 35. It has a frame school-house valued at \$500 on section 15. James McLaren, Director

Fractional District No. 4 comprises section 18, and parts of 7, 8, 17, 19, 20. It has a frame school-house on section 18, valued at \$500. W. O. Wines, Director.

Fractional District No. 8 comprises section 24, and part of 25. It has a frame school-house on section 24, valued at \$1,000. A. Y. Case, Director.

Fractional District No. 10 comprises parts of sections 19, 20, 29, 30. Its school-house is of stone, on section 19, and is valued at \$200. Peter Fletcher, Director.

District No. 8 comprises sections 31, 32, and parts of 28, 29, 30, 33. It has a frame school-house, valued at \$200. Frederick Wedemeyer, Director

FIRST THINGS.

The first school-house was built at Lima Center, in 1835.

The first blacksmith at Lima Center, was Calvin Chipman, who built a shop in 1832.

The first merchant was Rufus Crossman.

The first postmaster was Asa Williams.

The first physician was Dr. Hiram Downer, in 1832.

The first tavern at Lima Center was kept by John Harford, in 1830.

The first blacksmith in the township was Hezekiah Riggs in 1829.

The first preacher was Elder Carpenter.

The first shoemaker was James Hammond.

The first log house was built by Samuel Clements.

The first barn was raised by Samuel Clements, in 1827.

Loomis, Caldwell and Wightman built frame houses previous to 1831.

Russell Parker was the first Justice of the Peace.

The first birth was that of Susan Clements, in 1826. The lady married Richard Goodwin. Elizabeth Wightman was born the same year.

The first marriage was that contracted by Thomas Nobles and Caroline Lee. The ceremony was performed by Justice Rufus Crossman about 1828.

The first death which occurred in the township was that of the son of Samuel Clements,—Charles H. Clements, in 1827.

The first school established in Lima was taught by Abram Yeoman, in the addition to Clements' house in 1831.

The first suicide is said to have been perpetrated in November, 1846, by Elizabeth Linn, who drowned herself in Four-Mile lake. It is however, stated that a similar case occurred previously.

A RAISING WITHOUT WHISKY.

William C. Lemmon, when erecting his house in June, 1830, carried out the principle of temperance so far as to state that whisky would not be supplied to his neighbors who assisted in raising the building. The men who aided in its erection brought the walls up to the first floor, when they demanded the customary, drink. This Mr. Lemmon refused, presenting a substitute in the shape of water, which was not accepted; the men retired, and it was not until the subsequent week that the house was finished, and only then at the solicitation of Gen. Asa Williams, who explained to the people that Mr. Lemmon's family should not suffer on account of the parent's temperance fanaticism.

The oldest settler now residing in Lima is Morrell Goodrich, who arrived here in September, 1827.

A committee furnishes this volume with the following account of the

LIMA GRANGE:

"Lafayette Grange No. 92, of the township of Lima, was organized and officers installed by Deputy C. L. Whitney, of Muskegon—after giving an able address in behalf of the P. of H., Oct. 16 1873. The following names constituted the charter members: Mast., E. A. Nordman; Overseer, Robt. Buchanan; Lect., Dr. H. A. Carr; Stew., John E. Cooley; Asst., S. W. Westfall; Sec., G. H. Mitchell; Chap., Rev. Wm. Whitcomb; Treas., Chas. Clements; G. K., D. D. Dixon; Ceres., Mrs. Dr. H. A. Carr; Pomona, Mrs. G. R. Williams; Flora, Mrs. R. Buchanan; L. A. S., Mrs. E. H. Kergs; Mrs. Chas. Clements, Mrs. Westfall, Mrs. D. D. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. L. Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Whitaker, G. R. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Williams, Mrs. J. Cooley, E. H. Kergs, Mrs. E. A. Nordman,—all of which were charter members with the exception of Rev. Mr. Whitcomb, numbering 27 in all.

"The following have been the principal officers: in 1874—Master, W. W. Williams; Overseer, Robt. Buchanan; Sec., G. N. Mitchell; 1875—Master, Robt. Buchanan; Over., G. N. Mitchell, Sec., Chas. F. Hammond; 1876—Mast., E. A. Nordman; Over., R. Buchanan; Lect., John E. Cooley; Sec., Dr. H. A. Carr; 1877—Mast., E. A. Nordman; Over., D. D. Dixon; Lect., W. Westfall; Sec., Dr. H. A. Carr; 1878—Mast., E. A. Nordman; Over., C. W. Brown; Lect., Robt Buchanan; Sec., Dr. H. A. Carr; 1879—Mast. E. A. Nordman; Over., C. W. Brown; Lect., R. Buchanan Sec., F. H. Ward; 1880—Mast., C. W. Brown; Over., E. A. Nordman; Lect., Dr. H. A. Carr; Sec., F. H. Ward.

"The officers for the year 1881 in full are as follows: Mast., E. A. Nordman; Over., D. D. Dixon; Lect., C. W. Brown; Stew., J. E. Cooley; Asst. S., J. J. Wood; Chap., R. Buchanan; Treas., E. H. Kergs; Sec., F. H. Ward; G. K. M. Whipple; Ceres, Mrs. A. Beach; Pom., Miss F. Cooley; Flora, Mrs. W. Covert; L. A. S., Mrs. J. J. Wood.

"The membership of the grange at present numbers 42.

"As a grange we reap the advantages of the order, which was formed for the purpose of benefiting individual members; promote the social element of our natures; inculcate charity, purity and refinement as well as the noble sentiment of fraternity. Farmers' sons and daughters are educated in relation to general business, laws of trade, causes and influence governing the market, finance, laws and customs of interest, commission business and the application of such knowledge of the farm and its produce, etc. Another important element in our order is the knowledge of parliamentary tactics in our deliberations, latent talent is brought forth, diffidence and embarrassment all lessened, the rough statue in its nativity gives away to a more polished mode of exchanging thought, writing, speaking and lecturing. Untold advantages are being reaped from our order. In this direction the members of Lafayette Grange are storing knowledge for the present and future.

"By Order of Committee,

DR. H. A. CARR,
F. II. WARD."

The following have served Lima township in an official capacity:

SUPERVISORS.

Russell Parker.....	1834-6	Darius Pierce.....	1859
Rodney Ackley.....	1837-40	Russell Whipple.....	1860
Russell Whipple.....	1841	Morris Thompson.....	1861-5
Darius Pierce.....	1842-3	Russell Whipple.....	1866-7
John L. Clements.....	1844	George S. Freer.....	1868-70
William Warner.....	1845-7	Chauncey B. Steadman.....	1870
Darius Pierce.....	1848	Ebenezer Smith.....	1871
William Warner.....	1849	Nathan Pierce.....	1872-3
Darius Pierce.....	1850	Byron C. Whitaker.....	1874
Philip Staring.....	1851-3	Nathan Pierce.....	1875-6
Morris Thompson.....	1854	Charles Whitaker.....	1877-9
William Warner.....	1855	Finley B. Whitaker.....	1879
Darius Pierce.....	1856	Walter H. Dancer.....	1880
Morris Thompson.....	1857-8		

CLERKS.

John K. Bingham.....	1834	Barnum Arnold.....	1851
William A. Crosman.....	1835-6	Asa Williams.....	1852
William S. Martin.....	1837	James Davis.....	1853
Alvin P. Crosman.....	1838-9	Barnum Arnold.....	1854-6
Abram Arnold.....	1840	Harvey B. Muscott.....	1857
Beriah King.....	1841	Henry A. Carr.....	1858-62
Henry M. Townsend.....	1842	Edward O. Kelley.....	1863
Alfred C. Holt.....	1843	George S. Freer.....	1864-5
Benjamin F. Bradley.....	1844	Elisha Freer.....	1866-7
Alonzo D. Ward.....	1845-6	Uriah H. Townsend.....	1867
Ember Bullard.....	1847	William Covert.....	1868
James Green.....	1848	Godfrey Luick.....	1869
William W. Perry.....	1849	Charles II. Lemmon.....	1870-4
William Dowman.....	1850	William Covert.....	1874-80

TREASURERS.

Elias Easton.....	1834	Charles M. Bowen.....	1858
Lyman Williams.....	1835-6	Byron C. Whitaker.....	1859
Chester C. Palmer.....	1837	Calvin Z. Chipman.....	1860
Albert Steadman.....	1838	Byron C. Whitaker.....	1861
Alvin P. Crossman.....	1839	Godfrey Luick.....	1862
William A. S. Shaw.....	1840	Elisha Freer.....	1863
A. Bennett.....	1841	David Webb.....	1864
Asa Williams.....	1842-3	Darwin Dobner.....	1865
Jehiel H. Baker.....	1844	Robert Buchanan.....	1866
Ashael S. Morris.....	1845-6	Uzziel Stephens.....	1867
Charles Whitaker.....	1847	Jacob A. Dancer.....	1868
William Doyle.....	1848	Charles Steinback.....	1869
Ira Cushman, jr.....	1849	A. Mortimer Freer.....	1870
David K. Dixon.....	1850	George H. Mitchell.....	1871
Joseph K. Taylor.....	1851	Anthony L. Holden.....	1872
James M. Bowen.....	1852	Daniel Heiminger.....	1873
Lester L. Warner.....	1853	Leander Easton.....	1874
Jones Freer.....	1854	Theodore F. Covert.....	1875
William Taylor.....	1855	Finley B. Whitaker.....	1876
Robert Boyd.....	1856	Eugene B. Freer.....	1877-8
Edward A. Nordman.....	1857	Jerome L. Parker.....	1879-80

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Russell Parker.....	1834	Shelden Ide.....	1857
Darius Pierce.....	1835	Chauncey B. Steadman.....	1858
Harvey C. Boyd.....	1836	Chester C. Palmer.....	1858
Samuel B. Bradley.....	1836	Thomas Jewett.....	1858
Peleg Armstrong.....	1836	Harvet B. Muscott.....	1858
Calvin Chipman.....	1836	James McLaren.....	1859
Alfred Cadwell.....	1837	Edward A. Nordman.....	1859
Adolphus Gully.....	1837	Morris Thompson.....	1860
Henry Markell.....	1840	Chauncey B. Steadman.....	1862
William Whiteman.....	1841	Ebenezer Smith.....	1863
Rodney Ackley.....	1842	Charles Webb.....	1864
Deacon G. Willits.....	1843	Samson Parker.....	1865
Russell Parker.....	1844	Chauncey B. Steadman.....	1866
Abram Storms.....	1844	William Warner.....	1866
Richard Snell.....	1845	Ebenezer Smith.....	1867
Horace Warner.....	1845	William Warner.....	1868
Rodney Ackley.....	1846	Samson Parker.....	1869
James Dancer.....	1846	Caleb W. Brown.....	1870
Chester C. Palmer.....	1847	Isaac P. Savery.....	1871
James Dancer.....	1848	Wesley Westfall.....	1872
Daniel F. Muscott.....	1848	Ebenezer Smith.....	1873
Charles Whitcher.....	1850	Chauncey B. Steadman.....	1874
Morris Thompson.....	1850	Isaac P. Savery.....	1875
William F. Tracy.....	1851	Robert Buchanan.....	1876
Gardiner W. McMillen.....	1852	George R. Williams.....	1877
William Dancer.....	1853	Gardiner W. McMillan.....	1878
Rodney Ackley.....	1854	Isaac P. Savery.....	1879
Lester L. Warner.....	1855	Robert Buchanan.....	1880
Orrin Townsend.....	1856		

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

In the following pages are given sketches of many of those men who made Lima their home and raised it from its primitive condition to the rank of one of the first municipal divisions of the county.

Abner Beach, farmer, sec. 15, Lima tp.; P. O., Lima Center; came from New York to Michigan with his parents in 1835, stopping for about six months at Detroit, and in 1838 to Lima tp. His father, William G Beach, was a well-known citizen of this tp., and died in 1862. His mother, Polly Beach, died in 1875. Both were buried at Lima Center. Abner was born in March, 1832, and has passed the greater part of his life in this vicinity. He was married in November, 1862, to Cynthia Dixon, born in Lima tp. in 1839, daughter of David K. and Zilla Dixon, who were among the early settlers of Lima tp. They have 1 child—Edward, born in 1868. Mr. B. is one of the leading farmers in the section of county where he resides.

Henry A. Carr, physician, Lima Center, was born at New Lebanon, N. Y., June 26, 1822. In this place he grew to manhood, and believing he could make the practice of medicine the labor of his life, he entered Castleton Medical College, in Vermont, graduating in the spring of 1845. Shortly after this he was married to Harriet Sluyter, born in New York, in May, 1831, daughter of William and Martha Sluyter. They had 3 children, all of whom died when young. In the spring of 1846 Mr. Carr came to Michigan, and located in Napoleon, where he practiced his profession for about a year. He then removed to Rowland, Lenawee county, and in 1848 to Manchester, Washtenaw county. In 1850 he went to Lima Center, where he still resides. During the summer of 1880 he went to Renewa, Wisconsin, and opened a drug store, but his health failed him and he returned to Lima Center. Mr. Carr is one of the leading physicians in Washtenaw county, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, and connected with the Chelsea lodge. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County.

William H. Cook (deceased), was born at Rodney, Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 19, 1810; son of Stephen Cook. He came to Washtenaw county when a young man. On Oct. 20, 1839, he married Emeline Beckers, born in Tompkins county, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1811, daughter of Simeon and Polly (Patchin) Beckers, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter a native of New York. Mrs. Cook had come to Washtenaw county at an early date, and was one of the first school-teachers in Lima tp. After their marriage they moved into Lima tp., where she still lives. Mr. Cook died Oct. 31, 1870, and was interred at Dexter. He had been a member of the M. E. Church at Dexter for some years. He had 5 children, all boys, born to him—Samuel C., of Grand Rapids; William H., of St. Paul, Minn.; Stephen D., of Michigan; Marcus S., living at home, and George E., of Sherman, Texas.

B. G. Cooper, farmer, sec. 19, Lima tp.; was born in Ontario county, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1810. He emigrated to this county in 1831, and purchased 160 acres of wild, uncultivated land. He has been twice married; in 1845 to Charlotte Depue, who was born in this county, in 1827. By this marriage they had 4 children, 2 of whom are living—Almira, wife of Emery Chitman, and Frank. The deceased are Elmer and Ellen. The mother of these children died in 1855. In 1860, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Frost, daughter of James and Hester Van Alta. By this marriage 5 children have been born—Addie, Elmer, Lena, Osman and Sarah, deceased. Mr. C. is a member of the M. E. denomination, and a Republican.

Lester L. Cooper, farmer; P. O., Dexter; was born in Addison county, Vermont, Feb. 25, 1808. He was the son of Lester and Sally (Snow) Cooper. They were parents of 4 children, when they came to this county in 1829—Lester L., Mary, Laura and Sarah. The second and third children are deceased. The father of these children, Lester Cooper, was born in Addison county, in 1780, and married July 9, 1801. He died March 15, 1845. He resided in his native county until his removal to Michigan. Lester L. was married in this county in 1835. Mrs. C. died in 1860, and in 1864 he married Mrs. Susan Blanchard, born near Ann Arbor, Sept. 9, 1834, and daughter of Nicholas Dole, a former resident of this county. Some years previous to the late war, she had moved with her husband to Illinois. During the war he enlisted in Co. K, 127th Ill. Vol. Inf., and died in the hospital at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in May, 1862. Mr. Cooper has an adopted daughter, Nancy, P. Avery, who was born in Kendall county, Illinois, in February, 1870.

Consider Cushman, farmer, sec. 19, Lima tp.; son of Ira and Anna (Sprague) Cushman, natives of New York, and of English descent. They emigrated to Washtenaw county in 1835, and settled in Lima tp., where they remained till death, the former dying in 1874, and the latter in 1861. They were the parents of 6 children, of whom Consider was the third, and born in New York, June 3,

1818. He was raised a farmer's boy, and received his education in his native State, during the winter months. On Nov. 3, 1839, he was married to Charlotte Smith, daughter of Jones and Lucy Smith, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and of Welsh descent, and the latter a native of New Jersey and of French parentage. They came to this county in 1836. Mrs. C. was born in 1818. Nine children were sent to bless this alliance, 5 of whom are living—Lucy M., wife of Leonard Rodman, of Lima tp.; Jane C., the twins, Jerome and Marion, and Oliver J. The names of the 4 deceased were Byron, Wesley, Lewis and Charlotte E. Mr. C. came to this county a poor man, and has toiled and struggled till he has gained the ascendancy over poverty, and after giving each of his children a good piece of land, has 110 acres left, which will keep him comfortable the remainder of his life. His religious views are free and unbiased, and he is considered a fine man, a good neighbor, and an influential citizen.

Walter H. Dancer, sec. 20, Lima tp.; P. O., Chelsea; was born in this county, June 21, 1844. He is a son of Henry and Emily (Gully) Dancer, the former a native of England, and the latter a native of New York. Mr. Dancer, Sr., came to Washtenaw county in 1830, and his wife followed him five years later. Walter H. was reared on a farm and has devoted almost his entire life to agricultural pursuits. In 1867, he married Mary Tucker, born in New York, March 29, 1840, daughter of Mary and Christiana Tucker. The result of this marriage has been the birth of 3 children—Herbert A., born March 12, 1870; Henry M., born March 8, 1874; and William Z. C., born Feb. 11, 1879. Mr. Dancer is a prominent Democrat of Lima tp., and has served that party in several official positions; was School Director and Treasurer of the school fund. At present he represents the township in the Board of Supervisors. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Dancer's father died in 1850, but his widow is still living with her son Walter H., on the 140 acres of land forming the old homestead.

Leander Easton is a native of Lima tp., where he was born in June, 1840. His parents came from Yates Co., N. Y., and settled in Lima tp. in May, 1831. His father, Paul D. Easton, was the son of Enos and Sally (Drake) Easton, and born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Aug. 12, 1805. In Feb., 1826, he married Sally Adams, born in Rutland Co., Vt., Feb. 14, 1805, and daughter of Ashel and Polly Adams, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter a native of Massachusetts. They came to Yates Co., N. Y., when Sally was an infant. Eight children were born to them—Rufus, died, aged 22; Rhoda, wife of J. D. Chandler, Marshall Co., Iowa; Ambrose J., enlisted in Co. K., 4th Mich. Vol. Inf., and was killed at Malvern Hill, June 30, 1863; Fernando, a resident of Des Moines, Iowa; Leander; Almetta, wife of John C. Bradley, Atlantic, Iowa; Orpha, wife of G. M. Thompson, Ingham Co., Mich.; Mary A., wife of Thomas Fisk, Polk, Iowa. In the summer of 1832 Mr. Easton was summoned to appear armed and equipped for service, in the then supposed war with the Black Hawk Indians. He was not willing to leave his young wife and two children in the timber of Lima tp., far from any habitation whatever, so he thought it best to return to New York. This he did, and in the spring of 1834 came once more to this county, and in the autumn of that year bought his farm on sec. 14, Lima tp., where he lived until his death, which occurred Dec. 23, 1858. Mrs. Easton still survives, and resides with her son Leander, on the old homestead. She is the only person living in Lima tp. who came there in 1831. Mr. E. was a faithful member of the M. E. Church, as is his wife. Leander was reared on a farm, and in Sept., 1863, married Mary M. Dixon, born in Lima tp., in Dec., 1841. They had 1 child born to them—Alvin J. Mrs. Easton died in Aug., 1865, and was buried at Lima Center. In Feb., 1870, Mr. E. married Elizabeth M. Doane, born in Dexter tp. in Feb., 1842, and daughter of John and Annie Doane. The result of this marriage was the birth of two children—Annie L. and Helen M. In July, 1871, death deprived Mr. Easton of his noble wife, and she was laid away to await the great judgment day. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a successful farmer. He has been for many years a faithful member of the M. E. Church.

Peter Fletcher was born in Sylvan tp., Washtenaw Co., Mich., in 1835. His parents, Peter and Anna (Hindley) Fletcher, were natives of Sheffield, England, and came to this county in 1828. During the time of the war Mr. Fletcher spent five years in California, but returned to Michigan, and soon after married Sabrina Spencer, who was born in Freedom tp. in 1840. They have one child—Herman E., who was born Feb. 12, 1873. Mrs. Fletcher's parents were Eldred and Emily (Adams) Spencer, who came from New York in 1862. Mr. Fletcher has been

engaged in agricultural pursuits through life, and owns 110 acres of land on secs. 19 and 30.

Christian Fritz, farmer, sec. 25, Lima tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in Germany in 1833, and is a son of Frederick and Catherine Fritz. He emigrated to America in 1853, and the same year came to this county, where he obtained employment, working by the month for seven years. In 1860 he married Margaret Snyder, born in Germany in 1844, and daughter of Martin and Margaret Snyder, natives of Germany. They have 4 children—William F., Reuben C., Emma C., and Julia A. Mr. Fritz owns a good farm of 104 acres, well cultivated.

William Grieb, farmer, Lima tp., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Jan. 5, 1838. He is the son of Michael and Elizabeth Grieb. He came to America with his father and brother in 1855, and settled in Ann Arbor, where his brother, John Michael, worked for about six years. About this time his mother came to this county, and bought a farm in Freedom tp. March 14, 1873, he married Saloma Mammel, born in Freedom tp., in 1848. Her parents came into Scio tp. when she was four years old, and remained until she was 17, when they removed to Freedom tp. again. They have a family of 4 children—Catharine, Charles, Frank and an infant. Mr. Grieb is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a successful farmer. His parents were members of the same denomination. His father died in 1861, and his mother Feb. 6, 1880.

Jacob U. Haas, farmer, was born in Freedom tp., Washtenaw Co., in January, 1841. His parents, John and Barbara Haas, came from Germany and settled in this county at an early day. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, and in April, 1868, he married Catharine Smith, born in Lodi tp. They have a family of 3 children—Jacob V., Edwin A., and Christiana B., all born in Lima tp. He purchased his farm in Lima tp. in the spring of 1868. He has a good farm and a pleasant home.

Luther James, Esq., an old and honored pioneer of Washtenaw Co., was born at Goshen, Mass., July 13, 1803. His parents were Capt. Malachi and Elizabeth (Lyman) James, the former of whom was a descendant of John James, the elder of three brothers who came to America from England about the time the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock. John James married Deborah Bates, of Pembroke, Mass. To them were born 6 children, of whom John James, jr., was the eldest. He was born in 1744; married Lois Beals, of Cohasset, Mass., April 4, 1765, and died July 11, 1804. To them were born 7 children, of whom Malachi was the second. He was born July 9, 1767. On Feb. 18, 1790, he married Elizabeth Lyman, of Northampton, Mass., who was born Oct. 31, 1771. The former was an aid to Gen. Mattoon, in what was known as "Shay's Rebellion." He died Aug. 24, 1849, at the age of 83 years, and his wife followed him July 9, 1856, aged 85 years. Malachi moved with his father to Goshen, Mass., in 1769. To him were born 11 children, of whom Luther was the sixth. Four of the daughters married at the old homestead. Some of the children became prominent citizens of this county, and added much to its material wealth. Among them were Enoch and Lewis L. The former died at Ann Arbor, Feb. 28, 1867, and the latter at Dexter, Aug. 17, 1880. Luther James, the subject of this sketch, was reared to manhood on his father's farm in Massachusetts, and received his preliminary education at the district-schools, subsequently attending an academy at Old Hadley, Mass. Believing that in the Western States he could find a field of labor which would give him a better chance to expand and increase the excellent business qualities which nature had bestowed upon him, Mr. James came to Michigan, in the summer of 1835, and located in Washtenaw county. His first business was dealing in horses, which he purchased in Ohio, and disposed of in this and adjoining counties. Having a little cash at his disposal, he naturally turned his attention to some business, in which he could invest his ready means, and make a fair and comfortable living. With a shrewd foresight, he saw the wonderful success which could be obtained in purchasing wool, and shipping it to the East, having previously been engaged in the wool trade in the Eastern States. He accordingly began operations, though on a small scale at first. During the early days, there being but comparatively little wool raised in this State he extended his field of operations so as to include this, Jackson, Lenawee, and other counties. At one time, Mr. James was the largest wool-buyer in the State of Michigan. When he first arrived in this county, Mr. James acted as broker for parties in the East, and has never entirely given up that business. He has always taken an active interest in the public affairs of Washtenaw county, and his generosity in all matters pertaining to

the welfare of the community is excelled by none. Seeing the necessity for the erection of a more substantial structure in which to store the public records of the county, Mr. James threw his energy and influence into the enterprise of building a new court-house for Washtenaw county. After considerable length of time, the matter was brought before the Board of Supervisors, which ordered a vote to be taken by the people. This was accordingly done, and the measure defeated. It was once more submitted and again defeated. Mr. James then set about enlisting the people in behalf of the intended enterprise. He canvassed the entire western part of the county. It having been twice defeated, he saw he must renew his energies, or his long cherished idea would fall to ashes. He therefore came forward, and proposed to give to the county a clock to put in the tower of the building, which should cost not to exceed \$1,000; to that effect he issued a bond to the supervisors of the county, and again commenced the canvass. On the next vote, the proposition of building was carried by a large majority, and Mr. James retired from the field with a full knowledge of having done his entire duty in the matter. The proposition for building was carried mainly through the influence of Mr. James' gift, and a donation of \$20,000, made by the city of Ann Arbor, over and above its proportion of taxes. The edifice was erected, and a handsome clock put in the tower, for which Mr. James gave the Board his check for \$1,000. During the October session of 1879, of that body, it "*Resolved*, that the thanks of the Board and of the people of the county be extended to Mr. James for his munificent gift, which secures for the county the clock which adorns our court-house tower.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of the above resolutions be presented to Mr. James, and published in the city papers."

Every peal of the noonday hour resounds throughout the city, the enterprise of this generous pioneer; and every tick, tick, tick of its long swinging pendulum shall bear to future generations worthy commemoration of one whose acts of public benevolence were emulated by the many, but excelled by few. For many years Mr. James made his home with his sister, Mrs. Sophia Sears, but since her demise resides with his nephew, Thomas S. Sears, of Lima tp. Mr. James has been uniformly successful in business, and is familiarly known throughout this and adjoining counties as a man of strict integrity and uncompromising honor. His portrait embellishes this volume.

Thomas Jewett, farmer, sec. 30, Lima tp.; P. O., Chelsea; was born in New Hampshire, July 23, 1818. His parents were Eleazer and Submit (Porter) Jewett, natives of Connecticut, the former of Welsh descent. He came to this county in 1836, settled on sec. 19, Lima tp., where he remained till his death, which occurred Sept. 19, 1854. He was a carriage-maker by trade, and Thomas learned the trade with him, and continued in that business till he was 27 years old, since which time he has followed the occupation of farming. He came to this county in 1844, and settled on sec. 30, where he at present owns 120 acres of fine farm land, valued at \$90 per acre, and with good improvements there on. On Feb. 1, 1841, in New Hampshire, he married Jane B. Clark, daughter of Moses and Fannie (Patterson) Clark, both natives of New Hampshire. They have 2 children by this marriage—Clara F., and Ada E., wife of John Waltrouse. Mr. Jewett has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and is one of the best citizens of Washtenaw county.

Elijah H. Keys, farmer, sec. 34, Lima tp.; P. O., Lima Center; was born in New York, Sept. 22, 1828. His parents were Parden and Clarissa (Wells) Keys, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Connecticut. Mr. Keys came to this county in 1832, and after entering 160 acres of land, started on his way to New York, after his family. He was taken sick during the journey, and died before reaching home. His surviving widow moved to the county and located on the land in 1835. Elijah H. was reared on the farm, and Dec. 27, 1853, he married Betsey Carr, born in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, in 1828. They have 1 child—Bertha C., born April 14, 1869. Mr. Keys is a Republican in politics, and an old and honored citizen of the county.

Godfrey Lewick was born in Lima tp., in Aug., 1835, and is a son of David and Catherine Lewick, who emigrated from Germany to this county in 1828-30. They were the parents of 10 children—Andrew, Dolly, Eliza, Godfrey, Jacob, David, Catherine, Mary, Emanuel and Anne. Upon coming to Washtenaw county, he entered 80 acres of land, on sec. 36, Lima tp., and lived there till 1870, when he removed to the city of Ann Arbor, where he died in March, 1873, aged 63. He

was buried in Scio tp. Mrs. L. died about 1861, and Mr. Lewick married Diantha Easton, daughter of Charles Easton, of Ann Arbor. She was a native of Yates Co., N. Y., where she was born in Feb., 1833. They have 2 children—Delight and Henry, both born in Lima tp.

James McLaren, farmer, sec. 33, Lima tp.; was born in Washtenaw county, Aug. 9, 1835. His parents were Daniel and Sarah (Winslow) McLaren, the former a native of Fulton county, N. Y., of Scotch descent, and the latter a native of Massachusetts, of English ancestry. They came to this county in 1832, and settled on sec. 32, of Lima tp., where they lived till their death, the former occurring in 1850, and the latter in 1851. James was reared on a farm, and on May 2, 1855, in Livingston county, Mich., he married Virginia Duncan, born in Maryland, in 1836, and a daughter of Charles and Sarah Duncan. The former was a native of New York, and the latter a native of Virginia. Eleven children were born to this couple, 7 of whom are living—Daniel C., John D., Jay, Nellie B., Wilbur, Josephine and James. Dora, Mary, Sarah and Cora are deceased. Mr. McLaren is a Republican, and an honest and upright man.

G. W. McMillen, farmer, sec. 20, Lima tp.; P. O., Chelsea; is a native of New York, where he was born Dec. 27, 1816. His parents were John and Clarinda (Brightman) McMillen. He was married in New York, to Caroline Freer, a native of that State, where she was born in 1822. They had 4 children, 3 of whom are now living—Helen S., wife of George W. Birdsall, of Philadelphia, Penn.; Ruby E., wife of Mr. Lillibridge, of Detroit, and John F. Mrs. M. died in 1858, at the age of 36. He emigrated to this county in 1851, where he has since resided. In 1875, in Ogle county, Ill., he was married to Fanny Johnson, who was born in New York, in 1822. He has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for one term, and at present is entering upon the second term, having filled it the first time with honor to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Politically he votes with the Democratic party.

G. F. Morse, farmer, Lima tp., P. O., Lima Center, was the third of a family of 8 children, and born in this county July 29, 1837. His parents were Thomas and Catherine E. (Stolstiner) Morse, natives of New York, the former of Scotch, and the latter of German descent. G. F. was reared on a farm, and has followed that occupation the greater part of his life. July 12, 1864, he married Emma M. Perry, born in Washtenaw county, Feb. 24, 1829, and daughter of Grant T. and Eliza (Ames) Perry, the former a native of New York, and the latter a native of Vermont. They have 3 children born to this alliance—Emma M., born Sept. 12, 1865; Charles M., born April 27, 1867; Amy, born Jan. 16, 1869. Mr. Morse has been School Inspector and Drain Commissioner of Lima tp., and politically is a Democrat. He is the possessor of 120 acres of land, valued at \$65 per acre.

Edward A. Nordman, farmer, Lima tp.; was born November, 1829, and came with his father to Lima tp., in 1833, from that time till 1862, living with his uncle, Gotlieb Nordman, in the southeast part of the tp. In 1862 he married Mrs. Irene C. Horne, born in Freedom tp., Oct. 11, 1833, and daughter of Henry Smith, a former resident of this county. Four children were born to them—Emily, Lottie, George Nordman and Frank Horne. When a young man Mr. Nordman learned the carpenter trade, but has devoted most of his time to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been very successful, and at present owns one of the best farms in the tp. Mrs. Nordman has been a member of the M. E. Church since she was 14 years old.

Jerome Parker, jr., sec. 24, Lima tp., is the son of Russel and Hannah (Conn) Parker, natives of New York and pioneers of this county; coming here at an early day, and assisting in preparing the county for the reception of the on-coming tide of immigration. The former was of English descent, and died Dec. 4, 1880; the latter of Scotch descent, and died in 1850. The subject of this sketch was born Oct. 28, 1829, and was the first child born in Lima tp. He was reared on a farm, and still follows that occupation, with the exception of a few months in summer, when he operates a steam thresher in Lima and Scio tps. In 1866 he was married to Rebecca Croman, born in this county in 1837. They had 1 child by this marriage, Eddie, born Jan. 10, 1867. Mr. P. was Treasurer of Macomb county, Mich., for three years, and at present is holding that office in Lima tp. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion, a Free-thinker.

Russel Parker, sr. (deceased), was a native of New York, where he was born in 1796. He came to this county in 1826, and settled on sec. 23, Lima tp. He was twice married; in 1828 to Hannah B. Corrin, born in New York in 1810; and of

their 7 children 4 are living—Emily E., wife of Henry Mitchell, Orin T., Jerome L. and Egbert. The deceased are Edgar, Hannah and Dinah. In Oakland county, Mich., in 1847, to Marietta Brown, born in New York in 1818; of their 6 children, 3 are living—George W., John B. and Willie F. The deceased were Homer D., John and Betsey. Mr. P. had but a small share of this world's goods when he came into the county, but by 54 years of hard toiling and economizing, he had succeeded in acquiring quite a competency, and after settling a piece of property on each of his first wife's children, he had 227 acres of fine farm land at the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 4, 1880. He had filled several official trusts, and died mourned by all with whom he was acquainted. His widow and her 3 sons are living on the old homestead.

Hon. Sampson Parker, farmer, sec. 24, Lima tp., is the son of Orin and Jemima (Day) Parker, the former a native of England, and the latter of New York nativity. They emigrated to this county in 1833, and number among the old settlers of the "Lower Peninsula." The subject of this sketch was born in Otsego county, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1818. He was reared on a farm, and came West with his parents in 1833, and has resided in the county the greater part of his life. Feb. 3, 1851, he was married to Esther Clements, a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born Dec. 18, 1819, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Clements, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent, the latter a native of New Jersey, and of German ancestry. They emigrated to this county in 1825, and entered over a section of land. They have 3 children by this union—George C., Charles C. and Alta J. Mr. Parker is one of the most prominent Democrats in his section of country, and has been honored by the people to the best of their ability. He represented Washtenaw county as a member of the Michigan Legislature in 1867, with honor and credit to himself, and to the general satisfaction of his many constituents. The office of Justice of the Peace he has filled many times, and which he holds at present. He always takes an active part in anything pertaining to the benefit of the tp. or county, and enjoys the good will and respect of the better class of citizens in the county. He owns 220 acres of richly cultivated land.

Darius Pierce was born Sept. 2, 1801, at Farmington, Ontario Co., N. Y. His parents were Nathan and Polly (McLouth) Pierce, who were married in Massachusetts, and removed to Manchester, N. Y., where the former died in 1814, at the age of 44 years. His grandfather, Nathan P., raised and commanded a company of militia at Berkshire, Mass., and was with Gen. Montgomery at his memorable defeat. He retreated to the River Sorrel, where he subsequently died of small-pox. Mr. Pierce's father was Pardon Arnold. He was a native of Smithfield, R. I., and when young accompanied his parents to Berkshire Co., Mass., when he was married to Sarah Carpenter. She bore him 9 children, 2 sons and 7 daughters, Mrs. Pierce being the only one who made the West her home. The two sons were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Both parents departed this life at Farmington, N. Y. Darius Pierce came to Michigan in 1832, locating a quarter section of land now embraced by Albion, and also a half section, where the village of Teconsha, 12 miles from Marshall, now stands. In 1846, he was elected as Representative to the Michigan Legislature, and re-elected in 1847. During the latter term, the capital was permanently located at Lansing, Mr. Pierce drafting the bill, and being instrumental in its passage. He was the only member from this district, out of seven, who voted for the bill, the remaining ones wanting it located at Ann Arbor. He was a Justice of the Peace, for four years before Michigan was a State, and served as County Commissioner the same length of time, and Supervisor 10 years. His brother Nathan was taken prisoner at Queens-town, N. Y., in the war of 1812. After coming to Michigan he was elected to the Legislature and subsequently the State Senate. The capital was then at Detroit, and Nathan, being in the habit of always walking to and from each session, acquired the familiar title of "Old Boots."

Darius Pierce had 4 sons, 2 of whom, Henry and A. W., were soldiers in the Union army. The former was in command of a cavalry charge during the second battle of Bull Run, and while gallantly leading his men toward victory, a stray ball found a lodging place in his breast, and he fell dead from his horse. He was carelessly buried by the enemy, but subsequently disinterred by his brother Nathan, and now rests in Chelsea Cemetery. The other warrior, A. W., was in Co. K, 20th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and had served in Virginia, Kentucky and Mississippi. He had been in bad health for some time, but refused to be discharged. He died on board a steamer, near Memphis, Tenn. The other two sons,

Nathan and Edwin, went to California, on the overland route, in 1852, remaining there four years, when they returned to Michigan. Nathan went once more to the Golden State in 1859, but returned in 1863. Mr. Pierce has led an unusually active life, but now in his declining days he is quite feeble, and health much impaired. We present as one of the pioneers, Mr. Pierce's portrait.

Thomas Sears, jr., a well-known citizen of Lima tp., is the son of Thomas Sears, sr., a prominent practitioner of that section of Washtenaw Co. The latter was a native of Ashfield, Mass., and a son of Rowland and Jedediah (Conant) Sears, residents of Massachusetts. They were descendants of Richard Sears, a Pilgrim, who came over with the last company of Leyden exiles, landing at Plymouth, May 8, 1630. Rowland Sears was a farmer by occupation, but his son, Dr. Thomas Sears, prepared for a medical practice under the preceptorship of Peter Bryant, father of the famous deceased poet, William Cullen Bryant. He received his degree from a medical college of New York, and began to practice in Peru, Mass. He removed to Michigan in the summer of 1837, and settled on a farm in Lima tp., now occupied by the subject of this sketch. He was married in 1815 to Sophia James, of Goshen, Mass., daughter of Capt. Malachi James, and sister of Luther James, an honored pioneer of this county. At the time of their settlement in Michigan they had 7 children—Claudius W., a graduate of West Point; Frances, wife of William S. Martin, now a resident of Dexter; Sophia A., a wife of Dr. Ewing (dec.) of Dexter; Clara C., wife of H. H. Noble, of the firm of Dexter & Noble, Grand Rapids, Mich. (who died in 1868); Thomas S., our subject; Elizabeth L., who married Freeman Rowley, and now resides at Canton, Dakota, and Sarah J., wife of Edwin Rowley, who also resides at Canton, Dakota. After locating his farm, Dr. Sears resumed his practice, and as sickness was prevalent to a great extent in pioneer days, he had more than his share of physician's labor. The arduous duties to which he was subjected undermined his health, and he died of chill fever on Aug. 25, 1839. His family were left to strive with fortune on an unimproved farm. Thomas, jr., was the eldest, and only 12 years of age. Although so young, he was obliged to bear the burden and responsibility of the farm labor and management of the estate, and manfully and cheerfully did he perform the allotted task. The original farm consisted of 160 acres; but now Mr. Sears, who succeeded to his father's estate, has a fine and well-improved farm of 400 acres. He was married Dec. 23, 1858, to Anna Congdon. Mr. Sears' mother was a graduate of Westfield Academy, of Massachusetts, and departed this life Jan. 16, 1879, at the ripe old age 87 years.

Mr. Sears' residence, near Chelsea, is contemporaneous with the history of the village, and its owner remembers distinctly when the country adjacent was covered with heavy timber and thick underbrush. During the season of 1880, Mr. Sears improved his residence by the erection of a large addition, and at present has one of the finest dwellings in Lima tp., and a farm well supplied with all the modern improvements. Mr. Sears is a member of the Congregational Church Society, and assisted materially in the erection of the church at Chelsea. He has been a farmer of no mean ability, always paying the closest attention to little things about the farm and home, thereby learning the art of knowing how to save crops and large sums of money whenever it came to his lot to do so. He well deserves the success which he has attained. A portrait of Mr. Sears may be found in this work.

Uriah Stephens, farmer, sec. 30, Lima tp.; P. O., Chelsea; was born in New York, May 20, 1825. His parents, Allen C. and Joanna (Crane) Stephens, natives of New York, and English descent. The former died in New York in 1845, and the latter died in this State several years ago. Uriah emigrated to this county in 1837, and settled in Dexter tp., but since 1855 has resided on his present farm, consisting of 80 acres. On Jan. 1, 1855, he married Caroline Whitaker, born in New York Dec. 24, 1822, and daughter of Isaac and Achsah Whitaker, natives of New York, and of German ancestry. They came to this county in 1836, where the latter still lives at the advanced age of 85. Mr. Stephens has been blessed with 5 children, 3 of whom are living—Isaac A., Chauncey M. and Anna E. Mr. S. has been Township Treasurer one year; also has been member of School Board and School Director for six or eight years. Politically, he is a Republican.

Hiram Ward (deceased) was born in New Jersey in 1798, and moved with his parents to Cayuga Co., New York, in 1795, where he spent his early life. He served in the war of 1812, and in 1815 married Olive Vanguisen, born in New Jersey in 1793, coming with her parents to New York in 1805. In 1835 they

emigrated to Michigan, and settled on sec. 23, Lima tp., Washtenaw county, where Hiram died in 1842, and his wife in 1855. Three children were born to them, all of whom are living—Alonzo De Witt, Linval and Phebe Caroline. Linval was born in New York, in May, 1819, and came with his parents to Michigan, and still resides on the old homestead. In 1845 he married Mary Peck, and 2 children were born to them—Merritt and Frank. Mrs. Ward died in 1857, and in April, 1861, Mr. Ward married Martha Barch, born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1827, and came with his parents to this county at the age of 10.

Elias Westfall (deceased) was an old pioneer of Washtenaw county. He was born April 29, 1798, in Sussex Co., N. J., and was the son of Solomon and Parmelia (Westbrook) Westfall, the parents of 12 children. His father was a school-teacher, and Elias, when 14 years old, was bound as an apprentice to a tailor, the conditions of such bargain being the allowance of three months each winter to attend school, and when he attained his majority to receive a new suit of clothes. Not many years after, he went to Yates Co., N. Y., and Sept. 1, 1821, he married Christiana Sprows, born in New Jersey March 20, 1830. He then settled on a farm, following that occupation in summer, and working at his trade in winter. A few years after he married, he moved with his wife and son, Palmer, to Canadice, Ontario Co., N. Y., where he worked as before mentioned, and united with the M. E. Church. In 1835 he came to Michigan, bought a farm in Jackson county, built a log cabin, and returned to New York. In 1836 he emigrated to his new home with his family. In 1837 he sold his farm, and went to Lima tp., Washtenaw Co., where he bought a farm of 200 acres, residing there till his death, which occurred March 6, 1876. His son, Wesley Westfall, was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1830. He came with his parents to this county in 1837, and spent his youthful days on his father's farm. Oct. 1, 1867, he married Jennie Stewart, daughter of De Witt and Mary Stewart, of Isabella Co., Mich. They have 2 children—Nelson and May. Mr. Westfall used the first steam thresher ever brought inside the borders of Washtenaw county, on July 28, 1870.

Mr. Westfall made religion the most important feature of his life. When he lived in Jackson county, he would often ride an ox to Church in the winter season, and when he arrived at his destination would tie the rope around the ox's horns and let him go home. After meeting, Mr. Westfall would trudge home alone over the dimly marked-out path. He had 6 children born to him, 5 of whom are living, 4 sons and 1 daughter. The other daughter, Christiana, is deceased. Mrs. Westfall died Jan. 4, 1845, after a sickness of only two weeks duration. A friend remarked: "She died a triumphant death, proclaiming happiness to the last, and her bedside was one of joy rather than of sorrow. She was the firmest Christian I ever met." We give Mr. Westfall's portrait.

Levi Whipple, farmer, sec. 33, Lima tp., was born in New York in 1817. His parents were Mason and Polly (Tiffany) Whipple, natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. They came to this county in 1833, and settled in Lima tp., where the former died in 1842, and the latter in 1863. Levi has followed the occupation of a farmer through life, and at present owns 120 acres of good land, valued at \$60 per acre. In 1853 he married Amanda Owens, born in New York in 1832. They have been blessed with 4 children—Mason, Warren, Clara and Edmund J. He is also raising a little girl by the name of Mabel Oliver. Mr. W. is politically a Republican, and in religion is a Free Thinker.

Finley B. Whitaker, farmer, sec 19, Lima tp.; P. O. Chelsea.; was born in this county Dec. 21, 1846. His parents were Charles and Laura (Beech) Whitaker, natives of Yates county, N. Y., the former of Scotch and the latter of German descent. They came to Washtenaw county at an early day, and rank among the pioneers of "fair Washtenaw." Finley B. was married in this State in 1878, to Alice J. Conklin, a daughter of Calvin F. and Nancy E. (Preston) Conklin, the former a native of this county, the latter a native of New York. They have 1 child by this marriage—Burleigh C., born Sept. 16, 1878. Mr. Whitaker has held several local offices, and is a member of Chapter 98, Blue Lodge, Grass Lake, of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he votes with the Democratic party.

Walter C. Wines, son of Charles Wines, of Sylvan tp., was born in Sylvan tp., Sept. 21, 1852. His life was mostly spent on his father's farm, but in 1878 he went to Detroit, and was engaged in the lumber business. In the spring of 1880 he returned to Washtenaw county and purchased his present farm, near Che sea. Feb. 22, 1826, he married Mrs. Sarah J. Pratt, born in Sylvan tp. in February, 1845, and a daughter of Cyrus Beckwith, a former resident of this county. They have 3 children—Sydney and Alice Pratt, and Walter C. Wines.

SCIO TOWNSHIP.

The town of Scio was organized by the Territorial Council March 25, 1833, and the first township meeting was held at the residence of Horace Leek, on section 9. It embraces township No. 2 south, of range 5 east, and is one of the best agricultural towns in the county.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler in the town was Alexander Laverty, who came in October, 1825, and located on section 25. He lived here but a few years, when he disposed of his place, moved west, and dropped out of the recollection of nearly all of the early settlers.

Hiram Putnam located the west half of the northwest quarter of section 18, in 1825, and moved his father and mother there in 1826. Mr. Putnam sold out and moved to Ingham county, in 1835.

Geo. W. Patterson and Elias Smith came in 1826 and settled on section 15. In the fall of this year Russell Parker located the northwest quarter of section 30, and James Cleland the southwest quarter of section 21. Robert McCartney and Samuel Rath purchased farms on section 28, and moved to them in the spring of 1827. Hiram Arnold was a settler of 1827, locating his homestead on section 14. Mr. Arnold remained on his farm until his death, which occurred in 1879. He, in the 52 years of a busy life in this county, accumulated a large fortune. Rufus Knight was also a settler of 1827, and located his homestead on section 34. He was a fine man, a good citizen, and was quite successful in life. James Popkins settled on section 14 in 1827. When Mr. Popkins first began life in this county he was as ignorant of farming as a child, but having a will and a determination to do, he became a successful farmer. He was a good man and a conscientious member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Cornelius Brink, Vreebon Bates and George Babcock all came in 1827. David Godfrey settled on section 22, in the spring of 1828. Mr. Godfrey is now living a retired life in Ann Arbor. Mr. Beck and Mr. Roys also settled the same year on section 27.

The settlement of the township was quite rapid from 1828. From 1829 to 1831 came Miller, Paul, Bissinger, Laubengeyer, Case, Yeoman, Hancock, Courtwright, Morris, Sloah, Richardson, Croman, Lacey, Seydam, White, Blood, Gregory, Phelps, Bingham, Mains, Smith, Swift, Rosier, Foster, Crane, Wing and others.

In 1832 Capt. Hays, who settled on section 8, contracted with Clark Sill to build his house, which he described to his neighbor as

(820)



A. C. Goodale

follows: "She is to be built after the most approved model; her bulwarks are to be large trees; and she is to be seven feet lower deck, and five feet upper deck, with port-holes in the upper and lower decks, with scuppers on the upper deck. She is to be altogether sea-worthy." Captain Hays had an adventurous life. He was born in Cape Ann, Massachusetts, a few years before the Revolutionary war, and enlisted as a sailor when but a mere youth. He followed the sea until just prior to his removal to Washtenaw county. He was a privateer during the war of 1812, and captured more prizes from the enemy than could be cared for. He was twice taken prisoner by pirates, on one occasion of which his crew was given seven days' rations and told by the pirates to keep out of their way, for if again taken they would all be slain. The rations were divided so as to last a month, instead of a week, before the expiration of which time they fell in with a friendly vessel and were relieved. After the war the Captain entered the merchant service. As already stated, he moved here in 1832, and both himself and wife will long be remembered by old settlers. They were a remarkably kind-hearted couple and had one son and daughter. On one occasion the Captain attended divine services at a church in the neighborhood. A protracted meeting was in progress, with some excitement. One individual was very much excited and prayed long and loud, and exhorted sinners at once to repent. The Captain sat in silence during the whole service, never raising his eyes from the floor. This excitable person, witnessing his down-cast looks, went to him, and placing his hand upon his shoulder, said: "Well, Captain, what do you think?" Raising his eyes for the first time, and looking square at the questioner, he replied: "Think! Why, I think a steady helm is best in a storm!"

WATER-COURSES.

This township is well watered by the Huron river, Mill creek, Honey, and their tributaries. The Huron river, in its serpentine course, flows through the two northern tiers of sections, and is crossed by the Michigan Central railroad six times in the township. As noticed in detail elsewhere, the water-power from this river, is well utilized at Dexter, Delhi, Scio and Farmer's. Mill creek enters this township on section 18, and runs almost due north through sections 7 and 6, emptying into the Huron river at the village of Dexter. Honey creek, with its numerous small tributaries affords excellent privileges for stock purposes.

The following very graphic description of Honey creek valley was written for this work by J. W. Wing:

In this township, and about midway between the city of Ann Arbor and the village of Dexter, is situated the beautiful and picturesque little valley of Honey creek. On either side its banks are natural meadows that look very bright and beautiful in the summer time, and where large quantities of hay are annually secured

for the wintering of stock. Beyond the natural meadows, the land is very productive, especially on the northwest side of the stream. On the southeast side the land is sandy, and was originally covered with yellow and black oak timber, but on the northwest side of the stream the soil is a deep, rich, gravelly loam, and was originally comparatively free from timber, but there were many fine specimens of burr-oak and white oak to be found.

The stream itself is not large, but very beautiful. It is fed by numerous large springs, nearly all of which are in the township of Scio, and the water is so clear that the smallest fish can be distinctly seen as it glides over its pebbly bottom. It being fed by large springs so near at hand it seldom ever freezes over in winter, and is so cold in summer that it is used by the haymakers to quench their thirst while they are securing the crops that grow upon its banks. For many years after the first settlement of this county it was quite common to find in this little stream large fish that had found their way up from the Huron river, but when the Central railroad was built it was found necessary to place a large embankment at the mouth of this stream, and it greatly obstructed the free passage of large fish to its source, and now we seldom find any in its waters that weigh more than a pound or two. This stream derived its name from the large number of bees and bee-trees that were found in its immediate vicinity, when it was first settled by the whites.

The plains for several miles up and down the stream on either side before they were disturbed by man were one vast flower bed during the summer season, which made a happy hunting ground and a fine field for labor for these little industrious and far-seeing creatures, and it is said upon good authority that single trees were found in that locality by the early settlers from which were taken more than 300 pounds of honey; and those containing from 100 to 150 were quite common. These acquisitions to the stores of the pioneers were of great benefit to them, for fruit was scarce and sugar dear; but nature seemed to have prepared this portion of the State, and especially this little valley, for the settlement of civilized man in a pre-eminent degree. The natural meadows furnished hay for their stock; the deer that roamed plentifully over the plains, and the fish that were numerous in the streams furnished them with provisions; cranberries were obtained from the native meadows, and honey from the flower beds was stored away in the trees of the forest, apparently waiting their coming.

The land in this valley was mostly located by the pioneers in the year 1826-'7. They have nearly all passed away. There are a few yet remaining—J. W. Wing, Geo. A. Peters, Robert Popkins, and Mrs. Samuel Holmes, all of whom removed to this locality with their parents when they were very young.

The people of this neighborhood for some years after settlement here went to a French settlement on the Rouge river for fruit. Three or four of the neighbors would club in and go with their

teams for apples and be gone some days. The children were so anxious for the return of their parents with the rare fruit that they often went two or three miles to meet them.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house was of logs, and was erected in 1829, on section 14, and was known as the Arnold school-house. Here assembled the boys and girls for many miles around, and were drilled in the rudiments of a common-school education. As the country became settled other school-houses were erected and districts organized and re-organized to suit the conveniences of the patrons of the schools. At the present time there are nine whole and fractional districts in the township.

MILLS.

Mill interests in the early history of the county were considered of much greater importance than at present. The easy communication between neighborhoods, towns and cities by means of the railroad has revolutionized almost everything, but nothing more than that of transforming the grain into flour or meal. To the early settler one of the most important items in his calculations was the grinding of his grain. There were no steam mills then, and a site for a water mill was an important thing. The pioneers were all poor, and, although mill sites might have been plenty, they could not improve them, therefore numerous devices were invented to convert wheat and corn into bread. A few were possessed of hand-mills not greatly unlike those in use some thousands of years ago, and to which allusion is made in the Bible (Matt. xxiv: 41): "Two women shall be grinding at the mill," etc. The first mill in Scio was that of Judge Dexter, at the village of Dexter. This mill was followed in due time by one at Scio, two at Delhi and one below Delhi, in Scio, known as Osborne's mill.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Scio Grange, 329, P. of H.—This grange was organized by L. R. Brown, March 12, 1874, and has had a very flourishing existence. Those composing its charter members were Sampson Parker, Daniel Lyon, Geo. A. Peters, Wm. C. Foster, Jacob Tremper, George E. Peters, Albert Tremper, Arthur S. Lyon, Harvy Allmendinger, Henry E. Peters, Frank Linten, Richard Lebbs, Tobias Holmes, John H. Haines, George Sebolt, Charles Dixon, Israel Kuhnle, James M. Hill, David Allmendinger, George Allmendinger, James W. Wing, August Sebolt, Samuel W. Holmes, Mrs. Geo. A. Peters, Mrs. William C. Foster, Mrs. Albert Tremper, Mrs. Harry Allmendinger, Mrs. Henry E. Peters, Miss Bell Holmes, Mrs. Charles Dixon, Mrs. Israel Kuhnle, Mrs. James M. Hill, Mrs. George Sebolt, Mrs. Samuel W. Holmes—in all 34. Its first officers were Tobias Holmes, Master; Sampson Parker, Overseer; James W.

Wing, Lecturer; Arthur T. Lyon, Steward; Samuel W. Holmes Assistant Steward; Daniel Lyon, Chaplain; Israel Kuhnle, Treasurer; George A. Peters, Secretary; Henry Allmendinger, Gate Keeper; Mrs. George A. Peters, Ceres; Mrs. Charles Dixon, Flora; Mrs. James M. Hill, Pomona; Mrs. Tobias Holmes, Lady Assistant Steward. Present officers: David M. Finley, Master; Arthur S. Lyon, Overseer; James W. Wing, Lecturer; Tobias Holmes, Steward; Charles Dixon, Asst. Steward; Mrs. Tobias Holmes, Chaplain; Daniel Lyon, Treasurer; George A. Peters, Secretary; Harvey Allmendinger, Gate-keeper; Mrs. Charles Dixon, Ceres; Mrs. Harvey Allmendinger, Pomona; Mrs. Foster Litchfield, Flora; Mrs. George A. Peters, Lady Assistant Steward.

Since its organization 26 members have been added, making a total of 60. Of this number one-half have withdrawn or have been suspended, leaving its present membership 30. Of those withdrawn, the most of them have removed from the vicinity. Those holding the position of masters since organization have been Tobias Holmes, Sampson Parker, James W. Wing, George A. Peters, Foster Litchfield, A. Y. Case and Daniel Lyon. In relation to this grange a member thus writes: "The grange in this locality has had a very favorable influence upon its members, and we think that influence has extended to many outside the order. It has shown the farmer the importance and necessity of system and science in his business, it has made him a thinker, it has enlarged his views, it has developed his talents, aroused his social nature, made him better morally, brightened his life and beautified his home, increased his income, kept his boys and girls on the farm, and has given him that honored place among men to which his intelligence and the importance of his vocation justly entitles him."

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

In consequence of the loss by fire of the early records of the town, a complete list of its officers is not obtainable. The following comprises the list of supervisors, clerks, treasurers, justices of the peace and school inspectors since 1843:

SUPERVISORS.

Benjamin W. Waite.....	1843	Stephen G. Johnson.....	1860
Norman A. Phelps.....	1844	Luther Palmer.....	1861
Benjamin W. Waite.....	1845-46	Stephen G. Johnson.....	1862
Nelson Mosher.....	1847	Luther Palmer.....	1863
Benjamin W. Waite.....	1848	Patrick Tuomy.....	1864-65
Jacob A. Polhemus.....	1849	John L. Smith.....	1866
Benjamin W. Waite.....	1850	Patrick Tuomy.....	1867
Jacob A. Polhemus.....	1851	John L. Smith.....	1868
Samuel P. Foster.....	1852	Henry E. Peters.....	1869-70
Abraham Vandermark.....	1853	Patrick Tuomy.....	1871-73
William Burnett.....	1854	Samuel W. Holmes.....	1874
Charles S. Gregory.....	1855	Stephen G. Johnson.....	1875-76
William Bennett.....	1856	Patrick McGuinness.....	1877-78
Charles S. Gregory.....	1857	Jacob Jedele, jr.....	1879
David M. Finley.....	1858	John L. Smith.....	1880
Charles S. Gregory.....	1859		

Digitized by

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

CLERKS.

Alexander D. Crane.....	1843-44	William G. Shrig.....	1860
Lorenzo M. Lyon.....	1845	Louis W. Briggs.....	1861
Truman P. Stickney.....	1846	Keiran Costello.....	1862
Garra B. Noble.....	1847	John Croarkin.....	1863
John Crossman.....	1848	Keiran Costello.....	1864
Nelson Mosher.....	1849	George S. Sill.....	1865-66
Hamilton Rogers.....	1850	Amos Gray.....	1867
Sylvester Hand.....	1851	W. Irving Keal.....	1868
Lorenzo M. Lyon.....	1852	Nathan H. Miller.....	1869
George L. McAllister.....	1853	Michael Seevy.....	1870
William Dowlman.....	1854	Edward E. Appleton.....	1871-73
Frederick Carlisle.....	1855	W. Irving Keal.....	1874-75
Charles H. Town.....	1856	Volney H. Potter.....	1877-80
Alfred Beal.....	1857		
John Costello.....	1858-59		

TREASURERS.

Jacob A. Polhemus.....	1843	Andrew J. Haven.....	1861
Gilbert Blood.....	1844	William April.....	1862
Hiram Arnold.....	1845	Jacob J. Jedele.....	1863
Tim. M. Palmer.....	1846	Edward Moore.....	1864
Albert Guest.....	1847	John G. Miller.....	1865
Hamilton Rogers.....	1848	William Eaman.....	1866
Charles S. Gregory.....	1849	Michael Meiner.....	1867
Timothy Tuomy.....	1850	Nathan Keith.....	1868
William Popkins.....	1851	A. W. Gleason.....	1869
Christopher C. Waite.....	1852	Christopher S. Bilby.....	1870-71
Lewis Clarke.....	1853	Christian Rehm.....	1872
Tim. W. Palmer.....	1854	Jesse O. Hoyt.....	1873-74
William D. Briggs.....	1855	James Page.....	1875
Joseph Croman.....	1856	Jacob Jedele, jr.....	1878
James R. Rood.....	1857	Byron C. Whitaker.....	1879
William April.....	1858	Harvey D. Allmendinger.....	1880
James W. Hicks, jr.....	1859		
J. Gottlieb Laubengayer.....	1860		

SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

Lorenzo M. Lyon.....	1843	Henry P. Arnold.....	1860
Amos Gray.....	1844	Homer P. Finley.....	1861
Aaron M. Nash.....	1845	John L. Curtiss.....	1862
Amos Gray.....	1846	John S. Pacey.....	1863
Aaron M. Nash.....	1847	John C. Pacey.....	1863
Amos Gray.....	1848	Charles Goodwin.....	1864
Lorenzo M. Lyon.....	1849	John S. Pacey.....	1865
Robert P. Popkins.....	1850	Charles Goodwin.....	1866
Lorenzo M. Lyon.....	1851	Henry E. Peters.....	1867
Robert P. Popkins.....	1852	Levi P. Wasson.....	1868
William B. Case.....	1853	John S. Pacey.....	1869
John Pacey.....	1854	William Buss.....	1870
William B. Case.....	1855	John S. Pacey.....	1871
David M. Finley.....	1856	William Beers.....	1872
Charles H. Town.....	1857	John S. Pacey.....	1873
John S. Pacey.....	1858	Jacob J. Jedele.....	1874-75
Charles S. Gregory.....	1858	Wm. F. Buss.....	1878-9
Lorenzo M. Lyon.....	1859	Andrew T. Hughes.....	1880

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Victor M. Bostwick.....	1843	John B. Dow.....	1861-62
William Burnett.....	1844	George P. Page.....	1862
George P. Page.....	1845	Norman C. Goodle.....	1863
James McMahan.....	1846	Comstock F. Hill.....	1864
Abraham Vandermark.....	1847	Israel Bailey.....	1865
Tim. M. Palmer.....	1848	George P. Page.....	1866
Alexander D. Crane.....	1849	Rufus Knight.....	1867
James McMahan.....	1850	John S. Pacey.....	1868
John G. Morse.....	1851	Nelson Chamberlain.....	1869
James W. Wing.....	1852	Israel Bailey.....	1870
George P. Page.....	1853	George P. Page.....	1871
William S. Martin.....	1854	William April.....	1872
James E. Foster.....	1855	Jeremiah F. Sullivan.....	1873
James W. Wing.....	1856	Edward E. Appleton.....	1874
Rufus Knight.....	1856	Franklin R. Copeland.....	1875
George P. Page.....	1857	George A. Peters.....	1876
Charles H. Jeffries.....	1858	George P. Page.....	1878
Rufus Knight.....	1859	Peter Tuite.....	1879
Matthew Andrews.....	1860	John Hughes.....	1880
Volney H. Potter.....	1861		

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are eight cemeteries in the town, known as the Dexter, Scio, Popkins, Catholic, Phelps, Lutheran, Methodist and Allmendinger cemeteries.

The record of Scio in the Rebellion is a subject of pride. Every quota was filled without resort to draft or the issuing of bonds by the township to pay bounties.

From the various railroad stations in this township, the following shipments were made in 1880: Delhi Mills, flour, 41,000 barrels; Osborne's Mills, flour, 9,425 barrels; Osborne's Mills, wheat, 6,500 bushels; Dexter Mills, wheat, 111,200 bushels; Dexter Mills, flour, 11,000 barrels.

The township of Scio contains one incorporated and two unincorporated villages—Dexter, Delhi and Scio, of each of which special mention is made in connection.

VILLAGE OF DEXTER.

The village of Dexter is located on the two northwestern sections of the township of Scio, within a semi-circle formed by Mill creek on the west and the Huron on the north and east. Its location is picturesque. Stretching from the plateau on the south to the river bank, it exhibits, as it were, its numerous and beautiful churches, large school-buildings, comfortable residences, and well built business houses to the thousands of travelers who pass onward by the M. C. R. R. The land on which it is located was purchased by Samuel W. Dexter, in 1824, but the village was not laid out and platted until the summer of 1830, though previous to this time several families had settled here, among whom, in addition to Mr. Dexter's family, were Dr. Cyril Nichols, Samuel W. Foster, A. D.

Crane, and one or two others. Judge Crane thus speaks of his advent in the village:

“ March 1, 1830, I came here with my wife, to whom I had been married but a few days, and I have resided here ever since. When I came I found here as residents of this village, Hon. Samuel W. Dexter, Dr. Cyril Nichols, and Samuel W. Foster, who, with their families, constituted the whole of the village, and their dwellings were the only dwellings upon the village plat at that time. Judge Dexter had been here a few years, and then owned a large tract of land, and had erected a grist and saw-mill on Mill creek. The grist-mill stood where J. H. Evarts & Co.'s flouring mill now stands, and the saw-mill stood on the opposite side of the creek. John A. Conaway and his father then lived in the log house on the rise of ground beyond the saw-mill, where Dennis Warner's farm house now stands. They kept a tavern there, and that was the only tavern west of Ann Arbor anywhere in this region of country.”

Of the three heads of families mentioned by Judge Crane, Judge Dexter has long since passed to his reward. A sketch of him will be found among the “ Noted Dead.” Dr. Nichols erected a house on the west side of the river, near where the bridge has since been built. He was a man of considerable intelligence, was very popular among all classes, and had an extensive practice throughout the whole region of country for many miles north, south and west of Dexter. He was a native of Vermont, and immigrated to Michigan at a very early day, and settled in this village in 1826. He died in 1843. Mr. Foster was a native of Rhode Island, and was a miller by profession. He was employed some years by Mr. Dexter, but finally removed and laid out the village of Scio, erected here a mill, which he ran for a time, then sold out and erected another mill at Foster's Station. Not being as successful as he anticipated, he again sold out, and when the first great stream of emigrants passed over the plains to California, he accompanied them, and when within sight of the Golden Gate, he was called to his final reward.

The first store was opened in the fall of 1830 by Charles P. Cowden, and the second merchant was Nelson H. Wing, who embarked in business here in the spring of 1831. William C. Pease was the next to select Dexter for a business location, while the fourth merchant was Richard Brower. Dennis Warner began business in 1843, as a boot and shoe manufacturer, his business gradually increasing until he finally employed 14 hands. He then commenced the business of a general merchant, continuing in the same until 1866, when he disposed of his stock. Rice A. Beal established himself here in 1847, and carried on a successful business until 1865, when he sold out and removed to Ann Arbor. Since that time many others have come and gone, some doing well, others not.

At present the village mercantile business is represented by the following firms:

Frederick Yager, grocer and baker, and dealer in liquors, Ann Arbor street; R. J. Langdon, dealer in sewing-machines; John Dolan, dealer in groceries, liquors and provisions, established in 1869; W. W. Waite, drugs, stationery and tobacco; Joe. T. Jacobs, clothing, gents' furnishing goods, hats and caps, established May, 1880; Tnomey Bros., dealers in general merchandise; G. C. Sill, dealer in hardware, tin shop in connection, established in 1861; John Croarkin, dealer in general merchandise, established in 1857; P. Fitzsimmons, tobacco and liquors, established in 1878; G. Wall, groceries, crockery, boots and shoes, established in 1865; J. H. Devine & Son, dealers in agricultural implements; J. C. R. Day, tinware and hardware, Main street; B. J. Sutton, jeweler, and dealer in watches, clocks and musical instruments, established in 1875; W. Irving Keal, druggist, and dealer in patent medicines and toilet articles; Ball & Hoyt, boots, shoes and groceries; T. C. Etchells, general merchandise, No. 5 Phœnix block; S. W. Muddock, jeweler, with Etchells; John Costello, boots, shoes, groceries and furniture; B. Alley, dry goods, groceries and crockery, corner Main and B streets; W. F. Schlenderer, dealer in tobacco and liquors; Jacob Rehm, boots and shoes, general repairing, established in 1869; Warner & Whitaker, dealers in lumber and agricultural implements, near depot.

OTHER BUSINESS.

In addition to the business of Dexter mentioned under the several heads, the place is represented by J. W. Jones, J. T. Forchue, and Benjamin Roper, barbers; Norman E. Allen, photographer; T. S. Ewing, dentist; J. Schueherle and Emanuel Jedele, meat markets. The hotels are conducted by David Blanchard, who is the landlord of "Dexter Exchange;" C. W. Guest, Western Hotel; Henry Stebbins, Eureka Hotel; James R. Joyner, Franklin Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

No village is complete without its professional men—physicians to cure the sick, and lawyers to settle disputes.

Physicians.—The first to minister to the afflicted in this place was Dr. Cyril Nichols, who settled here in 1826, of whom mention has already been made. Dr. Philip Brigham came next, in 1832; after two or three years' residence he moved to Ann Arbor, where he afterward died. Dr. Amos Gray was the third physician who located here. He came in 1832, and has been in constant practice ever since. A biographical sketch of the Doctor appears elsewhere in connection with the history of this village, and therefore nothing more need be said in this connection. Dr. Gray was followed by Dr. John H. Cardell some four years after. Dr. Cardell practiced his profession here until his death, which occurred in 1842. Dr. C. A. Jeffries was the next physician. Next after him came Dr. Ew-

ing, who died here in 1879. Others of the medical fraternity have practiced their profession in the village and ministered to the sick in its vicinity, among whom were Drs. Hollywood, Dowlman and Clark. At present the profession is represented, in addition to Dr. Gray, by Drs. C. Howell, E. F. Chase, John Lee and W. E. Ziegenfuss.

Lawyers.—Its proximity to Ann Arbor has tended to keep out representatives of the legal fraternity. Calvin Smith was the first. Mr. Smith moved to the village in 1830, but did not commence a general practice until two years afterward. He was also the first justice of the peace in the village, and did more in this latter work than in the practice of his profession. In 1838 he was elected a member of the Legislature but died before taking his seat. After Mr. Smith, the next attorney was A. D. Crane, who was admitted to the Bar in 1843. A sketch of Mr. Crane appears elsewhere. James T. Hovey came next in May, 1861, and James Gorman in 1879. Messrs. Crane, Hovey and Gorman each are present members of the Bar of Washtenaw county.

Dentistry.—The dental profession is represented by T. S. Ewing, D. D. S., and S. L. Jerney, each of whom has a fair patronage.

BANKS.

There never has been a regularly incorporated bank in this village. Not even during the days of the famous "wild-cat" banking system were the people of Dexter favored (?) with a bank of issue. There has been, however, from time to time men who engaged in brokerage, accommodating the villagers with exchanges on the large cities and receiving deposits. The first broker's office was established by Rice A. Beal, who continued it a few years and then sold it to George E. Southwick & Co., who in turn disposed of it to C. S. Gregory, N. A. Phelps, and W. H. Potter, who continued the business under the firm name of C. S. Gregory & Co. for four years, when Mr. Gregory purchased the interests of his partners. In January, 1877, Mr. Gregory admitted his son, Henry C., into the business, the firm taking the name of C. S. Gregory & Son. The firm are now doing a large and safe business, buying and selling exchange, and doing all business usually done by an incorporated bank. The average deposits are about \$40,000.

MILLS.

No feature of pioneer life is more indelibly impressed upon the minds of the early settlers, than their early experience in milling. In the formation of a settlement, first came the saw-mill, which was to prepare the lumber for the dwellings of the inhabitants, and also for the more pretentious grist-mill that was soon to be erected. Long before Mr. Dexter laid out his village, he built a dam across Mill creek, and on the west side erected a saw-mill which was to

be run by the water-power created by the dam. This was the beginning of mills in the western part of the county. Immediately on the completion of the saw-mill he commenced the erection of a grist-mill on the east side of Mill creek, which was completed at an early day, and was a great convenience to all living in the western part of Washtenaw and in Jackson counties. This mill has had a varied existence and has been owned and controlled by a number of parties, among whom were Matthews, Bond & Millard, who succeeded Judge Dexter, Thomas Martin and others. While Mr. Martin was its owner, in 1851, it was destroyed by fire. The mill site was purchased by Thomas Peatt & Alva Alldridge, who rebuilt the mill. Alldridge ultimately sold out to Peatt's son, who sold to J. H. Evarts & Costello, who controlled it until August, 1880, when it passed into the hands of an assignee and is now run by H. J. Rogers. The mill is a three-story structure, 40x88 feet. Its present business amounts to about 47,000 barrels per year. Its custom work is quite large, as well as its merchant work. The annual shipments to Boston and Detroit are about 10,000 barrels per year. Two grades of flour are made—straight and second. A feed mill is attached which grinds 300 bushels of feed per day. Steam and water-power is used.

The second grist-mill was erected in 1836, and is known as the "Peninsula Mills." This mill is located over the river from the village in the township of Webster, but is properly a Dexter enterprise and has been owned and conducted from time to time by citizens of the village. It was built in 1836, by Millard, Matthews & Bond, and afterward passed into the hands of Jesse Millard & son, who ran it until 1855, when it was purchased by Beal, Marble & Southwick, who successfully operated it until 1865, when Charles Williams became its owner. Mr. Williams in a few months disposed of it to George E. Southwick. C. S. Gregory & Co. were the next purchasers, in 1868. In 1872, George E. Southwick & Co. became owners, but ran it only about one year. Copeland & Clements came next into possession, and soon after took in as partner Mr. Coleman, who, in 1879, disposed of his one-third interest to Mr. Gregory. Mr. Copeland sold his one-third interest in October, 1880, to John P. Marble, of Worcester, Massachusetts, while Mr. Gregory sold one-half of his one-third interest to the Clements' estate. The mill is 40x60, three and one-half stories in height and was erected at a cost of \$40,000. Six men are employed in the mill. Its capacity is about 200 barrels per day. The mill was rented in August, 1880, to James Lucas. He is at present making large shipments direct to Europe, and has a large patronage in the New England States.

MANUFACTORIES.

The manufactories of the village, though not extensive, are yet creditable to the place. The grist-mills have already been men-

tioned. Next comes the woolen mill of Luther Palmer & Son. This mill was erected in 1838, by Jesse Millard & Son, who operated it some 12 years, when it was sold to Rice A. Beal & Co., who ran it a few years and then sold it to Thompson & Palmer, who remained in partnership one year, when Mr. Palmer became the sole owner. This was in 1869. In 1879 Mr. Palmer took his son into partnership with him, the firm name being changed to Luther Palmer & Son. The mill has 216 spindles, is run by water-power, and uses about 10,000 pounds of wool annually. Of stocking yarn, 3,000 pounds are manufactured each year, the rest of the wool being woven into blankets and satinets. The firm has at present a contract for manufacturing for the State's prison at Jackson. The sales of the mill are about \$10,000 per year. Six hands are constantly employed, which is increased in busy seasons to 12. The mill is 26 x42, three and one-half stories high.

Run by the same power with the woolen, is a saw-mill, which was erected at the same time by the same men and has successively passed into the hands of the purchasers of the woolen mill. The general use of pine lumber has affected the work of this mill for many years, and but little is being done, it running only about two months in the year.

A cider and planing mill was erected in 1871 by Phelps and Sill Bros., but was burned down four years after. The ground was then sold to B. B. Williams, who erected and commenced operating a planing-mill. The manufacturer of sash, doors, farm rollers and moldings was carried on, while the cider mill was not rebuilt.

Albert Guest, in 1840, commenced the manufacture of harness in this village, and has been in successful operation to the present time.

In 1876, Bross, Crampton & Miller commenced the manufacture of wagons and carriages, in connection with a general repairing shop. In a short time Mr. Bross retired from the firm, his interest being purchased by his partners, who continued the business until September, 1879, when Mr. Miller disposed of his interest to Mr. Rieder. The firm employ seven hands, and in 1879 made 31 carriages. The average sales of the firm are \$7,000 per year. The building occupied by them is 40x60, and three stories in height.

John Bross also commenced the manufacture of wagons and carriages in 1876, and is at present actively employed.

A cooper shop was established as early as 1850, by Alexander Souler, who carried on business for many years. He is now in Detroit. The next of any extent was Everts & Costello; then a cooper shop was established here in 1870, by Silas Thrasher, who is actively engaged in the manufacture of flour and slack barrels.

About the year 1850, Isaac V. Wakeman built a blast furnace in the village, and carried on a flourishing business for several years. About 1865 he sold out to Hicks & Ludden. In connection with the furnace was a manufactory of agricultural imple-

ments, employing quite a large number of hands. It was finally destroyed by fire, about the year 1870.

In 1880 there was erected by Charles Caldwell a fruit-drying establishment on A street. This is in active operation during the fruit season, employing 10 to 15 hands, and is quite an important acquisition to the business of Dexter.

HOTELS.

In the early day almost every pioneer had to throw open his doors and welcome the tired traveler, but as the stream of immigration enlarged and settlements were formed, some one whose cabin was a little larger, or who desired to turn an honest penny, was designated as the inn-keeper, to whom all travelers were directed.

The first hotel in the village was built by Edward Torrey for Judge Dexter in 1831. There was, however, a tavern kept by John A. Conaway, on the west side of Mill creek, in a log house. Prior to this, Mr. Torrey gave the building over to Joseph Arnold, who was the landlord for some time, when he gave way to Richard Brower. Captain James B. Arms was the next landlord. Several others besides those mentioned "kept hotel" until it finally passed into the hands of Nelson J. Allport, during whose occupancy it was destroyed by fire. This was the only hotel in the village for many years. The next hotel was that of Nathaniel Goss, which stood on the lot now occupied by N. E. Allen, on block 20. This hotel was also destroyed by fire, in 1836. Following this was the Goodrich House, also burned, in 1848. The next was built by Hiram E. Fields, on a lot east of the park. Another hotel, known as the "Bentley House," was destroyed by fire in 1863. Other houses of entertainment have been opened, run for awhile and closed. In this year of grace, 1881, the village is represented by four hotels—The Dexter Exchange, by E. B. Blanchard; the Weston Hotel, by Charles M. Guest, opened in 1873; and the Eureka House, by H. Stebbins, opened in May, 1880, and the Franklin House, opposite the railroad depot, kept by James R. Joyner.

FIRST THINGS.

The first blacksmith in the village was A. D. Crane, who opened a shop in 1830.

George P. Page was the first tailor, in 183—.

Cornelius Osterhout was the first carpenter who worked in the place, while Edward Torrey was the first resident carpenter. He came to the village to reside in 1831.

Erastus Ranney was the first wagon-maker, in 1830.

Orin J. Field was the first shoemaker, in 1832.

Henry Vinkle was the first cabinet-maker, in 1832.

Julius Ranney was the first tanner, about 1834 or 1835.

ADVENT OF THE RAILROAD.

No event in the history of a village is longer remembered than the advent of the first train of cars. Says Judge Crane, in a well written article on the village of Dexter:

"The 4th day of July, 1841, was a day long to be remembered by the people of Dexter. Early in the morning of that day the people of the surrounding country came pouring into the village on foot, on horseback, in carriages and wagons, not only to celebrate the anniversary of the nation's birthday, but at the same time to celebrate the completion to our village of the Michigan Central railroad. By nine o'clock in the forenoon a large concourse of people had assembled at the depot, awaiting the arrival of the cars, which were to bring the visitors from Ann Arbor and other eastern villages along the line of the road. We had but a few minutes to wait before the shrill whistle of the iron horse was heard, and instantly the train came in its grandeur and majesty around the curve into full view, and thundered up to the depot, when the air was filled with loud huzzas and shouts of welcome, and everybody was happy. The train brought a large delegation of visitors from the East, and as soon as it was stopped, the Washtenaw Guards (who were invited guests), about 50 strong, filed out of the cars and into line under command of their gallant Captain, E. S. Cobb, who lost his life on the ill-fated steamer *Erie*, early in the following August. The guards were handsomely equipped, well disciplined and made a fine appearance. After marching to the bank of the river, near the bridge, where they fired a *fue de joie*, the Captain placed himself and company under the orders of the marshal of the day, when a grand procession was formed, and, escorted by the Guards and their band, marched to the place appointed for the exercises of the day and the occasion. Here they were welcomed by an eloquent and stirring speech from our much esteemed friend and neighbor, Hon. Samuel W. Dexter, which was responded to by Franklin Sawyer, of Ann Arbor. The Rev. Lorenzo Davis was the chief orator of the day, and gave us a very fine oration, suited to the day and the occasion.

"On this day everything was harmonious, and everybody was happy and joyful, for we had been placed in communication by rail with the city of Detroit, which communication was soon to be completed through Canada to the Eastern States. The day passed off without accident, or anything to mar our happiness. The Washtenaw Guards remained with us over night, having brought their camp equipage with them for that purpose, and camped on the open space which now constitutes the village park, where they established a regular military camp. After guard mounting in the evening, the citizens were invited by Captain Cobb to visit the camp and witness the routine of camp duty. If I may be pardoned for so doing, I will mention one or two incidents that occurred to the Guards during the night. In the middle of the night, when

all the citizens were at their repose, one of the sentinels discovered fire issuing from an ash-house, which was contiguous to a very fine dwelling near the camp; and considering the dwelling to be in danger, the sentinel gave the alarm to the Guards, whereupon the officers ordered a squad of men to repair to the fire with their camp pails and extinguish it. The men at once repaired to the well of the man on whose premises was the fire, but found the bucket locked, so they could get no water. Their efforts to obtain water aroused the man of the house, who raised his window and peremptorily ordered them off his premises; but the Guards, not willing to let the fire go unextinguished, went with their pails a distance of twenty rods or more, to a well where the bucket was not locked, and procured a sufficiency of water and extinguished the fire, thus saving the citizen's property from destruction.

"Along in the after part of the night some of the guards came to the conclusion a little milk punch was quite desirable, and that they could procure the requisite milk from some of the village cows that were lying on the green; so one of their number was detailed to go on a foraging excursion for milk, and taking his camp pail he started forth; but the next question was, how to pass the guard, as he was not in possession of the countersign, and the sentinel had not been let into the secret of the enterprise. But, nothing daunted, he approached one of the sentinels on duty, who hailed, 'Halt! who comes there?' 'A friend.' 'Friend, advance and give the countersign.' He advanced to the point of the sentinel's bayonet, and holding up the camp pail to the sentinel, he said, 'So, bossy, so!' which was received by the sentinel as the countersign, and he passed without the line and went and found one or more cows, to which he gave the same countersign, procured his pail full of milk and returned to the same sentinel, and by the same token passed within the line. The boys had a good time with their milk punch, not forgetting the sentinel who had accepted the countersign."

FIRES.

The first building that was ever burned in the village was a dwelling house, built and owned by Calvin Smith. It stood where the house of Norman A. Phelps now stands, and was then owned and occupied by Thomas Martin. This occurred about 1837 or '8. Since that time Dexter has had more than its share of destruction from the devouring element. Four hotels have been consumed and innumerable other buildings. The first great fire occurred on Sunday, Nov. 24, 1844, where a block of 12 buildings, on the north side of Main street, was totally destroyed, the loss being estimated at about \$30,000. A singular thing in connection with this fire was that a rumor was current in Ann Arbor, and also at a village west of Dexter, on Saturday noon previous, that this block was burned, and that the fire originated in Henry Vinkle's cabinet shop, the place where the fire did eventually begin.

The block was rebuilt and again burned in 1848. The loss by this fire was heavier than in the first, the buildings all being of a better character. Dennis Warner had a very narrow escape from being burned in this fire. He was sleeping in the upper story of his store room when the fire broke out. When awakened the lower part was in flames, and all escape cut off. Raising a window, he threw out a chest of valuable papers, and then jumped out, thus saving his life.

Again, for the third time this block was partially destroyed by fire, in April, 1877. Five fine brick buildings were destroyed, the loss being estimated at \$20,000.

The south side of the street began its series of fires in 1847, destroying three buildings. The loss was small.

On the 2d day of February, 1860, two buildings were burned, including the old Dexter Hotel.

The third fire was on Christmas morning, 1866, with a heavier loss than on either of the previous occasions.

In addition to these fires innumerable smaller ones have occurred, including the building where the planing-mill now stands.

SCHOOLS.

The village of Dexter, and its immediate vicinity, was first settled by those who appreciated the value of an education. As soon, therefore, as a sufficient number of children were in the neighborhood to form a school, a suitable building was erected and a school commenced. This was in 1830, and the building was on B street, near where the Baptist church now stands. It was a small frame, and for some years was used for religious services by all denominations of Christians, and also for all public gatherings. A Mr. Gleason was the first teacher. This house did good service until 1843, when it was replaced by a larger and better edifice of brick. As the village grew, this, in turn, became too small to accommodate the pupils, so, in 1857, the present substantial Union school building was erected at a cost of about \$10,000. This house is 40x60, three stories high, with six rooms. As soon as the building was ready for occupancy, the graded system of public schools was adopted. Prof. Lawton, in 1857, was the first principal. Since then the school has been under the following principals: Duane Doty, Messrs. Thomas, Bowen, Crouch, Davis, Miss Alvord, Messrs. Kratz, Field, Hill and Cook, the present incumbent.

RELIGIOUS.

The first citizens of Dexter and vicinity were a God-fearing and God-loving people, and the pioneer ministers of the gospel were welcome at all times. Holding different religious views, an agreement could not be reached at once for the formation of a Church.

The Baptists and Methodists early occupied the field, the former organizing the first Church.

Baptist Church.—This church was organized August 16, 1831, by Elder E. Carpenter, who had been preaching at stated periods in the vicinity for more than a year. The constituent members of the Church were Elder Eber Carpenter and wife, David Layton, Joshua Secord, William Youmans, David Case, John Hancock, William Lennon, Lydia Secord, Mrs. Putnam, Catherine Case, Hannah Hancock, Esther Quackenbush, Amanda Hurd, Anna Force, Catherine Clements. The congregation worshiped for several years in the school-house, and in private houses. In 1840 they erected their first house of worship and dedicated it to the service of Almighty God in the month of June, 1840. This house was a small frame structure 24x36, and was used until 1866, when, becoming too small for this growing congregation, it was replaced by a handsome brick edifice, erected at a cost of \$5,000, and dedicated in May, 1866, Elder F. Curtis preaching the dedicatory sermon. During the existence of the Church a number of precious revivals have been held, the Church being greatly strengthened thereby. The greatest degree of prosperity was enjoyed by the Church during the pastorate of Elder Baker. The following named have served as pastors: Revs. Eber Carpenter, William A. Bronson, George Walker, James Piper, Stephen Yocum, Edward Tenny, Charles Peterson, J. L. Smith, Nelson Eastwood, H. A. Brown, Dr. Wilson, J. C. Baker, H. L. Bower, C. E. B. Armstrong, C. A. Clark, L. L. Gage. The present membership of the Church is 77. The Sunday-school has a membership of 100 average attendance, with A. Y. Case, Superintendent.

Methodist Episcopal.—Rev. E. H. Pilcher, of the Ohio Conference, who was stationed at Tecumseh, preached a sermon in the west room of Judge Dexter's house in the month of November, 1831. It was proposed to organize a class or society; this was done, all desiring to do so retiring to the house of Dr. Nichols, where the class was organized. It consisted of 10 persons, two men and eight women. Wm. H. Brockway and John D. Doane were the male members; the first was appointed the leader. Mrs. Allen and her daughter, Miss Allen, Mrs. Kingsley, Mrs. Dunlavey (a warm-hearted Irishwoman) and Miss Eleanor Alexander (who worked for Judge Dexter) are all the names now known. In May, 1832, Evander Cooper (who still lives and is a leader) came, and sometime after, he and his wife, Martha, joined the society. In August, 1833, Wm. H. Brockway, who had been away teaching school, was recommended to be licensed as a local preacher and also to join the Ohio Annual Conference on trial. He was received and traveled as a minister of the Church for many years. He lives at Albion, and is the agent of the college there.

The following named have served as pastors of this Church: Henry Colclazer, 1831; E. H. Pilcher, 1831-'2; E. S. Gavit, 1832; A. Billings, 1833; A. B. Elliott, 1833; H. Colclazer, 1834; A. B. Elliott,



P. C. Murray

1834; H. Colclazer, 1835; H. Garing, 1835; W. M. Sullivan, 1836; L. Smith, 1836; Richard Laurence, 1837; Lewis Smith, 1837; Oliver Burgess, 1838; Adam Minnis, 1839; J. K. Gillett, 1839; Lorenzo Davis, 1840-'1; Resin Sapp, 1842; Hiram M. Roberts, 1843; John A. Baughman, 1844; T. C. Gardner, 1845; W. H. Collins, 1846-'7; John K. Gillett, 1848; Alexander Campbell, 1849; William Kelly, 1850-'1; W. P. Judd, 1852; Robert Bird, 1853-'4; L. D. Price, 1855; William Taylor, 1856; Erastus R. Haskell, 1857-'8; John M. Arnold, 1859-'60; J. Blanchard, 1861; D. C. Jacokes, 1862-'4; A. F. Bourns, 1865-'6; W. C. Way, 1867-'9; R. H. Crane, 1870-'1; H. C. Northup, 1873; J. McElwain, 1874; Jacob C. Wortley, 1875-'77; L. P. Davis, 1878-'9; W. J. Campbell, 1880.

Congregational.—This Church was organized Jan. 5, 1836, by Rev. C. G. Clark, as the First Presbyterian Church of Dexter. Those comprising the original organization were: Charles P. Cowdin, David Dutton, Vashti Dutton, Charles M. Smith, Mahitable F. Cowdin, Roxana Whitcomb, Abe Spaulding, Timothy Dutton, Catherine Conklin, Richard Peterson, Elizabeth Peterson, Julia Ann Tuttle, Ann Northam, Dennis Warner, Harriet N. Warner, Jerusha T. Baker. Charles P. Cowdin was elected Elder. After the expiration of three years the Church government was changed to that of Congregational, and the body was known as the First Congregational Church of Dexter. The congregation for some years worshiped in private houses, in school-houses, and in a church building fitted up by the Episcopalians, but never consecrated by them. In 1845 a frame church was erected, in size 38x50, at a cost of \$2,000. For many years the Church was quite prosperous, but finally, on account of many removals and deaths, those remaining became discouraged, and their church house was sold in 1873, and in 1874, after meeting for a time in Warner's Hall, the organization was disbanded. A total number of 339 members were from first to last enrolled on the Church books. The following named have served as pastors: Revs. H. H. Northrup, William C. Dennison, Gustavus L. Foster, Joel Boyington, G. W. Newcombe, Clark Lockwood, Lewis Bodwell, Robert Robinson, John B. Fiske, E. W. Borden and A. S. Kedzie.

St. James' (Episcopal) Church.—There is no record kept of the early time of this parish, but from the most reliable sources it is learned that in 1825 Mr. Sylvanus Noble, formerly of New York, came to Dexter, and by his exertions had this place appointed a "missionary station." The first clergyman of the Church who preached here was Rev. Mr. Cadle, who spent one Sunday here. Then Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Cleveland, Ohio, bought a farm a few miles from Dexter, and occasionally held service and preached to the few Church families here, in the log school-house one mile west of Dexter. Not long after, he left the ministry, and removed from the neighborhood; about this time the Bishop of the Diocese, passing through Dexter, stopped and preached to a few persons hastily gathered together.

In 1835 Rev. Samuel Marks, missionary at Ann Arbor, came over to Dexter once a fortnight and preached in the village school-house. Mr. Marks brought with him Rev. David J. Burger, who was serving his diaconate as a missionary; Mr. Burger pleased the people so well that they urged him to remain here for a time. St. James' Parish was organized under this Rev. David J. Burger, with the following gentlemen as Vestrymen: Barnabas K. Dibble, Pierrepont L. Smith, Nathaniel Noble, William A. Jones, Alexander D. Crane, Dr. Amos Gray, James Cunningham.

The first persons known to have been baptized here were Barnabas K. Dibble and Mary Dibble, Aug. 13, 1837, this sacrament being administered by the Rev. David J. Burger.

Subsequently, the parish was under the charge of the Revs. Darius Barker, M. Hirst and A. S. Hollister. The Rev. Caleb A. Bruce was appointed a missionary in charge of this parish and the parish in Hamburg, Livingston Co., in 1852 or 1853, and remained here till October 1, 1854 when he resigned the position and went to Fort Wayne, Indiana. Under his ministry the present church edifice was commenced, and through his exertions, a considerable portion of the funds for its erection was procured. When he left this parish the building was enclosed, roofed and shingled. He was succeeded by his father, the Rev. Nathaniel F. Bruce, during whose ministry the church edifice was so far completed as to be used by the congregation on all occasions of public worship, preaching, and the administration of the sacraments, and the other rites of the Church. The church was opened for divine service on the third Sunday after Trinity, it being also St. John's Day, the 24th of June, 1855. At the morning service, prayers were said by Rev. Lewis Noble, of Chicago, Illinois, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Nathaniel F. Bruce, from the 93rd Psalm, 5th verse: "Holiness becometh thine House, O Lord, for ever." Evening prayer was said by Rev. Nath. L. Bruce, and an appropriate sermon preached by Rev. Lewis Noble. The congregations were large at both services, notwithstanding a cloudy day and some rain.

The subsequent rectors of this parish were Rev. William King, Rev. Wm. Kelly, Rev. A. C. Lewis, Rev. V. Spaulding, Rev. Aug. Bush, Rev. O. E. Fuller, and the present rector, Rev. James H. Magoffin.

Two of the former rectors died while residents here, Rev. Nathaniel F. Bruce, and Rev. Wm. Kelly, the remains of the latter lying in the village cemetery, those of the former being taken at his own request to a small country grave-yard to whose quiet and restful appearance he had been attracted while performing the rite of burial some time before for a loved parishioner.

The parish register shows the names of 297 persons baptized, 160 confirmed, 178 married and 170 buried.

The last Annual Report to the Diocesan Convention, June, 1880, shows that there were at that time in this parish 51 families, making a list of parishioners of 186. Of this number 58 are com-

municants holding full membership in the Church. The present value of church property in the parish is reported at \$3,500.

The present vestry of St. James consists of Charles S. Gregory and Jacob Krause, as Wardens, and Jesse O. Hoyt, Dr. Charles Howell, John H. Everts, Lorenzo H. Jones, (Secretary and Treasurer), George S. Crampton, James McDonald, George Lyon.

Catholic Church.—The first church of this denomination was erected in Dexter tp., about five miles northwest of Dexter village, in 1840 or 1842, under the superintendence of Father Cullen (now deceased) who was the pastor, and assisted by Father Hennesy, afterward pastor at Marshall, Mich. It was a small frame building, and the congregation was composed of only seven or eight families. The building was shortly after destroyed by fire, and the members, assisted by Father Hennesy, immediately erected another frame building, at a cost of \$4,000, on the site of the present structure at Dexter village. Father J. Pulsers became the first resident pastor, and erected the present pastoral residence. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Van Jennip, who remained nearly 15 years, and under his administration the present fine brick edifice was erected. He laid the corner-stone, and superintended the erection of the building, although it was completed under the direction of the present pastor, Rev. T. F. Slattery, who took pastoral charge in August, 1874. The church was dedicated Jan. 3, 1875, by Bishop Borgess, of Detroit. The building when completed cost about \$27,000, and is one of the finest in the county. The congregation number nearly 600, and are free from debt.

Rev. T. F. Slattery was born Jan. 27, 1847, in Monsia Parish, county of Tipperary, Ireland, and was the son of Michael and Nora Slattery. He commenced his Latin studies at Ennis, county of Clare, and completed his preparatory course at Ninagh and Hilla-loe. He entered All Hallows College, Dublin, in 1865, where he remained two years. He then came to the U. S., and entered St. Bonaventure College, at Allegany, Cattarungus Co., N. Y., graduating from that institution in 1871, and Oct. 14 of the same year was ordained a priest by Rev. Bishop Borgess, at Monroe, Mich. After officiating for different periods of time, at Bay City, Bunker Hill, Ingham Co., and Detroit, he was appointed to the charge at Dexter, where he has since labored in a faithful and earnest manner. Father Slattery is well respected by all his charge.

MASONIC.

Washtenaw Lodge, No. 65, F. & A. M., of Dexter, was organized under dispensation granted to Jesse Millard, W. M., Fred. Carlisle, S. W., and John Crossman, J. W., June 30, 1854. A charter was granted January, 1854, and at its first election the lodge elected Frederick Carlisle, W. M.; John Crossman, S. W.; George W. Hays, J. W.; Osborne Aldrich, Sec.; Thomas Peatt, Treas.; H. H. Noble, S. D.; O. M. Smith, J. D.; Marquis Peatt,

Tyler. In 28 years the lodge has had only six W. M's.; in addition to those mentioned were George H. Lyon, A. D. Crane, John W. Spoor and A. W. Gleason. The lodge has had a prosperous existence, now numbering 54 members. The officers for 1881 are A. D. Crane, W. M.; Marquis S. Cook, S. W.; Jacob Rehm, J. W.; N. A. Phelps, Treas.; A. Lathrop, Sec.; George Crampton, S. D.; Henry Ide, J. D.; Frederick Lathrop, E. R. Doane, Stewards; James Harris, Tyler.

THE VILLAGE OF SCIO.

In 1835 S. W. Foster, who purchased a mill site and erected a mill on section 9, laid out and platted the village of Scio. At one time it was thought the village would be a prosperous one, but its proximity to Dexter and the establishment of a rival village two miles below, now called Delhi, all three being within eight miles of Ann Arbor, served as a barrier to its growth. To-day it numbers about 15 or 20 houses, has a store, flouring mill and postoffice, Mr. Geo. A. Peters acting in the capacity of postmaster, having been appointed by President Grant, under his first administration and continuing to the present time.

At the village of Scio is said to be the best water-power on the Huron river, having a fall of some ten feet.

VILLAGE OF DELHI.

This pleasant little village is situated on the Huron river, about midway between the city of Ann Arbor and the village of Dexter. It was surveyed and platted July 25, 1836, by Jacob Doremus. The plat was recorded under the name of Michigan Village. The name, being regarded as too lengthy, was soon afterward changed to the short one by which it has ever been known—Delhi.

In 1842 all unsold lots in the village plat passed into the hands of N. C. Goodale, a man whose memory is cherished by all who were so fortunate as to be numbered among his acquaintances. The village has always been regarded as a model one with respect to morality and good order. One of the conditions made to every deed to each lot sold was that no intoxicating drinks should ever be sold upon the premises, under forfeiture of the lot and all improvements made thereon. Thus the great promoter of vice and immorality has never been permitted to obtain entrance to the village. While the village has never attained any special degree of prosperity so far as numbers are concerned, it has ever been a neat and attractive place. Every house in the village, with all its surroundings, exhibits a pleasing and inviting appearance. Its proximity to Ann Arbor has retarded its growth, the country not being advanced to that degree enabling two or more large villages or cities to exist and prosper while being within such short distance of each other.

The two large flouring mills have always been the main stay of Delhi, their home business being quite large and shipments extensive to all parts of the country. At present there is, in addition to the flouring mills, one general store and cooper shop.

The postoffice was established in 1868, with F. W. Goodale as the first postmaster. Mr. Goodale has been re-appointed after the expiration of each term.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

We complete the history of Scio township, with its beautiful villages, by adding biographies of many of the prominent and representative citizens on the succeeding pages.

Gottlieb Abele is the son of Christopher Abele, and was born in Germany in 1835. He was educated in his native land and in 1854 emigrated to the United States, locating in Washtenaw county the same year. In 1863 he married Anna Kipp, and 5 children have been born to them—Mary, Frank, Frederick, Edward, Henry and Lilian A. Mr. and Mrs. Abele are faithful members of the Lutheran Church, and he is Democratic in politics. He owns 84 acres of well-improved land, with a \$2,500 house erected thereon.

David Allmendinger was born in Pennsylvania, May 12, 1823, and is a son of Daniel F. and Christiana Allmendinger, natives of Germany. David received a common-school education, and in 1845 married Alvina Croman. Four children have been born to them, 3 sons and 1 daughter—Harvey D., George W., Cynthia A. and Franklin E., all married and residents of Washtenaw county. Mr. A. has been honored with several offices of trust in Scio tp., and politically is a Democrat. He possesses 112 acres of land, the improvement thereon, such as house, barn, and out-buildings, costing him over \$4,000.

Harvey Allmendinger, farmer, was born in Scio tp., March 9, 1847. His parents are David and Alvina (Croman) Allmendinger, of German descent, the former a native of New York and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. He received his education in the district school of Scio tp. He has been a farmer the greater part of his life, and in the harvest season operates a threshing-machine. He was married in 1873, and 2 children have been given to him—Lewis E., born Nov. 18, 1876, and Eda, born June 17, 1878. He is Democratic in politics, and Treasurer of Scio tp. He is also a prominent member of the grange.

Edward E. Appleton, attorney-at-law, Dexter, was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1845, and is the son of Stacey T. and Sarah (Gleason) Appleton, the former a native of New York, and the latter of New Jersey, and old pioneers of this county, coming here in 1831, and settling in Webster tp. The subject of this sketch graduated at one of the most noted law colleges in the country, and was admitted to the Bar in 1866. He engaged in the drug business in Dexter for some time, but resumed his practice, and to-day is one of the leading lawyers in that section of country. He has been honored with several village and township offices, having served as Village Recorder, 3 terms; Township Assessor and Clerk, three terms; while at present he is Village Clerk and Justice of the Peace. He was married in 1870 to Ellen M. Sill, daughter of Thomas and Elmira Sill, and among the early pioneers of this county. They have 1 son—Robert.

Jacob Aprill, farmer, sec. 32, Scio tp., was born in Germany in 1808, and is the son of Jacob and Catherine (Linger) Aprill. He received a very fair German education, and has a very good understanding of the English language. In his early manhood he learned the shoemakers' trade, which he followed successfully for 16 years, partly in Germany and partly in New York. He came to Washtenaw county in 1833, settled on sec. 32, where he now lives, and went to work at his trade, for some time being the only one working at that trade in a radius of 10 miles. He was married May 28, 1832. They have 3 children living. Mr. and Mrs. April are members of the Lutheran Church, in which body he officiates as a Trustee. He has been very successful in his farm operations, at one time owning 350 acres of well-improved land, all of which was accumulated by years of industry and privation.

Capt. Eugene Arnold was born in Scio tp., Washtenaw county, in 1833. His parents, Hyram and Lydia (Sawtelle) Arnold, located in Scio tp., in 1828, on land the former had entered in 1826. They were natives of New York, and of German descent. The father was a school-teacher at Saratoga, N. Y., but after immigrating to Michigan, was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and at the time of his death, owned 340 acres of choice land. He died Jan. 21. 1880. He was the father of 7 children, all dead but 2—Eugene and Mrs. Green. One son, Henry Clay, entered the service of "Uncle Sam," during the Rebellion, as a private. He rapidly rose in the ranks, and had hardly put on the straps of a Captain, when he was deprived of his life, at the second battle of Bull Run. Eugene is unmarried and lives on sec. 14, Scio tp., where he owns 280 acres of valuable land. In early life he "sailed the raging main," and continued on the waters for 28 years. He has had many hair-breadth escapes, and was on board two vessels that were destroyed by fire. Five boats on which he was employed were sunk, two of them in collision. He officiated as Mate for 20 years, and Captain for six years. All his sea-life was mostly spent on the great lakes that lie in the northern part of the United States. He is not a member of any political party, but votes for the men whom he thinks will best serve the people.

Joseph Audette was born in Lower Canada in 1843. He is a brick-mason by trade. In 1857 came into the United States, and soon after to Washtenaw county. In 1870 he established a brick yard in Ann Arbor, where he has been very successful. He was married in 1873 to Catherine Scanlan. Of the 3 children born to them, 2 are living—Mary Elizabeth and Francis John. Mr. Audette is Democratic in politics, and a resident of Scio tp. Mr. and Mrs. Audette are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Alford R. Beal, retired merchant, Dexter, was born in New York, Dec. 4, 1828. He is the son of Emery B. and Sophronia (Rice) Beal, both natives of New York, and of English descent; is also the brother of Rice A. Beal, editor of the *Ann Arbor Courier*, and publisher of Dr. Chase's Receipt Book. Mr. B. received his education in the public schools of Michigan, and when old enough entered the mercantile business, which he has followed since. In 1855 he came to Washtenaw county, and has resided here since. He owned a general store in Dexter for 15 years. He was married in 1858 to Mary Damon, who has borne him 2 daughters—Mattie and Mabel. Mrs. Beal is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Beal now resides in a large brick residence in the village of Dexter, and in his active life has worked and toiled very hard, making the competency which he now enjoys, by his own individual exertions. Politically, he is a Republican, and has served as Clerk and other tp. offices a large number of times.

Godfrey Beck, farmer, sec. 28, Scio tp., was born in Washtenaw county in 1840, and is the son of Jacob and Catherine Beck, both natives of Germany. He received his educational training in the Scio tp. district schools, and was reared on a farm, which occupation he has followed since, and at present owns 160 acres of good farm land. In addition to his farming, he has operated a threshing machine during the summer season for nearly 21 years. In 1866 he was married to Dortha L. Laubengayer, and they have been blessed with 3 children—Armenia, John Oscar and Otilda Catherine. Mr. and Mrs. Beck are faithful and consistent members of the Lutheran Church, and he believes in the principles of the Democratic party. He has been elected to several local offices, which he filled to the satisfaction of all.

David B. Blanchard, landlord Blanchard House, Dexter, was born in New York in 1819. He is the son of David and Susan (Baldwin) Blanchard, both natives of America. David B. did not receive a very extensive education, and when old enough he turned his attention to business, and operated a saw and shingle mill for nearly 10 years. In 1835 he came to Michigan and settled in Jackson county, where he resided for two years, when he returned to New York. In 1862 the "Western fever attacked him," and he left his native State once more, and settled in Washtenaw county, where he has lived since. He operated a hotel at Grass Lake for some time, but in 1872 removed to Dexter and started the hotel standing near the M. C. railroad, and in 1877 moved up in the business part of the village, and rented a hotel standing on Main street, which he has operated since, as the Blanchard House. In 1842 he was married to Mary Ann Bowen, and their 2 daughters are both married and doing well, the oldest, Susan Elizabeth, being the wife of Jacob C. Scott, a successful farmer of Jackson county, and the second, Emily E., being the wife of Girard Cady, also a farmer in Jackson county, and

living near Grass Lake. Mr. B. owns a fine farm of 80 acres two miles from Chelsea, but prefers to be in the business he is now engaged in. He makes a good landlord, and keeps a good house.

Peter W. Brass, Dexter, was born in London in 1825. His parents, Charles and Sarah Brass, came to America in 1835, locating in Webster tp., Washtenaw county, Mich., where the former died in 1873. Mr. Brass was married in England, Aug. 5, 1849, to Frances A. Stevens, daughter of Thomas J. and Sarah Stevens. They have 7 children—Fanny S. (wife of Joshua Hall), Martha, Walter C., Emma S., Hannah E., Charles N. and Albert S. Mr. Brass has in his possession a very large family Bible, the title page bearing the date 1616.

Thomas W. Burns, Dexter, was born in Ireland in 1830, and emigrated to America in 1842, first settling in Rochester, N. Y. He came to Washtenaw county in 1855, and settled at Dexter in 1863. He learned to make boots and shoes, which trade he worked at from 1844 to 1876. He was married in 1860 to Emily Smith, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Burns are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

John W. Buss, farmer, on sec. 23, Scio tp., was born in Lima tp., Sept. 23, 1838. He is the son of William F. and Catherine (Shulte) Buss, both of German nativity. He received a liberal education in this county, and since of age has followed the occupation of farming. He was married in February, 1864, to Caroline M. Hornung. They have 8 children—Edward, Samuel C., Henry G., Albert F., Herman, John W. and Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Buss are consistent members of the Lutheran Church. He is the possessor of 160 acres of good cultivated land, and a Democrat.

William F. Buss, farmer, sec. 20, Scio tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in Germany in 1811. He is the fifth son of a family of 8, whose parents were John Peter and Mary (Osius) Buss. His father sent him to the best colleges in Germany, intending to prepare him for the ministry, and he thereby received a first-class German education, besides studying foreign languages to some extent. He came to America in 1834, and started to farm a wild tract of 40 acres, situated in Scio tp., and by industry and perseverance has secured a fine improved piece of 320 acres, which he divided a few years ago between his children, reserving only a small portion for himself. He was married in 1837 to Catherine Shulte, and they have 8 children, 4 boys and 2 girls, three of whom are married and doing well, and the 2 former engaged in the mercantile business in Ann Arbor. Mr. Buss and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church. He has been Secretary of the German Fire Insurance Company for the past nine years.

Michael Carraher, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 3, Scio tp., was born in Ireland in 1830. He received a common-school education, and in 1848 emigrated to America, coming to Washtenaw county in 1864. He was married in 1862 to Sarah Anderson, and 1 child, Mary Ann, has been born to them. Mr. Carraher owns 40 acres of land valued at \$60 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Carraher are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

A. Y. Case, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 19, Scio tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in New York, April 2, 1827. He is the youngest of a family of five, and the son of David and Catherine Yeoman, the former a native of New York, and the latter of New Jersey, while both are of German ancestry. Of his 4 brothers and sisters, the 2 oldest, Maria and William, were both married, but are now deceased. Elizabeth is the wife of H. Kendrick, a prominent farmer of Ingham county. Augustus is married and resides in Eaton county. David Case, the father of these children, came to Washtenaw county in 1831, and settled on sec. 19, where the subject of this sketch has lived ever since. Mr. Case was married Dec. 19, 1850, to Sarah Putnam, a relative of Gen. Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. This union has been blessed with 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls, and these children now form a fine quartette of voices in vocal music. They are William M., Mary R., Vernah J. and Charles P. All of this family are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. C. is no politician, but takes a deep interest in Church affairs. He was Sunday-school Superintendent for several years.

John Costello, merchant, Dexter, was born in Dexter village in 1832. He is the son of Kyran and Hannah (Ryan) Costello, both of Irish nativity. He attended the Dexter schools, where he received his education. When 20 years of age he opened a general store in Dexter, and was in this business till 1862, when, in connection with Mr. Everts, they purchased the City Mills of Dexter, which they controlled till August, 1880. Mr. C. was also largely interested in the Scio Mills,

some three miles from Dexter, about this same time, but neither proving a financial success he sold out and started in his present business. He was married in 1864 to Mary Ann Harris, and to this union have been born 7 children, 3 boys and 4 girls. Mr. and Mrs. Costello are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He is not connected with any political party, but votes for the men of his choice. He has been elected President of the Village Board three times, also served as Clerk and Treasurer of Scio tp.

David B. Cowden was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1842. His parents were Ira and Lorinda (Davis) Cowden, natives of New York, the former of Irish and the latter of English descent. He received his educational training in the public schools of his native State, and followed farming as an occupation until 1870, when he entered the cooper-shop at Delhi Mills, where he has since been steadily engaged. In 1878 he married Phoebe Dwight, and 2 children have been sent to them—Norman Ira and Mary E. Mr. and Mrs. Cowden are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Cowden is a faithful adherent of the principles of the Republican party. He came to Washtenaw county in 1862.

George S. Crampton, carriage manufacturer and blacksmith, Dexter, was born in Ann Arbor in 1852. He is the son of Adam and Ann (Beal) Crampton, who were of English descent, and emigrated to Washtenaw county in 1842, settling in Ann Arbor. Mr. C. attended the high school in Ann Arbor, where he gained what education he possesses. He learned the blacksmith trade when young, and a few years ago he started in his present business in Dexter, and it has proved a financial success. In 1878 he was married to Maggie Billey. They are both members in good standing of the Episcopal Church. He is a Republican.

Hon. Alexander D. Crane, attorney at law, Dexter, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1809, a son of Stephen and Keturah A. (Topping) Crane natives of New Jersey. At a very early date in the history of our country, two brothers came from England, and settled in Connecticut. In order to make a distinction in their names, one called himself Craine, and the other went by the name of Crane. Alexander was a descendant of this latter one, and was reared to manhood in his native State. He spent his early life on a farm until he was 16 years of age, at which time he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. In a few years he gained a thorough knowledge of this useful "art," and continued to follow it until 1832, when ill health caused him to abandon it. On Nov. 24, 1827, he first entered Washtenaw county—a region in which he was to gain for himself in the near future, honor, fame and reverence from all classes of its citizens. Notwithstanding his limited education, in 1832 he commenced the study of law, and at the same time was elected Constable, and subsequently Deputy Sheriff and Collector of Taxes, which latter position he filled for 10 years. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits for about 18 months, at the expiration of which time (1843) he was admitted to the Bar, and licensed to practice in the legal profession. He continued at his chosen calling until 1849, when he was appointed Postmaster of Dexter, by President Fillmore. During the time of his official career he was elected as Justice of the Peace, which office he satisfactorily filled till the close of 1853, when he resigned his Postmastership to accept the office of Prosecuting Attorney, which had been proffered him by the majority of the voters of "fair Washtenaw." Four times in succession he was called upon to preside over the business of the Circuit Court as its Judge, and in 1873 he was appointed Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Michigan, embracing the counties of Jackson, Ingham and Washtenaw, which seat he filled with honor and credit for three years. Since that time he has almost retired from active life, as the frosts of many winters have passed over his noble head, leaving behind them traces of old age and whitened locks, which prevent the Judge from accepting any of those fatiguing duties which were constantly showered down upon him in younger days. He still practices as an attorney, and his opinion on matters public and private are eagerly sought after by his numerous friends and clients. Like other pioneers of any section of this State Mr. Crane has had a war record, but so brief as to need only a slight mention in this sketch. In 1861 he raised a company of 101 men, and entered the service of the United States as their Captain. After three short months, ill health and an injury received in the service, compelled him to resign, which he did with reluctance, and sustained by the hope that he might possibly do as much good in words and actions at home as he would have done while fighting in the many battles that were chronicled in the pages of history. On Feb. 6, 1830, in Detroit, Mich., Mr. Crane married Nancy Smith, who was

born in Erie county, Pa. There were 6 children born to this union, 1 of whom is living—James M., a telegraph operator of Grand Rapids. Mrs. Crane departed this life Sept. 13, 1842, and in 1843 he married Mrs. Julia A. Tipping, who was born in Germany in 1799. The angel of death once more laid his cold and clammy hand on the wife of his bosom, and on June 21, 1862, Mr. Crane laid her away in the tomb while his heart was heavily laden with sorrow and pain. Time passed on, and believing it was best that man should have a companion in this world, in February, 1863, he married Helen L. Palmer, a native of New York, where she was born April 15, 1823. In the years that have come and gone this couple have been gladdened by the gift of 3 children—Charles F., born Dec. 28, 1863; George and Stephen, twins, born Dec. 28, 1865. Mr. Crane was present at the birth of the Republican party, at Jackson, Mich., in 1854, and at that time and place solemnly resolved to cast his fortunes with the new party, and followed its teachings and precepts through the stormy days of the Rebellion, and when its martyred President freed from bondage the 4,000,000 slaves within the borders of the Union, none were more thankful than the subject of this sketch, and in its welfare and prosperity none have taken a deeper interest than Mr. Crane. He was a member of the Soldiers' Convention that nominated Gen. Grant for President of the United States, and his vote was recorded as one in that vast majority which placed the "Hero of Appomattox" in the highest seat in the nation. Hon. Alexander D. Crane is a man of sound judgment, quick perception, full of genuine humor, frankly abrupt in speech, of a warm and deeply affectionate nature, attaching his friends to him with peculiar devotion, and making himself, all unconsciously, a general favorite in the community which has so long known him.

Sidney R. Crissy, operator, M. C. railroad, Delhi Mills, was born in Washtenaw county in 1853. His parents were James and Luna W. (Kellogg) Crissy, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter a native of New York. He obtained his education at the Pontiac High School, and the State Agricultural College, at Lansing. He was married May 24, 1877, to Jessie E. Buck. This union has been blessed with 2 children—Myron S. and Winfred R. His wife is a member of the New Jerusalem Church.

Benjamin Culy, farmer, sec. 8, Scio tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in England in 1818, and is the son of Benjamin and Ann (Ward) Culy, both natives of England. He came to America in 1835, and to Washtenaw county the same year, and settled where he now lives. He was a farmer's boy, and was given his education in the common schools of his native country. In 1847 he was married to Sophia Kehle, a native of Germany. William Henry, Benjamin, Abraham (deceased), Israel and Sophia Matilda are the children who have been born to them. Mr. C. and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He owns a good farm of 78 acres.

Abram Davis, employed in the Delhi Mills, was born in New York in 1830. His parents were Abram L. and Nancy (Carter) Davis, natives of New Jersey. He was reared and educated in Washtenaw county, and learned the trade of miller, which occupation he has followed the greater part of his life. He was married in 1857, and 1 child, Delos, born Sept. 27, 1863, has been given to them. Mr. Davis is the happy possessor of a well-improved farm.

James E. Davis, cooper and farmer, was born in New York in 1819, and is a son of Abram L., and Nancy (Carter) Davis, natives of New Jersey, the former of English descent, and the latter of German ancestry. In 1845 he married Mina Plow, and 5 children have been sent to them—Henry, Emanuel, Orville, Carrie L. and Louisa. Mr. Davis came to this county in 1854, and has worked at the cooper's trade for 25 years, 20 years of that time foreman in the shop at Delhi Mills. He was Road Commissioner one term. Mr. Davis owns 93 acres of good land, situated on sections 2 and 11, his residence being in the former. Politically he casts his vote for the Democratic candidates.

James Henry Davis, farmer, Scio tp., res. Delhi Mills, was born in New York in 1849, and is the son of James E. and Mina (Plow) Davis. He received his education in the States of New York and Michigan. He learned the cooper's trade, and worked at it for seven years. He was married in 1873, to Helen Laura Bucklin, a native of Michigan and a daughter of Charles Bucklin. They have 1 child, born Nov. 27, 1879. Mrs. Davis was born May 1, 1853. Mr. Davis came to this county in 1856, and in his farming operations has been financially successful.

John Dawson, Dexter, was born in Ireland, Dec. 20, 1832. He is the son of James and Mary (Cunningham) Dawson. His father was an old pioneer of this

county, coming to Ann Arbor in 1844. John was married in 1849, to Margaret Burns. They have had 4 children—Mary and Sarah, deceased, and Maggie and Nellie. Mr. and Mrs. D., are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He is the owner of 180 acres of good farm land.

John H. Devine, merchant, Dexter, was born in 1856. He is the son of John and Mary (Finnegan) Devine, the former a native of New York, the latter of Michigan, and both of Irish descent. J. H. received his education in Webster township, and the Ann Arbor High School. He was married Feb. 1, 1878, to Catherine L. Denn. They have 1 child, Francis Henry. Mr. Devine is engaged, since 1876, with his father in the mercantile business in Dexter, of which they are making a success. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and politically is a Democrat. He is also Deputy Clerk of Scio township.

John D. Doane, retired farmer, Dexter, was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., July 8, 1810. He is the son of Joshua and Polly (Sauburn) Doane, both natives of Vermont, and the former of French descent, while the latter was of Irish and English parentage. He received his education in the common schools of the town of Shorcham, Vt. He is an old pioneer of Washtenaw county, coming here Oct. 14, 1831, and so poor that he had to hire out to different persons to get money with which to live. He lived on sec. 15 in Dexter township for over 40 years. Mr. D. was a First Lieutenant in the Black Hawk war, but since then has performed no military duty. In 1832 he was married to Emily Cooper, and 1 daughter, now the wife of a Mr. Crane, was the fruit of this union. Mrs. Doane died two years after marriage, and he was married again to Ann Mower, who has borne him 10 children, 4 boys and 6 girls. He is the owner of 80 acres of well-improved land, also has property in Dexter, where he now resides. Mr. D. told the writer a story of his early pioneer life in this section, and had we the pen of a Washington Irving we could put it before the many readers of this volume in a graphic style; however, we will do the best we can: Mr. D. had been some distance from home on business, and seeing he could not get back before dark, he resolved to go to an Indian village not far away, and pass the night there. He came to the place, but the "red men" had departed, and not a trace of their present whereabouts remained. Night was fast coming on, and Mr. D. not wishing to remain out on the prairie all night, concluded the best thing he could do was to try and get home. He started, but had not gone very far when a wolf's howl slowly resounded through the wild, falling like a death dirge on the ear of this lonely man. He immediately started on a run, but ere long another, and then another of those unearthly yells, foretold the presence of a pack of these animals who delight to feast off the bones of such pioneers as have chanced to be lost on these Western prairies. In a few minutes they were at his heels, but resolving to sell his life dearly, he backed up to a tree, and drawing his tomahawk made a lunge at the foremost one but did not hit him. They kept at some little distance, as though sure of their prey and in no hurry to begin the feast. He watched them for some time, as it was a bright moonlight night; as he was a God-fearing man, he concluded to get down on his knees and pray for deliverance. This he did, and when he arose, it was with renewed feelings of hope, and being so happy he commenced singing. He soon saw that whenever he did this, the wolves were afraid to come near him. He then started toward home, a distance of 14 long weary miles, and he was forced to sing almost the entire distance. On the homeward march he got very thirsty, and coming to a small stream of water he knelt down to quench his burning thirst. He had hardly taken one swallow, before a howl startled him, as if to admonish him not to entirely ignore the savage beasts on the bank near him. He would then take a sup and stop and sing a strain; this he repeated till he had drank all the water he wished. This water was so *dear* to the tired wanderer that he resolved to name the stream Dear creek, which name it still bears. Continuing his journey homeward, in the same way as before, he arrived all safe and sound, and very thankful for his deliverance from a horrible death. In the morning his father came to his house early and saw seven of the pack still prowling around the house. The remainder had disappeared, but Mr. Doane is confident there were more than 150 following him that long distance. Mr. Doane is a consistent member of the M. E. Church and was the first Class-leader of that denomination in Dexter village.

When Mr. Doane was first married, he met with what was quite a set-back at the time; he with his wife and team of oxen and wagon started for Dexter to buy things suitable for housekeeping, including crockery, window-glass, groceries,

window sash, etc. etc., spending some \$30. for crockery, and other things in proportion. After procuring all these necessities in town and loading them into the wagon, Mrs. Doane started on ahead a-foot while Mr. D. drove down to the grist-mill to get a grist that he had brought to have ground. He drove up to the mill, jumped out, and went to the door, calling for his grist, when the miller called out, "Your oxen are running," and on his looking around the oxen, wagon and everything it contained were upset in the mill-race; and although finally the oxen were taken out alive, many of the necessary articles they had bought were destroyed, barely saving enough of the crockery for him and his wife to eat on; this was quite a severe loss at this time, as they had not the wherewith to procure more at that time.

Norman Dwight, farmer, sec. 11, Scio tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in Massachusetts, in 1815, and is a son of Oliver and Mehitable (Keep) Dwight, natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. Mr. Dwight received his educational training in the common school, and in 1838 came to Washtenaw county, where he has since resided, engaged in farming. He has been thrice married. His present wife's parents settled in this county in 1835. Mr. D. started in life a poor boy but by energy and perseverance he has succeeded manfully, and at present owns 100 acres of tillable land. He has 4 children, 1 son and 1 daughter being married. The daughter married David V. Cowden, a cooper residing at Delhi Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Dwight are members of the Congregational Church in Webster tp., in which body, Mr. D. has been Deacon for some time. He is also Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and endeavors to the best of his ability to walk in the straight and narrow path. He is Republican in politics, and for 10 years he was a School Director of Scio tp.

John H. Evarts, formerly senior member of the firm of Evarts & Costello, proprietors Scio and Dexter Mills, was born in New York, April 11, 1825. His parents were Amos and Mary Evarts, natives of New York, and of English descent. When he was 21 years old he learned the milling business, and in 1862 came to Washtenaw county and formed a co-partnership with Mr. Costello, in the above mentioned business. Trade flourished for quite a period, the firm being estimated, at one time, as worth \$30,000; but ruin fell upon them, leaving each with barely nothing. Mr. Evarts has leased the Scio Mills again, and is now engaged in his chosen occupation. In 1852 he married Martha E. Wing. They have 2 children—Frank and Minnie E. Frank married Mary Willey, and is engaged in mercantile pursuits in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Evarts is a Democrat in politics, and has been Trustee of Dexter, and member of the School Board.

Dr. Alexander Ewing (deceased), one of the most prominent physicians of Washtenaw county, was born in the north of Ireland, April 5, 1819. In 1833 his parents emigrated to America. Mr. Ewing graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1839, and then settled in Lima tp., this county. In 1847 he removed to Dexter, where he practiced his profession the remainder of life. In 1852 he was elected to the Michigan Legislature, of which he was a prominent member. He married a sister of Luther James, Esq., of Lima tp., who still survives. He was Surgeon of the 13th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and was once an inmate of Libby Prison. Up to the time of his death he held the position of Examining Surgeon for pensions. He was a firm believer in Christianity, and gave liberally toward the support of religion. In politics he was a Republican. He was a worthy Free Mason, and loved Masonry for its morality, and practiced its teachings for love of them. He died at Dexter, and was buried from St. James' Church on Saturday, Sept. 20, 1879. The business of the village was entirely suspended during the funeral, and an immense concourse of friends followed his remains to the grave.

David M. Finley, farmer, sec. 16, Scio tp., was born in Livingston county, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1830, and is the son of William and Sarah (Wattles) Finley, both natives of Connecticut, and of Scotch parentage. He was sent to the district school of his native State, and finished his education in an academy. He was endowed by nature with considerable talent, and as a doctor or lawyer would have stood high in the profession. But he chose farming as an occupation, and it has been a financial success to him, as he now owns and farms 400 acres of rich alluvial land. He was married at Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Finley are members of the M. E. Church. When a boy, his father and brother were civil engineers, and Mr. F. gained a good knowledge of surveying, so when elected as Drain Commissioner of Washtenaw county, he put his knowledge to a practical test, and with very satisfactory results. He served eight years as Secretary

of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and officiated four years as its President. He has been elected several times to represent his township in the County Board of Supervisors, and has filled several local offices. Politically he is a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party. He is a natural mechanic and has done the greater part of the labor in the construction of the buildings erected on his farm. He is the 11th child of a family of 14 children, of whom only 4 are living.

John T. Forchue, barber, Dexter, is a native of Virginia, and the son of Alfred and Amanda (McZaro) Forchue, the former an American Indian, and the latter a native of Spain. In his early days John came to Illinois, and hired out to Mr. Bradford, of that State, to labor in the field. When his day's toil was ended, Mrs. Bradford would teach him the letters of the alphabet, and how to spell, and he soon became so proficient as to be able to read and spell for himself. He has added to this early knowledge from time to time, and at present can read and write as well as if he had been educated in the public schools. In 1860 he removed to Michigan, where he worked on a farm till he was 25 years old. In 1863 he enlisted in the Union army, and served three years fighting for the star-spangled banner, being engaged in four great battles, and twice wounded, once a prisoner, and when escaping brought away also a contraband. He came to Dexter in 1877, and the following year opened a tonsorial parlor, in which business he has been successful. He married Elnora Elonzo Arito, a native of Spain, and she bore him 1 child, Elonzo, and then died. In 1875 he married Anna Bunda, and this alliance has resulted in the birth of 3 children—Anna, Elnora and Alice. He is a Republican, and a prominent member of the Dexter Red Ribbon Club.

W. C. Foster, farmer, sec. 26, Scio tp., was born in Orange county, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1838, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Crist) Foster, natives of the "Empire State." Mr. Foster came with his parents to this county at an early date, and settled on the farm where he now resides. In 1865 he married Alice Anderson, and 7 children have been the result of this union—Charles S., Carrie, Cora, Bertie L., Frank, Benjamin L. and Keron. Mr. Foster owns 80 acres of richly cultivated land, and also farms 80 acres belonging to his father. He resides in a neat and substantial brick residence, and in business matters has been financially successful.

Elder L. L. Gage, pastor of Baptist Church, Dexter, was born in Madison county, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1830. He was the son of Solomon and Irena (Howe) Gage, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter a native of Massachusetts, both of English descent. His father was a farmer, and Mr. G. worked on the farm in summer, and attended the district school in winter, till he was 19 years of age, when he commenced to teach school, though still assisting his father on the farm during the months of vacation. In a few years he went to Rochester University, where he studied faithfully for some time, finishing his literary course in 1854, and graduating from the Theological Seminary in 1856. This same year he was married to Cornelia A. Hill, who lived only a few months after their nuptials were celebrated. In October, 1861, he was again married—this time to Angie M. Vedder, who has proved a faithful wife to him through many a weary year. The fruits of this marriage are 2 children—Frank B., born in 1862, and Nellie L., born in 1868. Elder Gage had united with the Baptist Church of his native place when but 18 years of age, and believing he could assist in his feeble way to build up the cause of Christ, he was ordained to preach in 1856, and shortly afterward emigrated West, and settled in Tama City, Iowa. In his new field of labor he worked incessantly for the good of the cause he represented, and had the satisfaction of seeing a Church organized with a membership of 50, and a building erected for public worship. He afterward removed to Dexter, where he has since resided. The Church under his charge in this latter place is in a flourishing and prosperous condition, and Elder Gage ministers to the spiritual wants of his flock in a kind and fatherly manner, being highly esteemed by all with whom he is acquainted.

Frank W. Goodale, senior member of Goodale & Henley, proprietors Delhi Mills, and dealers in ground plaster, lumber, lath, and shingles, is a son of Norman C. and Amanda M. T. (Smedley) Goodale. He followed in the footsteps of his father, and has made a success out of the milling business. The firm give steady employment to about 20 men, and make flour, which finds a ready sale in the New England markets. In 1870 he married Jennie Patterson, who died in 1871. His second marriage was to Jennie Burt, in 1872, and they have 2 children

—N. C. and Fred. B. Mr. Goodale is Postmaster of Delhi Mills, and Justice of the Peace. He once served as Constable.

Norman C. Goodale (deceased), the founder of Delhi Mills, was born in Amherst, Mass., Feb. 11, 1813, and was a son of Levi and Harriet (Church) Goodale, natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. He received a common-school education, and when 14 years old was so unfortunate as to have one of his arms crushed, depriving him of the use of it ever after. He early learned the milling trade, and in 1835 came to Washtenaw county and bought a saw-mill, where now stands the village of Delhi Mills, paying for it \$50, the entire amount of his ready money. Many prophesied his financial ruin, but, strange to say, he prospered, and soon started the flouring mill, which still makes a first-class quality of flour. He owned the land thereabouts, and such were the feelings toward whisky and its attending evils, that before selling any of the ground, he made each and every one sign a contract never to sell any intoxicating drinks on his or her premises, and this agreement has been respected up to the present time, the consequence being that the people of Delhi Mills are all comfortably settled in life, and crimes and brawls are seldom seen. He married Apparna Burnett, but death came to her release, and some time after he was joined in marriage to Ruth E. Smedley. The destroying angel once more claimed a victim in this happy household, and Mrs. Goodale was laid at rest in the tomb. His next marriage was to Amanda M. T. Smedley, and this union was blessed with 1 child—Frank W. Mrs. Goodale was the youngest of a family of 13 children, and born in Pennsylvania in 1832. Her parents were of Welsh descent. Mr. and Mrs. Goodale were members of the Congregational Church, and in politics he was a Republican. He was a man who always stood firm for the right, and was a kind and needy counselor and friend to all with whom he had acquaintance. As before stated, he was comparatively poor when he commenced business in this county, but by economy, thrift and perseverance, he acquired property whose estimated value at the time of his death was \$200,000. He died in 1877, and was lamented by a large circle of friends and neighbors. Even in his last will and testament, he did not forget the poor, but made them handsome presents.

A portrait of Mr. Goodale is given in this volume.

Hon. James S. Gorman, member of present Legislature from Washtenaw Co., Dexter; was born in Lyndon tp., Washtenaw Co., Dec. 28, 1850. He is the son of Peter and Catharine (Conlon) Gorman, both natives of Ireland, and early settlers in this county, Peter coming here in 1834, and his wife following some two years later. Mr. P. is one of a family of 5 children, 3 boys and 2 girls, the latter being dead, and was sent to the Chelsea common school, where he received his primary education. He worked on his father's farm till 18 years of age, when he met with an accident which deprived him of one of his strong arms. Soon after he was sent to the Michigan University, where he graduated in 1876, with high honors. He then entered the law office of Hammel & Parkinson, Jackson, Mich., where he remained for some time. He was Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Jackson county for two years, and then opened an office of his own. He remained in Jackson till Nov., 1879, when he came to Dexter and soon afterward was elected by the Democratic party to the office of Justice of the Peace, and in 1880 to the honorable position of member of the Legislature from Washtenaw Co., which position he now fills with honor and credit to himself and the many citizens of his native county.

Amos Gray, M. D., Dexter, was born in Windham Co., Vt., Feb. 2, 1804, and is the son of Amos and Betsy (Taylor) Gray, natives of Massachusetts. Amos attended the public schools of his native village until 19 years old, subsequently being a student at Brattleboro College for three terms. He taught school seven winters, and then entered a medical college in Vermont, and graduated from college at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1830. He came to Michigan in 1832, and settled in Dexter village the same year. When the cholera broke out in Calhoun county, Dr. Gray was one of the first physicians called, and remained with the sufferers till the epidemic had passed. Dr. Gray was an allopathic physician the first 17 years of his medical life, but at the expiration of that period he was converted to the other school, and up to 1875, was a homeopathic physician of great prominence. Since that time he has mostly retired from active practice. Dec. 11, 1833, he married S. Jenetta Noble, born in Otsego Co. N. Y., May 13, 1813. Six children were born to them, 4 of whom are living—Charles G., Helen, wife of J. B. Farrand, Fort Harrison, Mich.; Emily S., wife of Samuel C. Cook, of Grand

Rapids, and Cora E. Augusta and William A. are deceased. Dr. Gray is the oldest practicing physician in Washtenaw county, and assisted in organizing the Episcopal Church of Dexter about 1840, officiating as Trustee of that body until 1876. He has held several local offices, and in politics adheres to the principles of the Democratic party.

C. S. Gregory, senior member of the firm of C. S. Gregory & Son, bankers, Dexter; was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1816; son of Matthew F. and Nancy (Seymour) Gregory. His parents were natives of Connecticut, and descendants of bonny Scotland. Mr. G. was raised on a farm, and received but a limited education, only being allowed to attend an academy one term. He was married before arriving at his 21st year to Margaret Vannest, and began married life on a rented piece of ground, even going in debt for a team of horses and a wagon. He worked this land on "shares" for three years, and then bought a quarter section of wild land, and moved upon it. This union has been blessed with 6 children, 5 of whom are still living—Nancy S., John V. N., Elizabeth J., Mary L., Henry C. and Olive Leland, the latter dying on May 30, 1874. Mr. Gregory and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church, in which Mr. G. holds an official position. In politics Mr. G. is a Democrat, and has been connected with that party ever since he became of age to vote. He has been honored with the office of member of the Michigan Legislature, which he held for three years, also has been Supervisor of Scio tp. for four years and Trustee of Dexter High School 18 years. Mr. G. has been blessed abundantly in a financial way, and is to-day probably the wealthiest man in Dexter.

Mr. Gregory first came to the Territory of Michigan Sept., 1834, and located with his father's family on sec. 20, Scio tp., he then being about 18 years of age. Mr. Gregory's parents lived in this county for nearly 25 years. They had a family of 7 children—only one, the subject of this sketch, coming to Michigan with them. Their names were Abigail, Henry, Curtis, Olive, Ezra, Almond and Chas. Seymour. In 1859 Mr. and Mrs. G. went to live with their son Henry, who was then President of Devaux College at Niagara Falls, which was under the auspices of the Episcopal Church of New York, he being a clergyman. Here they lived until 1859, when Mrs. G. succumbed to the consumption, a disease with which she had been afflicted for many years. She died Dec. 13, 1859, aged about 78 years. Her husband returned to Dexter and resided with the subject of this sketch, at whose house he died Jan. 11, 1869, aged 90 years, 5 months and 10 days.

Mr. C. S. Gregory is one of the oldest settlers now living in the county.

Albert Guest, merchant, Dexter, was born in New York State, Jan. 27, 1817. He is the son of Richard and Phœbe (Riggs) Guest, both natives of New Jersey, the former of Welsh, and the latter of French descent. His father was a blacksmith in the early part of his life, but was farming when Mr. G. was born, and the subject of this sketch had the advantage of being raised on a farm, and commencing life in a hard and rugged way, for which he was very thankful afterward. He was allowed to attend school in the winter, and received his early education in the primitive methods taught in the "deestric skules" of that day. In 1841 he was united in marriage to Catharine Waldo, and she bore him 2 children, 1 of which, a son, is still living, and is at present a successful portrait-painter in the city of Chicago, Ill. His wife was called away from her earthly home in 1848, and in 1849, Mr. G. was married to Ellen Muscott, a lady of more than ordinary culture and refinement. She is also a native of New York, and the fruit of this latter marriage is 1 child, a daughter—Ella H., born July 7, 1852. She was married to Edmund C. Hoyt, a bookkeeper and stenographer of good ability. Mr. Guest commenced to learn his present trade (harness-making) at the age of 16, and has faithfully adhered to it since, with the exception of two years (from 1851 to 1853) when he was forced to go to California to regain his lost health. He has operated his trade in Dexter for over 40 years, and has been very successful withal, owning a neat shop and a neat and substantial residence in the village.

John Henley, of the firm of Goodale & Henley, proprietors P'elhi Mills, is a native of New Jersey, and the only member of that family in this region of country. His parents, brothers and sisters are dead, and he knows of no relatives of that name in the Western States. He was thrown upon his own resources at the early age of 10 years, and the only schooling he received was two months at Ann Arbor. At the age of 14, he entered a grist-mill at Ann Arbor, and learned the trade, continuing in that business through life. In 1862 he married Harriet

Kimberley, a native of Webster tp., Washtenaw county. Three children have been the result of this union—Cora A., Minnie C. and Nina Bertha. Mr. Henley casts his vote with the party that placed Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential chair.

James H. Hollis, Dexter, was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1819. His parents were Ira P. and Eunice (Woodward) Hollis, of English descent, the former a native of New York, and the latter a native of Connecticut. James H. received a common-school education, and in 1856, moved to Washtenaw county, where he has since resided. During his life, he has been engaged in several different kinds of business, first starting as a stone-cutter, and operated a quarry, for nine years. He owned a livery stable for four years, but of late has turned his attention to farming, and doing carpenter work. He married Thana Saponia Hesmere, but she departed this life in 1875. He was then married to Jane Van Fleet, a daughter of John Van Fleet. They have 3 children—George Marcus, Jeanette C. and Arthur. Mr. Hollis is a Democrat.

S. W. Holmes was born in New York, in 1816, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Wygant) Holmes, who were early settlers in this county. S. W. learned the carpenter's trade when young, and worked at that business in Ohio, and later at Ann Arbor. In 1838 he married Frances C. Peters, daughter of G. W., and sister of George A. Peters. They have 5 children living—Frances J., now Mrs. Copeland, Adda, widow of Mr. Wurster, deceased, who was killed by falling from a scaffold, on Mr. Holmes' farm in 1876; Libbie, widow of Mr. Brigg, deceased, who departed this life in 1877; Herman S., who married Edith Cushman, and is engaged in mercantile pursuits, in Chelsea, and Eva, who resides at home with her parents. Mr. Holmes is a convert to the Greenback policy, and is a member of the Scio Grange. He is also a member of the Freemason and I. O. O. F. fraternities. He has been successful in life, and at present owns a good farm.

Tobias Holmes, a pioneer of Washtenaw county, was born Aug. 26, 1824. Mr. Holmes' grandparents on his father's side were natives of Ireland, and his mother's parents were born in Pennsylvania, the father being of German descent, and the mother of Scotch and German ancestry. Mr. Holmes' parents removed from Ohio to Livingston Co., Mich., in 1836, with an ox team, and to this county in 1842. Upon arrival in Scio tp., he immediately set to work to build a log cabin. He did so and left a hole in the roof to let out the smoke, not having time to build a chimney. He had so much labor to do, that Tobias, although only 13 years old, was set to work, and did not have time to attend school, only in the winter months. Schools, like chimneys, were scarce in those pioneer days, but in a few years they became plenty, and Tobias received a good common-school education. In 1847, he married Catherine Warren, and six children have been given to them—Ellen J., Elizabeth, Isabella, G. W., Mary E. and Herbert. Mrs. Holmes died, and Mr. Holmes subsequently married Ida R. Lamphere, a native of Washtenaw county. Her parents emigrated to this county in 1830, and settled near Ann Arbor. The mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are connected with the M. E. denomination.

J. T. Honey, attorney at law, Dexter, is a native of New York, where he was born in 1837. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth Honey, the former a native of England, and the latter a native of Canada, emigrated to Michigan in 1850, and settled in Ingham county, where the former is still living. J. T. had a great desire for an education, so he worked out by the month, first at four dollars, and finally at eight, and with the money thus earned, he was enabled to somewhat gratify this thirst for knowledge. He commenced to study law in 1857, and in 1860 was admitted to the Bar. The same year he moved to Chelsea, Washtenaw Co., and entered into partnership with A. J. Sawyer, now of Ann Arbor. He continued in this relation until 1861, when he removed to Dexter, where he has since resided in the practice of his chosen profession. He was appointed Postmaster of Dexter, by President Lincoln, which office he has since filled. He married Mary E. Deviney, born in 1842, and of English and French descent. They have 3 children—Bell, Robert and Kate.

J. O. Hoyt, of the firm of Ball & Hoyt, dealers in general merchandise, Dexter, was born in Orange county, N. Y., March 20, 1829. He is the son of James and Lydia (Leeds) Hoyt, both natives of Connecticut, and of English descent. He attended school but a short time, and then learned the harness trade, which he afterward followed successfully for 34 years, traveling through many of the States. He came to Washtenaw county in 1858, and settled in Ann Arbor, but

two years later removed to Dexter, where he has since resided. At 28 years of age he was married to Jane W. Ludlum, also a native of Orange county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. H's political views are Republican, and he has been President of the corporation twice, and served two terms as Township Treasurer. He entered into the present partnership in 1870, and has been very successful in his new enterprise.

Jacob Jedele, sr., was born in Germany, in 1828. He is the son of Jacob and Mary Jedele, who came to this country at an early day. He was sent to the district schools, but finished his education in Ann Arbor High School. Since his school days he has been a farmer, in which business he has been very successful, as he now owns 280 acres of choice improved land. In 1850 he was married to Martha Rohm, and the result of this alliance has been 7 children, 4 boys and 3 girls, 2 of each being married. Mr. and Mrs. J. are members of the Lutheran Church, and he is a Democrat. Mr. Jedele came to this county a poor man, but by industry and perseverance has succeeded in accumulating a competency sufficient to make smooth his path during the remainder of his days. He always stands in the front rank in any enterprise that tends to elevate or ennoble the moral or educational views of the community. He resides on sec. 29, Scio tp., with P. O. at Dexter.

S. L. Jenney, dentist, Dexter, was born in New York, July 28, 1844. He is the son of James and Abba L. (Taylor) Jenney, his father a native of Massachusetts, and his mother a native of New York. Mr. J. attended the school of his native place for some years in his early life; after being some time at the graded school he went to Poughkeepsie, where he obtained his commercial education. He came to Washtenaw Co., and commenced to study dentistry with Dr. Miller, of Dexter, and some time after opened an office of his own, where he soon obtained a lucrative practice, and is at present enjoying a good run of custom. In 1867 he was married to Eliza Tewksbury, and this union has been blessed with one child—Ethel A. Mr. Jenney's office is in Masonic Block, Dexter.

Stephen G. Johnson, farmer, sec. 3, Scio tp., was born in Ontario, Canada. His parents are William and Esther (Turney) Johnson, of English descent, the former a native of New York, and the latter a native of Connecticut. S. G. received his education in the schools of Canada, and in early life learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for 13 years. In 1837 he came to Washtenaw county, and in 1844 settled in Scio tp. In 1843 he married Ellen Jane Seymour, a native of New York. They have 5 children—William T., Jane E., Esther H., Levinia W. and Chester S. Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and has been elected to several positions of honor and trust, in Scio tp. He owns a valuable farm.

James R. Joiner, hotel and livery, Dexter, was born in Pennsylvania July 20, 1830. He emigrated to this county in 1859, where he has since resided. He was married in 1859 to Miss A. Butterfield, a native of this county, where she was born Feb. 22, 1838. Her parents were among the early settlers of this county, having come here in 1826. By this marriage 6 children have been born to them—Frederick, Fate, Nellie I., Minnie M., Louisa B. and William N. Mr. J. is a prominent man in this county, and has filled the office of Deputy Sheriff, and minor offices for several terms. He is doing a good business in Dexter, and is well-respected by all with whom he has acquaintance.

L. H. Jones, retired merchant, Dexter, was born in New York, March 16, 1819. He is the son of Ezra and Sarah (Calkins) Jones, both natives of Connecticut and the former of Welsh descent, while the latter is of English ancestry. Mr. Jones' parents came to Washtenaw county when he was but 14 years of age, and he assisted his father on a farm in summer, and attended school in winter, till he was of age to do for himself. On Dec. 27, 1849, he was married to Mary Dexter, daughter of Samuel W. Dexter, an old pioneer and settler of Washtenaw county, and at one time owning 1,700 acres of land in this county. Mr. Dexter was also at one time the proprietor of the land where Dexter village now stands. Of this marriage 1 child has been sent to make happy the old age of this good couple—Fanny E., a member in good standing in the Episcopal Church, as are also he father and mother. Mr. J. was in the mercantile trade in Wayne county, Mich., for five years, and then coming to Dexter, he engaged in the same business, but of late years, having acquired a competency, has retired from the active pursuits of life, and is resting the balance of his days in comfort and quietude. He is the owner of 270 acres of land in Scio tp., and has a neat and substantial residence in Dexter, where he now resides. Mr. Jones is a Democrat in politics, and has served four years as Supervisor from Scio tp.



Dennis Warner



Martha M. Warner

John Kalmbach, jr., farmer, sec. 1, Scio tp., was born in Germany in 1857. His father, John Kalmbach, sr., came to Washtenaw county in 1869, where the subject of this sketch was reared and educated. His mother's maiden name was Katie Bebley, and she has borne her husband 5 children—George, Jacob, Christine, Katie and John. John Kalmbach, sr., and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

W. Irving Keal, druggist, Dexter, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1842. He is the son of Thomas and Rosalind (Ela) Keal, the former a native of England, and the latter a native of New Hampshire. He attended the schools in Ann Arbor in his early life, but since 1861 his occupation has been that of a druggist. He came to Dexter in 1863, and entered into partnership with Dr. Ewing, but the latter dying in 1866, he has operated the business alone. He was married in 1864 to Jennie E. Smith, and they have 3 children—Nellie, George, and a baby not named. Mrs. Keal is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. K. is a member of the Greenback party, and has served as Township Clerk for three terms. He is thoroughly versed in all points of his business, and is making a success of his calling.

James Kearns, of the firm of Andrews & Kearns, carriage manufacturers, Dexter, was the only son of Richard and Bridget (Dargen) Kearns, natives of Ireland, who came to Ann Arbor in 1836 or 1837. The subject of this sketch was one of two children, and born in Ann Arbor July 19, 1843. His sister married John Milen, a farmer of Lyndon tp., but died in 1879. Mr. K. is the only living member of the family, having lost his father when but four years old, and his mother some few years later. He attended the high school in Ann Arbor, where he received his education. In 1866 he was married to Mary Walters. They have 3 children—Richard, William and Mary Tressia. Mr. Kearns came to Dexter Nov. 4, 1867, and worked at his trade of blacksmithing, and of late years has added the present trade to the one he possessed. He is doing well, financially. Mr. K. and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat, having filled several offices in Dexter. He is a strong advocate of the temperance cause.

Marten Keck, farmer, sec. 33, Scio tp., was born in Germany April 5, 1827. He came to Washtenaw county in 1854, and settled on the land where he now resides. In 1857 he was married to Catherine Shibley. This alliance has been blessed with the birth of 3 children, 2 boys and 1 girl—Catherine, aged 19; John, aged 16 and Samuel, aged 10. Mr. Keck owns 100 acres of excellent farm land in Scio tp. and 18 acres in Lodi tp. All the family are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically, Mr. K. votes with the Democratic party.

Daniel Larkins, P. O., Dexter, was born March 4, 1794, and is the son of Daniel and Bridget (Haran) Larkins, both natives of Ireland. He was raised a farmer's boy and received his education in the common schools. He came to Michigan some years ago, and settled in Livingston county, where he held the office of Justice of the Peace, then came to Dexter about 1865, where he has since resided. He sold his farm of 160 acres some time since, and has now retired from active life. He was married in 1829 to Mary Cortney; of their 5 children all are married and doing well. Mr. L. and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and politically he is a Democrat.

Dr. John Lee, physician, Dexter, was born at Toronto, Canada, March 1, 1848. His father and mother were natives of North Ireland, and settled at Toronto, when the name of the place was Little York, and contained only six or eight houses. John graduated from the University of Toronto in 1867, also finishing a course of study at the Commercial College the same year. He came to Michigan in 1868, settling in Detroit, but remained there only six months, when he removed to Washtenaw county, and found employment as a school-teacher. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan, in March, 1876, and subsequently located at Dexter, where he now enjoys a good practice. He is a very promising young man, and enjoys the respect of all with whom he is acquainted. In 1867 he married Miss E. F. McCausland, and they have had 3 children—John W., Mary E. and Clara A.

Daniel Lyon, farmer, sec. 15, Scio tp., was born in this county in 1834, and is the son of L. M. and Luna (Lane) Lyon, natives of New York, and of English descent. His early education was obtained in the district schools of Scio tp., and finished in the Union School in Ypsilanti. He was married April 4, 1864, to Sarah E. Ruckman, a native of Freedom tp., daughter of John and Phoebe (Lane) Ruckman, natives of New Jersey. To this union 6 children were born—Mary, Clara, Elmer, Sarah, Luna and Alma. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon are members of the

Congregational Church. He is the owner of 187 acres of choice improved land, which he has accumulated by 21 years' hard work. He is a member of the Grange, and of the Washtenaw Co. Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. He is a Republican, and had two brothers serve in the Federal army during the war of the Rebellion.

Elisha Marsh was born in Scio tp. in 1845. His grandparents were John and Margaret Marsh, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. His parents, Jonas and Philinda (Quick) Marsh, settled in Washtenaw county at an early day. They were married Nov. 20, 1830, and on that day of the month in 1880 they celebrated their golden wedding. They were the parents of 10 children, all of whom are married and doing well. The names of the children are—Amelia (now Mrs. Metcalf), Hiram, Thomas, Harriet, Elisha, Henry, Jane, Ezra, Stephen, Ellen (now Mrs. Riley) and Rosanna (now Mrs. Young). Mr. Marsh was married in 1867 to Ellen Cunningham. They have 4 children—Henry Nelson, Stephen, Anna F. and Rose Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh are consistent members of the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics he is Liberal. He was educated at the Delhi Graded School.

Patrick McGuinness was born in this county in 1836, and is the son of John McGuinness, an old pioneer of Dexter tp., settling there in 1835, and is still living there. Mr. McG. traveled extensively when young, all over the Western Territories, and walked from the mouth of Columbia river to the top of the Rocky Mountains. He came back to the county, and in 1868 settled on sec. 8, in Scio tp. He was married in 1869 to Julia O'Hara, and 8 children have been born to them—John W., James F., Robert A., Nellie E., Margaret L., and the twins, Carrie E. and Mary E., and Elizabeth L. Mr. McG. and wife are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a Democrat. Has been Supervisor two terms, and held other tp. offices.

Edward Moore, farmer, sec. 34, Scio tp., was born in England in 1818. He is a son of Edward and Mary (Sapey) Moore, both natives of Engiand. He received a good educational training in the schools of his native land, and in 1837 emigrated to this country, and the same year to Washtenaw county, where he arrived with a lone 25 cents constituting his entire fortune. He hired out for \$13 per month, and by years of hard labor, perseverance and frugality managed to make enough money to buy a piece of ground. He purchased the farm where he now resides in 1850, and since that time has been very successful as a farmer and stock-raiser. His estate comprises 150 acres of richly cultivated land, valued at \$65 per acre. In 1847 he was married to Charlotte Reed, and to this union 4 children have been born—Emily J., George E., John H. and Carrie Ann. Mrs. Moore is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church at Ann Arbor. He is a Democrat.

Charles A. Morris, farmer, sec. 18, Scio tp., was born in school district No. 8, Scio tp., Washtenaw county, in 1834, and has resided there the greater part of his life. He is the son of James and Elizabeth (Carson) Morris, the former of English descent, and the latter a native of New York, and of Irish parentage. In 1855 he was married to Mary Williams, and to this union have been born 6 children—Nellie J., Rosie J., Charles D., George A., Olive and Willie. He owns 140 acres of richly cultivated land, and in politics adheres to the Republican administration.

Henry Osborne, lessee of Peninsula Mills, Dexter, was born in New York, Feb. 2, 1822, and is a son of Horace and Waty (Dunham) Osborne, natives of New York. He received his educational training in the public schools of the "Empire State," and learned the trade of a miller, which vocation he has successfully followed through life. His parents came to Washtenaw county in 1837, and built the mill, a sketch of which will be found in another portion of this work. A few years since Mr. Osborne leased the mill and has been operating it since. In 1854 he married Catherine Casement, a native of the Isle of Man, and of English descent. They have 1 child—Maria. Mrs. Osborne is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Osborne owns 100 acres of well-improved land, and is a Republican in politics.

James Osborne was born in New York, March 18, 1833. His parents were Horace and Waty (Dunham) Osborne, who emigrated to Washtenaw county when James was but four years old. He received his educational training in this county, and learned the miller's trade, which he followed for some time. In 1855 he married Ellen Tuomy. They have 6 children—Anna, Mary, Elizabeth, Nellie, Horace and Harry. Mrs. Osborne is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Osborne is Republican in politics, and is a grain buyer at Ann Arbor.

Edward Pacey, farmer on sec. 17, Scio tp., is a native of this county, where he was born in 1836. His father is Edward Pacey, a native of England. He received his educational training in the district schools of Scio tp., and since old enough has been engaged in farming. He has been married three times. In 1860 to Ann Gilkes, and 2 children were born to them. Mrs. Pacey died in 1870. His second wife was Rosetta Peach. His present wife was Margaret Jane Smith, and the latter union has been blessed with 1 child, a bright-eyed little girl named Reasa Bell. Mr. P. has resided in this county all his life, with the exception of nine years spent in Livingston county, Mich. He is a Democrat, and owns a fine farm of 280 acres.

John S. Pacey, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 20, Scio tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in England in 1828. He is the son of Edward and Hannah (Sales) Pacey, who came to this county in 1832. He received part of his education in the common schools, but also attended the Ypsilanti High School for several terms. He was married in 1856 to Nancy S. Gregory, a daughter of C. S. Gregory, a prominent banker in Dexter. Mr. P. is a prominent farmer of Scio tp., and is the possessor of 300 acres of richly improved land. He is a Democrat, and held the office of School Inspector for nearly 20 years. In business, he has been successful.

George C. Page, J. P., Dexter, was born in England Dec. 25, 1810; son of William and Mary (Bunn) Page. He received but a limited education, only being allowed to attend school till he was 13 years of age, when he was bound to a tailor and served as an apprentice at this trade for six years. At the end of this time, and when but 19 years old, he concluded to try his fortunes in the Western world. He landed in New York city, and went from there to Rochester, where he stayed for about one year. In 1830 he went to Canada and remained there some two years, but desiring to go further into the wilds, he started once more, and finally settled down in Washtenaw Co., where he has since resided. Soon after arriving in this county, he was united in marriage, May 8, 1833, to Ann Brown, and the fruits of this union are 4 children, all living except 1 son, who gave up his life for his country's cause in the late Rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Page are members of the Baptist Church in which body Mr. P. has held official trusts, being Clerk and Treasurer for several years. In politics Mr. P. is a Republican, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace in Dexter for 31 years. Mr. Page is one of the old pioneers of Washtenaw Co., having lived and worked on a farm in Scio tp., the first 17 years of his residence in the county, but of late years being placed in some official position, where he has given general satisfaction to all.

Lester C. Palmer, manufacturer, Dexter, was born in Michigan in 1851. He is the son of Luther and Hester C. (Lyon) Palmer, natives of New England. His father came to Michigan, from New York, in 1830, and settled in Scio tp., when it was but a wild and uncultivated region, and has often beheld over 40 deer passing his door in search of food. Mr. P. and his father are in the business of manufacturing woolen goods, under the firm name of L. Palmer & Son, and are doing a good and substantial business, turning out a heavy grade of woolen cloths. In 1875 Mr. Palmer was married to Paulina Baker, and 1 child, Gertrude, has been born to them. Mrs. Palmer is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. P. is not a member of any political party, but always casts his vote for the man of his choice, regardless of party. In early life he was a clerk, but since then has been connected with his father in the business he is now engaged in.

Orin T. Parker, farmer, sec. 30, Scio tp.; P. O. Dexter, was born in this county in 1833, and is the son of Russell and Hannah (Cowan) Parker, the former of English and the latter of Scotch descent. He was sent to the district school to receive his education, and when old enough was put to work on the farm, which occupation he has successfully followed for several years. In 1856 he married Emma Spaulding. They have 2 children—Alfred L., born Sept. 14, 1861, and died Aug. 29, 1863; Clifford O., born Sept. 8, 1864. Mrs. P. is connected with the Congregational denomination, a native of Virginia, and of Scotch ancestry. Her parents were early settlers of Washtenaw Co. Their son Clifford is receiving his educational training in the district school of Lima tp.

George A. Peters, farmer, sec. 10, Scio tp., was born in New York in 1825. His parents were G. W. and Amelia (Bolles) Peters, natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. They came to this county in 1826, where George A. was reared and educated. He received his practical education at the end of a plow and grubbing hoe. On April 18, 1855, he married Jane Jacobs, and 5 children have

been born to them—C. M. Clay, Howard S., Clarrie E., F. A. B. and Cora May. Mr. Peters is familiarly known as "Pay-as-you-go," and had that motto cut in a stone that formed part of the foundation of his barn. He is also a member of the Scio Grange, who have the previously mentioned motto engraved on their banners. Politically he adheres to the principles adopted by the Greenback party. He started in life as a laborer, receiving \$8 per month, and now owns 200 acres of valuable land. The example is plain enough to need no comment. The publishers of this work are under special obligations to Mr. Peters for his valuable labors as a member of the Historical Committee from Scio tp.

Amos B. Phelps, farmer, sec. 7, Scio tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in New York in 1824. He is the son of Alexander and Margaret (Bigelow) Phelps, natives of Connecticut, and of English descent, who came to this county in 1831, and settled on sec. 18, Scio tp. Mr. P. was raised a farmer's boy, and received his education in the public schools of the county. On July 26, 1855, he was married to Elizabeth Pacey, and the fruits of this marriage are 4 children—Franklin, Charles A., Everett J. and Carrie J. Mr. P. is a successful farmer, owning 340 acres of land. He is a Republican.

Norman A. Phelps, insurance agent, Dexter, was born in Connecticut Jan. 27, 1808, and was a son of Alexander and Margaret (Bigelow) Phelps, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter a native of Massachusetts. In 1830 he emigrated west and settled in Washtenaw county, locating on 80 acres of land on sec. 17, Scio tp., which he bought of the Government. On May 12, 1835, he married Mary A. Young, born in England, March 5, 1812, and daughter of George and Sarah (Ellis) Young, natives of England, who emigrated to this country in 1832. Seven children have been sent to bless this union—George W., Harrison T., Alfred E., Harry M., Sarah J., wife of Marcus Cook, of Lima tp., Thomas Y. and Edgar, the latter being killed during the Rebellion. Mr. Phelps has represented Scio tp. in the Board of Supervisors, and has officiated in several other township offices. In 1865, he assisted in establishing the bank now owned by C. S. Gregory & Son. Mr. P. is a member of both the Mason and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and politically is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are faithful members of the M. E. Church. Although Mr. Phelps had but little with which to commence life, yet by hard labor, economy and perseverance, he accumulated a large landed estate and a few years since divided his farm of 280 acres among his children.

George W. Pratt, lumber dealer, Dexter; was born in Washtenaw Co. Aug. 3, 1841. He is the son of Reuben and Charity (Peatt) Pratt, both natives of New York, and of French descent. He received his education in the common schools of Dexter, attending school about three months in each year, and assisting his father on the farm the remainder of the time. In about 1855, he started in the lumber business in Dexter, which he has followed since, with the exception of three years. These three years he spent doing service for his country in the war of the Rebellion, entering the 11th Mich. Vol. Inf., Co. H, as private, and soon after appointed as Orderly on the staff of Gen. Terry, and then officiating as Corporal, Surgeon, and lastly as Post Quartermaster Sergeant. He was married Dec. 8, 1869, to Emeline Arnold. They have 2 children—Harry and Aggie.

H. J. Rogers, miller, Dexter, was born in New York, Feb. 18, 1853. His parents, Ira M. and Margaret (Ceichard) Rogers, were natives of New York, and of German descent. The subject of this sketch was married in 1879 to Mary Potter, a faithful and consistent member of the M. E. Church. His father was a successful farmer, and well-to-do in this world's goods. Mr. R. learned the miller's trade when quite young, and coming to Michigan in 1874, he stopped in Jackson county, where he worked at his trade for some time, and then removed to Dexter, Washtenaw county, and in 1880 rented the City Mills, which he has operated very successfully since.

Matthew P. Rogers, mason, Scio tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in Vermont in 1814. He is the son of Uriah and Typhena (Boyden) Rogers, the former a native of Connecticut, of Irish descent, and whose grandfather came over in the Mayflower; the latter was a native of Vermont, and of Irish descent also. Mr. Rogers learned the mason's trade when a young man, and has followed that business since. On July 30, 1846, he was married to Jane R. Ames, and they have been blessed with 4 children, 3 of whom are living. After the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Stone, whose maiden name was Lucinda Patient, and the daughter of an old pioneer, her father having settled near Dexter tp. in 1828. The lady

was born in this county in 1818. Mr. Rogers lives just outside of Dexter village. In politics he belongs to the Democratic party.

John W. Rosier, farmer, sec. 7, Scio tp., was born in this county in 1856. He is the son of Horace and Christina A. (Walton) Rosier, who were early settlers in this region of country. The former was a successful farmer, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1874, was worth about \$30,000. J. W. is the second of a family of 6 children, 3 of whom are living—Alice, Horace and Willis M. He was reared on a farm, and has followed that occupation the greater part of his life. His early education he received at the district schools in the neighborhood, and afterward attended the public schools of Dexter. In 1876 he was united in marriage to Emma B. Smith, daughter of John Smith, of this county. She is a faithful member of the Baptist Church. Mr. R. is connected with the Greenback organization, and has ably represented that body in several county and State conventions.

John Smith, farmer, sec. 9, Scio tp., was born in Ireland in 1814, and is a son of Thomas and Rosa (Sloan) Smith, natives of the "Emerald Isle." He learned the weaver's trade in early life, and worked at it for several years. In 1842 he married Ann McGinn. They have 3 children—James, Henry and Richard. In 1843 Mr. Smith emigrated to the United States, and settled on the farm where he now resides, which is under a high state of cultivation. When he first came to the county he worked on the M. C. railroad as a day laborer, receiving only \$12 per month, for over five years. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are faithful members of the Roman Catholic Church.

John L. Smith is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Scio tp. He was born in England in 1827, and is the son of Adam and Margaret (Lamb) Smith. He received his education in district eight, of Scio tp., and is still living on sec. 18. He came to Washtenaw county Sept. 13, 1833, and settled where he now resides, being the owner of 370 acres of well-improved land. He is a Republican in politics, and has the confidence of the people so well that when Scio tp. went 60 majority for the Democrats, he carried it for Supervisor by 68 majority. Nov. 25, 1852, he was united in marriage to Sarah E. Smith, a lady of the same name but no connection. Five children have been born to them—Jennie, wife of Thomas Y. Phelps; Emma, wife of John Rosier, a prominent farmer and Greenbacker; Thomas, Sarah Ann and Jay. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Baptist Church.

Charles H. St. Clair was born in New Jersey, Jan. 1, 1840. His parents, William and Sarah Ann (Dixon) St. Clair, were natives of New Jersey, and of French descent. Mr. St. Clair has been engaged in agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life, and now owns 130 acres of good farm land. In 1860 he married Maria J. Tremper, daughter of Jacob and Maria (Roosa) Tremper, early settlers in Washtenaw county. The father was born in 1790, and died in September, 1878. The mother was born in 1802, and is still living. This marriage was blessed with 7 children—Jacob E., John C., Alvin C., Ida May, Willie, Lucy Maud and Myrtle Ann. Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair are members of the M. E. Church, and he is a Republican.

William Stephens, farmer, Scio tp., was born in Ireland in 1835, and is a son of John Stephens. William was raised and educated in Ireland, and emigrated to America at an early day, and to Dexter, Washtenaw county, in 1850. Immediately upon arrival he opened a shop, and began the manufacture of boots and shoes. His business prospered, and he added a stock of dry-goods and groceries, doing a fair mercantile business for over 20 years. In 1876 he married Mrs. Cas-sanda Hall, widow of S. T. Moore, who died in 1864. By her first marriage she had 3 children—Maud, Omar and Mabel. Mrs. Stephens' father was an early settler in Dexter tp. At present Mr. Stephens is engaged in farming 270 acres of land which he possesses.

Henry B. Stonnard, farmer, sec. 31, Scio tp.; P. O., Dexter; was born in Vermont in 1825, and emigrated to Michigan in 1852, and to Washtenaw county in 1860. In 1862 he married Julia D., born in Connecticut in 1835, and a daughter of Samuel W. and Mellicent (Bond) Stonnard. They have 4 children—Charles H., Gordon E., Howard D. and Jane. Mr. Stonnard resides on the old homestead of Judge Dexter.

Dr. William Taylor, physician and surgeon, Dexter, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 19, 1821, and first visited America in 1850, while officiating as Surgeon on board a steamship. He was six years at sea in this capacity, under the Amer-

ican flag, and in 1858 came to Washtenaw county, locating in Dexter village. He commenced the study of medicine at the youthful age of 15, and passed examination at Apothecary Hall of Ireland College for surgeon, in 1841, and received a diploma signed by the celebrated Sir Astley Cooper. The Dr. practiced medicine in England under an old and experienced surgeon, and when he settled in Washtenaw county, he was fully able to attend to the most delicate and intricate surgical operations. On June 29, 1863, he married Mary A. Dancer, who was born in England in 1835. They have 1 child—William. Dr. Taylor enjoys at present a large and remunerative practice.

Albert Trempre, farmer, sec. 22, Scio tp., was born in Washtenaw county in 1835, and is a son of Jacob and Maria (Roosa) Trempre, of German descent. Albert was reared and educated in this county, and in 1861 married Miss L. Andrews. They have 4 children—Ada Bella, Lucy Amelia, Katie and Hattie. Mr. and Mrs. Trempre are charter members of Scio Grange. He is the owner of 86 acres of tillable land.

Samuel O. Tubbs, farmer, sec. 12, Scio tp., was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1834. His parents were George and Sophronia (Walters) Tubbs, early settlers in Washtenaw county. Samuel was the recipient of a fair education, and in 1867 was married to Frances Eliza Randall, and 3 children have been given to them. Mr. Tubbs is a prominent farmer, and owns 217 acres of valuable land. Mrs. Tubbs is a consistent member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Tubbs was but three months old when his parents brought him to Washtenaw county.

William W. Tubbs, farmer, was born in Orleans county, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1829. His parents were George and Rebecca (Walters) Tubbs, of English descent, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter a native of Connecticut. They came to this county in 1832, and settled on sec. 12, Scio tp., where the former died in 1854, the latter following him one year later. Mr. Tubbs was reared and educated in Washtenaw county, and wisely chose the vocation of a farmer, in which business he has been very successful. He owns 150 acres of well-improved land, also making a specialty of raising hogs. On Nov. 28, 1860, he married Lucy Ann Barnes. Her parents were pioneers of the county, and her father taught school in Ann Arbor, at a very early date. Mr. and Mrs. Tubbs are members of the Congregational Church, situated in Webster tp. Mr. Tubbs has been elected as Superintendent, Secretary and Treasurer of the Sunday-school, numerous times. In politics he believes in the principles adopted by the Republican party.

Patrick Tuomy was born in Ireland in 1830. His parents, Timothy W. and Joanna (Roach) Tuomy, emigrated to America, and settled on sec. 22, Scio tp., Washtenaw county, in 1835, where the former died in 1864, in his 79th year, and the latter in 1879, aged 80 years. Patrick was reared in this county, and received his education in the select schools of Ann Arbor. In 1871 he married Elizabeth Clark, and 4 children have been sent to bless this alliance—Francis Clark, Cornelius, Timothy Justin and Eugene Hilton. Mr. and Mrs. Tuomy are consistent members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Tuomy and his brother own 268 acres of valuable land.

William R. Tuomy, farmer, sec. 21, Scio tp.; P. O., Dexter; was the oldest of a family of 8 children, and born in Ireland, in April, 1819. He is the son of Timothy W. and Joanna (Roach) Tuomy. He came to Washtenaw county in 1835, and settled on the same sec., where he now resides. He is the owner of a choice farm of 180 acres, well improved, and has a brick house erected on it, costing over \$2,000. Mr. T. was married in 1855 to Levina Smith. They have 7 children, all living. They are—William Henry, John C., James S., Mary B., Nellie, Charles D. and Mattie. Mr. Tuomy and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Benjamin W. Waite, retired farmer, Dexter, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1811. He is the son of Benjamin and Polly (Whedon) Waite, the former being born in New York, and the latter a native of Vermont, both of English descent. Mr. W. was sent to the public schools of his native place, and received all his education in the county in which he was born. He was brought up on a farm and has been in that business all his life. He was married in 1834 to Lois Ann Hicks, a member of the Baptist Church. They have been blessed with 4 children, all of whom are living. Mr. W.'s political views are Republican, and he has served that party faithfully on important occasions in the past, being elected Supervisor, in 1848; to the State Legislature in 1850; was a member of the committee selected to revise the Constitution of Michigan, in 1850; was Superintendent of the Poor of

this county for 20 years, and also President of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Company for four years. He came to this county in 1839, settling in Scio township; and has seen many changes since then in the once uninhabited and wild county. He bought and worked a large farm of 200 acres, and a few years ago sold it for \$80 per acre. At present he is living in Dexter village, where he owns a nice residence, costing about \$4,000 when erected.

Benjamin W. Waite, jr., farmer, sec. 4, Scio tp., was born in New York, Nov. 18, 1838. He is the son of B. W. and Louisa Ann (Hicks) Waite, natives of New York, and the former of German descent. In 1862 he married Electa Chapin, and 3 children are the result of this marriage—C. M., Agnes and Edith E. Mr. Waite has been more than ordinarily prosperous in farming, and at present owns 220 acres of well-improved land.

Dennis Warner, retired merchant. This gentleman is one of the oldest settlers now living in the village of Dexter. He was born in the town of Cornwall, Addison Co., Vt., May 17, 1812, and was the son of Jared and Anna (Rockwell) Warner, both natives of Connecticut. The Warners were of English origin, and the Rockwells from Scotland. Dennis' grandparents, Philip Warner and John Rockwell, were pioneers of the Green Mountain State. Jared Warner had a family of 6 children, 4 sons and 2 daughters, whose names, in their order were—Horace, Willis, Lucy (who married Amos W. Davis), Dennis (the subject of this sketch), Anna (who married Lucius L. Cooper) and Jared.

When Dennis was 13 years of age his father died, and he was then (March, 1827) bound out until the age of 21 to Warren Spaulding, a farmer in the town of Shoreham, Vt., with the privilege of attending school one month each winter. Three years afterward Mr. Spaulding failed and came west to Michigan, leaving Dennis free to take care of himself. The latter then (in the spring of 1830) let himself to a Mr. Julius DeLong, of Cornwall, Vt., to learn the tanning, currying and shoemaker's trade. After working about one and a half years, faring hard and being poorly clothed, he left his situation and worked two months with Squire Aaron Lawrence, at Shoreham, earning money sufficient to buy some good clothes. He then attended Newton Academy in Shoreham a term of three months, working for his board and going in debt for his tuition. By this time his clothes had become too shabby for service at the counter, and he determined to make a venture. He accordingly presented himself to a stranger, a merchant in Shoreham named James Turrell, described to him his situation and asked for credit. Mr. T. promptly replied, "Yes; I know you will pay me, from the looks of your face." A prouder, happier boy never breathed than Dennis at this time, and this reply of the stranger exerted an influence upon the mind and heart of youthful Dennis which has run through all his life.

His sister made his clothes for him, and he then engaged as clerk in the store of Matthew Watson Burchard, at Watch Point, on the shore of Lake Champlain, at \$3 a month. Here he worked for two years, so economizing as to pay all his debts. He was now of age, and desired to emigrate to Michigan with his sisters and brother-in-law, A. W. Davis, who had caught the "Western fever." His employer was anxious to retain him two years longer and then make him a partner. Until his relatives got ready to start, two months afterward, Mr. W. worked on a farm for Levi O. Burchard, a brother of his former employer, at \$12 a month, with which money he could defray his traveling expenses. The parties started West about Sept. 1, 1833, by the steamer *Phoenix*, from Larrabee's Point on Lake Champlain to Whitehall, N. Y., by the canal to Buffalo, thence by steamer to Detroit, where they hired a team to take them 50 miles through the woods to the town of Sylvan, where lived Arnold Davis, a brother of A. W., who had come West the year previous. They arrived about the last of September.

At this time Mr. W. had but a "five-franc" piece (94 cents) in his purse. Being eager to secure some land near by on sec. 13, at the Government price, he borrowed \$100, at 14 per cent., and at once seized an offered job of cutting rails from the standing trees, at 50 cents per 100. Many a night found the honest and ambitious youth with aching arms and blistered hands, so recently from behind the counter, determined that, if a will would work out a way to bring him a competence and independence in future years, it should not be wanting. He made a little money at this heavy business, and learned also to make shingles and with them roof the numerous log houses which rapid immigration found necessary. At first he made shingles for a Mr. Thomas Sill, at \$12 a month, and afterward took contracts, working busily from early morn till late at night. He would rise

two hours before the sun, walk seven miles, and before noon have one side of a roof covered with shingles, working all alone.

Thus he was soon enabled to repay his borrowed money; and after selling his 80-acre piece at an advanced price, he purchased two 80s, in the town of Lima. He had 10 acres broken, rolled up a log cabin, and prepared for housekeeping by marrying Miss Harriet N. Wines, daughter of Squire Mahlon Wines, Feb. 1, 1835. In order to obtain the means for purchasing farming utensils, he had hired out, a week before his marriage, as clerk for a year for Charles P. Cowden, a dry-goods merchant at Dexter, at \$18 a month and house rent. By the close of the year he had saved enough to buy a cow, a yoke of oxen, and a few implements for farming; and April 1, 1838, a happier couple never took possession of a palatial home.

As an illustration of the difficulty of breaking the original soil, we may state that six yoke of oxen were required, and the plowshare had to be sharpened every morning. For the latter purpose Mr. Warner had to put it into a bag, and carry it over his shoulders a distance of three miles. He would return in time to do a day's work before night.

The first season of Mr. W's farming operations the crops failed, and the terrible financial crisis of 1837 set in; and the "last pound that broke the camel's back" in Mr. Warner's affairs was the loss of one of the oxen, for this caused him to leave his farm, rent it out, and move into Dexter to retrieve his lost fortune. Here the first winter he shoveled gravel on the embankment across the creek, for the track of the M. C. railroad; then he resorted to shoe-making; after a few months he borrowed \$100, at 18 per cent. interest, and bought a stock of leather, employed a hand to help, and soon another hand, and another until in a few years he had 14 in his employ.

The numerous wants of so many people, and some with families, suggested to Mr. Warner the idea of bringing on a stock of general merchandise, and he went to New York city, somewhat after the same plan as he went to buy clothes when a boy; although a stranger to the dealers he was trusted by them, and he brought home a fine stock of dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, leather and findings, etc., etc. The \$100 which he had borrowed was paid within a year, and the Dutchman of whom he borrowed it was anxious to lend him more money, even at a lower rate of interest, saying, "Vel, I lets you have it at 15 per cent." This was the last money which Mr. W. ever borrowed. However, during his business career he was often in debt, but he never allowed an obligation to pass the time of its redemption. He carried on this mercantile business for 23 years, his patronage increasing so that he went to New-York twice a year, and sometimes to Boston, Buffalo and Detroit, for supplies. His sales sometimes amounted to more than \$30,000 a year.

At the close of this 23 years of active business, he began to feel old age creeping over him, and he concluded to sell out and take the remainder of life easy. He is therefore now enjoying the fruits of his life's labors, being the owner of much valuable business property in Dexter and three good farms, one of which consists of 150 acres, adjoining the village, and on which are surveyed lots. He contributes a great deal to benevolent objects. Last year he gave \$550 to Olivet College. He has also suffered many severe losses, especially by fire, and was often discouraged. Twice was the whole block consumed in which his stores were situated, losing two stores by each fire, which swept away nearly all his possessions. The little insurance he had, proved to be in worthless companies. He also lost his family one by one until he was left alone. His first wife died April 28, 1847, the 2 children having died previously. For his second wife he married Mrs. Martha M. Ellis, formerly Murdock, April 14, 1855. There is now 1 son, Charles Henry, who is living at home. Mr. Warner is a member of the Congregational Church, and in politics is a decided Republican. He has served his township in various local offices.

Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Warner will be found on pages 858-9.

Martha M. Warner was born in Framingham, Mass., Jan. 20, 1825, the eldest daughter of a family of 7, by her father's second wife. Her father, Samuel Murdock, was of Scotch descent and was born in Westminster, Mass.; her mother, Nabby Stone, was born in Framingham, Mass. The family came to Rochester, N. Y., in 1828, living there and at Penfield, a few miles out of the city, until 1839. The year previous, 1838, her mother died and was buried at Mt. Hope, Rochester. In the spring of 1839, the family came to Ypsilanti, Mich., to place his

daughters in the family of an old friend, and under the instruction of Miss Eliza Clark, formerly of Derry, N. H., a graduate of Mount Holyoke, Mass., whom he afterward married. With her the subject of this sketch began pursuing her studies preparatory to, and an application was made for an entrance the following year at Holyoke; but owing to losses in her father's business, with long sickness and death of her step-mother, and brother Henry Martyn, changed her plan, and she assumed the place of housekeeper for her father, instead of fitting herself for teaching, as had been her intention. She was married to John C. Ellis, of Ypsilanti, May 1, 1845, coming immediately to Dexter. He died Feb. 25, 1848. Kate, now Mrs. W. H. Morehouse, of Emporia, Kansas, was the only child of this union. Subsequently she was married to Dennis Warner, April 14, 1855. Charles H., still with them, is their only child. Mrs. W. united with the Presbyterian Church at Penfield, N. Y., at 12 years of age. On coming to Dexter she united with the Congregational Church, as there was no Presbyterian Church here. Only two besides herself remain of the family of 7: S. W. Murdock, of this place, and Mrs. J. B. Smith, of Jacksonville, Ill. Two died in infancy and were buried at Framingham, Mass., a brother at Ypsilanti, and a sister, Mrs. D. C. Whitwood, at Elwood, Detroit. By her father's first marriage the only child, Mrs. T. D. Eames, of Jacksonville, Ill., still lives.

Hon. William Warner, lumber and hardware merchant, Dexter, was born in Connecticut in 1806, and was a son of Curtis and Eunice Warner, of Scotch descent, and natives of Connecticut, where the former died. In 1826 Mrs. Warner and William immigrated to Washtenaw Co., and settled in Dexter tp. In 1844, in Wayne Co., Mich., he married Helen A. Holmes, born in New York, in 1821, and daughter of Rosecrantz and Sallie Holmes. They had 4 children by the marriage, 2 of whom are living—Eva W., wife of Nicholas Macken, of Minnesota, and Anna L. Mary H. and William H. are deceased. Mr. Warner was elected to several local offices, and in 1851 was nominated by the Republican party to represent Washtenaw county in the Michigan Legislature, and the following autumn was elected by a handsome majority. He filled the office with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. He is the happy possessor of 290 acres of nicely cultivated land, and also owns a half interest in 440 acres of land left by his deceased brother.

Byron C. Whitaker, of the firm of Warner & Whitaker, dealers in lumber and machinery, Dexter, was born in Yates Co., N. Y., May 30, 1835. He is the son of Isaac and Achsah (Cushman) Whitaker, both natives of New York, and of English descent. Mr. W.'s parents came to Washtenaw county when he was a baby, and he was raised in the State. He went to the common schools for a while, but finished his education in the Ypsilanti High School, which institution he attended two years. He farmed it for several years in Lima tp., and while residing there served as Township Treasurer and Supervisor. He traveled as salesman for the Champion Reaper Co., from 1875 till 1879, and was very successful in this line. At the latter period he entered into partnership with William Warner, and the firm now does a successful business in lumber and agricultural implements. He was married Dec. 17, 1861, to Lucinda Holmes, and 1 child, Anna May, is the result of this union. Mrs. Whitaker is a member of the Baptist Church.

Murray S. White was born in Washtenaw Co. Dec. 18, 1848. The grandfather of Mr. White came to Washtenaw county in 1824. His parents were Henry K. and Martha (Stone) White, and 6 children were born to them. Murray S. received a common-school education, also attended the Ann Arbor High School. In 1872 he married Sarah A. White, who was not a relative. In politics Mr. White is a Republican.

Mrs. Mary A. Willcox was born in Ireland in 1825. She is the daughter of James and Mary (Ferguson) Henning, both natives of Ireland, and old pioneers of this county, coming here in 1833, and before Michigan was admitted as a State. They settled on sec. 9 in Scio tp. Mrs. W. has 2 sons—Edward G., born April 19, 1856, and David Tracy, born March 2, 1861. She is the proud possessor of 160 acres of fine farming land, and resides there, while her sons work the farm. The youngest son, David Tracy, has been attending the Michigan University. Mrs. Willcox has one sister who has been quite a proficient teacher for many years.

B. B. Williams, manufacturer, Dexter, was born in New York, in 1831. He is the son of William T. and Amanda (Burnett) Williams, both natives of New York, and of English and Irish descent. Mr. B. received his early education in

the district schools of his native State, and when a young man came West to seek his fortune. He worked at the carpenter's trade in Ann Arbor the first six years he was in the county, and then turned his attention to farming, and worked a farm in Webster tp. for the next 10 years. Getting tired of this and thinking he could better his condition at his old trade, he came to Dexter and started a sash, blind and door factory, which he has operated since. He owns one of the best manufactories of this kind in the county, and has the reputation of turning out good and substantial material. He was married in 1860 to Clarissa C. Cooley, and 2 children were born to them—Herbert A. and Anna L., both living. In politics Mr. W. is a Republican.

J. W. Wing is a prominent farmer of Scio tp., and a worthy member of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County. His ancestors are traced back to the 16th century on his father's side, when they emigrated from England and settled near Massachusetts bay; those on his mother's side, whose name was Lee, were from London, England, and settled near Ipswich, Essex Co., Mass., in 1635. His father, Benjamin Wing was born at Hardwick, Mass., Oct. 22, 1774, and his mother, Rebecca Lee, was born at Barre, Mass., March 24, 1780. They were married Feb. 24, 1800. Mr. Wing was born upon a farm near Sullivan, Madison Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1820. When 12 years of age he accompanied his parents to Michigan, and settled on a farm in what is now Scio tp., Washtenaw Co. His early educational advantages were limited, but in 1837 he attended an academy at Ann Arbor where he remained one year. Hon. John Farnsworth, of Illinois, and Hon. Orlando Loomis, were two of his classmates. While at school Mr. Wing studied surveying and civil engineering, and subsequently assisted in laying out a large portion of Ann Arbor city. In 1838 he commenced to teach school in Livingston Co., Mich.; in 1842-'3, he taught school at Howell, Mich., where he prepared several teachers for duties in a school; in 1838 he bought 120 acres of land in Livingston Co., which he sold in 1844; he then removed to Ann Arbor city, and in 1851 purchased the Capt. Perkin's estate, in Scio tp., comprising 240 acres, where he has since resided. Mr. Wing was married May 22, 1843, to Matilda Judson, who departed this life in 1849. In 1854 he was united in marriage to Harriet Bradford, a native of New York. They have 3 children—Minnie, born May, 1858; George, born May, 1861; and May, born May, 1867. Mr. Wing has never used liquor or tobacco at any time in his life, and is also a prominent member of that progressive order known as the Patrons of Husbandry, an organization which has, perhaps, done more to advance the science and success of agriculture in the United States than all others put together. He is a man of enlarged religious, political and educational ideas, and has served his fellow men in different official positions. Mr. Wing and his brother, Hon. Washington Wing, of Elgin, Ill., a former member of the Michigan State Legislature, are the only living members of the family of eight who came to Michigan in 1832.

Charles C. Zahn (deceased) was born in Germany in 1831, where he received his education. He accompanied his parents to America in 1846, and 10 years later was united in marriage to Catherine F. Realy, a native of Germany, who immigrated to America in 1844. Seven children were born to them, all living with their mother. Mr. Zahn was in political sympathy with the Democratic party. He died Feb. 26, 1876, leaving to his wife a valuable farm of 85 acres.

Dr. William E. Ziegenfuss, physician and surgeon, Dexter, was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 8, 1854, and is a son of George and Catherine Ziegenfuss. William came to this county in 1876, and entered the medical department of Michigan University, graduating in June, 1878. He located in Dexter in the autumn of 1879 where he has since resided in the practice of his profession. The Dr.'s early educational facilities were rather limited, but he obtained sufficient knowledge to enable him to teach school, at the age of 17. He also attended State Normal School of Pennsylvania, three terms. Dec. 23, 1879, he married Hatie L. Sill, born near Fort Huron Oct. 19, 1851, and daughter of George S. and Sarah B. (Peatt) Sill, of English and French descent. Dr. Ziegenfuss and wife are members of the M. E. Church. The Dr. in the short time he has resided in Dexter, has gained quite an encouraging practice.

ANN ARBOR TOWNSHIP.

This township contains about 21,300 acres of land, the greater portion of which is under cultivation, divided into 224 farms, or 95.09 acres per farm.

The Huron river enters the township at the southwest qr. of section 7, flows southwesterly, passing through the northeast quarter of Ann Arbor city, and leaves the township at the center of the eastern boundary of section 36, below Geddesburg. The Michigan Central railroad runs through the valley of the Huron, crossing the river at the western town line. In section 17, there are two railroad bridges, one in section 27, one in section 28, and one in section 36, at Geddesburg. The Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk railroad bridge spans the river in section 20. The villages are Geddes in the southeast, and Foster in the northwest part of the town. Throughout the township the homes of the people tell of prosperity and progress.

The town of Ann Arbor has within its limits one city—Ann Arbor—and two villages, that of Newport, better known as Foster's or Cornwell, and Geddes. Newport is the location of the Cornwell Mills, and is situated on section 7. Geddes is located on section 36 and comprises about a dozen houses, and also a paper-mill which does a large business. The village is located on the Robert Geddes' farm. A paper village was laid out at an early day on section 17, to which was given the name of Barton. One house comprises the entire village.

ORGANIC.

The town of Ann Arbor originally comprised that part of Washtenaw county included in the surveyed townships 1 and 2, north of the base line, in range 6, and townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, in range 6, and townships 3 and 4, in range 5, south of the base line. The first township meeting was ordered held at the house of John Allen. The limits of the township were abridged from time to time, until finally it only embraced township No. 2 south, of range 6 east.

The first town election was held, according to statute, at the house of John Allen in May, 1827.

Since the organization of the town, it has been represented in an official capacity by the following named:

(871)

SUPERVISORS.

Henry Rumsey.....	1827	Hiram Becker.....	1847
Orrin White.....	1828	Edwin Lawrence.....	1848
Robert Geddes.....	1829-30	Israel Mowry.....	1849
Harvey Chubb.....	1831-32	Sumner Hicks.....	1850
Moses McCollum.....	1833	H. M. Mowry.....	1851
Henry Rumsey.....	1834	A. H. Markham.....	1852-54
Daniel B. Brown.....	1835	Collins B. Cook.....	1855-57
Wm. R. Thompson.....	1836	A. H. Markham.....	1858-59
Dwight Kellogg.....	1837	Orrin White.....	1860-61
C. N. Ormsby.....	1838	H. M. Morey.....	1862
John Geddes.....	1839-40	John Geddes.....	1863-64
D. T. McCollum.....	1841	Edward Treadwell.....	1865
Edwin Lawrence.....	1842-43	Samuel Crosman.....	1866-68
John Geddes.....	1844	S. W. Shurtleff.....	1869-77
Hiram Becker.....	1845	I. N. S. Foster.....	1878-80
John Geddes.....	1846		

CLERKS.

Jonathan T. Ely.....	1827-29	W. F. Roath.....	1850
James T. Allen.....	1830	L. B. Simmons.....	1851
Thomas Brown.....	1831-32	John Beasley.....	1852
Edward F. Gay.....	1833	Jonathan Sprague.....	1853
Edward Clarke.....	1834	A. M. Doty.....	1854
L. W. Guiteau.....	1835	L. B. Walker.....	1855
David Godfrey.....	1836	A. M. Doty.....	1856-57
James Love.....	1837	John Beasley.....	1858
W. A. Abel.....	1838	A. M. Doty.....	1859-60
B. H. Deming.....	1839	R. Newton.....	1861
W. A. Abel.....	1840	Wm. A. Lovejoy.....	1862-64
James B. Gott.....	1841	Norman B. Covert.....	1865-66
J. M. Wilcoxson.....	1842-43	Geo. E. Sperry.....	1867
John Howard.....	1844	H. Bosomback.....	1868
Tracy W. Root.....	1845	C. B. Chapin.....	1869
Philip Bach.....	1846	I. N. S. Foster.....	1870-71
H. M. Thompson.....	1847	Fred. B. Braun.....	1872-73
S. S. Schoff.....	1848	I. N. S. Foster.....	1874
S. B. McCracken.....	1849	L. Davis.....	1875-80

COLLECTORS AND TREASURERS.

None elected.....	1827	M. C. West.....	1851-52
John Gorham.....	1828	Geo. W. Millen.....	1853-54
Orrin Ball.....	1829	Davis Leavenworth.....	1855
William McCollum.....	1830-31	Andrew Bell.....	1856
Loren Mills.....	1832	Samuel D. Burnett.....	1857-58
None elected.....	1833	Daniel F. Allmendinger.....	1859-60
Dwight Kellogg.....	1834	S. R. Doty.....	1861-63
C. Carter.....	1835	Wesley Hicks.....	1863
Norton R. Ramsdell.....	1836	Orpheus White.....	1864
James G. Rumsey.....	1837	Geo. F. Rash.....	1865-66
None elected.....	1838	Charles B. Chapin.....	1867
James T. Allen.....	1839	John Kepler.....	1868
John W. Maynard.....	1840	E. G. Schaffer.....	1869-70
Jacob Vandakerker.....	1841	John Kepler.....	1871
Charles Thayer.....	1842	John Allman.....	1872
Geo. Corselius.....	1843-44	Gottlieb Mast.....	1873
John H. Campbell.....	1845	Fred B. Braun.....	1874-75
Justus D. Andrus.....	1846	Nelson Edmunds.....	1876-77
Jeremiah Peek.....	1847-48	Fred B. Braun.....	1878
A. Hawkins.....	1849-50	James G. Rash.....	1879-80

The first purchaser of land in what now comprises the town of Ann Arbor was James McCloskey, of Detroit, who purchased all of that part of section 26, south of the Huron river, the 25th day of April, 1823. Orrin White was the next purchaser, July 24, 1823. Robert Fleming next, Sept. 9, 1823. This was all the land purchased during that year.

In 1824, on the 12th day of February, John Allen and Elisha W. Rumsey purchased the site of the present city of Ann Arbor. Nathaniel and Sylvanus Noble, George W. and Ira H. Allen, Asa Bushnell, Titus Bronson, Eber White, Isaac Markham, Thomas Chambers, Seth Markham, Robert Fleming, George W. Noyes, Samuel Camp, J. B. Mason, William Brooks, Samuel D. Wagoner, Jones Noyes, Nathan Thayer, George Rash, Elnathan Botsford and E. Matteson purchased tracts of land. Of the foregoing the most of them settled on the land purchased of the Government, and became identified with the place. The last purchase of Government land was on June 16, 1835, by Daniel Donnelly, who purchased part of the southeast quarter of section 7.

ORIGINAL ENTRIES.

The following comprises a complete list of purchases from Government, with a description of tract:

<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION 1.</p> <p>Savage, David, e h ne qr. <i>May 27/43</i> Botsford, D., w h ne qr. <i>June 12/42</i> Younglove, William, e h se qr. <i>June 18/43</i> Campbell, L., w h se qr. Sutherland, Castle, nw qr. Nesbit, John, w h sw qr.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECTION 2.</p> <p>Campbell, B., e h ne qr. Carpenter, J. C., w h ne qr. Botsford, D., s h se qr. Leland, J. G., w h se qr. Allen, Moses, e h nw qr. Hawks, Cephas, e h sw qr. Sutton, Nathan, w h sw qr.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECTION 3.</p> <p>Noyes, James, e h ne qr. Nixon, Sarah, w h ne qr. Vepelius, A., e h se qr. Leland, Zeno, w h se qr and e h sw qr. Warren, John, e h nw qr. Riley, James, w h nw qr. Willcoxson, G., w h sw qr.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECTION 4.</p> <p>Gilshenan, H., e h ne qr. Sullivan, J., e h se qr. Porial, Michael, w h se qr. Spencer, John, nw qr. Kingsley, James, e h sw qr. Ballentine, P., w h sw qr.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION 5.</p> <p>Geddes, John, ne qr. <i>May 30 1825 119.40</i> Ballentine, P., e h se qr. <i>Sept 13 1824 = 80.00</i> Geddes, Robert, nw qr. <i>May 30 1825 116.20</i> Stubbs, William, w h se qr and sw qr.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECTION 6.</p> <p>Geddes, Robert, ne qr. <i>Nov 30 1825 119.85</i> Crane, M., e h se qr. Chambers, John, w h se qr, e h sw qr and w h se qr. Boyden, Pomeroy, nw qr.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECTION 7.</p> <p>Connelly, J., e h ne qr. Lawton, M., w h ne qr. O'Keefe, G. A., ne frac of se qr. Donnely, P., nw frac of se qr. Chubb, Harvey, s frac h s h. Regan, M. O., e h nw qr and n frac h sw qr. Chandler, J., w h nw qr.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECTION 8.</p> <p>Fallahee, James, n h. Ensword, John A., se qr. Daly, John, e h sw qr. O'Keefe, George A., w frac h sw qr.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SECTION 9.</p> <p>Dexter, Samuel W., e h ne qr. Bell, Charles C. P., w h ne qr. Thayer, John, s h. Sands, John, nw qr.</p>
---	--

SECTION 10.

Camp, N. J., e h ne qr.
 Sullivan, William, w h ne qr.
 Robinson, Seth, e h se qr.
 Marble, E. H., w h se qr.
 Harlem, Anza, w h nw qr.
 Carpenter, O., e h sw qr.
 Kingsley, James, w h sw qr.

SECTION 11.

Soree, Joseph, e h ne qr.
 Powell, John, w h ne qr.
 McIntosh, George, e h se qr.
 Sundon, Erastus, w h se qr.
 Coyce, Reuben, nw qr.
 Harris, Charles L., e h sw qr.
 Bunker, William M., w h sw qr.

SECTION 12.

Youngton, William, e h ne qr.
 Hudson, Asa, w h ne qr.
 Horn, Joseph, e h se qr.
 Campbell, C., w h se qr and e h nw qr.
 Hurd, David, w h nw qr.
 Cowan, Peter, e h nw qr.
 Winslow, Simon, w h nw qr.

SECTION 13.

Kirk, Jonathan, e h ne qr.
 Cummings, N., w h ne qr, w h se qr and
 e h sw qr.
 Mattison, Epaphras, e h se qr.
 Smith, Isaac, e h n w qr.
 Winslow, S., w h nw qr.
 Downer, Lucretia, w h sw qr.

SECTION 14.

Winslow, Simon, ne qr.
 Noyes, James, jr., se qr.
 Campbell, S., e h nw qr and w h sw qr.
 Nowland, David, w h nw qr.
 Bunt, Levi, e h sw qr.

SECTION 15.

Sanderson, Lyman, ne qr.
 Campbell, S., e h se qr.
 Gott, Charles, w h se qr and e h sw qr.
 Allen, Moses, e h nw qr.
 Walsh, Keziah, w h nw qr.
 Tuttle, William G., w h sw qr.

SECTION 17.

Ensworth, John A., ne qr and e frac h
 nw qr.
 Markham, Seth, n frac pt se qr and ne
 frac sw qr.
 Sunds, M., s frac pt se frac qr.
 Pond, Hiram W., frac pt sw qr.
 Abbott, James, w frac h nw qr.

SECTION 18.

Willcoxson, Gideon, ne qr and w h se qr.
 Slatford, Job, e h se qr.

Abbott, James, nw qr.
 Hawks, Jonathan, e h sw qr
 Zenos, Nash, w h sw qr.

SECTION 19.

Osborn, Isher P., ne qr.
 Stoddard N., e h se qr.
 Bradish, Carran, w h sw qr.
 Alexander, Thomas, nw qr.
 Porter, Norton, sw qr.

SECTION 20.

Noble, E. J. S., n frac h ne qr.
 Markham, S., s frac h ne qr.
 Morton J. G., n frac h se qr.
 Allen & Rumsey, s frac h se qr.
 Hiscock, James, nw qr.
 Silsby, Phineas, e h sw qr.
 Brooks, William, w h sw qr.

SECTION 21.

West, E., e h ne qr.
 Hendree, John, w h ne qr.
 Brown & Fuller, n h se qr.
 Nowland, A., ne frac qr of se qr.
 Allen & Rumsey sw frac qr of se qr and
 sw frac qr of sw qr.
 Hull, Isaac, n frac h nw qr.
 Strong, T. C., s frac h nw qr.
 Noyes, G. W., e frac h sw qr.
 Chambers, Thomas, nw qr of sw qr and
 frac pt of sw qr.

SECTION 22.

Gott, N., e h ne qr.
 Leland, Nathan, w h ne qr.
 Glasier, Richard B., e h se qr and w h
 se qr.
 Glasier, R. B., e h nw qr.
 Kingsley, James, w h nw qr.
 Ira Parker & Thomas Brownell, sw qr.

SECTION 23.

Wood, Ira, e h ne qr.
 Campbell, Lewis, w h ne qr.
 Geddes, Jane, e h se qr.
 Craft, Thomas, w h se qr
 Lathrop, George C., e h nw qr.
 Gott, N., w h nw qr.
 White, Orrin, e h sw qr.
 Glasier, R. B., w h sw qr.

SECTION 24.

Behan, James, ne qr.
 Richardson, Nicholas, se qr.
 Bush, Henry G., e h nw qr.
 Lindsey, J. M., w h nw qr.
 Geddes, W. & J., e h sw qr.
 Geddes, Jane, w h sw qr.

SECTION 25.

Rash, George, ne qr.
 Fleming, Robert, se qr.

Geddes, Robert, e h nw qr.
Lindsey J. M., w h nw qr.
Burlingame, H., e h sw qr.
Botsford, E., w h sw qr.

SECTION 26.

Clark, P. P., e h ne qr.
Love, James, w h ne qr.
Moses Clark & Amos Hawks, se frac qr.
Hays, L. C., e h nw qr.
Botsford & Hawks, w h nw qr.
White, Orrin, n frac h sw qr.
McCloskey, J., s frac h sw qr.

SECTION 27.

Clark & Kirby, e h ne qr.
Counbe, Peter, w frac h ne qr.
White, Orrin, ne frac qr of ne qr.
Halley & Davis, frac pt of se qr.
Parker & Brownell, n frac h nw frac.
Arnold, Hiram, s frac h nw frac.
Ramsay, Henry, e h sw qr.
Howe, Harley, w h sw qr.

SECTION 28.

Moss, J., ne frac qr of ne qr.
Rumsey, Elisha, frac pt of ne qr.
Austin, Harvey, e h se qr.
Stickney, H., w h se qr.
Allen, James T., w h nw qr.
Chambers, Thomas, w h nw qr.
Clark, C. S., e h sw qr.
Noyes, James, w h sw qr.

SECTION 29.

Allen, John, n h and sw qr.
Rumsey, Elisha W., se qr.

SECTION 30.

Allen, George W. & J., e h ne qr.
Markham, Isaac, w h and w h ne qr.

SECTION 31.

Markham, Isaac.

SECTION 32.

Bushnell, A., e h ne qr.
Bronson, Titus, w h ne qr and e h nw qr.
Markham, Isaac, se qr.
Moss, James, w h nw qr.
Stratton, J. F., e h sw qr.
Lane, Isaac, w h sw qr.

SECTION 33.

Prusia, George, e h ne qr.
Wagoner, D., w h ne qr.
Rolands, George, e h se qr.
Casterhout, C., w h se qr.
Britton, R., e h nw qr and w h sw qr.
Clark & Mason, w h nw qr.
Farrand, B., e h sw qr.

SECTION 34.

McFarland, Joseph, ne qr.
Branch, Israel, e h se qr.
Burr, Lewis, w h se qr.
Mills, A., e h nw qr.
Mills, Simon, w h nw qr.
Clark, Jason, sw qr.

SECTION 35.

Geddes, Robert, ne frac qr.
Clark, M., frac pt of ne qr.
Sturgis, Matthew, e h sw qr.
Wickham, B. C., w h se qr.
Rumsey & Farrand, e h nw qr.
Ewers, Alvish, w h nw qr.
Burney, Hunt, e h sw qr.
Branch, C., w h sw qr.

SECTION 36.

Fleming, Robert, n frac h ne qr.
Geddes, Robert, se qr and s frac h ne qr.
Botsford, E., n frac h nw qr.
Burney, W., e h sw qr.
Uttinger, M., w h sw qr.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The following is an extract from a paper prepared by John Geddes, which deals with the early settlement of that portion of the township known as "School District No. 8:"

Orrin White, his wife Ann, and three children were the first settlers. They moved into a shanty on the northwest fractional quarter of section 26, July 4, 1824. They came from Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y., near where Mr. White was born. Mrs. White was born at Tioga Point, Pa., and her maiden name was Thayer. Next was George Rash, his wife Fanny and five children, and a bound boy, Levi Bunt. They settled on the northeast quarter of section 25, in September or October, 1824. Mr. Rash was born in Massachusetts; his wife, whose maiden name was Galloway, was born in Pennsylvania. They came from Perry, Genesee Co., N. Y.

Elnathan Botsford and his wife Eliza came in May, 1825, and settled on the north part of the northwest fractional quarter of section 36. In 1827 they moved upon the west half of the southwest quarter of section 25. They were a newly married couple. Mr. Botsford was born in Milford, New Haven Co., Conn.; his wife, whose former name was Smith, was born in the State of New York. They came from Perry, Genesee Co., N. Y.

Robert and John Geddes came June 14, 1825, and settled on the south part of the northeast fractional quarter of section 36. They were unmarried. Robert came from Romulus, Seneca Co., N. Y., and John from Londonderry township, Chester Co., Pa., where they were both born and raised.

Amos Hicks and Mary his wife moved into the district in October, 1825. They had seven children. They finally settled on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 26. Mr. Hicks was born in Massachusetts; his wife, whose maiden name was Love, was born in Ireland. They came from Parma, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Moses Clark, his wife and family of seven children came and settled down on the northeast part of the northeast fractional quarter of section 35. Mr. Clark was a Baptist minister, and was born in the State of New York. Mr. Clark sold out to Elnathan Botsford in the spring of 1832, and with his family left the township. Two of his children died before he left. Mr. Clark was 48 years old when he came here in 1825.

Amos Hicks died April 16, 1835, aged 59 years. Eliza Botsford died Dec. 24, 1847, aged 44 years and 25 days, of consumption. Elnathan Botsford died Jan. 6, 1853, of congestion of the lungs, aged 53 years and eight months. George Rash died Oct. 9, 1855, of paralysis, aged 67 years. Fanny Rash died May 31, 1859, of liver complaint, aged 71 years, 7 months and 26 days. Orrin White died Feb. 18, 1864, aged 69 years, 3 months and 24 days. Robert Geddes died March 11, 1866, aged 68 years and three months, of typhoid pneumonia. Mary Hicks died Oct. 6, 1868, aged 76 years, 5 months and 9 days, of old age and paralysis. Ann White died Dec. 1, 1871, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 71 years and 8 months. Elnathan Botsford died in the fourth ward of Ann Arbor, and Orrin and Ann White in the fifth ward. The others died in school district No. 8. They were all buried in said district, except Orrin and Ann White, whose remains lie in Forest Hill Cemetery, Ann Arbor. The first adult person that died in the district was Prosper Paine Clark, a son of Rev. Moses Clark. He went out one morning to chop rail-cuts, and not coming home to dinner, he was found by his father lying on his face, on the ground, with a rail-cut on the back of his neck, dead. This was in March, 1828. He was about 25 years old. Levi Bunt enlisted in the Mexican war, and died in New Orleans on his way to Mexico.

The history of the city of Ann Arbor is given in full, and as the history of the town is so interwoven with that, it necessarily embraces the town history. The first births, deaths, and other



Dan B. Brown

matters of interest transpired within the city limits. The reader's attention is therefore called to the city's history.

ANN ARBOR CITY.

From that day in February, 1824, when Allen and Rumsey arrived on the spot where the city now stands, progress has been made, unequalled in some respects, and exceeded only in a few instances. The locality has had every advantage; nature made it beautiful, the American pioneer made it useful. The former conferred upon it a rich soil and a great water-power; the latter utilized each, transforming the soil into well ordered gardens, and turning the waters of the river into channels of industry. The change, which has marked the years of progress, is one in which the people must take an especial pride. Few of the early occupiers live to realize this change; the greater number of the old settlers do not regret it; but there are yet among them men and women who look back to the never-forgotten past, and mourn the by-gone times, when contentment waited on the workers of the cradle, plow and spade, when pastoral industry was rewarded by peace and plenty, and primitive happiness ruled within the rude but comfortable log-houses of the pioneers. Old-time manners and customs have been revolutionized, a new order established, and the labor of the modernizers made to manifest itself in everything.

The citizens have, from the earliest period, paid much attention to educational matters. From the pioneer era to the present time the school has been the theme of gossip and inquiry. A love of education formed the leading characteristic of the people; it has always been fostered and cherished by them. It has been raised up from a very humble beginning to the greatest heights, until at length the establishments devoted to it, the number and high order of its teachers and the multitude of its votaries render the name of Ann Arbor synonymous with learning and culture.

The varied forms of Christianity have steadily advanced, churches have multiplied until their spires are now seen in every quarter of the city. Their bells do not continue to ring out peals of discord, for the intellectual world, which they summon to prayer, has abolished religious bigotry, leaving nature to act the despot in winning the minds of men to the first truths of the Christian Church.

The literary circles of the city compare in membership and intellectual excellence with those of the great literary centers of the Union. Perfect in organization, they awaken in the minds of those who read the reports of their meeting, or who attend their literary and social reunions, a sense of what study is capable of accomplishing. They afford many instances of the dignity which attaches itself to cultivated nature in its highest form, and thus prepare the way, by precedent, for others to follow.

The Students' Lecture Association is among the first of the literary circles. In the announcement of the society for 1880-'81 such

subjects as the "Landmarks of Scott," "Position of the Novel in Literature," "Alexander Hamilton," have been treated. The names of Wallace Bruce, Prof. Swing, John Clarke Redpath, Archibald Forbes and Henry Ward Beecher were given as lecturers. The Marie Litta Concert Co., Helen Potter, Bernard Listermann, Edouard Remenyi, Laura E. Dainty, and Madam Rive King performed in the University hall under the auspices of this society. The other collegiate associations, with the circles of the city, present equally entertaining programmes, so that scarcely a week passes without a literary reunion of a high order. Among those of especial note are the lectures of the Ann Arbor Reform Club.

The press of the city is well conducted. It is the exponent of American ideas, and the faithful guardian of American interests. The writers are evidently of that class who have risen above flunkeyism and deal justly by the time in which they live. They oppose their journals to innovation, when such does not give promise of good results; they stigmatize moral cowardice, and teach that from the village council room to the chambers of the National Government virtue should be doubly cherished and vice subjected to rebuke and punishment.

Ann Arbor is beautifully situated on the Huron. The river enters the city on the north and flows southeast, again northeast to the city limits. The valley of the Huron at this point presents a scene of beauty that cannot be surpassed. Throughout its tortuous course the swift current rushes forward, as it were, to mingle with the waters of Erie. On the left bank are the immense hills which lend to the northern portion of the city that physical picturesqueness so much admired. The city proper is situated on the right bank, covering that beautiful land on which the pioneers of Ann Arbor settled 57 years ago. In the valley, and running almost parallel with the Huron, is the Michigan Central railroad. At a point opposite the Chubb road is the crossing of the A. A., T. & G. T. R. R. Here also the river is spanned by the railroad bridge built in 1880 for the A. A. & T. Railroad Co.; while eastward are Pontiac and Wall street bridges.

The county court-house is located in the heart of the city; the University buildings are located southeast of the business center. The observatory is situated on the heights, overlooking the valley, northeast of the University, while on the east is the beautiful cemetery of Forest Hill.

The northern portion of the city may be called the village of the Seven Hills. There are many neat residences, together with numerous commercial buildings, combining to render it a most important section of the city.

The streets and avenues of the city are graded, shaded by a double line of thrifty trees, while ranked on each side are the neat and, in many instances, elegant residences of the citizens. Many of the churches are magnificent edifices, the school buildings are classed with the finest in the State, while the business blocks are metro-

politan in character. With the exception of the M. C. R. R. depot and the hotels, the utmost effort of good taste is displayed throughout, so that it may now be classed as the neatest little city of the Union.

The original plat of Ann Arbor was acknowledged May 25, 1824, before Richard Smith, a justice both in Canada and this State at the time, whose whereabouts and commission were so wrapt in mystery that the plat is not received in evidence. Philo A. Judd made the survey and plat for Allen & Rumsey. The land platted in 1824 comprised all that tract between Allen's creek and Division, and from Jefferson street to the north line of block 4, north of Huron street.

The first addition was made by Anson Brown and Edward L. Fuller, June 25, 1832. This addition lies north of the river.

Mr. Brown came to Ann Arbor in 1827, and was a merchant and occupied a general retail store on Main street, at or near the location of Wines & Worden's store. He was one of the most energetic and thorough business men of the village, and if his life had been spared, the development and history of Ann Arbor would probably have been different in some respects from what it actually has been. He was determined the future city of Ann Arbor should be on the north side of the Huron river, and at one time he seemed likely to succeed.

The second addition—the Ann Arbor Land Co.'s plat—was made in July, 1836, by Jonathan Stratton. The tract so platted is east of State street and south of the continuation of Washington to the south line of the section. The company's land contained 330 acres, a portion of which was platted. The eastern addition was platted in 1839 on the north part of section 28. In 1836 this company set apart 10 acres, now comprised in the University grounds, for the purpose of a State-House.

The third addition was made by Caleb Ormsby and David Page in July, 1838. It extended from the river south to Fuller street.

The fourth addition was made by Davidson and Gentean, July 6, 1838.

The eastern addition was platted in 1839 and recorded in August of that year. Wm. R. Thompson, Wm. S. Maynard, Chester Ingalls and E. W. Morgan bought the land from Nowland, who sold half his interest to Thayer, who sold to Pitcher, of Detroit. The property was vested in E. W. Morgan, who directed John Farnsworth to make a survey of the tract. The old cemetery formed a part of the plat. West of this was the private cemetery, a corner of which forms the Hebrew burial ground.

Wm. P. Maynard platted a part of northwest quarter of section 29, forming a portion of his land on the Gorham railroad, Dec. 20, 1839.

Bowers' addition is bounded by Huron and North streets, and Division and State streets. The tract contains 10 acres, the survey of which was made in June, 1844.

John H. Carnish platted a small tract Nov. 25, 1845.

Danforth and Wilson's addition, block 2 south, range 8 east, was platted Oct. 18, 1845.

Wm. S. Maynard's second addition was platted April 20, 1846. It extended north from Madison to Eber White road, or Liberty street.

Lawrence and Maynard's addition, as made Aug. 25, 1848, extended north from the north line of the eastern addition to the face of the southern plateau.

Solomon Mann's addition was platted Nov. 25, 1849.

Benham's addition was made November, 1853, north of Huron street.

Travers directed the survey of a tract, west of the Huron and south of Travers' brook, Jan. 15, 1856. He platted another piece of land Oct. 20, 1857.

R. S. Smith's first addition was made in August, 1867, containing 87 lots.

J. B. Crane platted a sub-division of block 1, north, of range 12, Feb. 27, 1858.

The Wilcoxson land, north of the Huron and east of Division street, was platted for W. S. Maynard, June 16, 1858.

W. S. Maynard's second addition was made July 18, 1858, on the tract lying west and south of his first plat.

Wm. A. Benedict's addition, surveyed March 11, 1859, was located north of Brown's.

Hiscock's improved plat extended north from High street to Chubb road, and west from Spring street. It was made in May, 1859.

Hiscock's first addition, May 10, 1859, is bounded on the south by Felch street, north by Chubb road, west by J. B. Gott's addition and on the east by Grove street, with a small extension to the Plank road.

Felch's addition was surveyed May 7, 1859.

Baldwin's addition, known as the picnic grove, was made July 5, 1859.

James H. Brown's addition, made March 17, 1860, north of Brown & Bach's addition, and east of the Saline road.

Samuel Pettibone's addition was made March 27, 1861, north-east of Chubb or Hiscock's road, extending to M. C. R. R.

Thompson, Spoor & Thompson's addition was made April 6, 1861, containing 22 lots, west of Maynard's addition.

R. S. Smith's 2d addition was made April 1, 1861, containing six blocks.

W. S. Maynard's 3d addition was surveyed May 1, 1861.

Brown & Bach's addition was laid out June 17, 1861, east of the plank road, on sec. 32.

Wm. S. Saunder's addition was made November, 1861, south of Geddes road and west of township road.

James B. Gott's addition was made Aug. 8, 1862, extending west of Allen's creek and west of Mill race to north line of sec. 29 and south to Felch street.

D. Baldwin's eastern addition, made July 27, 1866, comprised the east half of southeast quarter of section 28.

Hill's addition, surveyed Nov. 12, 1866, is located south of Ann Arbor Land Co.'s property.

J. S. Weller's addition, a subdivision of a part of Maynard & Morgan's property, is bounded by Huron, Division and Grove streets; was platted July 13, 1867.

Patridge's addition, east of Pontiac street, north of the city, was laid out May 27, 1867, on the north half of section 21.

Swathel's addition was made July 10, 1867, west of State street between North and Fuller streets.

Ingall's addition was made Dec. 12, 1867, east of the eastern addition, north of the observatory.

J. H. Brown's 2d addition, made Oct. 19, 1867, west of Saline street, in the northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 32.

James B. Gott's 2d addition, west of Hiscock's property, extended north from Felch street; this was surveyed May 30, 1868.

A. Ten Brook's addition, between Orleans street and Geddes avenue, south of Forest Hill Cemetery, east of Elm street, was made June 19, 1869.

Chapin's addition, south of Miller avenue, was made Aug. 25, 1869.

Willmot's addition, bounded by Forest Hill Cemetery, Elm street and Washtenaw avenue, was made Sept. 4, 1869.

Daniel Hiscock's 2d addition, surveyed June 16, 1870, is bounded by High street on the south, Chubb road on the north, Grove street on the west and plank road on the east.

Jewett's addition, extending south from Huron to Liberty street, and east of west line of section 29, was made May 19, 1871.

C. H. Miller's 2d addition, northeast of Washtenaw avenue on sections 28 and 33, June 23, 1871.

SETTLEMENT.

In the month of February, 1824, John Allen, of Virginia, and Elisha Walker Rumsey and wife, of Genesee Co., N.Y., met by accident in Cleveland, and soon formed an acquaintance. Both were in search of a new home in the forests of Michigan. They started for the interior of the Territory together, and on arriving in this vicinity located some lands belonging to the U. S. Government, embracing a beautiful burr-oak forest on section 29, in township 2 south, range 6 east, with the Huron river on the north and east and a small stream since known as Allen's creek, on the west.

At the foot of a hill on the east side of this creek, they pitched a tent and built an arbor, and Mrs. Mary Ann Rumsey became the mistress of the new home. This primitive home was called "Ann's

Arbor," in honor of these two women, which finally assisted the early settlers to fix upon an appropriate name for their new and thrifty village.

A log house was also soon erected by Allen and Rumsey in the same locality, which stood on the south side of Huron street, near what is now known as the southwest corner of Huron and First streets, near Allen's creek. In this house Mr. Rumsey and wife kept for several years a tavern known as "The Washtenaw Coffee House." He owned 160 acres of land lying south of Huron street. Mr. Allen owned 320 acres north of this street, and built in the year 1825 a block-house on the northwest corner of Main and Huron streets, where the Gregory block now stands. He was a very energetic and intelligent citizen, of fine and commanding appearance, and was the first postmaster and justice of the peace of Ann Arbor.

The old log hotel which then occupied the site of the present Gregory House, was painted blood red, and that corner was known as the "Bloody Corners." Mr. Allen built this house, and on its completion he wrote to his wife that it contained twenty families; the wife, thinking that it was a large building, came on and was surprised to see that the only partitions between the rooms of the occupiers were blankets. In 1849 Mr. Allen visited the gold fields of California, and died there within two years after his arrival, March 11, 1851.

The following historical items were extracted from a letter written by James T. Allen, brother of John Allen, now of Chicago, to John Geddes, and contains much valuable and accurate information:

"My father, James Allen, with his family (7 in number) removed from Augusta county, Virginia, to Michigan in the year 1824. The names of the family were James Allen and Elizabeth Allen (my father and mother); Ann I. Allen, Brother John's wife, and Sarah A. their child; James C. Allen and Elizabeth M. C. Allen, children of John Allen by his first wife, and myself. There also came with us Orville Barnes, who was teaching school in Virginia, being from one of the New England States. We left our old home on Middle river in said county on the 28th day of Aug., 1824, and arrived at Ann Arbor on the 16th day of October, same year. Brother John arrived at Ann Arbor in the month of February previous. When we arrived we moved into the block house on the N. W. corner of Main & Huron Sts. I bought the house and lot of Bro. John and paid him three hundred dollars for it. When we moved into the building, John Harford had a small stock of goods in said building in the room fronting on Main street. The Block house was built before we arrived, but how long I don't know. Deacon Maynard and his family were at Mallet's Creek living in a back shanty. He had the body of a log house up, but had no roof on it. In passing through Mallet's creek with our heavy Penn. wagon we stuck in the mud, and the Deacon helped to pull us out with his oxen. My father died at Ann Arbor July 18,

1828, in his fifty-seventh year. My mother died July 15, 1861, at James C. Allen's house near Mallet's creek, lacking a few days of eighty-six years old. Bro. John Allen died in California, near San Francisco, on the eleventh day of March, 1851, nearly fifty-five years old. My sister, Mary T. Welch, died at Ann Arbor, Nov. 27, 1847, fifty-three years and eight months old; Ann Isabelle Allen, Bro. John's wife, returned to Virginia, with her daughter, Sarah A. (date not known), and died there Nov. 27, 1875, in her seventy-ninth year. Her daughter, Sarah A., married and is now living in New Hope, Va. Elizabeth M. C. Allen married Wm. Wilson; they are now living in Mackesaw village in Green county, Wisconsin. I was born March 4, 1804; I enjoy very good health. I lived in Ann Arbor 32 years, and in Chicago 22 years next Nov. 4th."

The same spring, after the arrival of Allen and Rumsey, Asa L. Smith with his wife and one child came to Ann Arbor on foot through the woods, bringing on his back all their property, and having on his arrival here but one shilling in his pocket. He was a carpenter by trade, and built a house a short distance west of the present Gregory House. A few years afterward he built the brick building now occupied by Mr. Lodholz for a bakery and residence, situated on the corner of Broadway and Canal streets in the Fifth ward of this city.

In 1825 there were nine small houses in Ann Arbor, located and occupied as near as can be now ascertained, as follows:

Elisha W. Rumsey occupied the "Washtenaw Coffee House," and John Allen, the block house before mentioned. A log house with a frame addition stood on the northeast corner of Main and Ann streets. Two small houses stood on the opposite side of Main street, near the spot where Duffy's store now stands, and were occupied by two brothers, James and George W. Noyes. A frame house stood on Huron street near the "Cook House," and was built and occupied by Cornelius Osterhaut, a carpenter and joiner. Another log house stood near the northeast corner of Main and Washington streets. Farther south, on Main street, up in the woods, was another log house, occupied by Alva Brown. Such was the appearance of Ann Arbor as viewed by Capt. Charles Thayer, in 1825.

Two years later Ann Arbor had become a village of considerable importance and boasted of three stores which were well supplied with a general assortment of merchandise, and three new taverns had also appeared as rivals of Rumsey's "Coffee House." Andrew Nowland, the father of John S. Nowland, accommodated the public near the north end of State street, a short distance above where the railroad crosses the street. Samuel Camp kept hotel on the southwest corner of Main and Huron streets, and Ira W. Bird on the southeast corner of Main and Huron, directly opposite that of Mr. Camp, while Oliver Whitmore had succeeded Mr. Rumsey at the Coffee House near the creek.

Merchandise and supplies of nearly every kind were procured at Detroit, and brought through the woods and mud in wagons by way of Plymouth, or by boats pushed up the Huron river to Rawsonville (then called Snow's Landing), and conveyed in wagons the remainder of the distance to Ann Arbor. The population of the village at this time was about 150, and there were between 20 and 30 dwellings. Previous to 1832 there was but one small grist-mill here, with one run of stone, and built near the present dam on Huron river.

Henry Welch was also among the more prominent of the earliest settlers of Ann Arbor. He came here in 1826 with his family from the vicinity of Harrisonburg, Virginia. He was for several years one of the most prominent and successful merchants in the village, and occupied a store on the southwest corner of Main and Huron streets. He was a gentleman of the Virginia school, and possessed excellent business qualities.

In August, 1827, Elisha W. Rumsey died in the house built by Mr. Osterhaut, and the tavern was occupied about this time by Oliyér Whitmore. Mr. Rumsey was captain of the first militia company organized in this county, and the first training by the militia was in 1825. One small company then comprised the entire militia of this county. His brother, Judge Henry Rumsey, bought 80 acres of land from James Noyes, in 1825, including the grounds of the University of Michigan.

The plat of the village of Ann Arbor was recorded May 25, 1824, in the Register's office at Detroit. The village became the county seat in 1824, on condition that a block of the village plat should be donated, on which the court-house should be erected, and also a block for a jail. John Allen gave the required land for the court-house (where it now stands), and Mr. Rumsey gave a block for a jail. This block is now occupied for a lumber yard on Liberty street. A small building for a jail was built there with funds contributed by the citizens, and Israel Branch was the first jailer. This building burned down several years after.

In the summer of 1827 several hundred Indians arrived at Ann Arbor and occupied three camps, nearly surrounding the village. Rumors had preceded them to the effect that they were on the war path and intended to burn the village and scalp the inhabitants. But the Indians proved to be peaceful, and quietly left the next day. It was, however, an anxious night for some of our early settlers. It was afterward explained that some of these Indians had been to Malden to draw their annual presents from the British Government for services in the war of 1812, while other bands were on their way thither, and accidentally met at Ann Arbor those returning. Small bands of Indians frequently visited the village to trade with the settlers and exchanged berries, venison, furs and maple sugar for dry goods, and "scuta waboo," or fire water.

GROWTH OF THE VILLAGE.

The population of Ann Arbor in 1834 was 830, and at that time there were several stores, taverns and other business houses there. In 1838, it contained a court-house, jail, a bank, two banking associations, four churches,—Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopalian and Universalist,—two printing offices, which issued two weekly newspapers, a book store, two druggists, a flouring mill with six run of stone, a saw-mill, woolen factory, carding machine, iron foundry, an extensive plow factory, two tanneries, 17 dry-goods stores, 11 lawyers and nine physicians. It had also a flourishing academy with about 70 pupils. Population, 2,000.

FIRST BIRTH.

Elisha Walker Rumsey Smith, son of Asa L. and Syrena Smith, was the first white child born in Ann Arbor. He was born Nov. 27, 1825. This son was named Rumsey, at the request of that gentleman, who promised him a village lot in token of distinction as the first child born in Ann Arbor. He died in April, 1827. This is a disputed point, the honor being claimed by John S. Nowland, who was born June 13, 1826. Mr. Nowland has the evidence of the family record to substantiate his claim. The records in the other case are not to be obtained.

MERCHANTS.

John Harford was the first merchant in Ann Arbor. He began business in 1824. Cyrus Beckwith came soon after. In May, 1827, Edward Clark came to Ann Arbor and opened a store of general merchandise, occupying a building on the east side of Main street, near Washington street. The following year he built and occupied a frame store on the opposite side of the street. The old two-story building torn down a few years since to give place to the new one, was the same building erected by Clark in 1828. David and Jonathan Ely were also merchants here when Clark arrived. Hethcot Mowry opened a store here in 1830, and Edward Mundy and John Thompson opened stores in 1831. Wm. S. Maynard soon after opened a tavern in John Allen's block-house, and a store in the frame building adjoining the block-house.

MILLS.

In June, 1824, George W. Noyes commenced preparations for building a grist-mill above where the city mill now stands. The frame was raised the first of August, 1826. At the raising were the following first settlers of the county: Capt. Dix, from Dixboro, John and Robert Geddes, Col. White and many others from Ann Arbor town; Judge Dexter and Mr. Arnold from Dex-

ter; Horace and Virgil Boothe and others from Lodi; Orin Parsons and others from Saline; Whitmore, McDowell, Maynard, Parsons and Carpenter from Pittsfield; and a number from Ypsilanti—nearly all of the then settlers of the county. And there was a general time of rejoicing that flour could be obtained short of Detroit. The mill was soon in running order and well patronized. Considerable grain was raised that year; wheat could be bought for 75 cents per bushel. On the 23d day of November following, Mr. Noyes was killed at the raising of a house for Mr. Nowland (located south of the railroad crossing, on the east side of State street). The building was raised by posts and beams, a bent at a time. Not being sufficiently stayed at the time Mr. Noyes went up on the frame to adjust the plates, the whole structure fell, killing him instantly. In 1829 Anson Brown purchased of Andrew Nowland the land now comprising a portion of the fifth ward, and soon after built the dam across the river and a grist-mill where now stands the large flouring mill of Swift & Co. These were the pioneer mills of Ann Arbor. They were small but met the requirements of the time.

HOTELS.

The pioneer in the hotel business was E. W. Rumsey, who, in 1825, established the "Washtenaw Coffee House." W. S. Maynard, shortly after, engaged in the same business in a large log house where the Gregory House now stands. In 1830 Solon Cook came to the village, opened the "Cook House," and for 37 years continued to minister to the comfort of the traveling public. In 1831 Chauncey S. Goodrich purchased a block of land east of the courthouse square, and erected a building which he occupied and used as a hotel for many years. The building is yet standing and being used for mercantile purposes. In 1832, in the lower town, William R. Thompson kept a hotel known as the "Washtenaw House."

Since the foregoing dates many public houses have been erected, flourished for a time, and then passed away. The "Cook House," rebuilt and greatly enlarged, is upon the old site; the "Gregory House," built in 1864, upon the southwest corner of the square, is a fine, convenient and popular house, which was purchased in December, 1880, by Nelson Booth. This house was first opened by E. M. Gregory. The "Leonard House" is upon West Huron street, and doing a good business.

THE FIRST PUBLIC BALL

was held in Rumsey's Coffee House. A part of the guests were from Ypsilanti. An old gray-headed man, the father of John Allen, played the violin. Much praise was bestowed upon the excellent supper and Mrs. Rumsey's culinary skill. This was in the winter of 1824-'25. The second ball was held in 1825, at the

same place, on Independence Day. The third was held in the winter of 1826, on the occasion of the inauguration of a Masonic lodge. The coffee house stood on the south side of West Huron street, near a house afterward owned by Erastus Root. The Masonic ball was held in a double log house, owned and kept by John Allen. There were guests from Detroit, Ypsilanti, Superior and Dexter. The several distinguished guests were Gen. Cass, Judge Witherell, Gen. Larned, Gen. Schwartz, Col. Pray and Judge Dexter. Miss Venus Whitmore, said to be the belle of the party, led the first dance with Gen. Cass. They had a rare supper of wild fruits and meats: their wines and brandies were brought from Detroit.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice was established in 1825, with John Allen as postmaster. At this time there was no regularly surveyed road between Ann Arbor and Detroit, and Bethuel Farrand, who was the first mail-carrier, followed the Indian trail between the two places. For his services he was to receive one hundred dollars per year. The trip required three days, and was often attended with danger and great exposure. There were no bridges over the streams, and in the spring of the year they were always greatly swollen, and in fording them it was often at the risk of life.

In 1832 Anson Brown obtained the appointment of postmaster and removed the postoffice to the lower village. This movement caused great excitement among the upper villagers. He brought up the mail in his hat and distributed the mail to the people on the streets. A meeting of the citizens of the upper village was held in 1834 for the purpose of recommending to the Postmaster General the appointment of another postmaster, not because there was any personal objection to Brown, but in order to secure its return to the upper village. That meeting recommended Charles Thayer. The petition was sent to Washington for his appointment and it was received Sept. 30, 1834. A short time previous to this, Mr. Brown had died of cholera, and Thayer took possession of the post-office and soon after removed it to the upper village.

Among those who had since held the office of postmaster are Mark Howard, George Danforth, F. J. B. Crane, Caleb Clark, Henry D. Bennett, John I. Thompson, Richard Beahan, C. B. Grant, H. S. Dean and C. G. Clark.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery was located at the head of East Huron street, and was donated by Andrew Nowland in 1832. It now contains about five acres. The land was purchased by Andrew Nowland from Thomas Chambers, June 6, 1826.

Anson Brown gave a plat of ground on a hill northwest of the Washtenaw House for a cemetery, which is still in use. Elizabeth

Thompson, mother of Wm. R. Thompson, was the first person buried there.

Forest Hill Cemetery was dedicated in 1859. This burial ground was laid out by the master gardener for the proprietary. In later years the gate house was added, vaults erected and additions made to the drive ways; improvement has followed improvement, until now, throughout its entire area of 40 acres, there is nothing to remind the visitor of this home of the dead, save the elegant monuments raised to their memory. The cemetery is located on the eastern side of the city, and is another monument to the civilization of our time.

Among the monuments in Forest Hill are those erected to commemorate the names of Henning, Blake, Swift, Millen, Fasquelle, Hunt, Bach, Sackett, Wheeler, Spaulding, Godfrey, Howard, White, Gillespie, Chase, Gregory, Behr, Richards, Molony, Gerner, Bender, Welles, Sinclair, Pond, Maynard, Greenville, Scott, Osborn, Goodale, Boyden, Beal, Brakey, Treadwell, McIntyre, Morgan, Ellsworth, Lund, Cheevers, Read, Loomis, Danforth, Gerner, Searman, Risdon, George. In the older cemeteries, the marble perpetuates the names of many of the old settlers who died previous to 1859.

REMINISCENCES OF JOHN THOMPSON (deceased).

I was born in Waterford, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1798. I came to Ann Arbor Dec. 24, 1831. The country was beautiful beyond description; the spring following was early, and the Michigan roses grew and bloomed plentifully; the wild grape vines clambered over the wild plum trees.

The village was small at that time. I rented of Mr. Asa L. Smith a one story and a half house on Main street, on the ground where Mr. Widenmann's store now is. After getting settled, I opened a small store in my house. I had to go to Detroit for supplies with an ox team, which in those days took nearly one week to accomplish. I purchased one barrel of apples, one box of candies (the first one ever brought to Ann Arbor for sale), and \$25 worth of groceries, which was, to my mind then, quite an outfit. Mr. A. Brown, who had been in the village some time before me, had a store where Philip Bach now sells goods. There was a tavern on the corner where the Ann Arbor Savings Bank stands. There was also a log tavern, which had been clapboarded, and stood on the spot now covered by the Gregory House.

The Presbyterians had a low wooden building, about in the center, or on the southeast corner of the land now occupied by the same society. The Episcopalians held their services in a school-house. The Methodist and Baptist Churches worshiped God alternately in the old red brick school-house, which was where Mr. McCreery's house is. We had good and true ministers then, as well as now, and the names of Beach, Twist, Gavet, Pilcher and Colclazer

will not soon be forgotten. An amusing incident, I remember, occurred in Mr. C.'s ministry, which I will relate. Bro. Colclazer went north of our village 30 miles to attend a quarterly meeting; and in those good old days we had a sermon on Saturday afternoon, and friends from a distance, and neighbors, came to attend that service, as well as to be on time for the love-feast on Sunday morning. Well, Bro. C. was to stay with Bro. Boutwell, and he, of course, took pleasure and pride to have all things pleasant at home, and the school-house in apple-pie order, for his guest. There were also many brothers and sisters "in the Church" stopping with Bro. B. Saturday night came, and Mr. B. took the man of God to his room for the night, which was at the head of the ladder, in a log house, with sheets hung up for partitions. Mr. Colclazer thanked his friend for his good bed. Mr. Boutwell said good night, and "We shall all want to get up early in the morning." The minister prepared for bed, took off his wig (although quite a young man) and hung it on the bed-post at the head of his bed, and composed himself to rest. As it was such a rare occasion in Mr. B.'s life, he could not sleep, for he feared all might not pass off as he wished. So he rose up early in the morning, at break of day, and stepped up the ladder, loudly called his daughter "to get up quick, for they had so many to get breakfast for." No sooner had he said that, when he beheld the poor wig on the bed-post, and it being the first one he ever saw, he was very badly frightened, and thought the Indians had scalped the minister. So he hallooed: "Oh, the Indians! the Indians!" At this moment the minister, awakened out of sound sleep, was alarmed too, and raised up quickly in bed, forgetting his bald head in his fright. This was too much for Mr. B. He now was sure that the Indians had been there, and, scared almost to death, screamed "Murder! murder!" at the top of his voice, which brought all the family from below, and guests from above, to the scene. As Mr. B. was in his night-clothes, he made a strange appearance. When all was explained, and the wig placed in its legitimate place, all were merry at Bro. B.'s expense. Poor man, he was so chagrined and troubled that he rushed below, and did not appear at breakfast, love-feast or school-house.

John Allen was postmaster at Ann Arbor; my brother, Hiram Thompson, postmaster at Jackson. I carried the first United States mail from Ann Arbor to Jackson. The mail was small then, consisting of about six letters, which I carried in my hat. What kind of a hat would it take to carry Ann Arbor's mail now? The postage was 25 cents per letter. I went once a week with the mail, for three months, always on foot, and following the Indian trail. The journey took four days, for which I received 50 cents per day. There were no bridges then, and I was obliged to ford the creeks the best way I could. The walk was a long 40 miles, some parts of it pleasant to recall; not so much so, however, the howling of the wolves near by, and I a long mile from a tavern. I used to see

a great many deer, roaming at their will over the oak openings. After a while the mail was carried in a lumber wagon.

My brother, Wm. R. Thompson, went into the Washtenaw House, Lower Town, in 1833. He was one of the commissioners of the first railroad from Detroit to Marshall, and one of five of the pioneers who gave 40 acres of land to our Michigan University. The names of those men were: Judge Rumsey, Charles Thayer, Gov. Mundy, Wm. S. Maynard and Wm. R. Thompson.

My mother, Elizabeth Thompson, came with my family to Ann Arbor in 1831, and died in November, 1833. Mr. Anson Brown gave a plat of ground (which is still in use) on the hill just back of Washtenaw House, for a resting place for our dead; and as my mother was the first person who was buried in that ground, it was bounded by her grave.

I was drafted for the Toledo war. Judge Crane, of Dexter, was appointed captain, and Peter Slingerland, colonel. I have lived through the Toledo and Black Hawk wars.

REMINISCENCES OF LORRIN MILLS.

My first visit to Ann Arbor was in June, 1826, to visit several brothers who lived two miles east of the town. Messrs. John Allen and Walker Rumsey, the proprietors of the town, had been here then about two years and a half. As I was then living in Buffalo, I saw Mr. Allen there before he ever came here. He was from Virginia. He got acquainted with the man I was living with, and told him he was going West to find a place to start a town, and when he got located he would let him know where he was. On his way up the lake he stopped at Cleveland and there for the first time he saw Mr. Rumsey. He found that Mr. R. was going on the same business, and they agreed to go on together.

They came to Detroit, and from there came to a place called Woodruff's Grove, one mile east of Ypsilanti, but I believe it is now included in the corporation. From there they came to this place, it being 10 miles beyond the last house. This I think was in February, 1824. Mr. Rumsey had his wife with him, so she was the first white woman here. They took their boxes and blankets and made a kind of a tent on the ground now owned by Weil brothers, between Huron and Washington streets, near Allen's creek, as they called it. There they found a good spring. They soon put up a log house just east of their tent on a little higher ground. Where the main part of the town now stands was a beautiful burr-oak plain. As Mrs. Allen's name was Ann and Mrs. Rumsey's name was Mary Ann, they agreed to take the Ann from their wife's name and put the Arbor to it and make the very pretty name of Ann Arbor; and I believe there is not another town in all the world by that name. As I was well acquainted with both these men and their wives, I have often heard them tell how the name was born.

When I first came here from Buffalo in 1826, it took a steamboat three days to get from Buffalo to Detroit. Upon landing there I found the only way to get to Ann Arbor was by stage, which was a lumber wagon, driven by Deacon Bethuel Farrand, who also carried the mail. We started from Detroit early in the morning and traveled all day, and at night we had got as far as Swartsburg, a few miles east of Plymouth. As we had got through the timbered land and the roads were better the rest of the way, we arrived in Ann Arbor the next day about 4 p. m. Where the lower town now is, was then all woods, what was called timbered openings.

We forded the river as there was no bridge; I think there had never been a bridge then across the river anywhere. There was a small grist-mill on the river just above where Swathel's mill now stands, and a race running from there to a point below Hooper's brewery, where there was a saw-mill. My first stopping place was at Mr. Allen's hotel, which was a two-story log house, logs hewed, and clapboarded on the outside, and stood where the Gregory House now stands.

The first Sabbath I spent here I attended meeting in a logshouse used as a school-house, which stood where Edward Duffy's store now stands. As there was no minister the sermon was read and a Sabbath-school of about 30 scholars was held immediately afterward. There was no Church organized in the place at that time. The first Church organization was that of the Presbyterian Church, which was effected in August, 1826. I think that of the 16 original members there are still two living; Mrs. Deacon Farrand, of Detroit, and Mrs. Camp, in Grand Rapids, Mich. While making my visit here I made up my mind to make this my home; I returned to Buffalo and remained until October, and then came here and opened the first tailor shop west of Detroit, so that between my visit here in June and my return in the fall the Presbyterian Church was organized. The first Sabbath-school that gathered west of Detroit, was in the summer of 1825, by Miss H. G. Parsons (afterward my wife). She had just come from Connecticut. It was held in the woods about half way between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. For seats they put slabs on some logs. She gathered about 12 scholars.

When I came to Ann Arbor there was one house at Dexter. That was the jumping-off place, for a wagon had never been beyond that place. The next winter I saw three men start with a one-horse wagon to go where Jackson now is, to stick the stake for the next county seat west of this. The name of two of these men was Blackman; I do not remember the name of the other. The next year another company started for the next county seat, Marshall, and so emigration has gone on west until it has reached the Pacific Ocean. I put up the first brick house that was built in Ann Arbor, my brother making the brick about two miles east of the town. It was on the corner of Main and Liberty streets, where it still stands; it was built in 1830. I have a good picture of the house, which I

will present to the Pioneer Society when I get through with it. Where the University now stands and 40 acres west of it was enclosed for a farm, with a small house on it. But a small part of it was under cultivation. It was owned by Judge Henry Rumsey, brother of Walker Rumsey.

REMINISCENCES OF REV. THOMAS HOLMES.

Among the earliest settlers of Ann Arbor was Asa L. Smith, with his wife and one child. Asa L. Smith was born at Boston, Mass., May 12, 1792.

Sarah Syrena Irons was born Oct. 22, 1798, at Unadilla, N. Y. These were married July 12, 1822, at Gates, N. Y. The fruit of this marriage was seven children, five daughters and two sons, only two of whom will need particular mention in this work. The oldest child, Lettice, was born May 8, 1823, at Rochester, N. Y. The second, E. W. Rumsey, was born November 24, 1825, and died April 5, 1827, at Ann Arbor, Mich.

THE EMIGRATION.

Respecting Mr. Smith's emigration to Ann Arbor, the following facts are well authenticated. On the 8th day of May, 1824, the day Lettice was one year old, he left Rochester, with his family, for Michigan, at that time the objective point of northwestern emigration, not knowing definitely where he would locate. A man, whose legitimate (?) business was smuggling goods from Canada into the States, furnished them means of transportation from Rochester to Buffalo. From Buffalo they made the passage up Lake Erie on a sail boat, whose name is forgotten, that had been down the lake with a cargo of fish. After a few days' delay at Detroit, where they fell in with Messrs. Rumsey and Allen, the founders of the new settlement of Ann Arbor, persuaded by their glowing descriptions of its advantages and prospects, they shipped their goods on a flat-boat up the Huron, and left Detroit on foot, about 2 o'clock, p. m. of the 27th of May. That night was spent at Ten Eyck's. The next day brought them to Ypsilanti, and the third, May 29th, to Ann Arbor.

LIFE IN THE NEW SETTLEMENT.

Previous to the arrival of Mr. Smith, no white woman, except Mrs. Rumsey, had set foot in the new settlement; hence, on their arrival, Mr. Smith's family was immediately taken into Mr. Rumsey's house that Mrs. Smith might do the cooking for several men employed in building a mill. Here they spent about three weeks, within which time several others arrived. The first shelter Mr. Smith constructed for his own accommodation was made by supporting an inverted wagon-box on poles driven into the ground, and



J. D. Williams

suspending blankets to its edge. This rude covering protected it partially from the chilly night air, though they did not shut out the music of the wolves that frequently serenaded the settlers with notes of questionable welcome. This kind of tabernacle soon gave place, as civilization advanced, to a hut constructed of poles and covered with bark peeled from the forest trees; which was, in its turn exchanged, about the first of October, for a log house, which Mr. Smith had erected on Main street, north of court-house square, on the spot now occupied by a small, ancient frame, owned by J. & P. Donnelly. A dispute arising respecting the lot, Mr. Smith sold this house and built another on the south side of Huron street, corner of First, now owned by Weil Brothers. This was the house of the family for several years, and two of his children were born there. In the summer of 1828, as nearly as I have been able to determine, Mr. Smith erected a frame house on the spot now occupied by the shoe shop west of the postoffice, and moved his family into it.

During these early years of enterprise, toil and hardship, Mr. Smith, being a mechanic, built many of the residences of the incoming settlers, frequently selling the one in which he was living and building another for himself. In this way, within seven years, from 1824 to 1831, the family exchanged one home for another 13 times. Among the buildings erected by him was the first school-house, standing on the site now occupied by Zion's Lutheran Church. This school-house was also the place where the first public religious assemblies were convened. It was the cradle of both the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches that now bless the city. While spending his days thus in building houses, many of his evenings, and some whole nights, were spent in manufacturing bedsteads, which he sold at \$2.50.

In 1831, a settlement having been made on the north side of the Huron, it being the prevailing opinion with some that business would tend in that direction, Mr. Smith purchased the lot and erected that portion of the Huron block, now known as the estate of G. Ludholtz, and, while the family occupied one part, opened a store of dry goods and groceries in another, and a cabinet shop above. These comfortable quarters were sold in 1836 to Ingalls and Morgan, and a two-story frame standing a few rods north of the Washtenaw House, and owned, at the present time, by A. Herz, was purchased of John Evarts. This building was used as both store and residence until 1837, when the house standing on the corner of Brown and Travers streets, now owned by Mrs. Irish, was purchased of E. W. Morgan for a residence, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died Feb. 13, 1844.

Four years after the death of Mr. Smith his widow removed to Augusta, Kalamazoo county, where she married Mr. C. McKay, with whom she lived until his decease in 1860, since which time she has resided with her youngest daughter, Martha Ann Hickman, wife of George Hickman, in Battle Creek. Mrs. McKay is now in

her 79th year. Her memory of the events of her pioneer life is still perfect, and, though sight and hearing are somewhat impaired, both mental and physical powers are still vigorous and active. She has been able to walk about a quarter of a mile to church nearly every Sabbath during the past winter. Unless some one knows that an earlier pioneer than she is still alive, we claim for her that her advent in Ann Arbor antedates that of any other person now living.

ANN ARBOR'S FIRST BABY.

One of the interesting questions respecting the early history of an American town is: Who was the first child born there? For many years this question, as it regards the town of Ann Arbor, has received no satisfactory answer. Into these lists, confident of an easy victory, we bring the name of Elisha Walker Rumsey Smith, son of Asa L. and Syrena Smith, born Nov. 24, 1825. This distinction, I am informed, has been claimed for Mr. John L. Nowland, but Mr. Nowland was born, as I learned from his own lips, June 13, 1826, and in such a case the family record must decide. Respecting the claim that Mrs. Rumsey had a son "born in the early part of the year 1824, and named in honor of Territorial Governor Lewis Cass Rumsey," as is stated in Evarts & Stewart's Historical Atlas of Washtenaw county, I have only to say that it is unfortunate that no family record can be found of such an event, that might lift it from the uncertainty of mere rumor by establishing for it a definite date. Mrs. McKay has no recollection of it, though she does remember that Mrs. Rumsey had a son a short time subsequent to the birth of her own. Moreover, this son of Mrs. Smith was named after Mr. Rumsey by his request, and he promised him also a village lot, as a token of the distinction that he was the first child born in the town. These facts have never been brought forward before, because the mother of the favored boy was never aware until about a year ago that any question respecting this priority of birth had ever been raised. When informed of the fact of such a dispute, she made the above statements without hesitation or reserve; and we have no doubt of their reliability.

THAT LITTLE GIRL.

It would not be fitting to close this paper without some allusion to the little one-year-old girl he brought in his arms from Detroit on foot over the Pottawatomie trail. For some time after their arrival, she was the only child, "the bright particular star," of the settlement. The incidents of her childhood, though full of interest to her and appropriate in the family circle, must, of course, be omitted on an occasion like this. One, at least, must suffice. Being one day, with other children, on Hiscock's hill gathering strawberries, some wolves were seen approaching them, from which

they escaped only by the nimbleness of their feet, to which their fright seemed to contribute not a little. The graver events of later years that served to fit her for a field of great usefulness and honor, and make her worthy to-day of the University City of the State, were, briefly, the following: Spurred on by a lofty and noble ambition, at a time when the ability of woman to cope with men in classic strife was doubted, and under circumstances superlatively adverse and discouraging, in 1847 she took the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Oberlin College, Ohio; and, in 1850, the second degree, Master of Arts, from the same institution. In 1856, having taught Latin one year with masterly success in the preparatory department of Antioch College, Ohio, she joined her husband (the writer of this paper, to whom she was married in 1847) in Europe, from which foreign tour she did not return until 1861, having spent five years and a half in the pursuit of modern languages, painting, history, etc., under circumstances advantageous and encouraging. After her return, her eminent qualifications would not permit her to remain long simply a pastor's wife; and, in 1865, after much persuasion, she was induced to take the professorship of modern languages in the Union Christian College, a new institution, founded six years before, in Indiana. The next year, means for endowing professorships being scarce, by her own request, Latin was added to her department, and for nine years she taught from five to seven hours a day, with such dignity, efficiency, and success as to place her among the best teachers in this country. I have never seen her surpassed in the professor's chair.

OLD OKEMOS.

In May, 1859, Old Okemos, nephew of Pontiac, the Chief of the Pottawatomies, passed to the Indian heaven. He is remembered by the early settlers of Ann Arbor by his regular visits to town, his fine horsemanship, and the long train of squaws and ponies in single file following at his horse's tail, laden with the fruits of the chase, and the endless *mocook* of Indian sugar, ready for a trade for all sorts of traps and edibles. Even the females of the early settlers were quite willing to allow the old Chief, with his numerous progeny, a quiet smoke by the fireside, or a *wabunk* upon the kitchen floor, as an offset for the convenience of this traveling market of *suceasee* and *pokamin* (venison and cranberries), the staple article of his trade, for the Chief was merchant, as well as the governor, judge, jury, and general depository of the secrets of his tribe.

Old Okemos, though terrible in battle—as his cloven skull and numerous scars are proof positive that he had seen service—was gentle as a child when off duty. He made himself extremely interesting to the *Chomokoman papooses* who always gathered around him, and lost no opportunity of initiating them into the mysteries of the pure aboriginal language.

The evidences of aboriginal universal knowledge are extremely rare, because such knowledge is deemed among them a tribal secret which is felony to disclose. These evidences are, however, much more numerous than the public are aware of, from the fact that American archæologists have grouped the various evidences of Indian skill, labor, or ingenuity, and upon these evidences have founded the visionary theory that the American continent was inhabited by a semi-civilized race, long since extinct.

Old Okemos was never known to forfeit his word or betray his friends but once, and then only when gratitude for numerous favors had induced him to betray his tribal secrets.

In the fall of 1827, Brown & Co. established at Ann Arbor a store for the sale of general merchandise. Old Okemos, after having bestowed upon the senior Brown the Indian christening of *Tichisquie* (Long-legs) became a regular customer. By virtue of being the principal trader, the Chief received numerous presents, and was allowed to spread his blanket and pass the night upon the store floor, while N. I. Brown, the clerk, slept near by. Upon one of these occasions, when the village had retired to rest, Okemos called up young Brown and informed him that he had a great secret to tell him. Holding to the light a silver half dollar, and pointing to the northwest, he proceeded to state that away in that direction, six days' travel, there was plenty of silver in the earth. Brown listened to him and agreed, upon his next visit, to purchase of him a horse and accompany him to the place of silver in the earth. Some two weeks after, Okemos came down alone, leading an extra horse. Necessary preparations were made during the night, and at day-light, next morning, Brown with blankets and provisions, and the Chief with an extra keg of fire-water, were on their way to the silver mine.

Taking their route to the northwest, toward the copper region, where silver has been found in small quantities, nothing of interest occurred until the third day, when the old Chief became moody and cross. Just before sunset he seemed to awake from a deep reflection—making the woods ring with his yells, and putting his horse to the top of his speed, was soon out of sight. Brown pursued until night, when dismounting, leading his horse and keeping the trail with his feet, he kept on his course. Late in the evening he came upon an Indian camp with Okemos in the center, and all of them intoxicated. Brown passed on a short distance, and, holding his horse by the bridle, passed the night. Going to the camp in the morning, he found the Indians in a sulky mood taunting Okemos with his treachery, and calling him a bad Indian. The old Chief, with numerous threats and flourishes with his scalping knife, ordered the "papoose" to *wachee wigwadm*.

Brown, aware that the game was up, mounted his horse and made a long reach for home. At night, after holding his horse in the grass for a feed, he made him fast to a sapling, and testing the quality of his salt provisions, and rolling himself in his blanket, was soon in a sound sleep. Worn down with his long ride and vigils

of the previous night, he did not wake the next morning until the sun was high in the heavens, when his horse, unused to be kept from the herd, had broken his fastenings and left. A slight meal of raw pork and crackers answered Brown's purpose, as he figured on his position—two days out from any settlement and without a horse. There was, however, no time to be lost. Throwing his provisions over one shoulder and his blanket over the other, he took his horse's track and started in search. A few hours of eager pursuit brought him up with the horse, which he succeeded in capturing. Finding it impossible to follow, on horseback, his back trail, he gave up the attempt and was soon lost in the woods, but traveled at the top of his horse's speed, not knowing whether he was in the right direction or not.

In the early settlement of Ann Arbor, widow Stratton, with her family, occupied the farm one mile south of the city. Her second son, Samuel Stratton, then some 20 years of age, was subject to occasional fits of insanity. When the fit was upon him, he would take to the woods, and, subsisting only on berries and roots, in one or two weeks starve it out and return entirely sane.

At the time of young Brown's hunt for the silver mine, Stratton had been absent about two weeks, his friends supposing he had wandered off a great distance and probably starved. Stratton says that in the afternoon he saw Brown riding in an opening, in a circle, at full speed, and knowing, from his actions, he was lost, took his station behind a tree to give him a good scare; so, as the horse came round, he broke out after him, yelling a million murders. He then left the circle and made a straight break for the woods. The pony, equally frightened with the rider, ran into a swamp, and sinking down, stuck fast. Brown gave it up; there was the devil, for he had seen him. Turning in his saddle to take a fair look, Stratton, nude as he was born, and out-grimacing the arch-fiend of evil, was standing at his horse's tail, and with a hoarse laugh roared out: "Brown, don't you know me?"

Stratton says, that as soon as Brown was able to speak, he quietly remarked:

"Look here, Mister, do you know the way out of these woods?"

"Of course," replied Stratton.

"Well, then," said Brown, "do you just take me home, and you shall have the best suit of clothes in the store."

"Done," said Stratton. "How's the provisions?"

Stratton swept the pile, at least four pounds of pork and crackers to match, and throwing Brown's blanket over his shoulders, they took a bee-line for home. Coming to a settlement the next day, Stratton staid out, holding Brown's horse, while Brown went in, and after purchasing a suit of half worn clothes, ordered dinner for four.

"Why, do you think I'm so stingy?" said the old lady.

"Never mind," said Brown, "set on the victuals."

Afterward, when the old lady was looking on and observing the destruction of her winter stores, she exclaimed, "I shall charge for *four!*"

Finishing their meal they arrived in town late in the evening. Brown resumed the duties of his clerkship, and Stratton appeared the best dressed man in the streets.

Brown never abandoned his ideal silver mine, but sought it afterward above the surface. A few years after, he bought several of the most valuable locations in the Grand river valley, including the grindstone ledge in Eaton county, and the first stone coal discovered in the State; also a valuable tract of fine timber with water power upon Buck creek, Kent county, upon which he immediately erected mills, and ran the first raft of lumber on Grand river, thus commencing the Michigan and Chicago lumber trade, which has since increased to hundreds of millions.

Okemos, ashamed of his perfidy never after recognized acquaintance, or entered the store of Brown & Co., but took his *netos* and bartered his furs at the rival store of General Clark.

FIRST CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Wherever he may be, on land or sea, surrounded by every evidence of civilization, home and friends, in the deserts or among the forests of the far West, every American citizen remembers the birthday of his country and desires to celebrate it in a becoming manner. In a letter by Ezra Maynard, of Ann Arbor, to his son William, of Whitesboro, N. Y., he says: "On Monday, July 4, 1825, we are going to celebrate the first Independence day in Ann Arbor. It is to be celebrated in grand style, and I am to take the lead in the public exercises. Four of your sisters are making preparations for a grand ball at the Washtenaw Hotel. John and the younger girls are as much engaged to see what will be done as any of them. I am afraid your poor old mother will be left alone in the neighborhood as M—— is president of the singing club and must be there of course." The mother adds a word a day later: "The family returned all tired out—had fine times; everything conducted in Massachusetts and New York style. Procession, prayer, reading the declaration, oration and elegant dinner; upward of a hundred people sat down to eat," etc. The subjoined item was written by Ezra Maynard: "The 50th anniversary of Independence was celebrated in as solemn and becoming a manner as I ever saw it anywhere. More than 300 dined at John Allen's. Exercises on the grounds, prayer by Dr. Maynard (himself), Declaration of Independence by Col. James Allen, oration by Samuel Dexter, Esq., together with a band of music."

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

On the 24th day of February, 1875, a celebration in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Ann Arbor took place in

that city. Fifty years previous two hardy pioneers, John Allen and Walter Rumsey, pierced the trackless wilderness which lay between the country bordering the Huron river and the civilization of the great lakes, and pitched their tents at the very intersection of Huron and First streets in what is now the city of Ann Arbor—although not the first settlement in Washtenaw county—the country in the immediate vicinity of Ypsilanti having been settled over a year before by Major Woodruff, John Bryant, R. M. Stitts and others. These were the primitive settlers of the county seat. They soon after erected the customary log cabins, and with their families were in possession when the next settlers arrived.

In commemoration of this event, at the invitation of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County, the gray-haired men and women, who in a great measure survey life through the loop-holes of the past, with many representatives of generations later, assembled in the parlors of the Methodist church.

Among the most interesting features of the occasion was quite a large collection of articles of various use which had been brought in by some of those in attendance, which are already regarded as curiosities, and ere long will be looked upon as veritable antiquities.

In the rear of one of the rooms was noticed a square-shaped, odd-looking instrument, which, on inquiry, was said to be a piano, though it possesses few, if any, features common to these instruments now-a-days. It was brought to Ann Arbor in May, 1827; John Anderson conveyed it from Detroit by an ox team. The teamster was somewhat fearful as to the contents of his box, which "thundered so," but was finally prevailed upon to assist in unloading it. It was first set up in the house of Harvey Austin, and is still in the possession of a citizen of Ann Arbor—Mrs. C. A. Chapin, daughter of Hon. James Kingsley.

The Tawas and Pottawatomie Indians frequently danced to its music, and on one occasion one of the chiefs was strenuous in his efforts to exchange half a dozen ponies for the instrument and its fair performer. It was manufactured in New York by John Kearsing & Son, and purchased for \$75. It has only five octaves, and is the first instrument of the kind brought west of Detroit.

Among the pioneers present who experienced the hardships as well as joys of the first few years which followed the settlement of the county seat was Calvin Chipman. He came here in 1824 and assisted in the raising of the first log house, which event happened in June of that same year.

Mr. Chipman called the vote that gave the city its present name under the following circumstances: Mr. Rumsey, who then lived in a log house near the present site of the Episcopal church, had built an arbor close by. Mrs. Rumsey, whose name was Ann, remarked one day to her husband in answer to his observation, "What a beautiful arbor we have! why not call it Ann's arbor?" Mr. Chipman, who was present, in the usual manner of

deliberative assemblies put the question to vote, and it was unanimously carried.

INCORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE.

On the 23d day of April, 1833, an act for the incorporation of the village was passed by the Legislative Council, and approved by the Governor of the Territory. This act made the corporate limits to be all that part of the township of Ann Arbor comprised within the limits of the village plat, laid out and recorded by the proprietors, John Allen and Elisha W. Rumsey. Under this act the first election was held on the 7th day of July, 1834, at the inn of Chaucey S. Goodrich, for the purpose of electing a president, recorder and six trustees. Nathan Thayer and Anson Brown were chosen Judges of Election, and Edward Clark, Clerk. At the election 55 votes were cast.

The first meeting of the council was held July 8, 1834, at which the President, John Allen, and David Page, Edward Mundy, Chaucey S. Goodrich, Anson Brown, E. W. Morgan and Chandler Carter, Trustees, were present. After casting lots for the classes as provided in the fourth section of the act to incorporate, the council proceeded to pass an act for the election of a treasurer, marshal and two assessors annually.

At the second meeting of the council, held Aug. 1, 1834, it was voted the sum of \$300 should be raised to meet the expenses of the village for the coming year, \$200 of which should be raised on the west side of the Huron river, and \$100 on the east.

J. E. Field, who was elected to the office of recorder, but who had not resided in the village or Territory of Michigan one year, resigned the office, and Charles Thayer was elected by the council to fill the vacancy.

The council next turned its attention to the passage of ordinances to prevent swine from running at large, relative to dogs, shooting in the village limits, running horses, selling liquor, exhibiting cattle, hogs and other animals, prohibiting carelessness with fire, and other weighty matters that receive the attention of all law-making power.

For some two or three years, more or less, business demanded the attention of the council, and meetings were of frequent occurrence. After the year 1836, they were held less regularly. On the 30th day of July, 1840, a meeting was held at which several bills were allowed. Among others, one allowing Roswell Parsons one dollar per year "for ringing the bell in the Presbyterian meeting-house," for the ensuing year. No record is made on the recorder's books of the purpose for which this bell was rung, but "old settlers" say it was rung at 12 o'clock, noon, and at nine o'clock, P. M., the last hour being considered the orthodox bedtime. The next record reads as follows:

The annual elections for village officers were duly notified for the years 1841 and 1842, according to law, and there were not present each time officers of the Board sufficient to form a quorum, and the elections went by default.

July 10, 1842.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

D. T. McCOLLUM,
Original from Recorder.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

There being no elections held these years named, the officers elected in 1840 held their offices over two years, the next election being on the 3d day of July, 1843, at which time a full Board of Trustees and all other officers were elected.

In 1846 the village charter was amended so the elections should be held in May instead of July each year. In addition to the officers heretofore elected were added three street commissioners, two collectors and an attorney, who were each to be elected at the same time and place as the other officers. Under this act the business of the village was transacted until the spring of 1851, when a city charter was adopted by the citizens of the village. The last meeting of the village Common Council was held Dec. 5, 1850. The boundaries of the village, under the amended act of 1846, were enlarged and were as follows: "So much of that tract of country situated in the township of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, known as the south half of sec. 20, the southwest one-quarter of sec. 21, the west half of sec. 28, and sec. 29, lying south of the railroad, except that part of sec. 28 belonging to Dwight Kellogg, be, and the same is, hereby constituted a town, corporate by the name of the village of Ann Arbor."

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

From the organization of the village to the repeal of its charter, officers were annually elected with the exception of the years 1841 and 1842, when the elections were permitted to go by default. The following named persons served in the offices and years mentioned:

TRUSTEES.

John Allen, President... ..	1834	J. H. Lund.....	1840
David Page.....	1834	Randall Schuyler.....	1840
Edward Mundy.....	1834	William R. Thompson, Prest....	1843
Chauncey S. Goodrich.....	1834	Chauncey S. Goodrich.....	1843
Anson Brown.....	1834	George Sedgwick.....	1843
E. W. Morgan.....	1834	N. R. Ramsdell.....	1843
Chandler Carter.....	1834	Chester Ingalls.....	1843
George W. Jewett, President..	1835	Horace Church.....	1843
William J. Maynard.....	1835	J. H. Lund.....	1843
Dwight Kellogg.....	1835	Olney Hawkins, President....	1844
Samuel Doty.....	1835	George W. Armstrong.....	1844
William S. Maynard, President	1836	Charles H. Cabell.....	1844
William R. Thompson.....	1836	George Sedgwick, President...	1845
Chester Ingalls.....	1836	Flavius J. B. Crane.....	1845
Caleb N. Ormsby.....	1836	Caleb N. Ormsby.....	1845
William S. Maynard, President	1837	George Sedgwick, President...	1847
Volney Chapin.....	1837	Hiram Beakes.....	1847
Edward Clark.....	1837-40	Charles Tropp.....	1847
Daniel W. Kellogg.....	1837	Charles Spoor.....	1847
Edward R. Everett, President..	1838	George Sedgwick, President..	1848
Horace Moore.....	1838	John C. Mundy.....	1848
James Jones.....	1838	George Greenville.....	1848-49
William S. Maynard, President	1839	Caleb B. Thompson.....	1848-50
Volney Chapin.....	1839	William Finley, President....	1849
Cyrus Barkus.....	1839	Emanuel Mann.....	1849
Volney Chapin, President....	1840	William C. Vorhees.....	1850
Chauncey S. Goodrich.....	1840	William L. Loomis.....	1850

RECORDERS.

J. E. Field.....	1834	Elijah W. Morgan.....	1844
Charles Thayer.....	1834	Norton R. Ramsdell.....	1845
E. W. Morgan.....	1835-37	D. S. Hickcox.....	1847
Norton R. Ramsdell.....	1838	Daniel S. Hickcox.....	1848
David T. McCollum.....	1839-40	David S. Hickcox.....	1849
Daniel W. Kellogg.....	1843	William Kinsley.....	1850

TREASURERS.

James Kingsley.....	1834-37	Volney Chapin.....	1845
Samuel W. Warner.....	1838-39	Emanuel Mann.....	1847
David A. McCollum.....	1840	Moses Rogers.....	1848-50
Ezra Platt.....	1844		

ASSESSORS.

Dwight Kellogg.....	1834	Leander Stillson.....	1840
William R. Thompson.....	1835	Chauncey S. Goodrich.....	1843
David T. McCollum.....	1836	Jas. Gibson.....	1843
C. N. Ormsby.....	1837	Jonathan K. Wallace.....	1844
Chester Ingalls.....	1838	Flavius J. B. Crane.....	1844
David A. McCollum.....	1839	Hiram J. Beakes.....	1845
Chester Ingalls.....	1839	Elisha Donmee.....	1845
Chauncey S. Goodrich.....	1840		

COLLECTORS.

Emanuel Mann.....	1847	John R. Wilcoxson.....	1848-49
S. B. McCracken.....	1847	Moses Rogers.....	1850

MARSHALS.

David Cavier.....	1834	Eli Snyder.....	1843
John Horton.....	1835	Jeremiah Peek.....	1844
Solon Cook.....	1836	William A. Hatch.....	1845
P. Slingerland.....	1837-38	H. K. Stanley.....	1847
Stephen Slingerland.....	1839	Samuel G. Sutherland.....	1848-49
Peter Slingerland.....	1840	Nelson B. Nye.....	1850

STREET COMMISSIONERS.

S. G. Sutherland.....	1847	Edward Clark.....	1849
James Weeks.....	1847	Charles Cairle.....	1849
Moses Rogers.....	1847	James Weeks.....	1849
Ezra Platt.....	1848	E. G. Mildt.....	1850
Howell B. Norton.....	1848	Baihew.....	1850
Clements Hathaway.....	1848	Thomas J. Hoskinson.....	1850

ATTORNEYS.

Thomas C. Cutler.....	1847	Olney Hawkins.....	1849
James M. Walker.....	1848	Tracy W. Root.....	1850

CITY GOVERNMENT.

After the varying experiences of precinct and village governments, the rapid growth of Ann Arbor required for its proper development a full and complete city government with all its powers and

capabilities; accordingly the village charter was repealed by the Legislature of the State in 1851, and during the same session an act was passed and approved April 4, 1851, incorporating the city of Ann Arbor. The following is the first section of the act:

"The people of the State of Michigan enact: That so much of the township of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, as is included in the following limits, to-wit: All of section 29, and all of those portions of the south half of section 20, the southwest quarter of section 21, and the west half of section 28, which lies southerly and westerly of the north bank of the Huron river, be, and the same is, hereby set off from said township and declared to be a city by the name of the city of Ann Arbor."

By this charter the city was divided into four wards, with boundaries as follows: First ward, all that portion of the city lying south of Huron street; Second ward, all that portion lying south of Huron and west of Main street; Third ward, all that portion lying north of Huron and west of Fourth street; Fourth ward, all that portion lying north of Huron and east of Fourth street.

The foregoing boundaries of the wards and the limits of the city remained unchanged until 1861, when the charter was amended so as to admit much other territory in the corporate limits. Section 1 of the amended charter read as follows: "That so much of the township of Ann Arbor as is included in the following limits (including the present city of Ann Arbor), to-wit: The south three-fourths of section 20; the south three-fourths of the west three-fourths of section 21; the west three-fourths of section 28; entire section 29; the north half of section 32, and the west three-fourths of the north half of section 33, in township 2 south, of range 6 east; and also so much of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 21, and of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 28, as lies west of the easterly bank of the Huron river, and north of the south line of the Territorial road crossing said river on or near the line between said sections, be, and the same is, hereby set off from said township, and declared to be a city by the name of the city of Ann Arbor."

By this act the city was divided up into five wards. The first ward comprised all that portion of the city lying south of Huron street and east of Fourth street. The second ward, all south of Huron and west of Fourth streets. The third ward, all north of Huron street and south of River Huron, and west of Fourth street. The fourth ward, all north of Huron street and south of River Huron, and east of Fourth street. The fifth ward, all northeast of the River Huron. The charter permitted the common council to alter the boundaries of the wards if by them thought expedient for the public good.

Again, in 1867, the charter was amended, the limits of the city remaining the same, but the city was divided into six wards. The first ward was to embrace all that portion of the city lying south of Huron street, east of Main street and the Ann Arbor and Lodi

plank road, and west of State street, and the Pittsfield road, or State street as continued. The second ward, all south of Huron street and west of Main street and the Ann Arbor and Lodi plank road. The third ward, all north of Huron street and south of the River Huron, and west of Fourth street, extending to the river. The fourth ward, all north of Huron street, and of the line of Huron street as extended to the city limits, and south of the river and east of Fourth street. The fifth ward, all northeast of the river. The sixth ward, all south of Huron street as extended east of city limits, and east of State street and the Pittsfield road, or State street as extended.

From what we can learn of the city government, it appears to have been constantly growing in the confidence and respect of the public, and its offices have generally been filled with honorable gentlemen.

The following is the list of officers from 1851 to 1880, inclusive:

MAYORS.

George Sedgwick.....	1851-52	Oliver M. Martin.....	1866-67
Edwin B. Fremain.....	1853-54	Christian Eberbach.....	1868
James Kingsley.....	1855	Alfred H. Partridge.....	1869
William S. Maynard.....	1856-57	William D. Harriman.....	1870
Philip Bach.....	1858	Silas H. Douglass.....	1871-72
Robert J. Barry.....	1859-60	Hiram F. Beakes.....	1873-74
John F. Miller.....	1861	Edward D. Kinne.....	1875-76
Charles Spoor.....	1862	Densmore Cramer.....	1877
Ebenezer Wells.....	1863-64	Willard B. Smith.....	1877-79
William S. Maynard.....	1865	John Kapp.....	1880

RECORDERS.

Henry W. Welles.....	1851-52	Claudius B. Grant.....	1866
Charles N. Fox.....	1853	Zina P. King.....	1867-68
William Levitt.....	1854	Edward D. Kinne.....	1869
Nelson B. Nye.....	1855-57	Charles H. Manly.....	1870
Robert J. Barry.....	1858	Stephen M. Webster.....	1871
Norval E. Welch.....	1859	Leonhard Grunner.....	1872
Daniel D. Twitchell.....	1860	Adam D. Seyler.....	1873
Stephen N. Webster.....	1861	William A. Lovejoy.....	1874-75
Edward P. Pitkin.....	1862	Charles J. Kintner.....	1876
Nelson B. Cole.....	1863	Adam D. Seyler.....	1877
Charles A. Chapin.....	1864	William A. Clark.....	1878-79
Densmore Cramer.....	1865	William W. Douglass.....	1880

SUPERVISORS.

John C. Mundy.....	1851	Robert P. Leonard.....	1869-71
John A. Wells.....	1852	James McMahan.....	1869
John C. Mundy.....	1853	Marvin V. K. Jones.....	1869
Edwin Lawrence.....	1854	Patrick O'Hearn.....	1870-71
John C. Mundy.....	1855	Horace Carpenter.....	1870
Edwin Lawrence.....	1856	David T. McCullom.....	1871
James McMahan.....	1857	Conrad Krapf.....	1872-80
Charles Tripp.....	1858	Alonzo A. Gregory.....	1872
Conrad Krapf.....	1859-66	J. Austin Scott.....	1872
James H. Morris.....	1859	Anton Eisele.....	1873
Richard Beahan.....	1860-61	George H. Rhodes.....	1873
James H. Morris.....	1862-63	Patrick O'Hearn.....	1874
Richard Beahan.....	1864	Benjamin Brown.....	1874-75
James McMahan.....	1865	Anton Eisele.....	1875
Samuel Grisson.....	1866-68	Alonzo A. Gregory.....	1876-78
Philip Winegar.....	1867	Randall Schuyler.....	1876-79
Sumner Hicks.....	1867-68	Alonzo A. Gregory.....	1880
Richard Beahan.....	1868	George H. Rhodes.....	1880

MARSHALS.

Joseph Godfrey.....	1851-52	Oliver M. Martin.....	1865
Roger Mathews.....	1853-57	Dudley J. Loomis.....	1866
Oliver M. Martin.....	1858	Nathan H. Pierce.....	1867
Stephen Webster.....	1859	George W. Efnr.....	1868
Jerome B. Garrison.....	1860	Nathan Pierce.....	1869
Oliver M. Martin.....	1861-63	Ambrose V. Robison.....	1870
Richard C. Dillon.....	1864		

TREASURERS AND COLLECTORS.

Peter Slingerland.....	1851-52	George H. Ford.....	1868
Alonzo Healy.....	1853-55	Morris S. Gregg.....	1868-69
David Heming.....	1856	John C. Mott.....	1868
Peter Slingerland.....	1857	Frederick Sorg.....	1869
Charles Spoor.....	1858	Eli D. Manly.....	1869
Lewis C. Risdon.....	1859	John Schumaker.....	1870-71
Orange Webster.....	1860	Erastus N. Gilbert.....	1870
Horace A. Moore.....	1861	Eli S. Manley.....	1870
Dorr Kellogg.....	1862	Luke Coyle.....	1871
Asher A. Terry.....	1863	Charles S. McOmber.....	1871
Elias J. Johnson.....	1864	John Keck.....	1872
Oscar G. Spafford.....	1865	Nelson R. Hill.....	1872
Charles H. Manly.....	1866	Eli S. Manly.....	1872
John Harris.....	1867		

STREET COMMISSIONERS.

Emanuel G. Wildt.....	1851	Richard J. C. Dillon.....	1860
George H. Ford.....	1852-53	John Vanduhadden.....	1861-2
Emanuel G. Wildt.....	1854-55	John Galt.....	1863
Gilbert Shattuck.....	1856	George W. Goodhue.....	1864
Frederick Weidenman.....	1857	Frederick Girbach.....	1865
George H. Ford.....	1858	John Weitbrecht.....	1866
Joseph Best.....	1859		

ALDERMEN.

William C. Vorhees.....	1851	G. F. Lutz.....	1867
William S. Maynard.....	1851	William H. Besimer.....	1867-69
Alonzo Healy.....	1851	George W. Smith.....	1867
Elijah W. Morgan.....	1851	Frederick Horn.....	1867
Emanuel Mann.....	1852	Isaac Dunn.....	1867
Alonzo Healy.....	1852	Ransom S. Smith.....	1867-69
Philip Bach.....	1853	Edwin Wilder.....	1867-68
Edgar M. Gregory.....	1853-55	Frederick Schmidt.....	1868
Charles Spoor.....	1854	George F. Lutz.....	1868
Charles Tripp.....	1854	Emanuel F. Hall.....	1868
Lewis Fritz.....	1855	Stephen Webster.....	1868
Lewis R. Buckley.....	1855	George H. Rhodes.....	1868
Henry D. Bennett.....	1856	Elias J. Johnson.....	1869
Peter Slingerland.....	1856	Alpheus Roys.....	1869
Lewis Fritz.....	1857	Jeremiah Peek.....	1867-71
Richard Hooper.....	1857	George W. Smith.....	1869
Andrew J. Sutherland.....	1858	Charles A. Chapin.....	1869
Daniel Hiscock.....	1858	Charles B. Besimer.....	1869
William McCreary.....	1859	Charles B. Porter.....	1867-72
H. Schlack.....	1859	George D. Hill.....	1869
Jacob Weil.....	1859	Joshua G. Leland.....	1870
Thomas Earle.....	1859	Emanuel Mann.....	1870
Richard Hooper.....	1859-60	Adam D. Seyler.....	1870
Elihu B. Pond.....	1859	Godfrey Fauth.....	1870
William A. Hatch.....	1859	George H. Rhodes.....	1870
Ransom S. Smith.....	1860	William D. Holmes.....	1870
Jacob Weil.....	1860	Frederick Sorg.....	1871
William H. Besimer.....	1860	John N. Gott.....	1871
William McCreary.....	1861	Oscar Spafford.....	1871
William S. Maynard.....	1861-62	Ammirah Hammond.....	1871
Lewis Fritz.....	1861	W. D. Smith.....	1871
Nelson B. Nye.....	1861	Joshua G. Leland.....	1872
Warren Jackson.....	1861	George F. Lutz.....	1872
Martin H. Cowles.....	1861-62	John B. Dow.....	1872
John T. Swathel.....	1861	Elijah W. Morgan.....	1872
R. S. Smith.....	1862	Moses Rogers.....	1872-74
John Horner.....	1862	Moses Seabolt.....	1872
Jeremiah Peek.....	1862	Wellington D. Smith.....	1872
Michael Deraney.....	1862	Sillich Wood.....	1873
George H. Rhodes.....	1862	John G. Grossman.....	1873
Charles B. Thompson.....	1863	William H. McIntyre.....	1873
J. S. Henderson.....	1863	William Deubel.....	1873
Christian Schumaker.....	1863-64	George H. Rhodes.....	1873
George W. Smith.....	1863	Charles B. Porter.....	1873
Lumon R. Slawson.....	1863	Franklin Cate.....	1874
James B. Gott.....	1864	Christian Schmidt.....	1874
Nehemiah P. Parsons.....	1864	Warren E. Walker.....	1874
Frederick A. Horn.....	1864	Moses Seabolt.....	1874
George H. Rhodes.....	1864	Wellington D. Smith.....	1874
C. B. Thompson.....	1865	John Ferndon.....	1875
Bradley F. Granger.....	1865	Anson D. Besimer.....	1875
John Clancy.....	1865	Charles J. Gardner.....	1875
L. R. Slawson.....	1865	Alexander McDonald.....	1875
E. Lesner.....	1865	Roswell R. Bishop.....	1875
A. Weidenman.....	1866	Zina P. King.....	1875
Olney Hawkins.....	1866	Franklin Cate.....	1876
J. A. Voltz.....	1866	Christian Schmidt.....	1876
James B. Gott.....	1866	Nelson J. Kyer.....	1876
George H. Rhodes.....	1866	Moses Rogers.....	1876
J. W. Lawson.....	1867	Frank Ortman.....	1876-77
J. F. Henderson.....	1867-69	Alonzo M. Doty.....	1876

Phineas S. Page.....	1876	John Feroon.....	1879
James B. Gott.....	1877	Anson D. Besimer.....	1879
Anson D. Besimer.....	1877	Daniel J. Ross.....	1879
H. E. H. Bowers.....	1877	Thomas J. Keech.....	1879
Alexander McDonald.....	1877	Leverett B. Kellogg.....	1879
Jonathan Sprague.....	1877	Azariah F. Martin.....	1879
Peter Woodruff.....	1877	John W. Thompson.....	1880
Isaac C. Hawley.....	1878	Herman Hutzel.....	1880
Herman Hutzel.....	1878	Herman Kitteridge.....	1880
Aaron B. De Forest.....	1878	Michael Fleming.....	1880
Warren Tremain.....	1878	Charles A. Mathewson.....	1880
Charles A. Mathewson.....	1878	Charles S. McOmber.....	1880
Henry A. Hill.....	1878		

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT ANN ARBOR.

When the thrilling news flashed over the wires, on that eventful morning of April 12, 1861, that the South had directed its soldier chivalry to fire on that feeble band of United States soldiers stationed at Fort Sumter; when, with beating hearts and flashing eye, the loyal people awaited the command of their brave and noble President to give the order to crush out and utterly exterminate this rebellious uprising, none were more patriotic and ready to uphold the standard of a free Republic than the brave citizens of the Fifth ward; and when Abraham Lincoln issued that memorable call for 75,000 men for a three-months service, out of the 140 voters in the Fifth ward, 75 nobly responded and shouldered the musket, leaving wife, mother, home, and all, with a hasty kiss, and a hearty "God bless you," and on to the Southern battle-fields, where many, very many, laid down their precious lives in grim defense of their country's honor. Some were buried on the field where the fatal minie-ball had pierced and made ghastly the quivering flesh; others were left to lie where they fell; others were tenderly placed in rude pine boxes, and forwarded to their friends in the loyal North. Of this latter number, some 25 peacefully and calmly await the resurrection day in the Fifth Ward cemetery.

In 1870, the mothers, wives, sisters, and numerous friends of these loyal dead, thought it would be but a feeble tribute on their part to contribute something to keep forever in remembrance the manly and heroic deeds that had been performed through that long and memorable conflict. A Ladies' Decorative Society was therefore formed, and on May 30 of each succeeding year, the society scattered beautiful flowers and fresh garlands over the graves of their deceased friends. Month after month rolled by, and by different methods a considerable sum of money was collected by those noble women, until enough was secured to erect a suitable monument to the fallen heroes. The monument was purchased, and on May 30, 1874, was unveiled to the view of the large assemblage in attendance. Appropriate ceremonies were held, and all dispersed to their homes, feeling that the Ladies' Decorative Society deserved the thanks of the whole people for their generous and benevolent labors in the cause of Freedom. The monument is of Amherst

sandstone, composed of eight divisions, and weighs something more than six tons, is 21 feet in height, symmetrically proportioned, beautifully sculptured, and surmounted by the fitting emblem of the country—an American Eagle. The north side bears the inscriptions:—“Erected by subscription through the efforts of the Ladies’ Decorative Society,” and “Whole number of enlistments from this ward during the war, 75.” On the west side are tastefully carved a shield, two battle flags draping the national escutcheon, field cannon with balls, an olive wreath, and the following inscription:

“ Brave soldier, rest; your strife is o’er,
And you have gained a sweet release;
The bugle’s blast, the cannon’s roar,
No more shall break your spirit’s peace.”

On the east side are inscribed the words, “In memory of the Fifth-ward soldiers, who fought for the Union.” The base of the monument bears the names of the dead; a few among the many thousand of like glorious names that deserve to be immortal.

RELIGIOUS.

We are glad to be able to present histories of the various Churches in the city so full and complete. It is evident that the founders and early residents of Ann Arbor left no effort untried to affect favorably the morals of this community. From their little means, needed so much to supply daily wants and make improvements, they freely gave toward building and supporting Churches. They were inspired with zeal in the cause of the master, were aided by the most active and self-denying ministry, and could see a promise of better days when the town should become more fully peopled with families of wealth and culture. All denominations were equally active, and at this time we see the good results of the hard labors of the early Christians.

The first sermon preached in Ann Arbor by a regularly ordained minister of the gospel, was in the summer of 1825, by Rev. Moses Clark, a Baptist minister, who had a short time previous located in the neighborhood. The Methodist brethren came next, followed by the Presbyterians, the latter of whom succeeded in first organizing a Church.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This Church was organized Aug. 26, 1826. Rev. Noah M. Wells, then a minister residing at Detroit, officiated. Eighteen persons united in the organization, whose names are as follows: Israel Branch, Mercy Branch, Simeon Mills, Clarissa Mills, Bethuel Farrand, Deborah Farrand, Richard Lord, Roswell Parsons, Agnes Parsons, Harriet Parsons, James Allen, Elizabeth Allen, Mrs.



Comstock, A. Hill

Monroe, Temperance Roberts, Ann Isabella Allen, Phebe Whitmore and Mrs. Fanny Camp. All united by letter, except Mrs. Camp, who joined on profession, and was the first person baptized in Ann Arbor. More than 50 years have since passed, and as a result of those years of labor the congregation has grown to be large and prosperous, and has a Sunday-school and Bible class, a mission Sunday-school, a large and active Young People's Association, and an excellent church edifice that will comfortably seat over 1,000 people, erected in 1862 at a cost of \$35,000. It is but proper special mention should be made of Israel Branch, who held the offices of elder and deacon and also served as sexton of the church. Elder Branch was a true representative of the pioneer Christian, and faithfully discharged every duty devolving upon him. He loved doctrinal preaching and was emphatically the theologian of the Church on its first organization, especially on the doctrine of election. Bethuel Farrand was another worthy of notice. He was an enterprising business man, was possessed of a noble character, and was an earnest laborer in the cause of Christ. He served as an elder for a period of 21 years, until removed by death. In addition to those named the following have served as elders since the organization of the Church: Ezra Carpenter, Gideon Wilcoxson, Charles Mosely, Lorrin Mills, Joshua M. Lindsey, L. W. Guiteau, Reuben Hall, Thomas Mosely, John Taylor, Thomas M. Ladd, Roswell Parsons, B. King, John Stetson, Robert Purdy, Solomon Mann, William C. Voorhees, H. P. Van Cleave, William R. Martin, John M. Chase, D. Leonard Wood, Daniel E. Wines, Zebedee Waldron, A. H. Hunt, DeVolson Wood, George M. Henion, William E. Anderson, John Moore, R. W. Ellis, W. H. Jackson, Warren Hamilton.

The following have served as deacons: Israel Branch, Thomas Mosely, Roswell Parsons, J. D. Williams, George M. Henion, David B. Webster, Charles G. Clark, George L. Hull, Warren Hamilton and Henry T. Purfield.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in a log school-house that stood on the northwest corner of Main and Ann streets, where services were held for a time, and then changed to the ball room of a tavern on the corner of Main and Huron streets. Another change was soon made to an unfinished room of an old frame building known as Cook's Hotel. From here the congregation moved to a frame school-house on the corner of Washington and Fifth streets. Here they worshiped until a frame church was erected in 1829 on the site of the present church edifice. It was originally 25x35 feet, with an uncovered belfry at the front, containing a small bell. No paint was used on the inside or outside of the building, but it had one coat of rough plastering. An addition to the building of about 20 feet was afterward added to supply the demand for more seats. This was the first Protestant church building erected west of Detroit in the Territory of Michigan. The first Synod of Michigan was organized in this church about the year 1834. The old frame

building was abandoned when a new church edifice was erected, in 1837, farther west on Huron street. This building was also a frame and was used until the present building was ready for use. The bell of the first church was transferred to the belfry of the court-house, where for many years its musical clatter rang out, calling the people to gatherings of various kinds.

Previous to 1832, the Church had no regular pastor, but Rev. William Page and Rev. Ira Pettibone preached as stated supplies. Mr. Page came in 1826 and remained about four years, and was followed by Mr. Pettibone, who remained one. Rev. John Beach was the first settled pastor of the Church and presided at its session for the first time, Oct. 5, 1831. Mr. Beach remained until 1838, during which time there were several interesting revivals. After his retirement the Church was without a pastor for several years, but was supplied by Revs. E. T. Richards, E. E. Gregory, J. P. Cleveland and Ira M. Wead. The second regular pastor was Rev. William S. Curtis, D. D., who was installed Oct. 26, 1843, and continued to serve until April 27, 1855. He was one of the ablest ministers in the State, and excelled as a logician. During the pastorate of Mr. Curtis the Congregational Church was formed, some 46 members of this Church withdrawing to enter that organization. After the resignation of Mr. Curtis the Church was again without a pastor until Oct. 29, 1857, when Rev. Lucius D. Chapin was installed. He remained until 1863, when he resigned and the Church was supplied for three years by Revs. W. W. Wetmore and David Torrey. On the 7th of November, 1867, Rev. William J. Erdman was installed as pastor. He remained until March, 1870. For some 14 months the Church remained without a pastor and was supplied by Revs. Arthur Smith, W. W. Wetmore and Dr. B. F. Cocker of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the 18th day of October, 1871, Rev. Samuel W. Duffield was installed pastor, and served three years. After Mr. Duffield resigned the Church was supplied by Dr. Cocker until March, 1875, when Rev. F. T. Brown arrived. He was called to the pastorate by a vote of the congregation Oct. 21, 1875. Mr. Brown served five years, and was succeeded October, 1880, by Rev. Richard H. Steele, D. D.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Some time in the month of November, 1825, Rev. John A. Baughman visited Ann Arbor and preached a sermon in the house of John Allen, it being the first discourse by a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After the visit of Mr. Baughman, reading meetings were established in the village as a substitute for preaching until 1826, when Rev. William Simmons visited the place and preached for the people. No class was formed until 1827, when Rev. Z. H. Coston directed Mr. Baughman to again visit Ann Arbor, and if practicable, organize a society and supply them with preaching. On the 29th day of July, 1827, a society, consisting of Eber White, Harvey Kinney, Hannah B. Brown,

Rebecca G. Brown and Calvin Smith was organized. Ann Arbor was made an appointment in the Monroe circuit for the first half of the next year, beginning in September, 1827, and George W. Walker was the preacher, but for the last half of the year it was included in the Detroit circuit, John James being the preacher. In 1828 a new circuit was organized called Huron, which included Ann Arbor, and it so continued for one year. Not one of the original members of this society now remain here. He resided on a farm a little west of the city and occupied the same until his death, which occurred but recently. Harvey Kinney was a young man in the family of Mr. Brown and did not long remain here. Hannah B. Brown, a young lady of deep and earnest piety, of a strong and well-cultivated mind, in a little over a year united her fortunes and labors with Rev. John Jones, and soon after her marriage removed to Ohio. Rebecca G. Brown was a young lady of much more than ordinary intellectual ability. She was engaged in marriage with Rev. L. D. Whitney, but before the nuptials were celebrated, she was stricken down by the hand of death. She died May 8, 1834.

The first Methodist prayer meeting was held soon after the organization of the Church in 1827. The first conversion was in February, 1828—Miss Sarah J. Brown, a sister of the two ladies already mentioned.

The circuit was so arranged, in 1827, as to supply preaching here once in two weeks on the Sabbath, and continued so until 1833, when it was made into a half station. A part of the time it was supplied with one and a part of the time with two preachers, and it was so arranged that one of them should be in the village every Sabbath. This arrangement continued for two years, when it was made a full station. At the conference in 1830 the name was changed and Ann Arbor appears on the list of appointments for the first time. In 1835 it was made the head of a district and Rev. Henry Coleclazer was appointed in charge of it.

Various seasons of revival have been enjoyed from time to time, from which much good has resulted. But, perhaps, at no time has there been so extensive a work, in proportion to the population, and productive of so much good, as the one which occurred in 1837-'8, beginning in December, 1837, and running on through the year. One hundred and eighteen in all united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Among the number were Judson D. Collins, who afterward became the first missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church to China, Isaac F. Collins, afterward a member of the Kansas Conference, now deceased, and Walter D. Collins, who became a successful missionary among the Indians and in Texas. These three brothers united with the Church in Ann Arbor in the month of March, 1838, and have since died in the faith.

The building of a church was found to be a desideratum for several years, but was not undertaken until the spring of 1837, under the labors of Rev. Peter Sharp. The basement was ready for

use in November, 1837, and its occupancy was followed by the revival before mentioned. The body of the church was not finished until the summer of 1839, under the labors of Rev. Elijah Crane. This year the Michigan Conference held its session here for the first time. The dedication services were held on the first day of the session. The sermon was preached by Rev. Jonathan A. Chaplin. Bishop Soule preached a most eloquent and powerful sermon on Sabbath morning. William L. Harris, now Bishop, was admitted into full connection and ordained deacon at this conference, and so was Loronzo Davis, the second Michigan convert who had entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ann Arbor was made a station in 1835, and Thomas Wiley was appointed to it. His health was not very firm at the time, but soon began to decline, and he died on the 4th of April, 1836. The number of members returned this year was 136.

The following named men served as pastors from the organization of the society up to the present time: 1830—Rev. Leonard B. Gurly;* 1831—Henry Colclazer, E. H. Pilcher; 1832—E. H. Pilcher, E. S. Gavitt; 1833—Wm. M. Sullivan,* L. D. Whitney;* 1834—H. Colclazer, A. B. Elliott; 1835—H. Colclazer, H. Gearing, Thomas Wiley (in fall), died in the village in spring of 1836; 1836—Peter Sharp; 1837—E. H. Pilcher; 1838—Elijah Crane;* 1839—Elijah Crane (Mr. Crane's health failing during the year, Rev. Mr. Stoddard* was appointed by the Presiding Elder to fill out the year); 1840—Jonathan Hudson*; 1841—John A. Baughman*; 1842—Andrew M. Fitch; 1843—Elliott M. Crippen; 1844-'45—Samuel D. Simonds; 1846—Edward McClure; 1847-'48—Resin Sapp;* 1849-'50—Geo. Smith;* 1851—Jonathan Blanchard;* 1852—Jonathan Blanchard and D. D. Whedon; 1853-'54—Thomas C. Gardner; 1855-'56—S. Reed; 1857-'58—Elisha H. Pilcher; 1859—William H. Perrine; 1860-'61—F. A. Blades; 1862-'64—B. F. Cocker; 1865-'67—H. S. White; 1868—B. F. Cocker; 1869-'71—L. R. Fisk; 1872-'74—Wm. H. Shier; 1875—Isaac N. Elwood; 1876-'78—R. B. Pope; 1879-'80—John Alabaster.

The church is situated on the corner of State and Washington streets. The whole length of the building is 128 feet and eight inches; the extreme width 81 feet; the height of the main tower, 181 feet; the height of the small front tower, 100 feet; and of the rear tower 90 feet. The audience room is 62x90 feet, with a height of walls 26 feet, and to the apex or arch of the ceiling 41 feet. The lecture room is 38x70 feet. There is also a suit of rooms for general class-meeting, and a kitchen suitably furnished for festival occasions and the socials of the society. The floor of the main audience room is nicely carpeted. The entire cost of the building was about \$65,000.

* Since died.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF ANN ARBOR.

The earliest recorded movement toward an organization in this county is found in the records of the Baptist Church in Farmington, by whose appointment a covenant meeting was held in Ann Arbor in February, 1827; the meeting was probably held at the log house of Rev. Moses Clark, the first settler on what is now the Botsford farm, on the north Bank of the Huron river, three and a half miles below the city of Ann Arbor. At this meeting Phebe Hiscock was received to membership in the Farmington Church, Elder Clark being the pastor there, though living here. It was then also voted by the Farmington Church to hold covenant meetings in Ann Arbor regularly from that time, and it is not known that this peculiar meeting of the Baptists has ever failed of observance here since that date.

In May, 1828, the Farmington Church dismissed, at their request, and for the purpose of forming a Church in Ann Arbor, Rev. Moses Clark and family, with some others who lived in this vicinity. June 10 ensuing the same Church appointed a delegation to sit in council for the recognition of the organization in Ann Arbor as a distinct Church. The council, embracing delegates from others of the five Churches then existing in the Territory (Pontiac, Stony Creek, Troy, Farmington and Detroit), performed the recognition, on a date unknown to the writer, in June, 1828. The names of the constituent members, so far as the Farmington record shows them, were: Rev. Moses Clark, pastor, Lucy and Sally Clark, Phebe Hiscock Benjamin Slocum, Elizabeth and Nancy Brown, Charles Stewart.

The building in which the Church was constituted was, we suppose, Elder Clark's house, or, as some think, his frame barn, the remains of which still stand on the farm. For some reason it was called the Ypsilanti Church for the first three or four years, after which its regular meetings came to be held in Ann Arbor village, and the present name was assumed.

It is a serious loss that no Church records of the body for the first 10 years of its history can be found. From its annual reports to the Michigan Association and from the recollections of members the principal facts are derived.

In 1831 or '32 the meetings came to be regularly held in the school-house on the jail lot, now the property bounded by Fourth, Fifth, and Liberty streets. The next place of meeting was in Brown's block, in Lower Town. And in 1835 the first house of worship was built, which, with enlargements, is now the mission property, in Lower Town, of the M. E. Church.

In June, 1849, the brick house of worship on Catherine street was dedicated. A building 64 feet by 44 in size, well finished and furnished. The interior arrangement was remodeled in 1856, and the rear addition was put on in 1868.

The present stone edifice on Huron street was commenced in September, 1879, and its regular occupancy dates from the autumn

of 1881. It is in dimensions 100 feet extreme length, and 81 in width at the transept. Its seating capacity is about 750, and its cost as furnished, \$25,000.

The times of greatest increase in the membership of the Church appear to have been in 1838, 1844-'45, 1849-'51, 1865, 1869 and 1871. Of periods of interest before there is no record.

Of the officers of the Church, Daniel B. Brown is the senior. On the day of his baptism in August, 1832, when the Church assumed Ann Arbor as its location and name, he was chosen deacon, and has held the office continuously until the present time. Deacon Samuel Crossman has also served from near the first of his residence here, which commenced in 1855. With them are now associated Deacons A. W. Britton and J. B. Cady.

The Sunday-school superintendent is J. Montgomery, and its membership 200. The ministers who have served the Church are: Rev. Moses Clark must have been the second ordained Baptist minister who located in Michigan, taking up his farm on the Huron in April, 1825. It is thought by those who were then here, that he conducted the first religious meeting held in Ann Arbor. He is well reported of, but of the facts of his life we are mostly ignorant. He is reported as pastor from 1828 to 1831, and as a minister of the Church for a longer time.

Rev. Thomas W. Merrill, in November, 1829, settled in this village, starting the first select and classical school which was held here, and continuing it, with his brother, Moses Merrill, until the next summer, when, failing to obtain the charter sought, they removed to Kalamazoo county, where Thomas W. led in establishing what became Kalamazoo College.

Rev. J. S. Twiss, from Sennett, N. Y., settled in Ann Arbor in the autumn of 1830, and was the pastor of the Church through the six years ending in the spring of 1837. He was a preacher of much strength and vivacity, and joining with these gifts the highest moral integrity, eminent practical religion, and intelligent zeal in all good causes, he filled an important place in the growth of the new community, and of his denomination in the State. Some personal eccentricities increased rather than impaired his useful influences, and made him to be held in ever fresh remembrance. He died in 1857 at Union City, where his widow still resides.

Rev. Harvy Miller, an ardent and gifted young student from Hamilton, N. Y., was the next pastor. Commencing in 1837, he labored a year and a half, deeply interesting the people, but was then called to take the place vacated by his father, a pastor in Meriden, Canada, where he spent a life of leading usefulness.

Rev. W. L. Brown followed in a pastorate of some 15 months.

Rev. A. A. Guernsey succeeded in filling the office from August, 1839, to March, 1841.

Rev. O. C. Comstock became pastor in November, 1841, continuing to serve until April, 1844, and returning again, filled the office

from May, 1852, to May, 1855, with some intermissions. Well known for his ministerial and civil positions in the State, genial and dignified, of commanding presence and fine speaking and executive gifts, his ministry and life in the city were a prized blessing to all classes of the people.

Rev. Marvin Allen, one of the most useful ministers in the State for many years, was pastor here from April, 1844, to Oct., 1845.

Rev. A. Ten Brook, professor in the University, acted as pastor during the remainder of 1845, and part of 1846, and other times.

Rev. C. De Land was also employed in 1846, and Rev. Edwin S. Dunham, from October, 1847, to April, 1848.

Rev. Samuel Graves was called from being an instructor in Greek, in Madison University, in the autumn of 1848, and received ordination early in January following. His ministry continued until October, 1851, when he was called to a professorship in Kalamazoo. The period of his ministry was fruitful in many additions to the Church, and much general prosperity. Dr. Graves is the present pastor in Grand Rapids.

Rev. G. W. Gunison, was also ordained here in December, 1851, but remained as pastor only a few months.

Rev. John M. Gregory was the pastor, with slight intermissions from December, 1855, to November, 1858. Part of the time he was State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and his position and abilities enabled him to do much for the Church, while their depleted resources could make but poor financial returns.

Rev. A. L. Freeman was pastor during the year 1859, when he returned to the State of New York, where his work has been steady and successful.

Rev. Samuel Cornelius became pastor Jan. 1, 1860, and served five years. Soon after closing, his long and highly blessed ministry and life ended suddenly, at Lapeer. Able in the Scriptures, of acute and fruitful mind and ready utterance, eminently devoted to all public Christian interests, and of fine social qualities, he was loved and honored here, and throughout the State and country.

Rev. N. S. Burton was pastor nearly four years, ending Jan. 1, 1871. It was a period of steady growth, and his able advocacy of Christian truth and excellent personal influence, were of great service to the Church and denomination.

Rev. Samuel Haskell, the present pastor, commenced his work in March, 1871. The decade of his service has been marked by considerable efficiency of the Church in its work, a steady but slow growth, and a vigorous enterprise in building the new edifice.

ST. ANDREW'S (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) CHURCH

of Ann Arbor was organized in the fall of 1827. The following were present and took part in the organization, assisted by Rev. Mr. Cadlo, of St. Paul's Church, Detroit, who kindly held ser-

vices occasionally, until Rev. Silas Freeman took charge of the parish: Andrew Cornish, Henry Rumsey, Marcus Lane, Samuel Denton, Elisha Belcher, Edward Clark. The following named clergymen have served since the organization of the Church: Revs. Freeman, Dorman, Marks, Cummings, Taylor, Lumsden, Gillespie, and Hall. For a number of years after the organization of the parish, services were held in a small building on Washington street, east of Fifth street, and afterward in a brick school-house on the "old jail square;" then the lot on Division street was purchased and a frame edifice was erected a few feet north of where the present stone edifice stands. For a time the basement of the church was used to hold services in. Since its organization, the Church has had a slow but steady growth. In the summer of 1880 the old church was taken down, and a parsonage erected on its site. The erection of the new stone church was begun in 1867 and completed in 1869, the consecration taking place Nov. 10 of that year. The style of architecture is of the early English, and is 101x57 feet in size. The stone of which the walls are constructed are the common field boulders broken to form courses of from 10 to 14 inches, and is well adapted to church building. The pointed front gable has a triplet lancet window above the door, and is surmounted by a stone Greek cross at a height of 58 feet. The interior consists of a nave and side aisles, having 156 pews, accommodating 750 persons, besides a gallery above the vestibule. The lighting is by 12 lancet windows arranged in couplets on each side, and by quarter-foil stained-glass openings in the clere story. The chancel is at present formed by the recessed east end of the nave between the two small robing rooms enclosed from the east end of each aisle, provision being made for recessing it hereafter from the main building should it become necessary. The large stained-glass triplet window over the altar, with the figure of St. Andrew, a sheaf of wheat and other emblems, is from the well-known house of Friedrichs, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The ceiling is frescoed in paints, and the interior wood work is of walnut and butternut oiled, the chancel furniture being of the same material.

The plans and specifications were by G. W. Lloyd, of Detroit. The entire cost, about \$30,000, except about \$1,200, was raised in the parish and has been paid.

In the fall of 1880, the parish began the construction of a chapel connected with the east end of the church, and of a rectory on the north side of the latter, both of stone. These buildings are to be completed in the spring of 1881 at a cost of about \$9,000. When completed there will be no more attractive or commodious group of church buildings in the State, and already the ivy gives to the main edifice its own unequalled loveliness of hue and twining tendril.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The first Germans came to Ann Arbor in 1830. Two years later they wrote to the Mission House at Basle, Switzerland, requesting

a minister be sent them. Rev. F. Schmid was sent the same year. The society was incorporated as the Evangelical Lutheran Society of Scio, and on its organization proceeded to erect a small frame church on the land presented to them by Mr. Allmendinger, one mile west of the city, which is now used as a cemetery. At first Mr. Schmid preached in the court-house and in the old Presbyterian church. In 1844 the present church edifice was erected, and enlarged in 1863. In 1858 they purchased the first musical instrument for the church, which was a harmonicon. In 1871 Rev. Mr. Schmid, finding his health too poor to longer continue in the arduous position of pastor, which he had filled so faithfully for 38 years, resigned, and his place was filled by Rev. Mr. Reuther, who continued until 1877, when Rev. John Neuman was called to succeed him. Perhaps not a minister in the State remained as long in charge of one pastorate as did Mr. Schmid. It is to his untiring zeal and faithfulness that the Evangelical Lutheran Church owes its large membership and influence. For 38 years did he preach to, baptize, confirm, marry, and perform the rites of burial for a larger congregation than any other in the city.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Thomas' Church (Catholic) was built by Rev. Thomas Cullen, in the year 1843. Father Cullen came to Ann Arbor in 1840, perhaps in the latter part of 1839. Before the church was built services were held in different private houses, and for some time in an old dilapidated building on Washington street, which stood on the spot now occupied by Mr. Fred. Sorg's paint-shop.

The congregation in 1840 was as yet very small, but during the years following it grew rapidly. In 1860 the church was much too small to contain the steadily growing congregation, and a large addition was built, which brought the church to the size in which it is now seen.

Father Cullen was the first resident priest of this city, but before his time, as far back as 1830, the few scattered families in Ann Arbor and vicinity were attended by Rev. Father Kelly up to 1835; from this time to the arrival of Father Cullen in 1840 they were administered to by Rev. Father Morrissy; both these aforementioned priests resided in Northfield. For more than 10 years, Father Cullen attended to the spiritual wants of all the Catholics living in the various towns from Ypsilanti to Kalamazoo. In the latter part of 1848, Rev. James Hennessy came to Ann Arbor to reside with Father Cullen and to share with him the pastoral labors of this wide field.

They built churches in many of the towns visited by them, as in Dexter, Northfield, Jackson, Marshall, etc. In 1852, Father Hennessy took up his residence in Marshall, Calhoun county, thus dividing their vast field of labor into an eastern and western half.

Father Cullen remained pastor of St. Thomas' at Ann Arbor up to the time of his death, which took place on the 7th of September, 1862. His missionary life had been one of great usefulness, but also one of great hardships. He lies buried under the sanctuary of the church he had built in this city.

Many of the parishes in the neighboring towns had by this time grown large enough to have resident priests, among these St. John's parish of Ypsilanti; hence, after the demise of Father Cullen, the Priest of Ypsilanti, Rev. Edward Vanpamel attended to the spiritual wants of the Ann Arbor congregation until a new pastor was sent, which happened in the beginning of May of the ensuing year, 1863. Rev. J. Stephen was the new pastor, who served the parish up to 1866. He bought a pastoral residence and made many improvements in the church.

Rev. H. Delbaer was the next pastor who labored very zealously in the parish for six years. He built an addition to the pastoral residence and founded a Catholic school, which has existed ever since and has done much good work.

Rev. J. Murphy succeeded Father Delbaer; he however remained but four months.

On the fifth of June, 1872, Rev. Francis Joseph Van Erp took charge of the congregation, a man of much experience, great learning and high administrative qualities. Under his wise management the parish prospered greatly, both temporally and spiritually. Under him the church was frescoed and new church furniture was procured. He died on the first of August, 1879, in consequence of injuries received by a fall from his carriage, on his way home from the county house, where he had held services for the inmates. The sad accident occurred on the 29th of July, two days previous to his death. On the 8th of August, Rev. W. J. Fierle the present pastor, was appointed to succeed him.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational Church of Ann Arbor was organized March 23, 1847, by a council called for that purpose. Forty-eight persons entered into covenant with each other at that time, nine of whom are still members of the Church.

The erection of a house of worship was begun almost immediately, the Church worshipping meantime in the court-house. In about two years the society had completed, and begun to occupy, the brick church still standing at the corner Fifth and Washington streets. They continued to worship in this house for about 25 years, when they sold it to the Second Lutheran Society, and built the fine stone edifice at the corner of State and Williams streets. This building cost about \$35,000, and was dedicated in May, 1876.

The first pastor of the Church was Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, who remained for about a year. He was followed by Rev. L. S. Hobert,

who continued with the Church four years. Rev. William L. Mather followed him, and remained two years. Rev. Joseph Estabrook, while teaching in Ypsilanti, supplied the pulpit for a year. Rev. George Candee preached to the Church for about the same time; Rev. Samuel Cochrane, D. D., for two years. Rev. E. A. Baldwin was the pastor six years, Rev. William Smith for one year, Rev. H. L. Hubbell from June, 1869, till October, 1876; and Rev. William H. Ryder since May, 1877.

The Church has enjoyed a very constant and steady growth and has been blessed with several revivals, the most fruitful of which occurred during the pastorates of Mr. Hobert, Mr. Estabrook and Mr. Hubbell. It numbers at present about 250 members.

Mr. Loren Mills was elected deacon at the organization of the Church and still remains in this office; with him are associated J. Austin Scott, Joseph D. Baldwin, Phineas L. Page, Austin A. Wood and Charles K. Adams.

Deacon Loren Mills was the superintendent of the Sunday-school for 19 years after the organization of the Church, when he resigned and Mr. Thomas White was elected; after two years of service he was removed by death, and was succeeded by Professor Martin L. D'Ooge of Michigan University, who still remains in this office. The Sunday-school has an attendance of about 175.

THE FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF ANN ARBOR

was organized January, 1867. Its first pastor was Rev. Charles H. Brigham, by whose efforts the society was established, and who served as its minister for 11 years. The first trustees of the Church were T. S. Sanford, Randall Schuyler, George D. Hill, Hiram Arnold, Moses Rogers and Henry K. White, and the first clerk, L. D. Burch. In February the society began occupying the building known as the Methodist church, on the corner of Fifth and Ann streets, and in March purchased the same, repairing, painting and fitting it up for permanent use.

In May, 1877, Rev. Mr. Brigham was obliged to vacate his pulpit on account of sickness, and in February, 1879, he died in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was an exceptionally able preacher, an extensive writer for many leading papers and reviews, and one of the ripest scholars that this country has produced. The pulpit of the church was supplied from November, 1877, to June, 1878, by Rev. Joseph H. Allen, of Cambridge, Mass.

In October, 1878, Rev. J. T. Sunderland, the present pastor, entered upon his work. The society at the present time is full of vigorous life. It has recently purchased an excellent lot on State street, central between the University and the High School, and will begin the coming summer the erection of a new house of worship, which will contain, in addition to audience room, Sunday-school rooms and parlor, a spacious and well furnished reading room. A fund has recently been created, partly by a legacy left

by the late Judge Seaman, of this city, and partly by voluntary subscriptions, for the establishment of a Liberal-Religious Library, which will also be provided with a room in the new church,—the library to be accessible to all persons who desire to read the best liberal-religious thought of the age.

A Young People's Literary and Social Club connected with the Church contains over 100 members and holds weekly meetings, which are largely attended. A large students' Bible class, conducted usually by the pastor, meets every Sunday for the study of the Bible, Christian history and biography, the great religions of the world, living questions of Theology and Ethics, etc. The Sunday-school, under the superintendency of Prof. T. P. Wilson, is full of life and interest. The Church has a membership of about 60 families. The present trustees are Prof. Chas. E. Greene, Prof. B. F. Nichols, Judge W. D. Harriman, James B. Gott, A. McReynolds and Mrs. Prof. Langley; the clerk of the society is Benjamin Brown. The Church, existing not for ecclesiastical ends but for the purpose of promoting truth, righteousness and charity among men, and believing in the simple rational Christianity of Jesus, but not in the prevailing theological systems, limits its fellowship by no creed or dogmatic test, and invites to union and co-operation with it all who desire to labor in practical ways to build up the kingdom of God.

THE SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of Ann Arbor was organized in the lower town in 1850. The first to minister to the spiritual wants of this congregation was Rev. Manasseh Hickey, who was succeeded, in the order named, by Revs. Robert Bird, Andrew Bell, Edmund W. Borden, W. Benson Ira W. Donaldson and George Taylor. Mr. Taylor received his appointment in the fall of 1859, and was the last to serve, the organization disbanding, its members being transferred to other Churches.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ZION CHURCH.

The first meeting for the organization of this Church was held on July 16, 1875, in the old Congregational church, situated on the corner of Fifth and Washington streets, the officiating minister being Rev. H. F. Belser. An organization was then effected with William Merkle, Philip Lohr, and Christian Mack as deacons, while Christian Hoffstetter, Louis Sleicher, Conrad Schneider, Adam D. Seyler, Frederick Hutzel, and Frederick Schmidt were elected as trustees. The Church increased in membership very rapidly, as 169 were enrolled on the records within a few weeks. It was decided at that meeting to buy the church they were then occupying, and accordingly negotiations were entered into with the Congregational Church and officers, and being satisfactory, the grounds and building were purchased at a cost of \$4,300. The Church concluded to renovate the building and immediately did so, at a cost of about

\$2,000. The pastor, Rev. H. F. Belser, is of an enterprising and progressive nature, and under his pastorship the Church has flourished, and now stands among the leading Churches of that denomination in the State. They are entirely out of debt and have a comfortable sum of money laid by to be used when needed. The present Church officers are the same as when organized with three exceptions; Andrew Birk now fills the office of deacon in the place of Philip Lohr, while Jacob Neidhamer and Gregor Negley occupy the position of trustees, in place of Messrs. Sleicher and Schneider. A Sunday-school was organized at the time the Church was, with William Merkle, Superintendent; Frederick Schlade, Treasurer; Gustav Graupner, Secretary. The present officers are Frederick Schmidt, Superintendent; F. Belser, Treasurer; William Belser, Secretary, and with a membership roll of 295. A large library of nearly 475 volumes is owned and used by the Sunday-school. The Sunday-school is also in a fine condition, is free from debt, with a surplus of over \$100.

GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.

This body was organized about 1840 or 1845, and had for its first pastor the Rev. Sethelmeyer, and for trustees Daniel Allmendinger and John Ungemach. In 1846 a house of worship was erected on the northwest corner of Division and Liberty streets, where the members have since gathered to hear the word of God. Conrad Tranker is the present pastor, and Joseph Greve and Adam Stoll-Steimer the present trustees. A Sunday-school numbers 40 members, and at the last election the following officers were chosen to their respective positions: Superintendent, Gustav Schlatterbeck; Secretary and Organist, Julius Schlatterbeck; Treasurer, Julia Gull.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

This Church was organized in 1871 by Revs. G. C. Booth and W. S. Langford, of Detroit, with 16 members. Rev. J. W. Brooks was the first pastor, and was followed by Revs. J. Bass, F. Meyers, P. C. Cooper, C. H. Ward, W. H. Gordon, L. Ratliff, H. H. Wilson and the present pastor, C. W. E. Gilmore. In 1877 a building was purchased and removed to its present location on Fourth, between Pontiac and Summit streets; fitted up, remodeled, with a total outlay of \$600. The present officers are: Trustees—John White, Louis Carson and Henry Smith; Stewards—Simeon Davis, John Brown and John Britton. A Sunday-school, of the same denomination, was organized some time during the war, and has lived and prospered until the present time. It now numbers over 40 members, and is governed by the following officers: Superintendent, Henry Williams; Secretary and Treasurer, Louis Carson. An African Baptist Church was organized many years ago, and

for a long period was in a very flourishing condition. They have a house of worship in the Fourth ward, but have no regular service.

SCHOOLS.

We are indebted to Prof. W. S. Perry, Superintendent of Public Schools, for the following very able historical paper on the schools of Ann Arbor:

"The first settlers of Ann Arbor, Messrs. Allen and Rumsey, arrived in 1824. The first school was opened in '25, by Miss Monroe, in a log house on the present site of Duffy's store. The furniture of the room consisted of a few very rude benches and a chair. All the light enjoyed was received through windows composed of single panes of glass 8x9 inches.

"The following year Miss Harriet G. Parsons, the late Mrs. Leoine Mills, taught in the same place. In 1829 Miss Parsons removed her school to a frame house on the site of the present Zion Lutheran church, Washington street. The same year a one-story brick building was erected by subscription for religious meetings and school purposes, on what is known as 'Jail Square,' on the southwest corner. The land was owned by the county, and about a year thereafter, the Board of Supervisors added a story to the building, which was used for some years thereafter as a 'jury-room' (court-room).

"Who taught the first school in this building cannot probably be ascertained.

"Down to this point there had been no public schools in the place; indeed, nearly all the early educational work of Ann Arbor was done by private enterprise.

The public schools began their career in 1830. In that year the township of Ann Arbor, which then included all of Pittsfield and a part of Northfield, was divided into 11 districts. District No. 1 included the village of Ann Arbor, and was similar to the present district in size, but different somewhat in shape. The first public school seems to have been taught in 1831, by whom, neither record nor tradition informs us. In 1832 the first school report, by the school commissioners, was made. The document is unique as it is brief. It contains simply these three items: 'No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in the district, 161. Average No. in school, 35. No public moneys received.'

"For nearly a whole decade the records of the schools are missing, and memory faileth. In 1842 the township was re-districted, No. 1 becoming No. 11, with boundaries slightly differing from those of the parent district.

"A few existing school reports of this period furnish us with the following interesting facts:

	1839.	1840.	1842.	1844.
No. of children between 5 and 15.....	141	143	426	608
No. enrolled in school.....	110	139	253	365
Money raised for school purposes.....	\$500	\$174	\$299	\$300

“About this time Union schools began to spring up in various parts of the State, and the agitation of the subject struck our little village and soon rose to fever heat. In 1845 a formidable petition, which secured the names of nearly all the solid men of the town north of Huron St., the aristocratic part of the village, was presented to the school inspectors, praying them to divide the districts ‘before any expense is incurred in preparing to build a mammoth school-house, as we prefer the system which experience has proved to be the visionary and costly experiments.’ Counter petitions of those living in the south and west portions of the town were made, but nevertheless the division was made, and for eight years the town supported two schools and two sets of officers throughout. The experiment, however, was far from satisfactory.

“It is now proper to return to the private schools by which the educational field was principally occupied.

“In 1829 a ‘select school’ was opened by T. W. and Moses Merrill, in the Goodrich Block, for teaching ‘higher English and Latin and Greek.’ It was soon removed to a brick house standing where Eberbach’s drug store now is, and there it was continued during 1830 and ’31, by J. W. Merrill, assisted by Miss Charlotte Mosely. Some of our most prominent citizens were pupils in this school.

“In the fall of 1832 several leading citizens of the town requested Rev. O. C. Thompson, now of Detroit, at that time acting as agent of the Sunday-School Union in the Territory of Michigan, to open an academy. He acceded, and during the following winter taught a large and popular school in the Presbyterian church on the site of the present church. It was a school of high grade, well sustained in the departments of classics, science and higher mathematics, and was patronized by students from all parts of the Territory. There are good grounds for believing that at that time there was not another school of equally high character west of the lakes. Infant schools were maintained, at this period, in various parts of the village by Mrs. O. C. Thompson, Mrs. Merrill and others.”

In 1835 a high school, with courses of study in the classics and English, was kept by Luke H. Parsons on the corner of Huron and Fourth streets, now occupied by Cook’s Hotel.

In the same year there was established the Manual Labor School on what is known as the “Eberbach place” about two miles east of the court-house, on the south Ypsilanti road. The academic department aimed to furnish all the facilities for a literary school of high grade. It was in charge of Rev. Samuel Hair. The pupils were expected to pay for their board, in whole or in part, by labor on the farm. Three and a half hours of daily labor, or two hours of work daily and 50 cents at the end of each week, paid for three meals per day. The experiment was not successful, and after a fitful existence of three years, the school was closed.

About the same time the female seminary, conducted by the Misses Page, was started in the back part of the present Leonard House, continuing there and in other parts of the village two or

three years. This school was deservedly popular. The Misses P. were scholarly women and skillful teachers.

It was also in 1835 that the famous "Old Academy" was erected on the corner of Fourth and Williams streets, where now stands the residence of Mrs. Behr. The school was opened by Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, who had previously organized a school on Duffy's corner. The academy at once offered a wide range of studies in English, Latin, Greek and the sciences, with apparatus for chemistry, philosophy, astronomy and surveying. It speedily established itself with confidence of the people, and for a number of years was the accepted and only prominent school in the place. Mr. O'Neil, and after him Mr. Mealletta, followed the Griffins in the management of the school. About the year 1845 a ladies' seminary of considerable repute was established and conducted for two or more years by Mrs. Wood, in the eastern part of the village, on Lawrence addition.

In 1844 an academical school which had some connection with the university as a preparatory department, was instituted by A. S. Welch, now President of Iowa Agricultural College. It continued three years, doing excellent work, especially in preparing students for the university.

The schools in Lower Town, Fifth ward, until their consolidation with the city schools in 1861, had an interesting history, and deserves some special mention. Like those in Upper Town, the first schools were private. One of the most eminent of the teachers there was Dr. Thomas Holmes, who taught in the M. E. Church, then Baptist, in 1838. He also taught a district school in the same place the following year.

The same year, '39, the first school-house was built of brick on Traver St., and the following winter Dr. Holmes dedicated it by teaching an excellent school.

This building served its purpose, and the people in that locality, until 1857, when the present two-story brick building was erected on Wall St. For several years, the school there was quite large and flourishing. The first teachers in it were Mr. Holden, his sister and Mrs. Mudge, now Mrs. C. K. Adams.

The most famous and most permanent of the private schools of Ann Arbor was the Misses Clark's seminary for young ladies. It was opened in the old Argus Block in 1839, but soon was removed to the corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, where it remained for three years; it then migrated to the corner of Main and Liberty, and continued its good work there for six years; it then sojourned for a short time on the corner of 2d and Huron Sts., thence it found its way to the corner of North and 4th sts., where it was burned out. The school then took quarters in the brick building on Division, where it continued for 10 years, until the death of its worthy principal, Mary Clark, in 1876, making an aggregate period for this school of 37 years.



Charles Almer Dinger
Died Nov. 21. 1887 Age 68-10-17

The Misses Clark, both in school proper and in their society relations, have occupied a large place in the educational history of Ann Arbor.

Many prominent women, here and elsewhere, owe their high culture to the facilities enjoyed in this seminary. History, literature, and the lighter sciences were taught with marked success.

In botany, Mary Clark was authority, and several plants bearing her name attest her patience and ability as an original investigator. In history, especially ecclesiastical history, Miss Clark had no peer in the city, probably not in the State.

We now go back to the public schools which were conducted in two districts. Upon the division of the districts in 1845, the old academy fell into the hands of the south district, No. 12, and for the following decade was the headquarters of school operations of the districts.

Near the same time, '45 or '46, the building now known as the St. Thomas school was erected by the north district, No. 11, for a public school-house.

It is a matter of regret that during these years, up to the reunion of the two districts in 1853, the material for a school history of Ann Arbor are so meager that not even the names of the teachers have been preserved.

The following statistical items, from the reports of the two districts for 1846 and '48, will be found of interest:

	1846.	1848.
No. of children between 4 and 18.....	{ No. 11 300	499
	{ No. 12 357	438
No. enrolled in school.....	{ No. 11 278	150
	{ No. 12 180	167
Amount of money received.....	{ No. 11 \$450	\$800. 00
	{ No. 12 450	348. 75
Amount paid teachers.....	{ No. 11 224	
	{ No. 12 90	

The two districts remained separate for eight years, until 1853. They accomplished but little for the educational growth of the place, and most thoroughly failed to supply its educational necessities. It was clearly seen that proper and ample educational facilities for the city could be had only by uniting the two districts and grading the schools. But a consolidation was not to be secured without a struggle, and, although many who had favored separation, were now eager for reunion, it required all the tact and influence of such men as Erastus O. Haven, Daniel Godfrey, Edwin Lawrence, Donald McIntyre, L. S. Hobert, Philip Beach, J. N. Gott, Abram Sager and Chas. Tripp to bring together the districts, and set the school on the road to wider usefulness and prosperity.

The present epoch of the public schools began its history in 1853 by the union, under general laws, of the two districts, Nos. 11 and 12 (of the township), which comprised the limits of the city. Ann Arbor at that time had been a chartered city two years. After

much consideration and no little sharp advocacy of different sites, the present site of the Central Building was purchased the same year for \$2,000. The Central Building was erected in 1854-'5 at a cost of \$30,000, and was opened for school purposes in 1856.

A special legislative act for the organization and government of the city schools, was procured in 1859. In 1865 this act was amended, or rather re-made, and in the form it then took, except a slight change made in '79, remains still in force.

The 5th ward, not then a part of the city, with its present buildings was annexed to the district in 1861. About this time several other annexations of contiguous territory were made to the district.

The school attendance rapidly increased; the necessity soon came for more school-room, and the ward buildings were erected in rapid succession. The 2d ward house was built in 1860; the 1st ward house in 1862; the 3rd ward house in 1866; the 4th ward house in 1869. In 1871 the Central Building was enlarged to nearly double its former capacity.

During this building period the basement of the Central Building and those of some of the city churches were used for school purposes.

The "Old Academy" was sold in 1862. In 1868 the North school building was sold to the society of St. Thomas, for school purposes, and the same year the Catholics seceded from the public schools, withdrawing about 200 pupils and establishing a school of their own.

While operating under the general law, the district had the following Directors: E. Lawrence, elected in 1853 and 1854; Charles Tripp, elected in 1855; E. Lawrence, elected again 1856; E. B. Pond, elected in 1857 and 1858. Under the special act of 1859 the first Board of Trustees was as follows:—E. W. Morgan, J. M. Wheeler, E. Mann, Philip Bach, W. C. Vorhees, E. B. Pond; J. M. Wheeler was elected President; E. B. Pond, Secretary; and Philip Bach, Treasurer.

The officers of the Board down to the present time have been as follows:—Presidents, J. M. Wheeler 1859 to 1871, Abram Sager 1872; E. B. Pond 1873 to 1876; W. D. Harriman 1878 to present. Secretaries, E. B. Pond 1859 to 1864, H. D. Bennett 1865 to 1866, W. W. Whedon 1867 to 1869, James B. Gott 1870 to 1877, J. L. Burleigh 1878 to 1879, W. W. Whedon 1880 to present. Treasurers, Philip Bach 1857 to 1876, Leonard Greiner 1877 to present.

The city has been exceedingly fortunate, almost without exception, in the character of its School Board. It has uniformly been composed of the best men of the city, men who have appreciated education and its work, and who have cared for the schools in a wise and generous way.

The first attempt at grading the schools seems to have been made in 1856 upon the opening of the Central Building, when the primary, grammar and high-school departments were established,

or rather marked off. At this point the public schools entered upon a new era of prosperity.

From that time forth the Ann Arbor high school has been one of the most prominent features of the city. It is one of the largest preparatory and academical schools in the country, and its reputation has become well nigh national. Of its 400 to 500 pupils, about 60 per cent. are non-residents. Its annual tuition receipts go far toward cancelling the cost of its support, while many families become temporary residents of the city in order to secure the advantages of its superior instruction. Since 1861, the date of its first graduating class, the school has graduated 870 of its pupils, a large proportion of whom entered the University of Michigan. It is doubtful if any other enterprise of the city has contributed more, even to its material prosperity, than has the Ann Arbor high School.

The high school was organized in 1856 with J. C. Abbot, now President of the Agricultural College, as Principal. He was succeeded, two years afterward, by D. B. Briggs, with C. B. Grant as Associate Principal. After two years Mr. Briggs resigned; Mr. Grant became Principal, and continued two years, giving all the instruction in Latin and Greek.

The first Superintendent of the Public Schools was N. W. Lawton, elected in 1862. He served five years, and was followed in 1867 by Elisha Jones, who remained three years. The present incumbent, W. S. Perry, was elected in 1870.

The principals of the high school since the resignation of Mr. Grant in '62 have been as follows: Martin L. D'Ooge, appointed in '62; Arthur Everett, '64; J. D. H. Cornelius, '65; A. W. Hamilton, '67; A. H. Pattengill, '68; S. R. Winchell, '69; I. N. Demmon, '73; J. G. Pattengill, '76.

The development of the high school may be indicated as follows: At the outset of '56, two courses of study, of three years each, the English and the classical, were established, together with special courses of two years in French and German. In '68 the Latin and elective courses were added, and the other two courses considerably strengthened. The elective course proved worthless, and was soon dropped. In '70 a scientific course of two years was adopted; in '71 it was extended to three years. In '74 the French and German special courses were discontinued, French and German incorporated in the Latin and scientific courses, and all the regular literary courses extended to four years each. In '72 a commercial course of one year was organized, which, in '77, was extended to two years.

Drawing was a part of the grammar-school course from the opening of the Central Building, '56. Since '75 it has been taught in all the lower grades above the second. Painting was taught in the high school from '56 to '75.

At first, piano music was taught in the Central Building, but a few years sufficed to show that the school had higher and worthier

functions than teaching instrumental music, and it was dropped. Vocal music was made a special study in all grades below the high school in '72.

Aiming to be conservative of all the good of the past, the schools of the city are ever on the alert to keep abreast of every forward movement in the educational reform, and to make practical in the school room the wisest conclusions of educational science.

The following three series of statistics taken at intervals of 10 years, are a fair illustration of the growth of the material interests of the city schools: School census—1860, 1,472; 1870, 2,268; 1880, 2,483; enrollment—1860, 1,307; 1870, 1,864; 1880, 1,877; tuition—1860, \$1,202; 1870, \$2,025; 1880, \$4,814; salaries—1860, \$5,741; 1870, \$14,823; 1880, \$17,651; appropriations—1860, \$9,555; 1870, \$16,030; 1880, \$18,700.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF ANN ARBOR TOWNSHIP.

Fractional District No. 3 comprises section 5 and parts of sections 4, 6 and 8. It has a brick school-house valued at \$500. Andrew Smith, Director.

District No. 7 comprises sections 13 and 14 and part of sections 15, 22, 23 and 24. It has a brick school-house valued at \$1,000. Orlando Lathrop is Director.

District No. 6 comprises section 12 and part of sections 1, 2 and 11. It has a frame school-house valued at \$600. H. H. Camp is the present Director of the district.

Fractional District No. 16 comprises section 19 and part of sections 7 and 18. J. F. Staebler is the present Director. Its school-house is of stone and valued at \$300.

District No. 8 comprises sections 25, 35 and 36, and parts of sections 23, 24 and 27. It has a frame school-house valued at \$400. Nathan T. White, Director.

District No. 5 comprises sections 15, 16, 9 and 10, and parts of sections 8, 11 and 17. Its school-house is a frame building and valued at \$600. W. H. Taylor, Director.

Fractional District No. 16 comprises parts of sections 1 and 67. It has a brick school-house valued at \$800. C. M. Osgood, Director.

BANKS—FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

When the Government gave to the people the privilege of organizing national banks, agreeable to an act of Congress, one of the first applications made was from citizens of Ann Arbor, resulting in the organization of the First National Bank on the first day of July, 1863. The capital stock of the new bank was fixed at \$75,000, which was quickly taken by 55 of the leading citizens of the city and vicinity. At the first meeting of stock-holders, Volney Chapin was elected President, Ebenezer Wells, Vice-President; Charles H. Richmond, Cashier. This bank was the first in the

State of Michigan, and was the 22d in the entire nation. At the expiration of the first quarter, Sept. 30, 1863, the following statement was made according to law:

RESOURCES.

Cash.....	\$30,285.26
U. S. bonds.....	42,500.00
Furniture.....	985.37
Expense.....	943.07
Bank North America, N. Y.....	7,294.26
State Bank of Michigan.....	8,563.02
Jay Cooke.....	5,000.00
Bills discounted.....	32,147.52
Total.....	\$127,718.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$75,000.00
Individual deposits.....	46,804.12
Exchange.....	97.07
Interest.....	542.01
Subscription for U. S. bonds.....	532.98
Certificate of deposits.....	4,742.32
Total.....	\$127,718.50

The capital stock remained at \$75,000 until July 1, 1865, when it was increased to \$100,000, at which figure it remained one year, being then increased to \$125,000. On the 1st of July, 1869, it was again increased to \$150,000, at which amount it now remains. The banking business, for about three years, was transacted in Hangsterfer's block. In 1866 a piece of ground was purchased on South Main street, at a cost of \$5,000, on which was erected a three-story building, costing \$10,700. Changes in the officers of the bank have been few. In 1865 Mr. Chapin was succeeded as President by Ebenezer Wells, who has been re-elected annually ever since. R. S. Smith succeeded Dr. Wells as Vice-President, in 1865, remaining in that connection until 1869, when Philip Bach was elected, and yet occupies the position. J. W. Knight succeeded Charles H. Richmond, as Cashier, in 1866, and has been re-elected to the position at each annual election of officers. Mr. Knight has been connected with the bank since its organization, and since his first election as Cashier, he has had the general business management of the institution. To his judicious care and oversight, the fine success which has attended from the first day its doors were opened to the present time, is a great measure due. No bank in the country can show a better record of good management than the First National Bank of Ann Arbor. For 14 years not a penny was lost in the collection of the vast amount that has from time to time been loaned by the bank. In 1877 its first loss occurred from the depreciation of certain collaterals taken to secure payment of a loan. Of the 55 original stock-holders, 20 have since died, and of the remainder 30

yet hold its stock. Since its organization 178 persons have possessed some of its stock. The present number of stockholders is 85. The following is the statement made by the Cashier, Oct. 1, 1880, which is given as illustrative of the growth of the bank since its organization:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$251,539.45
Overdrafts.....	190.68
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	100,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.....	10,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....	6,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents.....	26,551.45
Due from State banks and bankers.....	12,178.62
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	17,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	1,211.51
Checks and other cash items.....	1,822.10
Bills of other national banks.....	12,257.00
Fractional currency (including nickels).....	50.99
Specie.....	9,029.15
Legal-tender notes.....	18,490.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).....	4,500.00
Total.....	\$470,920.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund.....	40,000.00
Other undivided profits.....	9,999.35
National-bank notes outstanding.....	89,300.00
Dividends unpaid.....	84.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	\$218,863.65
Demand certificates of deposit.....	11,673.95
Certified checks.....	1,000.00
Total.....	\$470,920.95

ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK.

This institution was organized May, 1869, by the election of R. S. Smith, President; Christian Mack, Vice-President; Schuyler Grant, Cashier. It at once secured the confidence of the public as is shown from the following statement made at the close of business hours, Nov. 30, 1869:

LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	\$ 50,000 00
Deposits.....	110,292 05
Profit and loss.....	3,176 97
Total.....	\$163,469 02

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$ 95,262 94
United States 5-20 Bonds.....	1,250 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,407 72
Revenue stamps.....	765 00
Due from banks and bankers.....	366,924 39
Legal tenders and national bank notes.....	24,763 00
Fractional currency and nickels.....	1,534 40
Cash items.....	561 57
Total.....	\$163,469 02

This confidence has never been betrayed, the bank constantly gaining in number of depositors and amount of deposits. The following is the statement for Jan. 3, 1881:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$279,670 89
Bonds and mortgages.....	105,212 13
U. S. 4-per-cent. Bonds.....	11,079 36
Overdrafts.....	112 46
Revenue stamps.....	76 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,930 85
Bills in transit.....	4,068 75
Due from national and State banks.....	47,654 97
Silver coin and nickels.....	3,936 04
Legal tender and bank notes.....	34,429 00
Total.....	\$490,170 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund.....	5,000 00
January dividend.....	2,146 00
Undivided profits.....	8,530 07
Due depositors.....	424,494 38
Total.....	\$490,170 45

The first Directors of the bank were: Christian Mack, T. M. Cooley, W. W. Wines, E. W. Morgan, M. Rogers, C. T. Wilmot, R. S. Smith, all of whom are recognized as sound business men. Its present Directors are: Christian Mack, R. A. Beal, Daniel Hiscock, W. W. Wines, W. D. Harriman, William Deubel, W. B. Smith, worthy successors to the first Board.

Mr. Smith remained President of the bank for about three years and was succeeded by Judge T. M. Cooley, who remained at its head a year and a half, then resigned, and Mr. Smith was again elected, serving until his death, which occurred in 1876. Christian Mack was chosen to fill the vacancy, and yet remains at its head. W. W. Wines was elected Vice-President in place of Mr. Mack.

Schuyler Grant served as Cashier until 1874, when he resigned. The Board of Directors, on meeting, decided to postpone the election of Cashier, desiring to hold the position for Charles E. Hiscock,

who, at the time, had not attained his majority, but who had shown fine business qualities. Mr. Hiscock was therefore elected Teller, and as soon as he reached his legal majority, was elected Cashier, and yet holds the position. Under his careful management, ably assisted by the Board of Directors, the bank shows a record of which all may well be proud.

On the organization of the bank, it was located on the southeast corner of Main and Huron streets, where it remained 10 years, when it was removed to its present location, northwest corner Main and Huron.

ARTESIAN WELL.

In 1871 an artesian well was sunk on Main street, and afterward abandoned. At a depth of 334 feet a vein of salt water was struck. The *Argus*, of Feb. 24, 1871, says: "The water filters clear and pure, and its strength is put at 50 per cent. The water rises in the tube to within 25 feet of the surface. One gallon of water brought up in the sand pump through 300 feet of fresh water, produced by evaporation one pound of salt."

ANN ARBOR GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

Believing the city to have groped in darkness a sufficient length of time, a company was formed and duly organized, under the general laws, on the 17th of March, 1858, for the purpose of manufacturing and supplying the citizens of the city with coal gas. An unlimited charter was granted by the city to the company to run their mains through the streets and erect such buildings as might be necessary for its business. The capital stock of the company was placed at \$23,000, every dollar of which was instantly subscribed and paid up. At the first meeting of the stockholders, Hiram Becker was elected President; Henry W. Wells, Secretary; E. W. Morgan, S. H. Douglas and Charles Tripp, Directors. Steps were immediately taken for the erection of buildings and laying of four miles of street main, the contract for that purpose being awarded to James Clements for the sum of \$21,000. During the summer of 1858, Mr. Clements completed his contract, and early in the fall gas was turned into the mains, and the city was lighted with it for the first time. The price of gas was fixed at \$4 per 1,000 feet, and remained at that figure until 1861, when it was reduced to \$3.50. In 1864, in consequence of the advance of every article of manufacture to war prices, it was raised to \$4. It remained at this price until 1875, when it was again reduced to \$3.50, at which figure it now remains. The first year there were about 100 consumers. At present there are 332 consumers and 66 street lamps. The first year's receipts of the company were \$7,058.80; for 1879 was received \$15,132.01. There is no record of the number of feet of gas consumed until 1868, when it amounted to 4,213,300 feet. This

was gradually increased up to 1873, when it reached 4,855,746 feet. The hard times which commenced here the following year caused some to abandon the use of gas and return to a cheaper, though an inferior, article of light. In 1878, good times being restored, the increase in the amount of gas consumed was quite perceptible, while in 1879 it was still greater. There are now nearly seven miles of street main, 66 public lamps, and 332 private consumers. The stock in 1861 was increased to \$30,000, and further increased in 1866 to \$40,000. In 1871 it again became necessary to increase the stock, which was raised to \$60,000, at which figure it now remains. The company early adopted the policy of using its surplus earnings, beyond a reasonable dividend, in making improvements in the works. There has already been expended in the construction of the works \$67,000, some \$7,000 more than is shown by the capital, which goes to prove that there is no fictitious stock in the company, and for every dollar represented there is about \$1.10 worth of property. Dr. S. H. Douglas has been superintendent of the works since the formation of the company, and under his careful management, whatever success has attended is, in a measure, due to him. The present officers of the company are: J. Austin Scott, President; William H. Douglas, Secretary; Silas H. Douglas and John W. Hunt, Directors; Silas H. Douglas, Superintendent.

MANUFACTORIES.

The enterprise of a village or city is often judged by the number and general prosperity of its manufactories. While it may be true that a city can be prosperous without manufactories, it having other attractions, such as good schools, excellent churches, facilities for being a pleasure resort, yet having manufactories that supply not only the wants of its own citizens, but many from abroad, makes it very evident that it is prosperous. While Ann Arbor cannot boast of as many manufacturing institutions as some other points, it possesses at present quite a number, some of which have been in existence many years. The first manufactory of any description established in the place was that of the old tannery of G. & C. Prusica, in 1829. How long these gentlemen continued in the business is unknown. The name has long since dropped out of the directories of the city. Other firms have been established in the same business, flourished for a time and then disappeared. At present there are two firms engaged in the business, the oldest of which is that of

Henry Krause.—In 1850 Mr. Krause built a frame tannery on the corner of Second and Williams streets, and commenced to manufacture leather for the market. In 1868 his business had grown to such proportions as to make necessary the erection of a larger and more substantial building. He then built a large tannery of brick, with an engine house connected with it, the cost of which was

\$15,000. The tannery proper is 30x120 feet in size, and two-stories high, while the engine room covers a piece of ground some 18x30 feet. A large storage house for bark is near the main building and holds annually some 225 cords of oak bark. The tannery is fitted up with all the modern machinery, is run by steam, and furnishes labor for 12 men. About 50 vats and tanks and 4 leaches are used in the manufacture of the leather, which finds a ready sale throughout the State. The annual sales of Mr. Krause amount to about \$45,000. All kinds of leather are manufactured, but principally that used for harness.

Jacob Heinzman.—In 1851 Mr. Heinzman started a tannery on the corner of Third and Jefferson streets. He erected a building 50x60 feet in size and two-stories high, and containing 30 vats and leaches. In a few years his son was taken into partnership, and the firm name was changed to Jacob Heinzman & Son. The tannery turns out a good quality of upper, calf, kip and harness leather, but principally the latter. The assessed value of the buildings are about \$4,000, while the yearly sales amount to \$25,000. The firm employ seven hands in the manufacture of the leather, which is sold mostly in the States of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois.

Distillery.—Among the early manufactories was the distillery establishment of Hawley, Nash & Co. The following advertisement of the firm appeared in the first issue of the *Western Emigrant*: "L. Hawley, Nash & Co. beg leave to inform the public that they have erected a distillery in the vicinity of Ann Arbor, which will be in operation by the 1st of December next, where they will keep constantly on hand a superior quality of rectified whisky, which they will sell as low as can be purchased in the Territory, by the gallon or barrel, for cash. Whisky exchanged for grain on liberal terms. From a long experience and strict attention to business they hope to merit a share of public patronage." This advertisement was dated Nov. 18, 1829. Whisky in those days was a legitimate article of commerce.

Ann Arbor Agricultural Company.—In 1867 Lewis M. Moore bought a piece of land on the left bank of the Huron river in the lower town of Ann Arbor, and started in the manufacture of agricultural implements, his son, Eli W., being connected with him in the business, under the firm name of Lewis M. Moore & Son. This firm made seed drills till 1869. About the same time the above firm started, John Finnegan and Frank Howard started in the same business at the crossing of Catherine and Detroit streets, in Ann Arbor proper, and ran the business successfully till 1869, when the two firms consolidated, with a capital of \$13,000, and continued business in the lower town. The works increased their manufactured goods till 1873, when about \$40,000 worth were sold. This same year the elder Moore died, and the business was operated by the remaining members of the firm till 1878, when the now existing Ann Arbor Agricultural Works was

formed, with a stock company and a paid up capital of \$50,000. The officers are J. Austin Scott, President; G. W. Knight, Treasurer; Earl Knight, Secretary, and John Finnegan, Manager. The company occupied a main building, 40x90 feet, three-stories high, erected in 1876 by the old firm; a polishing shop, 30x70 feet, one-story high; a foundry 50x105 feet, also erected by the old firm in 1874; and during 1880, the company erected two buildings, one 40x90 feet, and the other 24 feet square, which are used in the manufacture of the implements turned out by this firm. The grounds are large and extensive, covering some three acres. The company utilize the water near them to a great extent, their machinery being run by both steam and water. The "Advance" plow and an improved feed cutter are the only kind of implements manufactured, and they find a good market in all parts of the Union. The firm employ some 75 men. The stockholders have been increased to 24, and the capital stock to \$75,000.

Western Brewery.—In 1861 Peter Brehm and John Reier built a brewery on West Fourth, between Liberty and West Madison streets, in Ann Arbor, and began the brewing business. For about three years this brewery was run, when, in 1864, it took fire and burned to the ground. These men immediately put up a larger and more extensive building on the same site, and started in business once more. Mr. Reier soon after sold out his interest to Mr. Brehm, and he in turn rented the property to Fred Kirn, who, after running it for some time gave it up, and Mr. Frank Ruck rented the property of the widow of Mr. Brehm (who had died in 1874) in 1875, and it was operated by him till Oct. 13, 1880, when he sold out to Christian Martin and Matt. Fischer, two enterprising young Germans of Ann Arbor. Messrs. Martin and Fischer have since operated the brewery, and are building up quite an extensive trade. Some 1,500 bushels of malt, 1,700 lbs. of hops, 225 cords of wood and 800 tons of ice are used in the manufacture and storage of the 3,000 barrels of beer turned out annually. The main building is 60x30, two-stories and a basement, while the extensions cover almost an acre of ground. The beer produced by this brewery finds a ready sale in all parts of the county.

Northern Brewery.—In 1872 George Krause built this brewery in the lower town of Ann Arbor, on Mill street. He sold out to John and Fred Frey, and in 1873 Fred sold out his interest to his brother John, who has operated it since. Mr. Frey makes about 2,400 barrels of beer annually, and consumes about 5,000 bushels of grain and 4,000 lbs. of hops in the manufacture of this beverage. During 1880 he stored up about 1,000 tons of ice.

Furniture Manufactory.—The furniture manufactory of Thomas Rauschenberger & Co. is situated on the west side of Jewett, between Huron and Liberty streets, in Ann Arbor, and was built in 1870 by John Rauschenberger, who operated the factory for about seven years, when he sold out to the present proprietors. Although a small building, only 30x40 feet, one and a half stories high, the

firm does quite an extensive business and employs seven hands. The furniture manufactured was sold at Detroit for some time, but of late years the firm has sold all their furniture inside the county. The machinery is run by water-power, furnished by a race about one-fourth of a mile long, this race being fed by about a dozen springs.

Knitting Factory.—This institution is situated on Broadway street in the lower town of Ann Arbor, and is owned and operated by a German named Jacob Larmie. It was built in 1876, and has been operated only in the winters of the years following. Mr. Larmie employs three hands and uses up some 300 lbs. of wool annually in the production of knit jackets, scarfs and mittens, which find a ready sale in and around Ann Arbor.

Soap Factories.—One of these, situated on the corner of Main and Madison streets, in Ann Arbor, was established in 1855 by a German named Andrew Birk, who has since operated it. During the first year, Mr. Birk turned out some 1,500 pounds of German mottled soap, in a little building eight feet square and one-story high, but his business increased so rapidly that he was forced to enlarge his narrow quarters, and now occupies a building 93x30, and two-stories in height. He annually manufactures about 40 tons of this soap, requiring 15,000 bushels of ashes, and 100 cords of wood. Mr. Birk has also in connection an establishment for the manufacture of potash, but does not operate this part only at certain times. He has turned out from 80 to 100 barrels per year, which he ships to a large firm in New York city. For his soap he has kettles and furnaces enough to make about two tons at one time. His potash department is furnished with all the modern appliances,—has four large kettles and an immense pan, also a mammoth heater in connection. Mr. Birk has four wagons continually engaged in traveling over this and adjoining counties to secure all the ashes needed in his large and increasing business. His establishment is fed with water from an overflowing spring situated about one quarter of a mile in the rear of his building, and carried through an iron pipe to the manufactory.

Another soap factory was established in 1864, by D. S. Miller, who came to Washtenaw county in 1848. It is situated at the junction of Pontiac and State streets, in the lower town of Ann Arbor. Mr. Miller makes three kinds of soaps,—erasive, fulling, and scouring, the former of which he makes a specialty. He employs three hands in the manufactory of this useful article, and receives orders from all parts of Michigan for his celebrated erasive soap, which is certainly superior to the common soaps now being sold throughout the country.

Cigar Manufactories.—One establishment, at No. 8 Main street, Ann Arbor, was started by Louis Roland, on Dec. 22, 1880, and has been in active operation since. Mr. Roland has been in the county since 1868, and learned his trade with some of the

best artists in that line, in this State; he annually turns out about 50,000 cigars, and finds a good market for them in this county.

On the east side of Main, between Huron and Washington streets, Ann Arbor, is an establishment of this kind, owned and operated by C. F. Kayser, assisted by a number of experienced workmen. Mr. Kayser started in business on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, but since May, 1880, has been located at this place. Mr. Kayser annually turns out 150,000 cigars, and has no difficulty in disposing of them within the limits of Washtenaw county. He has lately enlarged his establishment, and in 1881 will probably manufacture about 175,000.

In 1868 Joshua Buell started an establishment of this kind in Ann Arbor, and employed five men in manufacturing the 150,000 cigars he turned out annually. For the past few years, Mr. Buell has left the business part of the city, and now makes only 75,000 per year, at his residence at 69 North Main street. He finds a sale for these all over the State of Michigan.

Organ Works.—In the year 1867 G. F. Gartner & Son established the Organ Works for the manufacture of pipe and reed organs. He employed several hands, and being from Germany and a first-class workman, he manufactured all his work by hand. He found, after some five years, that this style of work did not suit the people any better than that manufactured by machinery, and also was not as profitable a business as was first supposed. He closed up his business in 1872. In these organ works there was a young man named D. F. Allmendinger, who had entered the works when first started, and mastered the business, and when Mr. Gartner closed his business he opened the Ann Arbor Organ Works. At first the business was but small and carried on in one part of his dwelling house, but in 1880 he built a frame factory 24x40 feet, and two-stories high. He has in his employ three workmen, and turns out 25 to 30 organs per year. His annual sales foot up \$2,500. Mr. Allmendinger furnished three churches in Ann Arbor with pipe organs, and they gave general satisfaction. Although only doing a small business at present, yet he turns out pipe and reed organs of a good quality. The manufactory is situated on the northwest corner of First and Washington streets.

Keck Furniture Company.—In 1879 Mr. John Keck, of Ann Arbor, conceived the idea of forming a stock company to engage in the manufacture of furniture of the latest and most improved style and quality. He immediately went to work and in the same year the stock company was formed, consisting of 15 members, with W. D. Harriman, President; Charles Hiscock, Treasurer; John Keck, General Superintendent; Paul Snauble, Assistant Superintendent, with a capital stock of \$25,000. Everything now being in readiness, a plot of ground 126x198 feet on the corner of 3d and

—streets, was purchased, and the buildings necessary for the enterprise were immediately erected. They consist of a factory 40x75 feet, and three-stories high. In the basement of this building is located the planing-mill and heavy machinery; in the second story the carving and turning machinery is found; in the third story the furniture is finished and put together. From the factory the furniture is taken to the packing, painting and varnishing room, where it is put into shape for shipment to the different parts of the United States. This last building is 40x20 feet in size and two-stories high, while the storage room, only a few feet distant, is also the same size. The company uses about 250,000 feet of lumber annually, consisting of walnut, ash, butternut, sycamore, cottonwood, bass and whitewood, no pine lumber being used for any purpose. The drying kiln has a capacity of 20,000 feet and is always crowded to the utmost. The machinery is run by steam, the engine used being of 35-horse power. The factory gives employment to 75 men, and the only kind of furniture turned out is bedstead and bedroom sets. The company has increased from 15 to 21 stockholders, and the business has increased so as to make necessary the erection of more buildings, which will be accomplished this year (1881). The furniture manufactured is of the latest, best and most improved styles, and find a ready sale in all parts of the Union—as far east as New York, as far south as St. Louis and Cincinnati, and as far west as Iowa.

Coopers.—In 1865, a firm bearing the name of Dodsley & Spafford started a cooper shop on Detroit street, for the manufacture of apple, flour and tight barrels. For 14 years this firm did business in the old house on Detroit street, but in 1879 Mr. Spafford sold out his interest to his partner, Mr. H. B. Dodsley, and in the spring of 1880 Mr. Dodsley moved his shop into a building belonging to David Henning, of Chicago, and situated on Pontiac street, near Michigan Central depot. Here Mr. Dodsley has since run his business and now employs some seven men, and turns out about 20,000 barrels per year, which require some 200,000 staves. His flour and apple barrels are mostly marketed in Ann Arbor, while his tight barrels find a good market in Chicago and Detroit.

MEDICAL SPRINGS.

The Ann Arbor Medical Springs were purchased by Dr. Calvert and Prof. Chas. Gatchell, in the year 1878, and refitted up in good shape. The interior of the house was handsomely frescoed and tinted, and the bathing rooms all newly painted and furnished. A large swimming bath was added—a tank some 20 feet wide, 30 feet long and six feet deep, where a person could get warm and invigorating exercise in winter time. A new spring was also opened which flowed a constant stream of water, at the rate of 3,000 barrels a day. This was inclosed in a large brick reservoir, and all the water used about the establishment was supplied from this

well. The establishment was under the charge of Prof. H. P. Gatchell, M. D., during the summer of 1878, while his son was in Europe. The house was burned in 1880.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At a meeting of the village council, held Dec. 3, 1836, an ordinance was passed organizing a department for protection against fire. The village was divided into two wards, and a fire warden appointed in each ward. There were also to be appointed by the council a chief engineer, an assistant engineer and an assistant fire warden in each ward; a captain and lieutenant for each fire or hook and ladder company. These officers were to be appointed annually. A number of changes have been made in the department since that time; new companies have been organized and the efficiency of the department been increased. At present there are three engines, two hand and one steam engine, the latter being introduced in 1879, principally through the exertions of Dr. W. B. Smith. As a slight testimonial to the doctor, the steamer was named the "W. B. Smith."

While the department has not been at all times as efficient as desired by many, yet it has accomplished great good, and on more than one occasion saved the city from a destructive conflagration.

The department now consists of Defiance Hook and Ladder Company, Protection No. 1, Engine and Hose Company, Vigilant No. 2, Engine Company, Vigilant No. 2, Hose Company, Huron, No. 3, Engine and Hose Company. The Vigilant Engine Company have charge of the steamer.

At the annual election in April, 1880, the following officers were elected: Dr. Willard B. Smith, Chief Engineer; Daniel B. Fletcher, First Assistant Engineer; Albert A. Sorg, Second Assistant Engineer; L. F. Wade, Secretary; Charles H. Worden, Treasurer.

The department is composed of 165 members.

BAND.

The first band organized in Ann Arbor was in 1827, and was composed of the Mills brothers, seven in number—Elihu, Simeon, Augustus, Timothy, Lorin, Willard and Sylvester—Townsend Branch and Mr. Mallett. Their instruments were the clarinet, haut-boy, bassoon, flute and drum. The music would sound strange to the ears of the present generation. The first time the band played in public was on the 4th of July, 1827. As long as the brothers remained together, the organization was maintained. Old settlers remember with pleasure the happy hours spent in listening to the sweet melodies as discoursed by the Mills Brothers' Band.

MILITARY.

Notwithstanding the influence of its schools and the peaceable character generally of its citizens, a military company has nearly always been maintained in the city.

The first organization was that of the Frontier Guards, in 1829. Martin Davis was chosen captain; James Kingsley, 1st lieutenant; Edward Clark, 2d lieutenant. The company was afterward commanded by Edward Clark and Charles Thayer. It had an existence of about five years, and was succeeded in 1838 by the Washtenaw Guards, the first officers of which were: Ebenezer S. Cobb, Captain; Dan W. Kellogg, 1st Lieutenant; Linas Parker, 2d Lieutenant. The company was composed of the best citizens then living in Ann Arbor, and was splendidly drilled. On one occasion it drilled in a school of company in Detroit, for a handsome prize, which it succeeded in capturing. Again at Monroe it drilled in school of company and also school of battalion, receiving first prize for both drills. The company was largely indebted for superior drill to Col. John M. Berrien, a graduate of West Point. John C. Mundy and Charles H. Cavvel also commanded the company at different times. It had an organized existence for seven or eight years.

The Steuben Guards were next organized in 1859, under the command of Capt. William Roath. On the first call for troops in the war of the Rebellion, Capt. Roath and a portion of his men enlisted, and were in the first Bull Run battle. The City Guards were also organized in 1859, under command of John S. Mills. It was a short-lived company.

The "Porter Zouaves" were organized on the 21st day of September, 1868, with Byron R. Porter, Captain; Warren E. Walker, 1st Lieut.; Henry J. Vohn, 2d Lieut. In 1872 Captain Porter resigned and Warren E. Walker was promoted to fill vacancy. Samuel B. Revenaugh, Benjamin F. Knowlton and Thomas D. Bailey also, at different times, held commissions as Lieutenants. In 1874, under the law of the State requiring all militia to be uniformed alike, the Zouave organization was abandoned or merged into Company B,—Regiment, Michigan Militia. A new election for officers was held, and the following named elected:—Samuel B. Revenaugh, Captain; J. William Hangsterfer, 1st Lieut.; William Kay, 2d Lieut. The company retained its letter until 1877, when the militia of the State was re-organized. Being then the oldest organized company in the State it was made Co. A. January 1, 1879. Captain Revenaugh resigned, and Frank Emerick was elected to fill vacancy. In July, 1879, Captain Emerick resigned, and Charles H. Manley was elected to fill vacancy. Captain Manley was elected July, 1880, for the full term of two years. J. F. Schuh, 1st Lieut.; Charles E. Hiscock, 2d Lieut.



C. Kelly

MASONIC.

Masonry was first introduced into Ann Arbor in 1826. On the institution of the lodge, several of the eminent men of the Territory honored the occasion with their presence. A ball was given in the evening at which were present Gen. Cass, Judge Dexter and others. The disappearance of Morgan shortly after was the occasion of many denouncing the order and using their influence against it. The *Emigrant*, established in 1829, was a strong Anti-Masonic paper. The excitement became so strong in this country it was deemed best to surrender their charter and await developments, the friends of the order believing that when the passions of men subsided the order would stand out in clear relief and above reproach. In the winter of 1845-'6 Oriental Lodge, No. 15, was organized. This was abandoned, and its place taken by Ann Arbor Lodge, No. 85, which flourished until 1871.

Golden Rule Lodge was chartered in 1856. Its first Master was the Hon. Chas. H. Richmond, who has been succeeded by Robert J. Price, A. T. Brengle, William A. Lovejoy, J. Roath, C. M. Jones, I. C. Handy. The present officials are: W. M., J. Roath; S. W., E. D. Lewis; J. W., John A. Gates; Treasurer, B. F. Watts; Secretary, N. D. Gates; S. D., Charles S. Fall; J. D., S. B. Revenaugh. Present membership about 116.

Washtenaw Chapter, No. 6, was organized October 15, 1849. The following is a list of its officers:—Ezra Platt, H. P.; Gilbert C. Bedell, King; David Tyler, Scribe; Martin Davis, C. H.; Wm. G. Tuttle, P. S.; Erastus Root, R. A. C.; Gilbert Shattuck, M. 3d V.; Hiram Becker, M. 2d V.; Robert S. Wilson, M. 1st V. Present officers are: B. F. Watts, H. P.; C. M. Jones, King; I. C. Handy, Scribe; W. G. Doty, C. H.; C. G. Wilson, R. A. C.; J. Hamilton, P. S.; E. Eberbach, M. 3d V.; Sed. James, M. 2d V.; S. B. Revenaugh, M. 1st V.; T. Taylor, Tyler; F. Sorg, Treas.; A. S., Sec.

Fraternity Lodge, No. 262, F. & A. M., was organized in March, 1869. The first officers elected were Zina P. King, W. M.; W. D. Harriman, S. W.; E. J. Johnson, J. W.; R. M. Price, Sec.; W. B. Smith, Treas.; F. Sorg, S. D.; Aaron Long, J. D. The society has been prosperous during its dozen years of existence. Its present membership numbers 85. Its lodge room is the same as used by others of the order in Ann Arbor, over 41 and 43 South Main street. The present officers are: W. D. Harriman, W. M.; E. D. Kinne, S. W.; E. J. Johnson, J. W.; J. William Hangsterfer, Sec.; W. B. Smith, Treas.; J. W. Hamilton, S. D.; Sed. James, J. D.; Thomas Taylor, Tyler.

Ann Arbor Commandery, No. 13, Knight Templars, was organized April 3, 1865, with the following charter members: C. H. Richmond, George Taylor, S. M. Webster, James R. Webster, D. S. Twitchell, A. McElcheran, Louis C. Risdon, R. J. Barry and C. M. Haze. C. H. Richmond was chosen E. C.; L. C. Risdon, C. G.;

S. M. Webster, P.; D. Monroe, S. W.; J. R. Webster, J. W. and A. McElcheran, W. The present officers are: Z. P. King, E. C.; John N. Gott, G.; M. Fleming, C. G.; W. B. Smith, P.; R. S. Armstrong, S. W.; M. S. Cook, J. W.; F. Sorg, Treas.; J. Kapp, Recorder; H. Morton, S. B.; Wm. Doty, W. and A. J. Johnson, Sentinel. The present membership is about 60.

ODD FELLOWS.

This benevolent order, which has so rapidly spread over this country, was first established in this city in 1845, since which time it has had a prosperous career.

Washtenaw Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., was organized March 27, 1845, with James E. Platt, James M. Welch, N. H. Eggleston, M. D. Howard and William J. Wells as charter members. No lodge in the country, in the same length of time, can show a more faithful record, it having but seldom ever missed a session on its regular lodge nights. The lodge has also numbered some representative men, having been represented by officers in the Grand Lodge of the State, and some of its number representing the State in the Grand Lodge of the United States. Norton R. Ramsdell and Jonathan Sprague, members of this lodge, have both been members of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Mr. Sprague has also been Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State two terms, and Grand Patriarch of the Encampment one term; Conrad Krapf was also Grand Patriarch one term. Washtenaw Lodge is the parent lodge of several, among which are Wyandotte, No. 10; Huron, No. 30, at Dexter; Tonquish, at Plymouth; Wolverine, No. 197, at Milan; Saline, No. 272; Otsenigo, No. 295, at Ann Arbor. The lodge has always paid sick benefits and exercised a watchful care over the families of deceased members. Its present officers are James H. Rogers, N. G.; A. W. Chase, V. G.; H. F. Morton, R. Sec.; J. Sprague, Per. Sec.; D. Cramer, Treas.

Otsenigo Lodge, No. 295, was organized in 1876, and has had a prosperous existence.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

Athens Lodge, No. 49, A. O. U. W., was organized June 24, with the following named charter members: M. Fleming, C. M. Jones, B. F. Watts, N. R. Waterman, Wm. Clute, John P. Little, Fletcher Jewell, John F. Lawrence, W. J. Herdman, D. M. Caldwell, Josiah S. Case, Nelson S. Garlinghouse, A. U. Robison, Lewis Moore, Henry B. Maston, Wm. G. Doty, Christian J. Ruel, DeWitt C. Fall, C. H. Manly, Robert Cathbert, Ed. A. Davison, Wm. R. McPherson, Byron J. Corbin, C. B. Davison. At the first meeting of the lodge the following named officers were elected:—W. J. Hardman, P. M. W.; C. S. Manly, G. F.; C. B. Davison, Recorder; W. G. Doty, F.; DeWitt C. Fall, I. W.; C. M. Jones, M. W.; N. Wa-

terman, Receiver; B. J. Corbin, Guide; J. P. Little, O. W. The order is in a flourishing condition, and has been fortunate in losing none of its members by death to the present time. Its present membership is 35, with B. F. Watts, M. W.; H. B. Dodsley Recorder; E. B. Lewis, F.; C. H. Manly, Receiver. The P. M. W's are W. J. Herdman, C. M. Jones, William G. Doty and C. B. Davison.

ANN ARBOR LODGE NO. 27, A. O. U. W.,

is a German lodge of this order which is in good condition, and is composed of some of the leading men of that nationality in the city. John Muelig is the present W. M.; A. Gwinnes, F.; J. Fisher, Treas.; C. Lucas, Overseer; John Kuebler, Guide.

ANN ARBOR LODGE, NO. 215, KNIGHTS OF HONOR,

was organized Dec. 29, 1875, with 15 charter members. James Boyd was elected D.; Charles M. Jones, V. D.; Charles J. Kintner, Ass't D.; C. S. Millen, Rep.; Fred Sorg, F. Rep. The lodge has had a steady growth, and has been extremely fortunate in losing none of their members by death. About 50 persons have been members of the order, 42 now being in good standing. The present officers are: Fred Sorg, D.; I. C. Handy, V. D.; George W. Cook, Ass't D.; J. Q. A. Sessions, Rep.; William Arnold, F. Rep.; L. C. Risdon, Treas.

ANN ARBOR GERMAN AID ASSOCIATION.

This association was incorporated under the general law of the State, Nov. 2, 1865, and was organized for the purpose of aiding its members when suffering from disease, infirmity or necessity. Males not less than 21 years of age and not over 45 living within the city of Ann Arbor can become members on the conditions required. Since its organization it has had 241 names on its roll of membership, the number July 1, 1880, being 116. The association has received \$11,020 from various sources, and expended \$8,701.29 in supporting the sick and needy and in burial of the dead. Four dollars per week is allowed in case of sickness. Christian Hoffstetter is President; August De Fries, Recording Secretary; John G. Grossman, Corresponding Secretary.

MÆNNERCHOR.

This society was organized in 1868, its object being the improvement of the members in vocal music. Among those comprising the original membership were: Gottlieb Kutz, C. Schmid, John Eisele, Anton Eisele, August Grauff, Frank Nebel. Gottlieb Kutz was chosen Director and yet holds the position. The society at first met in a room of the Directors', and later in a room which

they hired and fitted up for their own use. They now occupy nicely furnished rooms on the corner of Main and Liberty streets. The membership is about 70. Conrad Krapf, President; George Groesman, Vice-President; Christ. Lutz, Secretary; George Koch, Treasurer.

BEETHOVEN GESANG-VEREIN.

This society was organized April 27, 1880, for the purpose of the improvement of its members in artistic music. It has 14 active and 40 honorary members. Charles Miller, President; George Haller, Secretary; Prof. Reuben Kenepf, Director.

ANN ARBOR TURN-VEREIN.

This society was organized with the object of promulgating fellow feeling, and the encouragement of athletic exercise. The society prospered, and in 1873 purchased a tract of land comprising several acres, and located one-half mile southwest of the city. The price paid was \$1,400. This park was fitted up for the purposes of the society, and a bowling alley, 65 feet in length, a gymnasium, swings, etc., were dispersed throughout the grounds.

On "tree planting" day in 1876, the society, aided by the citizens of Ann Arbor, planted numerous and beautiful trees to live and flourish and to perpetuate the memory of the Ann Arbor Turn-Verein throughout the future ages.

TEMPERANCE.

We do not profess to write a full history of the temperance work of Ann Arbor, as our space is too limited. The materials exist for a history of this matter that shall be of intense interest and of great local importance. Furthermore, while these materials of history exist, they are very difficult to obtain. The cause of temperance is like that of the Christian religion in this respect,—that it is found in a great variety of shapes and methods; in other words, it has taken upon itself the most remarkable form in the way of organizations. But unlike Christianity, which is historically traced through the various sects and societies, the cause of temperance seems to run through the more wonderful changes. As soon as one particular form of labor has lost its interest to the public, the friends of temperance re-organize, and are found laboring in a different manner. This makes it exceedingly difficult to give a true and accurate account of the wonderful work done by the temperance organization of Ann Arbor. We shall therefore give a brief history of the work from the first to the present time.

In 1828 or 1829 a grand wave of temperance swept over the whole land. In every city, village and hamlet the enthusiasm was caught, and although the signing of the pledge prohibited only the use of alcoholic liquors, wine, beer and cider not included, yet it was

the saving of hundreds of men from drunkards' graves, and restored many men to the bosom of their families, who would have undoubtedly perished from the direct or indirect effect of the vile monster rum. A Mr. Page, of Ann Arbor, who came to the village in October, 1826, the first Presbyterian minister in the place, had occasion to visit Detroit, and while there drank in no small amount of the enthusiasm that was raging among the friends of the good and true. Upon returning to his humble home he conceived the idea of forming a temperance organization in this quiet little hamlet, and therefore a meeting was called in the Presbyterian church, then a small log house, and 12 persons responded to the appeal of the village pastor. Of the 12 persons present, Lorrin Mills and three of his brothers formed one-third of the small assemblage. An organization was effected, and named the "Temperance Society." This society met with great opposition at first, as it was customary at house and barn "raisings" to always have a jug of the "ardent" on hand, and nobody thought of assisting at such an occasion unless their spirits were kept up by pouring "spirits" down. These persons, and there were very few who did not coincide with them, considered it utterly impossible to dispense with whisky on such occasions, and therefore for several years the society had only a very feeble support from the general community. A couple of incidents relating to the effect this organization had on the custom and habits of the village and vicinity may be of interest to the readers of this volume.

When Mr. Page came back from Detroit filled with enthusiasm and energy for this great movement, he chanced to meet Simeon Mills, who had come from New York a year previous, and had brought with him a barrel of whisky to keep off the "shakes and ager." They were discussing the question of the effect that this vile stuff had on the mind and constitution of man. Mr. Page remarked that he could get along well enough without whisky, and needn't drink one drop to assist him in his ministerial or worldly labors. This was a surprise to Mr. Mills, who had always supposed that whisky was an essential element of a person's diet, but believing firmly in Mr. Page's veracity, and about half persuaded in the justice and feasibility of carrying out the projected movement, he grasped his friend's hand, and spoke with earnestness the words: "Mr. Page, if you can get along without whisky, I know I can," and he forthwith proceeded to turn his whisky into vinegar. This vow Mr. Mills faithfully kept, and was a prime mover in all matters relating to the advance of the temperance cause.

On another occasion, that sturdy pioneer, Horace Carpenter, wished to raise a barn, but thinking he would try a new experiment on the much-talked-of temperance movement, he went around to each and all of his neighbors, as was the custom, and invited them to the raising of the barn, but was sure to tell each and every one that the raising should be accomplished without the aid of any

whisky. This caused each to open his eyes, and wonder if "Uncle Horace had gone clear out of his senses," as such a thing was unheard of, and surely couldn't be done. Nearly every one said that they would go, but "didn't guess anybody else would." Mr. Carpenter made almost the same reply to these remarks by saying: "This barn is going to be raised without whisky, or the timber may lie there and rot." The day for the raising came, and also the neighbors. The wonderful feat was successfully accomplished, and Horace Carpenter had the honor of raising the first building in Washtenaw county without the aid of ardent spirits.

In 1840, the "Washingtonian" wave was ushered into Ann Arbor with as much zeal as elsewhere in this broad land. Meetings were held nightly in the court-house, and different churches, and the cause ably sustained by the best citizens of the village. The Sons of Temperance, Maine Law and the Women's Crusade were all pushed forward with earnestness and perseverance. The next great blast of temperance that swept over the land was called the Red Ribbon movement, and Ann Arbor did her full share of duty in the wonderful cause.

The following review of the city temperance societies as they exist in 1881, must be of special interest:

W. C. T. U.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Ann Arbor, is the oldest in the city, having been founded in March, 1874. Its members are quiet but indefatigable laborers in this great field, and maintain a weekly prayer-meeting besides conducting one service each month on Sunday afternoon, at the Opera House. The following are the officers, whose terms expire April 1, 1882: President, Mrs. J. F. Bishop; Vice-President, Miss M. S. Brown; Secretary, Mrs. Phebe Steele; Asst. Secretary, Mrs. E. N. Gilbert; Cor. Secretary, Miss Sarah Fletcher; Treasurer, Mrs. M. J. Dygert.

Ann Arbor Reform Club.—This famous organization came into existence March 26, 1877, and has been one of the hardest working societies of any kind ever organized in the city. Its power for good has been felt near and far, and its fame spread to the utmost confines of the State. Some of the most eloquent temperance speakers and workers in the nation have been brought to the city and county through its exertions, and strong temperance sentiments planted, which are growing vigorously. The club has furnished speakers and maintained meetings for four years in nearly every township in the county where the people have taken any interest in the work, and much good has been accomplished through their efforts. The officers and workers are largely composed of men who have turned from an intemperate life, and consequently can appeal to intemperate people with great sympathy and feeling. The club is officered as follows: President, John Schumacher; 1st Vice-President, Chas. M. Jones; 2d, Fred Esslinger; 3d, Chas. Boylan; Recording Secretary, Jas. B. Saunders; Financial Secretary, B. J. Conrad; Treasurer, David J. Fisher; Steward,

Wm. Copeland; 1st Marshal, Chris. Schumacher; 2d Marshal, Wm. Copeland; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Mathews; Janitor, Wm. Fisher.

St. Thomas Society.—In the spring of 1877, shortly after the Red Ribbon boys organized, Father Van Erp, whose memory is green with good deeds, took hold of the temperance work in his Church and organized the St. Thomas Temperance Benevolent Society. While its founder lived the society flourished, having at one time a membership of 100. Members who have maintained good standing for six months are entitled in case of sickness to \$3 per week for a period of 13 weeks. The following are the officers whose terms expire Jan. 1, 1882: President, Andrew Norton; Vice-President, John Flynn; Treasurer, Dan J. Ross; Financial Secretary, Peter Dignan; Corresponding Secretary, Frank O'Hearn; Counselors, John O'Grady, sr., and William Clancy, sr.; Marshal, John O'Hara.

University Temperance Association.—This society was organized in the fall of 1878, with Prof. E. Olney as President. The main object is to obtain signatures to the total-abstinence pledge among the students, and it has been eminently successful, 600 names being obtained the first year. Committees are appointed by the society for the various departments, and from the law alone during 1880-'1, 180 names are reported. During the visit of Mr. Bain to the city in the fore part of 1880-'1, 170 students signed the pledge. It is thought 800 of the students have given their names to the temperance cause within the year. The following is the list of officers: President, Prof. E. Olney; Secretary, Prof. T. P. Wilson; Treasurer, Prof. W. J. Herdman; Chairman Ex. Committee, Prof. J. B. Steere, with two members from each department.

U. of M. W. C. T. U.—The lady students of the University, about 1878, organized a branch society known as the University of Michigan Woman's Christian Temperance Union, having in view the same objects as the unions all over the country. Several prominent lady speakers delivered addresses under its auspices in University Hall. This organization has a membership of 35, and is officered as follows: President, Miss Mary Clark; Vice-President, Anna Underhill; Secretary, Fanny P. Andrews; Treasurer, Mary Harding.

A. A. H. S. T. A.—Which translated means the Ann Arbor High School Temperance Association, came into existence in November, 1878. It has a membership of 250 students, and has held public meetings at various times, but its principal object is to keep the high-school students enrolled under the temperance banner. Its officers are: President, E. A. Jenkins; Secretary, Carrie W. Frazer.

Juvenile Temperance Union.—This organization is the bottom round of the ladder. Its object is to take the little ones as soon as they are able to understand, and enroll them in this temperance army. It is a training school, as it were, for the next round above,

the high school society, and so on up the ladder. It meets every Tuesday, and is under the immediate supervision of the Christian Union. The following are the officers:—President, Mrs. R. E. Frazer; Vice Presidents, Ernest Perry, Nellie Ames; Secretary, Mrs. D. M. Tyler; Assistant Secretary, Hattie Barnett; Treasurer, Mrs. W. Thomas; Assistant Treasurer, Willie Thomas.

Royal Templars, Ann Arbor Council.—This is a new organization in the city, a branch of the society known as the Royal Templars of Temperance, whose object is life insurance, and allowing none but strictly temperance people in its membership. It was organized Monday evening, Jan. 31, 1881, with 24 charter members, and the following elected officers:—Select Councilor, C. B. Davison; Vice Councilor, H. E. H. Bower; Past Councilor, L. B. Kellogg; Chaplain, E. A. Spence; Recording Secretary, J. B. Saunders; Financial Secretary, Geo. W. Moore; Treasurer, Nelson Sutherland; Herald, David Fisher; Guard, L. D. White; Sentinel, Henry Richards.

The first anniversary of the Ann Arbor Reform Club commenced in Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, March 27, 1878. The exercises were opened by the reading of the history of the club by R. B. Pope, and this being followed by a poem by D. Bethune Duffield, of Detroit. On Thursday evening, Jerome Murray, of Toledo, Ohio, told what he had passed through while leading an intemperate life. Mr. Murray spoke with a tone of voice that carried conviction to every heart. He presented the temperance cause in such a light that at the conclusion of his remarks, many names were enrolled on their pledge. Friday evening came, and although the weather was rainy and disagreeable, the attendance was so large as to turn many away, there being not even standing room in the building. The speaker for the evening was the Rev. Mr. Hildreth, of Grand Rapids, and he made one of the most eloquent and persuasive appeals for the cause which leads men to be more true to themselves and family, than ever was heard before in the city. At the close of his clear and forcible argument, some 65 men were added to this noble band. On Saturday eve. Joshua W. Smith, of the Detroit Reform Club, and Prof. Dickie, of Albion College, delivered eloquent addresses in behalf of the cause they loved so well. Mr. Duffield, by special request, read a poem written for the Detroit Club, that was read at their last anniversary. Again the pledges were laid upon the desk, and 42 more men were willing to “dare to do right.” Sunday evening was the crowning glory of this extended temperance feast. The Regents of the University kindly lent the society the University Hall, and when evening came, a very large audience, estimated at 2,500 persons, were present to listen and take part in the exercises. Mr. R. E. Frazer was the orator, and well and nobly did he do his duty. He caused such an enthusiasm among that large audience that when he closed nearly 250 persons were convinced that “truth will prevail,” and were glad to enroll themselves on that ever-increasing pledge. Election day then came,

and the ladies of the White Ribbon Club and their many friends gave the members and such others as wished, in fact to almost every body, some good and substantial refreshments, for which they were duly thanked. In the evening another public meeting was held, and Joshua Smith, Barney Morrison, Mrs. Mary E. Foster, and R. E. Frazer made addresses. When the roll of names to the pledge was added up late at night, it was found that 134 had "put their shoulder to the wheel," and intended to help along the good cause. On Tuesday evening the last meeting was held, and addresses made by local speakers, and the members of the club. About 33 more names were added to the pledge, that they will never be ashamed of as long as life lasts, making a grand total of 566 names, and increasing the membership roll to 1,866. Thus ended the first grand anniversary of the Ann Arbor Reform Club. An important feature of the club is the semi-monthly lectures, which are well attended, and given by the most learned and experienced professors of science and religion throughout the State.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

On subsequent pages are given personal sketches of many of the most prominent citizens of Ann Arbor city and township, which will be found of interest equal to the more general history.

Eugene B. Abel, junior member of the dry goods house of Bach & Abel, at Ann Arbor, Mich., was born at Glen, Montgomery county, New York, in 1854, where he spent his earlier years. In 1868 he entered Ann Arbor high school, where he pursued his studies three years, when he returned to New York. On the death of his brother, in 1877, he came to Ann Arbor to continue his interest in the business, and became a partner in the firm of Bach & Abel, the firm name continuing as before. Although one of the young business men of this city, Mr. Abel has become one of the first, and in his connection with the house has done a large amount of business.

Charles K. Adams, LL. D., Professor of History in the University of Michigan, was born Jan. 24, 1835, at Derby, Vt. His parents, Charles and Susan M. Adams, moved to that State from Massachusetts a short time before his birth. His early education was obtained in the common schools and the Academy of Derby. Having a special fondness for mathematics, he acquired considerable proficiency as a surveyor. In 1855 he went to Iowa, where, after a year of preparatory study at the Denmark Academy, he entered the University of Michigan as a classical student. In 1861 he received the degree of A. B., but remained in the University during the following year, pursuing a post-graduate course in history. In 1862, during Professor White's absence in Europe, Mr. Adams was appointed instructor in history, with roll charge of the classes in that branch of study; the following year he was appointed Assistant Professor of History and Latin, and when, in 1867, Professor White resigned, he was appointed to the Professorship in History, which he has since filled. On accepting this position he obtained leave of absence, for one year of study and travel in Europe, and visited the principal universities in Germany, France and Italy. His lectures at the University have been largely attended. Professor Adams has been a frequent contributor to the *North American Review*, and other literary journals. In 1874 he published *Democracy and Monarchy, in France*, a work which was received with great favor by the scholars of Europe and America. He is the author of a *Syllabus* of 2 courses of lectures on Modern History; one on Eng. Gov't., and one on the Rise of Prussia; also Questions and Notes on the Const'l Hist. of England. He will soon publish a Bibliographical Manual, descriptive of the best historical works, for the use of students, general readers and librarians, containing sketches of about one thousand works and giving three courses of reading to be

followed. In 1879 the University of Chicago conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. At the Psi Upsilon Convention held at Michigan University, May 26, 27, 1879, with the Phi Chapter, Professor Adams was made the President of the convention. In 1880 he was elected Dean of the faculty of Literature, Science and Arts of the University of Michigan. In August, 1883, he married Mrs. A. D. Mudge.

Robert K. Ailes, machinist and manufacturer, Ann Arbor, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1819, and son of Amos and Elizabeth Ailes. At an early age Robert was apprenticed to learn the trade of a millwright. In 1840 he went to Jackson, Mich., where he worked at his trade for a short time, then coming to Ann Arbor, where he located permanently. His business is of such a nature as to require his almost constant presence in the different mills throughout the State; so he really knows no home, although his family is at Ann Arbor. In 1863 he married Hulda Ann Bentley. Mr. Ailes was largely engaged in the foundry business with Messrs. Tripp and Price, but of late years has been connected with Mr. Grattan, a well-known skillful machinist of Ann Arbor, and the firm enjoy a large trade.

William Allaby, dealer in boots and shoes, Ann Arbor, was born in England in 1823. He was there educated and learned the trade of cordwainer, or shoemaker. When 21 years of age he came to the United States and located at Rochester, N. Y., in 1845. In 1846 he came to Ann Arbor. He at once began working at his trade, and was employed by various men until 1848, when he began business for himself. Since that time he has been almost continually in the business. He has built up a large trade, and by careful habits and strict integrity and attention to business has secured a competency for his declining years. In 1866 he built the fine store building, number 18 South Main street, which he now occupies.

Fred Allen, blacksmith, of the firm of Jones & Allen, Ann Arbor, was born at Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y. When but a lad his parents removed to Illinois. In 1865 they removed to Ann Arbor, where he was educated. He visited a number of States, and while in Wisconsin was married. He learned his trade at Fond du Lac. In 1879 he came back to Ann Arbor and connected himself with Mr. Jones in the blacksmith business.

Henry C. Allen, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine. Homeopathic Department University of Michigan, was born in Ontario, Canada, Oct. 2, 1838, and is a son of Hugh and Martha (Billings) Allen of English descent. His great grandfather was one of the first settlers of Salem, Mass., and owned a farm where now stands a large portion of that city. He gave the ground on which the first church was erected in that place. Henry C. Allen was reared on a farm, and received his literary education in the high and grammar schools of London, Ontario. He graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College in 1861, with high honors. He practiced his profession in connection with Dr. T. P. Wilson for 18 months. In Aug., 1862, he went to Branford, Ontario, and the following autumn received the appointment of Professor of Anatomy in the Cleveland Medical College, remaining there until 1868. He also held the same position in the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, for one term, the chair of surgery being tendered him at the same time, but he declined. He acted as Superintendent of the Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Co. for a year, resigning in 1877. In 1878 he began the practice of medicine in Detroit, and in 1880 was appointed Lecturer on Therapeutics, Gynecology, Diseases of Women and Children, and in August following, to his present position. He was married Dec. 24, 1867, to S. Louisa Gould, and 3 children have been born to them, 2 of whom are living—Frank L. and Helen M. Dr. Allen is author of the "Homeopathic Theory of Intermittent Fever," and is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Ontario, Canada.

James C. Allen was born in Augusta Co., Va., Oct. 4, 1816, and is a son of John Allen, one of the founders of the city of Ann Arbor. In 1824 his parents removed to this State and settled where the city of Ann Arbor now is. In 1828 his grandmother returned to Virginia, his grandfather having died in that year, and Mr. Allen and his sister went with her. In 1832 he returned to Ann Arbor, where he remained until 1836, when he was sent to Lima, N. Y., where he entered school. Owing to ill health he remained in school but one year. He then returned to Ann Arbor and began farm work. During his earlier years he lived with his grandparents and later he kept bachelor's hall in Pittsfield, on a farm which he sold to James Kingsley. In 1846 he went into the store of E. T. Williams, by whom he was employed some time, and then entered the store of William S. Maynard. In

1854 he returned to farm life in Pittsfield, where he remained until 1866, when he moved into Ann Arbor city. Here he lived but three years, and in 1868 moved upon his present farm in Ann Arbor township, where he has about 600 acres of fine land. Mr. Allen is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Ann Arbor. In 1848 he was married to Miss Martha T. Porter, of Ann Arbor, whose parents came here from New York in 1847. Two children were born to them, 1 of whom is still living. Jan. 8, 1852. Mrs. Allen died. In 1856 he was married to Miss Mary J. Ayres, of Brooklyn, Jackson Co., Mich., whose parents were among the pioneers of Jackson county. Mrs. Allen died in 1868, leaving 4 children, of whom 3 are living. March 29, 1872, he was married to Miss Frances E. Ayres, a sister of his second wife. To them have been born 3 children, 2 of whom are living.

Michael Andrus, Ann Arbor, dealer in ice, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1826, where he was educated. In 1843 his parents came to this country and settled in Scio tp., in this county, where he engaged in farming. In 1864 he went to Europe to visit the home of his childhood. In 1866 he purchased his present business in this city, where he has since lived. In 1880 he put up 1,600 tons of ice, all of which found a ready market. In 1851 he was married to Miss Catherine Yager, of Ann Arbor, formerly from Wurtemberg. The fruit of this union is 4 children, all of whom are living.

S. C. Andrews, bookseller and publisher at Ann Arbor, was born at Kinsman, Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1851. When he was but a small child his father went to the Sandwich Islands, as a missionary, taking his family with him. There he received his elementary education under the instruction of his father. In 1870 the subject of this sketch came again to America, and entered Oberlin College. He remained there but a short time and came to Ann Arbor, where he entered the Michigan University, pursuing selected studies. In 1874 he went into the book business, which he continued for a time alone. He then took into the business as partner Mr. Sheehan, and this partnership continued five years. In 1877 this firm opened the store on Huron street, now occupied by Mr. Andrews. In 1879 they purchased the business of Douglass & Co. The stock was then divided and the partnership dissolved. Since then Mr. Andrews has continued the business alone. In 1878 he married Miss Emma M. Pugsley, of Paw Paw, Mich., who graduated from the Literary Department of Michigan University in 1877.

James L. Babcock, son of L. A. and Elizabeth (James) Babcock, was born at Goshen, Hampshire county, Mass., Feb. 10, 1840. His father was a native of Petersburg, N. Y. James L. was educated in the common schools and in an Academy at Northampton, Mass. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Aurora, Ills., for 10 years, but has been a resident of this county for the past 20 years.

Philip Bach, senior member of the firm of Bach & Abel, dry-goods dealers at Ann Arbor, Mich., is a native of Germany and was born in the Duchy of Baden Oct. 20, 1820. When nine years of age his parents came to America, and settled in Pennsylvania, where they lived five years. In 1835 they came to Ann Arbor, since which time Mr. Bach has resided in this city. He began his business life with Brown & Company in the lower town, then the leading business house in the town. He was afterward for a time with Hiram Goodspeed, then with E. Root & Son, and later with Bach & Abel, of this city, with whom he remained until 1843, when he began business life for himself as a partner in the firm of C. B. Thompson & Co. In 1855 he opened the house of which he is now the leading member. He has been longer continuously in business in Ann Arbor than any other man in the city and has never yet known failure. In 1865 he built the store where he now does business.

Dr. Cyrus Backus was born at Locke, Cayuga county, N. Y., now called Groton, Tompkins county, in the year 1812. In this place he received his earlier education. He later studied medicine with Dr. David Bennie, and afterward with Dr. J. G. Morgan, of Auburn, N. Y., then Surgeon of the State's prison at that city. He entered the medical college at Geneva and took the full course. However, when the time came for him to graduate it was ascertained that this college was not authorized legally to grant diplomas admitting to practice. He therefore passed an examination before the Ontario County Medical Society, and by it was admitted to practice. He then came to Michigan where he was examined by the Territorial Medical Society, and by it admitted to practice. He followed his profession for some years, when he returned to New York and entered the Medical Department of the University of the city of New York, at which he graduated in

1850. He again came West, and in 1850 located at Ann Arbor, Mich., where he has since been in practice. Dr. Backus is now the oldest living practitioner in this city, having practiced here 30 years. He has now as partner in his business, Dr. Allen.

J. D. Baldwin, fruit grower, Ann Arbor, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in the town of Baldwinsville, named in honor of Cyrus Baldwin, father of J. D., who was a prominent physician of the Empire State. He married Susan Dorr, of Boston, a daughter of one of the soldiers, who, being disguised as Indians, threw overboard that memorable ship-load of tea in Boston harbor. In 1835 Mr. Baldwin located at Detroit where he engaged in the hardware and leather trade. In 1847 he came to Ann Arbor, and bought 154 acres of valuable land in the vicinity of that city. Aug. 1, 1839, he married Elizabeth F. Hubbard, daughter of Norman Hubbard, a capitalist of Oswego Co., N. Y. They have 4 children—Eugene E., James C., Mrs. Mary Davis, Ann Arbor, and Charles C., all of whom were liberally educated. Mr. B. takes great interest in fruit-growing, and is Vice-President of the Washtenaw Co. Pomological Society, which position he has retained since its organization. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are among the leading members of the Congregational Church of Ann Arbor.

Mrs. William Ball, who takes a leading position as a dress and cloak maker in Ann Arbor, was born in New York. For a number of years Mrs. Ball was a successful business lady of Adrian, Mich., and in 1878 removed to Ann Arbor, where she has since resided. In the short time she has been in the latter place she has succeeded admirably, and is kept quite busily engaged the greater part of the year in attending to city custom. She has been twice married. Her first husband was O. O. Beach. Feb. 13, 1831, she married William Ball.

R. J. Barry (deceased) was born in New York city, Aug. 25, 1814. In an early day he removed to Hartford, Conn., and in his 21st year settled at Ann Arbor. He secured employment as a clerk in a leading dry-goods establishment, and some years after bought 80 acres of land in Pittsfield tp. In 1852 he went to Marysville, Cal., where he was engaged in mining for 30 months. He then returned to Ann Arbor, and when the Rebellion broke out he organized a company and was elected Captain, but the troops were never called into active service. He officiated as U. S. Provost Marshal, and was subsequently Collector of Internal Revenue. In 1842 he married Sarah Mosely, a daughter of Col. Thomas Mosely, a native of Pittsfield, Mass., and a Colonel in the war of 1812. His wife was a native of Farmington, Conn. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barry, 6 of whom are living—Mary, Clara, Elmira, Julia, Edmund and Charles, the latter a graduate of Michigan, and resident of Ann Arbor.

S. & J. Baumgartner, proprietors grocery and bakery, Ann Arbor, were born in Germany, and in 1872 came to Ann Arbor. May 1, 1877, they started in business in a humble way, and scarcely knowing any of the English language. The success that has crowned them in this line of business is ample proof of their honesty and integrity. In connection with their grocery and bakery they have a flour and feed department, which is a source of no inconsiderable revenue to the firm. In the autumn of 1880 they erected a large and commodious bakery, and S. Baumgartner took charge of it, and bears the reputation of being one of the best bakers in Washtenaw county.

C. H. Baxter, proprietor livery and feed stable, corner 2d and Huron streets, Ann Arbor, was born in Washtenaw county, and is a son of William Baxter, a merchant of Manchester, and an old pioneer of the county. The livery business was established in 1868, under the firm name of Robinson, Baxter & Co., but some years ago the firm was dissolved, and since that time the livery and feed stable—one of the best in Southern Michigan—has been under the efficient management of C. H. Baxter.

Hon. Hiram J. Beakes, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was born at Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1827, and received his education at his native place. He also commenced reading law there and afterward read with Clark & Rapallo, of New York city, the latter of whom is now a Judge of the Court of Appeals of New York State. Mr. Beakes was admitted to the Bar in 1851 in New York city. The same year he removed to Ann Arbor and began the practice of law. 1854 he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner of Washtenaw Co., which he held one term. In 1863 he was elected member of the Legislature from Ann Arbor, which he held one term. In 1874 he was elected Probate Judge of Washtenaw Co., and was elected again at the expiration of the term. Mr. Beakes is now a member of the firm of Beakes &

Cutcheon, Detroit, Mich., and has also a large practice at Ann Arbor which is still his home.

Eugene E. Beal, Ann Arbor, was born at Plainfield, Livingston Co., Mich., Feb. 26, 1846, and is a son of Emory and Sophia (Rice) Beal, natives of New York. Mr. Beal was reared on a farm, and received his preliminary education in the district schools. When he was 15 years old he went to Dexter, and attended the schools there for two years, at the expiration of which time he entered the employ of Beal & Field, dry-goods merchants, as a clerk. He remained with this firm nearly two years, and then went to Ann Arbor, spending one year in attendance at the Commercial School of that city. From Ann Arbor he went to Minnesota, and, in connection with two brothers, established the firm of Beal Bros., at Sauk Rapids. He remained in this connection seven years, in the meantime serving one term as Sheriff of Benton county, and at the time of departure from that region was representing Sauk Rapids in the County Board of Supervisors. He then went back to Ann Arbor, and entered the publishing house of Dr. Chase's Receipt Book and the Ann Arbor *Courier*, being at present cashier and bookkeeper of that famous establishment. In 1870 he married Lutilla, daughter of Nathan and Fidelia Keith, residents of Dexter. Two children have been sent to bless this union—Elmer and Rice.

Charles Behr (deceased) was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1826. He was there educated and learned the dry-goods business, in which his father was largely engaged. In 1849 he came to America, and came at once to Ann Arbor, where he engaged in tanning. In 1850 he went to Kalamazoo, where he remained about two years. He then went to Germany for a brief time. During this visit, on the 14th of September, 1852, he was married to Miss Louisa Balze, of Wurtemberg, a daughter of a merchant of that country. The next day they started for America, and came at once to Ann Arbor. In a short time he opened a grocery and provision store, which he followed till his death in 1871. He left a wife and 4 children to mourn his loss. Mr. Behr was a man of wide influence, and by care and industry had accumulated quite a large fortune.

Anson Belding (deceased) was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., April 11, 1811. His father, William Belding, was an old resident there and a farmer. Mr. Belding was there educated and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1848 he came to Michigan and located in Lodi, Washtenaw county. In a short time he removed to Ann Arbor and engaged in the manufacture of Dr. Cronk's celebrated root beer, which he followed three years. He then worked at his trade for a time, and purchased a farm on sec. 16, of Ann Arbor tp., which he owned when he died, though not living on it. He carried on the farm and followed his trade till he died, in 1861. May 12, 1842, he was married to Miss Ann Mills, of Cayuga county, N. Y., a daughter of John Mills, a pioneer of that county. To them were born 3 sons, 2 of whom are living. One is now in Nebraska and one in Brighton, Mich.

Rev. H. F. Belser, Pastor Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, Ann Arbor, was born near Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1829. Mr. Belser graduated from the University of Tubingen, in 1850. In 1853 he settled near Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he first preached, after being ordained as a minister of the gospel. In 1855 he married Mary Coker, and 8 children have been born to them. The same year he was married Mr. B. became pastor of a Lutheran Church at Mansfield, Ohio, and subsequently at Washington, Crawford county, where he remained for many years. In 1875 he located at Ann Arbor, and the Church under his control (as will be seen in another portion of this volume) is in a flourishing condition. Rev. Belser is a member of the Joint Lutheran Senate of Ohio, and other organizations of a like nature.

Mrs. Maggie Berry, hair dresser, Ann Arbor, is a daughter of Spencer and Rosanna (McAllister) Prater, and learned her trade in Bath, N. Y. She served the usual period of apprenticeship with Miss Jennie Robinson, a noted hair-dresser of that State. She has been located in Ann Arbor for six years, and enjoys a good trade from the leading ladies of Ann Arbor and vicinity.

William Biggs, contractor and builder, Ann Arbor, was born at Braintree, England, in 1849. He came to Ann Arbor some years ago, and has become favorably known throughout Washtenaw county, as a workman of more than ordinary ability. He received a liberal education in Ann Arbor, and in 1875 was united in marriage to Fanny Cook, a daughter of John Cook, of Ann Arbor, and

a native of Lincolnshire, England. Mr. Biggs has erected many of the best residences in Ann Arbor.

Andrew Birk, manufacturer of potash, soap and candles, at Ann Arbor, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, A. D. 1818. He was there educated and learned the business which he now follows. In 1853 he came to America and located in Connecticut, where he remained two years. In 1855 he came to Ann Arbor and started his present business on a small scale. From that time to this his business has constantly increased. In 1853, at Bridgeport, Conn., he was married to Miss Wilhelmina Bauer, of Wurtemberg, Germany. He is a consistent member of Zion Lutheran Church of Ann Arbor.

Isaac Bisbee, farmer, was born in Vermont in 1813, son of Elisha and Mary (Grant) Bisbee. Isaac grew to manhood in his native State, where he followed the vocation of a carpenter and millwright. In 1834 he located at Ann Arbor, where he worked at his trade many years. While residing in this latter place, he married Amanda Fox, daughter of Phineas Fox, an early pioneer of Washtenaw county. They have 6 children—Isadore, wife of O. Doty, of Saginaw, Mich.; Adeline, wife of O. Lathrop; Benjamin; Albert, who married Hannah Payne, of Monroe, Mich.; Oscar, husband of Harriet Bell, and Edwin, who married Lena Chief. Mr. Bisbee owns a valuable farm of 120 acres, and for 14 years officiated as Justice of the Peace of Ann Arbor tp.

A. C. Bliss, Ann Arbor, was born in New York in 1831. Three years after this date his parents, Daniel W. and Lucy Bliss, emigrated to Michigan, and eventually located at Ann Arbor, where the former still resides. Mrs. Bliss died in January, 1881, aged 73 years. Mr. A. C. Bliss grew to mature years in the village of Ann Arbor, where he received a liberal education, and in after years worked as a shoemaker and mason. In 1869 he married Sophia McCue. There were 2 children born to them—Theodore, a young man possessing more than ordinary business talents, died in Kansas City, Mo., and W. R., the proprietor of the Temperance Billiard Hall, on Main street, and an active worker in the temperance movement. His hall contains no intoxicating beverages, and is always thronged with the better class of citizens and students who delight in "rolling the balls." Mr. Bliss is agent for a celebrated steam cooker, of great value to farmers, who, upon a thorough investigation of its merits, are ready purchasers. Mr. Bliss was general collecting agent for the Weed Sewing Machine Company, in the Eastern and Southern States, for over five years.

E. J. Bliss, deceased, was a well-known contractor and builder of Ann Arbor. He was born in Vermont in 1828, and in 1835 his parents moved to New York, and a short time after to Saline, Washtenaw county, where E. J. grew to mature years upon a farm. At the age of 19 he was apprenticed to the trade of a carpenter and joiner, in which occupation he proved himself in after years to be a skillful workman. In 1850 he married Mary Osborn, daughter of Burritt and Nancy Osborn, natives of Connecticut, who settled in this county in 1840. Mr. Bliss was a resident of Chicago six years. He died Jan. 9, 1872, and was laid at rest in the city of Ann Arbor. He was the father of 3 children—Ambrose, Addison and Grant.

A. M. Bodwell, manufacturer of school furniture, Ann Arbor, was born in Franklin county, N. Y., in 1818, son of Samuel and Mary (Gilman) Bodwell, natives of New Hampshire. A. M. passed his youth in New York, where he received a liberal education, and at the age of 18 accompanied his parents to Lower Canada, where he resided for a number of years. He then proceeded to Massachusetts, remaining a resident of that State till 1838, when he made a journey to Ohio, and found employment as a carpenter and joiner. From Ohio he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and thence to Chicago, Ill. In 1853 he came to Ann Arbor, where he became a manufacturer of school furniture, and on Aug. 23, 1877, he secured letters patent on a folding desk and seat that was destined to work a revolution in the furniture of schools, seminaries and colleges. Mr. B. is the inventor of an opera-house chair, with which Whitney's Opera House, Detroit, is fitted throughout. In 1878-'79 he obtained a patent on the celebrated Triumph Windmill. He is quite an inventive genius, and doubtless will some day make a fortune out of his inventions.

Nelson Booth, retired farmer, Ann Arbor, was born in Lodi tp., Washtenaw county, in January, 1840. He received his educational training at Michigan University, and during the greater portion of his life has followed agricultural pursuits. In this business he has been more than ordinarily successful, and was one

of the most extensive farmers in the county, owning and farming 400 acres of land in Pittsfield tp., unsurpassed by any similar tract in Washtenaw county. In December, 1880, he disposed of his farm and purchased a half interest in the Gregory House, Ann Arbor, in which he officiated as landlord until he sold his interest to C. H. & F. W. Jewell, the former landlords of the Cook House. While proprietor of the Gregory House Mr. Booth refitted and refurnished it to a large extent, and received a large share of the traveling patronage. In 1861, Mr. Booth married Sophia Bassett, a daughter of Ira Bassett, of Lodi tp., a sketch of whom appears in this work. They have 1 child—Walter H., 11 years old, possessing mechanical qualities, which in the future will make him a man of wealth and prominence. Mr. Booth is a man of rare sagacity and keen perception, which have greatly assisted him in his business transactions.

Smith Botsford, merchant, Millington, Mich., was born on the old "Botsford homestead," Ann Arbor tp., son of Elnathan and Eliza Botsford. His father was an old pioneer of this county, and settled here about the time that Nathan Thayer did. He was a prominent man in the county, and was engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits the greater part of his life. He died a number of years ago, and soon after his wife followed him. The old homestead was left to Smith. He received a liberal education at Ann Arbor, and during the war served as a Commissary, in that department of the army. In 1870 he married Mrs. Josephine Pierson, wife of Isaac Pierson, who settled in this county in 1847, daughter of Kingsley and Anna Miller, natives of New York, and old pioneers of the county. Mr. Botsford was formerly connected with Philip Bach in the dry goods business, and afterward with a Mr. Johnson, in the hats, caps and fur business, both homes being in Ann Arbor. He has had 2 children born to him—Pierson B., 13 years of age, and Katy M., four years of age.

Chauncey Branch (deceased) was born in Vermont, Oct. 3, 1803. When a child he removed with his parents to New York, and in 1825 to Washtenaw Co., arriving in May of the same year. In connection with his father and brother William, he located in Pittsfield tp. soon after, and also engaged in the nursery business. In 1837 Mr. Branch engaged in the grocery business at Ann Arbor, and also rented a farm of James Kingsley. At the time of his death he was, with one exception, the oldest resident of Ann Arbor. Mr. Branch contributed liberally of his means to public and private enterprises. In politics he was a Free-Soiler, and afterward a Republican. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church for half a century.

John Braun (deceased) was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1816. He grew to manhood and was educated in that place. When young he learned the stonemason's trade, and in '36 immigrated to America, settling in Ann Arbor, where he followed his trade for several years. While a resident of that city, he married Anna M. Eberhardt, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. In 1851 he moved upon an 80-acre tract of land in Scio tp., for which he paid the sum of \$1,100. After residing on this farm eight years, he moved on a farm in Ann Arbor tp., consisting of 177 acres, and subsequently purchased 60 acres more. He accumulated a handsome property by industry and integrity. His death ensued in 1876. His wife is still living, and lives on the old homestead. Eight children, the result of their marriage, are still living. F. J. Braun, the elder, was born in Ann Arbor in 1840. He received his preliminary education in the public schools, and subsequently attended a seminary at Ann Arbor. In 1871 Mr. B. was Township Clerk, serving two years in that position. He was elected Township Treasurer in 1874 and 1878. He has always taken a deep interest in matters pertaining to education. In 1869 he married Virginia Currin, a native of Ann Arbor. They have 3 children—Martha C., Carl and Benjamin M.

John M. Braun, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 24, Ann Arbor tp.; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Sept. 1, 1820. He is the son of Michael and Christiana Braun. At the age of 25 he came to Washtenaw Co. and settled at Ann Arbor, where he first found employment at his trade of coopering. He remained till 1859 when he bought his present farm, consisting of 88 acres. In 1847, he married Lena Kergher, of Wurtemberg, Germany, who bore him 9 children, 6 of whom are living—Fred, residing in Texas, John, William B., Sarah, now attending Michigan University, and Mary and Samuel (twins). The efforts of Mr. Braun as an agriculturist have been crowned with success. He is well respected in the community in which he lives.

William F. Breakey, M. D., of Ann Arbor, was born at Bethel, Sullivan Co., N. Y., in 1835. He received his elementary education there and at an academ-

ical institution at Bethany, Pa. In 1856 he went to Albany Medical College, at Albany, N. Y., where he remained one year. In 1857 he entered the Medical Department of Michigan University, from which he graduated in 1859. He began practice at Whitmore Lake, in this county, where he remained three years. He then, in 1862, entered the army as Assistant Surgeon, and remained there until 1864. During this time he was detailed on hospital duty largely. After the battle of Gettysburg he was three months in charge of a division of the hospital. In 1863 he was in charge of the Baptist Church Hospital, at Williamsburg, Va. At the expiration of his time in the army, in 1864, he came to Ann Arbor, where he engaged in practice. In 1868 was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and Prosecutor of Surgery in Michigan University. In 1869 that position was abolished. Since 1865 has been United States Examiner for Pensions for Washtenaw county. He is now President of the Board of Health of Ann Arbor. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies. He is also a member of the American Medical Association. In 1862 Dr. Breakey was married to Miss Jennie E. Stevens, daughter of the Hon. William N. Stevens, of Whitmore Lake.

Peter Brehm (deceased) a pioneer in the brewery business of Ann Arbor, was born in Bavaria in 1825. In 1856 he went to Canada and thence to Ann Arbor. He first obtained employment in the city brewery, subsequently built what is now termed the Western Brewery, in the s. w. part of Ann Arbor. In 1857 he married Mrs. Louisa Muellig, relict of Philip Muellig (deceased) and daughter of Andrew Lambert. In 1870 Mr. Brehm erected a very fine residence on West Liberty street, but did not live long to enjoy its comfort, for death called him away in 1872, and he was tenderly laid at rest in Forest Hill cemetery.

Augustus W. Britten, dealer in agricultural implements, Ann Arbor, was born at Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., in 1828, and is a son of L. W. and Eleanor Britten. Augustus was four years old when his parents moved West and settled in Oakland Co., Mich., and about 1860 he moved to Dexter, Washtenaw Co., where his father died many years ago. A. W. Britten passed his youth in Oakland Co., and received an academic education at North Hill, Wayne Co., Mich., and in 1858-'9 attended the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. Previous to this date, in 1852, he traveled westward, and became interested in mining projects in Nevada and Colorado, remaining during one winter at Salt Lake City, and afterward locating at Sacramento, Cal., where he entered actively into business as a wagon and carriage manufacturer. In 1856 he returned to Michigan, and in 1859 married Samantha M. Potter, a daughter of Paddock and Amanda Potter, natives of Jefferson Co., N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Britten have devoted a good share of their life in instructing the minds of the children of Michigan. They have 3 children—Fred. E., a member of the sophomore class of Michigan University, aged 21; Carrie E., an attendant of the Ann Arbor High School, and Dewey A. Mr. Britten has charge of the Ann Arbor Reform Club; was formerly a teacher of vocal music; is now a member of the Knights of Honor; has always identified himself with Church matters, and takes particular interest in the welfare of the First Baptist Church, of Ann Arbor, of which he is a member.

Rev. John Wesley Brooks, Pastor Second M. E. Church (colored), was born a slave at Fredericksburg, Maryland, April, 1798. His parents were Louis and Fanny (Williams) Brooks. When Mr. Brooks was quite young, his master, Richard Jones, took him to Ontario county, N. Y., and there sold him, his mother and two sisters to Phineas P. Bates. According to the slave laws of New York, at that period, a slave after reaching his 28th age was free, but Mr. Bates continued to hold Mr. Brooks until his 30th year, when, through the influence of John C. Spencer, a lawyer of Ontario county, N. Y., he was freed, and immediately became the paid employe of his benefactor. He remained with Mr. Spencer one year, and in 1828, made his way to the Territory of Michigan, first locating at Ann Arbor. He soon after purchased 80 acres of land in Pittsfield tp., for which he paid \$100. He remained on the farm 25 years, and then sold it to James Nichols. He returned to Ann Arbor, where he has since resided. Mr. Brooks was first married in New York, in 1833, to Lucy Ann Little, a native of New Hampshire, Conn., and one bound out until of age. Five children were born to this marriage, all of whom are deceased. Mrs. Brooks subsequently died, and after Mr. Brooks came to this county he married Elizabeth Moore, a native of Ohio. Mrs. Brooks died in March, 1869. He was again married in 1870, to Louisa Ray, who was born at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1849. Mr. Brooks experienced religion at the age of 18 years, and has been

Generated on 2020-09-11 02:35 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/miun/bac4701.0001.001
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd



Thomas S. Sears

a member of the M. E. Church for 70 years. He was ordained to preach by Rev. Swift, and for five years after his arrival in Michigan. He was engaged in the missionary work. Rev. Mr. Brooks is one of the oldest settlers in Washtenaw county, and one well respected by all classes of society.

Jacob F. Bross, wagon and carriage manufacturer, 67 S. Main st., Ann Arbor, was born near Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1845. Two years later his father, Jacob Bross, came to America, and settled at Ann Arbor. He opened a carriage manufacturing establishment, and under his instruction young Jacob gained a proficiency in that business, that has made him one of the most skillful workmen in Southern Michigan. Jacob Bross died in 1875. In 1872, Mr. Jacob F. Bross married Catherine Fritz, and 4 children—3 boys and 1 girl, have been born to them. In 1868 Mr. Bross built his extensive wagon shops in Ann Arbor, and at present turns out some first-class work. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and from 1851 to 1858 was Treasurer of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan.

Daniel B. Brown, retired farmer, was born at Plymouth, Windsor county, Vt. June 12, 1805, and is the second son of Daniel and Polly (Jennison) Brown, natives of Massachusetts. When Daniel was seven years of age, his parents removed to Owego, Broome county, N. Y., eight years after ground had been broken on the famous Erie canal. Daniel's father secured a contract on this stupendous work, and was assisted by his son, until the completion of the canal, a period of seven years. He took a drove of cattle to New York city, and after returning home, purchased a canal boat, with horses, and engaged in traffic on the Erie canal for some time. In October, 1826, Mr. Brown came to Detroit with a boat load of salt. While stopping at a public tavern in that city he was induced to take a look at Washtenaw county. He did so, making the entire distance on horseback, arriving at Ann Arbor village about nine o'clock at night. The next morning he walked out of the village and took a good view of the surrounding country. After a stroll of two hours he returned to the old log cabin, kept by John Allen, ordered his horse and started for Detroit, with a fixed determination that Washtenaw county should be his future home. At Woodruff's Grove he met Lucius Lyons, then U. S. Surveyor, afterward U. S. Senator, and they rode to Detroit together. When he arrived at Detroit he sold out his cargo of salt, and returned to Lockport, N. Y. He disposed of his interests in New York, and invested the proceeds in dried fruits. Shipping the same to Ann Arbor, he embarked the same day, experiencing very severe weather in his voyage on Lake Erie. Arriving at Ann Arbor he rented a small frame building about where the First National Bank now stands, using the fore part for a store room, and the rear part for a dwelling. In 1827 his brother Anson came from New York and brought with him the first general assortment of goods ever offered for sale in Washtenaw county. The brothers continued in business together about four years. His brother purchased the water-power of the Huron river, in 1850, about where the Sinclair Mills now stand, and in connection with Col. Dwight Kellogg and Edward Fuller, built the first flouring mill. Mr. Brown's business with the Indians was quite brisk, there being comparatively few white settlers. Furs, cranberries and wild honey, were frequently taken in exchange for goods and shipped to New York city. In 1834, his brother Anson died. In 1835 he was appointed Sheriff of Washtenaw county, by Gov. Johnson. The arrival of his commission was the first intimation he had had of the proffered honor. He served with marked ability for some three years. Shortly after the expiration of his term of office he became associated in business with John C. Mundy, a nephew of Gov. Mundy. The store room was on the corner of Main and Ann streets, where now stands Hill's Opera House. The Ann Arbor postoffice was in the store, Mr. Charles Thayer acting as Postmaster, and also a clerk for the "firm." They continued in this connection for two years, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Brown received the appointment of Superintendent of the now famous Michigan Central R. R., which was then owned and operated by the State. The road had been completed to Ann Arbor, and under Mr. Brown's efficient supervision the work was pushed vigorously forward, and the road built to Jackson. Mr. Brown remained in his official position until the road passed into the possession of the present company. In 1851 Mr. Brown went to California, returning to Ann Arbor in 1853. He has been living 50 years at his present residence, and during all his business and mercantile life, has never relinquished his farm, but successfully carried on the business up to the present time. Mr. Brown was one of the original members in the organization of the Baptist Church, of Ann Arbor, and has officiated as Trustee since its organization. He was a Deacon in that denomination for 47 years, and as many as 20 associate

deacons have labored with him from time to time. He has made a very faithful and efficient officer, and an earnest worker in the cause of Christ. Mr. Brown has always evinced a kindly disposition in all things worthy of his charity or benevolence. He was one of the eight men who donated the land now covered by the University of Michigan, and its buildings. Of these eight persons only three survive, E. W. Morgan, Capt. Charles Thayer and Daniel B. Brown, all residents of Ann Arbor tp. Mr. Brown was married in 1826, to Miss Ann Vickery, a daughter of William Vickery, of New York. Of the 6 children sent to bless this union only 3 are living—Lettie, wife of Atwood Brooks, a learned professor at Goliad, Texas; Mattie, wife of Dr. Wilder, of Chicago, Ills., and Lucy. One son, Anson, was a Lieutenant in the Union army during the civil war, and was killed in battle. James and Mary died in this county. Mr. Brown was formerly an "old-line Whig," but was present at the organization of the Republican party in 1854, at Jackson, Mich., and immediately enlisted under its banner, an act which has never caused him one pang of regret, but filled his cup with joy many times. Daniel B. Brown is an old and honored pioneer of Washtenaw county, and is probably known as well as any man within the limits of the county. He has passed the greater part of his life here, and has always maintained a name for honesty, integrity and uprightness, second to none.

A portrait of Mr. Brown is given elsewhere in this work.

William P. Brown, farmer, Ann Arbor tp.; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born at West Walton, Norfolk Co., England, Dec. 31, 1814. He received a limited education in his native land, and spent his early life at farm work for various men at what would now be considered, in this country, very poor pay. In 1837 he came to America, arriving at New York June 15 of that year. He came *via* canal and lake to Detroit. From there he walked to Dexter, and when he arrived there he had but one English half sovereign to begin life with in a new country. During that summer he worked for other men, and in the fall of that year he, with Mr. Harrison, purchased the w. half of se. quarter of sec. 6, Ann Arbor tp. To make the first payment on this land, Mr. Brown turned in a watch for \$20.00, which it had taken the savings of four years' labor in England to buy. During the four succeeding years he and Mr. Harrison kept bachelor's hall in a little house 12x15, which they had built. June 5, 1843, he was married to Miss Nancy A. Yocum, of Lyndon tp. To them were born 3 sons and 1 daughter. Of these, 1 son and 1 daughter are now living. Mrs. Brown was a sister of the Hon. John K. Yocum, of Lyndon tp. She died Dec. 31, 1848. April 2, 1849, he was married to Miss Mary Foster, of Lyndon. Her parents were pioneers in this county. To them have been born 1 son and 1 daughter, both of whom are living. Before coming to America Mr. Brown was a member of the Methodist Church, and since coming to this country has been connected with the Church of that denomination at Ann Arbor. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, since when he has been a Republican.

Miss Carrie Bunker, dress and cloak maker, Ann Arbor, has been engaged in this business since 1879, and enjoys an enviable reputation as a fitter and cutter of more than ordinary ability. Miss Bunker is thoroughly systematic in her manner, and enjoys the patronage of the leading fair sex of Ann Arbor and vicinity.

Lawrence D. Burch, correspondent and author, was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., in 1831. He removed to Lima, Mich., many years ago, where he received a liberal education. He was married to Emily A. Dunning, a daughter of Zoda D. and Mary (Collamer) Dunning. In 1855 Mr. B. settled in Livingston Co., and afterward resided at Grass Lake and Clinton, and from the latter place he removed to Ann Arbor, where he embarked in the grocery business. When the civil war commenced he enlisted, and served faithfully till its close. For nine years Mr. Burch has been a correspondent of the *Industrial Age*, a paper originated by Dr. Ford, of Dundee, and now ably edited and owned by Charles Bliss, a graduate of Michigan University.

Zenas Burd (deceased) was born at Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1803. He came to Wayne Co., Michigan, in Oct., 1825, and was married to Amanda Rider, Jan. 25, 1829. Eight children were born to this marriage—Francis E., Elizabeth Ann, Marietta, David Orville, George Alfred, Edgar Zenas, Ellen Maria and Amanda Alice. Mrs. Burd died Jan. 29, 1848, and on Nov. 29, of the same year, Mr. B. married Sally Ann Howard, of Salem tp., Washtenaw county. She died June 6, 1853, and Mr. Burd was again married Dec. 18, 1853, to Eliza Newman, a native of England, who settled in Northfield tp. about 1835. Mr. Burd

lived in the latter township nine years after marriage, and then removed to Ann Arbor, where he died in 1870. He was an earnest Christian, and an active member of the M. E. Church, in which body he officiated as Trustee and Elder. He was a member of the building committee that supervised the erection of their present handsome structure on State street.

J. C. Burkhart (deceased) was one of the early settlers of Washtenaw Co. He was born in Germany, where he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade. He was married in Freedom tp., to Mary Fagle, and of the 9 children born to them, 4 are yet living—Lydia, wife of T. Thompson, Ann Arbor; C. F., Emanuel and Mary. J. C. Burkhart, jr. (deceased), was born in this county in 1848, where he learned his trade, and ultimately became one of the first dealers in harness in the city of Ann Arbor. He was very successful in his business, and when he died he left a wife and 5 children very comfortably provided for. One of the sons, C. F. Burkhart, carries one of the largest stocks of harness in Ann Arbor.

Peter N. Burlingame (deceased) was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1806, residing there until 1824, when he removed to Oneida Co., and engaged in farming. In 1832 he married Eliza Geer, a daughter of Thomas Geer, a hotel proprietor. In 1854, he settled in Ann Arbor tp., where he bought 160 acres of land, mostly improved. Three years later, on account of ill health, he sold his farm, and moved into Ann Arbor city, where he purchased valuable city property. He died in 1880 at Ann Arbor. He was an honored citizen of Washtenaw Co., and for nearly half a century a worthy member of the M. E. Church. Four children survive him—Thomas, who married Kittie Holden, of Ann Arbor tp.; Casarine Nichols, of Beloit, Wis.; Mary E. ~~Burd~~ of Northfield tp., and Imogene Sutton. The elder of the children, Daniel, for many years a messenger on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., was killed in a railroad collision. Charles E. (deceased) married Lena Bartlett, of Ann Arbor.

William Button (deceased) was born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1819, and grew to mature years in Medina Co., and received a liberal education in the public schools. At an early day he removed to Flat Rock, Mich., where, in 1867, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Frances Ferring, a daughter of Joseph Groveland, Canada. For a number of years Mr. Button was proprietor of the Goodwin House, a well-known tavern in the early days of Detroit. He subsequently purchased a farm of 160 acres in Wayne Co., Mich. Thus has been briefly recorded a sketch of a man who, while unostentatious in his daily intercourse with men, was uniformly respected in the several communities wherein he resided.

Dr. J. Calvert, practicing physician, Jackson, Mich., was reared in Canada, where he received his literary education. He attended Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and from there went to New York city, where he graduated from a well-known Homeopathic medical college. He then located at Chelsea, in this county, and there met with flattering success. In 1868 he removed to Jackson, where his skill as a physician and surgeon have gained for him a lucrative practice. In 1860, at Oxford, Canada, he married Mary J. Burch, and 2 children have been born to them—William B., an attendant at Michigan University, and Agnes, a student at Union School, Ann Arbor. Mrs. Calvert is a native of Toronto, Canada.

Horace Carpenter was born in Locke, Cayuga (now Tompkins) Co., N. Y., Dec. 1, 1805. He was raised a "farmer's boy," and assisted his father on the farm until the age of 17. His early educational advantages were somewhat limited, but possessing a remarkable thirst for knowledge, he was in the habit of sitting in the corner by the old Dutch oven, and poring over the pages of the family Bible or some old history, his only light being the warm, red glow from the old-time fireplace. At the age of 17 he engaged in the carpenter and joiner's trade, and labored faithfully at this branch of business for over 15 years. In 1826 his father, Ezra Carpenter, was seized with the "Western fever," and determined to see for himself the wonderful country which had caused so many to forsake comfortable homes in the East, and take up their abode in the fair and beautiful region. Horace accompanied his father, and in May of the same year they arrived at Detroit. Remaining there but a short time they proceeded westward to this county during the summer season. Mr. Carpenter and his son were well pleased with the new country and its few but hospitable inhabitants, so they both decided to cast their fortunes for the remainder of their lives with the citizens of Washtenaw county. Mr. Carpenter settled in Pittsfield tp., and being a surveyor assisted in locating many of the farms of this county. He was a member of the

First Presbyterian Church of Ann Arbor, and was soon selected as Elder, faithfully discharging the duties of that office until the autumn of 1829, when, on the organization of a Church of that denomination at Ypsilanti, he, from a high sense of duty, sacrificed his private feeling, and removed his membership to the latter place. In his new Church relation he sustained the offices of both Elder and Deacon until the time of his death, this latter sad event occurring Feb. 17, 1841. Mr. Carpenter was a faithful Christian, and an earnest worker in the vineyard of our Lord. He was a very benevolent man, and a warm supporter of anything pertaining to truth and morality. He labored hard to improve the land in the locality wherein he resided, and the county in general, and his loss was deeply mourned by all the citizens of "fair Washtenaw."

Mr. Carpenter was married Sept. 20, 1826, to Miss Celia Bradley. There were no children born to Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, but they took under their care and protection 4 little ones, 2 of whom were adopted, and lived to see them grow up honored and respected by all. Mrs. Carpenter was a native of Lee, Massachusetts, but her parents removed to another part of the State when she was an infant. She was laid at rest in this county, May 25, 1878, after a life of well-spent usefulness, and died in the hope of a blissful immortality. Mr. Carpenter was married again on Oct. 1, 1879, to Miss Ann A. Stevens, of Lodi tp. She is a native of Geneva, N. Y., and emigrated with her parents to this county at an early day. She is a very estimable lady, and one well fitted to be the helpmate of this worthy and honored citizen. Mr. Carpenter was a member of the Free-Soil party in early times, and was their candidate for Sheriff when there were but six persons who voted that ticket in Washtenaw county. He was Supervisor for a great many years, and in 1862 was elected County Treasurer. He then removed to Ann Arbor, where he has since resided. Mr. Carpenter was a firm and uncompromising anti-slavery man, and assisted to a great extent in molding the minds of the people in favor of abolition of that cursed evil. In connection with Munnis Kenny he founded the Washtenaw County Mutual Insurance Co., that now numbers its members by hundreds, all of the first citizens of this prosperous county. He is a life-member of the Washtenaw County Agricultural Society, and was its President for three years. While officiating in this position, the Society purchased their beautiful grounds in the city of Ann Arbor, and erected the handsome buildings that adorn the place. Horace Carpenter is traveling down the hill of life very fast, and his locks are frosted with the snows of many winters, yet he still retains the greater part of his mental and physical faculties. Before many years the footstep that in days of yore was heard along the busy streets of Ann Arbor, will be listened to no more; the voice of him who proclaimed the right of the colored man to be *free and independent*, will be hushed forever; the form that was wont to mingle with the poor and the needy, the joyful and the sorrowful, the rich and the poor, will be laid away in the silent tomb; but the consolation to the numerous friends and acquaintances will be found in these beautiful lines:

We will meet you again, where we never grow old,
By the river of life, on the streets made of gold.

Mr. Carpenter is an active member of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County, and a member of the Historical Committee, and in that connection has assisted the publisher of this work to a great extent in collecting and preparing the manuscript; and as a member of the Revisory Committee, he has worked faithfully and earnestly. The publishers wish to return thanks to this noble pioneer for his efforts in behalf of the pioneers and compilers of this volume.

Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter will be found on pages 510 and 511 of this work.

Will Casparu, baker and grocer, Ann Arbor, was born in Germany in 1843. He married at Detroit, Mich., in 1863, Catherine Meuth, a native of Germany. Five children have been sent to bless this alliance. Mr. C. is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and an excellent singer, having held a position in the choir of that Church for several years. He established his present business in 1876, and by hard work has built up a very remunerative trade.

Dr. Alvin Wood Chase, physician, and author of the celebrated Dr. Chase's Receipt Book, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1817, son of Benjamin Chase, of Massachusetts. When Alvin was 11 years old his parents located near Buffalo, N. Y., where he grew to manhood, receiving a very limited education in a log

school-house. His desire for knowledge was so great, coupled with an ambition peculiar to his naturally energetic disposition, that he far outstripped his more dilatory companions of that humble institute of learning. When 17 years old he left New York and found employment on the Maumee river, in the meantime devoting his spare moments to study. In 1840 he located at Dresden, Ohio, where, during the spring of 1841, he married Martha Shutts, daughter of Henry and Martha Shutts, natives of New York. To this noble and high-minded wife and mother may be attributed much of the success that followed Dr. Chase during his long and eventful career. From the days of his boyhood the Doctor always evinced a desire to study medicine, and accordingly awaited with impatience the time when he might become a member of the medical fraternity. After many wanderings he settled at Ann Arbor, in 1856, when to his intense delight he was enabled to vigorously prosecute his studies in what was to be his future life-work. He attended lectures and studied laboriously during the years 1857 and 1858, in the meantime graduating from the Eclectic Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio. Prior to 1869 he traveled over a large portion of the Union, practicing his profession and acquiring valuable knowledge, only gained by practical experience, which proved a good foundation for the wonderful book which afterward gained such great celebrity. His first edition, like all subsequent ones, proved a great success, and soon placed him on the high road to fortune, as it were. In 1864 he built the first part of that magnificent structure that still bears his name. It stands on the corner of Maine street and Miller avenue, and was completed in 1868. At this latter date some 50 hands found constant and remunerative employment within its walls, and the hospitality and liberality of the Doctor to his employes and the citizens of Ann Arbor, were always subjects of admiring comment. In 1873 he published his second edition, of which over 60,000 copies were sold, and it is safe to remark that over a million copies of this wonderful work have found their way into the homes of this and foreign lands. A few years ago Dr. Chase was considered one of the wealthiest citizens of Ann Arbor; losses by thousands and tens of thousands have reduced his finances, but in heart, action, and manliness of purpose, he stands to-day a conspicuous example of what energy, perseverance and indomitable will may accomplish. He has long been identified with the Methodist Church of Ann Arbor, to which he has from time to time donated large sums of money. He was once nominated for Mayor of Ann Arbor, but business compelled him to decline the generous honor. The storms of life have swept with almost resistless fury around the now aged physician, and a few of the prejudices that characterize the human family, have perhaps found a resting place within the heart of this philanthropist; and yet, when the last chapter shall have been entered in the ledger of life, the account will probably have been equally balanced; and when the last rites shall have been performed, and the aged veteran laid away beneath the shadow of the silent tomb, it may be literally and truthfully said, that he lived "with malice toward none, and charity to all."

Charles Gridley Clark, Postmaster, Ann Arbor, was born in Webster tp., Wash-tenaw county, June 4, 1831, and is a son of Rev. C. G. and Elizabeth (Platt) Clark, natives of Connecticut, of English ancestry. His parents were married in Ann Arbor, never having met each other until a few months before marriage. In 1829 Mr. Clark came to this county and settled in Webster tp. Mr. Clark received his primary education at the district schools, and prepared for college under Prof. Nutting, at the Lodi Academy. He entered the sophomore class of the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, remaining there one year. He then returned to Michigan and entered Michigan University, in the junior class, graduating from that institution in 1854. While in college Mr. Clark's eyes failed him, and after graduating he returned to the farm, and remained there until the fall of 1860. He then entered the employ of the *Ann Arbor Journal*, and in October, 1868, entered the office of the *Ann Arbor Courier*. In January, 1869, he became assistant editor, continuing as such until the following September, when he assumed editorial charge. He remained in the latter position until May, 1874, when he was appointed, by President Grant, Postmaster of Ann Arbor, which position he has since filled. Mr. Clark was formerly a Whig, but was a member of the convention which met at Jackson, July 6, 1854, and where the great Republican party was formed. He was Justice of Peace in Webster tp. for some years, and served in the same office at Ann Arbor from 1866 to 1870. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for 29 years, and Deacon and Trustee for 11 years. Mr. Clark was married Jan. 15, 1856, to Arabella H. Matthews, daughter of Solomon and Arabella Matthews, pioneers of Webster tp.

They have 3 children—Esther A., Assistant Postmaster; Alice E., wife of C. C. Huff, of Ann Arbor, and Marian A.

Gen. Edward Clark, of Ann Arbor, was born at Derby, New Haven Co., Conn., Feb. 5, 1807. His parents were Samuel P. and Hannah (Gibbs) Clark, old residents of that State. When he was but a child his parents removed to Skaneateles, N. Y., where he was chiefly educated. Soon after his father died, and his mother went to live with her brother, near by. In 1821, by fire, his mother lost quite heavily, and Mr. Clark left school to take care of himself. He engaged in a store at Auburn, where he remained two years and then went into a business house at Skaneateles, where he remained a year. His health failing, he was advised to change, and he accordingly shipped on a vessel from New York and passed the next nine months on the sea. In 1826 he came West to Detroit, and in 1827 removed to Ann Arbor, bringing his mother and sister. With the early militia of the State he was connected, and Gov. Mason commissioned him General. During the Black Hawk and cholera troubles, he was called out, and in the latter, did active duty in keeping persons suspected of infection, away from Ann Arbor. He was appointed Register of Deeds for this county in Feb., 1835, by Gov. Mason. The April following, the office was made elective, and he was elected to it. After one and a half years service, the State was admitted to the Union, and at the next general election he was again elected to the office for two years. Gen. Clark was the first Register of Deeds in Washtenaw Co., the title of office having previously been Register of Probate. As Principal and Deputy, he was connected with it 13 years. When he took the office there was but a single index made, of foolscap paper sewed in pasteboard covers. He introduced the double-index system now in use. Previous to 1827 Washtenaw and Wayne counties were connected for judicial purposes, and the records kept together. He went to Detroit and searched out those of this county, and entered them in the *Detroit Transcript*, in the office of the Register of Deeds at Ann Arbor. In 1840 was appointed Deputy Marshal to take the census of 11 towns in this county. Next he engaged in mercantile and also in the forwarding business. In 1843 he was appointed agent of the M. C. R. R. at Ann Arbor, which he held for a time. Later he was in a store for a time and then went out on the Kalamazoo river in charge of a saw-mill. In 1855 he returned to Ann Arbor, and since then has remained there in various occupations. He has filled the office of Justice of the Peace nine years, at various times. Dec. 6, 1841, he was married to Miss Julia A. Hickcox, of Ann Arbor, whom he knew as a child in New York. To them have been born 3 children, of whom but 1, a son in business in New York city, is living.

Gen. Clark has, for many years, been connected with the Episcopal Church of this city. In him the city has always had a warm and active friend; a man of warm heart and undoubted honor, he has won for himself a host of friends.

George W. Clark, proprietor feed stable, Second street, between Huron and Washington streets, Ann Arbor, was born at Sherbon, England, in 1811. In 1837 he went to Canada, and for a period of 10 years was a non-commissioned officer in the British army. In 1848 he settled in Ann Arbor, where he entered actively into business, and since that time has been an energetic and public-spirited citizen of Ann Arbor. While living in Canada he married Sarah Neal. They have 3 children—George W., jr., Sarah A. and Mary E.

George Clarken, Ann Arbor, was born at Crosses of Robertstown, County Meath, Ireland, in 1844. In 1851 his parents came to America. Their first year in this country was spent in New York city, and the four succeeding years in Jersey city. In 1856 they came to Ann Arbor, where George was educated in the public schools. In 1861 his father died in this city. When about 13 years of age he began working with A. A. Perry, and learned the trade of brickmason and plasterer. In 1867 he went West working on contracts on the Union Pacific Railroad in Nebraska, Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. He was present at the driving of the golden spike near Green river, where the two ends of the road met. He then returned to Ann Arbor and began contracting and working at his business, which he followed until 1872. He then started in the grocery business on Ann street in this city, and followed it seven years. The next year found him again contracting, and in that year he built himself a fine house on Ingalls street, at a cost of \$4,000. He also bought and repaired a number of houses in this city. In the fall of 1880 he purchased the old store of J. W. Maynard on Main street, which he repaired and re-fitted. He opened a fine billiard room therein, and fitted it up for the satisfaction of those who enjoy "chasing the ivory over the

green." Feb. 22, 1870, he was married to Miss Mary Hoban, of Ann Arbor. To them has been born 1 child—Mary, born Jan. 1, 1871.

Clayton & Kline, agents in Ann Arbor for the Parisian Steam Laundry, are doing a large and remunerative business. In the short time that has elapsed since their entry into Ann Arbor, they have succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. All their work is done by the widely known Toledo Steam Laundry, and they enjoy a good trade.

Joseph Clinton, merchant tailor, Ann Arbor, was born in Mead, Ireland, in 1831, and is a son of Owen and Ellen J. Clinton. He grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools of his native land. In 1851 he went to London and thence to New York, working at his trade in both cities. In 1852 he came to Detroit, and from there to Ypsilanti. He returned East, but came to Michigan soon after, and worked a short time at Ann Arbor, and from the latter place to Lafayette county, Wis., where he remained some time, and permanently located in Ann Arbor in 1859. In 1860 he married Mrs. Jane Currans, of Irish descent, and a native of Vermont. Her parents were William and Mary Currans. Six children were given to this couple—Mary, Elizabeth, Jane, Lawrence, Ann and Joseph. He worked for William Wagner for a number of years, but for the last two years has been in business for himself.

Benjamin F. Cocker, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University of Michigan, was born in Yorkshire, England, in the year 1821. His father designed him for one of the learned professions, and gave him the advantages of a good English education at King James' Grammar School. Having a decided taste for a business life, however, he was placed in a German business house, where he laid the foundation of correct and methodical habits. He afterward engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, in which business he remained for seven years. In 1850 failing health compelled him to seek a change of climate. He started for Australia, and after the hardships of a 16 weeks' voyage, found himself measurably restored to health. He remained about one year at Launceston, Tasmania, as the agent of an English shipping house. When gold was discovered in Victoria, he removed to Melbourne, where he for four years carried on a large and successful mercantile business, and manifested very marked ability, not only as a business man, but also in the various public affairs with which he was connected. The great panic of 1856 proved disastrous to his business, and after losing nearly all of his apparently ample accumulations, he purchased a small vessel, and went on a trading voyage to New Zealand, Tonga, Feejee and Tahiti. While in Feejee he, with a companion, fell into the hands of cannibals. Their fate seemed sealed; already the death song which was to precede their being killed and devoured was commenced, when, by a courageous effort, they succeeded in breaking through the weakest part of the line, and escaping to their boat. After barely eluding the savages he had, on the same voyage, a narrow escape from shipwreck, but finally reached Australia in safety. He then engaged as clerk in a lumber yard for a time. He then took the same vessel in which he had formerly sailed to the scene of his adventures with the cannibals, and started for the Friendly Islands. He went ashore at Tonga and sent the vessel on to Lakemba, one of the Feejee group, where she struck a reef and went down, the crew being saved. He returned to Australia and found employment at Sidney as a wharfage clerk. After three months he started for Callao, Peru. From Callao he went by way of Panama and Aspinwall to New Orleans; then up the Mississippi to Cairo, and from there by rail to Chicago. His funds were exhausted, and he endeavored to find temporary employment in Chicago, but failed. Hearing of an old friend who had, while a missionary, been a recipient of his bounty, and who now resided at Adrian, Mich., he started for that place. One of his children died on the journey, and he found himself on his arrival at Adrian, with a wife and 3 helpless children depending on him for support and a dead child in his arms. This was in 1857. In Adrian he found true friends, and the Presiding Elder of that district in the Detroit Conference appointed him as Pastor of the M. E. Church at Palmyra. From Palmyra he went to Adrian, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor; then again to Adrian, back to Ann Arbor, remaining in each place as long as the rules of his Church would permit, and winning the respect of every community in which he lived. In the conference of 1869 he was appointed to the pastorate of the Central M. E. Church of Detroit. In a few weeks he resigned this charge to take the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the

University of Michigan, to which he had been elected in September, 1869, and which he fills at the present time.

The Wesleyan University conferred on him the degree of M. A. in 1864; Asbury College that of D. D., and he was further recognized by receiving the degree of LL. D. from Victoria College, Ontario, in 1874. Before his connection with the University, Dr. Cocker contributed quite extensively to the Methodist *Quarterly* and other journals. But his chief literary work has been done since his connection with the University. In 1870 he published "Christianity and Greek Philosophy;" in 1873, "Lectures on the Truth of the Christian Religion;" in 1875 "Theistic Conception of the World;" since then, his "University Lectures," "Evidences of Christianity" and "Handbook of Philosophy," all of which have been well received and most flatteringly noticed by literary journals in this country and Europe. The style of his writings is of rare beauty. He is firm in expressing his opinions, fearless in defending his positions, yet courteous to all his opponents. The greater part of his work has been done while laboring under intense physical suffering, yet he never complains. In appearance Dr. Cocker is intellectual and venerable. He is at once unpretending and striking, nearly six feet high, rather slender, with a strongly marked face, a large, kindly, penetrating dark eye, the whole countenance indicating an admirable blending of strength and benevolence. His whole life has been marked by a pure, childlike faith in God. In the "Shadow of the Rock" he has found rest when troubles have come upon him. Through his own trials he has learned to sympathize with the unfortunate and troubled, and those who come to him for sympathy or advice ever find in him a ready adviser and a sympathizing friend. Dr. Cocker and his estimable wife, who, for 37 years, has been the companion of his eventful life, and who has tenderly cared for him in his physical feebleness, have 2 sons, surviving a family of 7 children. Both are graduates of Michigan University. The eldest, William J. Cocker, has been for a number of years Principal of Adrian High School. Henry R. Cocker is connected with a business house at Cleveland, Ohio.

Orin O. Collier, retired merchant, was born at Bennington, Vt., in 1808. He lived in his native State till he was in his 14th year, and then went to Rochester, N. Y., where he worked at shoe-making for some years. While a resident of the Empire State, he married Ruth Trumbull, and 2 children were given to them. In 1839 Mr. Collier removed to Owosso, Mich., where he became extensively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. In 1837 Mrs. C. departed this life, and two years later Mr. C. married Mrs. Caroline M. Gregory, relict of Herman Gregory. She is a daughter of Elisha Smith, a former well-known resident of Ann Arbor, who was born in Connecticut, and settled in Washtenaw county, about the year 1845. In 1847 Mr. Collier moved to Ann Arbor, and first worked as a journeyman, subsequently conducting a large establishment of his own. He retired from active business life many years ago, on account of ill health.

George Collins, for many years a well known merchant of Ann Arbor, was born in that city in 1831. His father, Charles Collins, was a native of England, and settled at Detroit in 1825. He was a brewer and baker by trade, and died of cholera in the latter named city some years ago. George grew to manhood in Detroit, and located in Ann Arbor in 1852. The same year he married Sarah Randall, a daughter of William and Emeline Randall, early residents of this county. They have 2 children—Adelbert and Dora.

Thomas McIntyre Cooley was born at Attica, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1824. His father was a farmer, descended from an early New England family of farmers. After a very good academic education, he taught school for three terms, and in September, 1842, began the study of law with Hon. Theron R. Strong, of Palmyra, N. Y., afterward one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of that State. In September, 1843, he removed to Adrian, Mich., where he completed his law studies with Tiffany & Beaman. He was admitted to the Bar in January, 1846, and became, for a time, the partner of Judge C. A. Stacy, of Tecumseh, but returned to Adrian in 1848, and took part in the political campaign of that year as a supporter of Van Buren. At Adrian he was a member of the firm of Beaman, Beecher & Cooley and afterward of Cooley & Crosswell. In 1857 he was elected by the Legislature to make the first compilation of General Statutes of the State, which was completed in a year. In January, 1858 he was appointed by the Supreme Court as reporter of its decisions, and in that office he published eight volumes of reports. In 1864, on the decease of Mr. Justice Manving, he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court by a vote of 80,491. Ex-Gov. Felch, who was the opposing candidate, received 68,898.

He was re-elected in 1869, over D. Darwin Hughes, and again, in 1875, over Henry F. Severens, by a large vote. In 1859 he was chosen by the Regents of the University, with James V. Campbell and Charles I. Walker, to organize the Law Department of that institution, and removed to Ann Arbor for that purpose, where he has since lived, giving instruction regularly in the Law Department. In 1877 he was invited by the Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University to give a course of lectures in Baltimore, and in compliance, lectured for four weeks. In 1878, on a second invitation, he gave a course of lectures in that University, on the new Amendments to the Federal Constitution. In 1868 he published his Treatise on Constitutional Limitations. Since then he has published a Treatise on the Law of Taxation, and another on the Law of Torts. He has also edited an edition of Blackstone's Commentary, of Story on the Constitution, and of Harrington's Chancery Reports; and was editor of the law articles in the second edition of the American Encyclopedia. He has also written largely for Reviews, sometimes over his own signature, and sometimes not. Judge Cooley married Mary E. Horton at Adrian, Dec. 30, 1846, and has had 6 children, all of whom are now living, and 2 of them are men of family.

Mrs. F. L. Cooper, dress and cloak maker, Ann Arbor, was born in New York, and has been a resident of Michigan for over 45 years. She has been remarkably successful as a land speculator, and in her present business, which was established in 1877, has shown unusual skill.

William Copeland, contractor and builder, Ann Arbor, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1834, where he also received his education. When he was 15 years old his parents came to America and located in the town of Lyndon in this county. They remained there but two years, and moved to Livingston Co. In 1852 the subject of this sketch came to this city, and two years later began to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner. Since 1865, has been engaged in contracting and building. His specialty is fine inside work and carving, but he also does outside work. Many of the best residences in this city contain the work of Mr. Copeland. He is an active worker in the Red Ribbon Club, of Ann Arbor, of which he is a member. In 1856 he was married to Miss Ellen Corr, of Ann Arbor. To them have been born 2 sons and 1 daughter. Of these, 1 son and the daughter are living.

Ira Cornwell, one of the oldest residents of Ann Arbor, is a native of the Empire State, and was born at Rochester in 1817. In 1825 his father came to this county and located land at Ann Arbor, and in 1826 brought his family to this place. He has been a pioneer in Western New York, and had teamed from Albany to Rochester. He kept the second hotel kept in this city. He died in this city in 1833. In this city, the subject of this sketch was educated and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and has followed that vocation to the present, except eight years spent on the ocean, during which time he visited Europe, South America and other lands. He is connected with the Odd Fellows, and his father helped organize the first lodge of Masons in Ann Arbor. Sept. 17, 1846, he was married to Miss Lucinda Hurd, of Seneca Co., N. Y. To them have been born 5 children, 2 sons and 3 daughters. Of these, 1 son and all the daughters are living. By faith Mr. Cornwell is a Baptist, and is a member of the Baptist Church in this city. His mother was one of the six persons who formed the first Methodist class in Ann Arbor, which was the foundation of the M. E. Church in this city.

Adolph B. Covert, naturalist and taxidermist, Ann Arbor, is a native of this city, and was born A. D. ——. In this city he was also educated. Following his natural taste he made a special study of natural history. In 1880 he taught natural history as far as pertaining to ornithology, at Albion College. As a naturalist he has made quite an extensive reputation. He has made a collection of birds of this county numbering many species. He has published a list of the birds of Lower Michigan. The Michigan notes in the work entitled "Nests and Eggs of American Birds," he furnished; also an article on Kirtland's Warblers in the Birds of Eastern North America, by C. J. Maynard. The list of birds and animals in this county in this work are furnished by Mr. Covert. Mr. Covert is a contributor of the *Chicago Field, Forest and Stream, Science News, American Naturalist, The Oologist, Naturalist and Fancier, Science Gossip*, of London, and other periodicals. In 1876 he was elected a corresponding member of the Nuttall Ornithological Society, of Cambridge Mass., and is also a corresponding member of the Linnean Society of New York city.

Norman B. Covert, Ann Arbor, was born at Union Springs, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1819. He was a son of Anthony Covert, an old resident of Cayuga Co., who died there in 1877. Mr. Covert was educated in the common schools of that vicinity, and when 14 years of age was apprenticed in the mercantile business. He followed it about 14 months, and becoming tired of the business started out for himself, going into Tompkins, Seneca and Cayuga counties, where, during the summers, he worked at carpentering. During the winters he studied medicine under Drs. Bowles, King and Hamilton, of Auburn. In 1840 he traveled in business in the South and West. Returning to New York he remained four years at Canandaigua. In 1842 he was licensed to practice medicine by the State Medical Society, although he never practiced. At Canandaigua he taught during the winter months, and in summer worked at his trade. In 1844 he came to this county. After being at Ypsilanti, York and Saline a short time, he came to this city, which has since been his home. He began work at his trade here and has done a large amount of building in this city and vicinity. In 1846 he was married to Miss Ann L. Baldwin, of Ann Arbor. To them were born 2 sons and 1 daughter, and the 2 sons are living. The eldest son, Alphonse, has secured quite a reputation in the legitimate drama under the name of Fred Felton. His second son, Adolph, is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. Covert has served his town as Clerk and School Inspector. He has been for some years connected with the I. O. O. F. in this city, and has been connected with the County Pioneer Society since its organization. He is an active member of the Agricultural and Pomological Societies of this county.

Michael Cowan, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 1, Ann Arbor tp.: P. O., Ann Arbor; was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1817, son of Peter and Bridget Cowan, who settled in the State of New York about 1810. Michael was 15 years old when his parents moved to this county, and settled at "Dixboro Plains." The farm comprised 220 acres, 100 of which were improved, with a small orchard set out, and two log houses erected thereon, and was the first farm purchased in that section of the county; Mr. Cowan became the owner of nearly a section of land, and at one time ranked among the most extensive farmers of this county. He died in 1840, leaving a family of 8 children, namely—Mary, Burris (deceased), P. Cowan, Ann, wife of John Ryan, of Livingston county; John (deceased), married Delphina Swift; Peter, a resident of Mexico; Catherine, wife of Richard Goodbody, who died in California; Jane (deceased), married William Rudd, of Illinois. Michael grew to manhood in this county, and in 1849 married Eliza Shaughnessy, daughter of John Shaughnessy of Vermont. They have 5 children—Emily, John A., Minnie, Allie and Bessie. Mr. Cowan is the owner of 178 acres of valuable land, with a fine residence thereon, and possesses considerable city property.

Densmore Cramer was born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1830; when he was 10 years of age his parents removed to Washtenaw county, Michigan. He prepared for college at Nutting's Academy at Lodi Plains, and in 1852 entered the University of Michigan. In 1854 he left this institution and went to Hanover College, from which he graduated in 1856. He taught union school and preached three or four years, when he went into the army in the fall of 1861 as Quartermaster on General Curtis' staff. He held this position one year, when he came home sick. He began studying law with Hiram J. Beakes, entering the law school of Michigan University in 1863 and graduating in 1865, since which time he has been practicing at Ann Arbor. His office is located at No. 6 Washington street. He also has a branch office at Dundee, Monroe county, Michigan. In 1856 Mr. Cramer was married to Miss Kate Twitchell, of Hamburg, Michigan. To them have been born 4 children, all of whom are living, the eldest being a graduate of Michigan University. Mr. Cramer is in politics a Republican, and was a delegate to the convention that first nominated Lincoln. In 1877 he was elected Mayor of Ann Arbor.

G. W. Cropsey, proprietor grocery and restaurant, Ann Arbor, was born in Madison county, N. Y., in 1822, son of John G. Cropsey, an old resident of Ann Arbor, 91 years of age, who still retains his mental and physical strength to a great extent. Mr. C. grew up in New York, and while living there married Miss Mary A. Clark, and 1 child was born to them. Mrs. Cropsey died in this county, and in 1871 he married Margaret Hagen. In 1851 he settled at Green Oak, Mich., when he turned his attention to farming, owning at the time 150 acres of well-improved land. In 1867, he became a resident of Ann Arbor, first embarking in the produce business, but ultimately in the grocery and restaurant line, under the firm name of Clark & Cropsey. Mr. Cropsey occupies his own building—66x22 feet

and two-story, a substantial brick structure, erected in 1879, and fitted up especially for his business.

Lorenzo Davis was born in Covington, N. Y., April 29, 1812, and is a son of Jonathan E. and Hannah (Curtis) Davis, natives of Massachusetts. The former pursued farming and teaching until Lorenzo was 10 years old, when he engaged in the itineracy as a Methodist Episcopal minister. In 1828, at the death of his mother, Lorenzo left his paternal roof and lived with a Mr. Norris, a merchant of Covington. Mr. Norris removed to Ypsilanti in 1828, and Mr. Davis accompanied him. He returned to New York in 1829 and again came to Michigan in 1831. In 1834 he obtained a license to preach, and was received into the Ohio conference, which then embraced the Territory of Michigan. He was pastor at the following places: Plymouth Mission, Farmington circuit, Bean Creek Mission, Coldwater circuit, Saline circuit, Dexter circuit, Manchester circuit and Oakville. Failing health then induced him to locate. His ministerial labors above mentioned covered a period of nine years. He came to Ann Arbor in 1845 and clerked in a drug store for six years. In 1850 he was elected Register of Deeds, which office he held for two years. He then published the *Ann Arbor Journal* for five years, when he sold it and purchased the *Local News*, and changed the name to that of the *Michigan State News*. He also ran this paper about five years. Since that time he has been engaged in farming. He was married June 11, 1838, to Miss Minerva Derby, a native of Vermont. They have 5 children—James E., William W., Charles H., Lorenzo and Walter C. William W. and Curtis are farmers, James E. and Charles, printers, and Lorenzo, a graduate of the Michigan University, is in California, and with others of his class has established "The Scholastic Gymnasium" at Berkeley. Rev. Mr. Davis yet lives, near Detroit, at the age of 93 years, and still retains a perfect intellect and good health.

The subject of this sketch is the eldest of 10 brothers, 7 of whom are living. He has held the offices of Town Clerk and Superintendent of the Poor. He has been a member of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw county ever since its organization, and is its present Secretary. He has been connected with the Agricultural Society of Washtenaw county for 30 years, and was its Secretary for 10 years. He took the census of Ann Arbor tp. in 1880. Before closing this sketch we wish to speak of the interest Mr. Davis took in procuring this history of Washtenaw county. No man devoted more time or worked with greater zeal and earnestness to have a full and authentic history compiled. Great credit is due him for his untiring labor in this respect, and we wish to take this opportunity of thanking him for the numerous favors conferred upon us from our entrance into the county until the close of our labor here. We give his portrait in this book.

Rev. Benjamin Day, a supernumerary minister of the lower conference of New Jersey, was born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1807, and is a son of Rev. Stephen and Elizabeth (Wood) Day. Benjamin grew to manhood in his native State. He pursued a classical course of study, and graduated from a well-known Eastern academy. He was ordained for the ministry in 1834, and was first located at Bloomfield, N. J., where he ministered to a prosperous congregation. He also labored at Jersey City, and at Milford, Pa. While a resident of New Jersey, he was united in marriage to Mary A. Taylor, a daughter of Moses Taylor. In 1871, owing to ill-health, he came to Ann Arbor, where he has since resided. As a citizen and a Christian, he is respected by all with whom he has had acquaintance.

George B. Day, farmer, sec. 26; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born in New Jersey, in 1828. He received his preliminary education in his native State, and at the age of 20 attended Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., graduating in 1849. He subsequently went to New Jersey, where he became a Professor of Greek and Latin, and afterwards was engaged as an instructor at Wyoming Seminary. Mr. Day was married in Pennsylvania, in 1859, to Miss O. W. Vaughn. They have 3 children. While a resident of Paterson, N. J., Mr. D. was President of the Board of Aldermen, and for 10 years, was Assistant Cashier of 2d Nat. Bank, of that city. He was once President of the Board of Education. Since his residence in Ann Arbor tp. he has devoted his time to farming, and at present possesses 62 acres of good farm land.

Silas Randall Day (deceased) was a native of Onondaga county, N. Y., where he was born in 1810. He grew to manhood and received a liberal education in his native county, and in 1839 emigrated West, settling in Pittsfield tp., Washtenaw county. He rented a farm for five years of Jacob Ray, and at the expiration of this time he had made enough money to purchase a farm of 70 acres. He afterward traded this land for 120 acres lying in Indiana, and in 1844 he went to

that State, residing there four years. He then came back to Washtenaw county and by purchases had increased his land to 176 acres at the time of his death. He was living in York tp., when this sad event occurred, and was tenderly laid to rest in Judd Cemetery. He was 57 years old at the time of his death, and left a good property for his bereaved family. He was married to Mrs. Sarah Day, born in New York city, and a daughter of William and Susan Day. They had 10 children born to them, 5 of whom are living—Mary, wife of Jacob Ray, of Pittsfield; Myron, William H., Agnes Thornton, of Ann Arbor, and Seward B. His grandson, Brainard Day, resides at the old homestead. The names of the dead are—Horace, died when 21 years old; George A., died at 19; Lottie, died in 1873; Hattie, died in York tp., and Hiram, the eldest, who died in Pittsfield tp.

A. DeForest, a pioneer of Washtenaw county, was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1819. In his native State he passed the days of his childhood and youth profitably employed, and hence he secured the advantages of a good education. In 1836 he concluded to emigrate West and try to better his fortunes in this Western Territory. He located at Ann Arbor village, which then consisted of only 11 houses. For the first 10 years of his residence in his new home, Mr. DeForest was a contractor and builder, erecting many of the substantial buildings that now stand in the city. He engaged in the grocery, drug and agricultural implement business, in all of which he was very successful. In later years he invested his means in a book store under the Gregory House, and in 1875 went to California, where he remained three years.

A. G. DeForest, farmer, sec. 25, Ann Arbor tp.; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born in Livingston Co. in 1814, and was reared and educated in that village. He was a farmer's boy, but learned the brick-mason's trade, which he followed for some time, once being foreman in the construction of a large academy. He was married, in New York, to Mary Beaman, a daughter of James Beaman. They have 1 child—Mrs. C. B. Chapin, of Detroit. In 1855 Mr. D. came West and settled on his present farm, where he has since resided. The place was unimproved, but the year following he built a house and made several other useful improvements. He bought 44 acres when he first came, and later 118 acres, but by sales has reduced his acreage to 80, constituting a nice, comfortable farm. He has filled several local offices to the satisfaction of all, and was once a member of the I. O. O. F.

D. E. Doane is a native of Washtenaw Co., and was born A. D. 1836. He is a son of John D. and Anna Doane, natives of Vermont, who came to this county about 1824, before there was a frame house at Ann Arbor. John Doane has been a farmer the most of his life, in Ann Arbor tp., and is now residing in Dexter village. Mr. D. E. Doane grew to manhood in Dexter tp., and received a liberal education, and went to school at one of the first school-houses built near there. He married Miss Fanny Nash, daughter of Almaron and Sarah Nash, natives of New York State, by whom he has 3 children—Clara, Ella and Maud. Beside the town property of Mr. Doane he is also engaged in mining enterprises, and is connected with eight different mines in New Mexico.

P. Donovan, merchant at Ann Arbor, Mich., is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Cork in 1813. He lived in Ireland until he was about 18 years of age, when he came to America. He made his home at Elizabeth, N. J., where he engaged in farming until 1840. He then came to Michigan and located at Ann Arbor. For a time he was engaged in various occupations, and in 1843 opened a store in what is now the Lower Town of Ann Arbor. Since that time he has been continually in business, and has been in trade at Ann Arbor about as long as any merchant here. He has 9 children—8 sons and 1 daughter. Of these, 1 son is in the Government service as a Civil Engineer and Inspector of the work of Captain Eads on the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river. Another is a Civil Engineer at Lansing, Mich., and is in the Land Department of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw railroad. Another is with Edgar S. Heaton, grocery broker at Chicago. Three are at South Lyon, Mich., in business, and the remainder are at Ann Arbor with their father.

A. M. Doty, boot and shoe dealer at Ann Arbor, was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1828. In 1836 his parents removed to Ann Arbor, Mich. Here he was educated and prepared for college in the then University Preparatory School. This was in the first year of the University. When 15 years of age he entered the store of his father in the boot and shoe trade. He remained with him until his death in 1861, since which time Mr. Doty has carried on the business. He has customers to-day who have traded with the house, father and son, over 40 years. In addition

to his mercantile business he is carrying on a farm of 100 acres in Ann Arbor tp. This is a fine grain farm, and in 1880 over 1,000 bushels of wheat were reaped from it, besides other produce. In 1858 he was married to Miss Augusta Gardner, of Northfield, Mich. To them have been born 8 children, 5 of whom are living. He has held several offices of trust, having served as Clerk and Deputy Clerk of Ann Arbor tp. 22 years. He was also Recorder of Ann Arbor two years in its earlier history.

Samuel R. Doty, Ann Arbor, was born at Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y., in 1802. His father, Wm. Doty, was an old resident of that locality, but a native of Connecticut. His grandfather fought in the war of the Revolution, in which he was an officer, and was for some time on the staff of Washington. Mr. Doty was educated in the common schools of that time. When he grew to manhood he went to Chenango and Niagara counties, N. Y., in both of which he dwelt for a time. In 1836 he came to Michigan and for two years dwelt in the town of Pittsfield, in this county. In 1838 he moved on a farm on section 30, of Ann Arbor, very near to the city, where he has since lived. In that year he started a brick-yard, and until 1872 was engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile. He has once served his town as its Treasurer. In politics he was an old-line Whig, until the formation of the Republican party, when he united with that party. In 1833 he was united in marriage to Miss Hannah L. Kingsbury, of Crooked Lake, N. Y. To them have been born 1 son and 4 daughters. The son, Duane Doty, was born in Ohio in 1834; he was educated at Ann Arbor, graduating from Michigan University in 1856. Soon after he was made Superintendent of Schools in Detroit, which position he filled 10 years. He then went to Chicago and for three years held the same position in that city. He is now connected with the Pullman Car Co., of Chicago. The daughters have acquired quite a reputation as writers, and a more extended notice will be found in the chapter in this work on Authors and Artists.

William G. Doty, Probate Register of Washtenaw county, was born at Manchester, this county, in 1852. He was educated at Tecumseh, and in his native town, graduating from its high school in 1871. He then entered Michigan University, from which he graduated as A. B. in 1875. He returned to Manchester and was there Township Superintendent of Schools two years. During his last year he was also Village Recorder. Jan. 1, 1877, he was appointed Probate Register by Judge Harriman, which position he still holds. In the spring of 1880 he was admitted to the Bar.

Doctor Silas H. Douglas, Ann Arbor, Mich., was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in the year 1816. He received his elementary education there, and later prepared for college at Fredonia Academy. He entered the University of Vermont, from which he graduated, and later received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1838 he came to Michigan, locating at Detroit, where he studied medicine with Drs. Rice and Pitcher of that city. He entered the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, from which he graduated as M. D. Returning to Detroit he was for some time connected with the geological survey of this State, under Dr. Houghton, and later was in the Government service as physician to the party under Mr. Henry R. Schoolcraft, who were engaged in negotiating treaties with the Indians. In 1843 he came to this city and entered into the practice of medicine, which he followed but two or three years. In 1844 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry in Michigan University, and in 1846 he was advanced to the full professorship of that chair. He held a number of other positions and professorships until 1875, when his connection with the University was severed. While connected with this Institution he was largely interested in the organization of its Medical Department, and organized its Laboratory, with which he was connected until he left the University. Professor Douglas had charge of the erection of the University Observatory, Medical College, Laboratory, south wing of the main building, and water-works, and other improvements in connection with the development of the institution. In 1874 and '5 the question of the disappearance of certain moneys arose. This drew into question the management of the finances under the control of Doctor Douglas, and an investigation was ordered. This investigation was sweeping, and embraced all his financial operations while connected with the University, and in no respect was any record or voucher of his rejected. The matter was carried into various courts, and in a decision of the Supreme Court of this State, rendered Jan. 20, 1881, Doctor Douglas was completely vindicated. During two years he served this city as its Mayor, and in that time the present police force was organized. In

1861 he organized the present gas company of this city, with which he is still connected. The erection of the Observatory was largely due to the personal efforts and solicitations of Drs. Tappan and Douglas, the latter of whom had charge of the erection of the building. He has also spent several seasons in exploring the mineral regions of Lake Superior, in the interest of the University, and also the lands of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal Company. During this time he made a large collection. Nearly all of the mineral collection in the University Museum, except the original "Lederer Collection," was made by him and presented to the University, containing a full cabinet from the Lake Superior regions. Doctor Douglas is the author of a system of Chemical Tables, for use in the Laboratory, which passed through four editions, and subsequently, in connection with Professor Prescott, this was enlarged into a work on Qualitative Chemical Analysis, which has passed through three editions, and is now in use in Michigan University Laboratory and in other laboratories in this country and Europe. May 1, 1845, he was married to Miss Helen Welles, of Ann Arbor. To them were born 3 sons and 4 daughters, all of whom are now living. Nov. 24, 1880, Mrs. Douglas passed from this life, at her home in this city.

J. B. Dow, contractor and builder, Ann Arbor, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1821, and is a son of Asahel and Dolly (Blaisdell) Dow. When 13 years old, Mr. Dow's parents moved to Genesee county, where he learned his trade, and while residing there, married Lucy D. Lincoln, a daughter of C. J. Lincoln, of Vermont. This marriage was blessed with 2 children—Hattie A., and C. L. Mr. Dow located in Ann Arbor in 1851 and for many years has been profitably employed in the construction and repairing of the University buildings. He aided in building the Union school building, and Agricultural Hall, on the fair ground.

David B. Downer (deceased) was a native of Niagara Co., N. Y., where he was born in Nov., 1794. He was in his 16th year when the war of 1812 broke out, and during this war officiated as a commissary. He settled in this county in 1825, where a few years previous he bought land from the Government at 50 cents per acre. While a resident of New York, he married in his native county, Nancy Grisette, by whom 7 children were born to him, only 1 of the number now surviving—Avery, a farmer living at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mr. Downer died in 1855 and was laid at rest in this township. His wife still survives him, at the advanced age of 82, and is the owner of valuable farm property. A niece of Mrs. Downer, who married Charles C. Kelley, lives with her on the old homestead.

Alexander Duncan (deceased) was a native of Paisely, Scotland, and a nephew of Alexander Wilson, the famous naturalist. Mr. Wilson settled in Oakland Co., Mich., in 1830, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was married to Eliza Mehaffey, and 7 children were born to them, 4 of whom are living—James, a farmer of Oakland county; Isabel, wife of John Thompson, a resident of Northville, and two others. Mr. Duncan was a man of unusual ability as a poetical writer.

Edward S. Dunster, M. A., M. D., Ann Arbor, is the third child of Samuel and Susan (Dow) Dunster, and was born at Springvale, Sanford county, Maine, Sept. 2, 1834. He was named for Dr. Edward Swift, an eminent physician of Easton, Pa., who was an intimate and respected friend of his father. On the removal of his parents to Providence, R. I., he entered the public schools of the latter place, and was admitted to the high school when 12 years of age. He entered Harvard College in 1852, graduating with high honors in 1856. The title of his essay was "The first President of Harvard College," but on commencement day he was ill from a severe attack of typhoid fever, and unable to attend the exercises. Upon his recovery in the autumn of that year, he went to Newburg, N. Y., and became a private tutor to a son of Henry W. Sargent, who resided in Fishkill, just across the Hudson river. At the same time he began the study of medicine with Dr. M. Stephenson, of Newburgh. His pupil, Sargent, was admitted to Harvard College in July, 1858, and subsequently was a student in medicine with the celebrated Prof. E. R. Peaslee, of New York city, where he remained several years. Dr. Dunster attended lectures at Dartmouth College in the summer of 1859, and the following winter, at the New York College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating from that institution in March, 1859, having received the highest prize awarded by the faculty for proficiency in studies. After his graduation he attached himself to St. Luke's Hospital, remaining there until the succeeding August, when he resigned to accept the chair of Demonstrator of Anatomy, in Dartmouth College. He occupied this position for some time, and then returned to New York city, and resumed his profession. Aug. 5, 1861, he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in

the Union army, and served with General McClellan's command. He had the establishing of hospitals, and the charge of them, and was subsequently appointed by General Rosecrans, Medical Inspector, for the Southern half of the department. He was afterward breveted Captain, and Major, U. S. A., and before his resignation, which occurred Feb. 1, 1866, he had successfully passed the examination for promotion to the grade of full Surgeon. After resigning, he went once more to New York, and again established himself in the practice of medicine. He was editor of the New York *Medical Journal* from 1866 to 1871; about the same time attending physician in the out-door department, Bellevue Hospital; was professor of obstetrics, and diseases of women and children in University of Vermont, at Burlington, for two years, resigning in 1871; occupied the same chair in the Long Island College Hospital, from 1869 to 1874; in 1873 was appointed to the chair of Obstetrics, and diseases of women and children, in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, which position he still occupies; is the author of "The Use of Forceps in Abbreviating the Second Stage of Labor," "The Prophylaxis of Puerperal Convulsions," and of an article in the U. S. Sanitary Commission Memoirs, entitled, "Comparative Morality in Armies from Wounds and Diseases." He prepared an able paper for the American Medical Association, against the restricting of students from the irregular or exclusive systems of medicine. Dr. Dunster was married Nov. 4, 1863, to Rebecca Morgan Sprole, a native of Philadelphia, Pa. They have 4 children—Clara B., William S., Bessie M. and Annie E.

Thomas Earl, merchant and farmer, was born in Ireland, March 25, 1810, and is a son of Patrick and Julia Earl. In 1829 he landed at Quebec, Canada; from there went to Montreal. After many miles of wandering he came to Ann Arbor in 1833, and bought 200 acres of land from the Government, with Andrew Jackson's signature on the patent. In 1834 he married Mary Duncan. Mr. Earl was very ambitious, worked early and late, stored his mind with useful knowledge, and thereby rapidly accumulated a fortune. He has always taken a deep interest in educational matters, and has filled many offices of trust in Northfield tp. He was first Justice of the Peace of that town, and also served as an Assessor and School Director. Some years ago he was elected Alderman of Ann Arbor.

Nelson Eastwood, retired minister, Ann Arbor, was born near Brockville, Canada, in 1810, and is a son of John and Charlotte Eastwood, the former a native of New York, and the latter a native of Vermont. In 1813, he removed with his parents to Watertown, N. Y., and thence to Livingston and Genesee counties. He received an academic education, and at Middlebury, Conn., was ordained as minister of the gospel of the Baptist denomination. In 1838 he came to Michigan and subsequently preached to the people of Dexter, Washtenaw county. In 1839 he married Miss H. Collins, a daughter of Col. and Mary (Wade) Collins, who settled in Michigan in 1831, where the former died at the age of 83, and the latter at 79. One child was born to this marriage—John F. Eastwood, M. A., B. A., Ph. D., and who holds a Professorship in Bethany College. Mr. Eastwood retired from active service some time since, but during his long and eventful life has done much good as a missionary of God.

Eberbach & Sons, druggists, 11 S. Main st., Ann Arbor, are among the leading drug houses of Southern Michigan. The business was established in this city in 1843, where Christian Eberbach, senior member of the firm, began in a small way in the drug trade. In 1848 Emanuel Mann was admitted into partnership, the firm being Eberbach & Co., for a period of 28 years. At this latter time Mr. Mann withdrew from the firm, and Ottmar Eberbach, a son of Christian, was admitted as full partner, and the firm name changed to Eberbach & Son. Ottmar Eberbach is a gentleman of culture and rare business talents, who spent his youthful days in the Ann Arbor schools, and ultimately graduated from a university in Germany, where he also studied Latin, a knowledge of which has proved almost indispensable in his present line of business. He married Katy Haller.

C. Eberbach & Son, dealers in hardware and cutlery, 23 and 24 S. Main st., Ann Arbor, became established in this business in 1876, and under the live management of its able members, a large trade has grown up, extending over many of the southern tier of counties. A tin shop in connection is quite extensive, and is kept busily engaged the greater part of the time. Ernest and Edward Eberbach manage the establishment, while William Moore ably fills the position of book-keeper.

Christian Eberbach, druggist, Ann Arbor, was born in Germany in 1817, and is a son of Joseph E. and Henricka Eberbach. In 1838, and in his 21st year, Christian

crossed the Atlantic, and landed at New York, coming directly to Ann Arbor, where he has since resided. From 1838 to 1841 he was employed as clerk in a drug store owned by William S. Maynard. In 1843 he married Margaret Lau, Bengayer, and 8 children have been born to them, 6 of whom survive. Ottmar, who married Katy Haller, daughter of Jacob Haller, received his preliminary education in Ann Arbor, and subsequently graduated from a foreign university—Edward, who married Mattie Bodwell, Mary, wife of Charles Klotz, a resident of Canada, Ernest, Clara and Willie. One son died at the age of 20, and 1 child in infancy. Two of the sons, Edward and Ernest, are engaged in the hardware business in Ann Arbor.

Anton Eisele, dealer in monuments and tombstones, Ann Arbor, was born in Germany in 1840. In his native land he learned marble-cutting and shoe-making. Many years ago he located in Ann Arbor, and entered into partnership with his brother John, in the business he is now engaged in. The brothers, by honest and skillful workmanship, succeeded in building up a large trade. Mr. Eisele finds a ready sale for his superior monumental work in all parts of Michigan. He married Mrs. Eliza Gardner, a daughter of Joseph Seabolt. They have 5 children—Frank, Carrie, Mary Ann, Charles and Eliza. Mr. Eisele is a member of the choir in the Roman Catholic Church of Ann Arbor.

Joseph J. Ellis, retired carriage-maker, Ann Arbor, was born in New Jersey in 1829. At the age of 23 he went to Ohio, where he worked at his trade for several years. In 1864, he came to Ann Arbor, and the same year began to manufacture carriages, which business proved very successful in a financial point of view. In 1867 he married Caroline Pomeroy of Vermont. They have 2 children—Hudson P. and John A.

Fred Esslinger, Ann Arbor, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born in 1850. He was educated in his native land, and learned the trade of machinist. He was also engaged in locksmith and knife making. In 1870 he came to America. He located at Clinton, Michigan, where he followed the business of blacksmithing until 1874, when he came to Ann Arbor. He was employed by Mr. Fred Wurster until 1878, when he opened his present blacksmith and wagon shop. Mr. Esslinger is a member of the German Methodist Church of this city. He is an active worker in the cause of temperance in the city, and holds an official position in the Ann Arbor Reform Club.

James Fair, retired farmer, was born in Ireland in 1808. Three years later his parents, Thomas and Ann Fair, crossed the ocean and settled in New York, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the former being an excellent carpet-weaver. James passed his early life in the great metropolis. When 10 years old he was apprenticed to a harness-maker in Orange county, N. Y. In 1835, in Columbia county, he was married to Susan Mead. Eight children were born to them, 2 of whom died in infancy. One son, Andrew, J., a soldier in the civil war, gave up his life in the prison on Belle Island. William resides upon the old homestead. The other members of the family are—J. W., J. E., S. A. Downer, Martha E. and Hiscock H. In early days Mr. Fair took considerable interest in military affairs. In 1873 he disposed of some valuable property in Ypsilanti, and moved to Ann Arbor, where he now enjoys the benefits of a well-spent life.

Charles Fantle, dry-goods dealer at Ann Arbor, Mich., is a native of Austria, and was born in 1830. He was educated in his native land, and when 15 years of age he came to America. He came at once to Washtenaw Co., and spent a few months at Ypsilanti. He then came to Ann Arbor where he engaged in business for himself, selling goods in the surrounding country with a horse and wagon. He followed this business for about eight years and acquired means enough to open a permanent business in the city. Since that time he has carried on a constantly increasing trade. In connection with his dry-goods business is a millinery department under the direction of Mrs. Fantle. In 1862 he was married to Miss Virginia Gregor, a native of Austria. To them have been born 4 sons, all of whom are living.

Mrs. Julia Farmer, relict of William Farmer (deceased), was born in Lehigh Co., Pa., in 1820. At the age of 11, her parents came to Ann Arbor, where Mrs. Farmer resided for a number of years. While at Stockbridge, Ingham Co., she was united in marriage to William Farmer, a mechanic and agriculturist, well known for his industry and upright character. He died March 24, 1859, at Stockbridge, and was laid at rest in Livingston Co. To his worthy wife he left a farm



John Geddes
Died. Nov-4th 1888 Age 88. 11 15



Julia Pitts Geddes
died Aug. 18th 1883 Age 74^y 11^m 2^d

of 120 acres. There were born to this couple 2 children—Nellie, wife of William Bailey, and John, a resident of Stockbridge, who married Maria Helmer. Mrs. Farmer remembers many incidents of pioneer life—that life which many had to endure, accepting with thankfulness the blessings which it brought in their early residence in this fair region. Her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Bailey, previously mentioned, is a hair-dresser in Ann Arbor, having located in that city in 1875. She is very skillful at this business, and enjoys a remunerative trade.

Hon. Bethuel Farrand was born in the parish of Whippany, in the town of Hanover, in the State of New Jersey, June 12, 1783. He was a direct descendant of Nathaniel Farrand, whose name appears as one of the planters who came to Milford, Conn., in 1645. A portion of this family by the year 1667, with others from Branford and Guilford, removed to Newark, New Jersey, forming the "New Work Settlement" (as it was for some time called), where only Church members were admitted to citizenship. Each one of the settlers of this company had a six-acre home lot besides broad meadow lands along the Passaic, and woodlands back of the town. Before 1710 a few of these Newark pioneers had pushed up the Passaic and settled on the banks of the Whippenong, west of the great mountain Watchung (now Orange mountain). This settlement so begun was called the Parish of Whippany, and the strip of territory between the two rivers was called Hanover Neck. Here many years of his boyhood and early youth were passed in the family of his uncle, Hon. Aaron Kitchel, of whom it is recorded, in a memorial over his grave, that "he was for 36 years a member in the State and National Councils." From this uncle he learned the blacksmith trade, and soon after becoming 21 went to the then new section of Cayuga county, New York, where he was for several years employed by the Montezuma Salt Works Company, as overseer. He purchased a farm in the town of Aurelius (then a portion of Auburn, New York), and was married in 1811 to Miss Fanny Marilla Shaw, of the same town. From this union were born—Lucius S. Farrand, who will be remembered as a pioneer of Washtenaw county; Jacob S. Farrand, long a well-known resident of Detroit; Caroline, the wife of the Hon. D. C. Whitwood, of Detroit; Marilla, who married the Hon. Andrew Parsons; and Bethuel Clinton, who is one of the pioneers of St. Clair county, residing at Port Huron. In the early part of 1821 he was by the death of his wife left with the care of his young family. In 1822 he was married to Deborah Osburn, of Cayuga county, by whom he had 3 sons—Kitchel, who engaged in mercantile business and died in Dexter some 26 years ago; James B., who was an engineer in the U. S. Navy during the war of the Rebellion and since that time has been a merchant at Port Huron, and David Osburn Farrand, who was a Surgeon in the army during the last year of the late war, and who since that time has been a well-known physician of Detroit. Mrs. Farrand is now in her 87th year and resides in the family of one of the sons in Ann Arbor. Mr. Farrand remained upon his farm in Cayuga county until the spring of 1825. In the early part of that year his attention was attracted to the then new Territory of Michigan, and with a view of obtaining a contract or entering into an arrangement for supplying the city of Detroit with water. In January of that year he traveled on foot by the south shore of Lake Erie from Aurelius to Detroit, and on Feb. 17, 1825, he submitted to the Common Council of that city his proposition for supplying the city with water. "A meeting of the Freemen of the city" was called and held in the council-house on the 19th and 21st of February, 1825, and the matter duly discussed and considered, and on the 22d day of the same month was passed "an act granting to Bethuel Farrand and his legal representatives the sole and exclusive right of watering the city of Detroit," after which Mr. Farrand, having succeeded in his object, returned to his home on foot, going through Canada. In May, 1825, he, with one Rufus Wells, arrived with their families in Detroit and entered at once upon the construction of their work for watering the city. In the fall of 1825 Mr. Farrand transferred to Mr. Wells his interest in the enterprise and removed with his family to Ann Arbor. The removal was made in a scow or flat boat, with which he came down the Detroit river as far as Flat Rock, and then up the Huron river 20 miles, at which point further proceeding with the scow was found impracticable, and a wagon and oxen were obtained and the journey to Ann Arbor by the Huron river, through what is now Ypsilanti (which then had but two families), was completed. At Ann Arbor before his coming were settled about 14 families. Temporary quarters in two small rooms were obtained for the family and effects, in which they remained until a shanty could

be erected into which to repair until a dwelling house could thereto be added. Mr. Farrand was the first Probate Judge elected in Washtenaw county, and the first session of that court was held on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1827, at which he presided as Judge. At the first meeting of the Presbyterian society of Ann Arbor, held on the fourth Monday of September, A. D., 1827 (as it appears by the records of that society), Mr. Farrand was chosen Moderator, and when that society was organized he became one of its Board of Trustees and was elected Treasurer.

In the spring of 1828 he purchased a farm two miles east of Ann Arbor, on the Dixboro road, and in the fall of that year removed with his family to the farm where he lived till his death, which occurred in July, 1852.

In connection with farming, he attempted making successful the culture of silk; with this end in view he set out about eight acres of land with white mulberry trees, which were so cultivated that a very vigorous growth was obtained, and in about the year 1837 he produced and manufactured about 30 pounds of sewing silk of excellent quality. In order to encourage him in the matter of silk manufacture, the State of Michigan, by an act of its Legislature, loaned him the sum of \$800 without interest. With this money he obtained skilled labor and approved machinery from Connecticut, which was then a silk-producing State, and faithful trial was made to ascertain whether the climate and soil of Michigan were adapted to the production of silk. The climate was soon found to be too severely cold for the mulberry tree, most of his trees dying in the winter of 1837-'8, and he felt obliged to give up the business of producing silk and turn his attention to crops known to be compensating; he paid up from the product of his farm in 1840 the \$800 loaned him by the State for the silk experiment. Mr. and Mrs. Farrand were among the original members (of whom there were 17) of the First Presbyterian Church of Ann Arbor. Mrs. Farrand has, for many years, been the sole surviving member of those Church pioneers. She yet retains her faculties for conversation and remembering extremely well, and still enjoys letter-writing to an unusual extent. Mr. Farrand, soon after the organization of the Ann Arbor Church, became one of its elders, and so remained till the time of his death, a period of more than 21 years. He was liberal in his religious views, generous and hospitable to friends and neighbors, honest and fair in all his business transactions, and as a citizen, was exemplary and much esteemed.

Mr. Farrand's portrait is given in this book.

Hon. Alpheus Felch, LL. D., ex-Governor of Michigan, Ann Arbor, was born at Limerick, Me., September 28, 1806. His grandfather, Abijah Felch was a soldier in the Revolution; and when a young man, having with others obtained a grant of land between the Great and Little Ossipee rivers, in Maine, moved to that region when it was yet a wilderness. The father of Mr. Felch embarked in mercantile life at Limerick. He was the first to engage in that business in that section, and continued it until his death. The death of the father, followed within a year by the death of the mother, left the subject of this sketch, then three years old, to the care of relatives, and he found a home with his paternal grandfather, where he remained until his death. Mr. Felch received his early education in the district school and a neighboring academy. In 1821 he became a student at Phillips Exeter Academy, and, subsequently, entering Bowdoin College, graduated with the class of 1827. He at once began the study of law and was admitted to practice at Bangor, Me., in 1830. He began the practice of his profession at Houlton, Me., where he remained until 1833. The severity of the climate impaired his health, never very good, and he found it necessary to seek a change of climate. He disposed of his library and started to seek a new home. His intention was to join his friend Sargent S. Prentiss at Vicksburg, Miss; but on his arrival at Cincinnati, Mr. Felch was attacked by cholera, and when he had recovered sufficiently to permit of his traveling, found that the danger of the disease was too great to permit a journey down the river. He therefore determined to come to Michigan. He first began to practice in this State at Monroe, where he continued until 1843, when he removed to Ann Arbor. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1835 and continued a member of that body during the years 1836 and 1837. During this time the general banking law of the State was enacted. He was convinced that it would be of great damage to the people and his was the only voice raised in opposition to it in either branch of the Legislature, and but two voted with him in opposition to the bill. This bill gave birth to the numerous progeny known as "wild-cat" banks, and the country was soon flooded with depressed "wild-cat" money. Early in 1838 Mr. Felch was appointed one of the Bank Commissioners of the State and held the position over a year, during which

time the examinations of the Bank Commissioners brought to light numerous frauds which were fearlessly exposed, the guilty parties prosecuted, and many of their institutions closed. In 1842 Mr. Felch was appointed Auditor General of the State; but after holding the office only a few weeks, was commissioned by the Governor as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Fletcher. In January, 1843, he was elected to the United States Senate for an unexpired term. In 1845 he was elected Governor of Michigan, and entered upon his duties at the commencement of the next year. In 1847 he was elected a Senator in Congress for six years; and at once retired from the office of Governor, by resignation, which took effect March 4, 1847, when his senatorial term commenced. While a member of the Senate he acted on the Committee on Public Lands, and for four years was its Chairman. In 1853 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to adjust and settle the Spanish and Mexican land claims in California, where he went in 1853 and was made President of the Commission. In March, 1856, their labors were satisfactorily finished. In June of that year Mr. Felch returned to Ann Arbor, where he has since been engaged principally in legal business. Since his return he has been nominated for Governor and also for U. S. Senator, and twice for Judge of the Supreme Court. For many years was one of the Regents of Michigan University, and in the spring of 1879 was appointed Tappan Professor of Law in the same. Mr. Felch is the oldest surviving Member of the Legislature from Monroe Co., the oldest and only surviving Bank Commissioner of the State, the oldest surviving Auditor General of the State, the oldest surviving Governor of the State, the oldest surviving Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and the oldest surviving U. S. Senator from Michigan.

A portrait of Gov. Felch appears in this volume.

Lambert Feldkamp (deceased) was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born in 1817. Mr. F. grew to manhood, and was educated in his native land. He came to this county at an early date, and purchased 80 acres of land from Government, located in Freedom tp. During his life he accumulated 240 acres of land, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1872, owned this large tract of land, which fell to his heirs. Mrs. F. is still living, and resides in Saline. Henry Feldkamp, the fourth child of the deceased, has followed farming from boyhood, in which occupation he has been very successful, among the more public spirited citizens of Ann Arbor tp. In 1879 he married Libbie Bissinger, a daughter of Conrad Bissinger. Mr. F. owns 145 acres of richly cultivated land.

John Field, of the firm of Field & Hunt, gas-fitters and plumbers, Ann Arbor, was born in Worcestershire, England, in 1820. Growing to mature years in his native land, he there received a liberal education. In 1845 he came to America, and first settled in Enfield, Conn., afterward removing to Thompsonville, of the same State, where he became engaged in the weaving of carpets, receiving while thus engaged an order from President Polk, who shortly after his inauguration began the task of refurbishing the White House. For a period of six years Mr. Field resided in Connecticut, then located at Green Point, Long Island, where he learned gas-fitting, and in the four years of his residence there was employed at an extensive gas works, and obtained a large practical experience in steam, gas-fitting, and plumbing. In 1858 he settled at Ann Arbor, and in 1866 embarked in his present business, which has proven very successful. In 1871 he married Brace Jewell. They have 1 child—Lillie May.

Rev. Wm. J. Fierle, parish priest of St. Thomas' Parish, Ann Arbor, Mich., is a native of Germany, and was born in the year 1852. He passed through the elementary schools of his native place, and in 1866 came to America. He at once went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he for a time attended the high school, then entered Saint Michael's Seminary, near Pittsburg. He attended this institution three years, and then went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he entered St. Francis' Seminary, where he remained until June, 1876, when he was ordained to the priesthood. His first appointment was as assistant in St. Vincent's Parish at Detroit, where he remained about six months. From there he went to Marshall, Mich., where he ministered to the people about two and one-half years. After a vacation of a few months he, on the death of the Rev. Father Van Erp, was sent to Ann Arbor, and shortly after coming here was confirmed as the regular Priest of St. Thomas' Parish.

George Fischer (deceased), for over a quarter of a century a well-known citizen of Ann Arbor, was born in Germany, and in his native land received a good liter-

ary education. In 1855 he came to America, and first worked in New York city for the small sum of \$5 per month. Through the influence of the Weidemanns, a family well-known in the county in early days, he came to Ann Arbor. He first was employed by the male members of the above named family in the slaughtering business, and in a short time purchased their store and trade, and was very successful throughout his long business career in this city. In 1871 he erected the costly residence where Mrs. Fischer now resides. On Feb. 12, 1876, while traveling for his health in Europe, and *en route* for Italy, he was suddenly taken ill, and died in a short time. In 1855 he had married Mary Ann Allmendinger, a daughter of George Allmendinger, who was among the first settlers in this county. Mrs. Fischer became a resident of this county in 1832.

Thomas Fitzsimmons, farmer, sec. 3, Ann Arbor; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born at Southport, Chemung Co., N. Y., Aug. 14, 1800. He was there educated and reared. He followed farming in that county until 1844, when he came to this county. He located a farm where Ann Arbor now is and which has been cut up into city lots. In 1849 he moved to his present home. May 18, 1826, he was married to Miss Eliza Waters, of Seneca Co., N. Y. To them have been born 3 sons and 6 daughters. Five of the daughters are married and living in this county. The other lives in Clinton Co. Of the sons, 1 lives in Ingham Co., 1 in Eaton Co., Mich., and 1 in Canada. In politics Mr. F. was an old Anti-Mason, later a Whig, and is now a Republican.

John Flynn, proprietor wood yard, Ann Arbor, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1824. He attained his 24th year in his native land, and in 1848 crossed the ocean for America. He first located at Ann Arbor, where he worked for some time by the day, and then found profitable employment in sinking wells. In 1848 he married Ann Ryan, a daughter of John Ryan, a native of Ireland. They have 7 children—John, Daniel, Hannah, Edward, Willie, Ann and Sarah. Mr. Flynn is a good business man, and a member of St. Lawrence Benevolent Society.

Joseph F. Foley (deceased) was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1831. He lived for some time in both Lancastershire and London, and became employed as a tailor and cutter, proving himself to be an excellent workman. He moved to Ann Arbor, and at a trial of workmanship among his trade, he carried off the prize. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. K, Mich. Mounted Rifles, and serving through the war, was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C. In 1855 he was united in marriage to Bridget Clancy, a daughter of Michael Clancy, who settled at Ann Arbor as early as 1826. Mrs. F. was educated in Ann Arbor, and was an accomplished lady in every respect. She died May 13, 1873. Seven children were born to this marriage, 5 of whom are living—Minnie E., Lizzie J., Clara J., Frederick R., and John W. Edward J. and Joseph E. are deceased.

Richard Foley (deceased) was a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, where he was born Sept. 21, 1827. At the age of 16, he left his native land for America, and first settled in Detroit, where he secured profitable employment as a tailor and cutter. He was a good workman, and secured a lucrative situation in Rochester, N. Y., where he remained for some time, subsequently moving to Pontiac, Mich., where he lived till he removed to Ann Arbor. He was married in 1855 to Mary A. Clancy, daughter of Michael Clancy, a pioneer of this county, and an old resident of Ann Arbor. Three children were born to them—Edward, the husband of Maggie Fitzgerald, Minnie and Clarence. Mr. and Mrs. Foley were for many years members of the Roman Catholic Church, and in 1864, Mr. F.'s spirit passed away from earth, and his remains were laid at rest in the Catholic cemetery of Ann Arbor.

Prof. Corydon L. Ford, M. A., M. D., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, was born at Lexington, Greene Co., N. Y., Aug. 29, 1813. His parents were Abner and Catherine (Frint) Ford, natives of New Jersey, and of English descent. They removed to Otsego county, N. Y., when Prof. Ford was but a year old. He was reared on a farm, and received his preliminary education in Canandaigua Academy. He graduated from the Geneva college of medicine, in January, 1842, and remained there as Demonstrator of Anatomy until 1848. He then accepted the chair of Professor of Anatomy, at Caselton Medical College, remaining there over 12 years. He was appointed to fill the same chair in the University of Michigan, in 1854, holding that position until 1861. He was appointed Professor of Physiology, in the Maine Medical College, at Brunswick, Maine, several years ago, but resigned in 1870. In the meanwhile he was appointed to the same chair in the Long Island College, at Brooklyn, N. Y., which position he still fills. He was appointed in

1880, to the chair of Physiology in the University of Michigan, in addition to his chair of Anatomy, and now holds the double position of Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. In 1865 he married Mrs. Eunice (Chapman) Messer. They have 2 adopted children—Lillie and Fannie.

Isaac N. S. Foster, Supervisor of Ann Arbor tp., was born at Royalton, Niagara Co., N. Y., Dec. 10, 1827, and is a son of Lemuel and Abi (Fenn) Foster. His father was born in Massachusetts, March 12, 1793, a son of Lemuel and Dolly (Davis) Foster, who were the parents of 6 children, 5 sons and 1 daughter: Gustavus, who was born in 1818, and died in 1876, was a Presbyterian minister of marked ability, and once elected as Regent of the University of Michigan; Ulysses T. has been Superintendent of the wagon manufacturing department of Michigan State Prison at Jackson for over 35 years; Julius A., an artist, resides at Adrian, Mich.; Jones, a lawyer, resides at Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y.; Isaac N. S., who lives on the old homestead. Palunia A. died in June, 1840, at the age of 18 years. The elder Mr. Foster came to Washtenaw county in 1836. He was married in New York, Oct. 6, 1817, to Abi Fenn, who died in this county in October, 1855. Mr. Foster was again married in August, 1856, to Filinda Green, widow of Ebenezer Green, of Salem tp.; both are residing with Isaac N. S., on sec. 23, this township. Mr. Foster was Highway Commissioner for over 20 years, and was instrumental in locating the principal streets of Ann Arbor city. Isaac N. S., the subject of this sketch, received his education in the district schools, and a select school at Ann Arbor. Since he was of age he has had the management of his father's estate, comprising 240 acres of fertile land in Ann Arbor tp. Mr. Foster has served his fellow citizens as Township Clerk for five years, Commissioner of Highways four years, and Supervisor for three years, holding the latter position at the present time. He was connected with the M. E. Church of Ann Arbor in 1847, and has been a faithful member of that denomination since that period. He was married Oct. 10, 1850, to Almira Green, daughter of Ebenezer Green, of Salem tp., who came to this county in 1829. Two children have been given to this union—Ulysses T., a resident of Detroit, and George N., who resides with his parents.

Mrs. Mary E. Foster, attorney at law, Ann Arbor, was born at Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., June 2, 1825, and when one year old accompanied her parents to Michigan. They first located about five miles south of Ann Arbor, but about eight years later removed to Lodi Plains. Her father, John Lowry, was a farmer, and Mrs. Foster spent her early life amid rural scenes, taking an active part in all matters pertaining to farm life. The peculiar atmosphere which surrounded her childhood's home must have had much to do with the formation of her character. Her parents loved all the bright and pleasant things of life, yet placed the interests of religion and education before everything else. Thus, amid the fragrant fields and under the summer's sun, the snow-covered earth and winter's storms, in the pure air of a devout and God-loving family, she was reared, which, with the subsequent years of experience in the busy and deceitful world, has eminently fitted her for the profession she has chosen. She received only a common-school education, with the exception of two years spent in an academy at Ann Arbor. She was married Oct. 2, 1843, to Oliver B. Kellogg, son of Judge Kellogg, of Sharon tp., who died in 1845. In 1847 Mrs. Kellogg married Hugh Downey, of Saline, Mich. April 2, 1863, she was joined in the bonds of holy wedlock to William G. Foster, who departed this life Aug. 12, 1873. Mrs. Foster has been a resident of Ann Arbor since 1862, with the exception of four years, which she spent upon the old home farm in Lodi. In 1850 she united with the M. E. Church, and since that period has proved a faithful and earnest worker in the cause of her master. She has particularly devoted her time and energies in Sunday-school work, and perhaps a more proficient worker in this branch of the Lord's vineyard never labored in Washtenaw Co. She is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a valued assistant in the temperance cause throughout the county and State. She is a member of the State and County Pioneer Societies, and on Feb. 5, 1879, read a paper before the former society in Representative Hall, at Lansing; is also a member of the Northwestern branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and delivered an able lecture before that body at Springfield, Ill., in the summer of 1880. She is also a life member of the Michigan State Horticultural Society. In 1878 Mrs. Foster made a trip to Europe and spent a few months visiting in the larger and more interesting cities of the old world, taking especial interest in the various noted art galleries. In 1874 she entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where she

remained two years. During this period she also studied extensively in the literary and chemical departments. She graduated with high honors in the spring of 1876, and the following October opened a law office at her residence on Catherine street. In legal talent, Mrs. Foster ranks high among the profession in this part of the State, and her success has exceeded her most sanguine expectations. She possesses a strong, clear mind, a bright, intelligent expression, and above all, a kind and loving disposition, which characterizes the true Christian woman.

Portraits of Mrs. Foster and of Mr. Lowry, her father, appear in this volume.

Edward C. Franklin, M. D. Among the most distinguished adepts in the progressive schools of homeopathy in the West, is Dr. E. C. Franklin, of Ann Arbor, a man whose labors in the path marked out by the immortal Hahnemann, entitled him to a front rank among the physicians of America. He was born at Flushing, Long Island, March 12, 1822. His father, Joseph Franklin, was a native of New York, tracing his ancestry back to the famous philosopher, Dr. Benjamin Franklin. His mother, whose maiden name was Fitch, was a grand-daughter of Eliphalet Fitch, who, under the crown of England, held the position of Receiver General of the Island of Jamaica. Dr. Franklin was educated at Washington College, Hartford, Conn., and in 1842 entered the medical department of the University of New York, as a private pupil of the illustrious Dr. Valentine Mott, graduating in 1846. He commenced the practice of medicine (allopathy) in Williamsburg, Long Island, the same year, and soon became engaged in a somewhat protracted medical controversy with Dr. Cox, a celebrated homeopathic physician of that place. This controversy elicited a severe cross-fire from Drs. Hanford and Culbert, two of his classmates in the University, who had become converts to homeopathy, and were residents of Williamsburg. In 1849 Dr. Franklin removed to California, and followed his chosen profession in San Francisco, where, in a few months, he amassed a considerable sum of money. In 1851 he was appointed Deputy Health Officer of the State of California, receiving a salary of \$900 per month, and expenses. He remained in such position until the commission was dissolved by the State. He then went to the Isthmus of Panama, where he was appointed as Physician of the Panama Railroad Hospital. He spent three years of successful practice in this place, and accumulated a large amount of property, but was compelled to leave on account of failing health, brought on by successive attacks of "Panama fever." This fever stubbornly resisted the treatment of allopathy, but yielded promptly to the new and strange homeopathic treatment. It was this experience that first enlightened Dr. Franklin to the real value of the new system, and early led him to its adoption. He first commenced to practice homeopathy in Dubuque, Iowa, and after a three years' residence there settled in St. Louis. In 1860 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy, in the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, and also supplied an existing vacancy in the department relating to obstetrics. These positions he filled until his appointment to the chair of surgery in the same institution. In 1861 he was appointed Regimental Surgeon of the 5th Mo. Vol. Inf., under Gen. Lyon, being present at the death of that brave commander, and taking charge of his body. In 1878 he was appointed Professor of Surgery and Dean of the Homeopathic Faculty, in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which position he ably fills at the present time. Dr. Franklin is the author of a work on "Spinal Curvatures," and two volumes on "The Science and Art of Surgery." He has now in preparation a work on "Minor Surgery," for the use of the students in the University. Dr. Franklin was married Dec. 24, 1878, to Celia M. Preston, at the residence of her father, Henry Preston, of Fentonville, Michigan.

R. E. Frazer, attorney at law, Ann Arbor, was born in Adrian, Michigan, in 1840. His father, Thomas Frazer, was for many years ticket agent of the M. C. R. R. at Detroit, and Robert grew to manhood in that city. In 1855 he came to Ann Arbor, and entered Michigan University, graduating from the literary department in 1859, and from the law department in 1861. He was admitted to practice in the autumn of 1861. As the years rolled on his marked ability attracted attention, and for a period of two years he was Circuit Court Commissioner; officiated as City Attorney three terms; Prosecuting Attorney for six years. Mr. Frazer has been chairman of the State Convention of Temperance Workers, and is a strong advocate of the Red Ribbon movement. He is Republican in politics, and in the fall of 1880 "stumped" the State of Michigan for the Republican Central Committee. In 1863 he married Abby M. Saunders, daughter of T. P. Saunders, a former merchant of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Frazer have 3 children. As a lawyer Mr. F. stands in the front rank among the Bar of Washtenaw county.

Gottfried D. Frederick (deceased) was born at Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1824. At an early day he settled in Ann Arbor tp., where he made a purchase of 60 acres of land, and became a very thrifty farmer. In 1856 he married Jacobena Holwein, a daughter of Christian Holwein. Six children were born to them—Gottfried D., jr., Louisa, Mary, Mena, John and Joseph. Mr. Frederick died in 1869, and was buried in Ann Arbor tp.

John A. Freeman, teamster, Ann Arbor, was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1827, and is a son of John and Mary Freeman, natives of New York. John grew to maturer years in the East, and having a natural inclination for learning, he acquired a good education. When he was 21 years old, he came to Ann Arbor, and opened a barber shop on Main street, where he transacted a successful business for 20 years, finally retiring on account of ill health, and entering into his present business with his usual enterprise and energy. In 1854 he was married at Jackson, Mich., to Elizabeth Kinney, a daughter of Barbara and Donald Kinney. They have 2 children—John W. and Carrie. Mr. F. is one of the leading colored men of Ann Arbor, and in 1880 was elected Grand Master of the Colored Masonic Compact Lodge.

E. C. Freer, proprietor meat market, Ann Arbor, is one of the most enterprising business men of Ann Arbor. In 1876 he opened a meat market on East Huron street, where for about four years he has transacted a remunerative business. He was born in New York in 1852, and in his youth received an academic education. He came to Ann Arbor in 1875, and a year later engaged in his present occupation.

Prof. Henry S. Frieze, LL. D., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, was born at Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, 1817. His father, Jacob Frieze, was in early days a Universalist preacher, of Providence, Rhode Island, and was long connected with the press of that city as an able political writer. Prof. Frieze prepared for college under the efficient tuition of Hon. Joseph Joslin, of Newport, R. I., and graduated from Brown College, as valedictorian of his class, in 1841. From 1841 to 1845 he was employed as instructor in Brown University and the grammar school. In 1854 he received a call from the University of Michigan to accept the chair of Latin Language and Literature, which position he has filled to the present time. On the resignation of President Haven, in 1869, Prof. Frieze was appointed acting-President, and held that position, without relinquishing his professorship, until the accession of President Angell, in 1871. In the course of his official career several measures of importance to the University were adopted. Among those worthy of mention may be found the following: The admission of women to all the privileges accorded to any of the students of the University; the first important addition, by private liberality, to the general library in the gift of the Rau Library, by Philo Parsons, of Detroit; the first large appropriation for the University, by the State Legislature, and the first admission of students to the literary department of the University, on diploma from approved high schools of the State. In 1860 Prof. Frieze published an edition of Virgil's *Æneid*, and in 1867 an edition of the *Quintilian*. These works are ranked among the leading commentaries of the present day, and are used extensively, not only in this country, but wherever classical education has gained a firm foothold. Prof. Frieze is an able contributor to several scientific and literary journals of this and the old world, and his writings are earnestly studied and acted upon by the leading men of thought and science. Prof. Frieze visited Europe in 1857 for study and recreation, and again in 1871. In 1870 he received the degree of LL. D., from the University of Chicago and Kalamazoo College, in Michigan. When Pres. Angell accepted the mission to China, to ratify the treaty between the land of Confucius and the United States, Prof. Frieze was again appointed acting-President, a position he holds at the present time. Prof. Frieze early showed marked ability as an amateur musician, supporting himself from the age of 13, and while at College, by playing the organ. He now occupies the position of organist in the Congregational Church of Ann Arbor. Prof. Frieze was married in 1849 to Miss Anna Brownell Roffee, daughter of Caleb Roffee, deceased, of Providence, R. I.

Louis Fritz, Ann Arbor, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, A. D. 1813. In his native land he was educated and learned the trade of butcher, which he followed for some time. In 1840 he came to America to better his fortune. He remained in New York city about one year and came to Ann Arbor in 1841. For a time he was employed in the tannery of Mr. Mann. He soon left this work and went into the butcher business for himself. He followed this business about 20 years and engaged in farming and fruit-growing, which he is still engaged in, and with Judge Lawrence, of this city, has about 1,100 peach-trees in bearing con-

dition. In 1865 he made a visit to his Fatherland and returned well pleased with the land of his adoption. For several years he has been an Alderman in this city. He was also in the time of the old Washtenaw Guards a Captain in that organization. Mr. Fritz loves the memories of his native land, and worships God according to the teachings of the old Lutheran Church, of which organization in this city he is a member.

George E. Frothingham, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery in the University of Michigan, was born at Boston, Mass., April 21, 1836. His literary education was received at Phillips' Academy at Andover, Mass. In the year 1864 he graduated from the College of Medicine at Ann Arbor, Mich. He practiced for a time at Becket and Hillsdale, Mass., after which he established himself in Ann Arbor, making a speciality of Ophthalmology. In 1867 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Michigan, and in 1870, Professor of Ophthalmology; Professor of Practical Anatomy in 1875, and Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in 1876. Dr. Frothingham secured the establishment of the Department of Ophthalmology in the University, and was the first professor of that speciality. He has built up a large ophthalmic clinic, and now as many important ophthalmic cases are treated here as in any clinic in the country, including 40 to 50 operations on cataracts per year. In the course of his practice, Dr. Frothingham has operated by opening sac in aneurism of common carotid. That case received notable mention in an address on surgery before the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia, in 1876, also an article on aneurism presented by Dr. Van Buren at the same meeting, being particularly noticed as one of the great achievements of the past century, it being the second case of the kind that had been successfully treated in the world. He has also ligated common carotid for aneurismal tumor of orbit; has made many operations for removal of vesical calculi, cataract, etc.

Dr. Frothingham is a member of the American Medical Association, and was Secretary of the section of practice in this society in 1874. He was Secretary of Washtenaw Co. Medical Society three years, and its President from June, 1874, to June, 1875. He was also a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, but resigned in 1876, because of difference of views on medical ethics. While a resident of Massachusetts he was also a member of the Medical Society of that State. From 1869 to 1871 he was one of the editors of the Michigan University Medical *Journal*, and was the author of many editorial articles that appeared in that periodical, and also contributed to other professional publications. Besides the duties of his position in the University, Dr. Frothingham has a large practice in his speciality.

John G. Gall, meat market, 31 East Washington street, Ann Arbor, was born in Germany in 1835. At the age of 18 he came to America and settled at Ann Arbor, where he has since resided, with the exception of one year, when he was engaged in mining in California. In 1864 he married Julia Neathammer. They have 2 children living—Julia and Alice. George died at the age of seven. Mr. Gall has been in business in Ann Arbor since 1865.

Jacob Ganzhorn, horticulturist, Ann Arbor, was born at Baden, Germany, in 1842, and 12 years later was a resident of Monroe, Mich., and studied both English and German in the schools of Monroe, as also those of Toledo, Ohio. He acquired a first-class knowledge of horticulture, which proved of inestimable value to him in later years. He became established in his present business in Ann Arbor in 1875, and now ranks among the best in Southern Michigan. He is a member of the State Pomological Society, and also the Washtenaw County Society of that name. In Feb., 1876, he married Carrie Huebner, a daughter of William Huebner, of Germany. They have 3 children—Lizzie, Mary II. and an infant.

Charles R. Gardner, farmer and gardener, Ann Arbor tp., was born in Peru, Huron Co., Ohio, in 1824, and is the son of Charles and Lucy Gardner, natives of New York. He grew to manhood in Ohio, and worked in a saw-mill and clothing establishment, both owned by his father. He received his preliminary education in Norwalk, Ohio, and in 1847 came to Ann Arbor, and entered the literary department of Michigan University, graduating in 1851. From Ann Arbor he went to Detroit, and read law with Jay and Parton, of that city, becoming so proficient in that profession that he was admitted to the bar in 1852, and practiced as an attorney for some time. The same year he was married to Salona White, daughter of Col. Orrin T. White, of Ann Arbor tp. May 2, 1864, Mr. Gardner en-

listed in the 145th Ohio National Guards, and on March 23, 1865, joined Co. B, 198th Ohio Vol. Inf., an unorganized company, and doing guerrilla warfare till the end of the Rebellion. He owns 25 acres of land, the greater part being in fruit trees and small fruits, within the city of Ann Arbor. He was elected a Justice of the Peace while residing in Ohio.

Fred. Gauss, dealer in boots and shoes, Ann Arbor, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in the year 1847. In his native land he learned the trade of shoemaker. In 1867 he came to the United States and came to Ann Arbor. He began working for Mr. Huss in his shoe store, and worked with him until his death in Feb., 1880. He then purchased the business of his former employer, which he now carries on. He keeps a general shoe store, besides doing custom work. He is a member of the *Arbeiterverein* of Ann Arbor.

Hon. John Geddes, familiarly known as "Uncle John Geddes" throughout the length and breadth of Washtenaw county, was born in Londonderry tp., Dauphin (now Lebanon) Co., Pa., in March, 1801. His father and mother and three of his grandparents were born, lived and died in Pennsylvania. The other grandparent, William Geddes, was born near Randalstown, County Antrim, Ireland, in 1735; came to Pennsylvania in 1752, and died in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1789. Mr. Geddes was reared in his native State, and when old enough was sent to school a mile or two distant. At the age of 14 years he left school, and in that year finished the only education he ever obtained within the four walls of a school room. When he was about 23 years of age he concluded to make a trip to the Territory of Michigan, and if the land suited him, to locate in that fine and fertile region. He accordingly did so, and after a long trip on Lake Erie on the steamboat *Superior*, Capt. Bunker, he landed at Detroit July 12, 1824. The following day he started westward, and arrived at Woodruff's Grove (now Ypsilanti), where he remained over night. On the morning of the 14th he came to the spot where now is located the city of Ann Arbor. The country thereabout suited him, and believing fully in the fertility of the soil he proceeded to locate a farm on the southeast quarter of sec. 8, in what is now Pittsfield tp. He paid for the tract of land July 21, 1824. After a short time spent in the new country he went back to Detroit, and obtaining passage on the same boat that brought him to Michigan, he returned to Pennsylvania. On April 19, 1825, Mr. Geddes, in company with his brother Robert, left their home in the East for Michigan. They arrived at Ann Arbor May 11, 1825. Both purchased land, and on June 14 they settled on sec. 36, Ann Arbor tp., where Mr. Geddes has since resided. In the fall of 1826 Robert Geddes built a saw-mill on the Huron river near his land, and Uncle John went to work for him at \$10 per month and board and washing. From that time until March, 1868, with the exception of one year in the same business on Fleming creek, Mr. Geddes continued to work in the saw-mill. The greater part of the time he would be at work before daylight, and never cease his labors until darkness compelled him to desist. Mr. Geddes was married April 6, 1837, to Fanny Savage, who was born in Orange county, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1806. Three children were born to bless this union, 2 daughters and 1 son: Rachel is married but has no children; Sarah is also married, and has 2 sons and 3 daughters; ~~William~~ ^{William} remained single, and died April 30, 1878. Mrs. Geddes departed this life Dec. 6, 1855, and on June 1, 1856, Mr. Geddes married Juliette Savage, a sister of his first wife, who was born July 22, 1809. The former Mrs. Geddes was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church, as is Mr. Geddes and his present wife. In politics, Mr. G. was an Anti-Mason, and afterward became a Whig. When the Republican party was organized Mr. Geddes enlisted under its banner, where he has remained until the present time. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1840, and was Supervisor from Ann Arbor tp. for many years. He has been a Justice of the Peace for over 20 years.

"Uncle John Geddes" is a man possessing remarkable physical and mental faculties for a man over 80 years of age. He walks from his residence at Geddes to Ann Arbor, without experiencing the least fatigue. His memory is without a parallel. He can distinctly recollect the arrival of each and every old pioneer within the borders of Washtenaw county up to 1835 or 1840, and rarely fails to name the exact day and month of any social, political or educational feature of the county's growth since its organization. The publishers of this work and the citizens of this county owe "Uncle John Geddes" a debt of gratitude for his untiring energy and steady perseverance in collecting facts for this volume, that can never be repaid, and his name will be held in grateful remembrance by

the future thousands long after this earthly form has crumbled into the dust from whence it came.

Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Geddes appear in this work.

Robert Geddes (deceased) was born in Lebanon county, Pa., about 15 miles from Harrisburg and 83 miles from Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1797. He was reared to manhood in the Lebanon valley, and in May, 1822, left his home for Romulus, Seneca Co., N. Y., where he owned 200 acres of land that had been purchased by his father in 1795 for \$500, and deeded to him some time previous. He operated the farm some two years, and then sold it to a Mr. Schuyler for \$2,400 cash. With this money he came to Michigan in May, 1825, and bought eight 80-acre tracts of land, in Pittsfield tp.; 227 acres of land on sec. 36, Ann Arbor tp.; 232 acres on sec. 31 of Superior tp. He subsequently purchased enough land in Ann Arbor and Northfield tps. to increase his acreage to 1,502. On June 14, 1825, Mr. Geddes located on sec. 36, Ann Arbor tp., where he resided until his death. He came to Washtenaw county in an open wagon, in company with his brother John. After arriving they had no house nor shelter of any description, and had to cut down an elm tree, and take the bark to place over the wagon box. The next day the brothers tried to plow with two yoke of oxen, and one of Wood's patent plows, but they failed. John was then sent to Detroit to get a share for a "bull plow." He went on foot and carried the share back as far as Springwells, when he overtook a man with a wagon and a yoke of oxen, who agreed to take the share to Ypsilanti. Mr. Geddes went to work and built a "slanty" about 10 feet square, with roof and sides made of slabs. This served as a home for the two brothers for nearly two years. The plow was finally made, and Robert, having bought three yoke of oxen for \$150, hired Josiah P. Turner, who had a yoke of oxen, for \$1.50 per day. They hitched the four yoke to the plow and started. John cleared the brush out of the way, and when they stopped they had finished nearly 16 acres of land. They then bought 16 bushels of wheat of Thomas Sack-rider, paying him \$20 for it. This they sowed in the newly plowed land, and when harvest came it yielded 15 bushels. The next year the same land yielded 25 bushels. Mr. Geddes had been in the county five years before he was attacked by any sickness. He was never very strong, and being a hard worker, often overtaxed his strength. He was married May 7, 1829, to Maria Lane, a native of Windsor, Broome Co., N. Y., and an Episcopalian. She was the mother of 3 children—Jane, Robert L. and Maria. Mrs. Geddes died Feb. 23, 1837, being at the time of her death in her 33d year. Mr. Geddes was again married March 12, 1839, to Chloe Lane, a sister of his former wife, and a member of the M. E. Church. She bore him no children and departed this life March 6, 1856. Mr. Geddes was a farmer through life, and was twice elected Supervisor of Ann Arbor tp., on the Anti-Masonic ticket. He was afterward a Whig, and subsequently a Republican. Mr. Geddes died March 11, 1866, aged 69 years. He was well known throughout the county, and his loss was deeply felt by his numerous friends and relatives.

Mr. Geddes' portrait will be found in this volume.

Erastus N. Gilbert, Ann Arbor, Register of Deeds of Washtenaw county, was born in Dexter tp., April 12, 1840. When he was eight years old his parents removed to Pinckneyville, Michigan, where they lived until he was 15 years of age. Here he received a portion of his education. In 1855 they moved to Chelsea, where they lived two years. During this time he graduated from Gregory's Business College, at Jackson. In 1857 he came to this city where he was employed in Getterman's clothing store until 1861. He then, with 25 other young men from this city, went to Detroit and enlisted in the 8th Mich. Inf. Vol's. He served with this regiment and they were incorporated in the famous 9th corps by Burnside. He participated in all the engagements of that famous organization and served three and one-half years until 1864, when he was mustered out of service. During this time he had advanced from private to the position of First Lieutenant, and Aid-de-camp, and served on the staff of Generals Stevens, Christ. Humphrey and others. Returning to Ann Arbor in 1864 he served as Deputy Postmaster under J. I. Thompson until 1867. He then engaged in the merchant tailor business with his brother, and followed it until 1871. From that time until 1880 he was in the employ of Mr. Grinnell of this city in the sewing-machine business. In the fall of 1880 he was elected Register of Deeds on the Republican ticket, running nearly 500 ahead of his ticket. In 1866 he was married to Miss

Kittie J. Murray, of Northfield. To them have been born 2 sons and 2 daughters, of whom 1 son has died.

Robert B. Glasier, farmer, residence Ann Arbor, was born in New York city in 1818, son of Richard G. and Anna Glasier, natives of Yorkshire, England. Richard was a ship-smith in New York. When Robert was 16 years old he settled with his parents at Ann Arbor, where his father bought 320 acres of land. Robert grew to manhood amid the pioneers of that day, and acquired a strong love for freedom and independence of humanity, regardless of race or color. Before the war he was a conductor on the famous "Under-ground Railroad," and has assisted in passing many a slave into Canada, where they would be safe from their cruel master. His "route" lay from Ann Arbor to Farmington, and on one occasion he made a trip to Adrian with William Lloyd Garrison. He made the acquaintance of many distinguished Abolitionists, and was considered one of the best "conductors" on the "road." In 1843 he married Maria Walton, daughter of Jacob Walton, a Quaker, who settled in this county at an early date. They have 4 children—Rachel A., Lydia M., George W. and Mary E. Being a Quaker, Mr. Glasier was opposed to anything like war, and on one occasion, in an early day, was ordered to drill with the militia. He refused, and was therefore locked up until his fine was paid by act of imprisonment.

David Godfrey is as well known throughout the county as a pioneer and a man of sterling worth as any within the borders of Washtenaw county. He was born at Ovid, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1800. His parents, David and Mary (King) Godfrey, were early pioneers of New York, and occasionally received cordial visits from Gen. Washington and wife, during the term of the Continental war, in which Mr. Godfrey served as a Captain. David received his educational training at Newburg, N. Y., and taught school for three years. He then obtained employment in the Government foundry at West Point, N. Y., but failing health caused him to give up his situation, and in 1830 he settled at Ann Arbor, and subsequently purchased a farm. He built a log cabin 16x18, where he resided for many years. In 1837 he became interested in emigration, and not having sufficient means to carry out his plans, he opened a correspondence with Washington Irving and Gov. Kimball, of West Point, who, knowing his excellent business tact, promptly furnished him with \$4,000. He bought 13,800 acres of land, which he subsequently sold for \$33,000. In 1840 he engaged in the mercantile trade at Ann Arbor, doing a successful business until 1860, when he retired from active life. Mr. Godfrey is the owner of extensive property; a liberal, public-spirited citizen, who has done much toward the advancement of the religion, educational and business interests of Washtenaw county. He was married at Newburg, N. Y., in 1827, to Maria E. Borman.

David L. Godfrey, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 35, Ann Arbor tp.; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born in Orange county N. Y., Aug. 21, 1827. When he was four years of age his parents emigrated to Washtenaw county, and located in Scio tp., where they remained two years, and then removed to Sylvan tp., where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood. He lived in this township till he was 26 years old, then married Helen Doud, a daughter of Mr. Doud, an old pioneer of this county. One child, Luella, was born to them, but died when quite young. Mrs. Godfrey departed this life in 1860. In 1863 he married Helen Botsford, a native of New York, and daughter of Elnathan Botsford, an old pioneer of the county, first coming here in 1824, and permanently locating in 1825. This alliance was blessed with the birth of one child. Mr. Godfrey well remembers the wild appearance of Washtenaw county when he first saw it, and has toiled long and earnestly in assisting to bring it up to its present prosperous condition. He owns 101 acres of good land, and in 1878 built a fine residence thereon.

James B. Gott, attorney at law, is one of the old residents of Ann Arbor. Mr. Gott was born at Clarence, Erie Co., N. Y., Aug. 30, 1818. In 1829 his parents removed to Michigan and located in Ann Arbor tp. He received his education chiefly at Ann Arbor. In 1837 he began the study of law with Olney Hawkins, Esq., and Judge Lawrence, who were then in partnership, and was admitted to the Bar in 1842. Since then he has been practicing law at Ann Arbor. From 1848 to 1853 he was a member of the firm of Sedgwick, Gott & Walker. He has been interested in the welfare of Ann Arbor and has always been identified with its interest.

John N. Gott was born at Amherst, Erie Co., N. Y., in the year 1814. There he received his literary education. In 1827 he went to Albany, N. Y., where he entered the business house of an uncle to learn mercantile life. In 1836 he came

to Detroit, Mich., where he was in business until 1840, when he came to Ann Arbor and taught school, at the same time reading law with John Allen, counsellor at law, and one of the pioneers of this county. During this time Mr. Allen and Mr. Gott organized the system of abstract books now in general use. The original books are now in the possession of E. W. Morgan, of Ann Arbor. In 1843 Mr. Gott was admitted to practice and became a partner of Mr. Allen's, which partnership continued two years. At the end of that time Mr. Gott was appointed Deputy Register of Washtenaw county, and held this position one year, in which he made the vowel indexes now in use. He was then appointed Probate Register by Judge Skinner, and served eight years, meanwhile systematizing the work in the probate office. Since that time he has practiced law at Ann Arbor, and has his office now on the corner of Huron and Fourth streets. In 1844 he was appointed Master in Chancery, and retained this position six years, when the old system was abolished and the office done away with. He was married in 1837 to Miss Julia A. Millen, who died in 1876. In 1879 he was married to Mrs. Martha P. Blanchard. Mr. Gott has been prominently identified with Masonry at Ann Arbor, and for 12 years was Master of the lodge in its early history.

J. A. Graf, of the firm of Slater & Graf, hardware merchants, Ann Arbor, was born in Germany. He came to this county in his youth, and was first employed as traveling agent of C. Eberbach. He next obtained a position as bookkeeper, and finally became partner. He learned the trade of tinsmith in Germany, but did not work at the business very extensively after coming to Ann Arbor. Mr. Graf is a gentleman of liberal education and broad views, and is considered one of the leading business men of Ann Arbor. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and other secret organizations. He married Mrs. Mary Buider.

Mrs. L. M. Graham, hair dresser, was born at Manchester, England, in 1824, and came to America in 1833, first settling in Pennsylvania. She then removed to Ohio and thence to Canada. In 1876 Mrs. Graham became established in Ann Arbor and has succeeded admirably. In 1852 she was united in marriage to Levi Graham, and 3 children were born to them—Eliza, Mary and Sarah L.

William Graham, Ann Arbor, was born in 1831 in the township of Salem, Washtenaw Co., Mich. His parents were Luther and Catherine (Bunnell) Graham, and his father came to this county in 1828. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Salem. In 1856 he went to Shiawassee county, where he remained three years. He then returned to Salem and there followed farming until 1877, when he came into Ann Arbor. Since then he has been engaged in the saloon business. In 1853 he was married to Miss Eunice Botsford, of Salem, a daughter of David Botsford, one of the pioneers of this county. To them have been born 4 sons and 4 daughters, of whom 2 sons and 3 daughters are living.

William Graves was born in Virginia, and raised at Greenboro, N. C. His parents were slaves, and he made his escape from "slavedom" during the Rebellion, from the State of Arkansas, and although his path was beset by every obstacle known to the slaveholders he finally reached the North and located at Ann Arbor. He had learned to read and write when a slave, through the kindness of a Northern lady, who was visiting among her kindred in the Sunny South. He was a skillful workman, and almost immediately found employment as a blacksmith. For the past few years he has been a faithful employe of the Ann Arbor Agricultural Works. In 1866 he married Hannah Jane Williamson, the first colored female born in Washtenaw county. Her father, Ephraim Williamson, was one of the first settlers in Ann Arbor, the date of his settlement not actually known, but supposed to be 1824. He died aged 89 years.

Alonzo A. Gregory, formerly proprietor of the Gregory House, Ann Arbor, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1811, but grew to mature years in Cattaraugus county, where he received a liberal education. In later years he became an active business man, and for many years was Sheriff of the county. In 1850-'1 he represented his district in the New York Legislature, and was often elected to the office of Supervisor, Clerk, etc. While living in New York he married Almira A. Reynolds, by whom 3 children were born to him, 2 of whom are living. Since 1873 Mr. Gregory has been Supervisor of Ann Arbor tp.

Hubbell Gregory (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania, where he passed his youth, and married Mary Mitchell. In 1848 he moved to New York, and in 1854 to Ann Arbor. At one time in his busy and eventful life he was proprietor

of a stage route, and during early times kept quite a number of employes, meeting with good success in this vocation. He also was engaged as a contractor for a short time. He died in 1867. His descendants are 5 children—3 sisters and 2 brothers—all comfortably situated in life.

Daniel Haas, farmer, sec. 15, Ann Arbor tp.; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born in Germany in 1814, where he received his education and learned the trade of cooper. He married, in Germany, Mary Renner, and in 1857 came to Ann Arbor, where he resided 18 months, then bought 80 acres of land on sec. 10, Ann Arbor tp., living here seven years, at the expiration of which time he purchased 160 acres located on sec. 15, where he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Haas had 7 children, of whom 6 are living—George, who married Elizabeth Rauser; Barbara, wife of Charles Hauser, of Michigan City, Ind.; Kate, wife of Thomas Rausenberger; Margaret, wife of August Mogk; Christiana, wife of Christian Sanzi, of Ann Arbor; Frederick, who married Mary Hagen, of Ann Arbor tp. The latter couple have 1 child, Louis.

John Hagan, Ann Arbor tp., sec. 15; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born in Prussia, Jan. 19, 1819. There he was educated, and when he was 21 years old was drawn into the army, where he served two years. In 1844 he came to America and came at once to Ann Arbor, where he had relatives. He worked in Lodi and elsewhere four years, and then purchased 80 acres, to which he has since added 100 acres where he now lives. All this land he cleared up by himself. He has been School Director and Treasurer of his district. He is a member of Zion's Lutheran Church of Ann Arbor. His first wife was Catherine Feldkamp. To them were born 12 children, of whom 3 sons and 2 daughters are yet living. In 1875 he was married to Hannah Dunicke, of Ann Arbor, a native of Prussia. To them have been born 3 daughters and 1 son: 1 daughter has died.

L. D. Hale, money broker, Ann Arbor, was born in Franklin Co., Mass., May 16, 1806, and is the 3d son of Stephen and Sally (Maynard) Hale. At the age of 12 years his parents moved to Oswego Co., N. Y., where L. D. grew to manhood, receiving a good education. In 1828 he entered a dry-goods store at Pulaski, and was successful in this line of business. In 1838, owning an interest in the schooner *Eliza Mead*, he sailed from Oswego to Chicago with a party of friends. They returned to New York by land *via* Michigan, and Mr. Hale was so well pleased with the new State that he located here in the following year with a stock of goods. The M. C. R. R. was then completed from Detroit to Ypsilanti only, and the remainder of the journey was made by stage over the "old Territorial road," through timber, interspersed with those "beautiful oak openings," which the Indians had kept free from underbrush, in summer time being carpeted with a great variety of brilliantly colored wild flowers. Mr. Hale's goods were marked to a point in the western part of the State, but stopping one Sunday at Grass Lake, he found a good business opening, and being strongly urged by the inhabitants, he remained there and opened the first store of any consequence in that place. He remained there for some 20 years, part of that time engaged in the milling business in Washtenaw Co. In 1861 he removed to Ann Arbor. His business since that period has been, for the most part, dealing in bonds and mortgages.

Eugene B. Hall, dealer in hard and soft coal, Ann Arbor, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1848. The days of his youth were passed at Toledo, O., where he obtained a good literary and business education. While a resident of the latter city, he was united in marriage to Ella Tourtillate, a daughter of G. R. Tourtillate, of New Hampshire. Three children have been given to bless this alliance—Harry, Omar and Philip. Mr. Hall is the largest coal-dealer in Ann Arbor, and sells annually about 4,000 tons of "black diamonds." He is an enterprising and energetic business man, and well deserves the success which he has achieved.

Rev. Wyllys Hall, D. D., Rector of St. Andrews Episcopal Church, Ann Arbor, was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1838, and is a son of William and Margaret (Kinney) Hall. At the youthful age of 16 Mr. Hall entered Kenyon College, Ohio, graduating from the literary department in 1858, and the theological department in 1861. He was ordained to preach the gospel, and was assigned to Youngstown, Ohio. When he entered upon his first ministerial duties, the church at that place was only a mission, but the characteristic energy and fervent zeal of this new-born minister overcame all barriers placed in his path, and when he was called to other fields of labor, the Church was established on a firm basis, a new chapel had been erected and a large congregation was working in unison with the young and talented exponent of the "old, old story"—a story that has awakened an answering chord

in the bosom of countless numbers who have journeyed for a little while upon the "foot-stool of God." Removing to Piqua, Ohio, Mr. Hall was married in May, 1866, to Eleanor Kellogg, a daughter of Rev. E. B. Kellogg, D. D., of Ohio, who departed this life in California, after a long and eventful existence of 87 years upon this globe. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are the parents of six children. The title of D. D. was conferred on Mr. Hall by the venerable Bishop Bedell, of Ohio. He located at Ann Arbor in 1875, and the Church under his charge is in a very prosperous condition, and ranks high among his brother clergy of Ann Arbor, and enjoys the respect and esteem of a large number of friends and acquaintances.

John W. Hamilton, attorney at law, Ann Arbor, is a native of Washtenaw county, and was born in Salem tp. in 1858. He was educated at Ann Arbor, taking a partial course in Michigan University. In 1876 he entered the law department of the University, in which he graduated in 1878. Since then he has been practicing law in this city. He is also interested in the abstract and real-estate business with Chas. Manly, under the firm name of Manly & Hamilton.

A. R. Hammond, architect and builder, was born at Ypsilanti, Mich., in 1840. His father, John S. Hammond, was a native of Vermont, and his mother was born in Maryland. Both are residents of Ann Arbor. Mr. Hammond spent his early life in Ypsilanti, and was married in Lodi tp. to Fanny Wood, a daughter of Darius Wood, of Ann Arbor. Mr. H. built his substantial and handsome residence in 1867, and has erected many buildings in Ann Arbor, the most prominent being the Congregational church.

J. Hangsterfer (deceased) was born in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1821. He grew to manhood and received a liberal education in the "faderland." When a youth he turned his attention to the baker's trade, and in due course of time crossed the ocean, first settling at Pittsburg, Pa., where he embarked in the confectionery business. In 1849 he married Catherine Barkley, a daughter of Nicholas and Alice H. (Truitt) Barkley. A year after marriage Mr. H. went to Flint, Mich., where he entered actively into business, gaining many friends in his new home. Thinking he could better his condition, he moved to Saginaw city, but shortly after arrival his stock of goods was destroyed by a mighty conflagration, that swept away a goodly portion of that city. In 1853 he came to Ann Arbor and purchased the ground now covered by the substantial brick structure on the corner of Main and Washington streets. In this place he labored hard and earnestly till his death. Mr. Hangsterfer was no child of fortune, and she only smiled on him when his indomitable will conquered all obstacles. As a confectioner, none stood higher in Southern Michigan, and his candies were noted far and wide for their excellence and purity. After his death his wife and children, under the firm name of J. W. Hangsterfer & Co., took charge of the business, and have a large and increasing trade.

William Dexter Harriman, at present (1881) serving his second term as Judge of Probate of the county, was born in Peacham, Vt., Oct. 24, 1834; educated at the Peacham Academy, and was admitted to the Bar of Caledonia county when 21 years of age. In 1859 he removed to California and for nearly 10 years took an active part in the politics of the State, serving several sessions in both branches of the Legislature, and for four years as Clerk of the Supreme Court. In 1869 he located in Ann Arbor, and in 1870 was made Mayor of the city, and in 1876 was elected Judge of Probate.

Mark W. Harrington, M. A., Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory of Michigan University, was born at Sycamore, Ill., and entered Michigan University as a sophomore in 1865, graduating in 1868. He was at once appointed assistant in the museum of his *Alma Mater*, which position he held until 1870, when he was made Astronomical Aide in the United States Coast Survey for the reconnaissance of Alaska. He remained in Alaska one year and a half, when he returned to Ann Arbor and was appointed Assistant Professor in charge of the department of Natural History of Michigan University, which position he held until 1876. He then spent a year in Germany and France, and in 1877 went to Peking, China, as Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the Chinese Foreign Office School. At the end of one year he was compelled, by ill health, to leave Peking, and accepted the chair of Natural History at Louisiana State University, which he held but a few months, when he received the appointment at Michigan University which he now holds. Professor Harrington has been a contributor to the *American Journal of Science*, the *Pharmaceutical Journal* and the *Naturalist*, and has published a number of pamphlets on microscopical topics.

Frazier Harris (deceased) was born in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1791, and was Quartermaster Sergeant during the war of 1812, serving three years, and participated in the battle of Plattsburg. Until 1837 Mr. Harris lived in New York, where he was educated. He was quite literary in his tastes, and nothing pleased him so much as the perusal of valuable books or periodicals. In 1837 he married Florilla Tyler, and a year later he moved to Massillon, Ohio. In 1844 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York city. On July 29, 1876, all that was mortal of the respected citizen was laid at rest in Ann Arbor cemetery. Mr. Harris was twice married, his other wife's name being Elizabeth Carlton. In 1817 he was going from New York to Albany on the steamer *Chancellor Kent*, and among the passengers were DeWitt Clinton, Livingstone, Judge Kent, Edward C. Jewitt and Jedediah Morse. The passage was made in 18 hours, and the subject of steam navigation being discussed, DeWitt Clinton said that *14 hours* was the maximum rate to be obtained by steam navigation, whereupon Jedediah Morse remarked that this subject was still in its swaddling clothes, and that the time would come when a person could go from Washington to Boston in *24 hours*.

D. J. Hawkins, an old pioneer of this county, was born in Rutland county, Vt., in 1815, and is a son of Olney and Hannah (Durand) Hawkins. Daniel was 11 years old when his parents moved to Michigan, and settled in Panama tp., Washnetaw county. Early in life Mr. H. had turned his attention to milling or logging, and with the exception of John Dix, owned and operated the first saw-mill in Superior tp. At an early date George Rash (deceased) had built a saw-mill on Fleming creek, which was subsequently remodeled by Mr. H., and continued in operation for many years. It was destroyed by fire in 1839. In 1836 Mr. Hawkins was united in marriage by John Beach, a Presbyterian minister, at Ann Arbor, to Sylvia M. Kelley, born in Vermont in 1816, and a daughter of Barnard and Rachel Kelley. Eleven children were born to this couple, 6 of whom are living—Winfield S., Abbe F., Frank M., Edward T., Jane, a resident of Saginaw city, and Daniel J. Winfield, who died at Dixboro, married Mary Amrine, of Wayne county; James O. was a soldier during the Rebellion, and died June 31, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss.; Abigail died when 26 years old.

Jacob Heintzman, a well known tanner of Ann Arbor, was born at Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1814. He was liberally educated, and at an early age became apprenticed to the tannery trade, serving his time, and becoming at the expiration of a few years a superior workman. While residing in Germany he married Christina Duttonhaffer, by whom he has 6 children. In 1847 he crossed the ocean, and first settled in Ohio, where he worked at his trade for some time. He came to Ann Arbor in 1851, when shortly afterward he became actively engaged in the tannery business. He has been remarkably successful in this county, and is known as a man of sterling integrity and industrious habits. John, the elder of the children and a member of the firm of J. Heintzman & Son, was born in Ann Arbor in 1847, and took a commercial course in the Ann Arbor schools. He has been an active business man and a member of the above firm since his 21st year. In May, 1877, he married Mrs. Barbara Weimer. They have one child, John Eugene.

W. R. Henderson of the firm of Douglass, Henderson & Company, of Ann Arbor, is a native of this city, and was born A. D. 1854. He was educated at Ann Arbor and in 1869 began business life. He was employed in some of the largest retail clothing houses of the West at Toledo and Saginaw Valley. While thus employed he was manager of one of the largest stores at Toledo, and thus acquired a superior knowledge of the clothing business. In 1879 he, with Mr. Douglass, opened a fine store at Ann Arbor, under the firm name of Douglass, Henderson & Co. Though yet a young man, Mr. Henderson has won for himself a fine reputation as a business man.

Professor Alfred Hennequin, Instructor in French and German in the University of Michigan, was born at Guines, France, in 1846. He was educated at the Victoria Anglo-French College, in France and graduated from the College of Arras, France, after which he pursued post-graduate studies in the universities of Paris, Leipsic and Upsala. From 1867 to 1872 was engaged in teaching the modern languages in the Victoria Anglo-French College. In '72 he came to Ann Arbor and became connected with the department of modern languages of Michigan University. While on leave of absence from the University he, as Principal for one year, organized the Educational Department of the Michigan Military Academy. Professor Hennequin is the author of a complete series of French text-

books and has in preparation text-books for the study of the German language. He is also a frequent contributor to educational journals.

William J. Herdman, M. D., Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy and Demonstrator of Anatomy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, was born at Concord, Muskingum Co., Ohio, Sept. 7, 1848, and is a son of James and Eliza A. Herdman. He graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan in 1872, and from the medical department in 1875. He was appointed to his present position in July, 1875. Dr. Herdman was connected with the geological survey of Ohio, during 1871-'2. He is engaged in the practice of medicine, in connection with his other duties, and is a leading member of the Presbyterian Church, of Ann Arbor. Sept. 16, 1873, he was married to Nannie Bradley, of Marietta, Ohio.

August Herz, proprietor of grocery and restaurant, and dealer in furs, hides and pelts, Ann Arbor, was born in Germany in 1826. He grew to manhood in his native land, and in 1856, immigrated to America, and settled at Ann Arbor, where he met with flattering success as a wine merchant. For 25 years Mr. Herz has been engaged in business in Washtenaw county, and during that time has gained an enviable reputation for uprightness and square dealing.

William Herz, painter, decorator and varnisher, was born near Berlin, Prussia, A. D. 1849. There he was educated and learned the trade of painting, frescoing and designing. He remained in Berlin from 1863 to 1869, when he came to America. He at once came to Ann Arbor, where he had relatives and started in business for himself. His trade has by close attention to business been rapidly developed until now it is equal to any in the city, employing nine men in the season of business. In 1874 he was married to Miss Sophia Muehlig, of Ann Arbor.

Heman N. Hicks, an old pioneer of Washtenaw county, is a native of New York. His parents, Amos and Mary Hicks, settled in Ann Arbor tp., the signature of John Quincy Adams being on his patent. The land was plowed in 1826, and trees set out. Ten years after this location the head of the family was laid at rest amid the scenes he loved so well, and the heroic wife, assisted by her children, gained a livelihood by the manufacture of clothing, and the weaving of carpets. She was the mother of 14 children—Clarinda, wife of George Parker (deceased); Dr. Layton (deceased); John Hiscock; Solomon, who died in Jackson county; Valorus, Heman, Harriet, Amos, Marion, George, Marana, Amanda, Maranda, Hiram, Minerva, and an infant child. Mrs. Hicks died in 1868, and an appropriate monument marks the spot of her last resting place. Heman Hicks purchased the homestead property from the other heirs, consisting of 80 acres. Mr. Hicks' education was received in a log school-house, and the principal studies were the old Woodbridge geography, Webster's Spelling-Book, while lessons in reading were learned through the graphic pages of the Columbian Orator. In 1857 Mr. Hicks married Rosetta Warner, of New York, and 3 children were born to them—Mary E. (deceased), Frederick and Arthur. Mrs. H. died in 1866, and in 1871 Mr. H. married Mrs. Amanda Seelye, daughter of Royal C. and Harriet B. Wright. Mrs. H. is the owner of 34 acres of valuable land. In 1870 Mr. H. built his present fine residence.

Daniel Hiscock, farmer and stock-raiser, and one of the noble band of pioneers who first set foot on the virgin soil of Washtenaw county. He was born in Wayne county, Pa., in 1819. His parents were James and Nancy Hiscock, natives of Massachusetts. In an early day James Hiscock settled in Pennsylvania, where he purchased 200 acres of land, but was compelled to relinquish his claim to the property, owing to a defective title. In 1824 he made a trip to Michigan, passing through a little settlement on the bank of the Huron, which had been named Ann Arbor, and only inhabited by John Allen, Mr. Rumsey and a few others. In 1829 he settled on sec. 20, in Ann Arbor tp., where he bought 300 acres of land, which now lies within the corporation limits of the city of Ann Arbor. Daniel Hiscock was raised on a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits through life. He received his educational training in the old-fashioned log school-houses, but obtained his practical education in the busy whirl of traffic within the borders of Washtenaw. In 1847 he married Maria White, daughter of that old pioneer veteran, Eber White, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. This union was blessed with the birth of 3 children—Charles E., Edward D. and Mary E. Mr. Hiscock has resided within the city and tp. of Ann Arbor for over half a century, and has been an eye-witness to the vast amount of changes that have



David Depue

taken place within the borders of this prosperous county. Mr. H. has been honored with the office of Supervisor, and for a short period was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of Ann Arbor. Mr. Hiscock is the possessor of 500 acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation. He is not only a wealthy citizen of Ann Arbor, but a public-spirited man, whose actions are characterized by benevolence.

Patrick Hoban (deceased) was a well-known farmer and merchant of Ann Arbor tp. He was born in Ireland in 1811, and was a son of Patrick and Margaret (Merritt) Hoban, natives of Queens county, Ireland. He received a liberal education in his native land, and in 1839 crossed the ocean, settling at Dexter, Michigan, the same year. In 1842 he married Helen Wall, a daughter of John Wall, and 5 children were sent to bless this union—Lawrence, Thomas, Mary, Francis and Nellie. Mr. H. accumulated property very rapidly, and in a few years after coming to this county owned a good farm of 143 acres. After seven years spent in agricultural pursuits he opened a store at Ann Arbor, and was an extensive dealer in groceries and provisions until his death, this latter sad event taking place in 1861. In 1871 Mrs. Hoban built a substantial brick business house on Ann st., at a cost of several thousand dollars.

James Hobson, naturalist and taxidermist, University of Michigan, was born in Westmoreland, England, in 1825, and is a son of Thomas and Frances Hobson. In 1831 his parents moved to Durham, Eng., where James became a prominent citizen. At one time he was connected in an official position with a large railroad, also lectured a great deal, and edited a newspaper at the same time. James early evinced a natural taste for botany and ornithology, and in 1855 went to Nova Scotia, where he was employed in collecting and preserving specimens, and ultimately made a trip through a large portion of Europe, making foreign birds a study, and learning taxidermy at the same time. In 1855 he married, at Nova Scotia, Eliza Downey, a daughter of George Downey. They have 3 children—Jane, Fannie and Lillie. In 1858 he went to Boston, Mass., where he was profitably employed for some time, and where he received his first copy of Audubon's work. In 1863 he went to Detroit, where he organized the Audubon Club of that city, and was elected curator. At this latter place he worked at his trade for years, receiving orders from all parts of the Union.

Jacob Hoffstetter, proprietor grocery and restaurant, S. Main st., Ann Arbor, was born in Germany in 1849, and is the son of Christian and Mary Hoffstetter. In 1854 he settled permanently in Ann Arbor, and for a short time was employed as clerk in one of the larger mercantile houses in that city. In 1872 he established his present business, and through honorable dealings has succeeded in building up a large and profitable trade. He married Gertrude Klise. Mrs. Hoffstetter died, and he married Catherine Burkhart, his present wife. Mr. H. is a member of the A. O. U. W., also of the Volunteer Fire Company of Ann Arbor.

Samuel N. House, Ann Arbor, was born in the town of Volney, Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1819. When he was very young his parents removed to Wayne Co., N. Y., where they lived until 1843, and there Samuel was educated. In that year they came to Michigan locating in Salem tp. in this county. There Mr. House purchased land and lived until 1846, when he came to Ann Arbor. He lived here but a short time and went to Shiawassee, where he took up land and dwelt 14 years. During this time he served as local preacher in the Methodist Church, and also two years on the circuit. Early in 1862 he returned to this town, where he is now largely engaged in fruit-growing. In 1841 he was married to Ophelia Mitchell, of Wayne Co., N. Y. To them have been born 1 son and 2 daughters. Of these, the 2 daughters are living.

William Hulbert, retired farmer, was born in Connecticut in 1806. In his youth he became a resident of Berkshire Co., Mass., subsequently residing in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he married Abigail Snow, and 6 children were born to them—Franklin W., Lyman S., James W., Emma J., Caroline and Electa. In 1827 Mr. H. settled in Pittsfield tp., where he entered 80 acres of Government land. By industry, perseverance and economy, he has succeeded in accumulating choice county and city property. He is, strictly speaking, a self-made man, for, left an orphan at an early age, he has grown wealthy through his own individual and laborious efforts.

William Humphrey, one of Washtenaw's worthy pioneers, was born in Brill, England, June 16, 1817. He immigrated to America, and in May, 1836, located in Lodi tp. When he arrived in this county he had but \$5 in money, and this

amount he expended for two bushels of wheat. He was then employed as a laborer, receiving \$13 per month for the work he performed. By energy and perseverance through several years, he managed to accumulate enough money to purchase a farm. He now owns 200 acres of valuable land. Thinking that he had acquired a competency sufficient for his future wants in life, in 1874 he retired from active business and removed to Ann Arbor, where he resides at present. Dec. 27, 1847, he married Elizabeth Simms, who was born in England Oct. 14, 1816. They have 4 children—George W., Martha J., wife of William Gray, Clementia A. and William G. For 25 years Mr. Humphrey held offices of trust in Lodi tp., and in politics, is a firm believer in the principles inaugurated by Andrew Jackson.

Capt. Frederick Huson (deceased), was born near Dublin, Ireland, where he was reared and educated. Mr. H. had an eventful life for 17 years. He was in the British army, where he obtained the title which is prefixed to his name. In 1859 he sold his commission for a handsome sum, and came to Ann Arbor, the main cause for so doing being a request from his sister, Mrs. Prof. George T. Williams, of Ann Arbor. Mr. Huson settled upon a small farm near the city, and a few years ago was thrown from a carriage, sustaining serious injuries, which were probably the main cause of his death, that event taking place a short time since. While living in Ireland he married, June 29, 1844, Mary L. Bradlere, and 6 children were born to them—George, the eldest, enlisted in the 20th Mich. Vol. Inf., and was killed in battle. His commanding officer, Col. C. B. Grant, says of him: "He was one of the bravest men in defense of his country I ever knew. We buried him on a beautiful spot, on the banks of the Cumberland river. A rude board with his name, age and date of death on it, marks his resting place, but beneath lie the remains of a noble soldier." Richard was the second child; then Frederick, who died in infancy, in India; Elisha died at Ann Arbor in 1874; Frederick C., owner of the homestead, is a native of Calcutta, India; and Florence, a native of Ann Arbor.

Jasper Imus, dealer in country produce and fish, West Huron street, Ann Arbor, was born in Ann Arbor in 1844. In early life he learned the blacksmith's trade, and when the war of the Rebellion commenced joined the army as a mechanic. In 1859 he married Margaret McKean, and 3 children have been born to them—Jasper, jr., Nelson and Alexander. Jasper, jr., is a thoroughly practical painter, and strictly honorable in business transactions.

Peter B. Ingalls, retired farmer, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., April 2, 1814, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Beahan) Ingalls, the parents of 12 children, 5 of whom are living. Peter settled in Superior tp., where he worked upon the farm purchased by his father, consisting of 104 acres of valuable land. At an early period he took an active part in the Black Hawk war, being a member of the State Militia at the time. Mr. Ingalls was considered an excellent marksman in early days, and obtained a goodly share of his meat with his rifle. He was Justice of the Peace of Ann Arbor tp. for one term, and Township Clerk the same length of time. In 1869 he moved to Ann Arbor, where he has since resided in comfortable circumstances. In 1845 he married Anna Stoddard, but she only lived until 1859, and was buried at Dixboro cemetery. In 1863 he married Mary Shekell, and she bore him 3 children, 1 of which, Osgood, is now living. Mr. Ingalls beheld some exciting times during his early residence in this county, but is now content to spend the remainder of his life in rest.

Patrick Irwin, proprietor livery, sale and feed stable, Ann Arbor, was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1838. Ten years later his parents crossed the ocean and eventually settled at Ann Arbor, where Patrick grew to manhood, receiving a liberal education in the grammar schools of that city. When the Rebellion commenced he enlisted in Co. H, 14th Mich. Vol. Inf., under the command of Capt. Richard Beahan, and participated in many severe engagements. When "Sherman marched down to the sea" Patrick went along. For meritorious conduct he was promoted to Sergeant and ultimately ranked as Captain. He was honorably discharged in 1865. He married Hannah McCann, of Macomb county, Mich., and 2 children have been born to them. Mr. Irwin at one time resided at Bay City, Mich., where he officiated as Alderman.

W. H. Jackson, D. D. S., at Ann Arbor, was born at Arcade, Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1840, where he also received his elementary education. In 1860 he came to Michigan and located at Farmington. He intended going through college, and was preparing at Ypsilanti, but in 1862, while on a visit to his father in

New York, he enlisted in the 130th N. Y. Inf. Vol., afterward known as the 1st N. Y. Dragoons. During his service he was made Regimental Bugler and leader of the regiment band. He was the first to sound "to arms" at the battle of Cedar Creek, to which battle Sheridan made his famous ride "From Winchester, twenty miles away." This call to arms he made without orders, and within five minutes the sound of muskets firing was heard all along the line. He served till the close of the war and was present at the time of Lee's surrender. His regiment was in 45 engagements. In 1865 he returned to Michigan and began the study of dentistry at Northville, Wayne Co., with his brother, H. H. Jackson, now practicing in Detroit. Dr. Jackson was one of the committee appointed by the State Dental Society to secure the establishment of a dental college in the University of Michigan. During the first two years of the dental department, 1875-'7, he was Demonstrator in this department, and in 1876 graduated therefrom with the degree of D.D.S. He has now been in the dentist business longer than any dentist in Ann Arbor. He has been connected with the Michigan State Dental Association since 1866, and is also a member of the Alumni Association of the dental department of Michigan University. He was also a member of the American Dental Association but allowed his membership to lapse. He is a member of the Ann Arbor Scientific Association, which is composed of a number of the University faculty and other men in the city. The originators of this society were Professor Harrington, Dr. Rose and Mr. Jackson. All one winter these gentlemen met in the rooms of Professor Harrington, and in the spring organized the society. Dr. Jackson is now an honorary member of the Washtenaw County Medical Society.

Joe T. Jacobs, dealer in gents' furnishing goods and general clothing, Ann Arbor, was born in Ohio in 1839. In that State he was educated, and for a time, when about 13 years of age, worked in a printing office at Mount Vernon, Ohio. In 1862, soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion, he entered the army, and served three years, being mustered out as an Adjutant. He then took charge of a stock of goods at Columbus, Ohio, where he remained till 1866. He then went to Cairo, Ill., where he was employed in a clothing house as salesman and collector until 1867. In that year he came to Ann Arbor, where he opened his present business. In 1880 he was nominated as State Senator from Washtenaw county, on the Republican ticket, and though running far ahead of his ticket was defeated by certain men in his own party. The same year he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention. For his public spirit and enterprise Mr. Jacobs is well known. After the first company that started the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk R. R. had failed, and the work had lain still for a long time, he began work to revive an interest in it. He worked hard and faithfully to this end, and subscribed quite largely to it. Interest was awakened, and to-day a running railroad of great advantage to the citizens of Ann Arbor marks the result of his labors.

C. H. Jewell, of the firm of C. H. & F. W. Jewell, proprietors Gregory House, Ann Arbor, was born at Bath, Maine, in 1833. He received a good education in his native State, and in 1852 was a pilot on the Saginaw river, in Michigan, also on Lake Michigan, and the Mississippi river. He remained in this business two years, and then engaged as Captain on the Northwestern Union Packet Company, now the Keokuk Northern Line. Mr. Jewell then located at Hudson, Wis., becoming proprietor of the Chapin Hall House; the building and contents were totally destroyed by fire while in his possession. His next venture was in rafting logs down the Mississippi river. He then went to Winona, Minn., thence to Racine, Wis., and finally located at Ann Arbor. Mr. Jewell was married in July, 1857, at Zilwaukee, Michigan, to Alcyone T. McBratnic, and 4 children have been born to them, one of whom still survives. Mrs. Jewell is of Scotch ancestry.

F. W. Jewell, of the firm of C. H. & F. W. Jewell, proprietors Gregory House, Ann Arbor, was born in Stillwater, Minn., in Oct., 1859. He entered Hinkley's Military Academy, and graduated with the rank of Lieutenant. After coming to Ann Arbor, Mr. Jewell attended the law department of Michigan University, graduating in Feb., 1880. He married Carrie Moorman, of Ypsilanti.

Samuel P. Jewett, retired merchant, Ann Arbor, was born in Middlesex Co., Conn., in 1809, and is a son of Josiah and Elizabeth Jewett. In Cayuga Co., N. Y., he received an academic education, graduating from Cayuga Academy in 1826. In 1833 he married Sarah Cone, a daughter of Elijah Cone, a prominent citizen of Cayuga Co. Mr. Jewett became quite successful as a merchant, and in 1833

he came to Michigan to look at the opening for a business career in the new Territory. He returned to New York, and after the panic of 1837, he again came West, locating at Ann Arbor. He remained in business until 1853. In 1856 he accepted the general agency for the well-known stove house of Jewett & Root, continuing with them until 1873, when ill-health forced him to abandon the field of active labor. In 1840, Mr. Jewett built his present commodious residence, and subsequently the substantial building adjoining the Opera House on Main street. He also owns some very valuable farm property. Mr. J. ranks among the more prominent and liberal citizens of Ann Arbor.

W. C. Jolly, proprietor meat market, Ann Arbor, is the son of W. B. Jolly (deceased), who was born at London, Eng., and came to America about 1855. He immigrated West, and seeing a good location at Ann Arbor, he resolved to settle there and end his days in Washtenaw Co. He secured a position as janitor in the Michigan University, and subsequently was a butcher for a number of years. While living in England he married Mary Judson, and 8 children were born to them—2 in England and 6 in America. A short time after their arrival in this county, the subject of this sketch was born, and he has been reared to manhood in the beautiful valley of the Huron. He received a liberal education at the Ann Arbor High School. He is now engaged in operating a meat market in Ann Arbor, the one formerly owned by his father, but now the property of the widow.

Atanson Jones, senior member of the firm of Jones & Allen, blacksmiths of Ann Arbor, was born at Warren, Herkimer Co., N. Y., A. D. 1811. There he received his education and learned his trade. When a young man he went to Utica, and then to Rochester, where he was for some years in the business of blacksmithing. He was afterward engaged in business at Albion, Batavia, Waterport and Fair Haven, N. Y., until 1863, when he came to Ann Arbor, since which time he has been in business here.

Charles N. Jones, teller of First National Bank, Ann Arbor, is a native of Ann Arbor, where he was born in 1838. His parents are James and Eliza Jones, who were among the pioneers of this county. In 1858 Mr. J. married Louisa Began, and 1 child was given to them—Charles, a clerk in a New York banking establishment. Oct. 13, 1875, he married Mrs. D. M. Watrous, daughter of David Webster, of New York. In early life Mr. Charles N. Jones was a cooper, and also a baggage-man on the M. C. R. R., and in the latter part of his life has been prominently identified with the temperance movement, now holding the position of Vice-President of the Ann Arbor Red Ribbon Club. In 1861 he enlisted in the 20th Mich. Vol. Inf., and for 14 months served as a private. He was then put in the Quartermaster's department, and in 1864 honorably discharged. He re-enlisted and served till 1866, when he returned to Ann Arbor. He first secured employment in the postoffice, but one year later became teller of the First National Bank, which position he has filled with satisfaction to all, up to the present time.

James Jones (deceased) was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1805, son of Stephen and Mary Jones, natives of New York. James grew to manhood in his native State, and received his educational training in the district schools. When a young man he learned the cooper's trade. He came West and has worked at his trade in Michigan for many years. He owns a large cooper shop in the lower town of Ann Arbor, but being old, retired from active life, and rested quietly in his old age, until his death. While living in Ontario Co., N. Y., he married Mrs. Eliza Benham, a native of New York, daughter of Thaddeus and Lydia Jones. They have 7 children living—Jane A., wife of George Miller; Edgar White, a resident of Port Huron; Sarah, wife of Reuben Crowell, now living in Ann Arbor; James T., residence Port Huron; Charles M., teller First National Bank, Ann Arbor, married Diantha Webster; John W., Cooper, resident of city; Helen, married L. N. Minnie, of Port Huron. George W. (deceased) died at Ann Arbor. Mr. Jones died suddenly of heart disease on Feb. 18, 1881.

Dr. John Kapp, Mayor of Ann Arbor, was born in Northfield tp., Washtenaw county, July 31, 1841, where he received his elementary education. In 1865 he entered the medical department of Michigan University, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1868. He engaged in practice at Benton Harbor, Mich., for a short time and then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he took a partial course in dental surgery and clinical medicine, graduating from the dental department as D. D. S. in 1869. In the spring of that year he came to Ann Arbor, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Kapp has served as a member of the Board of Health of Ann Arbor for some years. In 1874 he was elected County

Coroner, which office he filled one term of two years. In the municipal election, in the spring of 1880, Dr. Kapp was elected Mayor of the city of Ann Arbor. July 3, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna N. Pitt, of South Lyon, Mich.

C. F. Kayser, manufacturer of cigars, Ann Arbor, is a native of this city, and was born Dec. 1, 1853. He was educated in the public schools and learned his present trade in this city with Mr. Roland. He worked in Ypsilanti and elsewhere until 1873, when he started in business for himself, which he continued about six months. In 1876 he started his present business, and is now the largest manufacturer of cigars in this city.

Ambrose Kearney, proprietor grocery, 33 S. Main street, Ann Arbor, is an old and successful business man of that city, and has been more than ordinarily successful in the accumulation of property. He was born in Tipperary county, Ireland, in 1837, and is a son of Thomas and Julia Kearney, the latter dying in Ireland. The former crossed the ocean in 1840, and settled in Washtenaw county. Ambrose received his business education in Harris county, also at Harrisburg, where he dealt in boots and shoes; was also engaged, in a small way, in saw-mill property. In 1867 Mr. Kearney married Mary L. Martin, of Texas. In matters of public interest Mr. K. always stands in the front rank, and he well merits the success he has achieved since his *entree* into the business circles of Ann Arbor.

William Kearns, of Ann Arbor, was born in County Meath, Ireland, in the year 1810. In his native county he was educated and learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1829 he emigrated to the new world, locating in Rutland Co., Vermont, where he followed his trade until 1833, when he moved to Charleston, N. H., where he resided two years. In 1835 he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and after remaining there a short time started for Michigan. In March, 1836, he arrived at Ann Arbor, where he has since lived. The following year his wife came here. He at once began blacksmith work in this city, and continued it until quite recently, when the weight of years induced him to resign his business to his 2 sons, Richard, who was born in Canada in 1836 and came to Ann Arbor in 1837 with his mother, and Thomas, who was born in Ann Arbor in 1841. Both of these sons were educated in this city, and learned the trade of their father with him.

John Keck, dealer in furniture, and Superintendent of the Keck Furniture Manufacturing Co., at Ann Arbor, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, A. D. 1839. He received his education in his native land. When about 15 years of age his parents emigrated to America, and located in the town of Scio, Washtenaw Co., Mich., where Mr. Keck remained until he reached his majority, working chiefly on his father's farm. He had, however, worked a little at joiner work, and when of age he came to Ann Arbor and learned the trade of cabinet-maker with Mr. F. Muehlig. He remained with this gentleman but a short time, and entered the employ of Mr. Roller, whom he soon bought out. About six months after making the purchase, his place of business was burned, the stock being saved. He at once opened business again on Washington street, where he remained until 1869, when he removed to South Main street. In 1867 he started the furniture manufactory of Keck & Co., and in 1868 this company moved into larger quarters. This company during the hard times that followed employed more men than any other firm or company in Ann Arbor, having from 40 to 50 men at work. Their specialty was fine chamber furniture of their own design and pattern, and their wares were sold all over the United States. In 1879 this was changed to a stock company, of which Mr. Keck owns one-half the stock and is Superintendent. He has served the city as its Treasurer one term, and has done much as a private citizen to promote its welfare.

T. J. Keech, manager of the Tolbert lumber yards, Ann Arbor. These yards are situated on the corner of Fourth and Depot streets, and were established on a paying basis in 1865, by C. Sutherland & Co., who was succeeded by Mr. Ferdon. From this latter person Mr. Tolbert purchased the yards in 1874. Mr. Tolbert is an extensive lumber dealer of Saginaw city, and is able to retail lumber in Ann Arbor at much lower figures than other merchants. Owing to the absence of the proprietors in different parts of the State, the business in Ann Arbor is under the efficient management of T. J. Keech, who has succeeded in building up a large and fast increasing trade.

Thomas Keedle, farmer, sec. 8, Ann Arbor tp.; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born at Buckinghamshire, England, in 1814, and is a son of Thomas and Mary Keedle. Mr. K. became a resident of Ann Arbor tp. in his 16th year, and he has since lived in that locality. He was a soldier in the State Militia, and served through the life of that early military organization. In December, 1833, he was united in marriage to

Sarah Warren, and 14 children were given to them. In 1853 Mrs. Keedle was laid at rest in Ann Arbor tp., and in 1856 he married Sarah Green, who has been the mother of four children.

Dr. A. C. Kellogg, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was born in Pittsfield tp., Washtenaw Co., Mich., in 1854. He received his education at district schools and at the Union School at Ann Arbor. He received his medical education from his father, Dr. D. B. Kellogg, who was the originator of Kellogg's Family Remedies, and died in 1876. Mr. Kellogg then succeeded to his father's practice and business in the manufacture of medicines. His father, Dr. D. B. Kellogg, was also born in Pittsfield tp., in 1834. In 1853 he began practicing medicine as a clairvoyant physician, and continued the practice until his death in 1876. He believed that his knowledge came to him from an outside source while he was in a clairvoyant state. It was while in this condition that he gave the formulas for the medicines known as Kellogg's Family Remedies. His reputation was very extensive, and his practice reached all over this country and even to Europe.

Dorr Kellogg, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in February, 1799. He received his education in the early district schools. When 22 years of age he entered mercantile business with a brother, and followed it about seven years, when he entered the milling business, which he followed until 1836. In 1825 he came to Michigan and spent several weeks at Ann Arbor. Liking the appearance of the country he took up lands, intending to return and improve them. But not until 1836 did he return. He made the trip in 1825 from Cayuga county, N. Y., to Ann Arbor on horseback. When he came to Michigan in 1836, he, in company with his brother, built a mill about one and one-half miles up the river from Ann Arbor, known as the McMahon Mill, which was burned a few years ago. This business he followed a few years, when on account of failing health he retired from it. In 1845 he began bookkeeping for Chapin, Tripp & Loomis, in their foundry, where he remained nine years. He then bought some land lying in the limits of Ann Arbor, which he tilled, at the same time keeping the books of Risdon & Henderson, and afterward for Mr. Risdon, with whom he remained until 1874. Since then he has been living a retired life at Ann Arbor. In 1835 he went with a brother to Buenos Ayres, South America, being on the water about three months. The time made on that trip was the shortest that had been made. The usual time out from New York was 60 days, but the vessel he was on made it in 47 days. In 1843 Mr. Kellogg was elected a Justice of the Peace at Ann Arbor. In 1862 he was City Collector, and in 1874-'5 was City Treasurer. He was married in 1836 to Miss Lucretia Annabel, of Cayuga county, N. Y., who died in June, 1862.

E. E. Kellogg, farmer and dairyman, was born in Livingston county, N. Y. His father, Erastus Kellogg, of Connecticut, moved to Michigan when E. E. was in his fifth year, and purchased 160 acres in York tp. Among pioneer associates Mr. K. grew to maturer years, receiving his education at the common and select schools. He was married to Catherine Redner, and 1 child was born to them. Mrs. Kellogg died in 1856, and two years later Mr. K. was united in marriage to Margaret Warner, of York tp., and 3 children have been given to them. In 1872 Mr. K. removed to Ann Arbor, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Pomological Society of this county, and an active worker in the great Temperance movement.

L. B. Kellogg, the head of the firm of L. B. Kellogg & Co., Ann Arbor, Mich., was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., 1829. In 1831 his parents removed to Michigan, settling in Pittsfield tp., Washtenaw Co. He followed farming until he was about 21 years old, when he went to California, where he remained two years, engaged in mining pursuits. He then returned to Michigan where he remained until 1861, when he again went to the Pacific coast, remaining two years, when he came east to Missouri, where he lived about two years. He then came to Ann Arbor and engaged with his brother in the manufacture of Kellogg's Liver Invigorator, Kellogg's Lung Remedy, Kellogg's Magic Red Drops and Kellogg's Family Cathartic Pills. These remedies are sold all over Michigan, and they send their special prescriptions all over the country.

Frederick Kempf, farmer, sec. 4, Ann Arbor, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1818. He passed his early years and received his education in his native land. In 1836 his parents came to America. They remained a few years in New York and then came to this county. For some years Mr. Kempf was employed at various work, and in 1842 he purchased a farm of 40 acres which he has in-

creased to 184 acres. Mr. Kempf is a member of Bethlehem Lutheran Church of Ann Arbor, with which he has been connected since coming to this country. In 1843 he was married to Miss Agnes Eilseser, of Ann Arbor, a native of Wurtemberg. Mrs. Kempf died in 1866, leaving 4 children. In 1867 he was married to Miss Christine Kolenbach, of Ann Arbor tp., a native of Germany.

Reuben Kempf, music teacher, Ann Arbor, was born in Washtenaw Co. in 1859, and is the son of Jacob Kempf, a native of Germany, who settled in this county in 1850, and became a prominent farmer of Pittsfield tp. Mr. K. received his literary education in Ann Arbor, and his musical education at Wurtemberg, Germany. Mr. Kempf takes high rank as a musician in the city of Ann Arbor.

Daniel Kent, N. Broadway st., Ann Arbor. The history of man is peculiarly interesting, that of pioneers especially so. The life of Daniel Kent, a pioneer of this county, is fraught with no ordinary interest, and at the outset we shall turn backward many years into the dim shadows of the past. Jacob Kent, the grandfather of Daniel, was born in Holland, and came to Maryland at an early day. When the Revolution began he was employed as teamster under Gen. Washington, and won many praises from the officers and soldiers for courage displayed on many a battle-field. During the war of 1812 he acted as a scout, and was independent on the main army under Gen. Hull, consequently was not included in the list of soldiers at the ignominious surrender of Detroit. He owned about all the cattle in the Western States about that time, and fresh meat being very scarce, Congress purchased all the stock he had, and he received the money for it four years after the sale. With this money he went to Canada, and bought a large tract of land. He remained there until 1829, when he settled in Lodi tp., Washtenaw county, living in this latter place till his death. The subject of this sketch was born at Dayton, Ohio, in 1805, but grew to manhood in Canada. In New London, Canada, in 1827, he married Martha Lamoure, and 8 children were the result of this union, 4 of whom are living—William, Rosetta and Melvina, residents of Manchester, and Edwin, proprietor of meat market, Ann Arbor. In 1834, Mr. Kent entered some land near Lodi tp., on the old "Chicago Turnpike" road. He built a tavern, and as immigration was very heavy for several years, his business prospered, and he gained quite a competency from his farm and tavern. He also kept a tavern in Jackson Co., at a later date. March 9, 1870, the partner of his joys and sorrows, and one who had ever proved a worthy counselor and affectionate wife, was laid to rest, amid the scenes of their early pioneer life.

Abraham H. King, Ann Arbor, was born at Morristown, New Jersey, in 1823. In 1837 his mother, sister and himself came to this State with an uncle of his, locating in Ingham Co., where they lived two years. He then came to Manchester in this county and after a short time returned to Ingham Co. He began to learn the carpenter's trade there, but in 1845 came to this county, where he finished his trade and has since lived. In 1847 he was married to Julia A. Waters, of Saline. To them have been born 3 sons. But 1 of these is now living.

Charles M. King, gunsmith, Ann Arbor, was born in this city in 1851. Here he was educated and learned his trade with R. C. Traver, whom he bought out in 1873. Since then he has continued the business. He is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, F. & A. M., of this city, and is also a member of Co. A, 1st Regiment, Michigan State Militia.

E. D. Kinne, attorney at law, Ann Arbor, Mich., was born at DeWitt, Onondaga Co., N. Y., in the year 1842. He received his earlier education at Syracuse, N. Y., high school and Cazenovia Seminary. In 1860 he entered Michigan University, from which he graduated in 1864. Through a former acquaintance with Professor Andrew D. White, now President of Cornell University, he came to Ann Arbor. After graduating from the University he entered Columbia Law School at Washington, D. C., from which he graduated in 1867. In the fall of that year he came to Ann Arbor and began the practice of law as a partner with Olney Hawkins, then the oldest lawyer in the city. He was elected Mayor of Ann Arbor in 1875 and again in 1876. He has also been City Attorney and Recorder of Ann Arbor. In 1867 he was married to Miss Mary Hawkins, daughter of Olney Hawkins, of this city.

Hiram Kitredge, proprietor livery on Ann St., Ann Arbor, was born near Utica, N. Y., and is a son of Luther Kitredge, a pioneer of Washtenaw county. Hiram grew to manhood in New York, and received a limited education. In 1842 he

went to Ann Arbor, and 10 years later to California, where he was engaged in teaming and mining for several years. In 1862 he removed to Ann Arbor once more, where he has permanently located and accumulated, by well-directed efforts and indomitable will, a good property. In 1863 he married Cornelia Weeks, and 4 children are the result of this marriage—Mattie, Mary, Hiram and Nelie. In 1879 he built a spacious and handsome, two-story brick livery stable, having a solid floor, after the manner of the Nicholson pavement.

Earle Knight, Secretary of the Ann Arbor Agricultural Works, Ann Arbor, was born in New York in 1851, and was in his fifth year when his parents came West, and located at Ann Arbor. Mr. Knight received the first rudiments of an education at the public schools at Ann Arbor, and in 1871 graduated from the Michigan University. In 1872 he was in the employ of Government in the lake survey along the St. Lawrence river, and subsequently was civil engineer in the building of the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad. He was assistant chief engineer of the Canada Southern railroad, and afterward became chief engineer of the Lake Shore railroad in 1874-'5. He resided in Missouri for some time, and on his return to Ann Arbor was elected Secretary of the Ann Arbor Agricultural Works. Mr. Knight was united in marriage to Clara Kelly, daughter of Judge Kelly (deceased), of Cleveland, Ohio.

Johnson W. Knight, Cashier of the First National Bank of Ann Arbor, was born Oct. 25, 1823, in Erie county, N. Y., on what was known as the "Holland Purchase;" worked on his father's farm and attended the district schools until his 18th year, then spent four years at an academy and in teaching; then 10 years (1845-'55) he followed the mercantile business, with fair success; in the spring of 1856 he removed to Detroit, and the following fall to Ann Arbor, where he resumed merchandising, purchasing the interest of the senior member of the firm of H. Bicker & Co., and continued until the spring of 1861. He was one of the organizers of the first bank in the State under the national plan, the First National Bank of Ann Arbor, which went into operation July 1, 1863; has been actively engaged in its management from the start, having been a Director and the Cashier since early in 1866. Politically, Mr. K. is a Republican, having been brought up in an anti-slavery community; was a Whig in the days of that party; he was a delegate to the first Republican State Convention of the Empire State. In religion Mr. K. is a Presbyterian.

John Koch, of the firm of Koch & Haller, furniture dealers, was born at Wittemberg, Germany, in 1848. Here he was also educated and learned the business of cabinet and furniture making in all its branches from drafting to the complete finishing of the work. He was also employed at Tuebingen in a very large furniture house. In 1866 he came to America and located at New Haven, Ct., remaining there but a short time. In 1867 he came to Ann Arbor, where, during the next three years, he was in the employ of several men. He then went to Columbus, Ohio, where, for a few months, he was employed in a large house. Returning to this county he went into business at Dexter, under the firm name of Costello & Koch, and was there in business two years. At the end of that time he sold out and came to Ann Arbor. The next seven years he was in the employ of John Keck and the Keck Manufacturing Co., of which he is a stockholder. During his employ with the company he was assistant superintendent of the same. In May, 1880, he went into business for himself at Ann Arbor, and in November, 1880, received as partner Mr. Haller.

Conrad Krappf, Ann Arbor, was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, Jan. 10, 1810. He was there educated and learned the trade of cabinet-maker. He then traveled in Switzerland, Holland, Austria, France and all Germany to make himself master in his trade, which position he acquired in 1834. In 1836 he came to America. He had, from a child, determined to come to this country of free ideas and speech. He lived one year in New York, and in 1837 came to Ann Arbor. There being no cabinet work here at that time, he engaged in building, which he followed successfully for 40 years. Mr. Krappf was one of the early abolitionists in this county. In 1847 he was elected Poor Master. In 1859 he was elected Supervisor and served until 1866. He was again elected in 1872, and has served continuously to the present. In 1880 he was elected on the Republican ticket by a majority of 205. During the war he was enrolling-officer, making up the names of the men in his district subject to the draft. He is a member of the societies of Freemasons and Odd Fellows in this city. Mr. Krappf believes in free thought and speech, and gives to all the right to liberty of views.

Hermann Krapf, proprietor sash, door and blind factory, Detroit street, Ann Arbor, was born in Ann Arbor in 1841. In 1836, his father located here, and now ranks among the old pioneers of the Washtenaw county. When nine years old, the mother of Hermann was laid to rest within a short distance of the old homestead. Hermann was liberally educated, and in August, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 1st Mich. Cav., for three years' service. In 1863 he re-enlisted in the same company as veteran, and was honorably discharged in 1866. After returning to Ann Arbor, he engaged quite extensively in the lumber trade and in 1876 established his present business. In 1866 he married Julia Vanderwalker. This union was blessed with 2 children—Willie and Edwin. Mr. Krapf is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which body he holds an official position.

Henry Krause, proprietor of tannery, and dealer in boots and shoes, Ann Arbor, was born in Prussia in 1820. He received a liberal education, and in 1844 came to Michigan, in 1845 settling at Ann Arbor. While living in Germany he learned the tanner's trade, and in 1846 he established the first tannery in Ann Arbor, and soon became prosperous beyond his most sanguine expectations. In 1868 he built the large tannery, a description of which will be found in another part of this volume. Mr. Krause married Catherine Hirth, a daughter of George Hirth, by whom he has 9 children.

Charles Ely Latimer, Ann Arbor, was born at Bloomfield, Hartford Co., Conn., Nov. 22, 1843. His parents were Lester and Abigail (Ely) Latimer, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter a native of Massachusetts. He was reared on a farm until 21 years of age, receiving his educational advantages at the Bloomfield Academy and the Connecticut Normal School at New Britain. He also took a course of study at Eastman's Commercial College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In the spring of 1864, he accompanied his parents to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he has since resided, with the exception of three years, when he was in other parts of the State. His father died in this county in February, 1878, and his mother in February, 1880. He was married on his 27th birthday to Sarah E. Elliott, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Hurd) Elliott, old pioneers of Washtenaw county. They have 1 child—Florence E., who was born at Lansing, Michigan, June 9, 1875. Mr. Latimer is employed at present as bookkeeper by Zina P. King and the Tolbert Lumber Company, both of Ann Arbor. He is a member of the Congregational Church, in which body he officiates as Trustee.

H. Laubengayer, senior member of H. Laubengayer & Co., grocers, Ann Arbor, was born in Scio tp., Washtenaw Co., in 1849, and received in his youth an academic education. In 1872 he married Julia Stollsteiner. They have 1 child—Nora. On Feb. 13, 1880, the firm started in their present business, and though not as old as other merchants in that line, they have succeeded in obtaining a remunerative trade.

Jacob Laubengayer, dealer in fresh and salt meats, 55 S. Main street, Ann Arbor, was born in Washtenaw county, Scio tp., in 1840. His father, J. G. Laubengayer, emigrated from Germany to Washtenaw county, Mich., in 1832, and settled in Scio tp., where in after years he became, and is at the present time, a well-to-do agriculturist. Jacob grew to manhood in Scio tp., where he received a liberal education. He has been engaged in the meat business in Ann Arbor for the past 20 years, and has been exceedingly prosperous. He owns his place of business, also fine city property. He married Mary Luick, and they have 1 child—Olga.

John F. Lawrence was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1845, and here received his education, graduating from Michigan University in 1866, and from the law department of the same in 1868. Since that time he has been practicing at Ann Arbor with the exception of one year in New York city. In 1872 was elected Circuit Court Commissioner of Washtenaw county, and re-elected in 1874, holding the position four years in all. Mr. Lawrence is now in practice at Ann Arbor, with an office in the Opera House Block.

John Lennon, an early settler in this beautiful region, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., in 1813, and is a son of Robert and Mary Lennon, natives of Ireland. When a young lad, John was apprenticed to a brick-mason, and after taking up his residence in Ann Arbor became a contractor and builder of more than ordinary ability. For 24 years he was in the employ of the M. C. R. R., and the greater portion of that time he was engaged in building depots, working in the buildings of that character in Chicago and Detroit. He was married at Ithaca, N. Y., to Lydia E. Ingalls. 1 child is living—Spencer D., born at Ann Arbor in 1845, and married in 1872 to Udera Miller, a daughter of Nelson and Rachel Miller, of Ann

Arbor. Mr. and Mrs. Lennon have 2 children—Melvin and Nettie M. Since 1878 Mr. Spencer D. Lennon has been engaged in fruit culture at Ann Arbor, a business in which he has been very successful.

R. Le Van (deceased), who settled in Northfield tp., Washtenaw county, as early as 1829, was born in Philadelphia in 1800, where he grew to manhood and received a liberal education. In 1820 he located at Avon, N. Y., where he followed agricultural pursuits. In 1829 he married Sarah Scott, and as previously mentioned, came West and settled on 140 acres of heavily timbered land. Like other pioneers he had little capital except honesty and energy, but in the many years he lived in this county he made these two qualities enter extensively into business, so at the close of his life in 1867, he possessed a goodly share of this world's goods. His wife still survives, being at present in her 76th year. She has 2 children—J. A. and George W. The elder, J. A., was born in Northfield tp. in 1834; he married in 1855, Miss Emily Peebles, daughter of Reuben Peebles, of Salem tp. They have 4 children—Ada B., Minnie, Eldridge and Walter. Mr. Le Van is the possessor of the old homestead, and an enterprising business man of Ann Arbor.

Cyrus A. Lewis, dealer in boots and shoes, Ann Arbor, was born at Grafton, Worcester Co., Mass., in 1832. When he was but a lad he removed to Rhode Island, where he was educated. In 1851, when 20 years of age, he removed to Jackson Mich., where for eight years he was employed in a shoe house. He then went to Detroit, where for seven years he was in the same business. He then came to Ann Arbor, where he purchased his present business and has since been in trade. While in Rhode Island Mr. Lewis learned the trade of his choice, machinist, but he was troubled with asthma, and the dust arising from his work so affected him that he was obliged to give it up.

E. B. Lewis, photographic artist, Ann Arbor, is a native of Canada, and was born at Dereham, Oxford Co., Ontario, A. D. 1844. There he received his education and was variously employed until 1874, when he removed to Ann Arbor. He at once opened a photographic studio, and began the business. Mrs. Lewis, his wife, was a practical artist, and from her he learned the art. Mr. Lewis has, by care and study, made himself an expert in the business, his work ranking with the best. In 1878 he made the class pictures for the graduating class of the homeopathic medical department of the University of Michigan, and in 1878 and 1879 the class pictures for the graduating class of the dental college.

George Newell Lovejoy, Ann Arbor, was born near Rochester, N. Y., in 1844. In 1858 his parents removed to this city, where his father, Dr. Lovejoy, practiced medicine until his death in 1865. The subject of this sketch passed two years in the high school of Ann Arbor, and then under private tutors prepared for college. In 1862 he entered the University of Michigan, where he pursued an optional course and at the same time a course in law. He graduated from the law department of the University in 1864, but has never practiced the profession. Previously he obtained a musical education at Lyons, N. Y., in a conservatory under the direction of Lyman Hinsdale Sherwood, the father of the noted pianist Wm. H. Sherwood, of Boston. Mr. Lovejoy is himself the composer of a number of pieces of vocal music that have become quite popular. In 1866 he went to Rochester, N. Y., where for two years he was engaged in the newspaper work. In 1868 he returned to Ann Arbor and the two following years he devoted to teaching music and writing for various papers and magazines. Since 1870 he has been employed in literary work. He is now a regular correspondent of the *Boston Transcript* and *Washington Republican*, and an occasional contributor to the *New York Post*, *Tribune*, *Graphic*, *Harper's* and *Scribner's* magazines and other periodicals.

Luick Bros., proprietors planing mill, and sash, door and blind factory, Ann Arbor, transact a large and increasing business in the above line. As the name implies, they are of German descent. They were born in Michigan, Emanuel in 1844, and Gottlieb in 1846. They were educated in Lima tp., and learned the carpenter and joiner's trade. They have built up a lucrative business by honesty and integrity.

Geo. F. Lutz, Ann Arbor, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1821. He was there educated and learned the trade of saddler and harness maker, which he was engaged in until 1844, when he came to America. He located at Dexter in this county, and in 1846 came to Ann Arbor. Until 1853 he worked at his trade for J. Volland, of this city. He then opened a shop for himself, which he kept

until 1858, when he went into a grocery and restaurant business, at number 40 South Main st., where he has since remained. Mr. Lutz has twice been elected as Constable, and three times Alderman, in which position he served five years. He is a member of the Arbeiter-verein of Ann Arbor, and has held several offices in that society.

William Lynburner, who located in Washtenaw county in 1866, was born in the District of Niagara, Canada, in 1809. He became prominent in saw-milling operations in Canada, as also in agricultural pursuits. At an early day he removed to New York, and while a resident of that State married Messinah Burke, and 9 children were sent to bless this alliance—Melinda, wife of J. H. McLean, of Ann Arbor; Mrs. Prof. Frazer, of Ann Arbor; Sarah, wife of Rev. B. B. Rogers, of Centralia; Eliza, wife of George Johnson, of Lodi tp.; Lucina, wife of George Caswell, of Burlingame; William A., a resident of Ann Arbor.

Christian Mack, President of Ann Arbor Savings Bank and one of the leading dry-goods merchants in Ann Arbor, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1834. He was educated in his native land, and there learned the mercantile business. When 17 years of age Mr. Mack came to America, believing he could do better here than in Germany. From being in company with his employer's children who could speak English, he had learned the language. He first located at Sandusky, Ohio, remaining there but a short time. In 1851 he came to Ann Arbor, where he for a short time was employed on a farm. He remained only a few months and then entered the store of Mr. Ainslee, for whom he worked until Mr. Maynard bought out Mr. Ainslee. In 1857 he went into the dry-goods for himself, and in 1860 took into the business as partner Mr. Frierich Schmid, jr. In 1875 he was elected President of the Ann Arbor Savings Bank. He is also a member of the Board of Education of Ann Arbor, and has been for some years. By careful and economical habits Mr. Mack has come to be one of Ann Arbor's leading merchants.

Hon. Emanuel Mann, druggist, Ann Arbor, was born at Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, June 4, 1814. When he was but 12 years of age his parents came to the United States and located at Reading, Pa., where Mr. Mann received his education. In 1830 they migrated to Michigan, and settled at Ann Arbor. Mr. Mann lived with his father and worked with him in the tanning business, later on carrying on the business for himself. In — he engaged with Mr. Eberbach in the drug business, and they continued together under the name of Eberbach & Co. until 1876, when he withdrew from the firm. He remained out of business until 1878, when he purchased the drug business at No. 39 South Main street, where he is now located. Mr. Mann was among the first Germans to come into Washtenaw county. By careful and industrious habits he has acquired a fair share of this world's goods. His strict integrity and upright ways have won for him the confidence and regard of all who know him. For three years he was a member of the Common Council of Ann Arbor, and was also one of the Board of Education of the city. In 1870 he was elected State Senator from Washtenaw county, which position he held one term.

Jonathan Henry Mann (deceased) was born at Ludwigsburg, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, April 26, 1784. He came to the United States in 1824, and spent several years traveling in this country and Mexico. In 1826 his family, who had remained in Germany, joined him at Reading, Pa., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1830 he moved to Ann Arbor, where he followed the vocation of farmer for many years. He died Aug. 18, 1865, at the advanced age of 81 years.

George Marsden, Ann Arbor, was born at Denton, Lancashire, England, in 1833. He was there educated and learned the trade of cordwainer, or shoemaker, which he followed about two years. He then followed the business of cattle dealer, provision broker, farmer and other vocations, until the Rebellion of the United States, at which time he lost heavily. He then engaged in various employments, chiefly gardening, which he now follows. In 1874 he came to America, and for one and a half years was in Toronto, Ont. In 1876 he came to Ann Arbor, which is now his home.

Christian Martin, of the firm of Martin & Fischer, proprietor Western Brewery, Ann Arbor, was born at Baden, Germany, in 1854, and is a son of Matthew and Tracy Martin. Christian resided in Germany until he was 17 years old, and learned the brewer's trade. In 1871 he came to America, first settling at Battle Creek, Mich., where he remained some four years. He then came to Ann Arbor

where he has since resided. (An account of the Western Brewery will be found in another portion of this work.)

Oliver M. Martin, ex-Mayor of Ann Arbor, was born at Woodbridge, N. J., in 1816. His father, Dr William Martin, of New Jersey, was a prominent physician and surgeon of that State, and rendered excellent service to Government, in the latter capacity, during the Rebellion. He died in New Jersey many years ago. He married Sarah Elston, and she bore him 15 children, 6 of whom are living. Oliver M. founded the first undertakers' establishment in Newark, N. J. In 1836 he located at Ithaca, N. Y., where he married Phœbe Hawkins. In 1843 he settled at Ann Arbor, shortly after engaging in the furniture business. He built him a handsome brick building on Main street, but in 1870 his business was somewhat crippled by a destructive conflagration. He was City Marshal of Ann Arbor, and some time after was elected Mayor, being re-elected the following year. In this office he displayed considerable executive ability, and merited the respect and confidence of all classes. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. The marriage previously mentioned was blessed with the birth of 5 children, 2 of whom are living—Benjamin H., a resident of Bay City, and Oliver M., jr., of Ann Arbor.

David Marx, Ann Arbor, better known as Little Mack the Clothier, was born in Germany, in 1844. He was educated in his native land, and was also in general merchandise there. In 1868 he came to America, and located at Plattsburg, N. Y., where he remained four years. From there he removed to Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., where he was in business until 1878, when he sold his business and came to Ann Arbor, and established his well-known clothing house. Since that time he has been a citizen of Ann Arbor.

Paschal Mason (deceased) was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., A. D. 1800. He was educated in the schools at his home, and learned the practical life of a farmer. When about 20 years of age he removed to Orleans Co., N. Y., where he lived until 1822. In that year he came to Michigan and located at Nankin, Wayne Co. He there was engaged in farming until 1850, when he removed to Salem, Washtenaw Co., where he lived until 1863. He then came to Ann Arbor, where he carried on a small farm until his death. In 1824 he was married to Miss Harriet Warner, of Yates, Orleans Co., N. Y. To them were born 4 children, 3 sons and 1 daughter, all of whom are living. Mr. Mason was a very public-spirited man, and took great interest in the advancement of this county. He held several offices in this and Wayne counties. He died May 20, 1875, after a long and useful life.

Amos Matteson (deceased) was a native of Orleans county, N. Y., born there April 3, 1812, and was a son of Epaphras Matteson, who settled in this county in 1834, on sec. 13, Ann Arbor tp., on a tract of land comprising 80 acres, and was born in Connecticut Sept. 22, 1763. Mary Madison, his wife, was born Aug. 4, 1767. They were married Feb. 7, 1801. They had 4 children, of whom Amos was the fourth, and settled in this township as early as 1824, on the farm now owned by Epaphras Matteson. This land (80 acres) was purchased from Government for \$100, and the patent bears the signature of James Monroe. This land was, comparatively speaking, unimproved, and his nearest neighbors were in some instances miles away. Game was numerous, and venison comprised the principal part of the meal. Owing to the bad condition of the roads, a week was frequently consumed in obtaining grist from Detroit. He built a log house of the usual dimensions, where he lived for a number of years. As the years rolled by he became prosperous and through his energetic efforts he became comfortably situated. Like a majority of the pioneers, he was extremely fond of hunting and fishing. He passed away from earth in 1848, and was buried at Dixboro. Mrs. Matteson, his wife, who is still living, settled in Washtenaw county in 1830. Their union was blessed with 3 children—Zilpah, who married Ella Parsons, of Pittsfield tp.; Artela Stark, living in Ionia county, Mich., and Epaphras, who was born in this county in 1836, and educated at the common schools. He has been a successful farmer through a long and eventful life. He is a man of means, enterprise, and thrift, and owns 180 acres of tillable land. He was married Sept. 13, 1868, in Superior tp., to Mary Connelly, born in this county, and a daughter of Maurice Connelly. They have 3 children—Ralph, Epaphras and Anna G. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his father served in the Toledo war.

H. Matthews, proprietor Palace Market, W. Huron st., opp. P. O., Ann Arbor, was born at Northamptonshire, England, in 1842. In 1855 he came to America, and in 1866 was united in marriage to Maria Curtis, of Webster tp., Washte-

naw county. He established his present business in Ann Arbor, some 13 years ago and owns one of the finest meat markets in the city.

John Matthews, proprietor meat market, N. Main st., Ann Arbor, was born at Ann Arbor in 1854, and is a son of Roger Matthews, who came to this county in 1834. John grew up in Washtenaw county, and since his *entree* into business has been quite successful.

O. L. Matthews, attorney at law, at Ann Arbor, Mich., is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born at Prospect, in that State. He was educated in the common schools and at Witherspoon Institute, at Butler, Pa. He read law with Lewis Mitchell, of Butler, for a time, and then entered the law department of Michigan University, from which he graduated in 1878. He then returned to Pennsylvania where he was engaged in teaching about a year. In 1879 he came to Ann Arbor, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law and in the real estate and insurance business.

William McCreary, Ann Arbor, was born at the North of Ireland in 1814. When but a boy he came to America, landing at Quebec. He then followed the St. Lawrence and crossed over to St. Albans, Vt., where he lived four years. May 17, 1834, he came to Ann Arbor, where he has since lived. When first he came to this county he worked on Mallard's creek during the summer, and went to school in the winter. In the spring of 1835 he came into the city and was in the teaming business, moving passengers, until 1838, when he went into the tanning business, which he followed two years. In 1849 he sold out to his partner, and in 1850 went into the business of leather and shoe findings, which he followed until 1867. Failing health compelled him then to give up business. Since then he has traveled largely for his health. He is now living a retired life at Ann Arbor.

Patrick McKernan, Circuit Court Commissioner, was born in Northfield tp., in this county, in 1835. He received his elementary education in his native town and also taught school there. When about 24 years of age he came to this city, where he was in the school of Mr. Van Cleve, afterward a General in the U. S. army. He also attended Ann Arbor Union School for a short time, and the old Seminary in Ypsilanti under Mr. Estabrook a few months. He entered the law department of Michigan University in 1865, from which he graduated in 1867. Since then has practiced law in this city. From 1860 until 1865 he was Supervisor of Northfield tp. He has been Justice of the Peace in Ann Arbor four years, and also carried on a small farm. In 1880 was elected Circuit Court Commissioner of Washtenaw Co., which position he now holds.

James McMahon, attorney at law, Ann Arbor, was born in County Clare, Ireland, April 4, 1819. He was educated there and at Innis, where he was in college, but left before graduating, owing to financial reverses. In 1837 he came to the United States locating in Ann Arbor. While yet a boy he learned the trade of blacksmith, and when he came here he worked for a time for John Huston. In politics he joined the old Whig party and remained with it until the organization of the Republican party at Jackson in 1854, when he connected himself with it. Soon after coming to this city he began the study of law, which he has practiced the most of the time since living here. He has represented Ann Arbor District in the Legislature two terms. He for two terms served as Clerk of the county. During the war he served in this county two years as Provost Marshal. He has also served on the Board of Supervisors in this county five or six years, most of the time as Chairman. He has four times been elected Justice of the Peace in this city, serving over 14 years, during which time he entered over 5,000 cases on his dockets. In 1878 he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner, and served until Jan., 1880. He is now practicing law at Ann Arbor, with his office at the corner of Huron and Main streets.

D. McMillan, dealer in pictures and artists' supplies, Ann Arbor, was born in Canada, of Scotch parents, A. D. 1825. He was educated chiefly in Ohio. In 1842 he began to learn the trade of cabinet maker, which he completed. In 1848 he settled in Ohio, where he lived until 1851, when he returned to Canada. However, he intended returning to the United States to live, which he did in 1859, when he came to Ann Arbor; this has since been his home, with the exception of two years, which he spent in the service of the Government during the war, in the contract and building department. He then returned to this city, where he was engaged in pattern making and carpenter work until 1878, when he purchased the art rooms of

Winslow Brothers. This business he has built up and improved, and now has a fine trade.

Mansfield S. McOmber (deceased) was born at Walworth, N. Y., in 1815, and came to Michigan when a boy. He settled in Washtenaw county in 1849, and in early years was a mechanic of more than ordinary ability. In later years he displayed unusual energy and perseverance as a business man, and was engaged in various enterprises. He was married at Highland, Mich., to Miss A. Stevens, and 12 children were born to them, 4 of whom—C. S., George W., Edwin, and Allen—are residents of Ann Arbor. George W. is a young man possessing great business talents. He is proprietor of a confectionery on State street, and is also agent for the Toledo Steam Laundry.

Lorenzo Merritt Lyon, retired farmer, was born in New York city, in 1804. His father, Samuel Lyon, was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., and brought up at a farmer. He was married to Miss Sarah Merritt, a native of Long Island. After marriage, he removed to New York city. He remained in the latter place a number of years, then disposed of his property, and bought a farm at Ithaca. He subsequently sold his farm, and again returned to the busy scenes of mercantile life in Canandaigua. He sold his property and business in 1830, and immigrated to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he died. Lorenzo spent his youthful days at school in New York city, and at the age of 14 years, entered the broker's office of Robert Bruce, at 54 Water st. When 16 years of age he left his position for Western New York. He traded for two lots of land in Scio tp., this county, after which he determined to come to this State, which he did, arriving at Ann Arbor, Nov 13; 1830. On Feb. 23, 1832, he was married to Lura Lane, a native of Windsor, Broome Co., N. Y., and daughter of David Lane, who settled in Washtenaw county, in 1830. Eight children have been born to them, 7 of whom are living—Daniel, Charles W., Maria, Robert G., Theodore H., Arthur S., and Jennie C.; Helen J. is deceased. Mr. Lyon has been identified with all the different features of advancement connected with pioneer life, and is proud of the fact that he was one of Washtenaw county's first and hardy citizens. He has been honored with different positions of trust in Scio tp. Mr. Lyon connected himself with the M. E. Church in 1832, and for nearly half a century has strived to walk in the "straight and narrow way." He is an active mover and participant in the temperance cause. A few years ago Mr. Lyon moved to Ann Arbor and built a fine residence on W. Huron st.

Lewis Miller (deceased) was born in Scio tp., Washtenaw Co., in 1844, and was a son of Godfrey Miller, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. He married, in Scio tp., Fredericka Burkhardt, who settled in this county in 1848. Mr. Miller became a farmer of prominence in Scio tp., owning at the time of his death 235 acres of valuable land. His widow sold this property in 1880, and at present resides in Ann Arbor, where she owns valuable city property.

D. S. Millen, proprietor Ann Arbor Soap Works, was born in Connecticut in 1823, and is a son of John D. Millen. At the age of seven years, his parents moved to Ballston, N. Y., and thence to Albany. In 1839 D. S. moved to Detroit, Mich., when he became employed in the Whitney Tribune Corps. In 1840 he was a resident of Grand Rapids, and moved from the latter place to Ann Arbor. In 1845, he married Levisa Booth, a daughter of Elijah Booth, of New York city. Mr. Millen was a manufacturer of hubs and spokes in Wisconsin for 11 years, but since his residence in Ann Arbor, has devoted his time and attention to the manufacture of an excellent quality of erasive soap.

Lorrie Mills, one of the pioneers of Ann Arbor, was born in Litchfield county, Conn., Dec. 15, 1804, and was the ninth son of Asa and Arethusa Mills, natives of Connecticut. Of this family a prominent journalist says: "Lorrie Mills is one of a family of 14 children; of these 10 lived to middle age, married, and became heads of families; all are Christians and professional singers; all pledged to total abstinence; all are Republicans. Of the male members four are church Deacons. The posterity of this family number about 150 grandchildren and great-grandchildren. In 1862 seven brothers and one sister met at Kalamazoo, Mich., with their consorts and children, in all a family gathering of about 40." At the age of 16 Mr. Mills was apprenticed to a merchant tailor, and served considerable time at this trade. In 1826 he came westward, and located in the village of Ann Arbor in June. He built a small frame building that served for a home for several years. In 1828 he married Harriet G. Parsons, a daughter of Roswell and Agnes Parsons, well-known pioneers of this county. Mrs. Mills died June 18,

1869, and was laid at rest in the cemetery at Ann Arbor. There are 2 children of Mr. Mills' family living—Addison D. and Kittie B., wife of Rev. R. D. Parker, of Manhattan, Kans. Two children are deceased—Mattie I. died in February, 1860, and Lorrin C. departed this life in August, 1862. In March, 1874, Mr. Mills suffered another bereavement, in the loss of his second wife, formerly Mrs. Burnett, whose memory is held in grateful hearts by a large circle of relatives and friends. When Mr. Mills arrived in Ann Arbor, he was in all probability the first tailor west of Detroit. Like many who left comfortable homes in the East, he had little capital, financially speaking, but an inexhaustible fund of energy and vigor, which foreshadowed a prosperous future. The humble dwelling previously mentioned was partitioned off for the double purpose of a home and a workshop. Mr. Mills was a member of a military band, organized in Buffalo, N. Y., and was identified with the reception committee who welcomed the noble Lafayette to America's shores, on the occasion of his re-visit to this country, and had the honor of a formal introduction to the great French General. He was also an eye witness of the opening of the Erie canal, and was in the band that furnished music on that occasion. Mr. Mills has been a Deacon in the Congregational Church for 34 years, evincing a kind, Christian spirit, and has indeed proved himself a worthy laborer in the vineyard of the Lord. He has served as Superintendent of Sabbath-schools for 25 years, and for 19 consecutive years, from its organization, Superintendent of the Congregational school at Ann Arbor. He also led church choirs for 25 or 30 years. He is now residing at Ann Arbor, in very comfortable circumstances, a fitting reward for the laborious and faithful services in the trying scenes of pioneer life.

Mr. Mills' portrait is given in this volume.

George W. Moore, bookkeeper with C. Eberbach, was born in Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1825, and is a son of Loren and Philena (Amsden) Moore, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter a native of Massachusetts. George was but six years old when his parents settled in York tp., and spent his early life among the pioneer scenes of Washtenaw county. He received a liberal education at the district schools, and applied himself closely to study, while others more careless whiled away the precious time in frivolous amusements. In his 23d year he married Caroline Hunt, a daughter of Timothy Hunt, a pioneer school teacher of Washtenaw county. Four children were born to this union, 2 of whom survive—Emily and Ellen. Mrs. Moore died in 1856, and two years later Mr. M. married Jane E. Hunt, of Lodi tp. She died in 1871. In 1873 he married Emily Barnes, a native of Michigan. In former years Mr. Moore was a farmer and grocer.

John Moore, dealer in books and stationery, Ann Arbor, was born in Berkshire county, Mass., in 1824. He received a liberal education, and at the age of 18 removed to Genesee county, N. Y., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for about eight years. While a resident of this latter place he married Emily Calkins, and 6 children have been born to them. Mr. Moore is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church of Ann Arbor. About 1868 he embarked in his present business, and so far has been quite successful.

Lewis Moore (deceased), the founder of the Ann Arbor Agricultural Works, was born at Lancaster, Pa., A. D. 1808. He grew to manhood in that State, where he married Miss Sarah Chalfin. He was in the agricultural implement business in Pennsylvania until 1853, when he came to Ypsilanti, Mich. There he engaged in farming and lumbering, also carrying on a saw-mill. He died in 1875. He was the receiver of a number of patents from 1848-'64, and, like many inventors, lost much from litigation. He was the patentee of a wheat drill, mowing machine and other articles. Of his children, Eli, the elder, grew up in Pennsylvania, but has spent much of his life at Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. He learned the trade of machinist. He has been connected with the Ann Arbor Agricultural Works as salesman and manager, and is now Superintendent of the same. He married at Ypsilanti, in 1869, Miss Elizabeth Moore. To them have been born 3 sons—Windle, Eli and Walter. He is a member of the Masonic Society, Knights of Honor and others.

Elijah W. Morgan, attorney and counsellor at law, Ann Arbor, was born in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 15, 1805. His parents moved there about 1800, when there were not a dozen families living in the town. His father, Rev. Elisha Morgan, of the Black River Baptist Association, was a native of New London Co., Conn., and of Welsh descent, and his mother, a native of Stonington, in the same county. Owing to the scarcity of mechanics, when Watertown was

yet a village Mr. Morgan's father had to exercise his Yankee ingenuity in making and repairing agricultural implements, and Elijah worked with him, and gained a great deal of practical knowledge about all kinds of machinery, and would always learn the reason anything was made the way it was, and what benefit it was to make it that way, and in such cases always endeavored to learn the theory as well as the practice of whatever he did. His mother was quite feeble, and Elijah learned to do housework, to sew, to knit, and in every way he could to save her steps and make life a little brighter for the feeble woman. He grew up a stout, healthy, rosy-cheeked lad, and was quite strong for one of his age. One day his father was called to preach a funeral sermon, the distance being about 20 miles. He told Elijah to cut corn-stalks the next day. The boy had never done such work before, but next day labored long and earnestly at what he supposed was the work given him to do. Most of the kernels of corn at that day had on them a spot of glaze about the size of a duck shot, or small pea. His father returned after dark and was surprised and displeased to learn that Elijah not merely topped the corn stalks, covering nearly half an acre, but cut to the ground and spoiled all he had touched, when corn was likely to be scarce. During the night it grew very cold, and a hoar frost killed all the seed in the vicinity, and for many miles around there was no seed corn raised that year except what that 11 year old boy saved by a mistake! Elijah was sent to school before he had reached his sixth birthday, and had not been attending long before he showed conclusive evidence of the remarkable memory he possessed, and learned so fast that he passed many who had been in attendance for years. When he was nine years old his father moved to a small farm in Rutland county, and when 14, to a place 16 miles further east, in Lewis county. He owned no land in this latter place, except a small garden, and Elijah worked on a farm and at other occupations till he was 17, when he entered Lowville Academy, remaining there four summers; from the time schools closed in the spring till the close of the academic year in September. The last two summers he assisted in the academy as teacher, and before the close of the fourth summer he was engaged as assistant teacher in the new academy, from the next spring, until the fall of 1827. This he did, at the same time completing all the studies of the usual college course, and keeping up the study of law in the office of Charles Doyan, an attorney at Lowville. Mr. Doyan was a member of the New York Senate, and his duties requiring almost his constant attendance at Auburn, before the academy was out in 1827, he hired Mr. Morgan to take charge of the business, and to board at his (Doyan's) home, and see to doing what the family required, which duty Mr. Morgan faithfully performed until the spring of 1829. Having heard fabulous stories of the wonderful region lying along the banks of the St. Joseph and Huron rivers, Mr. Morgan decided to emigrate West, and see if it would be a good place for a young attorney to settle. (He had studied law some in New York.) He came to Detroit and from there he traveled over this part of the State, but finally concluded to locate at Ann Arbor, believing that was the best place for an opening. After locating he entered the office of Gideon Wilcoxson, the Prosecuting Attorney of Washtenaw county, remaining with him till he died in August, 1830. He was Deputy County Clerk of this county, and acted as Clerk of the Court until after his admission to the Bar in November, 1830. Mr. Morgan has been honored with very near all the offices in this county which the people of Washtenaw confer upon any of her citizens. Of the duties of school, village and city offices, and of the business of companies or societies for the benefit of the town or public, he has borne his share of the burdens. He was the first President of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern R. R., and was also Cashier and Director of the Bank of Washtenaw. In matters pertaining to the educational interest of the community he has always taken an active interest, and donated one-fifth of the land on which Michigan University at present stands. The donors numbered seven, three of whom are living to-day. He also sold to the city of Ann Arbor the ground on which the high school building stands, at a very small price. In his dealings with persons, as an attorney, he always endeavored to obtain an amicable settlement between all parties connected with the case he had in hand, telling them it was better to do this way than to have a long siege of trouble. He has given his attention to the real estate business more than any other attorney in the county, and has done a large amount of conveyancing, and making contracts for working lands on shares, and such other work as pertains to the business of that office. Mr. Morgan is the oldest practicing attorney in Washtenaw county, but at



E. M. Morgan

present has confined his attention to matters of real estate. He resides on the corner of Fifth and Huron streets.

A portrait of Mr. Morgan will be found in this work.

Professor George S. Morris, M. A., Ann Arbor, Michigan, Lecturer on Philosophy at the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Md., is a native of Vermont, and was born at Norwich in 1840. He was educated at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., and at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1861. In 1862 he went into the army in the 16th Vermont, and remained in the service one year. In 1861-'2 was Principal of Royalton Academy, Vermont. In 1863-'4 was tutor at Dartmouth College. He then entered Union Theological Seminary, where he remained one and a half years pursuing studies. He then went to Europe, where, until September, 1863, he was studying philosophy. The two following years he was engaged in literary work and teaching in New York city. In 1870 he was appointed Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in the University of Michigan, which position he held until February, 1880, when he resigned it. In 1872 he published the first volume of his translation of "Ueberweg's History of Philosophy" which was followed by the second volume in 1874. In 1880 he published "British Thoughts and Thinkers." He has been a contributor to a number of journals, and is an associate of the Victoria Institute, London.

J. H. Morris, attorney at law, Ann Arbor. For the past 30 years, Mr. Morris has practiced before the courts of Washtenaw county, and during this time has succeeded through his well-known ability in gaining a large share of the public patronage.

Leonard Morse (deceased) was among the representative men and pioneers of this county, and is worthy of a few words in this volume. He was born in Vermont, and settled in this county as early as 1824, moving from Canandaigua Co., N. Y. While a resident of Vermont, he was united in marriage to Rachel Grant and 6 children, 5 sons and 1 daughter, were given to them—Thomas, John' Calvin, Andrew, Chester and Mrs. Page, of Livingston Co., Mich. Chester, the youngest of the children, grew to manhood in this county, and followed agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life. He married Hannah Agin, daughter of Thomas Agin, in 1841, and 2 children were born to them—Chester, died at the age of 13, and Mrs. Ellen Slater, who resides in Ann Arbor, being in very comfortable circumstances.

James Morwick, architect and builder, Ann Arbor, was born in Orkney Island, Scotland, in 1807, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Balfour) Morwick, the latter being a member of the great Balfour family of Scotland, whose fame extended over two continents. James resided in Scotland until 1832, and worked at his trade, becoming a very skillful workman. In the latter year he went to Canada, where he remained until 1834. He resided at Syracuse, N. Y., for 24 years, and in 1860 located at Ann Arbor. In 1834 he married Anna Atkinson, a native of Cumberland Co., England. Mrs. M. died Feb. 14, 1847, at Harrison, Winnebago Co., Ills., and one year later Mr. M. married Minerva E. Coddington of Wisconsin. Mr. Morwick possesses a kind disposition and noble character. During "slavery days," he was a prime mover in the famous Underground Railroad. As an architect, none stand higher in this county than he. The residences of Dr. Palmer, Judge Cooley, St. Andrew's Episcopal church, bear substantial evidence of the fact.

B. Mount, contractor and builder, Ann Arbor, was born at Geneva, Seneca Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1810, and is a son of David S. and Mary Mount. He was married, and 4 children born to him—James, manager of a large cutlery house, New York city; Ida, wife of Attorney Young, of Ohio; Julia and Juliette, residents of Ann Arbor. Mr. Mount removed to Ann Arbor in 1834, and located permanently in 1836. He has been very successful as a builder and assisted in the construction of the old court-house of Washtenaw county.

David Mowerson, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 14, Ann Arbor tp.; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born in New York in 1811, and is a son of Abram and Anna (Hurlburt) Mowerson. He grew to manhood in Monroe Co., N. Y., where he followed farming from boyhood, and succeeded in obtaining a liberal education. During the summer of 1835 he settled in Ann Arbor tp., where he purchased 80 acres of land, on which was a small log house built by James Wood, one of the earliest pioneers of this county. During the pioneer period of his life, Mr. Mowerson endured many hardships, and during the State Militia drills, he officiated as 1st. Lieutenant. In 1843 he married Sabra Fox, a daughter of Phineas P. and Fanny

(Lennox) Fox. They have 3 children—George D. who married Mary Jolly, of Ann Arbor; Clara A., and Charles J. In 1854, Mr. M. erected his present substantial and handsome residence. Phineas P. Fox, the father of Mrs. Mowerson, was born in New York in 1790, where he was married at 30 years of age. He moved to this county in 1831, settling on sec. 15, in that tp., where he bought 160 acres of land. He was described by those who were intimate with him as a very industrious and honorable man.

J. B. Mowry, farmer, sec. 2, Ann Arbor tp., was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1809, son of Elisha and Barbara (Barker) Mowry. When James had attained his seventh year his parents settled in Madison county, N. Y., where he remained until 1831. At this latter period he came to Michigan, and settled on a small farm on sec. 2, Ann Arbor tp., part of the land being bought of Government, and part of that well-known early pioneer, David Botsford. Mr. Mowry had invested all his ready cash in land and a yoke of oxen to till the virgin soil, and consequently, was forced to live for quite a period in a small log cabin. After many years of toil, unknown to many of this day, Mr. Mowry accumulated a competency, and now owns 200 acres of magnificent farming property, his elegant residence being among the finest in the county. While a resident of New York, in 1830, he married Alice Edgerton, daughter of William Edgerton. This lady, a most worthy helpmate to the sturdy pioneer, departed this life in 1835. Mr. Mowry subsequently married Abigail Nixon, daughter of John and Sarah Nixon. Four children have been given to them—Sarah, Ludena, Catherine, and Lucinda.

Charles Murray, Ann Arbor, was born in Superior tp., this county in 1848. He was educated in the common schools there and brought up to the work of a farmer. In 1871 he moved to Hamburg, Livingston county, where he remained one year. He then came to Ann Arbor, where he has since lived. In 1873 he opened a meat market and followed that business one year. He then purchased a steam threshing-machine which he has run till the present. In 1880 he threshed 48,860 bushels of grain. In 1872 he was married to Miss Mary J. Treadwell, of Dixboro, Washtenaw county. To them have been born 2 sons and 2 daughters, all of whom are living.

Rev. John Newman, Pastor of German Lutheran Church, Ann Arbor, was born at Alsace, Germany, in 1841, son of Michael and Catherine (Beck) Newman. John grew to manhood in France, and was educated at Basle University, Switzerland, being ordained as a minister in the city of Welsheim. In 1867 he emigrated to America, and first settled in New Buffalo, Mich., where he presided over a flourishing congregation for one year. While a resident of this latter place he married Matilda Metzger, daughter of Valentine Metzger, a prominent German of that section of country. Four children were born to them—Matilda A., William F., Johanna K. and Adele. Mr. Newman is a member of the Evangelical Synagogue of North America, and an able exponent of the gospel. He is a linguist of more than ordinary ability, having acquired a proficiency in Hebrew, Latin, French, German and English.

Prof. J. F. Nichols, Ann Arbor, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1820. At the age of 12, his parents, Solomon and Ann Nichols, removed to Ogden, N. Y., where the Prof. received his preliminary education. He subsequently taught school at Lima and Oberlin, in Ohio, to procure sufficient funds, so as to enable him to obtain a classical education. In 1844, he came to Washtenaw county, and located at Saline, and afterward went to Detroit. In 1850, he married Elvira Robinson, a daughter of Loammi and Isabel Robinson, the former a native of Maine, and the latter of Massachusetts. They have 2 children—Anna and Alden. Mr. Nichols owns valuable property in Ann Arbor, where he has made his home for many years, though for over 30 years he has been engaged in teaching at Detroit, and at present is Principal of Cash Union school of that city, the scholars numbering over 1,000.

Dr. W. W. Nichols, dentist, Ann Arbor, is a native of the "Empire State," and was born at Plattsburg, Clinton Co., in 1842. In his native town he received his elementary education, and later attended school at Patterson, N. Y. In 1863 he began the study of dentistry, with Dr. S. V. Howard of Plattsburg, one of the leading dentists in Eastern New York. He remained with him three years, and in 1866 opened an office at Saugatuck, Allegan Co., Mich., where he remained one year. He then removed to Holland, Mich. In 1871 his house and office were burned in a fire which almost entirely destroyed that place, and he came to Ann Arbor. Here he at once opened his dental rooms, and has since been practicing, his office now being over the Star Clothing House, corner of S. Main

and Washington streets. In 1877 he took one year of study in medicine at Michigan University. Dr. Nichols is also interested in fruit-growing, having a fine fruit farm of 56 acres, near Ann Arbor. On this land there are 7,300 pear, apple, plum and peach trees, many of them being in bearing condition. Here he makes his home and devotes the time he can spare from his business to the scientific study and culture of fruit, combining thus, pleasure, profit and healthful exercise.

John Nixon (deceased) was born in New Jersey in 1794. He was reared and educated there, and followed farming as an occupation till he emigrated West. Before leaving he was married to Sarah Sutton, and 4 children have been born to them—John (dec.), Justice (dec.), Nathaniel, and Sarah (dec.). Mr. Nixon came to this county at an early day and bought 160 acres of land on sec. 11, Ann Arbor tp., where he located. Eighty acres of this he bought of the Government at 10 shillings an acre. He built a cabin on this land, and lived there a number of years. During this time he kept a public house, and prospered in this business, as there were but few taverns on the road to Detroit. He was a good man, and enjoyed the respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He died in 1870 and was laid at rest in the beautiful city of Ann Arbor. Mrs. Nixon died in 1859. She was a native of New Jersey, and a most worthy helpmate in the battle of life. Nathan, the only surviving member of this pioneer family, was born in Ann Arbor tp., in 1836, and has followed agricultural pursuit from boyhood, now owning a valuable farm of 100 acres. In 1860 he married Ellen McIntyre, a daughter of John McIntyre, of this county. This union has been blessed with 10 children—Leonard, George, Justice, Carrie, Frank, Ella, Norman, Homer and Lewis. Mr. Nixon is a prominent farmer of Ann Arbor tp., and while residing in Northfield tp. officiated as Township Treasurer.

A. L. Noble, proprietor of the Star Clothing House at Ann Arbor, Mich., was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., A. D. 1843. He prepared for college at Lima, N. Y., and entered the University of Michigan in 1869. Difficulty with his eyes would not permit of his continuing his studies, and he turned his mind toward business. In 1870 he entered the employ of Joe T. Jacobs, dealer in clothing, as salesman, and afterward became a partner in the business. He sold out his interest to Mr. Jacobs, and in 1876 opened the Star Clothing Store, corner of Main and Washington streets, where he is now located.

John T. Noble, barber, Ann Arbor, was born near Paris, France, and while yet a child his parents emigrated to America, and settled in the State of New York. They then removed to Ohio, and thence to Michigan. Mr. Noble has been engaged in keeping a tonsorial parlor in Ann Arbor for about 1 year, although he has been engaged in the business for nearly 13 years. His wife ably assists him, and ranks among the best lady artists in the State. While a resident of St. Louis, Mich., Mr. Noble was foreman of the fire department, and since coming to Ann Arbor, has received numerous testimonials relative to his ability and integrity while a member of that organization.

William Noble, proprietor planing-mill and sash, door and blind factory, Ann Arbor, was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1819. His father, James Noble, married Mrs. Keziah Northup, by whom he had 4 children—Lewis, a resident of Mich., Charlotte, who was married to Isaac Butler, and died in the East; Horace (deceased) and William M. The latter at one time was extensively engaged in the shoe business at Albion, New York; also followed agricultural pursuits for some time. For a number of years Mr. Noble was proprietor of a large saw-mill in Albion, but after coming to Ann Arbor, he purchased the planing-mill, situated near the Ann Arbor flouring mills, where he transacts a remunerative business. He is also extensively engaged as a contractor and builder. Mr. Noble has always taken an active interest in military affairs, and on one occasion was selected as Associate Judge to sit on some criminal cases. He married Selina Bragg, a daughter of Leonard Bragg, of New York. They have 2 children—George W. and Adelbert.

John S. Nowland is a son of Andrew Nowland, who emigrated with his wife and 7 children to Washtenaw county, and settled on sec. 28, Ann Arbor tp., in June, 1824. Mr. Nowland purchased 120 acres of land, embracing a goodly portion of the 4th and 5th wards of the now city of Ann Arbor. His first house was located on the corner of State and River streets, or what was more familiarly known as the gravel-pit. Mr. Nowland built it when emigration was pouring very rapidly into the new Territory, and it was used as a tavern or hotel. He was

also extensively engaged in buying and selling land. He built the first grist and saw-mills in the vicinity of Ann Arbor. The first named was situated about 20 rods north of the city mills, and near the R. R. cattle yards. The millstones were not the burr-stones of modern days, but were cut out of large boulders, that were found on the hillsides near the mill. The stones are in use to-day, one doing service as a door-step to the Lutheran church, in the 2d ward of Ann Arbor, and the other has been in use for some time as an apple-crusher. The saw-mill was built in 1825, and was located on the right bank of the Huron, near where State street crosses the M. C. R. R. track. Mr. Nowland was a very enterprising man; in heart and action, benevolent to a marked degree. His acts of kindness to the poor citizen and weary, destitute emigrant, are remembered by all the people that survive him, and wherever the descendants of the pioneers of Washtenaw county are found, they gratefully remember and venerate the name of Andrew Nowland. John S. Nowland, a resident of Ann Arbor, was born in that city, on the bank of the Huron, June 13, 1826. Mr. Nowland believes he was the first white child born in Ann Arbor, but the priority is claimed by another. It is a question that cannot be satisfactorily settled at this distant day, but it is undoubtedly true that if he was not the first, he was certainly the second. When five years old, his sister Abigail married W. A. Begole, who settled in Sylvan tp., four miles south of Chelsea. At that age he went to live with his sister, remained there two years, and then came back to Ann Arbor. In 1849, the gold fever broke out, and Mr. Nowland joined the rushing tide of humanity that was sweeping across the country, all in quest of the precious metal. He worked in the mines two years, and feeling signs of coming sickness, he hastened back to Michigan. He was quite successful in his western trip, and after arrival in this county, purchased a splendid farm in Scio tp., where he lived for 22 years. He then sold his farm, and has since resided in Ann Arbor. He was married, Jan. 1, 1852, to Lucy Ann Bird, born in sec. 16, Ann Arbor tp., September, 1830, and daughter of John Bird, an early pioneer of that tp. Mr. Nowland has been an active and successful business man.

Daniel O'Hara, farmer, sec. 3, Ann Arbor tp.; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1802, son of John and Margaret O'Hara, natives of Ireland. Daniel was reared and educated in the "Emerald Isle," and in 1827, crossed the ocean to the United States. He remained a short time in New York, and then went to Connecticut, leaving the latter State in 1834, after a seven years' residence, with \$1,000 in his pocket. He came to Washtenaw county, and bought an 80-acre tract of land in Ann Arbor tp., paying \$10 per acre for the same. In 1837 he bought 80 acres more, and in 1857 bought 160 acres of E. W. Morgan, a lawyer of Ann Arbor. He married Bridget Inum, and 2 children—John and Joanna, were born to them. Mr. O'Hara's early years of founding a home, attendant with many hardships, entitle him to be ranked among the self-made men of Ann Arbor tp.

Edward Olney, LL. D., Ann Arbor, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Michigan, is a lineal descendant of Thomas Olney, who was born in Hertford, England, in 1600, and came to Massachusetts in 1635. He followed Roger Williams to Rhode Island in 1638, and was received by Williams into the first land company of Providence. He was baptized by Williams in the company of 12 other persons, who constituted the First Baptist Church of Providence, and of America in 1638, and was among the earliest ministers of that Church. On his mother's side Professor Olney is descended from the Emerson families. He was born at Moreau, Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 24, 1827. His father removed to Oakland county, Michigan, in 1833, but remained only a few months and then permanently settled in Weston, Wood Co., Ohio. His school privileges were scanty, enjoyed in log school-houses, and only in childhood years, six weeks being all his school life after the age of 13. To secure even this amount of instruction he hired another boy to drive the ox-team on the farm, while he went daily two and a half miles to his studies, teaching at home an evening arithmetic school to obtain means of paying his substitute. Day's algebra was gone through with in those six weeks. His teaching in district schools commenced at the age of 19, at a salary of \$12.50 per month, boarding around. While working at home in summer, he would study mathematics and natural science; in winter sit down without a teacher, to the Latin. At the age of 21 he was employed to teach the district school in Perrysburg, with the understanding that a union graded school was about to be established, as was done the following year. This was the first union

school of that region. Professor Olney was at first principal of the grammar department; when, two years later, the Superintendency became vacant, he was appointed to that place. Having to teach Latin, as well as higher English, the utmost diligence and application in private studies accompanied his school duties. His proficiency in varied studies, and his eminence as an instructor, became such that at the instance of college-bred brother teachers the honorary degree of M. A. was conferred on him by Madison University, New York. In 1853 he accepted an appointment as Professor of Mathematics in Kalamazoo College, Michigan. In 1863 he was called to the Professorship of Mathematics in the University of Michigan, which position he still holds. He has acquired a national reputation as an author of mathematical works, his works embracing arithmetics and algebra for school use and treatises on algebra, geometry, trigonometry and calculus for use in colleges. His books are used in a large number of the leading schools and colleges in the country. During the years 1861-'63 he was proprietor and editor of the Michigan *Christian Herald*, in addition to his duties as Professor at Kalamazoo. He has also been contributing editor of the weekly *Educational Journal*; is the author of the article on "Pure Mathematics," in the *Educational Cyclopaedia*, and of various other productions. In appreciation of his work, and in just recognition of the extent of his acquisitions, Kalamazoo College has conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. His work as an instructor has received a marked success, and his influence on those under his teaching is such that all are greatly interested in their work. He has always given his earnest attention and energetic support to the interests of society. Every work of true reform has had in him an unflinching advocate. In Sunday-schools he has been a leader, superintending schools at home, and working in State and national organizations. An associate teacher at Perrysburg, Miss Sarah Huntington, daughter of the Hon. Elijah Huntington, became his wife during the time he was teaching at that place.

Frank H. Ortman, Ann Arbor, was born at Binda, Westphalia, in 1849. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Ann Arbor, where his father died in 1855. In the common schools of this city he was educated. When 15 years of age he was placed in the store of A. Herz, of this city, to learn business life, and has since remained with him. In 1874 and 1875 he was elected Alderman from the fifth ward of this city, and served two terms. He is a member of Golden Rule Lodge of F. & A. M. of this city. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a leader in his party in his ward.

C. M. Osgood, Ann Arbor tp., sec. 6, was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1830. When he was six years old his parents came to this State and located near Adrian. There he received a common-school education and in 1862 entered the law department of Michigan University, from which he graduated in 1864. On examination he was admitted to practice in the Superior Courts of the State. After graduation he went to Minnesota, where he remained but one year and, returning to this county, purchased his present farm, since when he has been engaged in agriculture. In 1865 he was married to Miss Eliza Twitchell, of Hamburg, Livingston Co., Mich. To them have been born 1 son and 1 daughter.

Major Seth T. Otis, was born at Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dec. 21, 1811; his parents were Captain Seth and Chloe (Taylor) Otis; the former a native of Colchester, Conn., where he was born June 24, 1777, and the latter a native of Springfield, Mass., and born Dec. 18, 1781. They were married July 21, 1803, and soon afterward removed to the place above named, where the subject of this sketch was born. He was reared in his native place and kept in school till 14 years of age, then entered as clerk in a retail hardware store, and afterward received no literary education. At the age of 19 he entered the wholesale hardware store of Erastus Corning & Co., of Albany, N. Y., with whom he remained three years, and on account of ill-health resigned his position and made a year's visit to Europe, and a year later (1837) went to Chicago and opened a hardware store on Dearborn, between Water and Lake streets, where he remained seven years and did a prosperous business. Was also appointed the State's Agent for receiving and delivering supplies to the contractors on the Illinois & Michigan canal. He was a Director in the Chicago branch of the Illinois State Bank, was a Vestryman in St. James' Episcopal Church, and was elected by the citizens of Chicago Major of the 76th Regiment, at the first organization of the militia in that district. In 1841 was the originator and founder of the "Young Men's Association of Chicago," it being the first permanent library society formed in that city.

started with 200 subscribers, and at the great fire in 1871 contained 1,659 members, and nearly 25,000 volumes. After the fire the society was merged into the present free Public Library of Chicago. Mr. Otis takes more pride in the organization of this society, than in any other single act of his somewhat eventful career.

He tells us that when a resident of Chicago he purchased for \$800 the lot on the southwest corner of State and Monroe streets (200 feet on State and 100 on Monroe) and opposite the present Palmer House, erected his dwelling house thereon, and lived in it three years. In 1843 he sold it at a profit of \$300, and so good was his sale considered by William B. Ogden, that he said, "If I could sell my property like that, I would leave Chicago to-morrow." This lot alone is worth to-day nearly half a million of dollars.

In January, 1844, failing health and the then poor prospects for business in Chicago induced him to close up his business in that city, and having received the appointment of United States Consul to Basle, Switzerland, went there with his family and remained two years. We had not at that early day a minister to that Republic, and Mr. Otis's powers were semi-diplomatic; and so well were his duties performed that he returned to the United States with letters of high commendation from William R. King, our Minister to France, and John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State.

A few years later he entered the employ of H. B. Clafin & Co., of the city of New York, as manager of their law collections, and remained with them 15 years. During this time he traveled in 23 different States of the Union, and gained a large and valuable experience.

In 1869 he retired from active business with a sufficient competency, and located in Ann Arbor upon a slightly dozen acres of land just beyond the city limits, and overlooking that pretty little city of schools, churches and the State University.

He was married Sept. 18, 1838, to Frances Louisa Kellogg, daughter of the Hon. Charles Kellogg, of Kelloggsvile, Cayuga Co., N. Y. This marriage has resulted in the birth of 3 sons—Charles Day, a successful hardware merchant of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; Basel K. (born in Switzerland) and for the last two years bookkeeper and assistant teller in the First National Bank of Peoria, Illinois; and William A., a graduate of Michigan University, and now completing his studies in architecture in the School of Fine Arts at Paris, France.

Mr. Otis is not a member of any religious society, is termed "liberal" in his religious views, and attends the Unitarian Church. Was formerly Democratic in politics, but for many years has acted with the Republican party.

He says he finds one of the great pleasures in his retirement in the fact that through all his life he never compromised a debt that he honestly owed, and he defies the world to show that he ever wronged a man of a dollar. He has fitted up his place into a fancy farm with an abundance of desirable fruit; and he is a very genial, hospitable gentleman, living at his ease and working with great energy at such things as he fancies, enjoying the society and correspondence of his relatives and friends far and near.

Alonzo B. Palmer, M. A., M. D., Ann Arbor, was born at Richfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 6, 1815. His father was born at Stonington, Conn., and came of Puritan stock. Dr. Palmer was educated in the schools and academies of Otsego, Herkimer and Oswego counties, N. Y., and graduated in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Western district of New York, in 1839. After passing the winters of 1847-'8 in attendance at the medical schools and hospitals of New York and Philadelphia, he took up his residence at Tecumseh, Mich., removing to Chicago soon after. During 1852 he served as city physician of the "Garden City," through a severe cholera epidemic among emigrants from Northern Europe, and the same year received the appointment of Professor of Anatomy in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. In 1854 he was transferred to the chair of *Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Diseases of Women and Children*, and in 1860 was appointed Professor of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine, which position he occupies at the present time. In the spring of 1861 he was appointed Surgeon of the 2d Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, was ranking Surgeon in Gen. Richardson's command at the first battle of Bull Run, and dressed the first wound inflicted by the enemy at Blackburn's Ford, on July 18. He resigned his commission in September, 1861, on account of his duties in the University. In 1855 he was the recipient of the degree of M. A. from the University of Nashville, Tennessee. In 1859 he visited Europe, and visited the medical schools and hospitals of

London, Dublin, Edinburgh and Paris, returning to this country on the opening of the Rebellion, in 1861. In 1864 he was appointed Professor of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine, in Berkshire Medical College, Mass., and in 1869 to the same chair in the medical department of Bowdoin College, in Maine. The latter position he still holds, delivering his lectures during the summer vacation of the University of Michigan. Although occupied with a large practice in Tecumseh and Chicago, since his removal from the latter place, he has devoted his time and attention principally to teaching medicine, and the practical duties of the physician; while his clinical, hospital and consulting practices are still large, yet his most absorbing work is taken up with his duties of instruction. His students, in the different medical schools throughout his former territory, number about nine thousand. During the whole period of his professorship, he has been a decided antagonist to the use of alcoholic liquors, and other narcotics, whether tobacco or opium, and has often taught the evil effects of tea and coffee, when used as stimulants. Dr. Palmer is a member of the American Medical Association, and was elected its Vice-President in 1860, holding that position during its suspension, and until the meeting in Chicago. He has often served as chairman of that renowned medical body. In 1859 he was elected honorary member of the New York Medical Society; was president of the Michigan State Medical Society in 1872-'3; was elected honorary member of the State Medical Society of Maine in 1875; contributed to medical journals "a full report of the Chicago cholera epidemic in 1852;" while chairman of committees of the Ann Arbor Medical Association, made reports on 'the plan and organization of State and County Medical Societies,' "Medical Literature," and Medical Education;" he published lectures on "Sulphate of Quinine," "Asiatic Cholera;" four lectures on "Homeopathy," criticising adversely the dogmas of that school, "Paralysis," "Pneumonia," reference being made in the latter to the experience of several years' practice in the use of free antipyretic and anti-phlogistic doses of quinine. He was, with others, from 1852 to 1859, editor of the *Peninsula Journal of Medicine*.

James Parker, farmer, sec. 24, was born in Buckinghamshire, England, in 1809, and is a son of John and Hannah Parker. He was reared and educated in his native shire, and was married in England to Mary Sims, a daughter of John Sims, of English nativity. They have 5 children living—1 born in England, and the remainder in America. In 1834 he crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, and upon landing, he immediately started westward, stopping at Ann Arbor: from the latter place to Scio tp., and thence to Lodi tp., buying property in each. In 1864 he moved upon his present farm of 107 acres of valuable land, where he has since lived. Mr. and Mrs. Parker came here in early days, and thought they owned a big farm when they had one comprising 10 acres. They endured many hardships—at one time having only 10 articles of furniture in their log cabin, at another time not tasting an apple for nearly a year. Mr. Parker was a wagon-maker in England, but did not follow his trade very much after locating in this county.

William Parker, farmer and mill owner, sec. 25 and 36, Ann Arbor tp.; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born in Buckinghamshire, England, in 1837, son of John and Ann Parker. He lived in England 25 years, and during thistime served five years apprenticeship as a wagon-maker. In 1862 he married Mary Lawley, a native of Liverpool, England., daughter of James and Harriet Lawley. There were born to them 6 children, 5 of whom are living—Florence, Fred J., Maud N., Bertha B., and George G. Harriet is deceased. Mr. Parker settled in Washtenaw county in 1863, and bought his present farm, consisting of 100 acres. About 1876 he purchased a feed mill, with two-run of stone, and it now enjoys a fair custom trade.

James J. Parshall, one of Washtenaw county's old and respected pioneers, was born at Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y., Feb. 23, 1820. His parents were John and Persis (Hopkinson) Parshall. The former's ancestors were Huguenots, but through the cruelty of Louis XIV., of France, they fled the country, and located in Orange county, N. Y., late in the 17th century. In 1792, James Parshall, the grandfather of James J., settled in Ontario (now Wayne) county, N. Y., and being zealous in his religious views, organized the First Baptist Church in Wayne county, giving liberally toward its support. Mr. Parshall's ancestors on his mother's side, settled at Plymouth, Mass., in 1633. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Jonathan Hopkins and four of his sons, Caleb (Mr. Parshall's grandfather), David, Jonathan and John, who were living at Haverhill, New Hampshire, enlisted in the Continental army, and at present their names are on the New Hampshire muster rolls in the pension department at Washing

ton. Caleb was the father of 17 children, and was living in Wayne county, N. Y., when the war of 1812 began, and the family was well represented in the American armies along the New York frontier.

John Parshall, the father of this sketch, was a contractor on the Erie canal, of New York, and the Cleveland and Columbus canal, of Ohio. In 1833 he removed with his family to Michigan, and resumed work as a contractor on the Detroit & Saginaw turnpike. He subsequently labored on the Clinton & Kalamazoo canal. James J. spent his early days with his father in the different enterprises in which he was engaged. In 1841, both father and son were large contractors on the Illinois & Michigan canal, and extremely prosperous in the undertakings. The State of Illinois suspending work on her public enterprises, left Mr. Parshall and his son in straightened financial circumstances; but happily they were enabled to pay every dollar of the debts they owed and to start in life once more. In 1842, James J. was School Inspector of Ann Arbor tp., and the same year received the commission as Captain of Co. A., 9th Reg., Michigan Militia. He was in the employ of Capt. E. B. Ward for two years, being a sailor on the Northern Lakes during that period. He was married Jan. 1, 1845, to Esther McFarlen, of Oakland county, Mich., and the same year settled on the farm where he now resides. Of the children born to this union, 3 are living—Julian G., Adrian J. and Florence. Mrs. Parshall died in 1856, and a year later, he married Christiana Culbertson, of Tecumseh, Mich., by whom he had 1 son—Charles T. Mr. Parshall was again called upon to mourn the loss of a wife, and in Feb., 1869 he laid to rest his companion of a few years. In November, 1870, he married Sarah Twomley Stevenson, his present wife, who has borne him 1 child—Lena.

Politically Mr. Parshall has always been a Democrat. He was County Drain Commissioner from 1862 to 1870; 1871 to 1880 was Treasurer of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society; 1878-'79 was Treasurer of the Washtenaw County Pomological Society; and from 1879-'81 Treasurer of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County.

A portrait of Mr. Parshall is presented elsewhere in this history.

J. H. Peebles, who settled in Washtenaw Co., 1834, was born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1816. His parents, David and ——— (?) Peebles, natives of Massachusetts. J. H. grew to manhood in New York, and in 1832 went to Ann Arbor and thence to Salem tp., where he turned his attention to farming. In 1836 he married Julia A. Sexton, a daughter of James and Jennette (Wallace) Sexton, the former a native of New York, and the latter a native of Connecticut. Mr. Peebles has been an active business man, and served as Deputy Sheriff quite a number of years in Ann Arbor. In 1869 he organized the present efficient police force, and was Marshal for one term. Mr. and Mrs. Peebles have 2 children living—Jennette and Wallace, the latter a prominent business man of San Francisco. David Peebles, the father of J. H., was a leading contractor on the Erie and other Eastern canal projects. James Sexton, the father of Mrs. Peebles, it is believed, ran the first steamboat on the Erie canal.

John Pfisterer, hardware merchant, Ann Arbor, was born in Germany in 1847, where he passed his boyhood days. In 1866 he came to the United States, and first settled in Wisconsin, but during the autumn of the same year located at Ann Arbor, and first worked as a journeyman. In 1871 he established his present business, under the firm name of Pfisterer & Hepfar, and continued as such until 1879, when Mr. Hepfar withdrew from the firm, and it has been carried forward successfully since then by Mr. Pfisterer. In 1873 he married Anna Schlenker. Of their 2 children, 1 is living—Amelia; Martin is deceased.

Nathan H. Pierce, Ann Arbor, was born at Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1819. His parents were Nathan and Catherine (Hartly) Pierce. Nathan was raised on a farm, and remained with his father until he was 23 years old. He then came to Michigan, locating at Detroit, where he learned the painter's trade, and followed that business for eight years. He subsequently removed to Ann Arbor, and was engaged about two years in agricultural pursuits. Resuming his trade, he worked for three years, until an accident deprived him of his right arm. It was in June, 1856, and John C. Fremont had just been nominated by the new party for President. Ann Arbor had decided to have a ratification meeting, and Zachariah Chandler was "billed" to address the multitude. Mr. Pierce was connected with the Battery that welcomed the speaker to the city. About 5 o'clock a premature discharge of the cannon tore Mr. Pierce's right hand off, and amputation of the arm was necessary.

He had identified himself with the Masonic order a short period previous to the accident, and that society administered to his wants, until he was able to do so himself. The following January (1857) he was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Michigan Senate, and served in that capacity during the regular session, and an extra one that followed. For many years he was identified with the city, county and State, in some official position, holding at one time the offices of Constable, City Marshal, Deputy Sheriff of Washtenaw county, Deputy U. S. Marshal, and Special Deputy Provost Marshal. On Aug. 4, 1847, Mr. Pierce married Miss Sophia M. Monroe, a native of Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., where she was born May 16, 1838. Her parents were John and Electa (Baxter) Monroe, and removed to Detroit in 1835, coming to Ann Arbor three years later. When Mrs. Pierce was about 16 years old, she began to show evidence of literary talent. She wrote a few lines and had them published in the weekly papers, and from that time till the present, she has never ceased her literary labors and productions. Her articles are eagerly sought after by the leading papers of Michigan, and many of them have found their way into the more standard publications of the country, among which may be mentioned the Ladies' Repository, etc. Some years since she published a series of articles in the *Ann Arbor Courier*, entitled "Ann Arbor in Slices," and under the *nom de plume* of "Soph.," which elicited a great deal of interest and general satisfaction from the reading class of this county. Mrs. Pierce has always taken a leading part in philanthropic matters, and was the founder of the Fifth Ward Ladies' Decorative Society, of Ann Arbor, and its President for many years. This society went to work with a will and a purpose in 1870, and before many seasons had rolled around, they had secured enough money by entertainments, charity balls, festivals, etc., to erect a handsome and appropriate monument to the memory of the brave boys from the 5th ward of Ann Arbor, who laid down their lives for the good of their country. Too much praise cannot be given to Mrs. Pierce for originating this holy and sacred mission, and she will be held in grateful remembrance by the many friends of their dead comrades, who now rest in the 5th ward.

Mrs. Pierce is an active member of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw county, and has probably done more work and toiled longer for the benefit of that organization than any other of its lady members. She has been the mother of 5 children, 3 of whom survive—Mrs. J. B. Saunders, whose husband is an employe of the *Ann Arbor Courier*; Edward H., an employe of the *Courier* also, and Nathan H., jr., aged 10 years. Mrs. Pierce was enumerator of the U. S. Census, in the 5th and 6th wards of Ann Arbor, in 1880, and was probably the only lady engaged in that business throughout the State of Michigan. She received from the Census Bureau a letter commending her for honesty, integrity and faithfulness to duty.

Jacob A. Polhemus, proprietor livery, Ann Arbor, was born in New Jersey, in 1811, and moved with his parents to New York when a lad. In the latter State he married Jane V. Sedan, and 3 children have been born to them. In 1835 he bought 80 acres of land from Government, in Freedom tp., and was a farmer for a number of years in both Freedom and Scio tps. He first opened in the livery business in the old Exchange stable, on the corner of Main and Catharine streets, in 1867. In addition to the livery trade he operates a hack and 'bus line for the accommodation of the traveling public.

Dr. J. Powers, veterinary surgeon, residence corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, Ann Arbor, was born in Norfolk, Canada, in 1834. He received a liberal education in the district schools. When 21 years old he went to Newaygo Co., Mich., near Grand Rapids, where he studied medicine under Charles A. McClure, a celebrated physician of that region. He spent one year with Dr. Richardson, a widely known surgeon. While residing in Newaygo Co., although a practicing veterinary surgeon, he was extensively engaged in farming, being a large property-owner. He was a resident of Reed City, Mich., where he gained considerable more than merely local notice. In 1855 he married Rebecca Pearl, a native of Ingersoll, Canada, and a daughter of James Pearl. Two children have been born to them—Wellington M. and Mary D., both in attendance at the Ann Arbor high school and well advanced in their studies. Dr. Powers is an active worker in the temperance cause.

Spencer Prater (deceased) was born in South Carolina, and was a slave till the end of the Rebellion, when he was set free by President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. He immediately came North and settled in Illinois, where he was engaged in farming for a number of years. In 1855 he came to Washtenaw

Co. and settled in Ann Arbor tp., and was well and favorably known in the city of Ann Arbor, where he resided for several years. He was married at Shawneetown, Ill., in 1839, to Rosanna McAllister, and 10 children were born to them, of whom 4 are living—Sarah Boyer, Mary Price, Maggie Berry and John Prater. Mr. Prater died in 1858, and in 1869 Mrs. Prater married William Stewart, and 3 children were born—Bettie E., Elijah and Elisha. The mother is living in Ann Arbor, and owns good property.

Warren Prescott, retired merchant, Ann Arbor, was born in New Hampshire in 1805, where he resided until 1828. In 1826, and while living in the Granite State, he married Eliza Hilliard, and 2 children were given to bless this union—Sarah and Mary. Mrs. P. died in 1880. In 1840 Mr. Prescott removed to Michigan, first locating at Plymouth Corners, Wayne Co., where he lived for two years. He then went to Lyons, Ionia Co., and followed farming, and running a hotel there. For 16 years he followed the adventurous life of a farm and "ranch man" in California. At the expiration of this time, he located at Chelsea, Mich., where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for several years.

Simon Price, farmer and milk dealer, Ann Arbor, was born in Buckinghamshire, England, A. D. 1811. He received a moderate education and was reared on a farm, of which he learned the practical workings. He came to America in 1836 coming at once to this county, and located in the town of Pittsfield, where the next 14 years were passed. He then removed to Ann Arbor, where he has since been engaged in farming. Since 1869 he has also been dealing in milk and is now the oldest milk dealer in this city. In 1834 he was married to Miss Caroline Plant, of Quanton, Buckinghamshire, England. To them have been born 1 son and 3 daughters; but 2 daughters have died. Mr. Price is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, with which he has been connected since 1842.

Benjamin Pryer (deceased) was born at Whitestown, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1806. During his youth he found employment in a large woolen mill. In 1830 he came to Michigan, locating in Salem tp., on 80 acres of land bought of the Government, and after paying for it had barely enough money left to live with. In 1849 he bought 160 acres of land in Ann Arbor tp., now the homestead property of Mrs. Emeline Pryer, wife of the deceased. Mr. Pryer passed to his reward on Nov. 14, 1862, and was laid at rest in Northfield cemetery. He was more than ordinarily successful as a farmer, and enjoyed the respect of all with whom he was acquainted.

Zerah S. Pulcifer, Ann Arbor, was born at Rodman, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1810. His father, Oliver Pulcifer, was one of the early settlers of that county. Mr. Pulcifer was educated in the common schools of that day. When about 21 years old he began to learn the trade of carpenter. He followed that business in New York until 1833, when he came to Michigan. Early in 1834 he located at Ann Arbor, where he has since lived. In 1841 he began the manufacture of linseed oil, which he continued three years. In 1856 he started a match-factory, which he ran until 1860. In April, 1839, he was married to Caroline L. Doty, of Niagara Co., N. Y. To them have been born 8 children, 4 of whom are living.

John Quigley, farmer, secs. 9 and 10, Northfield township, was born at Niagara Co., N. Y., in 1830, and is a son of Michael Quigley, who settled in America in 1823, and in 1833 emigrated from Canada to Detroit, and thence to Ann Arbor, where his family remained until he bought land in Northfield tp., and erected thereon a rude cabin, which is still standing. He died in 1849, and his wife in 1876. Mr. Q. bought his land from the Government, and the original deed bears the autograph of Andrew Jackson. John was reared on this farm, and educated in the "old rough log school-house," and in 1861 married Rebecca Hernandez. They have 4 children—Willie, Ulysses, Margaret, and John. During the late war Mr. Q. was a resident of California, but of late years has resided in Northfield, where he owns at present a good farm of 140 acres.

George Rash (deceased) was born in New York in 1788. He was reared to manhood in his native State, and in 1814 married Fanny Galoway, and to this alliance 7 children have been born, of whom 3 are living—Charles M., a resident of Battle Creek, Mich.; George F., of Lodi tp., and James. In 1824 Mr. Rash came to Michigan and settled in this county upon the farm now owned by James G. Rash, and comprising 120 acres, but formerly 200 acres. His father was a farmer, and George F. naturally took to that vocation. His father came to this county

when there was not a white man west of the village of Ann Arbor. James G. has held several local offices, and for the past two years has been collector of Ann Arbor tp. In 1859 he married Helen M. Randall, a native of New York. They have 4 children—Ida, Ella, Charles and Mary. His dwelling was destroyed about four years ago, and he immediately erected his present dwelling house.

S. B. Revenaugh, photographic artist at Ann Arbor, was born at Duncan's Falls, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1847. His education was received at the district schools. In 1862, when but 14 years of age, he ran away from home to enter the army, going out with the 15th Mich. Vol. Inf. At the battle of Shiloh, in 1862, he was wounded and on account of his wound afterward discharged. In 1863 he re-enlisted in the 10th Mich. Cav., and served till the close of the war. The following year he came to Ann Arbor and went into the gallery of Mr. Gillett to learn the photographic art. In 1867 he, in company with two others, purchased the business of Mr. Gillett, and in 1870 he became sole proprietor. Mr. Revenaugh has been in this business at Ann Arbor longer than any artist in the city, and has won an extensive reputation as a first-class artist.

Asa Rice (deceased) was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1804. He grew up to manhood as a "farmer boy," and married Mrs. Susan Smith, a native of New York. They have been blessed with 6 children, 3 of whom died in childhood. He settled in Ypsilanti tp. in 1824, and bought 80 acres from the Government at six shillings per acre. The land was unimproved, and the first thing he did was to erect a small frame house, being a mechanic of no mean ability. In the early days he was connected with the State militia, and also followed teaming between Detroit and Ypsilanti, often being three days in making the trip. He died in 1867, and was buried at Ypsilanti. His children are living in the State. William H., one of the sons, was born near Ypsilanti in 1839, and reared to manhood on the old homestead. In 1863 he married Sarah E. Clements, daughter of James P. Clements, of Superior tp. Three children were born to them—Fred R., Hattie P. and Burt C. Mr. R. owns 90 acres of land in Ann Arbor tp., and 20 acres in Superior tp. He is connected with the Grange movement.

Charles H. Richmond, retired banker, Ann Arbor, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1821. His father, Jonathan Richmond, then acting member of Congress, was a native of Massachusetts, and a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Richmond was a native of Massachusetts, and their marriage occurred in 1807. Twelve children were given to this couple, 4 of whom still survive—Rebecca, wife of John Marsh; Charles Frederick, a resident of Auburn, N. Y., and Mrs. Nancy R. Eagles. Charles was educated in the district schools and afterward attended an academy. In 1837 he settled at Grand Rapids, where he was employed as teller in a State Bank for two years. He then returned to New York, and in 1849 was appointed Clerk of an Indian Agency; in 1858 was a banker in Wall street, New York; when the war broke out was Cashier of 1st National Bank, Ann Arbor; in 1867 delegate to Constitutional Convention at Lansing; afterward appointed Treasurer of Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R. R. Mr. Richmond moved to Ann Arbor in 1838, where he was engaged in active business until 1872, when he retired from the field, and now lives comfortably on what he has accumulated during his many years of hard labor. In 1856 he married Amy Howland, of Westport, Mass., daughter of Stephen Howland, merchant. They have 3 children—Charles, now attending Michigan University; Mary A., and Freeman S., a student in the Union School, Ann Arbor.

David Rinsey, of the firm of Rinsey & Seabolt, grocers, Ann Arbor, was born at Baden, Germany, in 1838. At the age of 15 he crossed the Atlantic ocean, and settled in New York, where he became employed in an extensive grocery establishment. In 1867 the firm of Rinsey & Seabolt was established, and through strict integrity and attention to business have prospered year by year. They now rank high in their line of business. In 1869 Mr. Rinsey married Jeanette Miller.

A. V. Robinson, proprietor livery and sale stable, and hack line, Ann Arbor, was born at Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1834, and six years later his mother settled at Ann Arbor, his father having died when Mr. Robinson was quite young. A. V. grew to manhood in this county, and received his education at the common schools. In February, 1857, he was married to Ella J. Peck, a native of this county, and daughter of a wealthy and prominent farmer. Mr. Robinson was Marshal of Ann Arbor for one term, and is a progressive and liberal citizen. His present business was established in 1866.

Moses Rogers, dealer in agricultural implements, Ann Arbor, was born in New York in 1810, and is a son of John and Sarah Rogers, both natives of New York.

Moses lived in his native State until his 21st year, when he came to Ann Arbor. In 1843 he married Letitia Sweetland, a daughter of Ebenezer Sweetland, of New York. They have 1 child—Katie J., who has acquired more than local fame as a portrait painter, and a sketch of whom will be found in another part of this work. Mr. Rogers established his present business over 35 years ago, and when he first started he erected a building where now stands Rinsey & Seabolt's grocery store. Subsequently he bought the ground where the office of the Ann Arbor Agricultural Works stands. Mr. Rogers shows considerable talent as a painter, although not having much time to devote to that art. He has held many local offices.

Louis Roland, manufacturer of cigars, Ann Arbor, was born in Saxony, Altenburg, July 25, 1845. He received his education there and passed his childhood days in his native home. When but 14 years of age he came alone to America, his parents still living in the old world. When he arrived in New York city he had but one dollar in his pocket. He remained in that city three years and learned the trade of cigar-maker. During the next five years he worked in 28 different States. This he did from his liking to travel and change. In 1868 he came to Ann Arbor, and in 1869 opened a cigar factory. In 1874 he removed to Grand Rapids, and in 1879 returned to this city. Mr. Roland is connected with the Mænnerchor and Beethoven-gesangverein of this city, and is also a member of the Unitarian Church of Ann Arbor.

Charles Rominger, M. D., State Geologist of Michigan, Ann Arbor, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1820, and received his preliminary education in the common schools of Germany. He subsequently entered the University of Tubingen, from which he graduated at a youthful age. In 1848 he came to America, and in 1860 to Ann Arbor, where he has since resided as a practicing physician. About 1870, he was appointed State Geologist, and has since occupied that position. Dr. Rominger is noted far and wide throughout the scientific circles of the world as a geologist of fine ability and untiring perseverance.

J. F. Royce, an old pioneer of Washtenaw Co., was born at Norwich, Conn., in 1805, and is a son of Solomon Royce, a native of Mansfield, Conn., who was a sea-faring man the early part of his life, but ultimately became a successful farmer, and accumulated a great deal of wealth. He died many years ago, leaving a comfortable competency for his family. J. F. Royce resided in New York until 1830, when he located at Ann Arbor. Having learned the trade of a cabinet and chair maker, he worked at this trade for some time, and subsequently became proprietor of a carriage manufactory. He was a clerk in the well-known dry-goods establishment of Bach & Abel, Ann Arbor, for quite a while, also officiated as Deputy Sheriff of this county. He has been twice married.

A. H. Roys, wood-turner, pattern and model maker, Ann Arbor, was born at South Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1820. There and at Geneva, N. Y., he was educated. His father was a carriage maker, and from him he early learned the principles of mechanics. He learned his trade at Geneva, N. Y., where he spent six years. He then passed five years at Palmyra, Syracuse and Waterloo, under instruction to perfect himself in the business. He does a large business in model-making for patents to be applied for. In 1842 he came to Ann Arbor, where he has since been. He has done much work for the University in the way of making mathematical and medical instruments. Mr. Roys has twice been Alderman from the Second ward. He has been a member of the Methodist Church since 1835. In 1843 he was married to Miss Lucy A. Bostwick, of Detroit, a native of Palermo, Oswego Co., N. Y. To them have been born 1 son and 2 daughters. The son is in the drug business at Farwell, Mich. The eldest daughter married Mr. Frank E. Pickett, of Allegan county, a man of literary education and a teacher. The youngest daughter lives with her parents at Ann Arbor.

George Rudman, farmer and stock-raiser, section 13; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1819, son of Charles R. and Mary Rudman. While yet a youth he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and after learning the trade, worked a short time in England as a journeyman. In 1845 he crossed the ocean, and settled at Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y., where he worked at his trade for a period of nine years, and was afterward employed as a gardner. In 1858 he located at Ann Arbor, where he obtained employment at his trade until 1869, when he bought 78 acres of valuable land in this tp. Mr. Rudman is a representative farmer; enterprising and intelligent. In 1867 he married Mrs. Ann Cox, daughter of Thomas Hill, and relict of Samuel Cox.

Dr. William Russell, physician and surgeon, was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1833, and is a son of Robert and Anna (Spence) Russell, the former a native of England, and the latter a native of Maryland. Robert Russell emigrated to America, settling in Pennsylvania, and subsequently in Ohio. At one time during his residence in this country he was a farmer and ship-builder, of Wheeling, W. Va. William was educated at Findley, Ohio, and afterward completed a course of study at Bronson Institute, Wisconsin. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Fairchild, of Ohio, remaining with him one year. He then went to Wisconsin, where he laboriously studied for some time in the perfecting of his profession, and during that period his skill gained him an extensive practice. In 1858 he married Abigail Tiffany, of Ohio, and 2 children—Anna E. and Geneva—were born to them. Mrs. Russell died in 1861, and in 1865 Mr. R. married Matilda Cole. Six children were given to this union—Mary F., Hannah E., J. H., Merle, Willie and Donald M. Dr. Russell is a graduate of the Hygienic School of New York, under Trall, of the Anatomical and Surgical Institute of Cincinnati, and of the medical department of Michigan University. Dr. Russell was formerly proprietor of a sanitarium, at Morton, Wis., in which business he lost much wealth. He was also engaged in the same business at Battle Creek, Mich.

J. R. Sage, dealer in musical instruments at Ann Arbor, Mich., was born in Alleghany Co., N. Y., in 1821. When he was 10 years of age his parents came to Michigan, and located in Salem tp., Washtenaw Co. They lived there about two years, and removed to Livingston Co., where Mr. Sage received his education in the common schools. In 1861 he went to Geneseo, N. Y., where he entered Geneseo Academy of Music, established by Wm. B. Bradbury and Geo. F. Root. He remained in this institution five years, pursuing musical studies, and graduated therefrom in 1865. During this time he spent the most of one year at Dayton, Ohio. In 1865 he came to Ann Arbor, and for the next eight years taught music very successfully. He then engaged in the sale of musical instruments, which has been his chief occupation to the present time. During his residence in Livingston Co., he held the position of Supervisor, Town Clerk and other offices.

Dr. Abram Sager (deceased) was born at Bethlehem, Albany Co., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1810. His father, William Sager, was a farmer, who settled in the Empire State at an early date, and married Miss Hannah Brouk. Dr. Sager was educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., where he remained two years as pupil and instructor, graduating in 1831. Subsequent to this period he attended lectures in the New Haven and Albany Medical schools. He also attended the Medical Institute at Castleton, Vt., graduating in April, 1835. In 1837 he was appointed chief in charge of the botanical and zoological department of the Michigan State Geological Survey. He made a report in 1839, accompanied by a catalogue of what he had collected, and the specimens mentioned are those which laid the foundation of the present zoological collection in the museum of the University of Michigan. He gave to the University his herbarium, now known as the Sager Herbarium, which contains 1,200 species, and 12,000 specimens, being chiefly collected in the New England and Western States. He also donated to the medical department a large collection illustrating comparative craniology, neurology, and embryology of the vertebrata. From 1842 to 1850 he was Professor of Botany and Zoology in Michigan University. In 1848 he was appointed to the chair of theory and practice of medicine, and in 1850 to that of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the medical department of the University. For several years he was Dean of the medical faculty, and held that position even after he had ceased active duties in the work of instruction. Dr. Sager was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, of the Academy of Science of Chicago, of the American Medical Association, of the New York State Medical Society, of the Michigan State Medical Society, of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, also author of different articles in the scientific papers of the Union. After the death of Dr. Eaton, Dr. Sager was tendered the Presidency of the Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., but did not accept. In 1876, at the annual meeting of the Michigan State Medical Association, he was elected president, under circumstances which showed the esteem in which he was held by the profession of the State. For many years he was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Ann Arbor, and for several years president of that body, but resigned in 1873, because of ill health. Dr. Sager was married in 1838 to Sarah E. Dwight, of Detroit, who, with 5 children—3 sons and 2 daughters—survive him. Dr. Sager died in the city of Ann Arbor Aug. 6,

1877, and the announcement of his death caused sorrow in the hearts of his numerous friends, and by many of the older students of the old medical college of the University who enjoyed his teaching, but who are now scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is no disparagement to the friends of rational medicine in the State of Michigan to say that the profession had no more ardent student, no more loyal devotee to its interest, or zealous defender, none more ready to make sacrifices to convictions of right and duty, and in aid of an honest, legitimate, and scientific system of medicine, than Dr. Sager, maintaining in all relations a reputation for integrity in public and private life without spot or blemish.

Hon. Andrew J. Sawyer, attorney at law at Ann Arbor, Mich., was born in the town of Caroline, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1834. He received an academic education and engaged in teaching from the age of 18 to 25. While in New York he read law with Judge Gray, and when he removed to Michigan in 1857 he read with Judge Barnes, of Mason, Mich. In 1860 he was admitted to practice, and since that time has devoted himself exclusively to his professional duties. In 1876 he was elected Representative from the Second District of Washtenaw county, and represented this district in the Legislative session of 1877. In 1878 he was again elected to the Legislature, and as Republican candidate received 1,345 votes, against 1,135 cast for his opponent, William Murray, Democratic and Greenback candidate. In the Legislative session of 1877 he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and in the session of 1879 he was its Chairman. In 1876 he was made Chairman of the Washtenaw County Republican Committee, and since that time has held that position.

D. F. Schairer, dry-goods merchant at Ann Arbor, Mich., is a native of this city and was born in 1854, where he also received his education. He spent two years on a farm and in 1865 entered the employ of C. H. Millen, with whom he learned the dry-goods business. He continued with Mr. Millen until his failure in 1878, after which he remained with Mr. Gott, the assignee of Mr. Millen, until the stock was closed out. In April, 1880, he opened the store which he now occupies, and is making a success of business for himself.

C. Schmid, Ann Arbor, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1829. He was educated in the land of his nativity, and also learned the carpenter trade there. In 1851 he came to America and came to Michigan, locating at Ann Arbor. He at once began working at his trade, which he still follows to a slight extent. In 1866 he opened a lumber yard at the corner of Fifth & Liberty streets, where he has done a large business. Mr. Schmid has twice represented the Second ward in the city council as Alderman. In the formation of the Mænnerchor of this city he was one of the prime movers, and for 10 years, up to 1880, was its President. He is a member of Zion's Lutheran Church of this city.

Frederick Schmid, jr., of the dry goods firm of Mack & Schmid, was born at Lodi, Washtenaw county, Mich., in 1839. He was educated at Scio and Ann Arbor, where his father removed when he was about 13 years of age. In 1857, when Mr. Mack opened his dry-goods store, Mr. Schmid entered his employ as clerk. After remaining with him three years he became connected with Mr. Mack in the business, under the firm name of Mack & Schmid, and this partnership yet continues. Mr. Schmid is a son of the Rev. Frederick Schmid, who was the first German minister in Michigan.

J. F. Schuh, hardware merchant, Ann Arbor, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1843. At three years of age he moved with his parents to New York, and remained there six years. The family then immigrated to Washtenaw Co., where the father died shortly after arriving. At 12 years of age Mr. S. obtained a clerkship in one of the hardware stores of Ann Arbor, and remained in that line of trade till he was able to go into business for himself. This he did in 1861, and entered into partnership with Mr. Weidman, and continued in that connection until 1872, when Mr. Schuh started in business alone, since which time he has built up a fine trade, and occupies a three-story building on Main street, filled with hardware of the best quality. In 1877, he married Salina Cropsey, a daughter of George Cropsey.

J. Austin Scott, Ann Arbor, was born at Richfield, Fairfield Co., Ct., April 13, 1806. His grandfather, David Scott, held a commission in the American army during the Revolutionary war. The 4 sons of this veteran of the Revolution, served in the ranks. In Jan., 1795, Jeremiah Scott, the father of J. Austin, married Miss Amelia Wakeman, and they had 5 sons and 4 daughters. Austin's education was obtained under discouraging circumstances, yet he surmounted every

difficulty, and at the age of 18 entered a village school as its teacher. A year afterward he became clerk in a large business house, and ultimately manager the same. He taught school during the winter of 1833-'4, and in May of the latter year came westward, locating at Parysburg, where he purchased the office of the *Miami of the Lake*, and became editor of that journal. In 1835 he disposed of his interest in this enterprise and took a position with Judge Hollister. In May, 1836, he explored the Raisin river valley, encountering all the privations that man can endure, but overcoming every difficulty and returning with success in the fall of 1836. He was immediately appointed agent of the Miami City Land Company and also of the Higbee Company, in which he was largely interested.

During the winter of 1836-'7 he got out the timber for the steamboat *Chesapeake*. The work on this vessel was discontinued, owing to the panic of 1837. The year following, however, he, with Mr. Morse, of Detroit, and others, succeeded in completing the *Chesapeake*, at a cost of \$68,000. The building of this steamer and the panic together exhausted Mr. Scott's finances, but with his characteristic energy, he again succeeded in replenishing his treasury, and so came out victorious from the trials which ruined thousands.

His marriage with Miss Ann Austin Crocker took place Sept. 18, 1837, but his young wife died about three years afterward.

Mr. Scott formed the first agricultural society of Lucas county, Ohio, being elected Vice-President, and subsequently President of that organization. He was also Alderman 18 consecutive years, and President of the Council 12 times; was also Trustee of Waynesfield tp. each succeeding year for a long period, member of the Board of Education for 20 years, President of the State Pomological Society and the Maumee Horticultural Society. He is now President of the Cemetery Board, the Ann Arbor Agricultural Company and the Gas Company.

July 7, 1847, he married Sarah S. Ramsey, of Granville, Hampden Co., Mass. The Scott family, of 5 children, comprised Frank Austin, Everett, Henry, Annie Elizabeth (dec.) and Mary E. H. Frank Austin Scott graduated at Yale in 1869, and at the Michigan University in 1870, completed a post-graduate course in 1873; he also graduated at Leipsic as a Doctor of Philosophy, and then accepted a position as private secretary to George Bancroft, the celebrated historian of the United States. To-day he holds a position as lecturer in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore.

Moses Seabolt, junior member of the firm of Rinsey & Seabolt, grocers and bakers, Ann Arbor, was born in Germany in 1837. The same year his parents emigrated to America, and settled in Ann Arbor, where Moses received a good practical education. He early engaged in milling, and before he reached his majority was considered a superior miller. For 14 years he worked at his trade, and for 15 years has been engaged in his present business. In 1864 he married Mary Stocking, and 5 children have been born to them. Mr. Seabolt was Alderman of Ann Arbor for four years, and has been connected with the fire department for over 25 years, being elected several times to the offices of Assistant Engineer, and Foreman. He is at present a Director in the Ann Arbor Agricultural Works, and the Keck Furniture Manufacturing Company. Mr. Seabolt is a good business man and one well respected.

Hon. Ezra C. Seaman (deceased) was a wealthy and respected citizen of Ann Arbor for nearly a quarter of a century. He was born at Chatham, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1803. His parents were Sylvanus and Lydia (Champion) Seaman, the former of Quaker, and the latter of Puritan parentage. Mr. Seaman obtained a liberal education, and at an early day began the study of law. He was admitted as an Attorney to the Supreme Court of New York, and in 1839 removed to Detroit. Mr. Seaman published his first edition of "Essays on the Progress of Nations," in 1846; in 1849 was appointed Chief Clerk to Elisha Whittlesey, Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, where he served with marked ability until 1853; while a resident of Washington he issued in 1852 two supplements, and subsequently a second edition of his far-famed work; came to Ann Arbor in 1855; was afterward appointed an Inspector of the Michigan State's prison, by Gov. Bingham; in 1858 purchased a half interest in the Ann Arbor *Journal*, remaining as its editor until 1867; in 1868 visited London, Paris, and the principal cities of Europe; in 1870, published a work on "The American System of Government," which was afterward translated into the French language, and also republished in Belgium; in 1872-'3, he published his "Views of Nature," and also prepared important documentary papers for the National Prison Association; he wrote a paper for the Ann Arbor Scientific Asso-

ciation, entitled, "Life and Spontaneous Generation," which attracted wide attention throughout the scientific circles of the United States. Mr. Seaman departed this life, after an eventful history of well-spent usefulness, in July, 1880, at the age of 75 years; He was tenderly laid at rest in Forest Hill cemetery, by a large circle of friends and neighbors, who sincerely mourned the loss of one whose wisdom and influence were felt far and wide through his long and eventful life.

Hanson Sessions was born in the town of Lenox, Madison Co., New York, in the year 1813. He received his earlier education there and at Cazenovia Seminary. In the year 1833 he came with his father and family to Michigan and settled in Northfield tp. Having been reared a farmer he followed this business until 1867, when he removed to Ann Arbor, since which time he has lived a life of retirement. In July, 1842, Mr. Sessions was married to Miss Harriet L. Chubb, of Green Oak, Livingston Co., Michigan. This marriage has been blessed with 4 children, all of whom are living.

J. Q. A. Sessions, attorney at law, Ann Arbor, was born in Madison county, New York, Jan. 15, 1832. He is the son of George Sessions, one of the early settlers of Northfield tp., having located six lots of land on sec. 2, in 1834. Mr. Sessions was sent to the old seminary at Ypsilanti, and prepared for entrance to the Michigan University. He entered the literary department of the latter institution in 1854, and graduated with high honors in the class of 1856. In the same year he went to Eaton Rapids, Mich., where he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the Bar at Charlotte, Eaton county, May 24, 1858, and soon after removed from Eaton Rapids to Charlotte, where he followed his profession till the war of the Rebellion had commenced. In 1862 he canvassed Eaton county for recruits for the 7th Mich. Cav. (then being organized at Grand Rapids), and received from Governor Blair a commission of First Lieutenant of Co. D of that Regiment. This Regiment was mustered into service at Grand Rapids on Nov. 13, 1862. The following spring it was ordered to Virginia, and became one of the Regiments comprising the noted Mich. Cav. Brigade, commanded by Gen. Custer, during the war. At the close of the war in 1865, the seventh was sent to the Rocky Mountains to protect the United States mails and passengers (then transported over the mountains in stage coaches) from attacks by hostile Indians. Returning in October of that year, he received an honorable discharge at Fort Leavenworth, and came to Ann Arbor in January, 1866, having served three of the best years of his life in assisting to crush that monster rebellion. He has since resided in Ann Arbor and has been engaged in the practice of law, and also the business of Fire Insurance. Mr. S. has by honesty and integrity endeared himself to the people of the city and county, and they have repaid him somewhat by honoring him with several important official trusts. In 1867 he was appointed Deputy District Attorney, by Alfred Russell, of Detroit, the District Attorney, under the Internal Revenue laws, and held the office two years. In 1870 he was elected as Justice of the Peace for Ann Arbor city, and served in that position three years. In 1878 Mr. Sessions was chosen City Attorney by the Common Council of Ann Arbor, and was re-elected in 1879. Mr. Sessions has been one of the most useful and influential members of the Washtenaw County Pioneer Society, and as such has given valuable assistance to the publishers of this work in assisting them in collecting and preparing the history of the county. He also prepared and read before the society a history of the early settlement of Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor, which was full, complete and correct, and for which he received the thanks of that body. He has filled in this body the following offices: In 1876 he was one of the Vice-Presidents, and in 1877 President of the society. In 1878 he was Chairman of the Executive Committee, and in 1879 was elected Secretary. On Sept. 15, 1857, he was married to Miss A. E. Morton, youngest daughter of Jonathan G. Morton, one of the early pioneers of Ypsilanti.

John F. Shipley, proprietor meat market, Ann Arbor, was born in Germany in 1807. When 17 years old he emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore. He remained there but a short time, and then went to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in business for 12 years. While living in this latter place he married Catharine Maer, by whom 9 children have been born to him. Mr. Shipley settled in Washtenaw county in 1844, and has been engaged in business since 1846. He is a consistent member of the Lutheran Church.

Asa L. Smith and family. Among the earliest settlers of Ann Arbor was Asa L. Smith, with his wife and eldest daughter, Lettie. He was born at Boston, Mass., May 12, 1792. Syrena Irons was born Oct 22, 1798, at Unadilla, N. Y.



Robert Campbell
Died Feb. 15, 1888; Age 85; 3-14

They were married July 12, 1822, at Gates, N. Y. This was not Mr. Smith's first marriage, Leonard L. Smith of Columbus, Ohio, being his son by a former wife. Their children were Lettice, born May 8, 1823, at Rochester, N. Y.; E. W. Rumsey, born Nov. 24, 1825, at Ann Arbor, died April 5, 1827,—the first white child born in Ann Arbor; Mary, born June 23, 1827, at Ann Arbor; Syrena, born Feb. 28, 1829, at Ann Arbor; Sarah I., born April 24, 1831; Martha Ann, born Aug. 27, 1833, at Ann Arbor; Harvey Miller, born Aug. 8, 1840, at Ann Arbor. Mr. Smith and family arrived at the new settlement at Ann Arbor on the 29th of May, 1824, Mrs. Smith being the second white woman, and Lettice the first white child of the settlement. The first shelter Mr. Smith constructed was made by supporting an inverted wagon box on poles driven into the ground, and suspending blankets from its edges. This rude covering protected the family partially from the chilly night air, though it did not shut out the music of the wolves that frequently serenaded the settlers with notes of questionable welcome. This kind of tabernacle soon gave place, as civilization advanced, to a hut, constructed of poles, and covered with bark peeled from the forest trees, which was in its turn exchanged, about the 1st of October, for a log house, erected on Main street, north of the court-house square. This house was soon sold to a new comer, and another built, which was soon disposed of in the same way. Thus, within seven years, the family exchanged one home for another 13 times. Among the houses erected by Mr. Smith was a frame, built about 1828, supposed to have been the first frame house in the town; also the first school-house, standing on the site now occupied by Zion's Lutheran church. This school-house was the place where the first public religious assemblies were convened, and was the cradle of the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches that now bless the city. In 1832 Mr. Smith moved to the lower town (now Fifth ward), business, at that time, tending in that direction. There he built the first brick block east of the river, on the south side of Detroit street, where he lived two years and kept a cabinet shop. In 1839 he purchased a house of John Everett, on the north side of Detroit street, east of the Washtenaw House. This was his home several years, and place of business until his death, Feb. 13, 1844. During the last seven years his residence was on the corner of Brown and Traver streets.

Mrs. Smith, after her husband's death, remained in Ann Arbor until January, 1849, when she removed to Augusta, Kalamazoo county, where, in March of the same year, she married Casey McKay, with whom she lived until his death, Nov. 6, 1861. Mrs. McKay is still living, now in the eighty-third year of her age. Her hearing is somewhat impaired and her sight nearly gone; but her mind is active, and her recollection of transactions and incidents of her pioneer life as clear and vivid as ever. Her home is with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Martha Ann Hickman, Battle Creek, Mich., with whom she has lived since March, 1862.

J. C. Smith, attorney at law, Washington, D. C., was born in Fairfax county, Vt., in 1817. He received an academic education in his native State. In 1837 he settled in Lodi tp., Washtenaw Co., Mich., remaining there but a short time, when he removed to Ann Arbor. He began the study of law with James Kingsley, and after being admitted to the Bar, began the practice of that profession at Owosso, Michigan. After removing to Pontiac, his success was most remarkable. In 1841 he settled at Ann Arbor, where he married Eliza North, a daughter of Rev. Benjamin North, who settled in Lodi tp. in 1837. In 1845 Mr. Smith removed to Chicago, where he was engaged quite extensively in the nursery business. From the "Garden City," he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and was subsequently elected Mayor of the city. In 1844 he ably edited a well-known newspaper of Ann Arbor.

Ransom S. Smith, M. D. (deceased), was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1812. He became a resident of New York, where he received his preliminary education, graduated, and entered the medical profession. In 1858 he settled at Ann Arbor as a merchant and was very successful in this business, and it is believed founded the first business banks of the city. In addition to many other responsibilities and trusts, Mr. Smith found time to acceptably fill many local offices. He died in 1876, and was laid at rest amid the scenes of his eventful life. In his death the community lost a valued citizen; his children an indulgent father; and the wife of his bosom, a loving and affectionate husband.

Robert Smith was born at Northumberland, England, in 1829, and four years later his parents emigrated to Washtenaw county, and settled two miles from Dexter, where land was purchased from Judge Samuel Dexter. Young Robert grew up amid pioneer associations, and in 1859 he was united in marriage to

Rebecca Lamb, of Canada, and 2 children were born to them—James and Mary. In 1872 they settled upon their present farm, consisting of over 200 acres, joint property of Mrs. Smith and Jane Lamb. The father of these women was James Lamb, a native of England. While a resident of his native country he was married to Mary Nichols, by whom 9 children were born to them—Elizabeth, Catherine, Margaret (deceased), James, a resident of Rose Point, Canada; Rebecca, Jane and Anna.

W. B. Smith, M. D., Ann Arbor, is a native of the "Empire State," and was born at Barry, Orleans county, March 7, 1838. He received a portion of his education there and at Albion Academy. In 1858 his parents came to Ann Arbor, and the Doctor graduated from the city high school in 1859. He read medicine with his father, and in 1859 entered the medical department of Michigan University, with Dr. Denton as his preceptor, and graduated in 1861. The same year he went to the barracks at Detroit, where he was in the service of the Government about three months. He then returned to Ann Arbor and began to practice. In 1862 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the army of the Cumberland where he remained one year, when, on account of illness, he returned to Ann Arbor. The following year was reappointed to the same position, but having volunteered to go on duty at Charles City Point and before Petersburg he was sent there. At the close of the war he returned to practice in this city. He has a large practice, making a specialty of obstetrics. He is now Treasurer of the County Agricultural Society, which position he has previously held. He is also a Director of the Ann Arbor Savings Bank, and is also Chief of the City Fire Department. He has served this city twice as Mayor.

Richard Snell, a pioneer of Washtenaw county, who settled here in 1833, was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., and at the age of seven years accompanied his parents to Orleans county, where he remained until of age. He then came West, and located in Lima tp., purchasing in 1836 a tract of land comprising 120 acres. He did most of his farm work with ox teams. In 1833 he married Fanny Bennett, a daughter of Araunah and Betsey (Marshall) Bennett, the former a pioneer minister of this county—a man of a large physical nature, and with a true Christian heart. Mrs. Snell once made the journey from Ann Arbor to Jackson when there was only one log house between the now two prosperous cities of Southern Michigan.

Elias Snyder, proprietor only saw-mill in Ann Arbor tp., was born in Pennsylvania in 1844, and was married in that State to Hannah Steffey, a daughter of Abram Steffey. He came to this county in 1869, where he has followed farming, and in harvest seasons operated a threshing-machine. In 1880 he purchased the mill property formerly owned by Mr. Blaess. During the winter season some 40,000 feet of lumber is sawed at this mill. Mr. S. is a shrewd business man, accommodating, and receives a good share of custom work. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have 3 children—Amanda, Luena and Benjamin.

Frederick Sorg, dealer in paints and oils, at Ann Arbor, is a native of Germany, and was born at Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, A. D. 1827, and there was educated and learned his trade. In 1848 he came to the United States. When he landed in New York city he had but 23 shillings. He remained there but two or three days, and when he left he had but three shillings remaining; with this he went to Albany, and after paying for his breakfast had nothing left. At Albany he met a friend who came across the ocean with him, and from him secured means to come West, and came to Ann Arbor. He for a time worked for others at various things, and then began taking jobs of painting, which he continued until 1858, when he put in a stock of paints and oils. His trade has constantly increased, and by careful ways he has secured a fine business.

Misses Soule & Jenkins, milliners, dress and cloak makers, Ann Arbor, were established in 1875. They carry a large stock of the most choice and elegant millinery, and have in use the celebrated Taylor imported patterns, by which they are enabled to cut and fit dresses in the latest and most modern styles.

Thomas Speechly, dealer and maker of boots and shoes, Ann Arbor, was born in Canada in 1836. When he was about one year old his parents came to Ann Arbor. They were from England, and at the time of the Patriot war in Canada left that province. Thomas was educated in Ann Arbor in the city schools, and learned the trade of shoemaker from his father. He worked for various men until 1877, when he opened a shop for himself. In 1865 he was married to Miss Eliza Van Buren, of Ann Arbor. To them have been born 2 children.

Edwin A. Spence was born in Salem tp., Washtenaw county, in 1837. His father, Dr. Adam Spence, was a native of Scotland, and settled in Salem tp. in 1830. He was a graduate of King's Literary and Medical Academy, and in his day was an eminent physician. He died in 1850, leaving a valuable estate to his heirs. His wife, Elizabeth Spence, was a lady of rare intellectual attainment, and fervent piety. She wrote several poems, the last one on the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876, and which was printed and copied far and wide. The day before her death she spent in revising some verses she had written on the occasion of her 83d birthday, and which were printed in a large literary work in Glasgow, Scotland. Her son, Edward Spence, originated the college Y. M. C. A. in the University of Michigan, being the first of the kind ever established in the United States. Mrs. Spence was a firm believer in the cause for which Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., was established, and assisted by pen and voice in forwarding that grand and noble enterprise. She was laid to rest in Forest Hill cemetery, at Ann Arbor. Edwin A. Spence, previously mentioned, was born in this county, and lived here till 12 years of age, when he removed, with his parents, to Howell, Michigan, where he was fitted for college. He entered Michigan University and graduated from the literary department of that learned institution in 1860, subsequently attending the Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y., also at Andover, Mass., where he graduated. During the war he was 20 weeks in the employ of the U. S. Christian Commission, and after the war closed, preached the gospel for many years. His health gave way and he was forced to retire. In 1874 he married Mrs. S. M. Richardson, relict of Noah C. Richardson, and daughter of Robert Turner, of Dexter. Mr. Spence is a consistent worker in the temperance cause of Ann Arbor.

Samuel A. Sperry (deceased) was born at Hartford, Ct., Oct. 10, 1804, where he was also educated. His father was a blacksmith, and he learned the same business. He began to learn the trade when he was eight years of age, and his father's health having failed he, at 14, supported the family. In 1826 he came West, and located first at Ypsilanti. In 1827 he removed to Ann Arbor, where he engaged in blacksmithing in company with his brother, which was the first blacksmith shop there. He was a skilled mechanic, and his industrious habits soon placed him on the high road to prosperity. About 1845 he purchased a farm just south of Ann Arbor, but still continued business in the city. Failing health compelled him to give that up and he retired to his farm, where he passed the rest of his days. He died Nov. 30, 1867. In 1829 he was married to Miss Miranda Page, a daughter of Rufus Page, who came into this county in 1826. To them were born 4 sons, of whom 2 are living. Mrs. Sperry now lives with her son, John Sperry, on the old farm. John was born in 1836, in Ann Arbor, where he was also educated. After his father purchased the farm in 1845 that was his home, and there he was reared to farming, which he has followed to the present. In 1864 he was married to Miss Kittie Snyder, of Scio, whose father, John Snyder, was an early settler in this county. They have 3 daughters. Mr. Sperry is a Republican, and is a strong temperance man and a worker in the Red Ribbon movement.

Jonathan Sprague, merchant tailor, Ann Arbor, is a native of Canandaigua N. Y., where he was born in 1818. His next residence was Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he worked at his trade for some time. While a resident of that city he married Oril Patch, a daughter of Luther Patch, of Wayne county. One child, Orlando, blessed this union, but he was laid at rest at the tender age of six years. In 1843 Mr. Sprague settled in the lower town of Ann Arbor, where he worked at his trade, and from that time to the present has been very successful. His wife died some years ago, and he married Miss A. E. Sumner, a daughter of George Sumner, of New York. They have 4 children.

J. F. Staebler, farmer, sec. 18, Ann Arbor tp.; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born at Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1829, and is a son of Frederick and Margaret Staebler. Mr. S. crossed the ocean in 1853, and after a short residence in New York, came to Ann Arbor, where he worked as a farm hand, generously sending his surplus funds to his parents in Germany. For four years he worked for the Cornwell Paper Mills, and in 1858 took a contract to supply the mills with straw. In 1859 he married Geraldine Stoup, a daughter of Adam Stoup, of Baden, Germany. In 1862 Mr. S. purchased 56 acres of land, and in 1863 built him a commodious stone house. In 1866 he gave up his contract and devoted his time to farming, in which occupation he was very successful, and has taken several prizes at

the State and county fairs, for size and quality of his grain. He supplied the Congregational Church at Ann Arbor with the stone for their beautiful edifice. In 1873 he resumed his contract with the Cornwells, and in 1874 also furnished a mill in Jackson with straw. Mr. and Mrs. Staebler have 3 children—Charles F., Frank O. and Emanuel M.

Prof. Joseph Beal Steere, Ph. D., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, was born at Rollin, Lenawee Co., Mich., Feb. 9, 1842. His father, William Steere, was of Quaker ancestry, originally from Ohio; his mother was of New England descent. Mr. Steere's education was obtained in the common schools and in life on a farm. He finished his preparation for college at the Ann Arbor high school, and entered the literary department of the University of Michigan in 1864. He made a special study of natural history, and graduated in 1868. He then entered the law department, graduating in 1870. Immediately afterward he started on a tour, in the interest of the University, to make collections for the departments of zoology and botany. He went from New York to Brazil, and from the latter place visited all the South American countries; from Lima he crossed the Pacific in a ship engaged in the coolie trade, going for a cargo to Macao, China. He made the voyage of 11,000 miles in 72 days. From Macao he journeyed successfully to Hong Kong and Canton; thence to Formosa, and thence to the Philippine Islands. He returned home *via* Suez canal, Mediterranean sea, Naples, Marseilles, London and Liverpool. He was absent three years. Soon after returning he accepted the position of instructor in zoology, and in 1876 was made Assistant Professor in this department, which position he now holds. In 1876 he made a trip to England for the study of collections in the British museum. Prof. Steere's collection, known as the "Beal Steere collection," now in the University of Michigan, contains 3,000 birds, 100,000 sea-shells, 12,000 insects, 1,000 corals, 300 fishes, 200 reptiles, 500 crustaceæ, 500 specimens of ancient and modern pottery, a small collection of Chinese bronzes, a collection of arms, clothing and implements, a collection of plants and woods, a collection of fossils, a collection of ores and rocks, a collection of photographs, and a collection of pith-paper pictures from China. Doctor Steere has earned the hearty applause of naturalists for the vigorous way in which he combated the difficulties of the climate and the personal danger in pursuing science, and reaped so abundant a harvest in the face of these trials. He has an enthusiastic fondness for his department, and his highest ambition for his *Alma Mater* is that her museum of natural history may be second to none on this continent.

Abraham Steffey (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania in 1795. He was married in his native State to Sallie Kuhns, and in 1856 came to Michigan, locating in Ann Arbor tp., where he bought 118 acres of well-improved land. He resided in this county until his death, which occurred in 1874. Nine children were born to them, 8 of whom are living—Charles, who married Catherine Eisele, and died in 1877; Sallie, wife of Charles Meyer (dec.); then Daniel Young; Mary, a resident of Pennsylvania; Abraham, jr.; Eliza, wife of Jacob Weidmer; David, Hannah, Rebecca, Maria. One of the sons, Abraham, jr., is a miller and farmer by occupation, and settled in Ann Arbor tp. in 1844.

George F. Stein, dealer in fresh and salt meats, 24 E. Huron st., Ann Arbor was born in Scio tp., in 1852. He grew to manhood and was educated in the common schools of Washtenaw county. In 1878, he married Miss Henry, and 1 child, Robert, has been sent to bless this union. Mr. Stein is one of the young and enterprising business men of Ann Arbor, and owns the building he occupies.

Dr. J. Steward (deceased), for many years a resident of Ann Arbor, and a physician of note, was born in Scotland in 1824. He grew to manhood and was liberally educated in his native land, becoming very successful as a practicing physician of Edinburgh. About 1850 he settled at Ann Arbor, where he resided until the time of his death, that sad event occurring in 1864. He married Alice White, a daughter of Eber White, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. One child, Irene, was the result of this alliance.

James Sumner (deceased) was born in Delaware Co. N. Y., in 1800, and was a son of Jacob and Margaret (Loveland) Sumner. Having received a good education, Mr. Sumner taught school a number of years. June, 1829, he married Alma Parker, a daughter of Seth Parker, of New York. In 1835 he moved to Ohio, farming there until 1842, when he removed to Michigan, and located at Saline, having bought 215 acres of land in Pittsfield tp. He officiated as Postmaster of Saline, also Justice of the Peace and Supervisor. In 1867 he bought property in Ann Arbor, and moved into the city. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sumner—Mrs. Handy

Mrs. Stiles, Vira, James E., and Seth. Mr. Sumner departed this life the same time that the year 1865 was making his farewell to the many inhabitants on this globe—Dec. 31. He was a good Christian man, and well respected. His son, James E., was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1837. In 1862 he enlisted in the Michigan Volunteers as a private, and rapidly rose in the ranks, being commander of a brigade when the Grand Review was held at Washington at the close of the war. He was also an eye witness of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court-House. While a member of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, he was wounded at Cold Harbor. Since the war, Mr. S. has devoted his time to mercantile pursuits, and is now engaged in the nursery business. In 1868 he married Fanny Richardson, a daughter of Mrs. James Barker.

Rev. J. T. Sunderland, Pastor of the Unitarian Church of Ann Arbor, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1842. When he was two years of age, his parents came to America and located in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he lived until 15 years of age. He then went to Clayton Co., Iowa, where he, for two years, clerked in the store of his brother. He then went to Burlington, Iowa, where he prepared for college and took one year in Burlington University. He then entered Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y., where he remained nearly two years. He enlisted in the 5th New York Artillery and served one and one-half years till the close of the war, being on detach duty at Elmira. At the close of the war he went to Chicago University, from which he graduated in 1867. He then entered the Baptist Union Theological Seminary from which he graduated in 1870. His first pastorate was the Sycamore St. Baptist Church at Milwaukee, where he remained two years. Finding his views no longer in accord with the old orthodox ideas, he resigned and spent some months in the East. In 1872 he accepted a call to the First Unitarian Church of Northfield, Mass., where he remained until 1876. He then went to the Fourth Unitarian Church of Chicago, where he remained until 1878. Receiving a call to the Unitarian Church of this city, he, in 1878, came here. Mr. Sunderland is the author of a series of sermons, entitled "A Rational Faith," published in 1876, and "What is the Bible?" in 1878, which has passed through two editions.

N. Sutherland, Ann Arbor, was born in the town of Pittsfield, Washtenaw Co., in 1840. There he has passed much of his life as a farmer. In 1866 he was married to Miss Gebie Drake, of the town of York, in this county. To them have been born 1 son and 1 daughter, both of whom are living. In 1878 Mr. Sutherland came to this city, where he has since lived.

J. T. Swathel, of the firm of Swathel, Kyer & Peterson, proprietors of City Mills, Ann Arbor, was born in Connecticut in 1819, and is a son of William R. and Harriet M. Swathel. J. T. remained a resident of Connecticut until his 15th year, when he located at Detroit. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the latter city for three years, and in 1841 came to Ann Arbor, where he first was employed as a clerk. In 1848 he went to Wisconsin, and thence to Grand Rapids. He came back to Ann Arbor June 1, 1850, and became interested in the milling business with William Sinclair. He sold out his interest in 1867, and the next year bought the Ann Arbor City Mills. In 1874, on account of ill-health, he disposed of a two-thirds interest in the mill. He first married Mary E. Noble, of Ann Arbor, and 1 child, Harriet M., was born to them. Mrs. S. died in Feb., 1865, and in Dec., 1865, Mr. Swathel married Mrs. Elizabeth M. Rory.

Franklin Swift (deceased) was a native of New York, where he was born Nov. 10, 1815, and in an early day accompanied his parents to Plymouth, Mich., where he remained until 1852, when he removed to Ann Arbor. While a resident of Plymouth he married, Feb. 22, 1840, Harriet Purdy, and 3 children were born to them—Lucy S., a resident of Ypsilanti; John M., an active partner in the Swift Flouring Mills of Ann Arbor, and Mary E., wife of George L. Loomis, and a partner in the Swift Mills, also. Mrs. S. died March 13, 1849, and in 1850 Mr. Swift married Sarah Brittan, who lived but a short time. In Jan., 1854, he married Laura E. Phillips, of Ypsilanti. They have 1 child—Lodocia, born Feb. 10, 1859. Mr. Swift built the celebrated Sinclair Mills, at a cost of \$35,000. His son and daughter, John M., and Mrs. Mary E. Loomis, own the property, and enjoy a large trade, selling their flour in the different States of the Union, and also shipping car-load lots to Scotland.

Jonathan Taft, D. D. S., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Operative Dentistry in the University of Michigan, is a citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was born in Brown county Sept. 17, 1820. He was reared in Ohio, where he received an academic education, and taught school a few years. In 1852 he graduated

from Ohio College of Dental Surgery, and in 1854 was appointed to a professorship there. He is Dean of the College of Dentistry of Michigan University, at the same time holding the same position in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery. For the past 20 years he has published at Cincinnati, Ohio, a Dental Journal. In 1859 he published a text-book of dentistry, which has passed through several editions. He has also published *Taft's Operative Dentistry*, which was issued four years: Transactions of the State Dental Societies of Ohio and Michigan for eight of nine years, as Secretary of those bodies. He has also published the *American Dental Association*, from its ninth volume, until now (1880) it has reached the 34th volume. He was married to Miss Hannah Collins, of Ripley, Ohio.

J. C. Taylor, Ann Arbor, was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1820. In 1831 his parents removed to Michigan, locating in Northfield tp., being one of the early settlers in that town. There and at Ann Arbor Mr. Taylor was educated. He read medicine and practiced some years under a license as a homeopathist. In 1840 he came to Ann Arbor, where he has lived the most of the time since. In 1844 he was married to Miss Harriet McCollum, of this city, whose father was an old pioneer here. Of his children Mrs. Emily Allen, of this city, is a musician and teacher of some note. She studied at Ypsilanti and Detroit, under such instructors as Lyman Wheeler, Dudley Buck, Carl Zerrahn and Carlyle Petersilea. She has taught at Ypsilanti, Jackson, Ann Arbor and other places with marked success. Dr. Taylor is extensively engaged in fruit culture, having 1,200 fruit-bearing peach-trees, and about two acres of grape vines, from which in 1880 he picked 10,000 lbs. of fruit.

J. H. Taylor, house-mover, Ann Arbor, was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1818, and is a son of Willis and Anna (Hurley) Taylor, who became residents of this county in 1832. Mr. Taylor was raised a farmer's boy, and had for his early associates many of those who are now prominent in the offices of this county. At the age of 23 he became engineer in a paper-mill, situated in the lower town of Ann Arbor. He labored in this mill 18 years, and then turned his attention to house-moving. In the latter business he has been quite successful, and has accumulated enough money to purchase a nice city property. In 1844 he married Charlotte Powellson, daughter of Menah Powellson, a native of New York. They have 4 children—Lizzie, wife of C. Henion, of Ann Arbor; Lotta, wife of Darius Pennington, Macon, Mich.; Fanny, a graduate of Union school, Ann Arbor, and Herbert J.

Rev. Andrew Ten Brook was born in Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1814. His father and grandfather were natives of New Brunswick, N. J. As the name indicates, the family is of Hollandish descent, and in early life Mr. Ten Brook's father spoke the language of Holland. Rev. Andrew Ten Brook received his education,—preparatory, collegiate and theological—at Madison University, near Utica, N. Y., spending eight years there, and graduated in 1841. It was then the custom for the senior theological class, with the concurrence of the faculty, to appoint one of its members to preach a sermon on January 1, and this appointment was given to Mr. Ten Brook. In October, 1841, he was ordained in Detroit, Mich., as Pastor of the Baptist Church in that city, in which charge he continued until September, 1844. He then resigned to accept the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where the first class commenced its senior studies at that time. He remained in this position until 1851, when he resigned and returned East. In 1853 he went to Utica, N. Y., where he purchased a half interest in the *Baptist Register*, and accepted the chief editorial responsibility. For two years he remained with this paper; at the end of that time the owners of the New York *Recorder* united with the *Register*, and removed the publication of the latter to the metropolis, and Mr. Ten Brook then sold out his interest. He was appointed United States Consul at Munich, Bavaria, and in September, 1856, removed to that place, living there till December, 1862. Returning to the United States, he settled at Ann Arbor in 1863. In September, 1864, he became Librarian of the University of Michigan, which position he retained until—. Mr. Ten Brook's first effort as editor of a religious journal was with the *Michigan Christian Herald*, the publication of which was begun in Detroit Jan. 1, 1842, by the Executive Committee of the State Baptist Convention. He remained with this paper until his call to the University in 1844. In 1875 he published an octavo volume, entitled the *American State Universities and the University of Michigan*. Mr. Ten Brook has written numerous articles for the periodical press, the subjects belonging to the domains of philosophy, antiquity, and history. He is now engaged in preaching in the Kat-

skill mountains, in the State of New York, while his family still reside in Ann Arbor.

Enoch Terhune, dealer in agricultural implements, Ann Arbor, was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Jan. 30, 1818, and is the sixth son of Enoch and Sarah (Depew) Terhune. His parents settled in Pittsfield tp., in 1831, where the father died at the age of 39. Mrs. Terhune passed away from earth after reaching her 75th birthday. Enoch was in his 14th year when he came to Ann Arbor, but received most of his educational training in the schools of Pittsfield and Ypsilanti. In 1842 he commenced in business in Ann Arbor, as a contractor and builder, and ultimately became quite successful as a manufacturer of sashes, doors and blinds. He also dealt extensively in the lumber business, and brought the first planing-mill machinery in to Ann Arbor, thereby calling down on his head the wrath of numerous workmen, who thought this would spoil their future business. Mr. Terhune has been an active business man of Washtenaw county for over a quarter of a century, and in the long run has made enough to keep the wolf from the door. In 1849 he married Sarah Earl, and she bore him 1 child—Frederick B., a druggist, of Chicago, Ill. In 1858 Mrs. Terhune died, and a year later Mr. T. married Keziah Taylor. They have 1 child—Dr. Charles Terhune, of Ann Arbor, a graduate of the law department of Michigan University, but having a preference for the medical practice, he entered the lists of the latter profession. The grandfather of Mr. Terhune was an ensign in the Revolutionary war, and the remains of the battle-scarred veteran now lie interred at Pittsfield, Michigan.

Capt. Charles Thayer is the only son of Nathan Thayer, an old resident of this county, who came here in 1824. Nathan was a native of Milford, Mass., and grew to manhood there, engaged the greater part of the time in farming. He then went to Boston, and was engaged in bookkeeping and mercantile pursuits until his emigration to this county. He was married in Pennsylvania in 1790 to Polly Stow, and 2 children were born to them—Anna and Charles. After his marriage he moved to different points in the State of New York, and in 1824 came to Ann Arbor. His wife died in 1803, at Tioga, Pa. His son, Charles, the subject of this sketch, married Mary Ann Hart, daughter of Dr. William Luther and Libbie (Selden) Hart, natives of Durham, Greene Co., N. Y. This marriage was blessed with the birth of 1 child—Delia H., born March 18, 1826, and died Feb. 5, 1837. After farming for about four years, Charles received the appointment of Postmaster of Ann Arbor, which position he filled from 1834 to 1841, during which time his father acted as his deputy, and lived with him till his death. After his term of office expired, Mr. T. moved back on his farm of 320 acres, and followed that business till 1851, and then moved to Ann Arbor, and opened a store containing general merchandise, and for some time carried on both the farm and the store. In 1831 or 1832 he organized a volunteer company of men for protection from the Indians. This company was known as the "Frontier "Guards," and he was unanimously made Captain, which title he still bears, although the "Guards, and the ravages of the hostile Indian are now stories of the past. He has been elected to very nearly all the county and township offices since his residence in the county, and was one of the committee appointed to lay out a road connecting with the Detroit and Chicago turnpike. He also assisted in dividing the county into school districts, after Michigan became a State.

Seth Thompson, retired farmer, and an old pioneer of this county, was born in New Hampshire in 1802, and is a son of John T. and Hannah (Ely) Thompson. When Seth had attained his sixth year his parents moved to Maine, where they resided six years, and thence to Madison county, N. Y., where he grew to manhood, and then married Calista Pebbles. Seven children were born to this union, 5 of whom are living. In 1831 Mr. Thompson moved to Salem, Washtenaw Co., and bought 160 acres of land (still retained by the family), where he lived the first 10 years in a log cabin, and toiled early and late in clearing away the heavy timber. In 1863 Mrs. Thompson was laid at rest amid the scenes of earlier days, and the following year Mr. T. married Mrs. Lansing, a daughter of Dr. Budlong, who died at Adrian, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Congregational Church.

Mrs. E. F. Todd, dress and cloak maker, Huron Block, Ann Arbor, has ministered to the wants of the ladies of that city for over a quarter of a century; and when any special event occurs in which dresses play a prominent part, Mrs. Todd's services are always called into requisition. She received her instructions in this business from the well-known Madame Demorest, then of New Jersey, but

now a resident of New York city. Mrs. Todd is an active worker in the temperance movement, and was formerly President of one of the leading temperance societies of Ann Arbor.

W. A. Tolchard, Treasurer Michigan University, was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., June 2, 1838, and is a son of William Tolchard, for many years a prominent druggist of Geneva, N. Y. At the early age of 14 Mr. Tolchard was fitted for college, and the same year moved to Lenawee county, Mich., subsequently locating at Hudson, Mich. In this latter place he was employed as a bookkeeper for two and a half years, and afterward served in the same capacity at Adrian. In 1869 he located at Ann Arbor, and very creditably filled the position of Teller in the First National Bank until July, 1878, when he was appointed as Treasurer of the funds belonging to Michigan University. In 1863 he married Martha Foster, of Lawrence county, Mich., and 4 children, 2 sons and 2 daughters, have been born to them. Mr. Tolchard is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Ann Arbor.

James Toms, florist, Ann Arbor, was born in Surrey, England, in 1817, and is a son of William and Sarah Toms. His preliminary education was received in night schools. He married Elizabeth Couzins, a daughter of Stephen and Mary Couzins, natives of Hampshire, England. In 1854 Mr. Toms settled at Ann Arbor, where he at first found employment at the Union school, then in process of erection. Of late years he has been engaged in the horticultural business, and is an honorary member of the State society of that name. He is also a member of the Pomological Society, Red Ribbon Club, and St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

Edward Treadwell, Ann Arbor, is a native of Cayuga county, N. Y., and was born in 1823. He remained there on a farm until 1845, when he came to this county, locating about two miles north of Ann Arbor. Three years later he went farther north on a larger farm, where he remained three years; then he removed to the vicinity of Dixboro, where he lived 12 years. He then came into this city, where he has lived to the present with the exception of four years passed on a farm near here. He was for four years dealing in agricultural implements. For the past three years he, in company with James Osborne, has been buying wheat at this city. Mr. Treadwell represented his town as Supervisor one term, but has generally kept out of politics.

Cornelius L. Tuomy, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 33, Ann Arbor, was born in the town of Scio, Washtenaw Co., in 1843. He is a son of Timothy Tuomy, who came into this county in 1835. Mr. Tuomy was chiefly educated at Ann Arbor. After leaving school he for four years taught school and then returned to farming. In 1864 he purchased his present farm of 227 acres, about 200 of which is under cultivation.

Timothy Tuomy (deceased) was born in County Carey, Ireland, in 1780. His father was a farmer in Ireland and Mr. Tuomy received a liberal education. He was reared a farmer and he followed that business until 1835, when he came to America to better himself. He at once came to Michigan and located in the town of Scio in this county, where he purchased a farm of 367 acres which was cleared up by his exertions. About 1845 he met with an accident which necessitated the amputation of his right arm near the shoulder. Yet he could plow and do many kinds of work as well as most men. About 1815 he was married to Johanna Roach of County Carey, Ireland. To them were born 9 children, of whom 3 sons and 4 daughters are yet living. Mr. Tuomy died in 1864 aged 84 years and in 1880 Mrs. Tuomy died at the same advanced age.

Jacob Vandewarker. One by one the old pioneers pass to the far beyond. Soon they will all join each other on the golden shore, where pioneer hardships and sufferings are never met. Jacob Vandewarker was born at Herkimer, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1813. He came to Ann Arbor in 1836, and soon after commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes in company with Mr. Schoolbeck. Oct. 16, 1837, he married Sarah Ann Branch, of Ann Arbor. Their first house-keeping was on North Main street, where they lived about eight years. Mr. V. then bought a lot, and built a brick house, on corner of Fifth and Catherine streets, where he lived until his death. He was attacked by a stroke of paralysis on Feb. 12, 1881, and on March 3, following, passed over the river. He left a wife, 2 daughters, a son and a daughter-in-law to mourn the loss of a kind husband, a generous and indulgent father.

Leonard Vaughn, retired farmer and capitalist, was born in Connecticut, in 1806, and is a son of George W. Vaughn. In 1835 Mr. V. became a resident of Erie,

Pa., where he was employed by the Government as light-house keeper for many years. In 1867 he came to Ann Arbor, where he has since resided in affluent circumstances, the result of a well spent life. Mr. Vaughn is married and has 1 son, a wealthy banker of Canada.

Victor C. Vaughn, M. D., Lecturer on Medical Chemistry at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Mich., was born at Randolph, Mo., Oct. 27, 1851. He prepared for college at home and in 1866 entered Central College at Fayette, Mo. He remained at this institution one year, and entered Mount Pleasant College at Huntsville, Mo., where besides pursuing his studies he taught Latin, and from which he graduated in 1872. He remained there as Professor of Latin until 1874, when he entered the literary department of Michigan University, taking the degree of Master of Arts in 1875, and of Doctor of Philosophy in 1876, and was one of the first two who received that degree from the University on examination. In 1878 he graduated from the medical department of Michigan University. In 1876 he was appointed Assistant in the Laboratory, and in 1879 received the appointment of Lecturer on Medical Chemistry, his present position. Professor Vaughn is the author of a number of works. His Thesis at graduation on the subject of "Osteology and Myology of the Domestic Fowl" was published in book form; also in 1878 he issued a "Handbook of Chemical Physiology and Pathology" which has passed through three editions. He is also editor of the *Physician and Surgeon*, a monthly medical journal published at Ann Arbor. He has also contributed papers to other medical and scientific journals. In 1877 he was married to Miss Dora C. Taylor, of Huntsville Mo. To them have been born 2 children—Victor Clarence, born March 4, 1879; John W., born Aug. 6, 1880.

William Wagner, merchant tailor at Ann Arbor, was born at Stuttgart, Germany, A. D. 1817. There he was educated and learned the business of tailor. In 1838 he came to America and located at Manchester, Washtenaw Co., Mich., where he worked at tailoring with Marshall Parker, with whom he remained until 1845, when he began business for himself. Since commencing business his trade has rapidly increased, and by strict business integrity and attention to the wants of his customers he has won an enviable reputation. He has been in this business longer than any other merchant in the city, and ranks with the pioneers in trade. In 1849 he built the store which he now occupies, No. 21 South Main st.

C. Walker & Bro., carriage and wagon manufacturers, Ann Arbor, commenced in business only a few years ago, and their present prosperity is an index of what may be accomplished by steady perseverance and skillful workmanship. They began the manufacture of carriages in 1868, and two years later Christian Walker began the erection of their present commodious structure, where a large force of skillful mechanics find constant employment.

Thomas Walker, one of the early settlers of Washtenaw county, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1816, son of Thomas and Mary Walker, natives of the same shire. The subject of this sketch passed away many years' of his industrious life in his native country, where he learned the butcher's trade. He married Lavina Hill, and 5 children were born to them, all of whom are living. In 1842 he located in Washtenaw county, and for a period of 16 years was a successful farmer. Since he has resided in Ann Arbor he has owned a meat market and accumulated considerable property.

William Walker (deceased) was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and while a resident of that State, was united in marriage to Silena Taylor, a daughter of Willis Taylor, of Mount Holly, New Jersey. Six children, 4 boys and 2 girls, 5 of whom are living, were the result of this alliance. Their names are—Marion E., George W., an extensive cigar manufacturer of Detroit; Mary E., Anna E. and Warren. The latter child was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1843, and attained his majority in the county. He attended the Union school at Ann Arbor, and subsequently graduated from Michigan University. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. D, 4th Mich. Vol. Inf., and participated in the battles that regiment was engaged in. In 1863 he was honorably discharged, and returned to Michigan. In 1864 he went South and became a wheelwright in the Quartermaster's department. In 1865 he attended a term of study at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Detroit, and in 1869 assisted in organizing the Porter Zouaves, being elected 1st Lieutenant of the company. In 1876 he attended the law department of Michigan University, graduating in 1878, and was admitted to the Bar the same year. In 1869 he married Sarah McDavitt. Mr

Walker is a good mechanic, and has built several fine residences in Ann Arbor and vicinity.

Edwin W. Wallace, Sheriff of Washtenaw county, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1830. The same year his parents, Daniel D. and Laura R. Wallace, removed to Washtenaw county, and settled on 160 acres of land three miles west of Saline, purchased from Government. Mr. Wallace was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and in after years erected many of the business houses in Saline village. The old "Chicago turnpike," between that city and Detroit, ran by the house, and three years after his settlement Mr. Wallace built a large tavern, called "Wallace's Hotel," where many a weary traveler was refreshed. He also built a large barn which was used as a "station" for over 15 years, often having 40 head of horses in the stable at one time. Edwin well remembers the scenes and incidents of those pioneer days, when the shrill blast of the stage-coach horn was heard echoing through the valley of the Saline river, followed in a few moments by the arrival of the "coach and four," the bustle and hurry in changing horses, the farewell blast of the horn—and away over the road to the next station, and also remembers the first time he ever heard a locomotive whistle. He thought it very similar to the blast of the old horn, only a *little* more plain and distinct. He died at Saline in 1877. Mrs. Wallace is residing at Chicago. Mr. Wallace, the subject of this sketch, was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1860, when he purchased the stage, express and mail line that ran from Saline to Ypsilanti. He continued in this business until 1873, when he was elected Deputy Sheriff. In 1879 he was elected Supervisor, and in the fall of 1880 was elected Sheriff. Oct. 11, 1855, Mr. Wallace was married to Rebecca Fellows, born in this county Nov. 13, 1834, and daughter of Festus H. and Harriet Fellows, natives of New York. Two children have been born to this union—Lida J. and Fred. F.

Edward L. Walter, Ph. B., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in the University of Michigan, was born in Hillsdale Co., Michigan, in 1840. He prepared for college at Albion Seminary. In 1862 he enlisted in the Fourth Michigan Infantry volunteers as a recruit. He remained until 1863 when on account of illness he was discharged. In 1864 he entered Michigan University, from which he graduated in 1868. He was at once appointed Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin, which position he held one year. In 1869 he was made Assistant Professor of Latin and retained this position until 1879. Two years of this time, 1871-'2, he was acting Professor during the absence of Professor Frieze. He was also three years in Europe pursuing studies at Leipsic, where he received the degree of Ph. B. In 1879 he was appointed to the chair which he now fills. When he received this appointment he obtained leave of absence and went to Paris, where he remained until Feb., 1880, pursuing studies.

Ludwig Walz, grocer and confectioner, Ann Arbor, was born in Germany in 1843. In 1845 his parents moved to America, and located in Ann Arbor. In this latter place young Ludwig grew to manhood, learning the trade of confectioner with H. Schlottbeck, and shortly after entered into business for himself. Mr. W. married Aggie Pfeifle, a native of Germany, by whom he has 5 children—Sophia, Louisa, Amanda, Willie and Rosa. During the spring of 1880 Mr. Walz entered his present commodious quarters.

Rufus Waples, attorney at law, Ann Arbor. The subject of this sketch is the son of Robert Waples, and is of the sixth generation in this country counting the first English immigrant of the name who was one of the early settlers of Delaware. He was born in that State in 1825. Twenty-three years later, in 1849, he emigrated to New Orleans, where he graduated from the law department of the University of Louisiana, and was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of that State in 1852. He began the practice of his profession with his brother, Stephen Harris Waples, Esq., who was afterward appointed Judge of one of the District Courts, and was later with Mr. Eustis (late of the United States Senate). He was for several years a member of the law firm of Waples & Eustis. In 1858 he married the daughter of A. G. Alsworth, a planter of Texas. He continued the practice of law in New Orleans till the beginning of the Rebellion, when he returned to Delaware with his family, and was admitted to the Bar there and also to the Philadelphia Bar. He made many speeches in his native State against rebellion and slavery; then went to Washington city, where he was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and remained with his family at the capital till 1863. President Lincoln, upon the recommendation of loyal members of the New Orleans Bar, but without application by Mr. Waples

appointed him District Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Returning to New Orleans in May, 1863, he entered at once upon the duties of his office. The United States District and Circuit Courts remained in session continually nearly two years, and the number of Government cases was unprecedented. Mr. Waples was a member of the Louisiana Convention which framed the Constitution of 1868; officiated two years as Attorney for the corporation of New Orleans, and has been the recipient of a number of honors, among them the Doctorate of Laws. He remained in New Orleans practicing his profession, serving for some years on the City School Board and as Trustee of Straight University, and Fellow of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, etc. In 1878 he removed to Ann Arbor, Mich.; and in April of the following year was admitted by the Supreme Court, to the Bar of Michigan. In politics, he was a Whig, and on the organization of the Republican party in Louisiana, took an active part in it, and was, for a time President of its State's Central Committee. He was reared a Presbyterian, and joined that Church just before his majority. He helped to form a Congregational Church in New Orleans during the war, and has since adhered to that denomination. His life has been fruitful of events, especially during the war, but there is not room for their recital in our limited space, even were his objections to their narration removed.

Edgar Warren, Ann Arbor, was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1834, and is a son of William Warren. He received an academic education, and in 1850 went to California, where he obtained a situation as clerk on the steamer *John Macklin*, the second steamer that ever plied between Sacramento and San Francisco. He was also clerk on the *Gold Hunter*. In 1864 he settled in Franklin county, N. Y., and during the war was a resident of Washington, D. C., where he secured employment as a bookkeeper. He resided for some time in Ypsilanti, where he dealt extensively in horses and cattle. In 1876 he was appointed turnkey of the Washington county jail, but relinquished that position in January, 1881.

Roswell Waterman, retired merchant and farmer, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1817, son of David and Zilpah (Truesdell) Waterman, natives of New York. In 1835 he accompanied his parents to Detroit, and thence to Bronson, Michigan, where he bought 80 acres of land from Government. In 1837 he married Elsie Rose, daughter of Lester Rose, a pioneer of Michigan. From 1840 to 1847 he was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits. From the latter date to the present time (1881) he has been a successful farmer, now owning 160 acres of good land. Mr. Waterman has been a member of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw county since its organization, and is a consistent member of the M. E. Church of Ann Arbor. Many years ago he was a Captain in the State militia.

John M. Weinmann, dealer in fresh and salt meats, Ann Arbor, was born in Germany in 1836. In 1837 he emigrated to America, and a year later settled in Ann Arbor. He first found employment with an elder brother, on a farm near Ann Arbor, but of late years has been engaged in business in the city. He occupies a substantial brick building on the corner of Fifth and Washington streets. It is 72x24 feet, and two-stories high, and built especially for the meat trade. Mr. Weinmann was married in 1863, to Dorothea Stein. They have 4 children—Bertha, Lewis, Emma and Louisa.

Owen Welch (deceased), of Pittsfield tp., was born at Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., in 1809. His father was a farmer and one of the old residents of that vicinity. There Mr. Welch was educated and lived on his father's farm until he was 21 years old, when he came to this county, locating in Pittsfield. There he was a leader in the Democratic party although never holding any office. He was never admitted to the Bar, but used often to practice in the early justices' courts of the county. He was an earnest supporter of education and general advancement. In 1833 he was married to Miss Celia Comstock, of Pittsfield, daughter of Mrs. Zariah Comstock, who in 1832 came here from New York with her children. To them were born 1 son and 2 daughters. The son, Colonel Welch, of the 16th Mich. Inf. Vol., was killed in the late war. Mr. Welch died Nov. 13, 1855. Since then Mrs. Welch has resided in this city.

W. W. Wells, proprietor Washtenaw Hotel, Broadway street, Lower Town of Ann Arbor, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., and grew to manhood in the city of Utica, where he was educated and learned the wagon-maker's trade. Many years ago he settled in McHenry Co., Illinois, where for a period of four years he was employed to oversee Col. Capron's extensive land interests. In 1857 he settled at Ann Arbor, and subsequently purchased the hotel property which he owns at

present. He married Diana Mead, and 2 children were born to them. Mr. W. transacts a large and growing business in the hotel line, as he is quick to discern the wants of the traveling public, who, in turn, appreciate the generous qualities of a courteous landlord.

J. M. Wheeler, attorney at law, Ann Arbor, Mich., was born at Providence, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1821. His elementary education was received at his birth-place and at Amsterdam Academy. In 1841 he graduated from Union College at Schenectady, N. Y. He then began the study of law, and in 1843 was admitted to the Bar in Indiana. He located at Wabash, Ind., where for 15 years he followed his profession. He then intended going East to live, but after going there he decided to remain in the West permanently, and came to Ann Arbor, where he has since remained. Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Washtenaw county Bar, but has not practiced law since coming here. In 1872 he was appointed Treasurer of Michigan University, which position he held until they wished the treasurer to reside in the building, when he resigned the position. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has traveled extensively, mainly for the education of his children.

Eber White (deceased) was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this county. He was one of that noble band of pioneers who startled Washtenaw county out of the lethargy into which it had been resting for ages; cleared the forests, tilled the virgin soil, and started in on that high road to prosperity which it enjoys at the present time. He was born at Schenectady, N. Y., in October, 1798. His father was a "tiller of the soil," and the subject of this sketch learned that practical business, which he found to be of great advantage to him in the near future. When comparatively young his parents moved to Orangeville, N. Y. At this latter place Mr. W. received his educational training, and in 1823 was seized with what was commonly called the "Western fever." He came to Michigan and stopped within the borders of "fair Washtenaw." It was properly named, for a more fair and beautiful region than that which greeted the eye of the lonely wanderer in Washtenaw county did not exist within the borders of the United States. The forest was all green with luxuriant foliage; flowers of every conceivable hue and color abounded in the richest profusion; the rivers of the Huron and Saline teemed with the many colored fins of the piscatorial tribe; game of all description roamed over the prairies and through the dense underbrush at will. It was a paradise on earth to this westward-bound emigrant, and he resolved that this beautiful country should be his home for the remainder of his life. He entered the southeast quarter of sec. 30, in Ann Arbor tp., and after bidding adieu to the few solitary wanderers who had then commenced their pioneer life here, he started back to the land of his birth, the "Empire State." He was impatient to get home to tell of the wonderful elysium he had discovered in these Western wilds. In June, 1826, he commenced the trip to his adopted home. He married Polly Rogers, who was born in Fabius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 13, 1802, and his young bride consented to cast her lot with his, and to bravely face the perils and privations of a pioneer's life in the "far West." After arriving the first thing he did was to "roll up," as it was called, a log cabin; this he did while stopping with the family of George Allen, and in a few days the building was completed. It was rough in appearance, but when the husband and wife stepped into the door, they felt that it was a "home," and intended that it should be a home in every sense of the word to them, as also the wandering emigrant who might wish for a night's lodging, or to partake of a humble meal. This cabin stood across the street from the present residence of the family. After the cabin was finished he set to work to clear off the 160 acres of land which he owned, and endured many hardships while so doing, often making a meal of bread and pork. He labored so industriously at this new work, that it was not long till 120 acres were cleared and ready for the seed. When he arrived at his new home there were only six or eight houses to mark the spot where to-day is the seat of learning for the grand State of Michigan. In 1840 he built once more, this time a house of larger dimensions than the "old log cabin" in which he had spent so many hours of joy and sorrow. This dwelling is to-day the "old homestead," and stands on West Liberty street, in Ann Arbor. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life in this county, and in matters relating to the advancement of the educational or religious interests of the community always stood in the front rank. He was one of six of the first class of the Methodist Church organized in Ann Arbor, and long before any steps were taken to-

ward the erection of a church. In politics he was "an old-line Whig," and in slavery days was a prime mover in the underground railroad, and many a slave after reaching Canada has thanked God for the help given him by Eber White and his trustworthy friends. When the Republican party was organized in 1854, Mr. W. was one of the first to enlist under its banner, and through the trying scenes of the civil war, aided by voice and contribution the brave soldiers in the cause in which they were so valiantly fighting. During their life in Washtenaw county, Mr. and Mrs. White were blessed with the birth of 6 children, 5 of whom are still living—Maria, wife of Daniel Hiscock, a prominent farmer of Ann Arbor; Mrs. Alty Steward, of Ann Arbor; Polly, Mary and Adelia. Clark Sullivan (deceased) was born Oct. 1, 1832, and died Sept. 24, 1833. Mr. White filled several official positions in the militia of this State, among which are the following: In 1831 was appointed Ensign by Lewis Cass; in 1832 Lieutenant, by Gov. Geo. B. Porter; in 1835, Lieut. Col. 1st Div. 2d Brig. 1st Reg., by Gov. Stevens T. Mason. On July 2, 1864, the wife of his bosom, who had proved a good help-mate to him along the thorny path through life, was called to "come up higher." Aug. 19, 1872, the old veteran pioneer was laid to rest, to await the great and final judgment day. He had finished his course, had made a good fight, and closed his eyes, believing that in due time he should receive the reward prepared for those who bear the yoke in meekness and spirit, through the rough and broken path of this world below.

Mr. White's portrait appears in this work.

L. D. White, M. D., Ann Arbor, was born at Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., in 1839. His parents, J. D. and Emily (Dean) White, were natives of Massachusetts. When L. D. was 11 years of age his parents moved to Michigan and located in Pittsfield tp., this county. Here he was reared and educated. About 1869 he began the practices of the healing art under the clairvoyant system, and eight years ago moved to Ann Arbor, where he is engaged in his profession. He was married to Mary Kellogg in 1859.

Col. Orrin White (deceased) was born at Elmira, Wayne Co., N. Y., growing to manhood in Palmyra, where he received a liberal education. When the war of 1812 began, he was but a boy, but his love for the old flag was so intense that he enlisted in a New York regiment, and made a good, honorable soldier. While a resident of the "Empire State," he married Ann Thayer, and in May, 1823, he came to Michigan, and located a tract of land in Ann Arbor tp., bringing his wife and 3 children out the following year, and permanently settling on the land. At that time Ann Arbor consisted of but two or three log houses, one of which was used on "training days," for the State Militia, of which body Mr. White was Captain, and subsequently Colonel. Mr. White was also an active participant in the famous Toledo War. At the first Fourth of July celebration held in Washtenaw county, Mr. W. and his family were present, having been conveyed thither by an ox team. During the celebration the oxen thought their time had also come to show their patriotism, and they did so by running away. The Col. and his family had to walk home, on the lower Ypsilanti road, and their evening walk was made pleasant by the howling of the wolves, a kind of nocturnal music frequently listened to by the early pioneer of Michigan. An intimate acquaintance of Col. White says of him: "He was the most strictly upright man I ever knew, and his unswerving integrity and unbending honesty marked him among men, and gave him an enviable character. At different times he was raised to positions of honor and trust, serving in the capacity of Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, Sheriff, Associate Judge, member of the Constitutional Convention, and member of the Michigan Legislature. He died full of years and honors, and his memory is held in grateful remembrance by the pioneers who still survive him." His wife came to this county when a few scattered log houses marked the spot where now stands a city teeming with life and enterprise. As a faithful wife, a loving mother, and a true friend, her example may well be imitated. Too much praise cannot be given to such women, for if they receive not a share of this enviable meed, they will vanish out of sight, and a nondescript race will succeed them; worth nothing, and wanting in everything pure and blessed. Mr. and Mrs. White were blessed with 7 children, of whom 3—Charles T., Henry K. and Mary—were born in New York. Henry grew to manhood in this county, receiving a better education than usually falls to the lot of pioneer boys. In 1847 he married Martha P. Stone, daughter of Nathan H. Stone, an old pioneer of Jackson, Mich. They have 3 children—Murray, Frank and Edward. Like his father, the years

of Henry White's life have been strewn with the honors attached to an upright and just existence. Mr. W. speaks of early pioneer days with keen enjoyment, and his relations of incidents and anecdotes are more than ordinarily interesting. He is the oldest settler now living in the county. Mr. W. has prospered with the years that have come and gone, and at present is the owner of 107 acres of valuable land, on which is erected a handsome residence. In 1840, while yet a youth, he wheeled all the stone, and burned all the lime that entered into the construction of the old stone homestead.

Joseph Whitlark, sec. 19, Ann Arbor. was born at Sherwood Hill, Nottinghamshire, in 1829. His father was John Start Whitlark, who came to this county in 1836. He was a man of prominence here and was well known as "Uncle John." Mr. Whitlark was educated by his father, who felt a hesitation in sending his children to the district schools. When 16 years of age he was sent to New York and Pennsylvania, spending one year at school in each State. When 19, he went to England where he spent the next three years in learning the trade of tailor. He then returned to this county, where he has since been engaged in farming. He has long been interested in the subject of draining and tiling; while living near Whitmore Lake he started the project of lowering the lake by draining, for the benefit of the surrounding low lands. This was accomplished with the aid of Jos. Pray and the County Drain Commissioners, by widening and deepening the outlet, that making a ditch four feet deep and 16 feet wide. In 1880 he purchased the right for manufacturing endless concrete tile in this county. Mr. Whitlark has held a number of offices in his district but has no taste for politics. He is a member of the Unitarian Church. In 1853 he was married to Miss Lucy B. Bilbie, of Ann Arbor, a native of England. She is a direct descendant of Jas. Hargreaves, the inventor of the carding machine and spinning jenny now in common use. To them have been born 4 sons, 2 of whom are living. Walter, connected with his father in business, graduated from the department of pharmacy in Michigan University in 1876. Mr. Whitlark has on his farm the largest peach orchard in the county. In this, Judge E. Lawrence is a partner, and they have 23 acres, containing 3,300 trees set.

Richard O. Willits, farmer, sec. 4, Ann Arbor tp.; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born in Ohio in 1824, and is a son of Richard and Margaret (Robinson) Willits. Mr. W. was a manufacturer of farming implements, while a resident of the "Buckeye State," and had an extensive establishment of that kind at Ontario Lake, Ontario Co. He was married at Union Springs, to Eliza A. Fish, a daughter of Isaiah and Catherine (Yawger) Fish. In 1867 he settled in Ann Arbor tp., where he bought 120 acres of improved land, and has been quite successful as an agriculturist. They have 2 children—Isaiah and Mary, both married and residents of this township.

Hon. Jeremiah Day Williams. When Michigan Territory was yet a wilderness there arrived within its borders a race of men, in color, white, and contrasting strangely with the appearance of the noble red man, who then claimed this region as his own. These men entered land, built log cabins, felled the mighty trees, and planted crops of corn, wheat and oats in their stead. They were called "pioneers," and to this class belongs John Williams, the father of Jeremiah. He was born in Orange county, N. Y., and emigrated to Washtenaw county in the spring of 1828, and located in Webster tp. His wife was Lydia Hughlitt, and they were the parents of 10 children, of whom Jeremiah was the seventh, and was born at Sempronius, Cayuga Co., N. Y. When his father came to this county, Jeremiah was in his 13th year, and he was reared on a farm, and did his full share of the hard work in clearing and cultivating what now constitutes four farms. Before he came to Michigan he was sent to winter schools, but made very little progress in learning the three R's, "reading, ritin', and 'rithmetic" being all the main studies undertaken. Millard Fillmore was the first male teacher whose school he attended as a pupil in New York. In 1834, a school-house was built in the neighborhood wherein he lived, and subsequently he attended a select school in Ann Arbor, taught by Wellington A. Glover, and an academy, over which Henry H. Griffin and John McNeil officiated as instructors. In 1839, he was appointed Postmaster of Webster tp., the commission bearing date Feb. 1, 1839, and signed by Amos Kendall, Postmaster General. He officiated in this capacity for nearly two years. The same year he was elected Township Treasurer, and from that time until the present he has served the people almost continuously in different official positions. In November, 1854, he was elected Representative to the State Legis-

lature, from the fifth district of Washtenaw county, and faithfully looked after the interests of the Washtenaw citizens during his term of office. During 1841 and '42 he traveled through the greater portion of the New England and Middle States, and returned home in the fall of 1842. He was a farmer of Webster tp., until March, 1873, when he sold his farm and moved into Ann Arbor city. He lived there until the spring of 1877, when he purchased a farm in the south part of Ann Arbor tp., where he resides at present. With the exception of the year and a half he spent in traveling and attending school, he worked for his father until he was 28 years old, at which time his earthly parent was gathered to his Father, and there awaits the final day. Mr. Williams was united in marriage, Nov. 19, 1843, to Frances B. Smith, at China, St. Clair Co., Mich. The companion of his bosom was laid away in the cold and silent tomb, and May 13, 1846, he was joined in the bonds of holy wedlock with Jane L. Stark, of Webster tp., Washtenaw Co., Mich.

Mr. Williams' portrait is given in this volume.

Charles T. Wilmot, farmer, was born at Paris, N. Y., in 1816. His parents, Tracy and Rhoda Wilmot, were natives of Connecticut, but moved to New York at an early day. Tracy Wilmot bore a conspicuous part in the war of 1812, being a Major the greater part of the time. Charles received his early education at the common schools, subsequently attending Cazenovia Seminary. His early years were spent on a farm; when 19 years old he came to Michigan and located in Ann Arbor tp., on land that he had purchased at \$8 per acre, and which he sold previous to the war. In 1837 he married Harriet Anderson, a daughter of Sheriff Anderson. Mrs. W. died in 1850, and was buried at Ann Arbor. About one year later he married Mrs. Catherine Watkins, wife of John Watkins (dec.), and a daughter of Benjamin North. Three children were born to them—Alta E., Charles C. and Carrie J., the latter a student at Michigan University. Mr. W. was a prime mover in the organization of the First National and Savings Bank, of Ann Arbor. He is one of the most liberal and public-spirited citizens of Washtenaw county.

Alvin Wilsey, dealer in musical instruments and goods, Ann Arbor, was born in Pittsfield tp., this county, Nov. 17, 1842. There he received his primary education and later graduated from the high school, Ann Arbor. His earlier years were spent in teaching and study. About 1861 he located at Ann Arbor. He taught day school and singing classes in this vicinity until 1864, when he opened a music store in this city. He followed this for some years and then went on the road for a time. He then returned to his old business at Ann Arbor, where he has since remained. Since coming to Ann Arbor he has almost constantly been teaching vocal music. For the past 17 years he has been leader of the choir of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. Mr. Wilsey is a genial gentleman and has by his kind and courteous acts won many friends.

Alexander Winchell, LL. D., Professor of Historic Geology and Paleontology in the University of Michigan, author and lecturer on scientific subjects, was born at North Easton, New York, December 31, 1824. He is a descendant of Robert Winchell, an Englishman, who settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1634, and removed to Windsor, Ct., with the first settlers in 1635. He early manifested, under his father's tuition, a great fondness for mathematics. On the sixth anniversary of his birthday, he recited, without mistake, the entire multiplication table. He was destined for the profession of medicine, and spent two years with a great-uncle in South Lee, Mass., attending the Stockbridge Academy in summer and the village school in the winter. When 16 he began teaching, his patrons supposing him to be a young man of 21. He, in 1842, virtually decided to devote his life to teaching, and feeling that a more extensive course of study was necessary, he made up his mind to secure a thorough education. Rev. Davis W. Clark, then Principal of Amenia Seminary (afterward Bishop) urged him to enter the seminary, which he did in September, 1842.

In the spring of 1844 he was designated teacher of the classes in algebra in that institution. Previously he had been assistant teacher in the English department. In 1844 he matriculated at Wesleyan University as a sophomore, and graduated in 1847. In 1850 he accepted a position as principal of an academy at Newbern, Alabama. In 1851 he was induced to take control of the "Mesopotamia Female Seminary" at Eutaw, Ala., where he remained until 1853. During this time he made many valuable researches in geology in that vicinity, and transmitted a large collection of plants and alcoholic specimens to the Smithsonian Institute. Among these was a new species of fish, which was afterward described by Girard as *Hy-*

bopsis Winchelli, thus showing the appreciation of his work in naming it after its discoverer. In 1853 he was elected President of the Masonic University at Selma, Ala. Yellow fever compelled the closing of the institution. In November of 1853 he received a letter from President Tappan announcing his election to the chair of "Physics and Civil Engineering" in the University of Michigan. This position he accepted and in December following started for the North. He entered upon the duties of his position Jan. 24, 1854. In 1855 he was transferred to the chair of geology, zoology and botany. In 1859 a geological survey of Michigan was ordered by the Legislature, and Prof. Winchell was commissioned by Governor Wisner as Director of the survey, which position he held until the work was completed. This work was of vast importance to the State, showing as it did the various formations, the mineral lands and the locations of the salt-producing sections. In August, 1872, he was elected Chancellor of Syracuse University. By many promises held out of an increased field for operations in science, a higher salary and other things, he was induced to accept the position. In January, 1873, he entered upon the duties of his position as Chancellor. He soon found that the financial affairs of the University were not in the condition he had been led to suppose them, but he worked on to increase its popularity and power. Work was also given him to do which it was expressly understood when he accepted the position was to be done by others, and in June, 1874, he resigned his position. In July he was elected Professor of Zoology, Geology and Botany in the same institution, and with great magnanimity accepted it. He remained there until 1878, endeavoring to build up this department. During this time he had also filled short engagements in other noted institutions of learning, and had delivered many scientific lectures. He then devoted himself to literary work and lecturing, with very marked success. On the 25th of June, 1879, the Regents of the University of Michigan unanimously elected him to the chair of Geology and Paleontology in the University. As a lecturer Professor Winchell has won renown. His lectures are chiefly of a scientific nature. He has sought in them to popularize science, and has been eminently successful. His researches have extended over a wide range, and he has brought to light a number of new species in various departments, several of which have been named after him, in honor of their discoverer. His ability has been recognized in the old and new world, and he has been made a member of societies in both hemispheres. As a teacher he has achieved remarkable success, and many offers have been made to him to teach in different institutions of learning. His works on scientific subjects have been very numerous and full. A firm believer in the existence of man before the time of Adam, according to the old chronology, he has always worked to harmonize science and the Bible. He was married Dec. 5, 1849, to Miss Julia F. Lines, of Utica, N. Y. To them have been born 1 son and 5 daughters; of these, but 2 daughters are living. For a more extended notice of his writings, see the chapter on Authors and Artists in this work.

Phillip Winegar, of Ann Arbor, was born at Union Springs, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1827, his father was Ashabel and his mother Elizabeth (Carr) Winegar, natives of New York. Phillip grew to manhood in Cayuga county where he also received his preliminary education. He spent some time also at Carey Collegiate Seminary, in Genesee county, and at Auburn Academy. His father was a farmer and a woolen manufacturer, and young Phillip kept his books. From Cayuga county Phillip went to Ontario county, where in 1850 he married Miss Elizabeth A. Bentley, a daughter of Thomas Bentley. To them has been born 1 son—Franklin E. In 1854 Mr. Winegar came to Michigan and settled in Northfield tp., where he remained until 1863, engaged in farming and teaching school. During three years of this time he was Supervisor. In 1860 he was a candidate for State Senator, and though he was far ahead of his ticket, he was defeated by a small majority. In 1862 he was elected Sheriff, and in 1864 was re-elected to that office. In 1867 was elected Supervisor, and in 1880 Justice of the Peace for Ann Arbor. He has also done work in connection with the offices of Register and County Clerk. While a resident of Northfield tp. he was appointed Postmaster of Gravel Run, by President Buchanan.

Daniel Wines, contractor and builder, Ann Arbor, was born in Connecticut, in January, 1812. His father, Daniel B. Wines, was a native of New York, and his mother a native of Windham county, Conn. They settled in this county in 1837, where they both passed the remainder of their lives. Daniel passed his early life in this county, necessarily witnessing many important changes that transpired



L. L. Kimmel

in Southern Michigan, and during his youth frequently walked to Detroit. He was married in Long Island to Anna Maria Baker, a daughter of Abraham Baker, a resident of South Hampton, Long Island. Two sons—Charles A. and Abraham, of Ypsilanti, were born to this marriage. Mrs. Wines died in 1850, and during the latter part of the same year he married Mrs. Phoebe Douglas. Two children were sent to bless this union—Levi D., a teacher in the Ann Arbor high school, and graduate of Michigan University, and Anna. Mr. Wines has erected many of the best business houses and private residences in Ann Arbor.

Austin A. Wood, retired farmer, is a native of Danbury, Ct., where he was born in 1828. He came with his parents to this county in 1836, and in 1848 was married at Port Huron, Mich., to Mary J. Glover, of Lodi tp., Washtenaw Co. Of this marriage there are no surviving children. Mrs. Wood died in 1849, and in 1854 he was united in marriage to Hannah Mitchell, of Maumee, Ohio, who died the same year. On Nov. 28, 1855, he married Sarah M. Phelps, of Saline tp., this county. Mr. Wood is a Deacon, and also Treasurer of the Congregational Church of Ann Arbor, and while a resident of Lodi tp. was leader of a choir in the church of that denomination.

Darius Wood, retired farmer, Ann Arbor, was born in Connecticut in 1807, and is a son of Abijah and Submit (Camp) Wood. Darius grew to manhood in his native State, and in 1828 married Nancy J. Jones. They have 4 children—Samantha L., Melvina D., Lyman B. and Fanny. In 1829 Mr. Wood moved to Seneca Co., N. Y., where he taught school a number of years; thence to Yates Co., N. Y., and from the latter place to Michigan, in 1834. He located nine miles south of Ann Arbor, where a farm of 80 acres was purchased. He cultivated the land during the summer months, and in the winter was engaged in teaching school. Many years ago Mrs. Wood was laid at rest in Washtenaw county, and in 1868 Mr. Wood married Mrs. Deborah L. Maynard, relict of William S. Maynard, formerly Mayor of Ann Arbor, and President of Washtenaw county bank. He settled in this county in 1828, and bore a prominent part in the early history of Ann Arbor village. In 1867 Mr. Wood settled at Ann Arbor where he resides at present in very comfortable circumstances.

George S. Wood, retired farmer, was born in Danbury, Conn., in 1825. His parents, Ira and Maria Wood, settled in Lodi tp., Washtenaw county, at an early day, purchasing 40 acres of land from Government, where the former died in 1855; the latter is still surviving. In his youth and early stage of manhood George S. displayed unusual ability as an agriculturist, and was especially successful in sheep-raising, taking numerous prizes on his specimens at the county and State fairs. Oct. 17, 1849, Mr. Wood married Phidelia Beach, a native of New York, and daughter of William G. Beach, a native of New Jersey, who settled in this county in 1843. They have 4 children—Arthur A., William J., Georgie M. and Eda B. Ida is deceased.

P. D. Woodruff, contractor and builder, was born in Seneca county, N. Y., in 1818, and is a son of Benjamin Woodruff. Mr. W. remained a resident of the "Empire State," receiving a liberal education, until his 17th year, when he came West to Ohio, and in 1836 settled near what was then familiarly termed "Carpenter's Corners," in Washtenaw county. In 1847 he married Phoebe Woodruff, and 3 children were given to them, 2 of whom are living. Mr. Woodruff has officiated as an Alderman, also as city Treasurer of Ann Arbor city. In his building capacity, he has done much toward increasing the value of property by the erection of many costly and handsome business blocks and fine residences.

Isaac Wyncup, farmer, Ann Arbor, Mich.

George Zeebe, farmer, Northfield tp., sec. 35; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1835, where he was also educated. In 1853 he came to America and settled in Ann Arbor, where he lived until 1870. In that year he moved to Northfield tp., where he now lives. In 1858 he was married to Mrs. Katherine Souder. To them have been born 4 sons and 4 daughters, of whom 1 daughter has died. Mr. Zeebe is a member of the Lutheran Church.

SUPERIOR TOWNSHIP.

The township of Superior is particularly an agricultural district, —one-half of oak openings, unsurpassed in the fertility of its soil or the advantages of its water-courses; but Fleming's creek and Huron river are the only streams that can be utilized for milling. Ten sections are without any water-course. Frain's, or Hour-Glass lake is on section 9, and is the only important body of water in the township. The River Huron enters the township on section 31, flows north into section 30, again south through section 31, where it forms two small islands, and enters Ypsilanti at the northeast corner of section 6 of that township. Fleming's creek waters the west portion of Superior. The M. C. R. R. crosses the river at three points in this neighborhood.

Beech and maple forests yet remain in this township. "Superior" is stamped upon its lands, and is said to extend itself to the people and their homes.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

The area of Superior township is 21,774 acres, of which 14,726 acres are improved and 7,048 unimproved lands. The land is in possession of 222 occupiers. The area sown under wheat in 1879 was 2,708 acres; that planted in 1880 was 3,094 acres. In the former year the product averaged 1,841 bushels per acre, or a total of 49,850. The corn-fields, extending over 1,382 acres in 1879, produced 55,260 bushels; 862 acres under oats gave a yield of 35,100 bushels; 431 acres under clover gave 631 bushels of seed; 291 acres under barley produced 7,940 bushels; 93 acres under potatoes yielded 9,608 bushels; and the meadow lands, comprised in 2,214 acres, produced 2,453 tons of hay. It will be understood, that this estimate is only an approximate, yet based upon official reports and collected by township officers.

ORGANIZATION OF SUPERIOR.

In the history of Ypsilanti it will be shown that the district now known as Superior formed a portion of that township. On June 30, 1828, the Legislative Council enacted: "That from and after the passage of this act, all that part of the township of Ypsilanti lying north, including township numbered 1 and 2 south, range number 7 east, in the county of Washtenaw, be, and the same is, hereby set off as a township, by the name of Panama, and that the first township meeting be held at the house of John McCormick;

(1062)

provided, that nothing in this act shall affect the assessment or collection of taxes heretofore assessed in the township of Ypsilanti." This new division comprised the present townships of Salem and Superior. In 1831, under authority given by act of the Legislative Council, the people of the southern part of Panama organized the township of Superior. Henry Kimmel gave it its present name.

PATENTEES OF TOWNSHIP LANDS.

The subsequent list of early purchasers of the lands in Superior township must necessarily prove of interest, and for that reason is given:

SECTION 1.

Farrand, John S., e h ne qr.
Hamilton, Thomas Jr., w h ne qr.
Murray, Archibald G., e h se qr.
Reeve, P.H., w h se qr.
Morris, Walter, nw qr.

SECTION 2.

Patterson, Jacob, e h ne qr.
Chase, Alanson, w h ne qr.
Charmard, Betsey, e h se qr.
Root, Augustus, w h se qr.
McCormick, Abraham, w h nw qr.
Page, Rufus, e h sw qr.
Payne, Samuel, w h sw qr.

SECTION 3.

Pray, Esek, e h ne qr.
Pray, Esek, w h se qr.
Wheelock, Silas, sw qr and w h nw qr.

SECTION 4.

Hammond, Dennis, e h ne qr.
Green, O., nw qr of ne qr.
Bedell, G. C., sw qr of ne qr.
Wheelock, Robert, se qr.
Douglass, Aaron, w h.

SECTION 5.

Wyckoff, Joseph, n h. *3^d of May 26 1827*
Dowdel, John, e h se qr.
Cowan, Peter, w h se qr.
Doyle, John, e h sw qr.
Porter, Augustus S., w h sw qr.

SECTION 6.

Hull, Samuel T., e h ne qr.
Thomas, Daniel, w h ne qr and e h nw qr.
Shores, Jonathan, e h se qr.
Vorhees, George, w h se qr.
Hurens, Champlain, w h nw qr.
Shaughness, John, e h sw qr.
Howe, Joseph, w h sw qr.

SECTION 7.

Herrand, Alexander, e h ne qr.
Wells, William, w h ne qr.

Thomas, Isaac, se qr and e h sw qr.
Shaughness, John, nw qr.
Dix, John, w h sw qr.

SECTION 8.

Douglass, Aaron, ne qr.
Williams, Joel, e h se qr.
McCormick Abraham, w h se qr.
Pray, Esek, e h nw qr and sw qr.

SECTION 9.

Phelps, Justin, e h ne qr.
Hawkins, Olney, w h ne qr.
Durfees, Edward, e h se qr.
Perkins, Almon, w h se qr.
Hix, Berden, e h nw qr.
McCormick, G. W., w h nw qr.
Pray, Esek, e h sw qr.
Williams, Joel, w h sw qr.

SECTION 10.

Witherell, James, e h ne qr.
Phelps, Justin, w h ne qr.
Bentley, John, e h se qr.
Jayne, William, w h se qr.
Delano, Ephraim B., e h nw qr.
Phelps, Gaylord, w h nw qr.
Curtis, Moses S., e h sw qr.
Payne, Arnold, w h sw qr.

SECTION 11.

Driscoll, Joshua G., n h.
Beers, Harvey, e h se qr.
Parkhurst, Abel P., w h se qr.
Schofield, Orin, e h sw qr.
Rolens, Moses, w h sw qr.

SECTION 12.

Murray, Archibald G., e h ne qr.
Sarava, Jacob, w h ne qr.
Rice, Ira, e h se qr.
Woodin, Pelis, w h se qr.
Bouck, Adam, e h nw qr.
Tafft, Job W., w h nw qr.
Brewer, John, sw qr.

SECTION 13.

Rice, Ira, e h ne qr.
Wilcox, Theron, w h ne qr.

Newell, Nathan, se qr.
 Robinson, Hiram, nw qr.
 Stacey, Ebenezer, sw qr.

SECTION 14.

Tookes, Hiram H., ne qr.
 Bartell, John, e h se qr.
 Barr, Robert, w h se qr.
 Root, Roswell, e h nw qr.
 Whitney, C. K., nw qr of nw qr and sw
 qr of nw qr.
 Kimball, Henry, e h sw qr.
 Cole, Peter, w h sw qr.

SECTION 15.

Gale, Roger, n h and e h sw qr and w h
 se qr.
 Cole, Peter, e h se qr.
 Barren, Zolad, w h sw qr.

SECTION 17.

William, Joel, e h nw qr.
 McCormick, George, w h ne qr.
 Pierce, Orsamus, e h se qr.
 Olas, Hezekiah, w h se qr.
 Berrus, Joseph, nw qr.
 Cook, Bennett, sw qr.

SECTION 18.

Dix, John, n h and w h se qr and e h sw
 qr.
 Mullweland, James and John, e h se qr.
 Cummings, Nathaniel, w h sw qr.

SECTION 19.

Rogers, Edward L., e h ne qr.
 King, Jacob W., w h ne qr.
 Rogers, Edward L., e h se qr.
 Forsyth, James S., w h se qr.
 Osgood, Leonard W., nw qr.
 Pettybone, Tolman, e h sw qr.
 Fall, William T., w h sw qr.

SECTION 20.

Jennings, B., ne qr of ne qr.
 Pettybone, G., se qr of ne qr.
 Crippen, Ichabod, w h ne qr and e h nw
 qr.
 Rogers, Edward L., s h.
 Graham, W., nw qr of nw qr.
 Mullweland, J., sw qr of nw qr.

SECTION 21.

Camp, Ira, e h ne qr.
 Bowen, Ann, w h ne qr and e h nw qr.
 Lane, Marcus, e h se qr.
 Dyer, Daniel, w h se qr.
 Simpson, Gage, w h nw qr.
 Swarthout, Anthony R., e h sw qr.
 Richards, Daniel, w h sw qr.

SECTION 22.

Kimmel, H., e h ne qr and w h ne qr.
 Kimmel, Henry, e h se qr and w h se qr.

Cole, Peter, e h nw qr.
 Bowen, Z., w h nw qr.
 Karr, Alexander R., e h sw qr.
 Murray, James B., w h sw qr.

SECTION 23.

Kimmel, Henry, e h ne qr and w h ne qr.
 Kellogg, C. H., e h se qr.
 Kimmel, H., sw qr and w h nw qr and e
 h nw qr.

SECTION 24.

Speer, Moor, n h and w h se qr.
 Seeley, G., e h se qr.
 Curtis, John, sw qr.

SECTION 25.

Benedict, James, ne qr.
 Sweetling, Almond, e h se qr.
 Kimmel, H., w h se qr.
 Smith, John M., nw qr.
 Otis, David G., e h sw qr.
 Mead, Ezra, w h sw qr.

SECTION 26.

Ferguson, R., e h ne qr.
 Kimmel, Henry, e h nw qr and w h ne
 qr.
 Mead, Ezra, se qr.
 Garrison, J., w h nw qr.
 Lines, Abigail, e h sw qr.
 Warsey, H., w h sw qr.

SECTION 27.

Henshaw, Willard, ne qr.
 Moss, Job, e h se qr.
 Amisyls, Samuel S., w h se qr.
 Moore, Avel, e h nw qr.
 Holden, S. C. and R., w h nw qr.
 Camp, E., e h sw qr.
 Lakes, George, w h sw qr.

SECTION 28.

Eddy, William, e h ne qr.
 Heustes, Jonathan, w h ne qr and nw qr.
 Hayes, John G., e h se qr.
 Cass, A., w h se qr.
 Camp, Ira, e h sw qr.
 Swarthout, A. R., w h sw qr.

SECTION 29.

Heustes, Jonathan, ne qr.
 Levick, Andrew, nw qr.
 Swarthout, Anthony R., se qr and e h sw
 qr.
 Hiscock, D., w h sw qr.

SECTION 30.

Hiscock, W., e h ne qr.
 Moore, David, w h ne qr.
 Lyon, Enniss, e frac h se qr.
 Dexter, S. W., frac pt of se qr.
 Dissett, A., e h nw qr.
 Sackrider, Joseph, w frac h se qr and e
 frac h sw qr.

Rush, George, w h nw qr.
Pullen, James, w h sw qr.

SECTION 31.

Burlingame, H., e frac pt of ne qr and
e frac pt of se qr.
Christie, Hugh, frac pt ne qr.

SECTION 31.

Reming, R., nw frac qr of nw qr.
Dickerson, John, s frac h ne qr and w
frac h se qr.
Geddes, Robert, w frac h.

SECTION 32.

Kercheval, frac pt of sw frac qr.
Phillips, John, se qr and e h nw qr.
Hiscock, James, e h se qr.
Dessett, Ira, w h se qr.
Baker, Elias, w h nw qr.
Burlingame, Henry, e frac h sw qr and
w frac h sw qr.

SECTION 33.

Sines, P., e h ne qr.
Brown, I., w h ne qr.
Baker, Elias, e h se qr.
Champlain, S., jr., w h se qr.
Case, A., e h nw qr.

Haynes, J. G., w h n qr.
Witherell, J., e h sw qr.
Phillips, J., w h sw qr.

SECTION 24.

Sines, Rachel, w h ne qr.
Eddy, William, e h ne qr and e h nw qr.
Morton, Thomas, e h se qr.
Morton, J. G., w h se qr.
Sines, Isaac, w h nw qr.
Moss, Joseph, e h sw qr.
Avery, A., w h sw qr.

SECTION 35.

Sanford, John, ne qr.
Thompson & Merrill, e h se qr.
Merril & Pratt, w h se qr.
Eddy, J. H., e h nw qr.
Karr, James, w h nw qr.
Merrill, Ira and H. W., e h sw qr.
Hastings, E. H., w h sw qr.

SECTION 36.

Goodell, J., e h ne qr.
Fowler, Joseph, w h ne qr.
Fowler, David, se qr and e h sw qr.
Pine, Benjamin, nw qr.
Swarthout, A. A., w h sw qr.

In review of this list the following quotations from John Geddes' paper on the subject will be found comparatively accurate:

The first purchaser in Superior township was Robert Fleming, who bought the nw part of nw frac qr of sec 31, Sept. 29, 1823, 44.75 acres. The next was Abraham Avery, May 14, 1824, who bought the w h of sw qr of sec 34. John Brown bought, May 17, 1824, the w h of ne qr of sec 33. Phillip Sines bought the e h of ne qr sec 33, May 19, 1824. Isaac Sines bought the w h of nw qr of sec 34, May 19. John Dix bought the n h of sec 18, and the e h of sw qr and the w h of se qr sec 18, May 20. James Pullen bought the w h of the sw qr of sec 30, 70.44 acres, June 17. George Sarles bought the w h of sw qr sec 27, May 19. Eden Camp bought, June 16, the e h of sw qr sec. Jos. Sackrider bought the w h of the sw qr and the e h of the se qr of sec 30, 127.35 acres, June 27. Sam. W. Dexter bought that part of sec 30 s of the river, Sept. 7, 24.95 acres. Isaac Thomas, Sept. 27, bought the se qr and the e h of the sw qr of sec 7. John Dix bought the w h of the sw qr of sec 7, Sept. 28, 56.60 acres. Lawrence L. Arneigh bought the w h of se qr of sec 27, Oct. 1. Joel Wellman bought the e h of ne qr sec 17, and the e h ne qr of sec 8, and the w h of the sw qr of sec 9, Oct. 6. Hugh Christie bought the ne part of sec 31, 67.25 acres, Sept. 29. John Phillips bought, Sept. 16, the e h of the nw qr sec 32, and Oct. 4, the ne qr of sec 32. The above are all the lands bought in 1824 in the township of Superior.

Robert Geddes bought the sw qr and the se part of nw frac qr of sec 31, May 19, 1825, 232.06 acres. Henry Kimmell made his first purchase July 23, 1825, of the w h of se qr of sec 22. He bought the e h of sec 22 and all of sec 23, but e h of the se qr. He bought one lot on 14, two lots on 26, and one lot on 25--15 lots in all. John Brewer bought the sw qr of sec 12, April 3, 1826. Joseph Wickoff bought, May 28, 1827, the n h sec 5, 280.40 acres. Esek Pray bought the sw qr of sec 8, July 3, 1825. Sold it to John McCormick, and then bought, Nov. 24, 1825, the e h of the ne qr and the e h of the se qr of sec 3. He afterward bought the w h of the se qr and the e h of the nw qr of sec 3. Ichabod Crippen bought the e h of the nw qr and w h of the ne qr, June 27, 1831. David Moore bought the w h of the ne qr of sec 30, May 18, 1830.

Ichabod Crippen is the only person in the township that is now living on the land bought from the United States. Esek Pray bought, July 28, 1825, the e h of the nw qr of sec 8 and June 23, 1825, the e h of the sw qr of sec 9. There were 167 first purchasers in the township. The last piece of United States land sold was the s h of the w h of the sw qr of sec 14, to Curtis R. Whitney, Sept. 2, 1847. The next last piece was the sw corner of the sw frac qr of sec 32, .78 of an acre, B. Kercheval, Nov. 22, 1836. G. C. Bedell bought the sw qr of the se qr of sec 4, March 22, 1836. Eldridge Gee built the first house on the e h of the ne qr of sec 33 in February and March, 1823. He says he moved there Feb. 16, 1823. There were then no white persons residing in the county of Washtenaw. John Dix built next in May and June, 1824. Dix built the first frame barn in Superior township and probably the first in the county. It was raised in July, 1825. I was at the raising. Dix built a saw-mill in 1826, and a grist-mill some time after, all on sec 18. John Dix was from Boston, was said to be a ship captain and was shipwrecked at sea, and it was plain to see he would fail in Washtenaw. He was the most unpopular man in the county. It may be asked why. There were probably several causes. One was, he was reared in Boston. Such appears to be the tendency, of things, where people congregate in large bodies they become unfriendly and unsociable, whereas in new countries, as Washtenaw then was, the inhabitants are extra friendly. John Dix left for Texas in the fall of 1833, and died there a few years ago. He was the proprietor of the village of Dixboro. Henry Kimmell was from Somerset county, Pa., from there to the mouth of the Illinois river, and from there to Washtenaw in the summer of 1825. He preferred timber land. He left Illinois because of its unhealthfulness. Henry Kimmell died in August, 1868, aged 82 years.

Hiram H. Tooker removed from Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y., to that part of Superior known as the Free Church neighborhood, in June of 1826. This settlement had been opened the September previous by Col. John Brewer and brother, and Hiram Robison, also from Cayuga county; but it was not until July of 1826 that they found the land office open and ready to sell and convey to them their selected lands. The name of John Q. Adams, as President of the United States, appears on the parchment titles of conveyance.

In this early summer a number of names were added to the list of settlers,—John Brewer, Hiram Robison H. H. Tooker, Ebenezer Stacy, John Bramble, John Newell, Moor Spears and Robert Barr. Two and one half miles south of this opening settlement, the name of Henry Kimmel was a kind watchword, to these brave men and their wives. Mr. K. had been over all that land in 1824, and on account of the unhealthfulness of Indiana, concluded to move his family and effects to Michigan in July of 1825. He owned both landed and mill property in Kaskaskia, Ind., and in selling out there, on account of scarcity of money, took large payments in stock. It formed a scene worthy of an artist's sketch to view the caravan as it moved on, and into that wilderness country. First was the primitive ox-cart, the fellies of which were eight inches wide, without tire, made so as not to sink into ruts and mud-holes, drawn by four yoke of oxen, the cart principally filled with ox-yokes, and feed for the horses in the rear. Behind the cart were several yoke of oxen, driven by the swimmers, who had been engaged by Mr. K. to ford the streams, into which, when arrived at, they would plunge, taking a small rope between their teeth. They would soon reach the opposite bank and select a landing place, and then return and make preparations for crossing. Next in the pro-

cession was a heavy four-horse team, drawing a large wagon, with tent and other fixtures for living and cooking purposes. Conspicuously remembered was the barrel churn, in which milk was made into butter on the road. Next came a lighter wagon, drawn by one span of horses, carrying the family, together with trunks and cooked provisions. One other wagon followed them, which the men employed as drivers of cattle called their resting place. Then followed closely behind 100 head of cattle, always having more or less numbers of young deer with them, captured by the agile men called drovers, who had the cattle in charge. They were 39 days on the road, not entering a house for living purposes during the long journey.

Mr. Kimmel purchased a one-half section of land, and the first year erected a large ashery and pearl-ash refinery, which, together with clearing up the land in a rapid manner, employed 30 men constantly. You can easily imagine what a blessing such an entering in as that proved to the near settlement in which I was born. Soon every settler had a cow, and in the autumn of 1826 a payment became due Mr. K. in Indiana of 300 hogs, which were driven in and butchered, and sold principally to the settlers. George McKim, known to many people of Washtenaw as a worthy, energetic pioneer of those primitive days, made all the barrels to pack the pork in, and also those used in the ashery. In the short space of four years the one-half section purchased by Mr. K. was all cleared up and paid for, by the ashery, it being the rule to put up one ton of saleratus every ten days. That was taken to Detroit, passing down the Territorial road, and brought Mr. K. \$120 per ton.

The wife of this settler, Mrs. Sovengire Kimmel, was one of the most useful women of pioneer times. She extracted teeth, bled the sick, fed and ministered to a family and household of 40 persons for years, besides being a tender, kind-hearted neighbor. She had a tall, commanding figure, with gentle blue eyes, and clear, pink and white complexion, everywhere commanding attention and respect. She died about 10 years ago, surviving her husband a few years, at the advanced age of 82 years, and she sleeps in the cemetery at the Free Church, surrounded by her children and neighbors whom she so loved.

When H. Tooker arrived in 1826, only about two acres had been cleared off. Col. Brewer, with his brother Abram, had come in late the September previous, accompanied by H. Robison. They came without their families, and the sickness and death of Abram drew largely upon their time and strength, so that they accomplished but little beyond getting small tenements ready for spring. The next death that occurred was that of Eben Stacy, father of Mrs. Charles Collins, of Ypsilanti, who, with his young wife, Charlotte Sutherland, of Newton, Chittenden county, Vermont, arrived also in June of 1826. Mr. Stacy, having been bred a farmer, was held in very high esteem by the other men of the colony, who, without ex-

ception, had been bred to trades. He died in February, 1827; John Bramble's wife died in April following. Thus death so early was writing sadness and thoughtfulness upon the brows of those brave men and women.

Mrs. Stacy and Mr. Bramble were married the following year—their lands joining. In one and a half short years afterward, Mr. Tooker having been back East, upon his return found his house shut, and noticing that a great stillness rested upon the little neighborhood, which usually resounded with the woodman's ax, went on further south, and met a funeral procession, a litter borne by six men; on it lay Mr. Bramble, being carried to his last home! Mrs. Tooker was walking with the already twice-widowed woman, next the bier, there being as yet no horses owned in the little settlement. Can you shut out the present, and go back to that scene? The distance was nearly a mile by a woody pathway—the newly opened grave in a dense forest! All told, there were 12 or 15 neighbors in the little procession. Do you wonder that when the Methodist circuit-rider called upon that little colony, he found hearts open for his lessons of an inheritance beyond, where death never enters nor any weeping? Twice in that short year death visited them. In an instant J. Newell was killed by a falling tree. One almost wonders how they gathered courage to go on. The story of their sorrows, privations and hardships has told the finale. There now remains but one living of those first pioneers of that portion of Superior. The thrice-widowed woman, whose sorrows you have before looked upon, Mrs. George McTim, yet lives upon the land purchased from the Government in 1826. She is upward of 84 years of age, with mind clear, memory active, heart alive to the experiences of those first eventful years. I spent a few hours with her a short time since, glad indeed to sit at her feet and listen to her story.

A school-house was erected in 1827; Pamela Pattison, the first teacher; wages paid her, \$1.00 per week. She being married to David Frost, the next year her sister Delight taught the school. The family removed to Nankin, Wayne county, in a few years, but they deserve more than a passing mention here. Long were their loving ministrations remembered by those who had suffered "in mind, body or estate." The town of Panama, as it was then called, began in 1828-'9 to be settled in almost every available spot. Captain Dix and John McCormick, father of C. McCormick, of Ypsilanti, were already settled at Dixboro. Esek Pray was on the Plymouth road, about as far north of us as H. Kimmel was south, and was a leading, energetic, kind man. He was Justice of the Peace and kept a country tavern for many years. Law suits were held at his house, also public meetings of the Town Board. Distance did not separate friends and acquaintances in those times. The Tafts, of Plymouth, who settled there in 1825, greatly aided the settlers of Panama, coming to their "raisings" and often making selections of land, and helping pioneers to reach it. Death

was also there; Mrs. James Taft died in 1827, and in a few short years James and Job Taft had passed away.

Mrs. H. H. Tooker, formerly Mary Taft, arrived with her husband in Michigan, and settled in Superior, June, 1826. This lady acted well her part in the early history of the township.

Eldridge Gee visited in Washtenaw in June, 1823, in company with his father-in-law, Epa Mattison, Joseph Young and Giles Downer. This party left Mrs. Downer's house, on the Rouge river, and reached Godfrey's trading post. Following the river trail, they arrived at the mouth of Mill creek, thence to the location of the present city of Ann Arbor, and from that point to the district now known as Saline, finally returning to Mrs. Downer's. At that period there were no white people living in the county. During this visit Mr. Gee erected a shanty, constructed of boards which he brought with him, and six weeks later built a log house on the northeast quarter of section 33, in the present township of Superior. Mr. Gee stated that he dwelt there for 15 or 16 months, when he was evicted by William Sines, who purchased the location from the United States, he having neglected to enter it at the United States land office. He then removed to Woodruff's Grove, where he remained until June, 1824, when Captain Dix asked him to move to Dixboro. He went thither, and while there Mattison entered the east half of the southeast quarter of section 13, in the township of Ann Arbor, July 24, 1824. During that month Mr. Gee assisted his father-in-law in building a house. There cannot be a doubt regarding Mr. Gee's early visit and subsequent settlement; but the statement that he preceded the Woodruff-Grant party seems at variance with the generally accepted fact that Woodruff's Grove was the first settlement of American pioneers in Washtenaw county. Presuming that Mr. Gee made his first exploratory trip into this district in June, 1823, as is stated in his paper, the "first log house" could not be built by him "about the first of March" of that year. It appears very probable that the story of this first settlement is correct in many respects, the dates alone being a little confused. There is no more reason to state that Mr. Gee was the first settler than to give the four fishermen of Monroe precedence on account of their former visits to Godfrey's.

A MODERN BURNS.

William Lambie, a countryman of Robert Burns, settled on the Moan farm, in Superior township, June, 1839. After "a fair, square battle with privations, exile and penury" he won success. Forty years after settlement he addressed the following lines to the pioneers of Superior:

We welcome every honest heart into our friendly meeting;
 To every man that led the van we send a kindly greeting;
 All honor to the gallant band who always led the way,
 And made the State so rich and great, now crowned with silver gray;

Brave and good, they earned their food, privations long enduring,
 By waving woods and flowing floods along the winding Huron.
 The farms will stand to enrich the land through all the coming years,
 The fields they won tell what was done by the good old Pioneers.
 They fought the battles of the free, and no bloody banners bore,
 The grandest of the peaceful brave in the good old days of yore.
 The Heroes of the sylvan woods, workers in sun and rain,
 Who sowed the fields, rich autumn yields, and reaped the golden grain,
 Women refined, and men of mind, as good as you ever saw,
 In happy homes they sung their songs over all our Washtenaw.
 The youngsters glad, in homespun clad, made fields and forests ring,
 And girls and boys, with glee and noise, did in the green wood swing.
 In autumn days, through rural ways, the young were sent to school,
 To learn in youth to speak the truth and pay their debts in full,
 When fields were cleared the church was reared, for worship, prayer and
 praise,

Hearts were given to hope and Heaven and sacred Sabbath days.
 A righteous cause, no bankrupt laws, with good work for all to do,
 They spent happy days in work and praise, where hearts were kind and
 true.

They worked for funds, received no duns, or credit from the bank ;
 They gained in health and honest wealth without a paper stamp.
 Farm stock was watered at the rills, in fertile fields they trusted ;
 They held plowshares in solid hills and banks that never bursted.
 They got good interest, paid in wheat, the harvest failing never,
 The rainbow painted on the sky their "trade-mark" true forever.
 The birds sung in the fields and groves on every summer morning,
 The wild flowers and the apple bloom their peaceful homes adorning ;
 The bob-o-links flew over head, free concerts to them bringing,
 The streams went gliding down the glens along the green banks singing.
 They had the "rocks," but not the votes, no ballots for them throwing ;
 They had no need of public feed with granaries overflowing ;
 They reigned on every hill and dale over all the balmy West,
 The heaven's blue dome their palace home, the greatest and the best.
 Some may honor regal kings, wearing their crowns of gold,
 We honor men with glory crowned—the Pioneers of old.

THE VILLAGE OF DIXBORO.

The village is prettily situated on Fleming's creek, in the midst of a rich agricultural country. It was platted in 1826 by Surveyor A. B. Rowe, for Captain John Dix, into 64 lots, with a reserve of 16 rods by 8, and a public square of equal size, north of the south road. Main street, or the western extension of the Detroit road, divided the plat, leaving 22 lots west of the reserve, and square on the north side of Main street, and eight lots east of the square. Dix's barn stood north of the Detroit road, just east of the village boundary, and his dwelling house on the south side of the road. The grist and saw-mill, were located on the creek east of the south road. This plat was recorded Feb. 28, 1828, by Cyrus Beckwith, Registrar of Washtenaw county.

The following historical sketch appeared in the *Ann Arbor Journal*, Feb. 5, 1859:

DIXBORO.

This little town, situated about five miles from Ann Arbor, on the Dixboro road, was located by Capt. Dix. Capt. Dix was New

England born, and had spent most of his life on the sea, up to the time of his emigrating to the then Territory of Michigan. He bought at this place a large tract of Government land, put it under cultivation, erected a flouring mill containing two run of stone, and kept a little store for the accommodation of his neighbors.

Capt. Dix possessed a little of that hauteur, which is so characteristic of the sons of Neptune.

Mrs. Dix and the other ladies that came with them to these Western wilds were high-toned families, and acquainted with Boston city life.

Capt. Dix's wife was familiarly known among the old settlers as lady "Trass." The old settlers have made frequent mention of her in connection with her exploits in horsemanship and the use of fire-arms, in watching "deer licks" on summer evenings.

Capt. Dix disposed of his property at this place about the year 1833, and moved to Texas. It is said that lady "Trass" received one league of land from the Texas Government for teaching an infant school.

From the time that Capt. Dix left this place until within a short period, Dixboro has been on the wane,—but as Byron sang, "A change came o'er the spirit of my dreams." Dixboro, after slumbering for years and haunted by the ghost of departed spirits, has come out clean and unscathed as a living monument, showing that civilization and Christianity early made their imprints there.

During 1858 a protracted meeting was commenced under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Donaldson. An organization was formed and the following trustees were elected: James Fair, Isaac N. S. Foster, C. B. Cook, W. S. Waterman, D. B. Newton, H. S. Crippen and F. D. Galpin. It was attended with very good success, and society took a different tone. It was then proposed to build a church, and now, to the praise of Dixboro, it can be said that they have one of the best built and most commodious (Methodist) churches anywhere in the county. Its cost was about \$2,200, exclusive of carpets and furniture. And here let us say that the worthy high-sheriff, born in Dixboro, although not a member of this Church, took such an interest in the matter, that the beautiful lamps and chandelier which light the church were donated by him.

Some of the citizens of Ann Arbor, after helping build the church, contributed toward the furniture.

There was one other present we wish to mention, because it was given by a lady, who had taken a very lively interest in seeing the house completed, but disease taking hold of her vitals, she only lived to see the edifice completed. The lady, after giving several tokens of Christian love to her friends, donated a beautiful set of silver-ware for the communion service. So ended the last moments of Mrs. Peter Ingals, a pious woman and an esteemed friend.

THE DIXBORO GHOST.

The ghost excitement of 1845 was one of those strange uprisings of popular superstition which vary the monotony of life, and result

in the accumulation of valuable experience. It appears that on the night of Sept. 27, 1846, Isaac Van Woert, who arrived in the village on the preceding day, took lodgings in an untenanted house pointed out to him by Jackson Hawkins. While standing in front of the window, and at a moment when his wife had stepped into Mrs. Hammond's home, he saw a light within the room. After a closer survey he saw a middle-sized woman holding a light in her left hand; her head was bound in a white cloth, while around her was hung a loose gown. The strange figure moved slowly across the room, entered the bed-room, the door of which she closed. VanWoert followed the woman, but on entering the room found nothing there. Before entering, however, he heard one of the bureau drawers open and shut. After the lapse of a few days Woert learned for the first time that the house was occupied by Mrs. M. Mulholland up to the period of her death. The apparition reappeared in October. Van Woert then saw the woman within five feet of him. She said, "Don't touch me; touch me not." Stepping back a little, he demanded what she wanted. The apparition replied, "He has got it. He robbed me little by little until they kilt me. They kilt me; now he has got it all." She further said, "J—— J——, yes, J—— has got it at last, but it won't do him long. Joseph! O Joseph! I wish Joseph would come away."

An affidavit of Van Woert was sworn before Wm. R. Perry, a Justice of the Peace, at Ann Arbor, Dec. 8, 1845, from which the foregoing is summarized. In continuation the witness of these manifestations says: "The third time I saw her I awoke in the night; know not what hour; the bed-room was entirely light; I saw no candle, but saw the same woman, who said, 'J—— can't hurt me any more; no he can't, I am out of his reach. Why don't they get Joseph out of the way? Oh, my boy! why not come away?'"

"The fourth time she appeared was 11 o'clock at night. I was sitting with my feet on the stove hearth, when all at once the door stood open and I saw the same woman in the door supported in the arms of a man whom I knew. She was stretched back and looked as if she were in the agonies of death. She did not speak, but the apparition of the man said, 'She is dying! she will die!' and all disappeared, and the door closed without a noise. The strange and unwelcome visitor appeared four times, always speaking of crimes committed and expressing fears of others to follow. The main subject of the ghost's complaint was supposed to connect the doctor and some of her former relatives with the murder of herself and another person. The body of one of their victims was, according to the specter's testimony, cast into a well at the corner of Main and Mill streets, and that of the other into the waters of Frain's lake." The credulity of the people actually led them to search both well and lake for the victims of the murderers; there was no discovery which might lead to the realization of Woert's gigantic dream. Many are inclined to believe the story

of the "Dixboro Ghost," but the great majority ascribe the cause of all this excitement and trouble to a well-laid conspiracy, having for its object the banishment of a medical man from the settlement, and the disgrace of others. If this were the fact, the conspirators succeeded; the persons stigmatized by the specter of Mrs. Mullholland left the district within a brief space of time.

INDUSTRIES.

In the earlier years of the township the milling interest received much attention. No less than eight saw-mills have been in operation there, each completing its round of duty and falling into disuse. Of those mills seven possessed a water-power, and one steam-power. Two of them were located at Dixboro; two at Lowell; Pine's, on section 25; Fowler's on section 36 and Wansey's on section 26. Murray's steam saw-mill has passed away like the others. This mill was situated on section 12. The three flouring mills, two of which were built by Captain Dix and R. K. Ailes, at Dixboro, and the other at Lowell, have disappeared. The mill built by Dix was torn down, and Ailes' mill was erected on its site. Those mills were destroyed by fire. The paper mill at Lowell, referred to in the history of Ypsilanti, is the most recent and greatest industry ever established in the county. As late as 1834 there were two stores owned by Clements and Shaw. A tavern kept by Clements and another by Kelly existed also. The first postoffice at Dixboro was kept by Captain Dix.

The wild-cat bank of Lowell progressed so far as to print bills, but prior to the issue of such paper currency the project fell through.

OTHER ITEMS.

There have been seven suicides in Superior, the first of which was perpetrated in 1850.

A gang of horse thieves existed in the township about 1837; yet the township has not furnished a tenant to the State's prison.

The school-houses of the township number 10, five of which are brick, one stone, and four frame structures. The first school-house was built in the Free Church neighborhood. The first outside the Free-Church neighborhood was that on the Ypsilanti and Superior town line.

The churches comprise the M. E. church and the Free church. The first was erected in 1858, and the second built by Col. Brewer and Abel Parkhurst about 1855, intended as a house of worship for all denominations.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following named persons have served in different official capacities since the organization of the township:

SUPERVISORS.

Augustus Root.....	1829	George Douglass.....	1851-53
Geo. Renwick.....	1830-32	L. L. Kimmell.....	1854
Augustus Root.....	1833-34	L. W. Bowers.....	1855-56
Joseph Howe.....	1835-36	Edward Goodspeed.....	1857
Rob. T. Wheelock.....	1837-40	John Brewer.....	1858
Joseph Howe.....	1841	Ira Crippen.....	1859
Silas Wheelock.....	1842	E. M. Cole.....	1860
E. R. Murray.....	1843	William Hiscock.....	1861
Frederick Andrews.....	1844	E. M. Cole.....	1862-66
Elijah R. Murray.....	1845	Warren Babcock.....	1867-68
Daniel Tibbetts.....	1846	William Geer.....	1869
Daniel Crippen.....	1847	Ira Crippen.....	1870
John W. Brewer.....	1848-49	Wm. Geer.....	1871-72
Smith W. Bowers.....	1850	F. P. Galpin.....	1873-80

CLERKS.

Silas Wheelock.....	1829-30	Adam Minnis.....	1850
Daniel Crippen.....	1831	Thos. W. Leonard.....	1851-53
Silas Wheelock.....	1832	E. M. Cole.....	1854-55
Isaac Gale.....	1833	Ira Crippen.....	1856
E. B. Delano.....	1834	F. P. Galpin.....	1857-59
Wm. M. Clements.....	1835	William Geer.....	1860
Aaron H. Kelley.....	1836	Perry Crippen.....	1861
Albert Bedell.....	1837	William Geer.....	1862
M. N. Tillotson.....	1838	Wm. C. Murray.....	1863
John M. Welch.....	1839	William Geer.....	1864-66
Alvin Norton.....	1840	A. J. Murray.....	1867-69
Cortes Pond.....	1841	Henry S. Crippen.....	1870
Thompson Sinclair.....	1842	J. M. Voorhees.....	1871
H. S. Crippen.....	1843	J. J. Strong.....	1872
H. S. Crippen.....	1844	A. J. Wilbur.....	1873-78
John Hall.....	1845-48	J. F. Packard.....	1879
Geo. W. Gale.....	1849	C. Dorner.....	1880

TREASURERS.

The office of constable and treasurer were one until 1843.

Geo. Douglass.....	1843	Wm. B. Tock.....	1859
Milton Pettibone.....	1844	Reuben Kimmell.....	1860
Geo. Douglass.....	1845	Wm. C. Murray.....	1861-62
Wm. Hiscock.....	1846-47	Harrison Ruthruff.....	1863-64
Geo. Douglass.....	1848	William Ruthruff.....	1865
Wm. Hiscock.....	1849	Wm. C. Clark.....	1866-68
Geo. Douglass.....	1850	Vedar Shanklin.....	1869
Chas. J. Murray.....	1851-52	Thos. K. Andrews.....	1870
Geo. W. Townsend.....	1853	Gilbert Birdsell.....	1871-72
Chas. McCormick.....	1854	Wm. H. Crippen.....	1873-75
Thos. J. Fowler.....	1855	J. F. Packard.....	1876
T. B. Goodspeed.....	1856	Geo. Ruthruff.....	1877-78
S. M. Vought.....	1857	W. Crippen.....	1879-80
Thos. K. Andrews.....	1858		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Esek Pray.....	1829-36	Albert Todd.....	1858
Ira Camp }	1837	William Waterman.....	1869
G. C. Bedell }		William Hiscock.....	1860
Jacob Bacon.....	1838	Silas Wheelock.....	1861
Esek Pray.....	1839	F. F. Finley.....	1862
W. M. Clements.....	1840	Isaac Rowe.....	1863
Abel Parkhurst.....	1841	Warren Babcock.....	1864
Daniel Crippen.....	1842	Daniel Peterson.....	1865
Esek Pray.....	1843	Albert Todd.....	1866
Philo Galpin.....	1844	Allen Bagley.....	1867
S. C. Merrills.....	1845	Geo. Gill.....	1868
S. H. Hazard.....	1846	John W. Naury.....	1869
Silas Wheelock.....	1847	T. B. Goodspeed.....	1870
Stephen Ailes.....	1848	Jacob. L. Strong.....	1871
Milton Pettibone.....	1849	T. V. Quackenbush.....	1872
J. Hawkins.....	1850	Arthur Covert.....	1873
Solomon Miller.....	1851	T. B. Goodspeed.....	1874
John Brewer.....	1852	R. J. Brown.....	1875
Geo. Allen.....	1853	J. A. McDo.....	1876
William Roberts.....	1854	R. Townsend.....	1877
William Hiscock.....	1855	A. Campbell.....	1878
Daniel Peterson.....	1856	A. Kimmell.....	1879
Silas Wheelock.....	1857	L. Kimmel.....	1880

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The history of Superior township will now be continued by the presentation of brief biographical sketches of several of its most prominent old settlers and other citizens.

Aaron Campbell was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., July 27, 1844, and is a son of Hiram and Elizabeth Campbell, the former a native of Massachusetts, of Scotch descent, and the latter a native of New York, and of German ancestry. Mr. Campbell was married, Dec. 29, 1865, and 4 children have been given them—George W., Rachel E., Olive L., and Benjamin F. Mrs. Campbell was born Nov. 7, 1844, about 16 miles from where Mr. Campbell first saw the light of day. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are members of the M. E. Church. Mrs. C. had three brothers in the Union army, two of whom were killed in battle, and Mr. C. enlisted in 1862, but was not old enough.

Samuel Casey, farmer, was born at Lanesboro, Berkshire Co., Mass., July 7, 1803. He was the son of Edward and Martha (Stearns) Casey, both natives of Rhode Island. His father and uncle were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. The elder Casey died in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1815, and his wife in Lewis Co., N. Y., a few years after. Samuel resided in Lewis Co., N. Y., with his mother and brother until 21 years of age. He came to Michigan first in 1826, and remained one summer, returning to New York in December of that year. In 1830 he married Lucinda Jones, and for some time afterward kept a public house in Peoria, eight miles from Geneseo, N. Y. In 1837, Mr. Casey removed to Michigan, and settled at Ypsilanti, for some time thereafter working a farm on shares. In 1847, he purchased the farm he now occupies, lying north of Ypsilanti, in Superior tp., consisting of 80 acres. Mr. Casey was the father of 6 children—Charles, Martin E., Elizabeth H., Edgar, Martha, and an infant not named. Mr. C. has been so unfortunate as to lose the entire number by death. Mr. Casey and wife celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage in Aug., 1880, and although the weather was unpleasant, 80 guests were present from Ypsilanti and vicinity, and the appreciation of their friends was shown by the presentation to Mr. Casey of a gold-headed ebony cane, Mrs. Casey receiving from her friends a pair of gold-bowed spectacles. Mrs. Casey's parents were John

and Elizabeth Jones, born at Charlestown, Montgomery Co., N. Y., where they spent their lives. She has one sister living in Ypsilanti.

Alanson Chase, (deceased) was among the early pioneers of Washtenaw county. He was born in Massachusetts, April 6, 1806, and a son of Nehemiah Chase, of English descent. His mother was of Scotch parentage. He was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He was married Jan. 12, 1854, to Melissa Laraway, and 2 children have been given them—Diadama Amorett, a school-teacher in Saline tp., born Dec. 9, 1864, and Edwin A., who was born May 4, 1865. Mrs. Chase was born Feb. 11, 1825. He entered land from Government when he came into the county, and at the time of his death owned 175 acres. He died Nov. 7, 1880, and was mourned by numerous friends and relatives. He was an honest and intelligent citizen and well respected throughout the county.

James P. Clements (deceased) was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1807. He went to a district school until 15 years of age, when he entered the employ of Squire Ketchum, as clerk in a clothing house at Bemis Heights, N. Y. He remained there six years. He then started on a Western trip as traveling salesman for the above named firm, paying his own expenses and receiving only a small salary. In 1836 he gave up this business, and, in connection with his brother, purchased what is known as the "Dix property," in this county, where he remained two years. In the fall of 1839 he went East, and was married to Mary Ann Finch October 29, daughter of Daniel Finch, Drum-Major in the war of 1812. After remaining a few months in Saratoga county, N. Y., he returned to Michigan and entered the photography business. He built a "car" and traveled through the "Saginaw valley" until 1861, when the Rebellion broke out. In the spring of 1863 he was sent to Baltimore with a soldiers' donation from Superior tp. He returned and again entered the photography business, this time at Ann Arbor, where he remained a term of years. He subsequently retired to his farm at Dixboro. His wife died Aug. 9, 1878. She was a pioneer of the county, and a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Clements died of pneumonia, Feb. 9, 1880, leaving a family of 4 children, 3 boys and 1 girl—Sarah E., William S., Millard F. and Edgar D.

Daniel Crippen (deceased). Perhaps no man within the borders of Washtenaw county was so well known in former years as the subject of this sketch. Daniel Crippen was born at Middlebury, Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1794. His father was a soldier in the Continental army, and during his three years' service encountered many hair-breadth escapes. Daniel was endowed with the same noble patriotism that characterized his father, and when the war of 1812 was declared he was one of the first to shoulder a musket in defense of his beloved country. He volunteered, but was never mustered into service. He remained in his native State until 1827, when he turned his face toward the setting sun, and started to find a home for himself and family. He arrived in the Territory of Michigan and settled in Washtenaw county, entering 160 acres of land on section 21, Ann Arbor tp. The country was then an unbroken wilderness, and Mr. Crippen was forced to cut a road two miles long to connect with the main road. He assisted in the raising of the first grist-mill, known as the Dixboro Mill. Mr. Crippen was a local preacher of the M. E. denomination for over 50 years, and was a man of sterling integrity and unblemished character. He was always foremost in matters of public enterprise, and a leading spirit in those relating to education and religion. He departed this life March 1, 1876. In 1816 he married Charlotte Gale, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y. Eight children were sent to bless this union, 7 of whom are living—Henry S., Anna, Roger, Ira, Phoebe, Perry and John W. Harriet is deceased. Henry S. Crippen, the eldest child, was born in Albany county, N. Y., in 1817, and came with his parents to this county in 1827. He obtained his education in the old log school-houses, having to walk two and a half miles to enjoy the benefit of even that rude institute of learning. In 1842 he married Mary Wickoff, a native of New York. Four children were born to them—Charles W., William H., Frank B., and Celestia, all married, and recognized as citizens of character and integrity. Mr. C. has been elected to fill different positions of trust in Ann Arbor tp., and was identified with the roads, school-houses and churches built within its borders. He is a faithful member of the M. E. Church. His first vote was cast for William H. Harrison, President of the United States. They have 4 children—George D., Daniel L., Ira W., and Anna, all residing at home.

Ira Crippen was born in Albany county, N. Y., in 1826, and came to this county with his parents at an early day. He remained at home on the farm until he was



Anna Wilson
b. June 22nd 1846 - Dec 9th 1920



Sophie Wilson

21 years of age, and for three years engaged in the carpenter and joiner's trade. He then returned to agricultural pursuits, and in 1864 bought 100 acres of his father's estate. He has made subsequent purchases, and increased his farm to 320 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Crippin is a man of integrity, and liberal in all features of education and general improvement. He has served in different official positions and always enjoyed the respect and confidence of his constituents. Mr. C. was married in 1854, to Charlotte Douglas, a native of Michigan. They have 4 children—George D., Daniel L., Ira W. and Anna.

Ichabod Crippen was born July 10, 1807, in New York. His parents, Ichabod and Mary (Whiten) Crippen, were natives of New York, and of English descent. Mr. Crippen was married in 1830 to Elizabeth Sitzer, who was born in New York Feb. 4, 1811. They have 3 children—Marcus, a farmer of Washtenaw Co.; Elizabeth, married and residing in Superior tp., and Phœbe, wife of Robert Martin, a successful farmer, who owns 160 acres of well-improved land on sec. 18. Mr. Crippen came to this county in 1831, locating land on sec. 20, where he still resides. He is probably the only pioneer in Superior tp., who resides on the land first entered from the Government. Mr. Crippen's military record is confined to the Toledo war, in which strife he officiated as enrolling officer of this region. Mr. and Mrs. Crippen have been connected with the M. E. Church for over 44 years, the former being elected Class-leader after his first two years connection with the Church. He served 15 years, then resigned and accepted the position of Steward and Corresponding Secretary, officiating in that capacity 15 years. Mr. Crippen and wife are honored and respected citizens of Washtenaw Co., and bear the good wishes of all with whom they are acquainted. Mr. Crippen is Republican in politics, and has served as School Director in Superior tp. He has accumulated his present worldly effects by his own efforts, and deserves commendable mention in this volume.

Marcus Crippen, son of Ichabod and Elizabeth (Sitzer) Crippen, natives of New York, was born in Washtenaw Co. in 1832. He was raised a farmer's boy, and received a common-school education. He was married in 1853 to Mary Ann Martin. Of their 4 children, 2 are living—Marcus R. and John T. Mrs. Crippen died in 1863. Mr. Crippen was again married in 1864, to Martha Gawley. They have 3 children—Alice, Ichabod T. and Linus. Mr. and Mrs. Crippen are members of the M. E. Church.

A. F. Dennis was born near Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1824, and is a son of George B. and Abigail (Day) Dennis. He received his education in the common schools of Oakland Co., Mich. Mr. Dennis removed to Washtenaw Co. in 1865, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits since. He owns 100 acres of richly cultivated land, on which he has lately erected a good residence. He was married Sept. 26, 1867, to Lenora W. Robinson, who was born in 1838. They have 2 children—George R., born July 24, 1869, and Maud, who was born April 15, 1874. Mr. Dennis is a self-made man, and well deserves the success which he has achieved.

William E. Eldert was born on Long Island, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1856, and is a son of Wyckoff and Elizabeth (Blake) Eldert, of English descent. William received a common-school education, and by occupation is a farmer. He was married in 1876 to Hattie C. Campbell. She was born in Superior tp., Jan. 18, 1855, and died Feb. 6, 1881. Mrs. Eldert was a faithful and consistent member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Eldert is Republican in politics, and owns 77 acres of valuable land on sec. 18.

Edwin G. Fifley was born at Ann Arbor in 1856, and is the only son of Christian and Clara (Allmendinger) Fifley, natives of Germany. Mrs. Fifley died in 1870. His father was married the second time, in 1872, to Mary L. Druse, born in Washtenaw county, in 1832. Edwin received his education at the Ypsilanti public schools, and has followed agricultural pursuits mainly through life. He owns 80 acres of land on sec. 28. Mr. Fifley was married in 1879 to Tillie Deuress, a native of this county. Mrs. Fifley is a lady of culture and refinement, and noted for her intellectual abilities. Mr. Fifley is a member of the Green-back party, and in his business transactions is very careful and prudent.

Rolland Fletcher was born Aug. 14, 1848, at Sumpter, Wayne Co., N. Y. His parents were Addison and Philinda (Summers) Fletcher, the former being a native of Massachusetts, and reared by the society of Friends. Rolland grew to manhood on his father's farm, and at the age of 19 married Julia A. Millard, and 3 children have been sent to them—Millard, Guy and Elsie. For several years

Mr. Fletcher was in the employ of the Ypsilanti Paper Co., as teamster, but in 1873 he bought the old "Vought farm," consisting of 160 acres, and has put it under a high state of cultivation. He deals quite extensively in stock, always keeping a large assortment on the farm.

Milo E. Gage, farmer, sec. 35; P. O., Ypsilanti; was born in Wayne county Mich., July 21, 1856, and is a son of William and Susannah (Grigley) Gage, natives of Michigan. Mr. Gage received a good education, and in 1868 settled in Superior tp., where he has since lived. He was married Dec. 23, 1875, to Lottie Criphey, whose parents were early settlers in this county. Mr. Gage owns a good farm, and is a faithful member of the Democratic party.

A. J. Gale was born in Albany county, N. Y., in 1829, and is a son of Henry S. and Pacy (Cook) Gale. In 1833 he accompanied his parents to Superior tp., Washtenaw county, where he has since resided. In 1850 he married Martha A. Haner, who was born in New York in 1832. Of their 5 children 3 are living. Mr. Gale was raised on a farm, and has followed that occupation through life, in which he has been very successful. He owns 105 acres of valuable land. His grandfather, Roger Gale, entered land in Michigan Territory at an early date. Mr. Gale has a very large collection of histories, the insurance on which amounts to \$50 annually.

George W. Gale was born in Albany county, N. Y., in 1814. He is a descendant of Joseph Gale, a native of Yorkshire, England. His son and grandson were, Roger Gale, sr., who was born at Stamford, Conn., in 1739, and Roger Gale, jr., the father of George W., who was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1771, and was married in 1792 to Anna Sherburne, a native of New York, and daughter of Henry Sherburne, a Pay-master during the Revolutionary war. Mr. Sherburne was murdered for his money, while on his way to make a settlement with the Government. Mr. Gale was one of a family of 13 children, of whom 8 arrived at maturity, and only 4 living at present—Charlotte, wife of Daniel Crippen; Roger, a resident of Middleburg, N. Y.; Isaac, who lives in Shiawassee county, Mich., and George W. The subject of this sketch spent his early life on his father's farm, and in 1833 emigrated to Michigan. He lived alone three months, making corn-meal pudding his principal food, as it was better adapted to his style of cooking. He was married in December, 1839, to Jane Vanmoggin, a native of Solace, Ontario Co., N. Y., and daughter of Louis and Jane (Westfall) Vanmoggin. They have 1 child—George F. Mr. Gale has been a farmer through life, but of late years has devoted a large share of his attention to the breeding of fine horses, and was one of the first to introduce the fine-wool sheep into this county. His herd, in 1851, took 17 premiums at the State Agricultural Society. In 1837 Mr. Gale was Captain of a militia company organized in the southern half of Washtenaw county. He is Democratic in politics, and has served in several official positions in this county.

Henry S. Gale, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 17, Superior tp.; P. O., Ypsilanti; was born on sec. 22, Superior tp., Feb. 10, 1835. His parents are Henry and Pacy (Cook) Gale, the former a native of New York, and of English descent, and the latter a native of Rhode Island, and of German parentage. His father came to Washtenaw county in 1829, locating on sec. 15, Superior tp. Henry was married in 1857 to Harriet Frain, daughter of Samuel Frain. They have 1 child—George, who was born in 1858. Mr. Gale owns a farm of 50 acres, where he has resided for over 15 years.

Frank P. Galpin, son of Freeman P. and Almira D. (Pray) Galpin, was born in Superior tp., Washtenaw county, where he has since lived, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns 100 acres of choice land, and resides in a handsome and substantial residence. In 1876 he married Miss Carpenter, a daughter of Rufus Carpenter, who was born in 1806, and settled at Ann Arbor in 1844, but is now a merchant in Dixboro. He was a prominent merchant of Ann Arbor until 1856. His parents were Jacob and Mary (Bliss) Carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. Galpin are young, intelligent and industrious, and will make a success in life. Mrs. G. is a worthy member of the M. E. Church.

Freeman P. Galpin was born at Rush, Monroe Co., N. Y., July 18, 1825. His parents were Philo and Jane (Townsend) Galpin, who emigrated to this county in 1832. The father purchased a tract of land, and when Freeman became of age he took charge of it, and has resided there since. In 1845 he married Almira Pray, and she bore him 3 children—Philo, Norris and Frank. Mrs. Galpin died in 1853, and a year later Mr. G. married Mary Ruthruff, of Ann Arbor. Seven

children were sent to bless this union, 3 of whom survive—William, Elias and Minnie. The deceased are Ida May, Lizzie, Ella and Louella. Mr. Galpin has been honored with several positions of honor and trust by his fellow citizens, and served as Tp. Clerk from 1845 until 1848. In 1873, was elected to represent Superior tp., in the County Board of Supervisors, which position he still retains. He bears the good will and esteem of all his numerous acquaintances.

Philo Galpin, one of the pioneers of Superior tp., was born at Landsdown, Leeds Co., Ontario, in 1804. His father was Nathan Galpin, and when Philo was nine years of age, he removed with his family to Rush, Monroe Co., N. Y., where he was engaged in farming for several years. In 1832, emigrated to Michigan, and located land on sections 8, 9, and 17. This estate included 240 acres of "oak openings," and when improved, made a fine and productive farm. Mr. Galpin was ill about one year after their arrival in this county, and they endured the privation incident to pioneer life with patience and fortitude. When they first arrived at their new home, there were few settlers in the immediate neighborhood. B. Hicks resided just east of Mr. G.'s location; John McCormick lived in the first house west, and Capt. Dix had begun the erection of a mill at Dixboro; Isaac Pray lived near them, and Widow Hawkins, with her sons, owned a tract of land in the vicinity. There was no school-house near, but a school was taught that season. By industry, integrity, and good will, Mr. Galpin won the confidence of his fellow citizens, and was elected by them as Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw county. He has been the father of 4 children—Freeman P., Aurellia, Susannah and Eliza Ann. He resides near his oldest child, Freeman P.

Robert L. Geddes, farmer, is a son of Robert and Maria (Lane) Geddes. His father came to Michigan in 1825, and was among the few who first entered Washtenaw county. He located about 500 acres on sec. 31, Superior tp., and 36, Ann Arbor tp. He had sold 200 acres of land in Seneca Co., N. Y., for \$2,400, and brought that amount to this county, which at that time was considered quite a fortune in this country. His brother John came out with him and entered land in Ann Arbor tp., where he still resides. Mr. G. came to this county a bachelor, but was afterward married, and raised 4 children—Jane, wife of Mr. Barnes, of Ypsilanti; Robert L., Maria and John (deceased). Maria married John Spears, of Lockport, N. Y. The father of these children passed away from earth March 11, 1866. Mrs. Geddes died in Feb., 1837. Robert L., the subject of this sketch, when he was 21 years old entered the west half of sec. 31, including 160 acres, on which there were 75 acres improved. When his father died he received all the land he owned in Superior tp., except a small portion willed to Mrs. Barnes, his daughter. He was married Sept. 23, 1861, to Hannah P. Green, daughter of Ebenezer Green of Ann Arbor.

Watson Geer was born at Floyd, Oneida Co., N. Y., April 5, 1825. His parents were Stephen and Zerniah (Fuller) Geer, natives of New York, the former of English and the latter of Welsh descent. Mr. Geer was reared on his father's farm, and at the age of 12 years was deprived of a mother's loving care. His father followed her a year later. He remained on the old homestead with his 5 brothers and 2 sisters until his 25th year. He then came to Michigan with his brother William, and bought 180 acres on sec. 2, of Superior tp. After living there five years, the brothers divided the farm, Mr. Geer taking the land where he now resides, formerly known as the "Esek Pray farm," and containing 450 acres. Mr. Geer was married Dec. 15, 1852, to Mary J., daughter of Esek and Sally A. (Hammond) Pray, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Rhode Island. Five children have been given to them, 3 of whom are living—Thomas P., Milton W. and Mary A. Willard E. and Clara A. are deceased. Mr. Geer is Democratic in politics, but takes little interest in that direction.

George Gill is a prominent pioneer and farmer of Superior tp. He was born in England in 1803, and was a son of George and Sarah (Mills) Gill. He learned the mason's trade when quite young, which vocation he followed for some time. He was married in 1836 to Susanna Tompkinson. Mr. Gill and wife were among the earliest settlers of Washtenaw county. When they first came here, Mr. Gill only had \$25 in money when he arrived, and was forced to go to housekeeping in a school-house, but soon the latter building was rented for its former purpose, and Mr. Gill was again without a shelter. He then bought a small log cabin and one acre of land for his \$25. He remarked to a friend that it was the proudest day of his life when he led his wife into their rude log cabin, knowing it was to be a *home*

for them, and the best of all—was paid for. His taxes the first year were 10 cents, an extraordinary contrast to the \$100 he expends annually at the present time for the same purpose. He has prospered beyond his most sanguine expectations, and now owns and farms 164 acres of valuable land. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gill, 4 of whom are living—George W., Sarah E., Peter T. and Martha Jane. Joseph A. is deceased. Mr. Gill and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Democrat, and has been a Justice of the Peace for 10 years. These venerable pioneers have a sufficient competency to last them through life, and are living very comfortably and happy. They have 22 grandchildren and 2 great-grandchildren, nearly all of them living near the old homestead. They come often to see "grandpa and grandma," whom they love so dearly, and to hear the wonderful story about "Hold Hingland," which the aged veterans like to relate so well.

Truman B. Goodspeed was born in New York in 1825, and is a son of Shubael and Elizabeth (Blackman) Goodspeed, of English descent, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Massachusetts. When Truman was but one year old his parents removed to Washtenaw Co., Mich., and located on sec. 20, Superior tp., where he has resided for over half a century, following agricultural pursuits the greater part of the time. He owns 100 acres of well-improved land. He was married April, 1851, to Caroline McCormick, a native of this county, and daughter of Charles McCormick, an early resident of Superior tp. They have 3 children, all boys—Hiram, born May 3, 1856; Charles E., Dec. 19, 1863, and Truman B., born Aug. 17, 1869. Mr. Goodspeed is Republican in politics, and has filled several minor offices. His grandfather, Cely Neal, came to Washtenaw county when not half a dozen families were residing within the limits of this new prosperous county. He died at the advanced age of 84 years.

Lanus Hiscock was born in this county in 1836, on the farm where he now resides. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life, and has succeeded in making his surroundings pleasant and happy. In 1868 he married Martha D. Fair, a native of Ann Arbor tp. The result of this union has been the birth of 2 children—William J. and Walter F. Mr. Hiscock has been honored with several official trusts in the tp. wherein he resides, all of which he has satisfactorily filled.

Leasure L. Kimmel, a resident of this county for 56 years, came here in June, 1825, with his parents, Henry and Susannah (Laubengayer) Kimmel, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Polish descent, the great-grandfather, Michael Kimmel, having been a Colonel in the Polish army. Three of his sons came to the United States and located in Pennsylvania.

Henry Kimmel, the father of the subject of this notice, moved from his home at Stoyestown, Somerset Co., Pa., to Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1821, with 3 children—Elizabeth, George and Leasure L. At this place he lived nearly four years, during which time 2 more children were added to his family—Reuben and Mary. In 1824 he sold his Illinois farm and started with his family, 100 head of stock and farming implements, for Michigan, going the whole distance by horse-team for family. They had to ford many small streams, make rafts for carrying the goods over, and swim the stock. The trip occupied 39 days.

On arrival here he settled on his land on secs. 22 and 23, which he had previously entered from the Government, 600 acres in extent. There being no house on this land, he had to leave his family in a settlement some 15 or 20 miles distant, where he bought a piece of corn to keep his stock through the winter. Mr. Kimmel got his log house ready in about two months, and moved his family into it. This was on the site of the front yard of the present residence. His nearest neighbors were two or three families at Ypsitanti and Plymouth. Mr. K. prospered and amassed a fortune. Politically he was a Whig and finally a Republican, served in various local offices, gave the name to "Superior" township, and assisted in locating the county seat. Two other children were born in his family in this county—Edgar and Susan. He died in August, 1865, aged 82 years, mourned by his bereaved wife and children, and a large circle of friends. Mrs. K. died some years afterward, at her son's house, surrounded by many devoted friends.

Leasure L. Kimmel, the subject of this sketch, was born April 19, 1819, in the town of Stoyestown, Somerset Co., Pa.; passed his early years on his father's farm, receiving instruction four months in the year in a little log school-house. At the age of 22 he took charge of his father's farm, which he has occupied and

managed ever since, paying a debt of some \$9,000 which encumbered the estate. He was married Dec. 18, 1845, to Miss Jane Brewer, who was born July 18, 1827, a daughter of John and Samuel (Church) Brewer, the former a native of New York State, and the latter of Belchertown, Mass. They were early settlers in this county, and are now deceased. Mr. B. was killed by a horse running away.

Mr. Kimmel had 7 children as follows: Albert, who was born Dec. 20, 1846, married Margaret Randall, of Indiana, owns 120 acres of land, and lives near the old homestead; an infant daughter, deceased; Cora Bell, who was born Oct. 5, 1854, and died Aug. 25, 1856; Fred W., who married Louisa Houston, of Canton, Mich., and owns 130 acres of the old homestead, on which he lives; Kittie Alice, who was born March 5, 1862; Susie E., who died an infant; Henry Grant, who was born Jan. 24, 1867, and Mary E., born Oct. 16, 1869.

A portrait of Mr. Kimmel appears elsewhere in this history.

Chauncey Knapp (deceased) was born in Massachusetts in 1798, and accompanied his parents to Michigan in 1830, locating at Toxas Plains in Wayne county, and subsequently at Dixboro, Washtenaw county. He then removed to Ann Arbor, and thence to Ypsilanti. While a resident of Ann Arbor he built the first woolen-mill at that place, in 1831. He continued at that business 12 years, and was afterward engaged in the carding business, and agricultural pursuits, up to the time of his death. He was married to Julia A. Bell, a native of Massachusetts. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and her grandfather served in the Continental army, living to be over 103 years of age. Her grandfather, on her mother's side, was with Washington, in that memorable Valley Forge campaign. Seven children were born to Mr. Knapp and wife, 4 of whom are living. Mr. Knapp took an active part in political matters, and for 25 years held the position of School Inspector. He died in 1878, and his loss was mourned by the entire county. His son, Alfred J. Knapp, was born at Ann Arbor, and passed his early life, with his father in the woolen-mill. At the age of 18 years he was employed as conductor on a railroad, and in 1858 located where he now resides, his farm comprising 180 acres. He pays particular attention to breeding fine stock, not so much for his own personal aggrandizement, as that of improving the general run of stock throughout the county. Mr. Knapp takes a deep interest in agricultural matters, and always exhibits a fair show of farm products at each succeeding county fair. He is a Republican in politics, and rarely fails to be present at the polls on election day. He was married in 1862 to Miss M. J. Crosby, of Orleans county, N. Y., and 3 children have been born to them—Hiram L., Alfred J., and Ettie E., all of whom reside with their parents.

Robert Martin, farmer and stock-raiser, on sec. 18, Superior tp., was born in Northern Ireland June 9, 1842, son of Robert and Mary (Breakey) Martin. He received but a limited education in Ireland, and in 1861 he resolved to visit America and see if in the new country he could not better his condition. He settled first at Ann Arbor, Mich., and in 1863, in Superior tp. The first year of his residence in this county he worked for George Thompson as a farm laborer for \$108; second year, \$180; third year, \$150. By this, and other means, he was able to save \$500 with which he bought a fine farm. He now owns 100 acres of valuable land. He was married in 1864, to Phœbe Crippen, daughter of Ichabod Crippen, for whom Mr. Martin had labored faithfully for two years. They have 8 children, 5 sons and 3 daughters. Mr. Martin is classed among the prominent farmers of Superior tp., a fitting monument of what industry, energy and pluck, may accomplish.

Jacob Mayer, farmer, sec. 18, Superior tp.; P. O. Ann Arbor; was born in Germany in 1843; son of Jacob and Mary (Lump) Mayer. He accompanied his parents to Washtenaw Co. in 1855, locating in Lodi tp., where his father still resides. Mr. Mayer received his education in Germany. March 30, 1875, he married Mary Heininger, a native of Germany. They have 2 children—Albert F., born April 26, 1876, and Louisa M., born Sept. 13, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer are members of the Bethlehem German Lutheran Church. In 1864 Mr. Mayer enlisted in Co. K, 20th Reg., Mich. Vol. Inf., and was honorably discharged in January, 1865. He subsequently traveled all through the Northern and extreme Western States, managing to earn good wages during his entire journey. He returned home in 1874, and resumed his farming operations. He owns 161 acres of valuable land.

George McDougall was born in Monkton, Ayrshire, Scotland, in November, 1801; his father was a farmer, and he has been a farmer and a miller; he came to

America in 1828, landing at New York in June; spent the summer in Rochester and came to Ypsilanti in the fall, where he helped to raise a mill for Woodruff & Hardy. Nineteen men were all in the county able to come to the raising. This was the first frame mill in Ypsilanti, and had two run of stones. Mr. McDougall ran this mill for 25 or 26 years, mainly under the proprietorship of Norris & McIntyre. In October, 1853, he bought 80 acres of land on sec. 36, Superior tp., and moved upon it. In 1828, in Rochester, N. Y., he married Mary Muir, and they have had 8 children, 3 of whom are now living, namely: George, a farmer in Superior tp.; John, a farmer on sec. 36; and Henry, Principal of the high school at Princeton. He was educated at the State Normal school at Ypsilanti and at the State University at Ann Arbor. John bought two lots of land, 70 acres and 30 acres on sec. 36, opposite his father's property. He was married in 1870 to Delphine Fowler, and their 4 children are Mary, Charles, Nellie and Lucy. He was elected as Justice of the Peace a few years ago, but never qualified, being averse to office-holding.

George McDougall, sr., the subject of this sketch, is a member of the Presbyterian Church and was one of the 12 or 13 original members of the organization at Ypsilanti. Mrs. McD. died Nov. 6, 1879.

Samuel Mulholland was born in Ireland in 1812, and is a son of Samuel and Jane (Bullock) Mulholland. He received his education in his native land, and in early life learned the weaver's trade. In 1831 he emigrated to the United States, and the same year to Dixboro, Superior tp., having only means enough to reach his destination. He immediately went to work at odd jobs and anything he could get to do, and before long, he rented a farm to work on shares. In a few years he purchased his present farm on sec. 5, comprising 160 acres, the greater part being under cultivation. He was married in 1840 to Eliza Tounder. Of their 10 children, 9 are living, 3 boys and 6 girls—Mary Jane, Margaret Ann, Eliza, Sarah, Phoebe, Samuel, John, William and Ada. An infant is deceased. Mrs. M. died May 12, 1868, loved and respected by all with whom she had acquaintance.

William Mulholland ranks among the honored and aged pioneers of the fertile valley. He was born in Ireland in 1816, and is a son of Samuel and Jane (Bullock) Mulholland, who emigrated with thier family to America in 1835. He settled in Superior tp. the same year, where William grew to manhood. In 1845 he married Mary Tounder. The fruits of this union was the birth of 10 children, 9 of whom, 3 sons and 6 daughters, are living. Mrs. Mulholland departed this life in 1880. The names of the children are—Eliza, Margaret, Jane, Anna, William, Elceba, Josie, John J. and Samuel L. Mary died September, 1860. Mr. M. is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife was a faithful and consistent member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Mulholland is Democratic in politics, and has served the citizens of Superior tp. in various official positions. He has many warm friends in this county, who desire to see him prosperous in life.

Andrew J. Murray was born at Canton, Wayne Co., Mich., Jan. 7, 1835. His father, Hon. Archibald Y. Murray, was born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1795. He was married to Abigail Horton, and in 1827 they emigrated to Michigan, locating three tracts of Government land on secs. 1 and 2, in Superior tp., Washtenaw county. He also bought an eighty-acre tract in Canton tp., Wayne county, residing on the line between Wayne and Washtenaw counties for many years. After he had cleared off his land he erected a steam saw-mill in Superior tp., probably the first of that kind in the vicinity. He also built a steam flour-mill in Canton, which, though a great convenience to the settlers, proved a disastrous investment for Mr. Murray. It was the cause of his losing the greater part of his property, and in 1857 it was removed to Detroit. Mr. Murray was Supervisor of his tp., and was elected to the Legislature in 1843 and in 1845. He was also a candidate for State Senator, but being a Democrat, and the Republicans in the ascendancy, he was defeated. He died in May, 1865, aged 70 years, and his wife followed him in 1875, at the age of 72 years.

Andrew J. Murray, the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood and youth with his father, being employed in the mills and on the farm. His education was mostly acquired at the Normal school at Ypsilanti. After reaching his 21st year he taught school five terms. At the age of 26 he was married to Marietta Bradford, of Canton. In 1862 he purchased part of his father's estate, and settled down to farming. In 1866 he sold a part of his land and exchanged the residue for his present farm, now possessing 112 acres of choice land. Mr. Murray has filled

several local offices, such as Clerk, Superintendent and Inspector of Schools, and at present is Highway Commissioner of Superior tp. He has 5 children, 3 sons and 2 daughters—Jay, Mildred, Ellen, Benjamin and Edwin.

John W. Naury, was born in County Longford, Ireland, April 27, 1827. His father, William Naury, was an Irish gentleman of education, and distinguished for his patriotism. He was educated at Oxford, but his degree was refused him because he would not recant his Catholic faith. He came to Washtenaw county and located 80 acres of land on sec. 25, in Webster tp., and 170 acres in Northfield tp. John was the youngest of 9 children, and remained with his parents until their death. In 1864 he bought 425 acres of land in Superior tp., where he has since resided. Mr. Naury was married June 11 1856, to Johanna O'Hara, and 13 children have been given them, 10 of whom are living—William F., Daniel D., Charles A., Ellen M., Mary L., Annie O., John J., Edward H., Margaret J. and Eliza Theresa. Mr. Naury has been Justice of the Peace for eight years. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and a Democrat.

Joseph H. Peck (deceased) was born at East Haddam, Conn., Aug. 5, 1790. He emigrated to Michigan in the autumn of 1824, and settled near the old malt house in Ypsilanti, in 1825. He bought 80 acres of land, running back to the Huron river, where he intended to erect a dam and thus secure water-power, but another party dammed the river some distance above him, thereby spoiling Mr. Peck's privilege. He was not discouraged, but improved his land and lived there the remainder of his life. Jan. 27, 1822, he married Sophia Churchhill, of Saalsbury, Conn., and 6 children were born to them, 5 of whom survive—Egbert, farmer of Superior tp.; Ervin, who resides on the old homestead; Elizabeth, Joseph Hulbert, who took possession of 50 acres of his father's estate in 1870, and added 70 acres more, resides in Superior tp., and Lavina, wife of Edward Allen, of Sterling, Ill. An infant is deceased. Mr. Peck died Feb. 13, 1849, and his wife in 1876. Their thirdson, Joseph H. Peck, was born at Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1822, and came West with his parents. He was about five years old when the family were all taken with inflammation of the eyes; one sister was made blind, and Joseph never fully recovered from the effects of that dreadful disease. His father kept a tavern when he first came here, and the subject of this sketch, being rather feeble, lived in doors most of his early life. At 26 years of age his father died, and he took charge of his widowed mother, living with her till he was 33. He settled on a part of his father's estate, on sec. 34, Superior tp., in 1851, and built a house and made several other needful improvements. March, 1856, he married Mrs. Juliet Thayer, born at Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y., daughter of George and Zeruiah (Bennister) Thayer. The fruits of this union are 3 children—Alta E., Joseph V. and Don R.

Edwin Pettibone (deceased) was born in New York in 1826, and was a son of J. R. and Susan (Hovey) Pettibone, old settlers in Washtenaw county. The father of Edwin was drowned in the Huron river about 1836. Mr. Pettibone was married in 1853 to Cassie A. Walker, a daughter of H. and Matilda (Arnold) Walker. Mr. Walker died in 1853. Mrs. Walker is still living, preserving her physical and mental faculties to a remarkable degree. Mr. and Mrs. Pettibone are the parents of 3 children—Lyman B., born in 1858; Edwin E., born in 1862, and Cassie, born in 1870. Mr. Pettibone came with his parents to this county in 1830, locating in Superior tp., where he was quite an influential farmer during his life-time. He was Republican in politics, and a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He departed this life Sept. 18, 1878, at the age of 52 years. Mrs. Pettibone is also a faithful member of the same denomination as was her husband, and owns 100 acres of valuable land.

Hon. Esek Pray (deceased) was born at East Killingly, Conn., Nov. 29, 1790, and was married July 21, 1811, to Sally Ann Hammond, who was born at Foster, Rhode Island, July 13, 1792. Three years after, they removed to Angelica, Allegany Co., N. Y., and in May, 1825, Mr. Pray started for Michigan. After a long and wearisome journey, he arrived where is now located Superior tp., and built a log house on sec. 8. He started for New York after his family, but on arriving at Detroit, he was taken ill and lay on a bed of sickness for some weeks. In the meantime his wife and children arrived at Detroit, and soon after they came to Superior tp., locating on sec. 3, Mr. Pray having previously sold his farm on sec. 8 to John McCormick. On one occasion Mr. Pray set a trap for wild beasts in the timber a mile north of the house. One morning soon after, his son Nathan, then 11 years old, discovered a wolf in the trap, and was told by his father to take a gun and kill the

animal. The boy in company with his sister Catherine, afterward Mrs. George Sutton, of Northfield tp., started for the trap, and when within range, put the gun to his shoulder, and by a well-directed shot, laid low his wolfship. This feat caused much surprise and commendable admiration for the youthful warrior and his brave little sister. Mr. Pray kept a public tavern for a number of years, and was a member of the first Michigan *State* Legislature. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Gov. Lewis Cass, which position he satisfactorily filled for 24 consecutive years. Eight children were given to Mr. Pray and wife, 4 of whom are living—Joseph, who was born in New York March 25, 1823, was married July 4, 1849, to Elizabeth Fenton, of Superior tp.; George, born in New York Aug. 27, 1825, married Diadama Pope, of Ann Arbor, July 4, 1849; Mary J., wife of Watson Geer, was born in Michigan Territory, June 2, 1830; Sarah, wife of Daniel McKim, was born March 17, 1833. Nathan H. was born April 1, 1841, married Sally Ann McCormick April 22, 1873, and died March 11, 1881; Eliza, wife of Elijah B. Murray, was born in New York Oct. 7, 1816, and died Oct. 13, 1845; Catherine O., wife of George Sutton, of Northfield tp., was born Jan 19, 1820, and died April 18, 1871; Almira D., wife of Freeman P. Galpin, was born May 17, 1828, and died April 20, 1853. Mr. Pray was an honored and respected citizen of Washtenaw county for 31 years, and departed this life July 5, 1856. Mrs. Pray died at her old home in Rhode Island, Feb. 27, 1870.

Mr. Pray's portrait is given elsewhere in this volume.

Levi Quackenbush, farmer, sec. 4, Superior tp.; P. O., Ann Arbor; is a native of Wayne county, N. Y., and a son of David I. and Nancy (Joy) (Quackenbush, the former a native of Germany, and the latter a native of New York, of English parentage. Levi was educated in the district schools, and after two terms of schooling was able to pay his own way through the remainder. He was married in 1847 to Mary Amity Packerd. Of their 6 children, 5 are living—Irwin, John H., Edward, Alice and Addie May. Calista was born in 1853, and died in 1858. Mr. Quackenbush came to Washtenaw county in 1845, locating in Salem tp., but subsequently in Superior tp., where he now resides. He first worked by the month as a farm laborer, but soon accumulated enough money to purchase a farm of his own. Mr. Q. is a strong man, physically, but possesses a quiet, peaceful disposition, and never had any trouble or a lawsuit with anybody, during his life. He is opposed to all secret societies, thinking they are detrimental to the best interests of the community.

Robert Rooke (deceased) was born at Tollerton, Yorkshire, Eng., Oct. 15, 1807. In 1826 he emigrated to America, and remained in New York five years, then removing to Michigan. When he arrived at Washtenaw county he entered 80 acres of land on sec. 1, Superior tp., where he remained for 12 years. At the expiration of this time he sold his farm, and bought land lying in sec. 13, where he lived till his death. When living in New York he married Cassa Ann Arnold, a native of Alexandria, Va. The result of this alliance was the birth of 5 children, 4 of whom are living—John G., Mary Ann, Catherine, Pauline J. Robert T. died in the army at the age of 18. The daughters are all married, and live in this State. The eldest child, John G., occupies the old homestead, and has added to the farm till it now comprises 320 acres of richly cultivated land. In 1858 he was married, to Alma Riddle, of Osceola, Livingston Co., Mich. They have 2 children—Eugene and William, both living at home. Mrs. R. was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1833, and is a daughter of Solomon and Olive (Nelson) Riddle. They immigrated to Michigan in 1840, when she was six years old, and settled in Livingston county. Both are now deceased.

Lauren Sanford, farmer, was born in Homer tp., Cortland county, N. Y., May 30, 1817. His parents, Friend and Stella (Grannis) Sanford, were natives of New Haven county, Ct., and of English descent. His education was received at Groton Academy, in Tompkins county N. Y. He was reared on a farm and at the age of 22 began teaching school in New York, which he followed for 10 years. In 1843 came to this county, and located in Pittsfield tp. He followed various occupations until 1847, when he began farming on section 19, Superior tp., where he has since lived and been moderately successful. He was united in marriage to Mary E. Harper, of Wayne county, Mich., Sept. 28, 1856. She is the daughter of Thomas Harper, an old settler of that county. They have 2 children—Julius H. and Eddie R. J.; the former married Hattie Freer, of this tp. Mr. S. has held various local offices, running on the Democratic ticket.

Rev. Thomas Seelye was born in Oneida county, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1822. His parents Cornelius and Rachel (Smith) Seelye, were natives of New York, and removed to Ohio in 1823, remaining there for 30 years. Mr. Seelye then came to Michigan, where he has since resided. He received his education in the Norwalk Seminary, under President Thompson, afterward Bishop Thompson, of the M. E. Church. Mr. Seelye spent his early life in Ohio, on his father's farm, and at the age of 15 was converted to the cause of Jesus Christ. He was licensed to preach the gospel at the early age of 20 years. He was married in 1848 to Naomi D. Sutherland, born in New York, Dec. 14, 1822, and daughter of Colonel Sutherland, a wealthy farmer and very successful business man. Mrs. Seelye became connected with the M. E. Church at 11 years of age, and since that time has taken an active part in Sabbath-school work, having officiated as teacher and Superintendent for numerous years. She has always taken an active interest in temperance work, and is an earnest worker in the Foreign Missionary Society. Five children have been born to this marriage, Susanna A., born Nov. 10, 1850; Osman C., born Sept. 21, 1854; McKendree T., born Nov. 10, 1858; Carrie N., Aug. 14, 1860; Jennie M., born Nov. 13, 1863. The eldest son Osman C., graduated from the University of Michigan, and McKendree is a student in that institution. Susan A. is the wife of Dr. J. W. Kendrick, a leading practitioner of Plymouth, Wayne county, Ind. Rev. Mr. Seelye has officiated as minister of the gospel for over 38 years, and never "gets weary while well doing." He possesses great revival power, and as many as 300 persons have been brought into the fold of Christ, at one protracted meeting held under his ministrations. He is well read in all theological matters, and usually speaks extemporaneously.

Thomas H. Spooner was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1810, and was a son of Thomas and Susan (Hurton) Spooner, natives of "merry England." Thomas was married in his native land to Rebecca Smith. He was reared on a farm, and believing he could do better in agricultural pursuits in the New World, besides not being so cramped for land as he had been in England, in 1850 he embarked for the United States, and landed at the port of New York with two lonesome sovereigns lying in the darkest corner of his pocket, the only capital he possessed in the world. He did not despair, as a great many would have done, but set resolutely to work to earn the necessary amount of money that would carry him farther West. This he did in a short time, and immediately went to Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co., Mich., where he obtained employment with William S. Maynard. He subsequently rented a piece of tillable ground, and four years later bought his present farm of 110 acres, which was then entirely covered with timber and underbrush. He went to work to clear the land, and has succeeded in making 50 acres of it fit for cultivation, which has good improvements thereon. His children are—Sarah, Mary E., Thomas H., Rebecca and William H. One child, Rebecca, is deceased. Mr. Spooner's present prosperous condition shows what industry and perseverance may accomplish.

James O. Thompson was born in Connecticut in 1793, and is a son of Elias and Rosanna (Harris) Thompson, of English descent. He received a common-school education, and subsequently attended an academy. He was in limited circumstances, and was wont to work as a farm laborer in summer and teach school in winter. The lowest wages he received for farm labor was \$8 per month, and the highest, \$12.50. He was married Sept. 4, 1823, to Betsey Wightman, who was born in 1797. They are probably the oldest couple now living in Superior tp., their combined ages making 172 years. Four children are living—George, Eliza M., Caroline M. and Addison. The eldest son, George, owns a farm of his own, but with filial affection has left his own fireside to make cheerful that of his venerable parents. Mr. Thompson came to Washtenaw county May 24, 1832, settling on sec. 29, where he has resided almost 49 years. He has 2 children living, and 2 grandchildren. Mr. Thompson, sen., was a soldier in the war of 1812, and himself and wife are faithful members of the Presbyterian Church. He is Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were married by the celebrated Presbyterian minister, David Austin. The day of the wedding was stormy and blustering during the morning, but cleared off in the afternoon, and at night the sun set red and clear in the Western horizon. So it has been with the wedded life of this aged couple. Life looked stormy and discouraging at first, but soon the sunshine was seen through the ragged clouds of poverty and misfortune, and the last days have been very peaceful and happy.

Ransom Townsend, farmer on sec. 7, was born in 1826, and is the son of Fred erick P. and Mary P. (Campbell) Townsend, the father a native of New York, of English descent, and the latter a native of Vermont, of Scotch ancestry. Ransom received his education in Ypsilanti and has successfully followed the vocation of a farmer. He owns 125 acres of good land, with a good residence, costing over \$4,000. He was married in 1848, and 3 children have been born to this couple—Albina, Perry L. and Ransom Emory. Mr. Townsend is a member of the Methodist E. Church. He came to this county in 1836, when only 10 years old, and his parents located on sec. 7. His daughter, Albina, is the wife of John Eldert, a resident of Jackson, Mich., and is an engineer in the employ of the M. C. R. R. The 2 sons are teaching district schools in this county.

Benjamin S. Voorhees was born in New York, in 1824. His father, James N. Voorhees, was born in New Jersey in 1796, and emigrated with his parents, who were natives of Holland, to Seneca Co., N. Y., in 1800, the country in that part of the State being at that time an unbroken wilderness. In 1815 he married Martha Swarthout, born in 1799, and daughter of Ralph Swarthout, of Seneca Co., N. Y. He lived in New York until 1839, when he brought his family to Michigan, where the year previous he had purchased property. He lived in Michigan until his 82d year, when he was called to "come up higher, and receive the reward which thou deservest." He was a man possessing an iron constitution, yet was very gentle in his manners. He was endowed with more than ordinary abilities, and his dealings with his fellow man were characterized by a spirit of conscientiousness very seldom found. As a father, he was one of the kindest and most indulgent; a member of the M. E. Church, he lived a purely Christian life; thought not possessing an education, yet his example of moral worth spoke stronger than words; liberal in all matters pertaining to the benefit and advancement of his family and the community wherein he resided, he lived to a ripe old age, retaining his mental and physical faculties to the very last. His wife, Martha, died in 1878, they having spent the sunshine and shadow of 63 years together. She was a member of the Methodist Church for over 40 years. Eight children were born to them, 5 of whom survive the death of their parents—Ralph S., Jane, Benjamin S., Stephen and Peter. John, William and Louis are deceased. Benjamin S., the fourth child, and third son, lived upon the old homestead until he was 23 years of age, when he bought his present farm, where he has since resided. In 1847 he married Annie Merrill, and 5 children were the result of this union, 2 of whom are living. Mrs. Voorhees died in the spring of 1864, and in 1867, he married Harriet L. Knapp. They have 1 child—Fred. Mr. Voorhees has materially assisted in the improvements that have been made in this county, and is a man of pure and liberal ideas. He raises a large amount of stock, and feeds them plenty of good food, as their appearance will substantiate. Politically he is a Republican.

John B. Wells was born in Chelsea tp., Orange Co., N. Y., in 1827, and is a son of Ransom and Elizabeth W. (Bodget) Wells, of English descent and natives of Vermont. In 1834 Mr. Wells accompanied his parents to Washtenaw county, where he has since resided, engaged in farming. He was employed by T. B. Goodspeed on a farm, remaining with him for 17 years. At present he owns a good farm on sec. 30. Mr. Wells is unmarried.

Silas Wheelock was born in West Bloomfield, N. Y., May 14, 1799. In 1826 he came to Michigan and located his farm, consisting of three lots situated as follows: the nw qr and the wh of sw qr of sec. 3, in the tp. of Panama (now Superior). He was married April 11, 1827, to Almira Durand, who was born Sept. 17, 1806, in Massachusetts. In the spring of 1827 they moved on to their farm, where they lived until they died, the former March 18, 1869, aged 69 years and 9 months, and the latter May 20, 1867, aged 61 years. Children—Caroline E., born April 29, 1829, in Panama tp., this county, married Geo. W. Scott, Sept. 20, 1849, and died Dec. 6, 1850. A few days after she was buried some of the family visited her grave and discovered some of her burial clothes on the ground; thinking all was not right they examined her grave and found her remains had been taken away, thus doubly wounding the fond parents and creating intense excitement through the vicinity. Jerry L. Wheelock, born April 17, 1831, also in the town of Panama, and married Rachel A. Savage Oct. 2, 1853; Chloe M. Wheelock, born May 12, 1833, in the tp. of Superior, and married, Aug. 2, 1854, John F. Packard, Salem tp.; George D. Wheelock, born Aug. 29, 1835, and died Feb. 28, 1857; Robert T. Wheelock, born Aug. 3, 1840, in Superior tp., and married Dec. 18,

1867, to Mary A. Jones, of Salem; Royal S. Wheelock, born March 27, 1845, in Superior tp., married to Medora J. Flint, of Newport, Monroe Co., Mich., Dec. 23, 1869.

Mr. Wheelock filled the first office of Town Clerk of the township of Panama after its organization, and subsequently held nearly all township offices, having held the office of Justice of the Peace for four constitutional terms. He also held the position of Postmaster a number of years.

Robert T. Wheelock (deceased) was born in Bloomfield tp., Ontario Co., N. Y., March 13, 1808. His parents were Royal and Lydia (Taft) Wheelock (deceased), natives of New York and England respectively. Robert spent his early life in teaching, but in later years devoted his time to farming. He came to Superior tp. in 1826, locating on 160 acres of land, where he lived through life. He was married in 1833 to Mary J. Murray, who bore 1 child, Phoebe A., who resides on the old homestead. Mr. Wheelock was a surveyor by profession, and assisted in the survey of Salem, Ypsilanti and Superior tps. He was a prominent man in county politics, and was very successful through life, leaving at the time of his death a competency sufficient to keep his only child in very comfortable circumstances. He died Sept. 28, 1848, and Mrs. Wheelock, Nov. 17, 1879.

Joseph Wykoff (deceased) was born in Seneca county, N. Y., in 1793. His parents, William and Keziah (Ford) Wykoff, were of French and German descent, and natives of New York and Virginia. Both were taken prisoners when young, and conveyed by the captors, through most of the then Northwestern Territory. After three years' captivity, they were exchanged at Detroit, and soon after were married. Joseph Wykoff settled on sec. 25, Superior tp., Washtenaw county, in 1826. He was married to Phoebe Parsons, and 13 children were born to them, 10 of whom grew to mature years, were married and reared families; Seven are now living—Charlotte, widow of Abner Bruen, of Lansing, Mich.; Harriet, wife of Abram Shears, of Wayne county, Mich.; William, a resident of Kansas; Floyd, who resides at Howell, Livingston Co.; Theron, who married Cynthia Packard, of Salem tp.; Celestia, wife of E. R. Curtis, who resides near the old homestead in Superior tp., and Elizabeth, wife of William McEwen, of Battle Creek, Mich. Mr. Wykoff was a successful agriculturist, and resided in this county for 52 years. He died at the residence of his son, in Salem tp., Sept. 7, 1878. Mrs. Wykoff is still living and in her 82d year. Her home is in this county, but at present she is living with her son at Plymouth, Wayne Co., Mich. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wykoff was an "old-line Whig," but in later years, a member of the Republican party. He left 107 acres of good land to his wife and children.

John Young, M. D., Dixboro, was born in Scotland in 1846, and is a son of John and Margaret (Spier) Young. He received his preliminary education in the parish schools of his native land. He emigrated to the United States in 1865, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1870. He then commenced the study of medicine, and in 1872 entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1874. He had fully determined to be a thorough master of the profession, and his present success is a fitting reward for his former diligent and laborious duties. He practiced two years in Tuscola, Mich., and in 1876 removed to Dixboro, where he is now following his chosen profession. He was married in 1880 to Fannie N. Atherton, an adopted daughter of Ransom Townsend, a resident of Superior tp. Mrs. Young's father was a Lieutenant in the Union ranks during the late war and was killed in battle.

YPSILANTI TOWNSHIP.

PHYSICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The township of Ypsilanti forms one of the most delightful districts of this county, and therefore of the State. The Huron river, or the *Giwitatisgweisibi* of the Northern Indians, enters the township in section 5, flows southeast through sections 4, 9 and 16, and at the southeastern limits of Ypsilanti begins its tortuous course through sections 15, 22, 23 and 24, and enters Wayne county at the village of Rawsonville. The Seine-like windings of this beautiful stream and the picturesque valley through which it flows, earned for it the unrepeatable name conferred by the "simple-tongued" aborigines. Paint creek, Willow run and several minor streams course through the township. There is one small lake or pond in the northwestern section, which may be termed Tompkin's lake. The city of Ypsilanti occupies the S. E. quarter of section 5, the southern half of section 4, the western portion of section 3, all section 9, with fractional sections 8 and 10. The southern limits of the city extend into sections 15, 16 and 17. Rawsonville village is prettily situate on the eastern confines of section 24. The M. C. R. R. runs from east to west through the city and northern townships.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

The township of Ypsilanti contains 19,517 acres of land, of which 14,803 are improved, and 4,714 unimproved. This land is laid off into 169 farms, which, equalized, would give 115.49 acres to each.

The area under wheat in May, 1880, was reported to be 3,341 acres, which compares very favorably with the acreage, 2,727, of the former year. The product of this cereal in 1879 was 53,548 bushels, or 19.64 bushels per acre.

The oats crop of 1879, grown on 1,126 acres, was 43,010 bushels; the product of 1,862 acres of corn fields was \$137,250; 779 acres of rye yielded 1,357 bushels; 65 acres of barley produced 1,449 bushels; 171 acres of potatoes gave 15,840 bushels; and 2,781 acres of meadow land produced 3,588 tons of hay.

FIRST GRANTEES OF FERTILE LANDS.

The first settlers west of Detroit may properly be said to be Gabriel Godfroy, Francis Pepin and Romaine de Chambre, the French owners of the *Otawewigamig* or Indian trading house,

(1092)

which was located on or near the place of George Hill's residence on the west side of the Huron. The lands in the vicinity, subsequently known as "the four French claims," containing 2,363 acres, were parceled out in tracts and deeded to the traders. Section 690, a tract of 612 acres, was granted to Godfroy; one of 622 acres to Romaine de Chambre, forming section 691; section 680, containing 556 acres to Godfroy's children, and the south claim known as 681, comprising 562, to Francis Pepin. The date of this wholesale deeding was June 11, 1811, two years after the first settlement of the French traders. The first lands sold by the general Government, after the United States survey of 1818-'19, were portions of sections 9 and 10, in town 3 south, range 7 east. The first purchaser was Eli Kellogg, to whom letters patent were issued July 1, 1822, for 132 acres, forming the south part of section 9.

Augustus Brevoort Woodward purchased the northwest quarter of sec. 10, comprising 80 acres of land, the deed duly registered Aug. 16, 1862. Major Benjamin J. Woodruff arrived in April, 1823, entered the west half of the northwest fractional quarter of sec. 15, on the 22d of that month, and six days later was registered owner of 114 acres in sec. 15 and 22. This tract took the name of "Woodruff's Grove." John Thayer, Robert M. Stitts, David Beverly and Titus Bronson arrived at the same time as did Ben. Woodruff, and settled or located tracts of land one mile southeast of the business center of Ypsilanti, where Chester Yost subsequently made a home, and now the property of Addison Fletcher. To follow up the names of settlers who arrived in the township up to the year 1834, and notice each fully, is impracticable, but the record may be given correctly in an abridged form; therefore in the following list, is given the names of those who made the first purchases of the lands here, and their locations:

SECTION 1.

Calhoun, John, e h sw qr.
Harwood, William W., e h nw qr.
Gilbert, John, w h sw qr and w h se qr.
Spencer, Theron, w h ne qr.
Brown, Ann, e h ne qr.
Bowen, Zolva, w h nw qr.
Crouse, George G., e h se qr.

SECTION 2.

Emrick, Jacob, w h se qr.
Spencer, Theron, w h sw qr.
Bowen, John, e h qr and e h sw qr.
Pettybone, Milton, w h nw qr.
Ira Merrill and Ashley Pratt e h nw qr.
Pratt, Oliver, w h ne qr.
Merrill, Harvey W., e h ne qr.

SECTION 3.

Every, Abraham, nw qr.
Moss, Joseph, sw qr.
Spencer, Theron, e h se qr.
Ira Merrill and Ashley Pratt w h ne qr.
and s h se qr.
Merrill, Jeremiah C., e h ne qr.

SECTION 4.

Oakman, Walter, nw frac qr. *123-31 Sect 6*
Mead, Ezra, ne qr. *Acres 25-1-25, 160 ac*
Rosencrantz, Josiah, sw frac qr. *113-0-1/2 May 1*
Burlingame, Henry, n pt of se frac qr. *40-50-1/2 Ma*
Burlingame, Henry, s pt of se frac qr. *79-37*

SECTION 5.

Jones, Hiram W., frac of nw frac qr. *5-70-1/2 Aug.*

SECTION 6.

Stewart, Taylor, se qr. *160 acres Sect. May 29*
Brown, Joseph, e h sw qr. *80 acres May 31*
Dickerson, John, ne frac qr.
Orren, David W., w h sw qr.
Dickerson, Silas, nw qr.

SECTION 7.

Brown, Joseph, se frac qr.
Turner, Josiah, ne frac qr.
Smith, Eleazer, w h nw qr.
Rice, Asa, e h nw qr.
Martin, John, e h sw qr.

SECTION 8.

Morton, Jonathan G., frac.

SECTION 9.

Kellogg, Eli, s pt.
Jones, Hiram W., n frac of frac.

SECTION 10.

Woodward, A. B., w h nw qr.
Sackrider, Thomas, w h sw qr.
Bryan, John, e h sw qr.
Price, Dewman A., e h nw qr.
Gilbert, John, se qr and w h ne qr.
Bryan, John, e h ne qr.

SECTION 11.

Donelson, Obed, e h ne qr.
Emrick, Jacob, w h ne qr.
Becker, Christian, nw qr.
Saltphew, Jacob, e h se qr.
John Gilbert and John H. Coon, sw qr
and w h se qr.

SECTION 12.

Derby, Ezra, w h nw qr.
Gilbert, John, w h ne qr and e h nw qr.
Emrick, Jacob, sw qr.
McMath, Archy, e h se qr.
Fleming, James, w h se qr.
Richards, Daniel, ne qr of ne qr.
Hodges, Russel, se qr of ne qr.

SECTION 13.

Millington, Abel, s h.
Norton, Elias, nw qr and ne qr.

SECTION 14.

McCord, David, w h se qr.
Guilford, Erasmus, sw qr.
Bryan Jacob B., w h ne qr.
Hubbard, George, e h nw qr.
Nash, David, e h ne qr.
McKinstry, Andrew, e h se qr.
Freeman, Adam, w h nw qr.

SECTION 15.

Woodruff, Benjamin J., w h nw qr and
frac.
Bronson, Titus, w pt of se frac.
Grant, Orenti, e pt of se frac.
Cross, Daniel, e h nw qr.
Noyes, George W., w h ne qr.
Woodruff, Benjamin J., sw frac.
Norris, Mark, e h ne frac qr.

SECTION 16.

Hall, Willard, se frac qr.
Woodruff, Benjamin J., ne frac and e
frac.

SECTION 17.

Trotter, John, frac.

SECTION 18.

Brown, Joseph, n pt of ne frac qr.
Forbes, John, s h ne frac qr.
Trotter, John, nw qr.
Stiles, Ezra, e h se qr.
Avery, John H., sw qr and w h se qr.

SECTION 19.

Watling, John, ne qr.
Etchels, Peter, w h nw qr and w h sw qr.
Rundell, Josiah, e h sw qr.
Rundell, Josiah, w h se qr.
Cooley, David, se qr of nw qr and ne qr
of nw qr.
Smith, James, e h se qr.

SECTION 20.

Churchill, Cyrus, se qr.
Barnhart, Martin, ne frac qr.
Kilpatrick, Samuel, sw qr.
Watling, John, nw frac qr of frac.

SECTION 21.

Shaw, John, e h ne qr.
Shaw, John, w h ne qr.
Morton, Jonathan G., e h sw qr.
Wilson, John, se qr.
Crosby, Solomon, w h sw qr.
Hosmer, William and Wheaton, e pt of
nw frac qr.
Stiles, David, w pt of nw frac qr.

SECTION 22.

Bronson, Titus, frac of ne frac qr.
Woodruff, Benjamin J., frac pt.
Shaw, John, nw frac qr.
Persons Samuel, e pt of ne frac qr.
Rosencrantz, Josiah, sw qr and e h nw
frac qr.
Brown, Jonathan, w pt of ne frac qr.
Tuttle, Hiram e h se qr.
Stillman, Jared A., w h se qr.

SECTION 23.

Tuttle, Hiram, n pt of nw frac qr.
Sutton, Benjamin, e pt of ne frac qr.
McCord, David, e h se frac qr.
Kamiski, Michael, s h nw frac qr.
Cross, Daniel, w h se qr.
Kittridge, William, w h ne frac qr.
Price, Dewmon A., e h sw frac qr.
Guilford, Erastus, w h sw frac qr.

SECTION 24.

Fleming, Robert, w h se frac qr and e h
nw frac qr.
Snow, Henry S., e h ne frac qr.
Price, Dewmon A., w h sw frac qr.
Moss, Joseph, e h se frac qr.
Larned, Samuel, w h nw frac qr.
Losa, Francis, w pt of ne frac qr.
Carpenter, Powell, e pt of sw frac qr.

SECTION 25.

Carpenter, Powell, nw qr.
Ballard, Asa N., e h ne qr.
Compton, Hugh, w h ne qr.
Torrey, Joseph W., e h sw qr.
Limbacker, Harry S., e h se qr.
Moon, William L., nw qr of sw qr.
Canovan, John S., w h se qr.
Udell, Samuel, sw qr of sw qr.

SECTION 26.

Huff, Hiram, w h ne qr.
Train, Jonathan, e h ne qr.
Olmstead, Israel, e h nw qr.
Young, John, w h nw qr.
Compton, Hugh, ne qr of se qr.
Canovan, John S., ne qr of se qr and w h se qr.
Benhain, Milo, sw qr.

SECTION 27.

Kelley, Christian, w h nw qr.
Clapp, Nathan B., e h nw qr.
Hurd, Alanson M., w h sw qr.
Perry, William, e h ne qr.
Pierson, Daniel, ne qr of se qr and sw qr of se qr.
Wilson, William, w h ne qr.
Baldwin, Benjamin F., se qr of se qr.
Grant, Elijah, e h sw qr and nw qr of se qr.

SECTION 28.

Graves, Lyman, e h nw qr and w h ne qr.
Morton, Jonathan G., w h se qr and e h ne qr.
Graves, Lyman, e h sw qr and w h nw qr.
Gorton, Job, jr., w h sw qr.
Gorton, Richard L., se qr of se qr.
Hurd, Alexander M., ne qr of se qr.

SECTION 29.

Avery, John H., w h sw qr.
Witherell, Benjamin F. H., w h ne qr.
Witherell, James, e h ne qr.
Densmore, William, w h se qr.
Densmore, William, e h sw qr.
Strong, Amos, nw qr.
Gorton, David, e h se qr.

SECTION 30.

Avery, John H., e h ne qr and w h sw qr.
Strong, Amos, se qr of se qr.
Pratt, Alvah, w h nw qr.

Benedict, Chloe and Albert C., w h se qr
Spencer, Norman, e h nw qr and nw qr of ne qr.
Cady, Dennis, se qr of sw qr.
Glover, Melvin, ne qr of se qr.
Reed, Samuel, sw qr of ne qr.

SECTION 31.

Strong, Hiram, e h se qr.
Densmore, Hiram, e h ne qr.
Wait, Stephen, e h sw qr.
Reed, Samuel, nw qr and w h sw qr.
Craig, Robert, w h se qr.
Hall, Joseph, nw qr of ne qr.

SECTION 32.

McIntyre, Alexander, nw qr.
Allbright, Henry, e h sw qr.
Williams, Ebenezer, w h se qr.
Wadham, Ralph, w h sw qr.
Densmore, Hiram, e h ne qr.
McIntyre, Alexander, w h ne qr.
Melbs, Jeremiah, e h se qr.

SECTION 33.

Peck, Watrous, n h.
Gorton, Job, e h se qr.
Williams, Ralph, and James, w h sw qr.
Williams, Rachel, ne qr of sw qr.
Densmore, George, w h se qr.
Grant, Elijah, se qr of sw qr.

SECTION 34.

Aray, James, e h nw qr.
Aray, Jacob, w h ne qr.
Carpenter, John, e h sw qr and w h se qr.
Camp, Henry C., w h nw qr.
McCauley, William, w h sw qr.
Comstock, Nathan, e h se qr.
Gorton, Richard, e h ne qr.

SECTION 35.

Wing, Job, w h sw qr.
Comstock, Nathan, nw qr.
Rogers, Samuel S., ne qr.
Willetts, Micajah, w h se qr.
Willits, Stephen, e h se qr.
Allen, Lemuel, e h sw qr.

SECTION 36.

Sterns, Samuel, e h ne qr.
Rogers, Samuel S., nw qr.
Thomas, Allen B., sw qr of ne qr.
Camburn, William, e h se qr.
Comstock, Nathan, w h sw qr.
Spalding, Ephraim H., nw qr of se qr.
Lafferty, John, nw qr of ne qr.
Spencer, Grove, e h sw qr.
Spencer, Grove, sw qr of se qr.

Before passing from the subject of the first *bona-fide* buyers of the lands of this township, it is just and proper to quote from the memoirs of John Geddes. In 1824 there were 14 purchasers, comprising John Calhoun, W. W. Harwood, Walter Oakman, Abram

Avery, Taylor Stewart, Joseph Brown, Benjamin Sutton, David McCord, Ben. J. Woodruff, John Trotter, John Forbes, John Shaw, Daniel Cross and Michael Kamiski. They are probably all dead. Three of them died in Ypsilanti. Thirty persons purchased lands in 1825; of them Jonathan G. Morton is the sole survivor. Lyman Graves died in January, 1880.

Benjamin J. Woodruff was the first settler on land purchased from the general Government. He built a house and moved his family into it July 6, 1823. Woodruff started the first village in Washtenaw. He was the first justice of the peace, the first postmaster, first sheriff and first mill builder in the county. He came from Ohio to Ypsilanti.

On the first day of June, 1825, the road from Detroit to Chicago was surveyed by the United States commissioners, beyond Woodruff's Grove; so the village perished. Woodruff moved to Ypsilanti, where he and his wife died. He was social and accommodating, and made a good landlord. His grave is not marked.

The next purchaser was Titus Bronson, who bought two fractions in Ypsilanti in 1823. On May 5, 1824, he purchased 160 acres in section 32, Ann Arbor township, adjoining section 29, which was first platted for that city. He exchanged with John Allen for the N. W. quarter of section 17, in Pittsfield township. He disposed of this land to Leonard Morris, and went on a visit to his birth-place in Connecticut. Bronson returned the following spring to Tallmadge, Ohio, and subsequently settled at Kalamazoo, which he named Bronson. A vote of the citizens changed it afterward to its present title. Returning East in 1853 he died, and a headstone marks his grave in the quiet church-yard of a Connecticut valley, bearing the words, "A Western pioneer has returned to sleep with his fathers."

Thomas Sackrider was the third occupying purchaser. He built a house on his land and opened a wheat-field in 1824. In the fall of 1825 he sold 15 bushels of wheat to Robert Geddes at \$1.25 per bushel. Subsequently he sold his property, migrated to Lenawee county, and died there some years ago.

Oronte Grant was the fourth grantee. He settled here with his family in April, 1824. John Bryan and family arrived at "the Grove" Oct. 23, 1823; in 1824 purchased land, erected a house, and moved into it Dec. 31, the same year. He was a carpenter and the builder of the first bridge over the Huron in Washtenaw, during the fall of 1827, at Ypsilanti. He built the county court-house in 1834, and after the completion of this work moved to Constantine, St. Joe county, where he died years ago. Hiram Tuttle, the sixth purchaser in order of time, arrived with Major Woodruff, settled on the banks of the Huron below "the Grove," and died there. Hiram Johns, the seventh purchaser, located on the east side of the Huron, adjoining Eli Kellogg's land. David McCord and Robert Fleming bought lands at the same time; the latter built the first saw-mill in this county on section 25, Ann Arbor township, in the



Cornelius Cornwell

summer of 1824. It was located on a little creek running through that portion of the county, subsequently named Fleming's creek. He was a non-resident. Harvey H. Snow was the tenth buyer, and the owner of "Snow's Landing," now called Rawsonville. This settler disposed of his interests to Abel Millington in 1825 or 1826, and emigrated. Erastus Guilford was the 11th purchaser; Daniel Cross, the 12th buyer of Government lands, sold out in 1825 and emigrated to Saline, where he resided for a time, afterward changing to Manchester and ultimately returning to Ypsilanti, where he died, Feb. 15, 1875. George W. Noyes was the 13th purchaser in Ypsilanti township. He moved to Ann Arbor in 1824 and two years later was the principal actor in building the first grist-mill there. While assisting at the raising of Andrew Nowlan's house, Nov. 23, 1826, he was accidentally killed.

THE STORY OF THE FIRST IMMIGRANTS.

Among the names in the list of land purchasers are those of Oronte Grant, Ben. Woodruff, William Eiclor, Hiram Tuttle, David Stiles, Willard Hall, George Hall and Captain Fair. The four last named were settlers of Monroe for some years previous, and formerly neighbors of Grant and Woodruff; so that when the first named men arrived in Michigan, they found acquaintances to receive them. Stiles, Fair and the Hall brothers were fishermen in 1823; they carried their operations up the Huron as far as Godfroy's trading post. They knew the country well, and advised the new comers to settle near Godfroy's on the Pottawatomie trail. In accord with such advice the immigrants and their friends of Monroe left *en route* for Godfroy's, Wm. Eiclor alone remaining at Monroe in charge of the cattle and provisions. They arrived at Godfroy's, located their farms and then returned to Monroe for the purpose of bringing forward their cattle and provisions. This they accomplished June 1, 1823. On the same day the party entered upon the erection of a house for Benjamin Woodruff.

A few days later, Grant and Woodruff left for Ohio, with the intention, on the part of the latter, to return with his family by July, so that the anniversary of Independence might be celebrated in the first home of an American pioneer. He and his friends did not arrive until the sixth of July, so that the proposed celebration did not take place until 1824. The date of settlement by the Woodruff family, consisting of Benjamin and Mrs. Woodruff, six children, with Mrs. Snow, is July 6, 1823. Immediately Mr. Woodruff waited upon the Governor of the Territory, who named the settlement "Woodruff's Grove."

Early in 1824, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Tuttle, Jane Johnson, and Mrs. Alvin (Eiclor) Cross, arrived. At that time, Daniel Cross, John Bryan, S. Noyce, and J. Brainard were located near the Grove; while the Hall brothers and Beverly had their log-cabins built on the opposite banks. Godfroy's trading post was deserted then,

nothing remaining of it save a few logs and remnants of the bark which formed its roof. The post was near the "Spring well" of the village of later days, almost on the site where John Stuart built his first house. The first banquet given in the township or county was at the Grove, July 4, 1824. The party included Arden H. Ballard, Judge Fleming, Capt. Fair, Orange Crane, Wm. Eielor, W. W. Harwood, Benj. Woodruff, Oronte Grant, Hiram Tuttle, Thomas Sackrider, David Stiles, Leonard Miller, Sanders Beverly, David McCorrel, J. Mahen, H. Mallett, John Bryan, J. Stoddard, Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Tuttle, Miss Johnson, Miss Mallett, and Miss Eielor, with the children of Woodruff, Tuttle and Bryan. John Phillips and Walter Oakman, two Irishmen, are said to have gone to Detroit to celebrate the day there. The season of chills and fever arrived in August following. Oakman died. Nothing less than the attention which Mrs. Woodruff bestowed upon the ailing members of the little community, warded off death in many other instances. This lady prepared porridge for the sick, and appointed Miss Eielor (Mrs. Alvin Cross) the distributor of such food in the homes of the sufferers. Rev. John Baughman is said to have preached the first sermon in the Grove, in the house of Brooks, in 1825. The same year Woodruff erected the first grist-mill, a half mile south of the Grove. Mallett was the first violinist, or "fiddler," who performed for the Terpsichoreans of Washtenaw, long before it was organized as a county, July 4, 1824. The first school without the village was taught by Catharine Rosencrantz. Walter Oakman died in 1824 and David Beverly in 1825, being the two white men for whom the first graves were excavated. The first marriage was that of Eliza Cross to Andrew McKinstry, contracted in November, 1825; and the first birth, that of Alpha Washtenaw Bryan. The first regular store was opened by Jonathan G. Morton and Aretus Belden, where now is the office of the *Commercial*, N. W. corner of Huron and Pearl. Morton employed blacksmith Elmer and started him. If the trading post of Godfroy, which was located nearly opposite, is considered as a store, that of Morton's must lose precedence; yet it must be conceded that Mr. Morton was the first American merchant of this township as well as of the county. The first field of wheat was sown in 1824 by Wm. and Alvin Cross. Benj. Woodruff kept the first hotel as well as grist-mill at the Grove. Robert Fleming built the first saw-mill in 1825, in what is now Ann Arbor. John Bryan constructed the first bridge over the Huron in 1827. Abel Millington constructed a saw-mill at Snow's Landing, or Rawsonville, in 1826. Lyman Graves erected a saw-mill on Paint creek in 1829.

Jonathan G. Morton, referring to his early settlement here, differs from the generally accepted opinion, that Major Woodruff was the first settler. If the first house-builder and first resident constitute a first settler the honor belongs to Woodruff and not to John Bryant. He says:—

"In the month of August, 1824, I came to Ypsilanti from Detroit. At that time there was no road between these places, and I traveled on foot by way of Flat Rock, following an Indian trail. The first settlement in the township of Ypsilanti was at a grove about a mile below the present city, and it was called Woodruff's Grove. When I arrived, there were six log houses at the Grove, occupied by the following persons: Benjamin Woodruff, Robert Stitt, Leonard Miller, Jason Cross, John Bryant and John Barney. Where the city now stands there were two shanties constructed of poles and occupied by George Hall and John Stewart.

"John Bryant and Daniel Cross were the first settlers at the Grove, and I think were the first in this county. The first white child born in the county was a son of John Bryant, and he being the first was named Alpha. The first death was a young Irishman from Ireland, who died in 1824, at the Grove. I brought some dry-goods to Detroit in 1824, and in the spring of 1825 transferred them to Ypsilanti. They were taken down the Detroit river to the Huron river, and poled up the Huron in a small boat. I think these were the first goods brought into this county, except such goods as were brought in to sell to the Indians when there was an Indian trading-post at this place. I opened a small store in company with Aretus Belden, who came to Ypsilanti with me. I had previously purchased two village lots for \$5 each.

"The next day after my first arrival at Ypsilanti I came to Ann Arbor on foot, and followed an Indian trail. There were then only two log houses in Ann Arbor, situated near the creek that crosses Huron street. Walker Rumsey and John Allen occupied these houses. Oliver Whitmore and Mr. Maynard (father of Wm. S. and John W. Maynard) then lived at Mallett's creek, between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. About that time Deacon Carpenter, Mr. Parsons and Samuel McDowell settled there.

"The first party with dancing that occurred among the earliest settlers of Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor combined was at Mr. Rumsey's, in Ann Arbor. The young people of Ypsilanti, on or about the 1st of January, 1826, got up a sleigh-ride for the purpose of making Ann Arbor a visit. It was good sleighing, but there was only one sleigh in the vicinity, and this had been brought from the State of New York. The balance of the company went in 'jumpers' made of poles. This company, on arriving at Ann Arbor, stopped at the log house occupied by Mr. Rumsey, who then kept a public house. It was soon proposed to have a dance, if the necessary music could be obtained. It was soon ascertained that John Allen's father was the man for the occasion. He owned a violin, and could produce the music in good style. He was then an old man, with locks as white as snow. He was induced to come over to Rumsey's and play for this party. Among others, there were present at the party: William and Alvin Cross and their two sisters, Olive and Almira Gorton, Catherine and Hannah Rosencrans, Aretus Belden, Andrew McKinstry, Jonathan G. Morton, J. Whitmore and his sister Vc-

nus, and Mr. Dexter, afterward well known as Judge Dexter. The latter had been to Dexter and was on his way back to Detroit, and had stopped at Mr. Rumsey's for the night. A number of the settlers of Ann Arbor were present, and a good, jolly time was had. All felt that it was good for them to be there. Society was then a unit, and everybody was welcome. There were no fashionable cliques, and people were esteemed rather for their good deportment and industry, than for the value of their wardrobes and the number of flounces they wore. The dancing was up stairs; a long table, upon which was spread an excellent supper, monopolized most of the room below. A lasting impression was left on the guests from Ypsilanti, that Mrs. Rumsey was an excellent landlady and cook, and that Mr. Rumsey was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and that he knew how to keep a hotel."

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

The first part of the following paper was addressed to the writer and compiler of this historical sketch; but the name of him who deserves credit for the compilation was not given. He says:

"So much has been said, written and printed, on the mooted question of the origin of the name Ypsilanti, that I have thought I might help, with the aid of dates and letters before me, to confirm Mr. J. Morton's statement of recollections concerning it. He is undoubtedly correct as regards the early owners of the soil, these men having purchased of the earlier French claimants—Godfroy, Pepin, Le Chanbre and others. John Stewart and William Harwood were living here when we arrived in June, 1828. Mr. Morton also mentions Mr. John Bryan and family, as among the earliest settlers at the grove. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were personal friends of mine, and were true, reliable persons. We found them here in 1828; were intimate during the years of their residence here, and have corresponded since their removal to Constantine, in this State, where Mrs. Bryan is still living. In a letter received not long since she alludes to the mistake of Mr. John Geddes in supposing the name of the town was given by 'Major' Woodruff. She says he had at that time no interest in the new village, his home and interest being a short distance below, at Woodruff's Grove; that he, with many others, as Mr. Morton states, wished the town to be called Waterville. At the preliminary meeting Mrs. Bryan says her husband always opposed it, and took sides with Judge A. B. Woodward, one of the first judges of the infant Territory, and who had the honor of giving his name to its first code of laws. This was called the 'Woodward Code' and was signed by Governor Hull, and the two judges, Augustus B. Woodward and Frederic Bates.

"His influence finally prevailed, to secure the name of Ypsilanti. Early in 1825, the same year, Congress passed an act giving power to the Governor and Council to divide the Territory into town-

ships, to incorporate the same, and to provide for the election of officers, etc.

"The story of the Greek revolution had reached our shores as early as 1823, and the most harrowing accounts of sufferings and destitution of the Greeks reached this country. The inhabitants of the Eastern towns and cities were aroused; meetings were called, the women were enlisted in the work, and clothing and much provision gathered. A vessel was chartered, and Dr. Howe, of Boston, was sent in charge of the distribution in 1824. Foremost among the patriots of this time were the noble Princely family of Ypsilanti, of whom a few facts are here appended.

"Constantine, born in 1760, in Constantinople, conspired to free Greece, was pardoned, and died in Kiev, Russia. His sons, Alexander and Demetrius, distinguished themselves in the Russian service. In 1820 Alexander took the leadership to promote the independence of Greece; in 1821 he surrendered to Austria and remained a prisoner for six years. He was finally released in 1827 by the interposition of Nicholas, of Russia, but with health hopelessly destroyed. He died the following year. His younger brother, Demetrius Ypsilanti, joined the insurrection in 1821; took part in the siege of Tripolitza, which he carried by storm in October, but was repulsed at Nauplia in December. In June, 1822, he was chosen President of the National Assembly. Met with varying successes; but in July distinguished himself by audaciously holding the citadel of Argos with 300 men and three days' provisions, against a three days' siege, from an army of 30,000 men. The Greeks having exhausted their scanty supplies cautiously withdrew during the night and forced their way through the Turkish lines without losing a man. In 1823 he withdrew from public life, but in June, 1825, opposed, successfully Ibrahim Pacha, at the Mills of Lerni. In 1826 he opposed receiving a "protectorate" from England. In 1828 he was made commander of the troops in Eastern Greece. In April, 1832, he was chosen one of the seven commissioners, and held that office until his death. His sister, Maria Ypsilanti, with patriotism equal to his own, gave her dowry, worth \$150,000, to aid her suffering country. With such associations as these may we not rejoice in the firmness of Judge Woodward in giving to our town the honored name of 'Ypsilanti,' instead of the unmeaning 'Waterville.'

"Aside from the sentiment connected with the name we may congratulate ourselves that its five consonants will always hinder it from being a popular title. While Pennsylvania rejoices in the possession of seven Danvilles, the whole United States has but one Ypsilanti.

"The following extract from an old *Detroit Tribune* shows the different ways Ypsilanti was spelled upon the envelopes of letters which passed through the division distributing postoffice during six months in the early settlement of Washtenaw county:

"We know of no better standpoint to witness and weigh the general stupidity of mankind than is possessed by the *attachés*

of our larger postoffices. The specimens of chirographical, orthographical and syntactical blunders that daily tax and puzzle their ingenious faculties, are always marvelous and sometimes miraculous. Through the kindness of some of the gentlemen connected with our own postoffice, we are enabled to lay before our readers a number of more ludicrous and novel occurrences, that occasionally vary the monotonous routine of duty, which may prove amusing if not edifying.

“No one can appreciate the labor of making-up mails until he understands the great difficulty of determining from the envelopes the destination of the enclosure. The percentage of letters properly directed is small, and that of those decently written is still less. Foreign letters especially distort the names of American postoffices into the most unearthly shapes, so that only a perception, sharpened by long practice, could detect the semblance. As an example we give the following list of the various methods in which the word ‘Ypsilanti’ has been spelled upon the envelopes of letters passing through our postoffice during the past six months, taken down by Mr. Cargill, in charge of the Michigan Division of our distribution postoffice :

Yplanthropi.	Epsolynny.	Hypisalianty.	ipsalantie.
Ipsileindi.	Epcilantia.	ipsloty.	Yulomtice.
Ypseylantia.	Eplonsay.	IPis-lanta.	Yps-i Landtine.
Upsylanti.	Ibcelandie.	Gypsslante.	I ppslanty.
Epoilante.	Ippsylanta.	Yplantie.	Ipsalinta.
Ipsalantia.	Ippes Landing.	Yeplanpha.	Whipcalentia.
Ipsolanty.	Epcilanti.	Clypsalanta.	I bseliny.
Eipsly-Lanty.	Upslantei.	Ypt-zy-luntia.	Hypslenti.
Ipcilontia.	Hypsilantean.	Hypsilanthen.	E Ypcaluntia.
eypssillianty.	Ipsilanti.	Ypslnaty.	ieplantice.
Eypsilanti.	Yipshulanty.	Wipsilanti.	Ibselandie.
Ypssyllanti.	Apsalanta.	Iepcilunta.	I seland.
A Besa Lanty.	Lipsalantic.	Ypisyvania.	Ebsalanda.
Hipsalantie.	Gyselantio.	Ipsciluntun.	Iscpylantia.
Ipsylanta.	Eybsylandy.	W. Y. Pslanty.	Ippssalantia.
IPseylunty.	Fypsilantia.	Hipslyanty.	Wyphsorlanter.’”

The following reminiscences of Mr. Ezra Lay are interesting and valuable: The first visit of that pioneer to Michigan was in the month of May, 1822. He landed in Detroit from the steamboat *Henry Clay*, and after spending a few hours in Detroit, came out on the Chicago road to Ypsilanti, and crossed the plains east of Ypsilanti, little thinking then that he should spend over forty years of his life a resident of those plains. From Ypsilanti he went to Geddes on the Huron river, and thence to Ann Arbor, by following the Indian trail near the river. After looking round Ann Arbor he started the next morning for Salem and stopped over night with an old acquaintance. Passing through what is now Northville, he found a small improvement and one house there. Most of the way from Ann Arbor to Pontiac was then a wilderness, with a few settlers just making a beginning in the

woods. After leaving Pontiac he went to Detroit, and took the steamboat *Superior* for Buffalo.

THE GREAT NURSERY.

In the month of May, 1833, he returned to Michigan, for the purpose of establishing a nursery; and after traveling through Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, and St. Joseph counties, arrived at Ypsilanti, and located a place for a nursery on the farm where he resides, and returned to Western New York. In the fall of 1833 his brother, Z. K. Lay, and himself, came again to Michigan, and brought with them about 25,000 cultivated fruit trees, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, etc., together with a large variety of shrubbery. It was the first nursery of cultivated fruits of all kinds, started in Michigan. In the fall of 1834 was built a small green-house which was the first green-house in the Territory that there is any knowledge of. For the first few years of residence in Michigan, the roads a part of the way from Ypsilanti to Detroit were almost impassable. Two and a half days have been spent in making that journey with a team, and only half a common wagon load at that. The wolves used to howl around the plains the first few years, and one night attacked a calf on what is now a part of the Lay farm, leaving the calf minus a tail.

METEORS AND WOLVES, IN 1833.

In November, 1833, the celebrated meteoric shower (or falling stars, as commonly called) occurred, and a man living just east of the Ypsilanti plains happened to be up and saw it. He was very much frightened, thinking the end of the world was near at hand. It being a bright, moonlight night he started for the tavern about a mile from where he lived, and when he got about half way there he met a drove of wolves in the road. They commenced howling and he was more frightened than ever. The noise he and the wolves made aroused those in the neighborhood, and they afterwards declared they could not tell which made the most noise, he or the wolves. But the wolves gave him the disputed territory, and he got to the tavern where, it is presumed, he felt more safe.

THE WOLF HUNT.

In the winter of 1835 the citizens of Ypsilanti, together with those of the town of Ypsilanti, and a part of Superior, got up a wolf hunt in the town of Van Buren, in Wayne county, and after surrounding a piece of land southeast of what is now Dentonville succeeded in killing some seven or eight deer but no wolves. Speaking of this hunt Benjamin Emerick states that the tract of country surrounded was much more extensive than the description of it by Mr. Lay would lead one to suppose.

ORGANIC.

Immediately after the settlement of Woodruff's Grove, when the people sought for municipal organization, Major Woodruff was appointed the first Justice of the Peace, the first Sheriff and the first Postmaster in the county. The Territorial Governor appointed other officers, and ultimately approved a bill attaching the district to Wayne county for judicial purposes. Abel Millington was the first Supervisor, receiving the entire vote of the township, which, in 1827, numbered 59. Subsequently, under authority of the Legislative act of 1827, the four eastern townships were detached from Ann Arbor township, and organized under the name of Ypsilanti. The first township meeting was held at McKinstry's Hotel, where the Worden Block now stands. Dr. Abel Millington was elected Supervisor with Asa Reading, Township Clerk. The following is a copy of the act:

That all that part of the county of Washtenaw included in the surveyed townships 1, 2, 3 and 4 south, in range 7 east of the base line, shall be a township by the name of Ypsilanti, and the first township meeting be held at the house of Andrew McKinstry in said township.

That all the remaining part of township number 4 south, of range 6 east, and sections numbered 35, 36, 25, 26, 23, 24, and the south half of sections 13 and 14, in township 3 south, in range 6 east, be set off and form a part of the township of Ypsilanti: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall affect the assessment and collection of taxes heretofore assessed in the township of Ann Arbor.

Ypsilanti township, as constituted by this act, embraced the district now forming the four eastern townships of the county, viz.: Salem, Superior, Ypsilanti and Augusta.

SUPERVISORS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

J. W. Van Cleve.....	1853-54	Charles Shier.....	1860
Erotus Morton.....	1855	E. D. Lay.....	1861-5
Delos Showerman.....	1856	George Jarvis.....	1866
H. Compton.....	1857	E. D. Lay.....	1867-8
J. W. Van Cleve.....	1858	W. Irving Yeackley	1869-78
E. D. Lay.....	1859	Albert R. Graves.....	1879-80

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR 1880-1.

Albert R. Graves, Supervisor; Alonzo E. Ford, Town Clerk; Ditmus V. Harris, Town Treasurer; J. Evarts Smith, Benjamin D. Loomis, Peter D. Martin, W. Irving Yeackley, Justices of the Peace; Frederick A. Graves, Drain Com.; Eugene M. Gardner, School Inspector; Edwin C. Warner, School Superintendent; B. D. Loomis, Highway Commissioner; Hiram Eaton, George Clow, Constables.

The number and valuation of the school-houses of this township are as follows: No. 1, \$800; No. 2, \$1,300; No. 3, \$350; No. 4, \$1,800; No. 5, \$300; No. 6, \$1,600; No. 7, \$1,500; No. 8, \$2,000; total value, \$9,650.

YPSILANTI CITY.

In the completion of this sketch of Ypsilanti, the valuable papers prepared by Mrs. Alvin Cross, Mrs. Finlay, Jonathan Morton, John Geddes, Alvin Cross and S. M. Cutcheon have been made the basis of information. The members of the Pioneer Committee, Messrs. Chauncey Joslin, Benjamin Thompson and Wm. Watling, have made very important additions to all that had been already written. Dr. F. K. Rexford, whose intimate association with the village of former days, as well as with the city of the present, suggested many items for the history. F. P. Bogardus, in his precise paper on the banking houses of the past and present, contributed to render the labors of the writer light in this connection. To Frank Joslin, City Clerk, is due, in a great measure, the accuracy of the list of village and city officers. W. C. Hawkins, Mrs. Perry and Benjamin Emerick have given the information on which the history of the old and new hotels is based. In a word, every effort has been made to collect material for a full history of the city. The old settlers displayed a desire to co-operate with the compiler, and it is hoped that the result of their valuable suggestions and the wish of the writer to be accurate and impartial, will render this historical sketch worthy of the people of whom it has been written, and fully satisfactory to the people of the county, to whom the volume is dedicated.

A DESCRIPTION.

The city is beautifully situated on the Huron, which river enters it at the northwestern angle, flows southeast, and forms an expansion west of the northern limits of what now is known as the east side of the city. The expansion may be said to extend as far south as Mill street or Forest avenue bridge, where the river returns to its original channel, and takes a southerly course. At the foot of Follett street it enters on a southeastern course, and again between that point and Independence island, forms a semi-circular curve; from the head of this island to Race street bridge a complete curve is made, so that both half circles, the one beginning at North street on the east bank, the other ending at Race street on the west bank, form an S. From the latter points it flows through its tortuous channel in a southeasterly direction to the city limits. The river with its expansions and dams, assumes at this point an appearance peculiarly agreeable. Here is a great industry, there a milldam or a race, there a bridge, there a residence, on each bank half a city; on every side evidences of comparative prosperity. Along the west bank are the dwellings of D. L. Quirk, L. A. Barnes, G. W. Lee, John Starkweather, Cornelius Cornwell, Wm. B. Clark, Wm. Wortley, Mrs. McAndrews, Chauncey Joslin and S. Wortley; on the east bank, the dwellings of Pluto Ferrier, Wells Burt, Charles Seigmond, A. H. Smith, Charles Ferrier and Mrs. C. P.

Worden; while rising gradually higher and higher are seen the stately mansions of modern times, the school building of the city, the churches, the domed Opera House, and the hundred modern buildings dedicated to the strength and health of the country,—trade.

A village which boasted of 121 dwelling-houses in 1837 now counts them by hundreds, if not by thousands. Then shaded streets, sidewalks, splendid buildings, did not exist; now they are present, rendering Ypsilanti a little city of beauty, a town for which nature and artifice labored. The streets are comparatively regular. With the exception of Congress, from Adams to the river, a few blocks on Washington, and two on Huron streets, devoted to commercial business, the west side is given up to private residences, beautiful gardens, green parterres, and shaded streets.

Long years before Surveyor Brookfield platted the village, the rude log house of the French traders stood beside the Pottawatomie trail, and thus was the first house erected here. From that rude beginning how has the place advanced! The logs of the old buildings were removed before many of the old settlers came to seek the former home of Godfroy. Later, the visitor of olden times came to view the den of the counterfeiter, or, perhaps, hunt the deer on the untenanted lands beyond the river; but the den was turned into an ordinary sand hole, and the deer had fled to districts yet unapproached by the American pioneer. Every remnant of the Indian's and Frenchman's occupation died out within a brief space of time after the pioneers arrived, the face of the valley was changed, the wigwam and the traders' hut gave place to the settlers' log cabin or the merchants' frame store, and those, in time, gave way before progress, until now a city looms up over the ruins of primitiveness.

GODFROY'S TRADING POST.

Reference after reference has been made to the Godfroy trading post; many naming its exact location, and as many reaching wide of the mark. To settle this point forever, Jonathan G. Morton and others have been consulted. Mr. Morton, whose connection with the early mercantile interest of the Godfroy settlement renders him an authority on such a question, states emphatically that during the year 1825 one McCloskey, a son-in-law of Godfroy's, with a band of 20 fellow trappers called at his store, situate at the north-west corner of Huron and Pearl streets. Before leaving, McCloskey pointed out the ruins of the old trading post; the entire party visited it and pointed out to Mr. Morton the charred logs, which formed the walls of the cellar. During their later visits, the old trappers of the Huron never failed to make a pilgrimage to that cellar. He is also inclined to believe that the trading post was burned between the years 1812 and 1815, and, further, that the logs and fragments of bark roof as seen by Mrs. Cross and others

formed the remains of a temporary trading house, built by Godfroy and company about the fall of 1815, after the war. This house stood directly north of the Arcade Block.

THE STORY OF EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Ypsilanti city was founded by John Stewart in the summer and fall of 1824, on the north French claim. On the first of June, 1825, the Detroit and Chicago road was surveyed by the United States surveyors under Orange Risdon, through what is now Ypsilanti city. The line of said road was then made the base of Ypsilanti. When it struck the section line between sections 9 and 10, it took a due west course until about one-fourth mile west of the Huron river, where it took a southwestern direction. Shortly after the laying out of this road, John Stewart, Augustus Brevoort Woodward and Wm. W. Harwood made a plat of the village—Stewart and Woodward on the west, and Harwood on the east. Mr. Harwood had previously secured the property of Eli Kellogg in 1824. Each of the proprietors had a name for the village. Judge Woodward's choice prevailed, and so the place was called Ypsilanti, after the Greek general. Woodward at this time owned the Godfroy claim 690, containing 612 acres. The line of the Chicago road struck the northeast corner of Woodward's land, where it crossed the river; but as the line of the French claim runs 17° south of west, it soon struck Stewart's south line. Woodward resided at Detroit during this time; Stewart and Harwood were residents of the proposed village. The former was a native of Seneca Co., N. Y. He sold out in 1831 to Jason Cross, and traveled westward. Judge Woodward disposed of his lands to Judge Larzelere, went to Florida and died. Wm. W. Harwood remained for some years, sold out to John Gilbert, moved into Pittsfield, and there closed his career.

On the right bank of the Huron and north of the French claims, on section 5, Josiah Rosencranz bought from the general Government 114 acres, May 10, 1825. Hiram W. Johns purchased 66 acres, north of Harwood's location, on section 9, this being the southeast fractional quarter of section 4. Henry Burlingame bought a quarter section May 23, 1825. The northeast quarter of section 4, containing 160 acres, was purchased by Ezra Mead, April 25, 1825; while Major Woodruff bought a tract of 37 acres adjoining Harwood's land in section 16. In September, 1825, David De Forest Ely and Jonathan T. Ely established a store at "Woodruff's Grove." Early in 1826 they transferred their business to Ypsilanti, and in August of that year moved to Ann Arbor, and there built a two-story frame house in 1827, on the corner of Main and Ann streets. As merchants they were unsuccessful, and left the State early in 1829.

The first store-keepers were Jonathan G. Morton and Erastus Belden, who established their houses here in June, 1825, and also

carried on the business of blacksmithing at Ypsilanti. Mr. Morton's day-book, as well as other books, are in his possession still.

Moses Clark, a hard-shell Baptist preacher, is said to have preached the first sermon in Ypsilanti in the summer of 1825.

John Stewart, jr., died near Battle Creek, Jan. 29, 1881. He is said to have been at one time part owner of the land on which Ypsilanti now stands, and to have laid out the original village. He deeded the city a park, as it is said, on condition that it be used or no other purpose. However, it was otherwise used, and a report has gained credence that his heirs are instituting a suit to recover the property. Mr. Stewart has 21 brothers and sisters, and lived on the farm where he died for nearly 40 years.

VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

As early as 1829 the township of Ypsilanti was organized, under authority of a Legislative enactment approved Oct 1, 1829. Three years later the villagers of Ypsilanti assembled within the shop of John Bryan, to carry out the provisions of another Legislative enactment, which provided for the organization of their village. This meeting was held Sept. 3, 1832, and resulted in the return of John Gilbert as Village President; E. M. Skinner, Village Recorder; Ario Pardee, Village Treasurer; and Abel Millington, Mark Morris, Thomas R. Brown, James Vanderbilt, Walter B. Hewitt, Village Trustees. The transactions of this corporation, and indeed of all its successors, were of a most simple character. Committees were appointed to supervise the various improvements resolved upon by the council. These committees are said to have faithfully performed their duties, the village recorder issued orders to the village creditors, the treasurer accepted and paid such orders, and here the labors of this little municipal organization ceased. For years the people were satisfied with the order of affairs; but, at length, discontent entered the village, and those inhabitants of the east side sought a divorce from their Western friends, because it appeared to them that much of the tax collected on the east side was expended in improving the west side. As recently as the year preceding the incorporation of Ypsilanti as a city, the State Legislature passed an act enabling the township treasurer to collect the village taxes, thus abolishing the office of treasurer in the village. The act of incorporation of 1858 remedied all this disaffection; a city was organized under a mayor and 10 aldermen. To this assembly was applied the motto, "*Plus sages que les sages*," because its administration was characterized by wisdom, and its meetings by propriety.

Some time prior to the granting of a city charter, that portion of the old village lying east of the Huron was organized as the village of East Ypsilanti, with its own president and trustees; however, when the proposition to unite under a city government was made, the people of the east village were among its strongest supporters.

OFFICERS OF THE VILLAGE FROM 1832 TO 1857.

YEAR.	PRESIDENTS.	RECORDERS.	TREASURERS.
1832.....	John Gilbert.	E. M. Skinner.	Ario Pardee.
1833.....	John Gilbert.	E. M. Skinner.	Ario Pardee.
1834.....	Abel Godard.	Marcus Lane.	Ario Pardee.
1835.....	Abel Godard.	Grove Spencer.	Ario Pardee.
1836.....	Grove Spencer.	W. A. Buckbee.	Ario Pardee.
1837.....	Henry Compton.	Jas. M. Edmunds.	Ario Pardee.
1838.....	Abram Voorhees.	G. Thomp. Gridley.	W. B. Hewitt.
1839.....	Levi J. Hull.	G. Thomp. Gridley.	W. B. Hewitt.
1840.....	Walter B. Hewitt.	G. Thomp. Gridley.	Madison Cook.
1841.....	Abram Voorhees.	Abner A. Wells.	Madison Cook.
1842.....	Abram Voorhees.	C. Joslin.	John McCready.
1843.....	Abraham Craddock.	L. C. Miles.	John McCready.
1844.....	Thomas M. Town.	Delos Showerman.	Charles Moore.
1845.....	C. H. Van Cleve.	Wm. R. Martin.	Daniel Larzelere.
1846.....	C. H. Van Cleve.	Newton Edmunds.	C. H. Van Cleve.
1847.....	Arden H. Ballard.	Newton Edmunds.	George R. King.
1848.....	Arden H. Ballard.	G. R. King.	Geo. M. Osborn.
1849.....	Arden H. Ballard.	Otis H. Lee.	Geo. M. Osborn.
1850.....	Geo. M. Osborn.	Otis H. Lee.	Wm. A. Heartt.
1851.....	Geo. M. Osborn.	Otis H. Lee.	Stowel H. Demick.
1852.....	Delos Showerman.	M. A. Parks.	Stowel H. Demick.
1853.....	Delos Showerman.	M. A. Parks.	Stowel H. Demick.
1854.....	Delos Showerman.	M. A. Parks.	Stowel H. Demick.
1855.....	Delos Showerman.	M. A. Parks.	Stowel H. Demick.
1856.....	Arden H. Ballard.	M. A. Parks.	Stowel H. Demick.
1857.....	Arden H. Ballard.	M. A. Parks.	Stowel H. Demick.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF A CITY.

Ypsilanti contains within its limits many beautiful gardens. The improved lands of the city comprise 398 acres; the unimproved 120, aggregating 418 acres. However strange it may appear to the people of the future, it has to be recorded, that within the city proper no less than 18 acres were given to wheat culture in 1876, and 60 acres in 1880. The total product of the former year is set down at 490 bushels, or a fraction over 27 bushels per acre. The corn-fields of the city covered 38 acres in 1879, and the oat-fields 24. In the former case 2,470 bushels were reported, and in the latter 590 bushels. The kitchen gardens given up to potato culture occupied seven acres, and produced 445 bushels. The grass lands of the city covered 34 acres and yielded 35 tons of hay. The competing city of Ann Arbor exhibits even more of this *rus-in-urbe* appearance; but the period is fast approaching when these fields will be hidden beneath the crowded buildings of industrial centers. Let the motto of this city be *quod petis hic est*. Its advance rests with its citizens now. Nature has acted her part.

CLOSING YEARS OF THE VILLAGE COUNCIL.

The common council of the village of Ypsilanti convened at the office of D. B. Dodge, Oct. 12, 1834, when Delos Showerman took his seat as President of the common council, with M. A. Parks as

Recorder. On July 9, 1855, at a meeting held at Hewitt's Hall, there were elected D. Showerman as President, and M. A. Parks as Recorder. In 1856 Arden H. Ballard was elected President, with M. A. Parks Recorder. The election of 1857 resulted in the return of Messrs. Ballard and Parks to fill the positions held by them the previous year.

A charter, approved Feb 4, 1858, conferred upon the village all the privileges of a city. This was revised Feb. 15, 1859, wholly revised in 1869, and again, in 1877, subjected to a total revision.

FIRST MEETING OF ALDERMEN.

The old village council convened for the last time in 1858, at the call of the last Village President, A. H. Ballard, who presented Hon. Chauncey Joslin, the first Mayor, and the Aldermen elect to the people. Mr. Joslin having taken the chair, the roll of aldermen was called: James M. Chidister and Isaac Crane, 1st ward; Parmenie Davis and Philip Eddington, 5th ward; Philo Ferrier and Benj. Follett, 4th ward; David Edwards and Robert Lambie, 2d ward; Charles Stuck and A. S. Welch, 3d ward, answered their names. The city elected two aldermen for each ward and the entire number was present, with John McCreedy, Clerk Martello Warner, City Marshal; Charles H. Tisdale, City Auditor Thomas Ninde, City Attorney; Dr. C. F. Ashley, Health Physician; Benj. Clark, Treasurer.

This city council ordered that a city hall be erected, and in 1859 the present building near Cross street bridge was dedicated as the council chamber of the city.

The first meeting of the city council was opened by prayer, and the inaugural ceremony carried on in strict accord with the forms laid down for such occasions. Since that period the city has been beautified in every particular. Advances have been made of which the people of 40 years ago could scarcely dream, and still progress is noticeable. The people possess a justifiable ambition to excel as citizens; they take a just pride in their city; they can look back over the past and claim for themselves all the credit which pertains to an industrious and intelligent community.

The following is a list of citizens who filled the offices of Mayor, City Clerk and Treasurer since 1858:

YEAR.	MAYORS.	CITY CLERKS.	TREASURERS.
1858.....	Chancey Joslin.	John McCready.	Benj. Clark.
1859.....	Arden H. Ballard.	R. W. Van Fossen.	J. M. Chidister.
1860.....	Benj. Follet.	John McCready.	Richard G. Martin.
1861.....	Dr. Parmenio Davis.	John McCready.	Richard G. Martin.
1862.....	Dr. Parmenio Davis.	John McCready.	Richard G. Martin.
1863.....	Dr. Parmenio Davis.	John McCready.	David Edwards.
1864.....	David Edwards.	John McCready.	R. G. Martin.
1865.....	Edgar Bogardus.	John McCready.	F. P. Bogardus.
1866.....	Edgar Bogardus.	John McCready.	C. N. Ganson.
1867.....	David Edwards.	Sylvester C. Noble.	C. N. Ganson.
1868.....	Dr. Parmenio Davis.	J. Willard Babbitt.	C. N. Ganson.
1869.....	Dr. Parmenio Davis.	J. W. Babbitt.	S. H. Bogardus.
1870.....	Dr. Parmenio Davis.	N. K. Townner.	R. W. Hemphill.
1871.....	F. P. Bogardus.	C. N. Ganson.	R. W. Hemphill.
1872.....	F. P. Bogardus.	C. N. Ganson.	R. W. Hemphill.
1873.....	Watson Snyder.	C. M. Woodruff.	R. W. Hemphill.
1874.....		C. M. Woodruff.	C. N. Ganson.
1875.....	Lambert A. Barnes.	Frank Joslin.	R. W. Hemphill.
1876.....	Lambert A. Barnes.	Frank Joslin.	R. W. Hemphill.
1877.....	Lambert A. Barnes.	Frank Joslin.	F. P. Bogardus.
1878.....	Thomas Ninde.	Frank Joslin.	F. P. Bogardus.
1879.....	Lambert A. Barnes.	Frank Joslin.	F. P. Bogardus.
1880.....	Ed. P. Allen.	Frank Joslin.	F. P. Bogardus.

YPSILANTI CITY SUPERVISORS.

John W. Van Cleve.....	1858	Lee Yost	1880
Enoch Yost.....	1859-60	Parmenio Davis.....	1858
H. Compton.....	1861	Parmenio Davis.....	1859
Enoch Yost.....	1862	W. Millard.....	1860
Hiram Bachelder.....	1863-66	C. H. Tisdale.....	1861
Charles Holmes, jr.,.....	1867	John Gilbert.....	1862-68
Lee Yost.....	1868-72	John P. Drake.....	1869-70
Hiram Bachelder.....	1873	W. Millard.....	1871
Morris N. Littlefield.....	1874	Luther P. Forbes.....	1872-73
Hiram Bachelder.....	1875-76	Andrew J. Leetch.....	1874-75
Lee Yost.....	1877-78	Martinus L. Shutts.....	1876-80
Hiram Bachelder.....	1879		

YPSILANTI CITY OFFICERS, 1880-'1.

Mayor, C. P. Allen; Treasurer, F. P. Bogardus; Attorney, Chas. R. Whitman; Clerk, Frank Joslyn; Marshal, Alonzo H. Smith; Health Officer, E. Batwell, M. D.

Aldermen:—First ward, George W. Kishlar, Wm. Robbins; Second ward, Reuben D. Roys, Donald G. Fraser; Third ward, Martin Cremer, Bernard Kirk; Fourth ward, F. J. Swaine, Joseph Follmor; Fifth ward, John Terns, Wm. H. Deubel.

THE FIRST SOCIETY

organized in Ypsilanti was known as the "Temperance Society of Ypsilanti," the nucleus of which was formed Dec. 18. 1829.

The society proscribed only ardent spirits. At that time Messrs. E. M. Skinner, Dr. Hays, Darling, and 30 villagers enlisted themselves in the cause of abstinence, established a society and did much to save the people from the drunkard's grave. Rev. I. M. Wead states that notwithstanding the efforts put forth by this little band of workers in the cause of humanity, "intemperance, Sabbath-breaking and profanity were awfully prevalent; the moral and religious influences of the place were few and feeble." How agreeably surprising is the change! During a stay of some months in the district, one is forced to conclude that the days of evil have passed away, that intemperance and its accompanying vices are unknown here.

A LEAF FROM MARK NORRIS' NOTE BOOK.

In the following copy from the pages of Mr. Norris' diary, the Ypsilanti of 1827 is briefly pictured:

July 9, 1827.—Left Buffalo on steamer *Marie Antoinette*, Captain Whittaker, for Detroit, which was reached July 16, only a seven days' passage.

July 18.—After waiting a day for the stage, I started on foot for the interior. Walked as far as Springwells, when I took a due west course of about six miles. Crossed the Rouge, a sluggish, dark, muddy stream, with plenty of rich land on either side, and rich in fever and ague too, I should judge. Traveled about 24 miles. Stopped all night at Andrew's Tavern on Togus Plains.

Ypsilanti, Friday 28.—Have spent most of the day in viewing the village. Nature and art have combined to make it a place of business. It is situated on the Huron, nine miles below Ann Arbor, and four miles above the landing, where boats of twenty-tons burden arrive from the lake to unload. Land is already valued very high.

Saturday, 29.—To-day bought two village lots (half an acre) for which I paid \$100, and returned again to Ann Arbor.

Sunday, 30.—Spent most of this forenoon in searching for a man lost in the woods, and supposed to be dead. Made no discovery. There is no church and no preaching here to-day. It seems to be a place for lounging and gossip. In the afternoon attended a wedding and saw Mr. Highy united in "hymen's gentle bonds" to Miss Ann Gorham.

Monday, July 31.—Went with Dr. W. to Saline. Find good land, but somewhat broken, and I believe sickly. Returned by way of Ypsilanti, a fine country of land between the Saline and Huron.

Tuesday, Ypsilanti.—This day I have been viewing the lands in the vicinity of this village. Concluded to purchase within a short distance of the village. The lands on the Chicago road, now being built from Detroit west, are mostly taken up by speculators, and also on the river.

Aug. 5.—Staid in this village last night. This morning took a deed for the farm purchased yesterday and returned to Ann Arbor.

Aug. 6.—Left Washtenaw for Detroit. Traveled to the Rouge within six miles of Detroit. Retired to bed very much fatigued, but the mosquitoes would not let me sleep. They attacked on larboard and starboard, and raked me from "stem to stern." I fought them until my patience, if not my ammunition, was exhausted, when I arose and prepared for flight. Started about 12 o'clock for Detroit. The first three miles I met with no incident worth mentioning, after which I was assailed by an army of dogs at every house. Arriving at Detroit I went to the inn, where, after receiving a long lecture from the landlord for being out at that time of night, I was permitted to go to bed again, and slept until a late hour the following morning. Men, who are not pioneers, are allowed in hotels now minus a landlord's lecture.



UNION SCHOOL
YPSILANTI.

THE COMING OF THE BRYANS.

The Chicago road was first cut through to Ypsilanti, in advance of the first ox-team, by John Bryan, who arrived in the valley of the Huron, at Woodruff's, on the night of Oct. 23, 1823. Feb. 27, 1824, Mrs. Bryan gave birth to a son, the first white child born in Washtenaw. Allen and Rumsey, two well known names in connection with the St. Joseph road, called the infant Alpha Washtenaw Bryan. Mrs. Bryan and her son were present at the semi-centennial meeting July 4, 1874. The old man who first entered "Woodruff's Grove" *via* the new highway died at Constantine in 1871.

CORN MILLS.

For a period extending over two years, corn bread was generally used, and the meal had to be prepared in a mill, which Mrs. Bryan graphically describes. She says, in a letter written in 1853, 30 years after her arrival on the bank of the Huron:

"It was amusing, the first fall and winter, to hear the corn mills in operation every morning before daylight. There were two in the settlement. They were made as follows: A hole was burned in the top of a sound oak stump; after scraping this clean from coal, a stick about six feet long and eight inches in diameter was rounded at one end, and suspended by a spring pole directly over the stump; a hole was bored through this pestle for handles, and the mill was done. A man would pound a peck of corn in half an hour, so that half of it would pass through a sieve."

THE RIVER KINGS.

Opposite Woodruff's Grove, on the west side of the Huron, was the settlement of the "River Kings." Within a brief period after Major Woodruff's settlement, the two Hall families arrived, and, locating on the opposite bank, were not slow to style themselves "Kings of the River." It is said that each member of those families was peculiarly wild, if not savage. Their language was a never-ending blasphemy; their presence had an effect similar to that of a band of Sioux warriors. Those white wild men did not reign over the district very long. As the settlers poured in, the Halls were compelled to check their savage manners, and being deprived of their former license to stalk over the lands, with insult on their lips for every one, they sought new and more congenial homes. There were others here almost as bad, among whom were the Moores and Trotters. Their great boast was that they could "whip any man in the country."

NAVIGATION OF THE HURON.

On Aug. 13, 1833, a meeting was held in the village, to consider the advisability of building a boat for its navigation. A res-

olution was passed to this effect: "That we proceed to build a boat this fall, provided we can raise money sufficient." A committee was formed, comprising Elijah Grant, Salmon Champion, and Mark Norris, who asked for subscriptions to further this project. Elijah Grant, Isaac Otis, Henry Adams, Henry Kimmel, Joseph Brown, W. B. Hewitt, Abel Millington, A. Champion, Wm. R. Post, James Forsyth, Abner A. Wells, Edmunds and Godard, A. Clark, Peter Miller, Abram Voorhees, Jason Cross, jr., Wm. Cross, John Gilbert, Matthew Woods, Madison Cook, Jacob Emerick, Richard E. Morse and Mark Norris, then citizens, subscribed \$240. This boat was to be propelled by "setting poles," and built in the yards of Hiram and James Ashe, at a cost of \$1,334.50. The proprietors called her *Enterprise*. She was a long, low-keeled vessel, ribbed throughout, and lathed with the best oak, with bow and stern decked, and a treadmill walk for the polers along each gunwale. She made several trips between Ypsilanti and Detroit, with freight equivalent to 150 barrels in bulk. The *Enterprise* proved unprofitable to her owners. L. Pratt, an officer of this vessel, wrote from Detroit, to the effect that he had goods on board for S. Champion, jr., and Mark Norris; two or three tons for Truxes, at 18 cents per hundred; a ton for Smooth (Flat) Rock, at 25 cents per hundred; that he was out of potatoes, and borrowed one dollar from Throop and Woolsey; that he had hired two hands, one at \$14 per month, and one at six shillings per day, and that he hoped to get back to Johnson's, at Flat Rock, about May 23, 1834. Under date July 8, 1834, T. E. Schoolar, of Mongoquanong, wrote to the company at Ypsilanti, that he would wish to charter the *Enterprise*, if delivered over to him at the mouth of the Huron, together with a sail, mast and good boatman. This letter was addressed to the postmaster, with a request that the answer should be "franked" to him. Mr. Schoolar's letter received very little attention; but a brick-maker at Dearborn chartered her for the brick-carrying trade, between the village of the Arsenal and Detroit. In December, 1834, the *Enterprise* was wrecked, and the shareholders forgot her in their chase after new business enterprises.

Previously, and as early as 1823, flat-boats of 20-tons burden came up the river as far as Rawsonville, then called the "Landing." The "mariners" were men of rough but comparatively honest parts, and when their leisure hours gave them an opportunity of visiting Ypsilanti, they made their presence known by boisterous laughing and swearing, or a call for more whisky for the boys.

An act to create slack-water navigation on the Huron was passed in 1839. J. M. Edmunds and Gen. Van Fossen employed Samuel Pettibone to make a survey of the river, but after an expenditure of over \$1,000 the enterprise was abandoned.

THE FAST MAIL.

The days of the stage have passed away, but its memory lives on. Who is he, among the old settlers of this Western village, who has not experienced the delight which burned within him when for the first time he learned that the Western mail would reach Ypsilanti within 15 hours after its dispatch from Detroit? Few of them forget the early enterprise of the villagers, when one dollar bonus was offered to the drivers every time the journey would be made within 15 hours. Yes, that offer was made, and faithfully carried out in the many instances where the drivers earned it. Not always could the three drivers, each with a fresh relay of horses, accomplish that trip within the specified time. The first Detroit and Chicago road was no easy one to travel.

INDIAN VISITORS.

The Indians may be said to have entered on their western movement in 1818-'20, immediately after the United States survey of this district. However, bands of red men visited Ypsilanti at intervals to scan the works of the white men, or see their old hunting grounds transformed into cultivated fields. In July, 1826, while the population were celebrating the glorious anniversary of Independence, a Sioux band numbering 500 arrived in Ypsilanti. They were *en route* from Chicago to Malden in Canada, to receive the blood money earned from the English Government during the war of 1812. The savages remained in the village for six days, during which time the settlers supplied food to the lazy rascals. The great war-dance of the Sioux nation was actually held near the present location of the Hawkins House. It was attended with all the pomp that savage magnificence could bestow.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

During the year 1838 many malcontents paid visits to the settlement, committed many robberies and depredations, and created a panic of no usual character. To remedy such an evil, the citizens assembled at the house of Abiel Hawkins, considered well a proposition to organize a committee of defense, and at a second meeting held at Mr. Hawkin's house, Dec. 15, 1838, decided to form a society known as "The Ypsilanti Vigilance Committee." The official roll of this organization shows that James L. Gillis was President; James M. Edmunds, Secretary, and M. V. Hall, Treasurer. The executive or directory comprised such citizens as Chauncey Joslin, Mark Norris, Abraham Sage, Marcus Lane, D. C. McKinstry, Arden H. Ballard and Walter B. Hewitt. This Central Committee had the direction of the various orders of the society, the meetings were of a most secret character, and the method employed for bringing the guilty to justice at once practical and thorough. This

fact will be more apparent when it is considered that before the expiration of the year 1839, 112 evil-doers were convicted, \$10,000 worth of stolen property recovered, and a number of terrible characters banished the district.

INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1824.

The celebration of Independence Day has been the grand occasion of the citizens from the earliest American pioneer period to the present time. It is said that the first celebration of the day in Ypsilanti was that held July 4, 1824, in a grove which then occupied the site of Mr. Joslin's present residence. The good citizens assembled on that occasion did not exceed 25 in number. Elias M. Skinner took the *role* of orator, and, with that dignity, a position on the limb of the grove's monarch oak. In 1851 that tree, from the arm of which Mr. Skinner delivered the oration, reached the last stages of decay. The fact was noticed by many of the pioneers, spoken of with peculiar sorrow, and the cause of its decay ascribed to Skinner's oration, which "took all the sap out of it."

JULY 4, 1845.

In 1845, the Fourth was commemorated on the little island between Congress street bridge and the lower paper-mills. J. M. B. Sill delivered the oration, and Rev. H. P. Powers named the islet Independence Isle. Lyman D. Norris, now of Grand Rapids, said of this first celebration, by the people of Washtenaw, of Independence Day, that in 1824 all the then inhabitants of Washtenaw, variously given from 14 to 29, assembled near Woodruff's Grove, where on the 4th day of June, the year previous, the first white woman—Mrs. Woodruff—had come with her husband, the redoubtable Major, to make a pioneer's home in the West. At the first celebration Judge Robert Fleming presided. The field piece was a bored-out, iron-bound, oak log, and the distinguished guest the Indian Chief Blue Jacket. It was doubtless a day of jollity, with song, speech and dance. It was nearer the great day of 1876, and patriotism was higher than it is even now, although the people may not have had a higher sense of the honorable achievements of those men than we now have. But the press had not scattered its sheets like the autumnal leaves in the vales of Vallambrosa, and the people listened more patiently to speeches, and were happier in their frequent gatherings. Doubtless whisky was present that day. Then people waited not to inquire whether it was food or poison, whether it was assimilated with the blood or was only a stimulant; it was with them a necessity, or at least a "good spirit" for curing rattlesnake bites, alleviating fever and ague, and in families not possessing a cow, a barrel per week was considered a small allowance, as all were hospitable, and he was the churl in those days who did not put the bottle to his neighbor's lips.

THE WILD-CAT MANUFACTORY.

Prior to the advent of the American pioneers to Ypsilanti, a band of counterfeiters made "Godfroy's, on the Pottawatomie trail," a rendezvous. It appears that in 1835 Isaac Kimball and Harry Gilbert were engaged in carting clay from the face of the eastern plateau, for the purpose of grading the lot on which Major Gilbert's house was then erected. Those men had not progressed far with their labors when their spades struck timber. They were not a little surprised, and growing curious, determined to explore this new formation. In the course of their research they discovered a net-work of new timbers; removing one plank they beheld a cave; descending they found a room ten feet square and eight feet in height; and finally a furnace, half a metal shell filled with a peculiar greasy substance, in which was a wick partly consumed. Presently Kimball and Gilbert discovered the exit, a burrow, 100 feet in length, running south into the ravine, and having its outlet in a dense shrubbery near Dr. Davis' present residence. This den of infamy had its subterranean location 20 rods south of Congress street, on the slope of the eastern plateau, and was doubtless the hiding place of a gang of counterfeiters, if not of more terrible enemies of human happiness. The date of its construction cannot be even guessed at. Its builders have passed away, leaving that home of their secret works to relate the story of their infamy and their fall. There is a strange fact in this connection, and that is that great numbers of the pioneers fail to remember anything regarding such a subterranean establishment; however, they acknowledge the existence of a counterfeiters' workshop, south by east of Shad's Hotel.

THE FIRE OF 1851.

On the last Thursday of March, 1851, the fire destroyed the entire line of buildings on the north side of Congress, from Washington to the river, including Joseph Stockdale's dwelling-house, wagon shop, blacksmith shop and stable on Huron street; the engine house; R. D. Brower's store, corner Washington and Congress; C. Millington's dwelling-house; the house, shop, warehouse and lumber yard of G. Davis; Bresler's fur store; Worden's tin-shop; the "nunnery," owned by Wm. R. Post; shop and hearse shed, owned by G. Davis; the Hewitt store; C. Millington's store; A. Craddock's grocery; M. A. Park's jewelry store; J. W. Van Cleve's brick store; A. Voorhees' brick store; C. Millington's new store; W. B. Hewitt's two stores; E. Yost's grocery. The loss on buildings, etc., is credited as follows: E. Yost, \$600; E. Bresler, \$3,500; P. W. Sage, \$450; G. Davis, \$3,000; J. Stockdale, \$1,400; A. Guest, \$600; Lespronce & Smith, \$300; S. H. Dimmick, \$1,800; Mrs. Ovracker, \$200; E. Samson, \$3,500; Loveridge & Camp, \$2,000; J. M. Brown, \$2,100; G. M. Osborne, \$2,800; J. Cross,

\$200; C. C. Chase, \$1,200; A. Worden Bros., \$800; M. A. Parks, \$400. There were many others whose losses were of a trivial character.

THE VICTIM OF THE UXORICIDE.

Feb. 28, 1860, Mrs. Lucy Washburne filed a bill of divorce against her husband, charging him with personal violence, drunkenness and adultery. While the suit was still pending, Washburne attempted to persuade the woman to quash the bill; but she, persisting in her determination, was murdered by him in the most brutal manner, on the afternoon of May 21, 1860. Washburne was a butcher, cruel and inhuman in his dealings with the lower animals; rude and cowardly in his intercourse with men; a low dastard with women. The government of the State, by its act abolishing capital punishment, saved the uxoricide from the hangman, leaving him to carry the terrible burden of a murderer's conscience, and bear the undisguised scorn of men.

June 12, 1860, informations were filed against Geo. W. Washburne, charging him with the murder of his wife, in May. The murder was committed in a house on the southeast corner of North and River streets, latterly occupied by Hiram Day. The prisoner was brought before Justice Gardner, of Ann Arbor, to be examined; but this examination was waived, and he was held to appear before the judge of circuit. The session of this court opened the following week, before Judge Edwin Lawrence. Chauncey Joslin and the prosecuting attorney represented the People, and Olney Hawkins the prisoner. The trial lasted two days. His two children, boys of six and eight years of age, were the witnesses for the prosecution, and on their testimony, chiefly, the unfortunate uxoricide was convicted. The jury rendered a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter" June 21, 1860, and Judge Lawrence sentenced him to a 12 years' term in the State's prison. The bill of exceptions was taken to the Supreme Court July 30. Jan. 31, 1861, this bill was allowed by the circuit judge. In April, 1862, the case was heard in the Supreme Court, and the judgment of the lower court affirmed. The counsel above mentioned appeared for and against the uxoricide in the higher court. This was a most diabolical murder; Washburne excelled the Moor of Venice in his brutality, as after smothering his wife with the pillow he drew her forth to the head of the cellar stairway, and cast the lifeless body down, so that it would appear her death was due to accident. The guilty wretch served a term of years, enjoying the hospitality of the State immensely, and actually returned to the scene of his crime unabashed; made a short stay among a people who loathed him, and leaving, went into the world who knew him not. Though other murderers have been arrested here, he was the only one who committed such a heinous deed within this township. He was the first to stain a record otherwise fair, with the

story of a wife-killer, and, therefore, deserved the light punishment inflicted by justice, together with the terrible one which the unquiet conscience entails. It is a subject for inquiry how some women are so woefully ignorant as to link their fortunes with such barbarous characters. That they will continue to make such mistakes is not contradicted. Monsters, such as Washburne was, will appear upon the stage of life from time to time, so that in the near future some provision must be made to remove the unoffending and defenseless women from the dangerous neighborhood of that terrible scourge—an uneducated or drunken husband.

LIGHT AND SHADE OF EARLY TIMES.

Man must not be ever in a serious mood. In his proper element he cannot be, for good health depends in a great measure on an occasional laugh and moments of gaiety snatched from time. The ancient people so believed, the early settlers of this city practiced the salutary merriments of life, and often their peals of hearty laughter rang through the surrounding forests, floated in echo down the river and died away in the distance. The thoughtful Indian, having heard, wondered at its boisterousness and reality. Such a laugh and such a time cannot be mimicked now; they have almost faded from memory. This is the age of money, when such pleasures are forgotten in the chase after gold. Few remain of the true old men who brought joy with them in their travels, and reveled in simple gaiety in their homes. Let us review a few of their leisure hours.

THE MOOT COURT,

better known in Southern counties as the "Surrogate Court," was a creation of the olden times. No citizen was without its jurisdiction, the *habeas corpus* was entirely ignored, and the slightest suspicion of crime, however trivial, suggested the arrest of the Ypsilantian. The docket of this court is a record of convictions and fines. It was a terrible tribunal, and though the punishment was not corporally severe, the seriousness and eloquence of prosecuting counsel, and the consciousness of having to pay a penalty often subjected citizens to much trouble. After a few terms of this court, the victimized citizens conspired to bring the principal organizers to some little trouble. They watched one of the leading lawyers for days, and actually caught him in the act of making sundry grimaces, and indulging in many comical gestures, with a view of satisfying himself that he did not care a "Jack Robinson" for Justice Van Cleve, then out of the village at Clairmont, one mile away, on what is now known as Washington street, south. A charge was immediately preferred against this able lawyer. His conviction for *ajidewidamowin* on the first count of the indictment, and for contempt of court on the third count, followed soon

after. That lawyer mended his evil ways, and soon became one of the most popular and able advocates in the State.

THE LOST BOY.

In the summer of 1833, the son of one of the early settlers, Lyman D. Norris, wandered from his home in search of berries, and lost himself in the recesses of the land. Not returning at that time when hunger generally prompts a boy to seek his home, the parents were much troubled, yet waited a few minutes before consulting the neighbors. These were minutes of terrible anxiety. At length the villagers learned of the little fellow's loss; they speculated as to his whereabouts: indeed, one old lady wondered whether it was a massasauga or bear which eloped with him. Many good citizens credited the milldam with his reception; others stated definitely that that temperance lecturer from Detroit was a kidnapper. The wildest theories prevailed. Every one was bewildered—not every one—Mr. Champion, one of the early store-keepers of the village kept actually below zero on the subject. His coolness and reticence were so perplexing that many men who returned from a fruitless search, asked him if he knew where the boy was. "What boy? A boy lost, and you come to ask Champion! Did you search for him?" "We did! we did!" replied a chorus of voices. "Where?" "Down by the mills, in the milldam and along the river, round the town, down as far as the corner, and every place; but we cannot find him." "Well," said Champion, "I guess you're the ——— set of fools ever came in here. Remember this; and if you want to find the boy, go where no ——— boy ever went before, where no ——— boy ever thought of going, and there you'll find the *little cuss*."

That crowd of searchers went forth to find the cause of all this trouble, acted precisely on Champion's directions, and found the youth sleeping beneath the kettles in the old ashery, a few hundred feet north of Cross street!

THE COMMERCIAL POLICY OF THE PAST.

The pioneers who read over these sketches may probably remember the advent of Mr. Ballard to Ypsilanti. His object was to establish a store here, which would hold as good a stock as that in the possession of Mr. Champion. It was not a very difficult matter to establish a trading depot in those days, and so Mr. Ballard succeeded in inaugurating his enterprise. A few days later the conventionalities of the times pointed out to Mr. Champion that a friendly visit to the store of his brother trader was necessary. He carried out the dictates of etiquette; but during his brief visit did not fail to notice that Ballard came here determined to charge a good price for each and every article pertaining to his stock. The visit was mutually agreeable, particularly to Champion, who saw a means

of increasing his income. Returning to his store, he looked over his goods, saw they were marked much lower than the wares offered for sale by his new friend, and while regretting lost opportunities, he made resolve that the coming man would neither excel him in the quality or price of goods. That night he marked his stock. The sequel to all this was, that Ballard returned his call next day, saw how the pioneer merchant transacted business and noted the prices which he charged. That night Ballard increased the prices of his goods, so that when Champion made a second friendly call he found his competitor still ahead. During that afternoon, Champion was unusually morose; he called his assistants, and instructing them to be "round after supper," went across the river. Returning, he and his clerks unshelved the stock, marked every article very high indeed, and concluded the labors of that day with the declaration, "I say that no ——— upstart from Detroit will sell goods higher than me!"

What a change does the retrospect present! All our local merchants would scarcely desire better sport than to see "an upstart from Detroit" open an establishment and follow up Ballard's business principles.

BABYLON WAS FALLING.

Almost 20 years before the war which gave liberty to the negroes of the Southern States, "old Black Sam" found a refuge at Ypsilanti. Notwithstanding the fact that he was one of the ugliest "niggers," he possessed a few good qualities, which soon won for him a certain amount of toleration from the villagers. He swore that if he could do it, not another one of his race would find a home here, and this oath he observed as strictly as possible. In 1838 a negro barber arrived in the city, who, shortly after, opened a little shop in a little frame house which then stood near the southeast corner of Congress and Washington sts. Against him "old Black Sam" conceived a terrible aversion. One night a few citizens were sitting outside the Hawkins House, when they heard a crash. Rushing across the street, they saw the negro barber in the act of casting a stone at a man who ran east on Congress street, saw the man fall, and presently had a look at the little shop. The front was forced inward, as if struck by a locomotive. Evidently the fallen man was the modern Samson, who performed the feat. The onlookers then proceeded to take a survey of the barber's victim, and to their surprise beheld the terrible "Old Sam" ensanguined in his own blood. While Sam was thus situate, the barber lodged a complaint against him, and had him arraigned before Justice Voorhees. In reply to all charges, the fierce old negro denied that he was present, saying: "May't please de court, I wasn't dar! I wasn't dar at all, at all!" The negro was literally covered with blood, and his denial so surprised the barber, that he exclaimed, "You wasn't dar! You wasn't dar,—eh! Sam? Den how de d——l did dat stone hit you?" The

Justice was a patron of "old Black Sam," and let him off with \$10 fine and costs. The old man continued to wage war against his brother negroes for about 10 years.

YOU GENEROUS JEW!

Previous to the days of the Vigilance Committee, a settler complained of having lost a horse. Mr. Joslin employed Private Detective Bromfield to search. He found the animal at Flat Rock, reported the matter, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Springstead and his father, Gordonier, celebrated horse-thieves. The prisoners were brought before Justice C. W. Lane; lawyer Joslin prosecuted. While engaged in laying down the charge, Gordonier, who was in the sheriff's custody, dashed forward to chastise the lawyer, when the latter presented a revolver, saying, "Gordonier, if you advance a step, I'll shoot you!" During the scene, the crowd in the court drew back toward the wall, bent their heads and crouched as low as the densely packed mass would allow. Gordonier drew back, and the lawyer continued his address. The criminals were held to the Circuit Court. After the trial before Justice Lane, Emerick came forward to thank his advocate, and also to pay him the fee so well earned. He said: "Now, sir, how much do I pay you? You have got my horse and convicted the thieves." "Now," said the lawyer, "you know what I have done: give me what you think fair." He was under the impression that Emerick would pay a respectable fee; but, to his surprise, the old man drew forth an "Ypsilanti shin-plaster," valued at 25 cents, and offered it in payment. The lawyer looked astonished, yet accepted the "shinplaster." Young Woodruff, who witnessed the transaction, treated his legal friend to a lecture, if not to some abuse, and cautioned him never again to tell a — Dutchman to make the lawyer's fee.

THE REPORT.

In 1849 Arden H. Ballard, James Martin and Wells Chamberlain were Commissioners of Highways. A sum of \$350 was voted, to be expended by those commissioners during that year. At the annual meeting ensuing, the commissioners reported through A. H. Ballard, who concluded his statement with the unique phrase, "Last year the township voted \$350, which sum we have expended to our entire satisfaction." At that time, such reports were read out before the people from the piazza, so that Mr. Ballard's innocent presumption was hailed with the cheers of the people. Such a report as this was actually signed by that trio of highway commissioners and presented to the people.

VICISSITUDES OF EARLY INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

Looking back over a period of 55 years, one is forcibly reminded of the energy which characterized the early mill-builders. As

early as 1824, a grist-mill was built on a water-power south of the city, which power had a natural fall of 11 feet, and claimed to be the third best power on the Huron. This project was started by Major Woodruff; the mill was opened in 1825 and continued in operation until 1830. The first miller was Mr. Stephens, and among the first to furnish the grist was William Wilson, who at that time made the settlement his home. The power of the water at this mill did not necessitate the construction of a dam.

The first mill-dam was built by Hardy & Reading on the river, between French claim 691, and the southeast quarter of section 4. The obstruction forming this new water-power being of brush, clay and logs, it would appear to be the work of the beaver tribe, instead of enterprising men; however, the rude barricade, which confined the Huron at this point, was swept away by the flood of 1832. That dam was located where the woolen-mill dam now is.

The First Saw-Mill.--It has been stated on very good authority, that John Stewart built the first saw-mill, in what is now Ypsilanti city, as early as 1826; but many, probably the majority, claim that Hardy & Reading's, built in 1827, was the first. This was erected where the woolen factory stands. Subsequently Hardy sold his interest in the mill and water-power to Mark Norris, and Reading disposed of his interests to Timothy McIntyre; the latter sold out to Anthony Case and Chester Perry, who purchased one-fourth of the water-power with the saw-mill. These men sold in turn to Arden H. Ballard, and he erected on the site a flouring mill, known as "The Eagle Flouring Mills," built in 1839-40, and destroyed by fire in 1856. Some years afterward Ballard disposed of his interest to Dr. Clarke, of Detroit. This sale was effected in 1843. Five years later Clarke sold to Thomas O. Hill, who, in 1850, transferred his interests to Mark Norris and B. Follett. In December, 1853, Norris disposed of his half interest in the Eagle Mill and his interest in the Ypsilanti Mill to his son, Lyman D. Norris; while Follett sold out his share in both concerns to Chauncey Joslin. In January, 1856, Mr. Joslin purchased the interests of Norris, and became sole owner of both industrial establishments. In October, 1856, the dramatic history of the Eagle Mill began and ended.

It appears that in September of that year Mr. Joslin invested \$16,000 in wheat, which was not delivered at these mills for thirty days, owing to the carelessness or want of freight cars on the part of the Central railroad. In October \$16,000 worth was delivered within three days, of which \$7,000 worth was elevated into the grain room of the Eagle, and \$9,000 worth into that of the Ypsilanti Mill. The first night after the day of delivery, the enterprising owner was roused from his sleep to witness the fire-fiend in full possession of the Eagle Mill, and the valuable store of grain. He lost by this fire over \$10,000.

The second flouring mill was projected by Hardy & Reading, in 1828, just below the location of the present woolen mills. This

establishment was razed in 1851. Lyman Graves erected a saw-mill on Paint creek in 1832.

Harwood's Flouring Mill.—In 1829 the third flouring mill was built by W. W. Harwood, and the dam by Mark Norris and W. W. Harwood, just south of Congress Street, on the left bank of the Huron. The former sold the water-power to the latter in 1832. Harwood sold to John Gilbert in 1835. In 1839 Gilbert gave a half interest to his son-in-law, Abel Godard. These men purchased the water-power on the west side of the river, in April, 1839, from Major Abram Larzelere; the year following they sold their entire interest in mill and power to Alfred A. Hunter, whose management resulted in its passing into the hands of assignees, the property being assigned to Mr. Beckwith. The concern was operated by lessees or renters from the assignees, until 1854, when it was sold to Nathan Follett and Alexander Ross. In 1858 or '9, Ross disposed of his interest to Follett, who was sole proprietor until 1861, when he sold to Isaac N. Conklin. In 1862 the mill was purchased by B. Follett, and subsequently conveyed to Nathan Follett in 1865, and in 1873 to Messrs. Deubel Bros., the present owners and operators.

The Iron Foundry.—In 1832 Mark Norris leased to A. M. Hurd a water-power two feet square, with a fall of five feet, for the purpose of a motive power in connection with the proposed iron foundry. Here Hurd and Sage erected a building, 50x80 feet, put up the machinery, and employed Benjamin Thompson to set the machinery in motion. He turned the first wheel in 1832. For a short while the business of the foundry was continued on a small scale; but the company never found sufficient ore to justify it in erecting a blast furnace. In 1833 it was converted into a plow factory, again into a woolen mill, and subsequently devoted to an iron-casting shop. In 1843-4 it passed into the ownership of Thompson and Levins S. Church. They sold to Timothy Showerman, who converted it into a flouring mill, known as the *Ætna Mills*. The history of this institution under its new dress and name is not without its sensational features. The new proprietors evidently utilized the water-power belonging to Norris, who was not slow in instituting law proceedings. All this resulted in the stoppage of the mills. Norris & Follett purchased the lease and building, which they subsequently conveyed to Norris & Joslin, who transformed it into a sash, door and blind factory. To this, three departments were added, including a planing mill, an ax-handle factory and a gypsum mill. The entire property was afterward purchased by Chauncey Joslin, who, in April, 1858, disposed of one-third of his interest to Messrs. Follet & Conklin, and one-third to Mark Norris. In June following a flood swept over the east end of the dam, carried away the mill and all the stock, valued at \$12,000, scattered the manufactured goods along the banks of the Huron, leaving nothing but the water wheels and planing machine.

The new planing mill, operated by Fulmer & Scoville, now stands on the site of the above mentioned works. It was built by Follett, Conklin, C. Joslin and Mark Norris. The last named parties sold to Mr. Follett, who afterward sold to Quirk, Dow & Boyce.

In 1830 there was a race dug by direction of Judge Jacob L. Larzelere, of Seneca county, N. Y., who caused a saw-mill to be erected just below the west end of the dam of Cornwell's paper-mill. This was used until 1842 as a saw-mill, when it was converted into a woolen factory by John Y. Larzelere, the son of Abraham Larzelere, who inherited the property. This was an important industry of the times—employing from 15 to 20 hands, and shipping its manufactures throughout the State. In July, 1847, John Y. Larzelere died, and the estate allowed the mill to fall into decay, so that the flood had little difficulty in washing it away later. Alfred A. Hunter and John Y. Larzelere built a dam above the location of this saw and woolen mill in 1847. In 1855 or '56, Cornwell bought the land where the lower paper-mill stands, and with it half the water-power. Mrs. Larzelere put in the west side water-power as so much stock in the paper-mill, Mr. Van Cleve put in \$1,000 stock, and thus the first paper factory was established. In 1863 the mill was very prosperous, when Van Cleve and the Larzelere estate sold out to Cornwell, who with his partners continue to operate it at present.

Regarding the dam, said to be constructed by Alfred A. Hunter, Surveyor Woodard states, that the credit of this enterprise should be given to J. Y. Larzelere, who built it immediately before his death.

The "pail factory" was situate on the west bank of the river, on the west end of the Huron mill-dam. This factory was fully 35 feet above the power, to which a shaft descended. This little industry was among the things of the past even in 1836. It was operated by Chester Perry.

In 1829, after the completion of the dam for the Harwood Mill, Mark Norris erected a woolen or carding mill below Harwood's flouring mill. The mill passed into the hands of Chauncey Knapp, who operated it until 1839.

The concern known as the "Ypsilanti Flouring Mill," referred to in a sketch of its sister industry, "The Eagle," was built in 1839-'40 by Norris.

In 1825 Mr. Rawson operated a saw-mill at "The Landing," now known as "Rawsonville."

The "Brick Hotel's" relation to the seminary.—The early enterprise of the Detroit Land Company in erecting a building at Ypsilanti for hotel purposes, is well deserving of some little notice. Among the stockholders of this real-estate association were such enterprising men as Arden H. Ballard, Marcus Lane, Shubal Conant, De Garmo Jones, and Le Grand Morse. Anxious to build up a village on the new highway to Chicago, and also to eclipse the Central railroad in the character of their buildings, they decided

to erect a brick hotel building overlooking the proposed junction of the railroads. This they accomplished so far as the building was concerned, but the hotel was never established there. Shubal Conant, the trustee of the stockholders, disposed of their entire interest to Chas. W. Lane, a lawyer of Ypsilanti. This sale was made in January, 1844. Lane sold the "Brick Hotel" to Abiel Hawkins immediately after, and he in turn to Rev. L. H. Moore, who disposed of his interest therein to the School Board. The original building is said to have cost about \$9,000. Rev. Mr. Moore is supposed to have purchased it for \$2,000, and to have sold his interest therein to School District No. 4, in 1848, for \$2,400, reserving the west quarter of the block, together with the house now occupied by Dr. Kinne.

Previous to these last named transactions, Mr. C. Woodruff, now of the *Sentinel*, rented the building for school purposes, formed both English and foreign classes, and really inaugurated an educational village. Succeeding its purchase by the School Board, the State Legislature passed a special act organizing this as the first district school. In 1852-'3 the district built an addition to the original house at a cost of \$3,000. This new building together with the old were destroyed by fire March 29, 1857, and thus the "Brick Hotel," or Seminary, passed into the past. So with the other two follies—the great frame structure, built on the east side on the southwest corner of Congress and River streets, for hotel purposes, never reached the point designed by its projectors. The "nunnery" also fell into disuse, and was destroyed by the fire of 1851. Wm. R. Post built this house about 1827, for manufacturing purposes.

LIVING INDUSTRIES.

We now pass to a brief contemplation of the manufacturing industries of modern times.

The Huron Flouring Mill.—In the papers devoted to the early milling interests of Ypsilanti, the history of this pioneer establishment is carried down to the period of its sale to the Deubel Brothers. At present it has six run of stone, turbine water-wheels and all modern improvements. The mill is capable of producing 15,000 barrels of flour per annum, for Detroit and Eastern markets, together with grinding 24,000 bushels of grain for its local patrons. The building, machinery and water-power are valued at \$20,000.

The City Mill.—This industrial concern is situated on the east bank of the Huron, near Cross street bridge. Like the Huron Mill, this building, or rather a portion of it, has been handed down from the pioneer period. After passing through a series of vicissitudes, it was purchased by T. C. Owen and E. B. Ward, the building being hitherto improved, and new machinery introduced by Quirk, Daw & Co. Its capacity is stated to be 100,000 barrels of flour per annum, together with a local grist trade of 30,000

bushels of grain. The building and machinery is valued at about \$50,000, exclusive of the value of the M. C. R. R. side track, which has been carried to the loading platform. It is now owned by the Deubel Brothers.

Ypsilanti Distillery.—Captain Norton, Cephas Hawks, Wm. Jarvis and A. H. Ballard erected a distillery on the ground where is now the Ypsilanti ashery, in 1826. In 1845 Ballard & Edmunds became sole proprietors, and converted the building into a distillery and flouring mill. In 1849 Ballard sold to James N. and Newton Edmunds, who, retiring from such a business, left it to be turned into the less profitable but more useful ashery.

Cornwell & Co.'s Paper-Mill.—The paper-mill of this company is noticed in dealing with the pioneer enterprises. To Cornwell is the honor due of being the first to introduce this great industry into Ypsilanti. Through his influence and energy the mill of 1856 was inaugurated, and from that period to the present time he has continued to advance the paper manufacturing interest, until now the products of the mills are welcome in the markets of the United States. The pioneer paper-mill was partially destroyed by fire in 1871. Another house was soon erected, which had the same fate; yet enterprise pushed onward, and raised the present pile of brick buildings, known as "Cornwell's Paper-Mills." The main building, 66x130 feet, is occupied as the machine room; another room, 50x107, is the store or freight house; and the third, 36x120, forms the engine room. Both water and steam power are used. The quality of paper manufactured is "news-print."

Ypsilanti Paper Company's Mills.—In 1874 this company erected a paper-mill one half mile above the Peninsular Mills. The structure is brick, with stone foundations, similar to the Cornwell Mills. It is operated by Messrs. Cornwell, Son & Brothers. This has been justly named the most extensive paper-mill in the State of Michigan. The water-power is considered the best on the Huron river, with a head of 17 feet.

The Cornwells own the mills, formerly noticed, in the south part of the city; the above mills; the Geddes Pulp-Mill, with an 11-foot water-power; a large paper-mill situated on the Huron, on the western limits of Ann Arbor township, together with still another mill in course of erection at Ann Arbor. This company own 53 feet of water-power on the Huron river, between Ypsilanti and Dexter.

Cornelius Cornwell, senior partner in the Ypsilanti Paper Company, first entered a woolen factory, to learn the trade; when 21 years of age he bought out his partner at "Foster's," this county, and at 25 he erected a grist-mill there; and at that place, too, he built and operated his first paper-mill, since which time the brothers have erected one mill at Ann Arbor and one at Ypsilanti, a pulp-mill at Geddesburg, and another at Jackson, also a woolen factory at Newport, or Foster's, and they have a wholesale paper

store at Chicago, Ill. The Ypsilanti Paper Company employs probably about 500 hands. We give Mr. Cornwell's portrait.

Peninsular Paper Company, Ypsilanti.—Under the general law of the State of Michigan for the incorporation of stock companies in the State, the stock company known as the Peninsular Paper Company was organized and papers filed in 1867.

The capital stock of the company was \$50,000, which was divided into 2,000 shares of \$25 each. The first officers were: L. A. Barnes, President; I. N. Conklin, Vice-President; J. W. Van Cleve, Secretary and Treasurer.

The site of the works of this company is just outside of the northwestern limits of the city of Ypsilanti. In the spring of 1867 the construction of the company's mill number one was begun and the first paper was made in 1868. Mill number one is located on the south side of the Huron river and consists of a main building with dimensions 40x100 feet, three-stories high, a wing 30x120 feet, one-story high, and an annex for office use 16x24 feet in size. The main building is used for the preparation of stock; the wing is used for making and finishing paper.

On the same side of the River Huron and located on a side track of the M. C. R. R. is a three-story warehouse, 40x100 feet in size. The demands for their manufactured paper increasing, the company in 1872 began the construction of a mill on the north side of the river, directly opposite their first mill, to be known as mill number two. This was completed and manufacturing therein commenced in 1873. The product of this mill is exclusively of the quality known as super-calendered book paper. The dimensions of this mill are as follows: The main building, 40x116 feet, two stories and basement, and wing, 40x132 feet, one story and basement, the main building being used for preparing stock and the wing for making and finishing paper. The motive-power of these mills is supplied by three turbine water-wheels in each mill, one 66, one 42 and one 30 inch, under 13 feet head. Attached to each mill is a fire-proof boiler room containing 150-horse-power boilers. The company manufacture print and fine book paper exclusively. The production of the first year's work was about 150 tons of paper, which was sold for about 16 cents per pound. The business has increased to such an extent that in 1880 these mills produced 1,500 tons of paper. The machinery required to do this work consists of eight paper-mill engines, four in each mill, one rag cutter and duster in each mill, one large rotary boiler in each mill for boiling stock, besides one open tub, and two Foudrinier paper-machines, one 72-inch and one 66-inch. To do the work required, 110 persons are employed, about one-half of whom are women and girls.

The productions of the mills find market in this State and the city of Chicago. Since its organization this company has enjoyed general prosperity. In 1876 the capital stock was increased to \$100,000. The officers of the company now are L. A. Barnes,



J. G. Morton
Died November 21, 1847, aged 74



Almira Morton

Pres. and Treas.; Samuel Barnard, Vice-Pres.; J. W. Van Cleve, Secretary.

The actual amount of money invested is \$50,000, the market value of which is 350 per cent. This fact alone is the highest testimony to the character of the management.

The foundry and machine shops of *Ferrier & Son*, located on River street, near the M. C. R. R. depot, form one of the great industrial establishments of the city. The foundry is principally devoted to the construction of mill machinery and corn-shellers. The buildings of the firm are extensive and substantial; the main building is 60x130 feet, two-stories high, with return house containing foundry and machine shop. A 10-horse power engine is the motive power used. The firm employs a large number of skilled workmen.

McCullough's Plow-Factory.—The firm of J. & W. L. McCullough, manufacturers of plows, cultivators, and large kettles, operate the foundry on Congress street, just east of the bridge. For many years these iron founders have carried on an extensive business.

Foltmor & Scovill's Mill.—The saw-mill of this company is devoted to the manufacture of hard-wood lumber and dressed lumber. The mill comprises three large buildings, modern machinery, and a water-power capable of supplying all demands:

McKinstry & Van Cleve's Factory.—The planing-mill established by Edwards & Cooper is now operated by the men whose names are given in the heading. The mill and factory stands at the northeast corner of Congress and Adams, just west of the opera house. It is a two-story brick building, 56x64 feet, with engine room, etc., etc. Together with the building, planing, sash and door departments of this concern, it is said that they ship over 40,000 base-ball bats annually. This factory gives direct employment to 15 men, transacts business in a business-like way, and takes an important part among the industries of the town.

Whitmore & Co.'s sash, door, and blind factory is located on Cross street. The machinery of their factory is worked by steam power.

Parsons Brothers.—Messrs. S. W. and G. W. Parsons first organized as lumber, lath, and shingle dealers in 1867. They continued in this business exclusively until 1869, when they purchased the "Ypsilanti Spoke Factory" and machinery, to which was added machinery for the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds. The size of their factory is 30x64, with wing 30x30 feet; engine and boiler room, 20x20; paint-shop, 15x26 with a return 12x26; the warehouse is 20x44, and two-stories high; office, 20x36; and dry kiln. These are substantial buildings of brick and stone. In 1868 the "Monitor Washing-Machine" was patented, and its manufacture was undertaken by the firm subsequent to its improvement in 1872. The Messrs. Parsons are also manufacturers of Crich's Hinged Frame, and of Folding Spring Bed Bottoms; and also of the O. K. and Peerless Coffee Roasters. The "Storm-King" wind-

mill is one of their latest enterprises. The business of the firm appears to be conducted on principles which must necessarily insure its continued increase and success.

Climax Threshing-Machine Works.—Edward D. McPherson, proprietor of these works, purchased the "Novelty Works" from John Gilbert, October, 1880, and commenced the manufacture of machines that month. This factory occupies two acres, fronting on Grove street. The buildings are laid off into machine, foundry, finishing shops, and dry kilns. The former is 55x60 feet, three-stories high; the foundry 45x60, and the finishing shop 105x22. The engine is 50-horse power, the engine room 20x60, and the boiler house 10x30. In the construction of these buildings by the original owner, Mr. Gilbert, no expense was spared. For many years he carried on a most extensive business, including the manufacture of the Eureka Safe and Settees. The material for railroad fences was also prepared here.

In the possession of such buildings, Mr. McPherson is enabled to turn out 500 threshing-machines annually. He has been, for a number of years, with the old experienced firm of McPherson, Glasgow & Co., of Fingal and Clinton, Ont., Canada, who have been engaged in the manufacture of threshing-machines there more than thirty years, and do by far the most extensive trade in this line of any firm in Canada. The 35 per cent. protective tariff and the large number of Canadians now residing in Michigan, to whom the high character of the "Climax Thresher" is well known, suggested the propriety of establishing a factory here. Mr. McPherson possesses all the elements which should belong to a business man. The success of his enterprise here is already insured, so that the citizens may congratulate themselves on the establishment of an industrial concern, equal in importance to that of the "Novelty Works."

Sweet Brothers' Factory.—The sash, door and blind factory established by Sweet & Henderson in 1869 is now operated by Sweet Brothers, one of whom purchased Mr. Henderson's interest early in 1880. Their factory is situated at the corner of Congress and Hamilton streets. The main building is 66x75 feet in size, five-stories in height, with extensions for dry-kiln and storage purposes. The machinery consists of a new combined four-side surface planer and matcher, band saws, mortising machine, lathes and all attachments necessary to the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds and moldings, all propelled by a 40-horse power stationary engine. The firm also carries a stock of seasoned pine and hard wood for retail trade.

The Curtis Carriage Factory stands on the southwest corner of Congress and Adams streets. It is a large two-story brick building designed for a first-class factory and warehouse. Since its establishment in 1868, the product of the concern has been annually increased; the workmanship has gained a higher place in popular

esteem, still continues to advance, and gives promise of being, in the near future, one of the principal industries of the State.

Ypsilanti Carriage Co.—This stock company was organized in October, 1879, with a capital of \$25,000 and is now under the direction of H. Batchelder. The buildings of the company have a frontage of 100 feet on Washington street, are 60 feet deep, with a building in rear 40 feet deep. Employment is given to 20 skilled mechanics, who build sleigh and buggy bodies for the Western markets. The annual value of such manufactured goods may be set down at \$30,000. This company is the successor to the "Beach Carriage Manufacturing Company," of which S. M. Cutcheon was President, and S. W. Beach, Superintendent. The present company comprises R. W. Hemphill, Hiram Batchelder, J. C. Batchelder and J. S. Cutcheon.

Laing & Martin Shops.—This firm was organized in 1868, when the present quarters were rented, and opened a blacksmith's shop for general jobbing and repairing work. Through close attention to business and industry the firm has been enabled to add other branches to its business, until now it is extensively engaged in making wagons, carriages, sleighs, cultivators, harrows, etc. The Defiance windmill, one of the most perfect machines of its kind in the market, and one which finds a ready sale throughout the State, is also constructed in their shops. The shops are equipped with all modern machinery needed, which is driven by a 12-horse power steam-engine.

The Gas Governor Manufacturing Co. was organized in May, 1874, for the purpose of manufacturing "Horne's Patent Automatic Gas Governor." The business of the company has steadily increased, until now it occupies a high position among the individual industries of the town. Among its projectors and present officers are men whose connection with it is full evidence of its prosperity, past and present.

The shops of *O. E. Thompson* comprise a paint shop, "clover and grass seed-sower" manufacturing shop, and the agricultural implement show room. Mr. Thompson is a son of Benjamin Thompson, one of the early settlers of Ypsilanti,—a man of enterprise, and the patentee of the "Clover and Grass Seed-Sower." This useful agricultural implement is manufactured by him. It is now becoming popular and its manufacture promises to add another important industry to the city.

The Manufacture of Cabinets was introduced here by Mr. Vanderbilt, continued by D. Coon, H. Vinkle, McAndrew & Wallace, and is at present represented by McAndrew & Wallace and Clark. Each of the two establishments does a fair trade.

Corey & Grant's Factory.—E. W. Grant & A. L. Corey's factory is bounded by Adams, Michigan and Hamilton streets. One building is 30x80 feet, with a wing 25x100 feet, with engine house, engine of 30-horse power, etc. It was erected in 1874, and opened the same year by E. W. Grant. In April, 1875, Mr. Corey entered

on the manufacture of the Elastic Rubber Bucket, and since that time continued the business, extending it throughout the United States as well as the Canadas and Prince Edward Island.

The woolen-mill, of the *Ypsilanti Woolen-Mill Co.*, situated below Mill street bridge, is among the great industrial concerns of the city. The mill proper is a five-story brick building 33x108 feet, with a return three stories high, 40x50 feet. The building and machinery cost over \$100,000. In addition to the main building may be named the wood house, a two-story brick structure with basement, each floor or loft giving an area of 2,000 square feet.

The Gas Works, situated on the Huron at Forest avenue, were established in 1858, and put in operation on the day the second Union school building was dedicated. They have continued to enlighten night, even as the school enlightens man, down to the present. The corporation does not patronize the works at present, believing gasoline to be more economical.

The Whip-Socket Factory of Worden Brothers was established in 1868. During that year Mr. Curtis, of the Curtis Carriage Factory, invented a whip socket and patented it the same year. This patent he sold to Worden Brothers, who entered immediately on its manufacture. During the last 12 years, this firm of manufacturers has achieved a success, which to many appears wonderful. The buildings and machinery are so many evidences of progress, and the extensiveness of the present trade a record of business tact and enterprise.

Monument and Marble Works.—The firm of Batchelder & Co., manufacturers of monuments, in American and Italian marble, was established here as early as 1850. In 1878 G. W. Loughridge entered partnership with him, and subsequently J. H. Wilcox. The reputation of this company of marble-workers renders the market for the product of their factory, extensive. From Detroit to Jackson, each cemetery holds a testimonial to the excellent quality and style of the monuments sent from their shops. In Wayne, Pontiac, Jackson, Lenawee and many other counties the monuments of this shop are well known.

The Grove Brewery was established in 1869 by Taufkirth & Trockembrod, who placed some machinery therein. The trade of the brewery was limited until Foerester Bros. took possession of the concern; during the last decade, the product has increased from 50 to 200 barrels.

Grob's Brewery was established in 1861 by Jacob Grob, who built the first brewery in this city during that year. The brewings are generally successful, and the beer is said to be much appreciated by those who use it.

Grob's Ice-House, in connection with the brewery, was rebuilt in 1864. During the winter of 1880-'1 over 600 cords of ice were "harvested." The original house was built in 1839 or '40 by

Arden H. Ballard, as a barrel house. It was established as an ice house by Geo. Wanless in 1856-'7.

Swayne's Malt-House, situated on Forest avenue and River street, is at present a three-story brick building, 50x94 feet. The original house was built for school purposes, but was converted into a small malt-house by L. C. Wallington. In 1872 F. G. Swayne purchased Wallington's interest in the concern and enlarged the building to its present size. The machinery is all modern. The annual product of the malt-house has increased from 11,000 bushels in 1874 to 40,000 in 1880.

The Eagle Brewery was situated on East Congress street. This was built about 1861. The building was operated, previous to its close in 1876, by Andrew J. Leech.

Tannery.—Crane's tannery was one of the important industries of the city. As many as 1,200 calf and 500 kip skins, with 1,500 hides were prepared every year. The leather produced, found a market throughout the Eastern and Western States. The works were erected in 1861, and in 1879 were leased to Irion & Dutton, who furnish an excellent quality of leather and enjoy an extensive trade.

John Howland established a tannery at Manchester in 1838, where he continued the business until 1844, when he moved to Ypsilanti. From that period forward the business progressed. In 1873 Mr. Howland changed the firm name to that of J. N. Howland & Co. and added the manufacture of mittens to the tanning business. The company carry on a wholesale and retail trade.

Cigar Manufacturers.—The factory of Schemmeld & Cook was established in 1873. The company employs from seven to ten men, and the product of the factory ranges from 200,000 to 300,000 cigars annually. Their manufactured goods find a ready sale throughout Michigan, Indiana and Ohio.

The factory of W. J. Randolph was established in 1881. Already there is a liberal patronage extended to this new industry.

Guild & Son were among the first manufacturers of cigars in this city. As early as 1874 their annual trade equaled 360,000 cigars, the various brands being favorably known throughout this and the adjoining States.

Denis Doyle manufactured cigars here from 1876 to 1879.

The Ypsilanti Ashery was established in 1855. In 1878 the works passed into the hands of its present proprietors. The annual product is 60 casks of potash, which finds a ready sale in the New York city market.

The Ypsilanti Lime Kiln was built by Zachariah Shaw in 1862. The stone burned is supplied from the Trenton quarries. The product of the kilns in 1880 was 27,000 bushels of lime, the greater portion of which was used in the paper factories of Ypsilanti.

The Brick Yards of C. McCormick and M. P. Holmes & Co. are classed among the great brick yards of the State.

Rogers' Pump Factory, located on East Congress street, near the bridge, is another industry worthy of notice. Its trade in well and cistern pumps is extensive and gives employment to a number of mechanics.

The Broom Factories of E. R. Forsyth and of A. Gilmore & Co. turn out brooms for the million, employ a large number of men and form important factors in the economy of the city.

The great part which a system of hydraulics plays in the progress of a city cannot be doubted. Notwithstanding the fact that many citizens of Ypsilanti have acted well their part, much remains to be done. There is a water-power capable of turning the mill wheels of a nation, waiting for further utilization. To realize the high hopes for the city, which its position and natural resources would lead one to build up, factories must be erected, manufacturers encouraged, and the 10,000-horse power of the Huron utilized. The immense possibilities which open up to the citizens cannot be overlooked. The greater the number of well-managed factories at a common center, the greater the prosperity of each; and when one takes a survey of the field, which Ypsilanti opens to the manufacturer, of that wild water-power, which may be trained at a comparatively small cost, one stands astonished to think of all that could be done and is not.

BANKERS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

That the monetary interests of Ypsilanti have not been left unguarded, is proven in the subscribed sketches of its financial houses. The old banking system of the "wild-cat" days worked its own downfall, and above its ruins was erected that sound system of finance now conferring benefits throughout the land. No doubt whatever may exist in regard to the highly beneficial part enacted by these institutions in that serio-comic play which raised this section of the county from its wild condition; nor can it be questioned for a moment, that to their timely organization, and subsequent good management, the people owe much of their present prosperity. In dealing with this subject, the historical sketch prepared by Mr. F. P. Bogardus, may be taken as a most satisfactory account of banks here, in the past as well as in the present. In its compilation, that gentleman consulted such men as Chauncey Joslin, R. W. Van Fossen and N. K. Towner. Again the paper was submitted, a few corrections suggested, and is now presented as a most valuable addition to this history.

The Bank of Ypsilanti.—The first attempt in this city at banking was the organization of the Bank of Ypsilanti, chartered by a special act of the Legislature, approved March 28, 1836. The incorporators were Henry Compton, Arden H. Ballard, Marcus Lane, Mark Norris, Silas French and Grove Spencer, with Timothy Treadwell, President, and David Balantine, Cashier,—the last named being succeeded in May, 1837, by Benj. Follett. The cap-

ital stock of the bank was \$100,000, in shares of \$50 each, of which 10 per cent. was payable in specie at once, and the balance when the directors might so ordain. Its organization was completed and the office opened for business about two months after the act of incorporation. For three years this bank carried on a large business, sustaining such credit that its notes circulated freely as far west as Chicago, and retained the confidence of the public some time after the "wild-cat" subsequently issued here had gone where the woodbine twineth. During these three years, it was undoubtedly a great help to the few business men then flourishing in our young village; but at this time the stock changed hands, being controlled by Lewis Godard and his associates, and the institution, after their year's administration, was in such a condition that the Attorney General of the State was obliged to throw it into bankruptcy, and wind up its business.

The Huron River Bank.—The next domestic addition to our banking capital was organized in 1838 under the "wild-cat" general banking law, having as stockholders: A. H. Ballard, Henry Compton, James M. Edmunds, Gilbert Shattuck, Richard E. Morse, Leonard Osgood, and some others,—a list of names sufficiently like that of the incorporators of its elder sister, the Bank of Ypsilanti. The Huron River concern began the flood of its promises to pay in 1838, issuing freely, with Arden H. Ballard as President and Myron V. Hall, Cashier. The redemption of these notes was secured by mortgages on real estate property at one half its value. As a specimen of the conscientious care exercised to make a safe valuation, may be mentioned that of the French claim 681, comprising about 630 acres (of which George Mooreman's present farm constitutes a part), cautiously estimated at \$65,000, or slightly over \$100 per acre; unquestionably well worth it at that early day, covered as it was with a fine growth of timber, only 30 miles from Detroit by the new corduroy road. The institution continued its beneficent career about 18 months, when, failing to redeem its circulation with its standing timber of beech, oak, maple and softer woods, it was incontinently thrown into bankruptcy. Geo. M. Skinner was appointed receiver, and about the same time the Supreme Court of the State declared the law under which it was created unconstitutional. Its creditors, though sharp of scent, lost all track of its assets. In connection with the mortgage referred to above, Ballard had no title whatever to the lands which he assigned. It was the property of the original patentee, Peppin, and fell into possession of his son in 1841-'2. Chauncey Joslin purchased the southeast quarter of this claim in 1849, for \$8 per acre, and Benj. Woodruff, two years later, bought the northeast quarter for \$10 per acre, from Mr. Backus, of Detroit.

The Bank of Superior.—The next "wild-cat" birth in this neighborhood had its den in what was then called Lowell, near the place where the mills of the Ypsilanti Paper Co. are now located. It was christened the "Bank of Superior," and had for its god-

fathers, John Van Fossen, President, and James M. Edmunds, Cashier. The stockholders' roll comprised the names of Arden H. Ballard, John Van Fossen, J. M. Edmunds, A. Wilber, and a few other farmers in the town of Superior,—the last fact doubtless suggesting its name. This "wild cat" had neither claws nor tail. Attempting to give the stereotype security on real estate, it was found that, valuable as that real estate ought to be, the titles to it were so defective that no cheek could be brazen enough to issue notes depending upon it for redemption. Nevertheless, about \$300 of its notes were stolen and put in circulation. This was so great a blow upon its assets, that it ceased all further attempts to benefit our local public.

Follett, Conklin & Co.'s Bank.—After time had cleared away the fossils of these first banking growths, some sound, vigorous timber succeeded them. In 1852 Benj. Follett, Isaac N. Conklin and Samuel Y. Denton organized under the firm name of "Follett, Conklin & Co." They opened an office at the depot, in the second story of the building, afterward burned, and since known as Carr's Hotel. In 1853 S. Y. Denton withdrew, and his place was presently occupied by Chas. H. Tisdale. In 1854 their offices were removed to the Hewitt Block, and two years later, in 1856, to the building now forming the office of the First National Bank. This property was purchased from Weidenfield Brothers that year. Here the firm continued business until 1862, when the partnership was dissolved.

B. Follett & Co.'s Bank.—In 1862 Benjamin Follett and R. W. Hemphill formed a partnership under the firm title of B. Follett & Co., and began banking operations in the Follett House Block, in the room afterward devoted to the law office of Norris & Uhl. This firm transacted business until 1865, when it changed its name and location,—its name to Cornwell, Hemphill & Co.; its location to "Mormon's Block."

E. & F. P. Bogardus.—This firm of bankers was organized May 1, 1860. Two years later the company purchased the present National Bank premises, and continued to transact business there until February, 1867, when they consolidated their interests with those of the First National Banking Company, hitherto established.

The First National Bank was organized Jan. 4, 1864, by Ben. Follett, I. N. Conklin, Asa Dow, D. L. Quirk, and Cornelius Cornwell. This association was subsequently joined by the members of the Bogardus firm. The present directory includes I. N. Conklin, Edgar Bogardus and L. A. Barnes, with F. P. Bogardus, Cashier.

Benjamin Follett's name alone has been carried down from the days of the "Ballard Banks" to the present day, as the only survivor of all the wild speculators of the past. Entering the Ypsilanti bank as cashier, a few days after his arrival in Michigan, and while still under the age of 18 years, he learned much of the evil system, so that when the time of reformation arrived, he was the first to see

a means of establishing a *bona fide* concern, which would prove profitable to its projectors and patrons alike. In 1852 he established an interest and deposit bank, and from such a cautious beginning comes the well managed First National, of Ypsilanti.

The banks of the present time operated here rest on sure foundations, which cannot fall to pieces, even under extraordinary circumstances. High principles direct the officers; prudence characterizes the directors; this world has bestowed upon their capitalists a large share of her goods, and thus confers upon the city a few institutions where the capital of the unenterprising plutocrat may increase, even though it aids his less fortunate neighbor.

RAILROADS.

The Monroe & Ypsilanti R. R.—In 1836, the Monroe & Ypsilanti R. R. Company was organized, with a paper capital stock of \$400,000. The charter provided that the line should run from Ypsilanti, *via* Rawson's Mill, to within a few miles of Monroe. Twelve miles was to be in operation by the year 1840, and the road completed in 1844. However, the passing of the charter was the only step taken.

The Ypsilanti & Tecumseh R. R.—The incorporation of a company to build this railroad took place in 1838. The capital stock equaled \$200,000, with \$100,000 loaned to the company by the State. Little was done to carry out the terms of the charter. Engineer Bronson Murray directed a few contractors to enter upon grading their sections, which order was obeyed, and as soon forgotten. The curious traveler may yet view the result of the labors of those contractors, south, in the city limits, a little east of the Monroe road. \$60,000 of the State loan were expended, when the State ceased the advance of more money, and with that action the work ceased to advance. The passage of this charter was due to the Speaker of the House, who made a bet that the bill would pass.

Detroit & St. Joseph R. R. carried out some of the provisions of a charter granted in 1831. In 1837 the State bought the road, changing its title to that of the "Central Road." The old company, with a paper capital of \$1,500,000, pushed forward the work of construction, and succeeded in grading a few rods east of Detroit. The completion of the road to Ypsilanti Feb. 8, 1838, by the State, after an expenditure of \$400,000, was an event of great importance to the villagers. The "Central" at this period should have been named the "Grand Curved Line." The engineer in charge took much care in following the course of the Huron, scarcely giving a half mile to a straight line at any one place. The rolling stock of this road in July, 1838, was four engines, two passenger vehicles, and three freight trucks. Everything connected with the equipment of the road was singularly primitive, and afforded the wits of Ypsilanti full subject for indulging in their penchant. It was the introduction to the great railroad system, which now confers so many benefits on almost every section of the State.

A TRIP TO YPSILANTI BY RAIL.

The first railroad train, which left Detroit, as well as the first to arrive at Ypsilanti, appeared Feb. 8, 1838. The excursionists comprised, among others, Governor Mason, John D. Pierce and Commissioner Willis. The engineer in charge succeeded in coming hither; but in returning, this great fireman of Battle Creek burned out the flues of the engine, entailed a heavy expense on the company, and so disorganized the whole engine that the State officers, with their distinguished guests, were compelled to walk into Detroit.

DETROIT, HILLSDALE AND YPSILANTI R. R.

In December, 1868, J. F. Joy wrote a letter to Chauncey Joslin, suggesting the propriety of building a railroad between Ypsilanti and Hillsdale. On Jan. 1, 1869, a day of storms, Mr. Joslin went to Detroit to confer with Joy. Subsequently he visited Lansing, laid the subject before a few of his friends there, who received the project favorably. Mr. Coon, member from Hillsdale, returned to his home immediately, agitated the subject there, and ultimately arranged for a conference at Ypsilanti. Previous to this meeting Mr. Joslin advised that the road be built from Ypsilanti *via* Adrian, over the route recently selected by the projectors of the new Butler Road. A company was incorporated immediately, municipal aid demanded and granted, and soon the work of construction was begun. Hillsdale subscribed \$100,000, Ypsilanti voted \$50,000, and all the villages and townships on the proposed route voted or subscribed large sums of money.

This wholesale pledging of municipalities now attracted some attention. On May 26, 1870, the Supreme Court decided that all aid voted by municipal corporations to railroad companies was unconstitutional, and refused to compel the township of Salem which voted monetary aid to the Detroit & Hillsdale road, to issue such bonds. After the decision in the case of the People *vs.* Township Board of Salem, of all the bonds issued, every township board and village corporation received back such issue, leaving Ypsilanti's alone in the hands of the company, amounting to \$32,700. The balance, \$17,300, was delivered to citizens, who, subsequent to the decision of the Supreme Court, subscribed to the capital stock of the road.

Within a week after this celebrated case was disposed of, Mr. Joy, President of the railroad company, wrote to Mr. Joslin that since the Supreme Court had declared the city bonds void, the city owed to the railroad a duty which dictated that the citizens should take stock equal to the amount hitherto voted by them, and offering to return the bonds if they would take \$40,000 railroad stock. Mr. Joslin replied that it was impossible to raise that amount of stock. The railroad man returned a proposition that \$30,000 of stock

would be accepted as an equivalent to the aid voted. To this Mr. Joslin responded, saying that he thought even this sum was not forthcoming; but an effort would be made. Soon afterward D. L. Quirk, a director and superintendent of the road, with L. D. Norris, attorney of the road, called a public meeting to forward the movement of subscribing stock. On the afternoon of the day of meeting Mr. Quirk called on Mr. Joslin, and stated among other things, that the company proposed, if the citizens would subscribe \$20,000 capital stock, it would be accepted by the railroad company in lieu of the bonds declared void. It would appear from this that the company held out a threat that the amount of bonds would be collected. This is not so, the only threat held out being that of a breach of honor; for, if the city would not help the company, which had actually completed six miles of the road to Saline, a point of honor would not be sustained by the citizens. This meeting was held in Light Guard Hall. Speeches were made by Messrs. Norris, Quirk, John Gilbert, S. M. Cutcheon, C. R. Pattison, Dr. P. Davis, Chauncey Joslin and a few others. The moral obligation of the people to give aid was clearly established.

The main resolution carried at that meeting approved of the raising of \$20,000. Quirk and Norris produced the stock book, and they with others waited on the prominent men of the town, so that, in 12 or 15 days, \$19,500 were subscribed, with a sum set down for others, who promised to subscribe, equal to \$2,000 more. At this point the stock book was withdrawn, and never presented again to the people. As soon as this stock was paid up, the company notified the city that the city bonds had been sold to Taylor, of New York, and that the said bonds must be paid in full. The city remonstrated, suit was brought in the United States Court by Taylor, the city allowed the case to go by default, and judgment was taken for three years' interest. The fourth and fifth years' interest was paid voluntarily. Then the common council said to the railroad company, "You must give the city credit for the \$19,500 stock, or we shall not pay any further sum upon the bonds."

Taylor instituted a second suit, was beaten, and now the cause is pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

This statement is introduced, not only on account of its historical merit, but chiefly at the request of Mr. Joslin, who desires to vindicate the honor of the city, and preserve its fair fame.

In 1879, one-half the stock was disposed of to John Alley, of Boston, at a discount of 70 per cent. This resulted from the fact that the company had hitherto borrowed \$1,100,000, on which sum it was unable to pay interest. The bondholders foreclosed the mortgage, bought in the property and issued new stock among themselves. Now, February, 1881, a report is current that the Michigan Central corporation has purchased the road in its entirety with the intention of engrafting it on its present system.

By what chain of unfortunate circumstances the people of Ypsilanti were induced to be so enthusiastic in regard to the build-

ing of such a railroad, is unknown. Dr. Rexford, Charles King, Captain Bogardus and others were the principal opponents of the measure. Mr. Jennis proposed nothing less than a vote of \$100,000; S. M. Cutcheon urged a vote of \$75,000, and C. Joslin the more modest sum of \$50,000. The losses falling on the city directly, may be safely set down at \$30,000, and the indirect losses for the first 10 years at \$100,000. The profits arising from the trade of Saline centered now in the village of that name, would alone equal that sum.

HOTELS OF YPSILANTI.

One of the first business enterprises projected by an American settler in the neighborhood of Ypsilanti was Woodruff's Hotel, at the Grove, built in 1823. This was a double log house, and the first-class hostelry of the pioneer period. Here on July 4, 1824, the first "ball" or "dance" ever given in Washtenaw county was held. The celebration of that anniversary of Independence Day, referred to in other pages, was concluded within Woodruff's Hotel, almost all of those who participated in the celebration proper taking part in the festivities of the night. John Bryan and Jason Cross kept hotels at the Grove about the same time that Woodruff carried on the business.

The Whitmore House, so called from the fact that Judge Whitmore resided there at one time, was erected by Mayor Woodruff in 1825-'6, and opened as a hotel by Mr. McKinstry in the latter year. Judge Whitmore afterward made it his residence. The building was beautifully situated on the west bank of the river, near Congress street bridge, in rear of the present location of Hemphill's bank, with a southern frontage.

The Perry House was built in the winter of 1827 by Chester Perry, on the southeast corner of Congress and Huron. The structure was large, well finished and furnished. The owner left New York State early in 1827, with the intention of building a hotel at Ypsilanti. He was accompanied by Salmon Champion and a carpenter,—the latter engaged specially to construct the house. In leaving for his new home, he brought with him a large stock of hotel furniture and utensils, window glass and sashes, nails and iron furnishings, with many other articles which might be required in the new country. On arrival at Detroit, the goods of Messrs. Perry and Champion were transhipped to a flat-boat, hired for the purpose of taking the party and effects up the River Huron. Arriving at Rawsonville the party disembarked, the goods were landed, placed on wagons, and all pushed forward, reaching Ypsilanti the day of arrival at Rawsonville. In 1860 A. P. Bucklin purchased the house, and carried on the business of a first-class hotel until 1867. The year following, the structure was destroyed by fire.

The Hawkins House.—The nucleus of this hotel, known as Tolland's Trading House, was built by Tolland, son-in-law of John Stewart, about the year 1827. It was a log building, located on the northwest corner of Congress and Washington streets. Tolland kept a small trading store there for some short time, until it passed into the possession of one Foster, who repaired it, and converted it into a hotel. Foster, further, built a two-story frame house, west of the old log building, in 1830, which was "the hotel" of the village for years. Shortly after these improvements were effected he disposed of his entire interest to Coy, who, in turn, sold to Dr. Millington. This last-named purchaser deeded the property to Abiel Hawkins in 1834. Mr. Hawkins arrived in the village the year previous, and with this new purchase he entered on a progressive career which evidently had much to do in raising up the hamlet to the rank of a village. The year after the new proprietor received the hotel into his possession the western addition to the building was made; subsequently the large return building, fronting Washington street, was erected, so that by the year 1848 he had the ground on which the new Union Block is built literally under a hotel edifice, bearing the same important relation to the village of that period as does the Hawkins House of to-day to the city of the present time. In 1846 Abiel Hawkins deeded this valuable property to his son, Walter H. Hawkins, who continued the hotel business until 1879, when he disposed of the land, and moved the main structure of his hotel further west, upon the property of the old Ypsilanti banking company. This old building now forms the rear or northern extension of the new Hawkins House. In it are the dining-room and kitchens, with eight comfortable bed-rooms above. The Ypsilanti Bank building forms the eastern wing of the hotel, while the main structure, erected by W. H. Hawkins in 1879, forms the western or principal portion of the building. This hotel was opened Sept. 24, 1879. The total cost of the building, etc., may be set down at \$25,000. The house is beautifully located, perfect in its arrangements, and one of the best conducted hotels in the State.

The Old Colby House, two miles east of the city, was erected by Zolva Bowen at a very early date—1827 or 1828. For many years he carried on the tavern business, and as it extended, enlarged the house, so that at one time it was the most pretentious building between Ypsilanti and Detroit. The house was afterward conducted by William Colby, who sold to E. D. Lay, who disposed of his interest therein to Mr. Wyard.

The "Stack House" was built about 1827 and completed in 1830 by Mr. Stackhouse. It was a very important building in the early years of the village, and was liberally patronized. John Andrews, Geo. King, Abraham Sage and Andrew Brown carried on the hotel business there successively. It is now the quarters of several Africans. The house is at present standing on the north side of Congress street, a short distance east of the bridge. Its

style of architecture, etc., gives a very fair idea of the olden-time village tavern.

The Western Hotel was built in 1838 by Mark Norris, east of the Follett House, and opened for business in May, 1839, by Abiel Hawkins and Abraham Sage. This was one of the great hotel enterprises of the period. The building was brick, with stone facings, well adapted to the uses for which it was designed, and conducted with a remarkable ability. A short time after the inauguration of this hotel Mr. Hawkins bought out the interests of Mr. Sage in the business, and continued in the management of the house until he retired from business, making his home in the Brick Hotel, subsequently known as the Union school. The Western has passed away; it was torn down to make way for the Central railroad extension, the brick of which it was built being utilized in the construction of the buildings in the vicinity, particularly of that block built by Mark Norris.

The Follett House was built in 1859 by a joint-stock company, of which Benj. Follett was a principal shareholder. Mr. Follett purchased the entire interest in the building. The house was opened as a hotel by John Davis, July 4, 1859, who operated it until Dec. 9, 1859, when Abiel Hawkins took possession of it. This gentleman continued business there until June, 1862, when it was rented by John M. Cutler. Since that period the hotel has been under the control of various parties. Aaron H. Goodrich, now of Saline; A. N. Tisdale, at present of the Tisdale House, Detroit; Williams & Cutler, M. Cutler, and Mr. Stone have been proprietors successively. The hotel is closed at the present time.

The Ballou House was built in 1832-'3, and now forms the rear building of Shad's store. Ballou furnished the lot and material, and John Bryan was the builder and first proprietor. For two or three years Bryan carried on the business of a temperance hotel, when he was succeeded by Ballou, who added a whiskey department. Nason Hutchins rented the hotel, married the widow of Mr. Ballou, and became sole proprietor. Charles Shipman was proprietor for a short time. A Frenchman and a German kept the house later; ultimately it was purchased by Mr. Shad.

The Barton House was built about 1860. The hotel is now operated by J. C. De Mosh. W. C. Ayres, Thomas Barton, J. H. Wilcox and others were former owners of the building.

The Bucklin House occupied the site of the Perry House, at the southeast corner of Congress and Huron streets.

THE YPSILANTI OPERA HOUSE,

if not one of the most extensive, is certainly superior to the greater number of such establishments in its architectural beauty, and the perfection of its arrangement. Built of red brick, with black brick facings, all tastefully pointed, it conveys at once the idea that the interior must be proportionately beautiful. The structure is sur-

mounted by a handsome cupola or dome, and this in turn with ornamental iron work. The building was carried out under the superintendency of Albert Stuck, by the contractors, Newton and Oliver, of this city; the plastering by Hanly Bros., Detroit, and the upholstery by C. S. Elmer, of Ypsilanti. The architect who designed this giant structure and its fairy ornamentation is Mortimer L. Smith; the frescoes are the work of Haykin, Detroit; the varied scenery by L. B. Chevalier; the lights by Samuel Gardner, late of Washington, D. C.; the painting and gilding by G. S. Amsden, and the stage appointments by John Hanna. The ceiling of the theater bears the medallion portraits of Longfellow, Shakspeare, Tennyson, Byron, Scott and Prof. F. H. Pease. This home of music and the drama was formally opened in January, 1880. Charles R. Whitman delivered the inaugural address, and closed with the following peroration:—

“This is a temple to which the mighty dead shall come as to a home. Shakspeare shall move us to tears of pity and sorrow, shall make us thrill with terror, and quiver with rage, and shall strengthen our hearts and hands to braver and nobler thinking and doing. The masters of comedy shall make us forget our cares and troubles, while we smile and grow happy in the sunshine of their genial mirth. And here, too, perhaps, shall be heard the voices of great composers: Beethoven, grand and sublime, shall speak to us from those heights where dwells repose; Wagner shall bewilder us with the lawless and irregular melodies of his school; the weird and delicate notes of Chopin shall penetrate our innermost being. Here shall sound the majestic strains of Handel’s “Messiah,” and Mendelssohn’s “Elijah”; and Mozart, and Haydn, and Schubert, and Schuman, and Rossini, and Sullivan—the whole company of music-makers, shall come and speak to us in tones inspiring holy love.”

The citizens owe much to Messrs. Bogardus, Curtis and Quirk, whose enterprise raised this beautiful monument. This feeling was exhibited, in a slight degree, on the night the opera house was formally opened, when Mr. E. Sampson presented Mr. Bogardus with a valuable testimonial in token of the high esteem in which he was held by the citizens at large, and as a souvenir of the successful inauguration at the opera house.

THE YPSILANTI CITY BAND,

which enjoys a fame abroad, as well as credit at home, was organized in 1876, with a membership of six, and Charles Skinner as the leader. The membership, however, increased yearly, with only men of known ability, until now it comprises 22. The first public appearance of the band was at Chicago, where they led in an important street pageant as the leading band of the day, while the elegant uniforms were the subject of admiring comment. At the State tournament at Flint, Mich., they received the second prize for playing and the first for drill. The band has a very substantial

patronage among societies and proprietors of halls for a good distance around through the country. The membership now comprises the following: J. H. McKinstry, Manager; Charles T. Skinner, Leader; Joseph Eaton, snare drum; Thomas Van Riper, bass drum; Chet. Elmore, B Flat cornet; Hobert Davis, piccolo; George R. Hopkins, 1st B Flat clarinet; Robert Young, baritone; Robert Stephens, E Flat cornet; Clayton Yates, 1st B Flat tenor; John W. Wise, 2d B Flat tenor; Jacob Foerster, 1st B Flat tenor; Arthur Watling, tuba; Daniel Callahan, tuba; Oscar Rogers, B Flat bass; A. Bedell, solo alto; Wm. McDermott, 1st alto; Lewis Clappen, 2d alto; John Stiller, 1st B Flat cornet; Charles Skinner, jr., cymbals; E. H. Borce, drum major; Wm. Bell, 2d B Flat cornet.

The first band organized in this city was known as the "Light Guard Band," and comprised a portion of the present membership of the Ypsilanti City Band.

THE LIGHT GUARD IN THE WAR.

In the pages devoted to the military history of Washtenaw county, the early military affairs of Ypsilanti should be fully treated; therefore a special reference here to the men who went to the front at once, is only necessary. The roster at the period of "muster out" is taken as the only certain means of recording the names of the members of Co. H., First Regiment (3 months) Mich. Inf., who served in the inaugural campaign, and who were discharged Aug. 7, 1861:—P. C. Perry, Frederick C. Joslin, Cicero Newell, W. H. Miller, H. R. Scovell, Smith Babcock, W. D. Simmons, Robert Reynolds, James St. Clair, Albert Stuck, G. R. Anderson, Stockton Allen, H. S. Boutelle, Thomas Baker, John Brining, D. S. Brundage, Wm. Cole, Peter Clark, E. Carson, Nelson Curtiss, J. M. Carr, Darius Curtiss, Joseph Davis, Thomas Davis, O. H. Elliott, T. W. Elton, Franklin Eaton, C. E. Foote, Wm. Herdman, E. A. Herrick, Lorenzo Haight, Charles Hess, Geo. Hess, Geo. H. Jackson, Michael Keane, Orrin King, W. B. Kelly, James Larkin, Rufus Lavelle, James McCoy, Park McComber, Geo. Marshall, John Norton, Thomas O'Neil, R. J. Parkhurst, Nathan Putnam, Geo. S. Phillips, Henry Post, W. H. Parker, W. H. H. Russell, Henry Ruell, J. L. Rorison, W. H. Randall, L. C. Randall, Clinton Spencer, Lewis Spawn, Charles Smith, F. W. Smith, John Smith, Alvah Smith, jr., G. H. Simmons, J. E. Shaffer, Abram Scott, I. B. Tuttle, Charles Twist, A. Tuller, O. Van Valkenburgh, Harmon Wise, J. M. Wallace, L. Watson, W. H. Worden, J. W. Bingham, J. H. Hodgkins. On May 20, 1862, Murray Baker, Geo. Baker and Geo. S. Phillips were mustered out, evidently after a continued service of twelve months' duration. Philip Chivers was reported missing after the Bull Run affair July 21, 1861. This company, known as the "Ypsilanti Light Guard," was the first in the State to offer its services. A few days after the attack on Fort



O. C. Sweetland

Sumter, the members were *en route* to the front, and present with the 1st Michigan Infantry at Alexandria and Bull Run. On the completion of its term of service, the volunteers invariably re-enlisted in the 1st Mich. Inf., reorganized at Ann Arbor, and fought to the close of the war with signal bravery. Many of the soldiers fell on Southern battle-fields; one only returned here to die.

The soldiers from Ypsilanti city and vicinity, who held Commissions in the Union army, are named in the following list:

Truman W. Elton, Captain 3d Cavalry.
 Byron M. Cutcheon, 20th Infantry.
 Delos Phillips, Major 17th Infantry.
 Clintley Spencer, Captain Reserve Corps.
 Henry S. Boutell, brevet Captain 4th Michigan Cavalry.
 Wm. H. Perkins, Captain Co. H, 1st Michigan Cavalry.
 C. S. Wortley, 1st Lieut. Co. K, 20th Michigan Infantry.
 Geo. N. Harmon, 1st Lieut. 17th Michigan Infantry.
 Henry Shier, 1st Lieut. 3d Michigan Battery.
 J. E. Bassett, Co A, 1st Michigan Artillery.
 Wm. Shier, 24th Infantry.
 Frank Shier, 24th Infantry.
 Sheldon Crittenden, 24th Michigan Infantry.
 Levy Freeman, 24th Infantry.
 Samuel E. Hudson, Captain Co. F, 1st Sharpshooters.
 E. T. Curtis, horse battery, 6th N. Y. Independent.
 G. D. Pierce, 41st U. S. Colored Volunteers.
 C. F. Ballard, 20th Infantry.
 David Stanway, Capt. Co. G, 1st Vet. Vols.
 W. G. Shipman, Co. B, 20th Infantry.
 Major Cicero Newell, 10th Cavalry.
 A. A. VanCleve, Captain 20th Infantry.
 Prescott M. Skinner, Captain 20th Infantry.
 John L. Yau, 17th Infantry.
 John H. Smith, Co. F, 6th Heavy Artillery.
 James H. Webb, 24th Infantry.
 Wm. A. Siegel, 1st Infantry.
 Hadley H. Webb, 17th Infantry.
 Thos. J. Edwards, 1st Infantry.
 Wm. Edwards, 1st Infantry.
 Salmon B. Ormsby, Captain 108th U. S. Colored Infantry.
 D. C. Batchelder, 1st Lieut. Co. F, 6th Cavalry.
 E. W. Merritt, 2d Company Sharpshooters, 27th Infantry.
 A. M. Smith, Co. B, 1st Kansas Cavalry.
 C. N. Webb, 1st Lieut. 11th Infantry.
 E. Johnson, 1st Cavalry.
 John Millin, 136th New York Volunteers.
 Y. J. Henderson, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
 M. B. Kenyon, 10th New York Infantry.
 J. N. Wallace, brevet Major 13th U. S. Colored Infantry.
 Geo. P. Sanford, brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. Army.
 O. B. Curtis, Corporal 24th Infantry.
 Wm. A. Barnard, Captain 20th Infantry.

THE NORMAL COMPANY.

In the summer of 1862, when the Union army was driven back from Richmond, and President Lincoln was summoning fresh troops to reinforce our depleted ranks, the students of the State Normal school resolved to form themselves into a company and

go forth to the fight at their country's call. The company was organized at Ypsilanti. It was composed chiefly of young men from the Normal school and University, a number of volunteers being also admitted from the vicinity.

It was, of course, called the "Normal Company," Gabriel Campbell, a graduate, being made Captain, and Thomas Mathews and James T. Morgan being chosen as First and Second Lieutenants respectively. The members of the company received \$10 each as local bounty from the citizens of Ypsilanti. In addition to this the leading business and professional men made up a purse sufficient to purchase a handsome sword, belt and sash, which were presented to Captain Campbell at a large public meeting held in "Hewitt Hall," Prof. J. M. B. Sill, of the Normal school, now superintendent of the city schools of Detroit, making the presentation address. Dr. Cocker, at present of the University at Ann Arbor, upon invitation, preached a special sermon to the company at the Methodist church on the Sabbath preceding their departure for Detroit, where it was assigned to the 17th Regiment of Michigan Infantry as "Company E." This regiment, under command of Col. W. H. Withington, of Jackson, immediately (in August) started for the seat of war and was made a part of the 1st Brigade of the 1st division of the 9th Army Corps, which was under command of Gen. Burnside.

The Normal Company was visited while in Pleasant Valley, Maryland, by Prof. A. S. Welch, the Principal of the Normal school, who spent several days with his old students in the field. In general, the work of the Normal Company was indistinguishable from that of the 17th Regiment, of which it was a part. The regiment was at first in the army of the Potomac. In the spring of 1863 it went to Kentucky; thence it was called to participate in the siege of Vicksburg, after whose fall it returned to Tennessee. Near the close of the war it again joined the army of the Potomac, and was finally detached as body guard for the general commanding the division. The Normal Company participated in all the numerous battles through which the regiment passed, sustaining the severest losses and injuries at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; and near Knoxville the following year, everywhere meeting the arms of the enemy with most commendable bravery, and enduring fatigue and exposure with patience and even cheerfulness. At South Mountain the full company in their first battle took part in one of the most famous struggles of the war. It was the turning of the tide and the beginning of the success of the Union cause. We append an extract from a poetical description of the battle, written by Captain Campbell, who led the Normal Company. The roster of this company is given in the county history.

Of the number who went forth, the following men were killed in battle: At South Mountain—Robert C. Irwin, Alexander Mc Kinnon, and William A. Woodard; at Antietam—Francis E. King,

Gilbert B. Peck, and Webster Ruckman; near Knoxville—George P. Hathaway, and Walter B. Maxfield; at Spottsylvania, Herbert N. Lonsbury; at Petersburg—Edwin A. Bush.

The following died of their wounds: G. Myron Hawley (South Mountain), Daniel G. Hopkins (South Mountain), John H. Marvin (Antietam), Frederick S. Webb (Antietam), Geo. W. McMichael (Knoxville).

The following died of disabilities incurred in the service: Lieut. Jas. T. Morgan (at home), Salmon E. Haight (Fredericksburg), Foster Ames (Lebanon, Ky.), William H. Orndt (Washington), Samuel F. Aulls (Washington), Charles J. Cady (Florence prison), Silas W. Chapman (Frederick City), Harrison McFall (Andersonville prison), Thomas W. Gretton (Andersonville prison), Robert E. Vining (Louisville), and Squier Mathews (Covington, Ky.).

The following were discharged on account of wounds: Sergeant John A. McDougall, David S. Howard, Henry D. Burr, Wm. T. Daines, Gregory E. Dibble, Wm. H. Eckler, Seth E. Engle, Edward A. Haight, F. J. Hotchkin, L. M. Jones, Schuyler McFall, Venory Watson, Irwin Shepard, and A. F. Willcox.

For other disabilities the following were discharged: Sergeant Geo. W. Hough, A. T. Billings, H. Brander, A. W. Chapman, H. C. Hayes, M. E. Hillman, C. H. Jones, R. A. Parker, Thomas Parr, R. M. Stiles, H. B. Sturdevant, W. H. Sweezy, L. F. Thompson, and H. H. Webb.

Of Captain Campbell see biographical sketch elsewhere. Lieutenant Mathews was wounded at Antietam and subsequently promoted to the rank of Major. Lieut. Morgan had been made Captain. Sergeant Phillips escaped from a railway train, while a prisoner, and was promoted to a Captaincy and afterward made Lieutenant Colonel of a new regiment; he is now in the organ business in Kalamazoo. Sergeant Safford became Captain and is now a merchant in Grand Haven. Sergeant Hough holds a municipal office in the city of Detroit. Sergeant Waltman was wounded, made his escape from Andersonville prison, had several promotions, graduated at the Normal school and the University, and is now a lawyer in Chicago. Sergeant McDougall is a farmer in Superior. Corporals Wier and Harmon were made Lieutenants. J. M. Brewing (wounded at South Mountain) is farming in Augusta; H. H. Webb in Pittsfield; John Horning and W. H. Sweezy near Manchester, and P. V. Fellows in Sharon. W. H. Brearley is city editor of the Detroit *Evening News*; Geo. D. Herrick teaches music in Grand Rapids; Herbert Denel and A. T. Billings are in business in Philadelphia; E. A. Haight is President of a university in Indiana; J. M. Wood is principal of a ward school in Chicago; Geo. H. Hopkins is a lawyer, has been Governor's Secretary, and is at present a member of the Michigan Legislature; Irwin Shepard (wounded at battle of the Wilderness) graduated at the Normal and Olivet College, is now Principal of the State Normal school at Winona, Minnesota. Corporal Frederick S. Webb, son of Dr. N. J. Webb,

before his death sent an original poem to the Normal Lyceum, which was published in one of the Ypsilanti papers. The following lines are an extract:

"My loved Normal halls! 'neath heaven's blue dome!
 No place I hold dearer; no spot that still brings
 Such tender reflections on memory's wings
 * * * * *
 I was hurt at Antietam; on my forehead I bear
 A wound that a rebel shot gave to me there;
 And now in the hospital, lonesome and weary,
 I spend the long days—Oh, so long and so dreary!
 But that matters little so long as the land
 Is saved from destruction at treason's red hand,—
 That red hand of treason! Oh, God! shall it sweep
 All over our land like a storm o'er the deep?
 Or shall gardens of happiness, nursed in the beams
 Of liberty's sun, and bedewed with the streams
 Of peace and prosperity, yet gladden the sight
 Where war is now waging its desolate fight?"

John H. Marvin, who was killed at Antietam, was married just before the company left Ypsilanti. About a month thereafter his young widowed bride wrote a poem commemorative of his burial, "Down by Potomac's Side," which was published in the *Detroit Tribune*. It was written Sept. 27, 1862, after her husband breathed his last Sept. 18, the day succeeding the battle of Antietam. We extract two stanzas.

"Ten thousand noble ones laid low
 By bullet, shot and shell.
 Oh, tell me not that my idol one
 In that fearful conflict fell;
 Not that the murderous shell struck down
 My husband brave—my pride;
 Not that his mangled body lies
 Down by Potomac's side.

The battle's o'er,—but he'll ne'er return,
 My darling one—my all.
 'Tis hard that he, so good and pure,
 For his country's sins must fall.
 This earth is dark, and cold, and drear,—
 Oh, would that I had died
 With my brave young hero far away,
 Down by Potomac's side!"

The Normal Lyceum published a series of resolutions honoring in the strongest terms the self-sacrificing patriotism of the fallen heroes of the Normal Company and declaring that the Normal school "in sending forth her young men to preserve our national existence, she graduates them to a higher school, and one to which posterity, not a nerveless race, but millions of freemen, thanking heaven that a noble ancestry was theirs, will look as the conservers of our liberties."

THE SEPULCHERS OF THE WYANDOTTES.

In the early years of the village the settlers looked upon the great burial ground of the Indians. This rude cemetery extended along the west bank of the river, from Catharine street to a line drawn east from Pearl street; it presented a surface of conical hills. The relics of Indian settlement, and the innumerable presents bestowed upon each dead warrior (which, however, did not accompany him to the happy hunting grounds), are so many evidences of Ypsilanti being the favorite home of the tribes in the dim past. Stone hatchets and iron brooches and rings of silver, arrows, arrow-heads, paring knives, skulls, unnumbered skeletons, remain to tell of their occupation, to relate the story of their rise and fall. This ancient burial ground is now concealed by the four important blocks forming the center of the city. The ground on which Mr. Joslin's residence is built was the nucleus of this old cemetery.

As late as May, 1851, and even for three years later, Mr. Joslin's sons disinterred hundreds of relics; other boys joined in the archæological pursuits, and soon the homes of the village were museums of Wyandotte souvenirs.

CEMETERIES OLD AND NEW.

The first cemetery was bounded on the south by the gravel road. This was a rude burial place, unfenced until 1847. There were between 150 and 200 persons buried there. When a motion was made to remove the bodies of the dead to a new cemetery a shout of sacrilege was raised. The first cemetery was deeded by Judge Larzelere to the village in 1830, as a gift.

The second cemetery was at the east end of Ellis street. With additions it comprised nine acres. Its location was so far away from the village of that day, it was judged the city would never extend so far. It is said that over 1,000 persons have been interred there. Five acres were purchased from Mark Norris, in 1842 or '43, for about \$200. A subsequent addition of 400 acres was made.

In 1858 Mayor Joslin proposed to buy the grounds for cemetery purposes on the east bank of the Huron, now known as "Highland cemetery." Messrs. Follett, Lambie, Welch, Stuck, Edwards, and Dr. Town were members of the council that year, and co-operated with him; but owing to the dissatisfaction expressed by the people, the subject was allowed to drop.

Highland Cemetery has usurped the burial ground of the village of former days. It has not grown like other places of interment, but sprang into existence at once, and without notice, until now it assumes an extensiveness and funereal beauty which arrests the attention of the traveler and claim the admiration of the citizens. This temporary resting place for the bodies of the dead is on the plateau east of the Huron, and north of the expansion of that river. Its elevated

location evidently gained for it the name bestowed upon it by its founders. The monuments are numerous, and some of them are works of high art, marking the sepulchres of the Folletts, Norrises, Grants, Hawkines, Dows, Rexfords, McKinstrys, Moores, Van Cleves. The small monuments placed over the graves of two of Mr. Joslin's children are beautiful in design, and add much to a cemetery already made beautiful by nature. A walk round its winding avenues brings up memories of many of those who were the pioneers of Ypsilanti. At every turn, or drive-way, or walk, some well-known name is perpetuated in enduring marble.

Of all who went forth from this city in defense of the principles and integrity of the Republic, only one or two rest there. The greater number of fallen comrades found graves on the ensanguined fields of Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia. No tell-tale headstone forms a guiding lamp to mothers, fathers, sisters or brothers who would seek their soldiers' graves, to cover them with garlands, or, perchance, remove the ashes of those they love to this northern soil which nourished them in early years. Highland cemetery is wanting in that one respect, and only in that, to tinge it with a deeper romance.

On laying out this cemetery, Col. Glenn, of Niles, was employed as architect. His design centered in the beautiful confusion of curved and circled paths and drive-ways leading through vistas already formed by the oak groves, and others, at that time prospective. Since Mr. Glenn's labors on the lovely plateau, the cypress, willow, pine and cedar have been added to the groves, the roads and terraces he designed now run through the green parterres, and the capital has been placed upon the plans of the master gardener.

The dedicatory ceremony was performed July 14, 1864; Dr. F. K. Rexford presided. On that occasion Rev. John A. Wilson, Pastor of St. Luke's Church, read the Scriptures; Rev. Geo. P. Tindall offered the prayer; Prof. A. S. Welch delivered the oration; Mayor Edwards, Benjamin Follett and Chauncey Joslin spoke in congratulatory terms of the successful inauguration of the enterprise; the musical programme was carried out under the direction of Prof. Pease. The services were held on block 32.

Elias Norton, who died July 10, 1864, aged 75 years, was buried the day preceding that of dedication. The interment took place on lot 1, block No. 1. This is supposed to be the first grave tenanted by the body of a white man in this cemetery. Mrs. M. A. Dow, who died July 12, 1864, aged 39, was buried on lot 24, block No. 62, July 13. Since that period 546 deeds have been issued. The grounds comprise 40 acres, through which run three miles of driveways and three miles of gravel walks. The gate lodge was erected during the year 1880, at a cost of \$2,500. It is a very handsome structure, gotten up in the *chalet* style of architecture, with all its eaves and cornices, pointed gables, and plain windows. The veranda is peculiarly Swiss, forming a continuation of the roof, and

supported by slight pillars springing from a raised platform. On the right of the gateway is a small, tastily constructed building designed for the sexton's office. From the entrance three avenues lead to the cemetery proper. Shade-trees are set along the separating parterres, giving to this portion of the grounds the appearance of a boulevard. The grounds are well ordered, the owners of lots, as well as the sexton, co-operating in their marked attention to the temporary homes of the dead,—the *coup d'oeil* magnificent, and the whole cemetery a credit to the city, and particularly to its founders.

SCHOOLS OF THE PIONEER PERIOD.

Within two years after the advent of the American pioneers to this section of the State, the school was found in their midst. Previous to 1826, however, children were called together, arranged in classes, and a determined effort made to instill into their young heads an idea of the alphabet; but the success of such a desultory method was so very questionable that a school had to be organized. This was accomplished by Miss Hope Johnson in 1826 at Woodruff's Grove, and by Miss Olive Gorton at Ypsilanti. The ladies are reported to have given all their attention to the pupils, and during the brief term of their career as teachers accomplished as much good as possible. During the summer of 1828, Miss Miriam Brooks undertook the tuition of the little ones of the village. In the winter of 1828-'9, Mrs. Mark Norris devoted her house and time to a number of children whom she instructed. C. Hovey opened a school in 1829, which he conducted for over a year. Miss Ruby Cannon taught a "girl's school" in 1830; Mr. Harwood, desiring to devote a part of his dwelling to school purposes, placed a room therein at the disposal of Miss Cannon and her pupils.

The brick school-house, erected in 1830 by W. W. Harwood, on the east side of the river, was first used for school purposes in 1831. The first teacher who presided there was Miss Laura Vaill. The "Old Red Building," erected at an early day by Mr. Champion, was utilized as a school-house in 1832. This stood south of the west public square. Grove Spencer, who taught an evening class in E. M. Skinner's office, during the preceding 12 months, moved thither in August of that year, and there established his select school. Miss Emily Wead presided over the East-side school in 1833. The "Young Ladies' Select School" was founded in September, 1834, by Miss Ruth Palmer. About this time a night school was projected, which, however, had a very brief existence. The school founded by Miss Palmer was conducted in a room over Mr. Vanderbilt's cabinet shop. Miss Granger succeeded her as Principal, and she, in turn, retired in favor of Miss Clark. Miss A. G. Nichols conducted the East-side school in 1834; Denis Hammond, a very successful teacher, taught school here from 1836 to 1839. In 1837, one of the citizens of the present time—Chau-

cey Joslin—conducted school in the first district school-house. This building, devoted to school purposes, was that known as the "White school-house," situated on the west side of the village, now occupied by Mr. Cheney. In 1840 Francis Griffin established a class in the session house of the Presbyterian Church, subsequently moved to the "nunnery," a large frame building which stood near Congress street bridge. This educational establishment was a high class school, yet it fell, and its place was supplied at the instance of Messrs. Landreth and Woodruff,—the latter in charge of the higher classes, and the former conducting the elementary departments. In 1854 Landreth moved to Detroit, after which C. Woodruff established the academical school. Rev. L. H. Moore inaugurated the "Ypsilanti Seminary" in 1844. Assisted by Prof. Eaton, N. West, Ed. Fenney, G. P. Tindall, O. Howell, L. Covell, James Duncan, Misses M. Brown, Louisa Brown, Delia Brown, and Harriet Gray, the reverend principal carried out a liberal educational programme until the sale of the building to the School Board in 1848.

A RECORD OF EVENTUALITIES.

That the profession of school-teacher was highly esteemed in those early years becomes evident from the fact that almost every one of them became a practical man or woman, and all succeeded generally in the contest with the obstacle which this world offers to the industrious as something to be conquered. Olive Gorton married Lyman Graves; Miriam Brooks married Rev. Mr. Frazee; Ruby Cannon paid a similar compliment to Mr. Freeman; Laura Vaill united her fortunes with those of Mr. Blackman, of N. Y. Emily Wead found a faithful friend in Salmon Champion; Ruth Parker prized her husband—Rev. Mr. Worthington; Laura Granger discovered that Dr. Smith was her truest lover; Miss Clarke met the Rev. Mr. Murdock to win and retain his affection; Miss A. G. Nichols became the wife of Mr. Buck; in fine, those ladies deserved much happiness, and doubtless received their deserts.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Preliminary History.—Hon. John D. Pierce, the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan, in his report to the Legislature in 1837, said: "The most perfect organization of the entire school system, in all the varied departments of instruction, must fail of securing the desired results without a sufficient number of *competent teachers.*" To secure this result, he recommended that provision be made by which every teacher of the public schools should have a thorough professional training, and should receive a diploma from some proper board before entering upon the work of teaching. No Normal school had been opened in the United States when this report was written.

The first school of this kind, in this country, was organized at Lexington, Mass., in 1839. Another was commenced at Bridgewater, the same State, in 1840. A third was opened at Westfield in 1844. In December of the same year a Normal school was organized at Albany, N. Y. These four are the only regularly organized Normal schools in the United States whose history extends through more years than the one at Ypsilanti. The recommendations of Supt. Pierce did not produce immediate results.

In 1847 Gov. Felch, in his message to the Legislature, after referring to the "deficiency in the qualification of teachers," goes on to say: "In several of the States, Normal schools, having for their object the qualification of instructors for the great work of education, have been fostered by private munificence and legislative aid, and have been attended with the most beneficial results. *Teaching, itself an art, is properly made a subject of instruction.* The mission of the teacher demands high qualifications. As the object of his profession is of the greatest importance, so his employment should be considered most honorable, and his efforts be seconded by every friend of the rising generation. It is difficult to say what method, if any of a public character, should be adopted to raise the standard of excellence in this important department, but I cannot refrain from recommending it to your consideration as a subject in which the interests of the public are deeply involved."

Establishment of the Normal School.—The original act for the establishment of the Normal school was approved March 28, 1849, and took immediate effect. This act was amended by another approved March 25, 1850. The first-named act provided that the school should be under the direction of the Board of Education, and the board was empowered to procure a site in or near some village in the State, where it could be done most conveniently, and to erect thereon buildings suitable for such an institution. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of erecting the necessary buildings, and providing books, apparatus, etc., the Legislature appropriated 10 sections of "salt-spring land," and for the support of the school after it should be opened, 15 additional sections of the same land. The amended act provided that the funds received from the sale of the entire 25 sections should constitute an endowment for the support of the school; and that the expenses of erecting buildings should be defrayed from moneys donated by citizens of the place where the school should be located. If the amount received by donations did not prove to be sufficient, the board was authorized to use funds derived from the sale of the salt lands, up to \$10,000. About \$8,000 were so used.

Considerable competition sprang up to secure the location of the proposed school. Propositions were made to the board by the people of Jackson, Marshall, Niles, Gull Prairie and Ypsilanti. The proposition from Ypsilanti was accepted, and the location was made at that place. The board proceeded immediately to erect a building 55x100 feet and three stories high, at the cost of \$15,200,

of which the citizens paid \$12,000. The building was dedicated with appropriate exercises Oct. 5, 1852. Addresses were made by Hon. J. D. Pierce upon "A perfect school system;" by Hon. Ross Wilkins, upon "The Constitution of the United States and the Duties and Rights of Citizens." Hon. Isaac E. Crary, President of the Board of Education, pronounced a brief formula of dedication. Hon. Chauncey Joslin, in a short address, delivered the commission of his office to the Principal elect, Prof. A. S. Welch, who made an appropriate reply accepting the commission and expressing his views of the character of the duties of the position which he was assuming.

An original "dedication hymn," composed by D. Bethune Duffield for the occasion, was sung. The closing stanza of this hymn is as follows:

"Great God! preserve this sacred fane,
And let thy smiles upon it rest,
For art and science build in vain,
Unless the work the Lord has blessed;
Take it within thine own embrace
And bless it to our land and race."

A teachers' institute followed the dedication. During this institute an incipient organization of the "State Teachers' Association" was made. The attendance at this institute reached the number of 250. Thus, after much effort on the part of the friends of progress, the Michigan State Normal School was finally established.

Some Items of Subsequent History.—In 1853 the Legislature passed an act appropriating to the "endowment fund" of the school certain moneys, not exceeding \$30,000, arising from the sale of swamp lands by the general Government, but no advantage to the school came from this act. The permanent endowment fund derived from the sale of "salt-spring lands" amounts to about \$69,000, which, held by the State as a trust fund, yields an income of a little more than \$4,000 per annum.

October 28, 1859, the original building was destroyed by fire, together with all its contents, except the philosophical and chemical apparatus and a few cases of minerals and insects. Temporary rooms for the use of the school were furnished by the liberality of the citizens of Ypsilanti, so that the sessions of the school were only slightly interrupted by the destruction of the building. The work of rebuilding was entered upon immediately with such vigor that on the 10th day of April, 1860, the school returned to its old quarters. The cost of rebuilding and furnishing was \$13,161.54. Of this sum, \$8,000 were received from the Hartford Insurance Co., and the balance was paid from the ordinary funds of the school.

In 1864 the Board of Education made an arrangement with the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society to erect a building 70x40 and two-stories high above the basement,

to be used by the school and to contain the museum of the Agricultural Society. The terms were that the society should contribute \$2,000, the citizens of Ypsilanti \$1,500, and the Board of Education the balance necessary for the erection of the building. The work was begun and the building enclosed in 1865, but circumstances contributed to discourage the Agricultural Society, and after an expenditure on the part of the society of \$3,250, they assigned all their interests in the property to the Board of Education. In 1869 the Legislature appropriated \$7,500 to complete the building, and in 1871 reimbursed the Agricultural Society the amount which they had expended. This building was very poorly adapted to school purposes, but has been used to accommodate the practice department of the Normal school since its completion.

During the years 1877 and 1878, a large addition was made to the original main building, which has very greatly increased the facilities of the school for doing its peculiar work. This addition is about 85x85 feet, and three-stories high above the basement. The Legislature, at the session of 1877, appropriated \$30,000 to defray the expense of this enlargement. The citizens of Ypsilanti subscribed something over \$2,000 for the erection of a tower in connection with the building. The balance of the cost of the addition was paid from the current expense fund of the school.

OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

The school is under the direct control of the State Board of Education, which, at present, consists of the following persons:— Hon. Witter J. Baxter, President, Jonesville; Hon. Cornelius A. Gower, Secretary, Lansing; Hon. Edgar Rexford, Ypsilanti; Hon. George F. Edwards, Niles. The first Principal was Prof. A. S. Welch, now President of the Iowa Agricultural College. Prof. J. M. B. Sill, now Superintendent of the schools of the city of Detroit, was acting Principal for some time. Prof. D. P. Mayhew was Principal for several years. After his resignation Prof. C. F. R. Bellows was acting Principal for one year, until the election of Prof. Joseph Estabrook to that position. Prof. Estabrook resigned the principalship at the close of the school year 1879-'80, to accept a professorship in Olivet College. The present Principal is Dr. Malcolm MacVicar, for several years at the head of the Normal School in Potsdam, N. Y.

The present faculty is as follows:—

- Malcolm MacVicar, Ph. D., LL.D., Principal, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Higher Professional Instruction.
- Ruth Hoppin, M. A., Preceptress, Botany and History.
- Frederic H. Pease, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
- Charles Fitz Roy Bellows, M. A., C. E., Mathematics.
- Daniel Putnam, M. A., Elementary Principals of Education; Director of Practice School; Natural History.
- Lewis McLouth, M. A., Natural Sciences.

Joseph P. Vroman, M. A., Latin and Greek Languages.
 August Lodeman, German and French Languages.
 Austin George, M. A., Geography, Rhetoric and English Literature.
 Helen Post, English Grammar; Teacher in Grammar Department of Practice School.

Fanny E. Goffe, Drawing, Penmanship and Book-Keeping.
 Elizabeth I. Coates, Teacher in Primary Department of Practice School.

THE UNION SCHOOL.

In making a reference to the "brick hotel," in the foregoing pages, it has been shown how that building was not dedicated to the gods of the hostelry. The purchase of this building by the officers of school district No. 4, viz., Charles Stuck, James Sanders and Philander Hascall, in 1848, was the beginning of a new era in the educational world of Ypsilanti. Rev. Moses S. Hawley was appointed Principal of the institution. E. J. Mills, Prof. O. A. Jackson, Misses Rogers, Rice, Morton, Clayton, Powers, Comstock, Norris, Clapp, and Loomis formed the corps of teachers. The Board of Education exercised a salutary vigilance, and the people were satisfied that the new order of affairs, in this connection, was of a most excellent character. A short time, and a most justifiable ambition seized upon the tax-payers of the district. The school building must be enlarged, the board strengthened, a higher grade established; and no effort was spared which might elevate the school. With this view the Legislature was besought to pass an act enlarging the powers of the Ypsilanti School Board, and the latter then redoubled its efforts. The school districts of the village were attached from time to time; the citizens watched the progress of their schools with joy; the name "Model" school was exchanged for "Union" school; the course of study was improved; a center of learning was established, and the "Union Seminary" of Ypsilanti a fixed institution.

In April, 1853, Rev. Joseph Estabrook was appointed Principal. He with Miss H. N. Cutcheon were appointed the head teachers. The assistant teachers' roll comprised 13 names; the standard of the curriculum was advanced; a new form of school government introduced. Everything pointed to great results.

For a period extending over four years the high expectations of the people in regard to the institution were realized. Even after the conflagration of March 29, 1857, the classes were continued in rooms throughout the city until Aug. 17, 1858, when the new building, dedicated that day, was formally opened to the pupils. The old "Model" school was the first actual "free" school in this State, as it is also said to be the first "graded" school.

The Union school-house, erected in 1857-'8, was a structure at once large and architecturally beautiful. Its entire frontage was a fraction over 120 feet, the height of main building 59 feet; three cupolas surmounted the pile, giving to it a Roman character. The contractors, Messrs. Mitchell and McDuff, carried out the designs of the architects, Messrs. Jordan and Anderson; the people were

not slow to admire this admirable school building; they celebrated its inauguration on the same day that gas-light was introduced into this city and the Atlantic cable flashed its first message from Valentia in Ireland to its American terminus. The fire of Dec. 9, 1877, was the annihilator of the joy which that celebration enkindled. During the month of December of that year, the fire-fiend took possession of the school, and in a brief space of time one of the grandest monuments of education known then in Michigan was reduced to a ruin. With an enterprise worthy of the Chicagoans, the citizens rose equal to this misfortune, determined to build a still grander house, and succeeded in raising an educational temple more beautiful than the one destroyed. This new Central school building was inaugurated in 1879 with the following named instructors in charge: Prof. R. W. Putnam, Superintendent; Hubert W. Brown, A. M., Principal; Miss Fanny E. Gray, Assistant; Miss Ida M. Littlefield, in charge of seventh grade; Miss Carrie L. Towner, sixth grade; Mrs. Kittie A. Gilbert and Miss Clara Dole, fifth grade; Miss Fannie Bogardus, fourth grade; Miss Emilie C. Hall, third grade; Miss Ella Joslin, second grade; Miss Emma Barr and Mrs. E. B. Dunham, first grade.

The "grade system" has perfected itself in this school. A twelve-years' course, divided into three parts of four years each, has been established, now known as the Primary, Grammar and High-School courses.

THE WARD SCHOOLS.

There are three schools in the city, together with the Central school, known as the 1st, 4th and 5th ward schools. The first-ward school is attended by children of the colored inhabitants, in charge of whom is one teacher. The fourth-ward school-house was erected a few years ago. There are two teachers here, Mrs. Ellen J. Whitman, in charge of the children belonging to the third and fourth grades, and Miss Susie Gordon, teacher of the first and second classes. The fifth-ward building is the most important of the ward schools. D. W. C. Matthews is the Principal. Miss Jennie Fullerton, Miss Mary E. Carpenter, and Miss Hattie O. Hoffman are the assistant teachers. These schools receive much attention from Superintendent R. W. Putnam and their respective teachers.

The School Board, as now constituted, comprises the following members: Don C. Batchelder, 1882; Charles E. King, Secretary, 1882; Philo Ferrier, 1881; Lambert A. Barnes, Treasurer, 1881; Thomas Ninde, President, 1883; Isaac N. Conklin, 1883.

Standing committees: On Building and Grounds—Messrs. Ferrier, Barnes, and Batchelder; on Heating and Fuel—Messrs. Barnes, Conkling, and Ferrier; on Claims and Accounts—Messrs. Barnes, Conkling, and Ferrier; on Teachers and Text Books—Messrs. Ninde, King, and Batchelder; on Supplies—Messrs. Batchelder, King, and Ferrier.

The financial exhibit bears a high testimony to the ability of the former Board of Education. The estimates for the year to end in September, 1881, are satisfactory.

The value of the buildings devoted to educational purposes within the city is stated to be \$150,000, of which \$85,000 are credited to the Normal, and \$65,000 to the city school buildings.

The estimate for 1880-'81 is set down as follows: Prospective expenditures \$13,366.76; resources from primary-school fund, and mill and general tax \$13,366.76. This financial report was signed by Thomas Ninde, President, and Charles E. King, Secretary of the board. The statistics show a steady advance in the number of pupils attending the city schools.

Notwithstanding the high character of these schools, there are men and women found who obstruct rather than co-operate. Men who forget these duties, forget also what is due to their children; they do not render all that co-operation which is in their power, and consequently teachers are driven to lose interest in, if not hate, the children of negligent parents, who become incorrigible under home influences. Now, ignorance and a pure federalism cannot dwell in the same house; the Republic decrees that liberty and enlightenment must walk hand in hand; therefore the unfortunate parent who encourages an incorrigible boy, is a foe to the Republic as well as a danger to the community in which he dwells.

THE CHURCHES.

In this city and township the varied forms of Christianity have made great advance indeed. Church buildings have multiplied; they have attained a certain magnificence, until at present this city and township show the spires and cupolas of so many houses of worship that the skeptic is apt to confess the presence of a Christian people. The bells do not now ring out peals of discord, as in time prior to the establishment of liberty, and even after the greatest battle was fought and won. No; the civilizing influence of freedom, the blessings which follow the Republic, have abolished religious bigotry, leaving nature to act the despot in winning the minds of men toward the Christian Church, and the Great Architect to design their hearts for the reception of Christian truths. There is only one powerful influence operating against the Churches. The evil examples of members do more actual injury than all the sophisms of the infidel, the power of the decent Mussulmans, or the armed millions of Celestials could ever accomplish. To correct these abuses, should be the object of the Christians of our day. Each has sufficient work to do, and in performing it, that valuable experience which has resulted in rendering so many men capable of minding their own affairs, will be obtained.

The editor of the *Sentinel*, speaking on the impropriety of making a church subject to taxation, introduced this tale of olden days: "It is told for a truth that at an early day, in the settlement of

this city, the gospel was introduced in the following singular manner. A large number of the pioneers were assembled on some jolly occasion, when a person of unmistakable clerical appearance and garb quietly passed along the near highway. He had passed but a little way when he was discovered, and the shout was raised: 'Halloo, boys, there goes a parson; he is just the man we want; let's catch him.' Like the witches in 'Tam O'Shanter,' the whole crowd 'biled out' after him. The 'parson' took to his heels, no doubt thinking he was to be barbecued, but some of the fleetest youngsters overtook him, and brought him back in triumph. Nor did they allow him to pursue his journey until he had held a service, and given a taste of what, rough as they were, they had prized in their Eastern homes."

The following notices will prove the advances made by the Church as well as the people:

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first Baptist society organized at Ypsilanti was that in October, 1836, by Elder J. S. Twist, of Ann Arbor. Previous to this year, Messrs. Booth, Powell and Loomis preached to Baptists here. The society of 1836 comprised A. Clawson, Eleanor Clawson, M. Lyon, W. E. Still, Mrs. Still, Talman Brown, Geo. Guthrie, Mrs. Guthrie, Phœbe Guthrie, Melinda Lay, Sily Lay, Hannah Crossett, Phœbe Hiscock, Mary Sabin, John Conant and Charlotte Stewart. The first officers were: Elder John Goff, Pastor; A. Clawson and Matthias Lyon, Deacons, and W. E. Still, Clerk. Elder Samuel Jones succeeded Mr. Goff as pastor, and he became minister in 1838.

In 1839 some doctrinal ideas caused dissention to enter the society; a conciliation was, however, effected. Elder J. Keyes succeeded Rev. Mr. Jones. In 1843 Elder L. H. Moore was called to the pastorate. Under his advice the old Methodist church, a brick house on the east side of the Huron, was purchased, repaired, and converted into a house of worship.

In 1846 the members essayed to raise funds toward building a new church, which resulted in the society contracting with Deacon L. N. Field. In 1847 Elder L. H. Moore, who then was principal of the seminary, placed the chapel of that institution at the disposal of his co-religionists. The new church was completed by Mr. Field, and dedicated June 17, 1847. The services of dedication were performed by Elders Ten Brook and Piper. In October of the same year, the State association held its annual meeting in the new building. Mr. Moore retired from the pastorate and was succeeded by Elder S. A. Taft.

Dec. 23, 1849, the church was destroyed by fire. The society resolved to rebuild, and Sept. 4, 1850, another church was dedicated. This was improved in 1865, and enlarged. In 1874 the society resolved to erect a \$30,000 building, which at present stands a monument of the earnestness of the early Baptists here, as well as of their successful contest with serious difficulties.

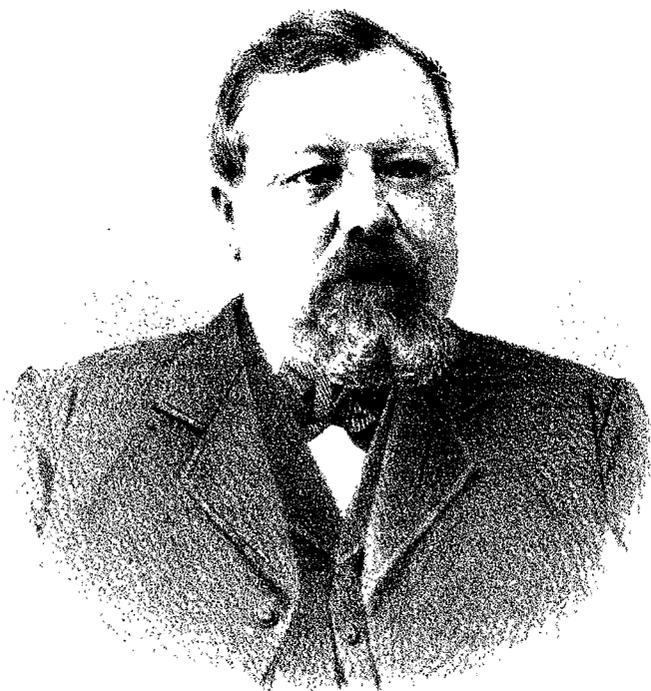
THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The history of this Church in Ypsilanti may be carried back into the past over a period of two centuries. In this connection, however, such an inquiry is unnecessary, since in other sections of this work a very full reference is made to the early missionary fathers, whose zeal led them to visit every Indian village within the confines of this peninsula. The impracticability of attaining a true list of the priests who visited Godfroy's settlement from 1809 to 1823, renders an extended account of that period also unnecessary. For many years subsequently the village was visited by Revs. Montard, Cullen and Montcoq. In 1845 a lot was purchased by Rev. Mr. Cullen, on which was built a frame structure, 24x16 feet. The service of the Church was celebrated here once every month for 13 years. In 1856 the next lot was purchased, on which the frame of a large church was erected. This building was completed in 1858 under the direction of Rev. Mr. Lamejje, the first resident pastor. This gentleman had charge of the mission for 14 months, when Rev. Van Jenniss, of Dexter, was appointed to visit this portion of the county once a month. In 1862 Rev. Edward Van Pammell was appointed resident pastor. During his term here another lot was added to the Church property, a parochial house erected and other improvements made. In 1865 he purchased the cemetery grounds; two years later he built a school-house, and in 1870 enlarged the church building. Rev. Father Willigan was pastor in 1871-'2; his successor, Rev. Mr. Murray, was pastor during the three following years, when the Rev. Wm. De Bever took charge of the mission. Since his coming the church has been completed. The interior with its frescoes, candelabra, statues, organ and beautiful altar will compare favorably with any church in the State. This building is a great credit to the small congregation, and even to the citizens. It is said that without the aid of such men as Follett, Joslin, Hawkins and many others, the completion of the building in its present form would have been an impossibility. The soldiers of the 14th Mich. Inf. subscribed over \$500 before leaving for the war. In 1880 a residence was purchased for the "Sisters," and preparations made for the building of a large brick school-house, both of which are to be placed at the disposal of the Sisters for educational purposes. The number of families at present belonging to the Church is set down at 125. The congregation numbers about 500.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of Ypsilanti dates its birth away back in the solemn past, so far back that no one of its *first* members can be found at this date (1881) to rehearse its primeval story; and while we "gather up the fragments that remain" to us of its inception, we can but feel:

"This place is holy ground:
World, with its cares, away!"



Leopold Slaep

Dr. Pilcher's history makes the record that early in May, 1825, the Rev. Elias Pattee, of the Ohio Conference of the M. E. Church, who was appointed to Detroit circuit, Territory of Michigan, being a man of great zeal and activity, and realizing that immigration was fast pushing Westward, followed, by "blazed trees," through the low lands and swamps, until he came upon the little hamlet bearing the name of Woodruff's Grove. There he found a few families lodged in shanties and rude homes, and in their low estate, he took to them the "bread of life," and comforted them, by leading them to the promises of God in His holy word: "I will never leave thee, never forsake thee."

Returning regularly during that summer, he formed from this little number of immigrants a society, which has ever since been known as the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ypsilanti; it was also the first established in Washtenaw county, and his was the first regular religious service ever held in the county. The Church record carries on the history, naming its preachers, designating its places of worship, recording its struggles,—through all, never once letting go its living, vital existence.

As early as 1831-'2 they commenced building the brick chapel, on the east side of the river. The first structure was very humble, and cost great effort and sacrifices. It had small windows, and plain benches for seats. But in September, 1834, the record says:

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Ypsilanti, at the dwelling house of Justus Norris, the following persons were nominated by John Sayer, Preacher in charge, as Trustees of said Church: Levias S. Church, Aaron W. Elmore, G. V. Mooney, Timothy Showerman, Cephas Hawks, jr., Thomas M. Town, and elected by unanimous vote. Justus Norris, Secretary; adjourned to five o'clock.

Board of Trustees met at five o'clock, agreeable to adjournment.

Voted, That we take off the roof of our chapel, and put it on anew.

Voted, That a building committee of three be appointed to superintend the finishing of the chapel.

Voted, That Levias S. Church, Justus Norris and Timothy Showerman, compose the said committee.

Voted, That the building committee cause the furnishing of the house to be done with slips.

Read and approved.

JOSEPH BURT, *Chairman.*

JUSTUS NORRIS, *Secretary.*

Trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Ypsilanti met at the grocery store of Justus Norris, agreeable to adjournment, Monday evening, Oct. 27, 1834, and chose standing officers. Dr. T. M. Town, Chairman; Justus Norris, Secretary; and G. V. Moon, Treasurer. Upon proposition of Aaron W. Elmore, that he would put into the east end of the chapel, two 35-light windows, 8x10 glass, for the sum of eight dollars (\$8.00), Voted, that he be employed to put them in.

Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

T. M. TOWN, *Chairman.*

JUSTUS NORRIS, *Secretary.*

Thus the recorded history takes us along, step by step, through the struggle of securing means to go onward with the work of finishing the chapel, appointing collectors, soliciting aid and interest in their struggle to erect a house, where the Master of

assemblies would meet His people, until the year 1836-'37, before their chapel was completed.

Ypsilanti was designated as the "head of a circuit" until 1837, when it was dignified by conference as a "station," and Wesley J. Mills, of the Central Ohio Conference, was the first stationed minister.

In 1838, Ypsilanti, for the first time, was reported in the minutes of the conference, separate from the country record—and there is given at that time to the Methodist Episcopal Church of the village a membership of 190. The precise number of members when the first class, or society, was organized we cannot determine—probably from five to seven persons composed the whole; 13 years afterward a membership of 190 tells of living, breathing progress!

At this date we quote from the church record:

At a meeting of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at the meeting-house of said Church, Jan. 31, 1838, for the purpose of electing Trustees, and organizing a Church according to law, Wesley J. Wells, preacher, and Dr. Joel Fairchild, presiding,

Resolved, That we elect three Trustees for said Church.

Resolved, That we elect by ballot.

Upon counting the votes at three separate ballotings it was declared that Hiram Thompson, Asa Rice, and Dr. Joel Fairchild, were duly elected Trustees.

In 1843 the present church edifice was erected corner of Ellis and Washington streets. The brick chapel at this time began to show signs of decay. The foundation not safe, a new place of worship must be found. The Church was not yet out of struggle to live, nor could they assume the expense of erecting a church building suitable for the demands of the growing city. In this extremity Dr. T. M. Town, yet in the prime of his active manhood, stepped forward and assumed the entire responsibility of building the house, and by the sale and rental of pews, received in due time, all the money he had expended. The sacrifices and labor go into the account of the Master of the vineyard, who will call upon each laborer and render unto him his reward!

In 1847 Detroit Annual Conference was held here for the first time, Bishop Morris presiding.

In 1851 was built the lecture room on the west end of the church edifice, but at this date, 1881, is by far too circumscribed in dimensions for the demands of the congregation.

In 1857 Annual Conference was held here again, Bishop Baker presiding.

In 1859 the church edifice was enlarged, and 32 slips added to the audience room.

In 1871 the brick parsonage was built; estimated valuation, \$5,000.

In 1873 conference was again held here, Bishop Wiley presiding.

In May, 1875, this Church celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary by holding services in the church for two days, and closing its ceremonies by a public dinner. Beautiful flowers and mottoes of welcome were everywhere as you entered; smiling faces and greetings exchanged by those who had not often met, since earlier days. Among the clergy present who had ministered the word to this people were Elijah H. Pilcher, Alvan Billings, W. H. Brockway, J. H. Pitezal, Seth Reed, F. A. Blades, J. S. Smart, Dr. B. F. Cocker, M. Hickey, J. Stocker, J. M. Fuller. The pulpit was handsomely decorated; above were the words, "What hath God wrought;" on one side, 1825, on the other, 1875. This service did much to bring forth the hidden treasures of the pioneer history of early Methodism in Ypsilanti.

The church building is of wood; the auditorium has 100 slips and will seat 600. Valuation, \$12,000. The membership numbers between 300 and 400 persons.

The Sabbath-school numbers, officers and teachers, 28, with a membership of 300 pupils. Present Board of Trustees, Benjamin Thompson, Watson Snyder.

Justus Norris, who, as is shown in the Church record, held the secretaryship of the Board of Trustees from 1831 to 1841, was born in Peachem county, Va., in 1802; married Miss Mary A. Kinne, Oct. 12, 1829, and settled at Ypsilanti one year later. He was accidentally killed, Feb. 11, 1845, leaving a wife and three little ones to mourn over the loss of a husband and a father.

Benjamin Thompson and wife have been active members of this Church since 1838, yet walking together the journey of life. Mr. Thompson has always been a working Church member. Keeping an eye upon the financial interests of the Church, he has deemed it expedient to keep both the church and parsonage well insured. W. B. Clark and family, Wm. Wortly and wife, Watson Snyder, E. Comstock and Mrs. Comstock, Charles Shier and family, Alonzo Bennett and wife, A. Williams and wife, H. A. Weeks, and the family of Drury, with its entire membership, are among the sustaining strength at the present date, having for many years carried on the work that the pioneers made permanent by their sacrifices and labor of love.

We may also mention N. M. Thompson, Wm. Robbins, J. N. Wallace, W. J. Clark, E. B. Drury, Robert L. Geddes, and Edwin C. Warner. Just here it would be a most pleasing task to make mention of all who have labored and sacrificed to build up the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ypsilanti. While that is impossible, we will speak of some among the many whose names, we doubt not, are recorded in the Lamb's book of life:

Elizur Smith, who was the first class-leader. Both himself and wife (who were the parents of Mrs. Asa Rice) were very active and earnest Christian workers. Joseph Burt and wife; Timothy Showerman, who has been known as an active worker for the Church, is now living, at the advanced age of 86 years. He was collector of

finances many years, and his wife was a mother in Israel. Dr. Joel Fairchild and family have left a memory fragrant with intelligence and activity for the Church. Mr. and Mrs. Allen Buck, Dr. and Mrs. Town, Mr. and Mrs. Grove Spencer, Judge Compton and wife, James Voorhees and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Asa Rice and family, have always sustained such a relation to the Church of God as to be considered founders of Methodism in Ypsilanti. Dr. Davis and wife, early supporters of Methodism, William Jarvis and wife also, are yet spared to the Church, having made a faithful journey all along the record. William Jarvis has been one of the class-leaders, and enjoys the confidence and affection of the whole Church.

The following list contains the names of preachers and presiding elders who have been connected with the Conference work of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ypsilanti:

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|---|
| 1825. | William Simmons, P. E.
Elias Potter, Preacher. | 1845. | Elliott M. Crippen. |
| 1826. | Zarah H. Coston, P. E.
Jon. A. Baughman.
John James, Preacher-in-charge. | 1846. | E. M. Crippen. |
| 1827. | Z. H. Coston, P. E.
George W. Walker.
James Armstrong. | 1847. | Josiah Brakeman, P. E.
George Taylor. |
| 1828. | Z. H. Coston, P. E.
Benjamin Cooper. | 1848. | George Taylor. |
| 1829. | Curtis Goddard, P. E.
Leonard B. Gurley. | 1849. | Wellington H. Collins, P. E.
Wm. F. Cowles. |
| 830. | Curtis Goddard, P. E.
Henry Colclazer.
Elijah H. Pilcher. | 1850. | Thomas H. Jacokes. |
| 1831. | Curtis Goddard, P. E.
Alvin Billings.
Benj. Allen. | 1851. | Seth Reed. |
| 1832. | James Gilruth, P. E.
Alvin Billings.
Arthur Elliot. | 1852. | Wm. E. Bigelow, P. E.
Seth Reed. |
| 1833. | James Gilruth, P. E.
Marcus Swift.
Richard Lawrence. | 1853. | Wm. G. Stonex. |
| 1834. | James Gilruth, P. E.
William H. Brockway.
John Sayer. | 1854. | Francis A. Blades. |
| 1835. | James Gilruth, P. E.
Arthur B. Elliot. | 1855. | Francis A. Blades. |
| 1836. | William Herr, P. E.
W. H. Brockway.
Chas. Babcock. | 1856. | George Smith, P. E.
James S. Smart. |
| 1837. | William Herr, P. E.
Wesley J. Wells. | 1857. | James S. Smart. |
| 1838. | Henry Colclazer, P. E.
John H. Pitezal. | 1858. | Ransom R. Richards. |
| 1839. | Alvin Billings, P. E.
David Burns. | 1859. | R. R. Richards. |
| 1840. | Alvin Billings, P. E.
James Kellum. | 1860. | Elijah H. Pilcher, P. E.
Benjamin F. Cocker. |
| 1841. | Henry Colclazer, P. E.
Alvin Billings. | 1861. | B. F. Cocker. |
| 1842. | Henry Colclazer, P. E.
Oscar F. North. | 1862. | Seth Reed. |
| 1843. | Henry Colclazer, P. E.
Elijah Crane. | 1863. | Seth Reed. |
| 1844. | James Shaw, P. E.
The J. S. Champion. | 1864. | Thomas C. Gardner, P. E.
M. Hickey. |
| | | 1865. | M. Hickey. |
| | | 1866. | Jas. S. Smart. |
| | | 1867. | Jas. S. Smart. |
| | | 1868. | Samuel Clements, P. E.
Thos. C. Gardner. |
| | | 1869. | Luther Lee. |
| | | 1870. | Thomas Stalker. |
| | | 1871. | Thomas Stalker. |
| | | 1872. | Lewis R. Fisk, P. E.
James M. Fuller. |
| | | 1873. | Seth Reed, P. E.
James M. Fuller. |
| | | 1874. | James M. Fuller. |
| | | 1875. | O. J. Perrin. |
| | | 1876. | O. J. Perrin. |
| | | 1877. | James M. Fuller, P. E.
O. J. Perrin. |
| | | 1878. | James M. Fuller, P. E.
W. W. Washburne. |
| | | 1879. | W. W. Washburne. |
| | | 1880. | W. W. Washburne, P. E.
A. F. Bourne. |

THE AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH

was organized here about 1855 with a membership of 12. This little congregation built a small house on the site of the present church, in 1856, at a cost of \$200. The first members comprised Jesse Stewart and Isa, his wife, Eliza Johnson, and Washington, York. These are at present living in the township. The new church was erected in 1869 at a cost of \$1,100, and embraced the first house of worship as erected in 1856. The Rev. P. C. Cooper was pastor, and superintended this building. Reverends Frederick Myers, Jesse Bass, A. T. Hall, John McSmith and Jason Bundy have held the pastorate of the Church from 1856 to the present time. The membership of the Church is 120. There is no debt due, and its affairs are well superintended.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

At an early period in the history of Ypsilanti a few persons who had been brought up in the English Church, met for religious services in a private house, a law office, a hotel, or a school-house, before they became sufficiently strong in numbers and wealth to build a house of worship. In 1830 Rev. Silas Freeman, of Ohio, came here as a missionary. He had several missions under his charge, among which was Ypsilanti. Here he organized a congregation of Episcopalians, and named the Church "St. James." For three years they met in a village hotel; afterward meetings were held in the school-house on the east side of the river, now occupied as a dwelling house by Charles Woodruff. Mr. Freeman resigned the pastorate in 1834, when his successor, Rev. John Bosmond, was appointed. He preached once every month during his pastorate. Rev. Charles Reighly succeeded Mr. Bosmond.

In 1837 the Church was reorganized under the name of "St. Luke's Church," and an association of 16 members was formed. Then began a long and severe struggle to obtain means to build a house of worship. They were finally successful, and July 1, 1838, a church was dedicated. Soon after Mr. Reighly resigned, the pulpit was supplied for a while by Rev. Francis Cummings, of Ann Arbor. In 1840 Rev. Henry Powers arrived at Ypsilanti, and became the rector of St. Luke's Church. He remained in charge of the parish for seven years, and resigned Sept. 1, 1846. For some months afterward the ministers of the neighboring towns visited Ypsilanti, until Rev. John A. Wilson was appointed rector, July 11, 1847. During the summer of that year, the new pastor would walk from Ann Arbor to Ypsilanti to give services here, and returned thither in the same manner.

The vestry in 1847 comprised C. W. Lane, George R. King, Horatio G. Sheldon, John Phillips, and John Vaughn. This body was unorganized, so that Rev. Mr. Wilson came to Ypsilanti

at the solicitation of one or more of these gentlemen, and not at the request of a regularly constituted body. In 1848 the members of a new vestry were elected, namely: Francis N. Clark, Geo. W. Gilbert, Lafayette, Platt, Geo. R. King, Signor Worden, Julius Movius, Orrin Carpenter and C. H. Van Cleve. In August, 1848, Erastus Sampson was appointed agent of the vestry to purchase an organ. The instrument cost \$650, the same which was removed to give place to the new organ now in use.

In March, 1853, J. W. Van Cleve, C. King and Benjamin Follett were appointed a committee to erect a parsonage. In February, 1854, the work of construction was entered upon, and its completion reported in December following. This house cost \$2,100.

In July, 1856, Benjamin Follett, M. Cook and Francis N. Clarke were appointed a committee to superintend the building of an addition to the church, but they determined to erect a structure of large proportions, and with this object, ordered the old church to be razed. In this they had the approval of the congregation. Subsequently plans were furnished by Jordan and Anderson of Detroit, which, being adopted, contracts were entered into with Messrs. Pattee, Griffin, Curtiss, Boyd and Foster. The edifice was completed in June, 1858, and consecrated the 28th of that month. This church is 93 feet from vestibule to chancel, 45 feet in width, with a tower and spire 128 feet in height. The style is plain Gothic. The interior is artistically excellent, and the entire building a monument to those men who took a leading part in its erection. The officers of the Church and society, during the progress of the building, were Rev. John A. Wilson, Rector; Benjamin Follett and George Hill, Wardens; Benjamin Follett, H. G. Sheldon, C. King, F. N. Clarke, J. M. B. Sill, Chauncey Joslin, Geo. Hill, M. A. Parks, M. Cook and J. W. Van Cleve, Vestrymen.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, in his historic sermon preached on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his pastorate, July 7, 1872, said:

"From the time we entered the new church we have passed along in an even, steady, and more or less successful parish existence. The family, often bereft by death and removal, has gradually enlarged itself down to this time, when the 25th year of the pastorate is rounding to a close. During that quarter of a century he has delivered 2,600 sermons, and perhaps 900 lectures and addresses; 256 persons have been confirmed, and 356 added to the communion. The sum needed to meet the annual expenses is derived from pew rents, Sunday collections, and extra calls, when there is a deficit. This expense for 1871 was not less than \$1,800; then the average of \$1,000 per year for the last quarter of a century, making \$25,000, is not too extravagant. During the same period, the parsonage cost \$2,100; cost of erecting church, \$15,000; donations, parties and purses in favor of the rector, about \$1,000; for missions, alms and other objects of charity and benevolence, \$10,245.57, making a total of \$53,345.57 for 25 years. The value of the prop-

erty now owned by the parish is estimated at \$20,000, with a trifling debt of \$150 or \$200."

The following are the officers elected April 2, 1872:—Rev. J. A. Wilson, Pastor; J. W. Van Cleve, Warden; Wm. R. Post, Warden; Samuel Post, Treasurer; W. O. Strong, Secretary; E. F. Uhl, F. P. Bogardus, J. M. Chidister, C. Spencer, D. L. Quirk, and S. H. Demick. Mrs. Uhl, Organist; Robert Wilcey, Sexton.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The history of this Church is intimately connected with that of the city for a period extending over 54 years. In July, 1879, the semi-centennial of its organization was celebrated. D. B. Greene, a member of the Church since 1850, and an elder since 1852, read a sketch of its establishment and progress. From this carefully written review of men and events, connected with the Church of which he is a member, the following is collated:

It appears that during the years 1827-'8 Rev. Wm. Page, of Ann Arbor, and Rev. N. M. Wells, of Detroit, preached occasionally in Ypsilanti, and that Elias M. Skinner sometimes read a sermon.

In July, 1829, a Church was organized, consisting of 12 members, namely:—Clement Loveder, Ruth Loveder, George McDougall, Mary McDougall, Daniel Russell, Cornelia Russell, James Fleming, Martha Fleming, Mary McMath, Roxana McMath, Sarah Whitmore and Joseph Brown.

Before the end of 1829 five more members were added. Of the original members, Mr. and Mrs. McDougall and Roxana (McMath) Derby were living at date of the semi-centennial,—and the first two were present; Mrs. Derby was living at Greenville, Michigan. During the first part of the year the little Church had no pastor, and only occasional preaching services. In the fall of 1829 Rev. Wm. Jones began preaching in Ypsilanti. He was zealous and laborious, but eccentric, walking through the forests. He preached also at Carpenter's Corners, Dixboro and at Stoney Creek. Some revival meetings, held at the house of Dea. E. Carpenter, resulted in several conversions. He closed his labors abruptly in the spring of 1830. The text of his last sermon—"Up! get ye out of this place; for the Lord will destroy it"—showed that he was not hopeful of good from longer staying. In those days the Church was small, and its revenues very limited. Having no house and no means to spare for building one, it made the "old red school-house" its Bethel. Fortunately, immigration brought it many valuable recruits.

Among the number who came in July, 1830, was Rev. Ira M. Wead, its first pastor. He entered at once upon his work, and the little pioneer Church, inspired with his zeal, worked earnestly, and grew rapidly. During the first four years of his ministry 113 were added to the Church and rendered it self-sustaining. Six hundred and fifty dollars from the Home Missionary Society had served

to tide the Church over the bar of pioneer weakness and set it fairly afloat. It has many times over returned to the Home Mission treasury the amount it had drawn therefrom. When Rev. Wead took charge of the Church but two or three of its members resided in the village. The remainder were scattered through the adjoining towns, so that the labor of the pastor was largely increased.

In October, 1830, a religious society was organized under Territorial statute called the "First Congregational Society of Ypsilanti." Ezra Carpenter, Elias M. Skinner, Salmon Champion, Timothy Darling, Jacob Bacon and Arden H. Ballard were the first trustees. For two years members were received and dismissed by vote of the Church. In August, 1832, the question, "What form of Church government shall we adopt?" was first formally considered. By a vote of 19 to 4 the Presbyterian form was adopted, and the Church was thence forward known as "The First Presbyterian Church of Ypsilanti." Ezra Carpenter, Mason Hatfield, Jacob Bacon, and James Loomis were the first elders, and from that date a regular sessional record has been kept.

Oct. 5, 1833, members dismissed from this Church were organized into the "Presbyterian Church of Stony Creek." To lose 17 substantial people seemed a serious drain upon a Church only four years old; but the good friendship and subsequent prosperity of the two Churches showed the action wise. The Church in Ypsilanti had seriously felt the need of a more commodious place of worship, and had made some unsuccessful efforts to start the work of building.

In the spring of 1835, P. W. Sage was appointed a committee of ways and means and commissioned to set forward the work of building. Many hindrances were to be overcome; but energy and perseverance won a victory, and a substantial new church was dedicated Nov. 23, 1836. During the years 1838-'43 the Church prospered, and its membership was largely increased. In February, 1844, a second colony of 13 went out from this Church and formed the Presbyterian Church in Canton. In the fall of 1845 the pastor, finding his health impaired by constant and severe labor, decided to suspend work for a time, and with his family spent a year in New England. Rev. H. H. Sanderson supplied the pulpit during the absence of Mr. Wead. In 1847 Mr. Wead was dismissed at his own request, and removing to Chicago, was appointed District Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M. for the Northwest. In September, 1866, finding his strength unequal to further active duty, he returned to Ypsilanti, where he resided until his death, Nov. 30, 1871.

Rev. Edward Marsh occupied the pulpit as stated supply during 1847-'8-'9. At a meeting of the Church held Dec. 13, 1848, a resolution was adopted declaring it expedient to adopt the limited term eldership. To facilitate the change, the existing elders resigned. At a subsequent election Jacob Bacon, Jas. Loomis, John Geddes, John Howland, Thomas S. Hill and Calvin P. Frost were chosen to constitute the new session. The system of term eldership has

been continued since that date,—two being elected yearly for a term of three years. In January, 1850, Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, of Tecumseh, was called to the pastorate of the Church, and entered at once upon his work. He continued until February, 1854, when he was dismissed at his own request. Like his predecessor, he returned after his days of active duty were past to spend his last years in Ypsilanti, where he died Dec. 31, 1866. After Mr. Cheever's resignation, Rev. John D. Pierce was engaged as stated supply until a pastor should be called. During¹ the summer of 1854 correspondence was opened with Rev. Gustavus L. Foster, of Clinton, resulting in a call to the pastorate of the Church. He entered upon his duties in October, 1854. During the same fall a subscription was started to secure a site for a new church edifice. The sum of \$1,100 was raised and the lots were bought, on which the present church was afterward built.

In January, 1855, a committee was appointed to join with the trustees in procuring plans for a new church, and also to issue a subscription to the building fund. In June, 1856, the committee reported to a meeting of the society, with plans and specifications prepared by Geo. S. Greene, of Detroit, and also making a favorable report in regard to finances. The society deemed the time favorable for building. Mark Norris, W. B. Hewitt and I. N. Conklin were chosen to constitute, with the trustees, a building committee, and were instructed to proceed at once with the building.

June 13, 1856, the corner stakes of the new house were set. On July 29 a contract was signed with John Ferrier for the building of the church. The work progressed satisfactorily, and the house, finished and furnished, was dedicated Sept. 23, 1857. Introductory services by Rev. R. A. Crampton; sermon by Rev. G. L. Foster; prayer by Rev. S. D. Chapin. In the evening of the same day Mr. Foster was duly installed pastor of the Church. Sermon by Rev. G. C. Curtis, of Adrian; installing prayer, Rev. H. Elmer, Chelsea; charge to the pastor, Rev. H. D. Kitchell, Detroit; to the people, by Rev. I. M. Wead, Chicago. The years following were years of prosperity to the Church. Mr. Foster was dismissed at his own request in September, 1862, accepting a call to the Presbyterian Church in Coldwater. Rev. J. Estabrook was engaged as stated supply until a pastor should be called. The times seeming favorable for such a work, E. J. Mills, Wm. Cross and Charles Holmes were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the payment of a debt upon the church. In the meantime Rev. Geo. P. Tindall, of Indianapolis, was invited to visit the Church, with a view to a call. He came in July, 1863, and spent two Sabbaths. A call was extended to him, which he accepted, to enter upon his work here Oct. 1.

During the intervening time 13 persons took letters of dismission with a view to organize a Congregational Church on the east side. These letters were returned, owing to circumstances unfavorable to the success of the enterprise. In October of the same year, the

committee on debt reported the same paid, and a surplus of cash and pledges on hand amounting to \$1,500, suggesting at the same time that such surplus might be used in the purchase of an organ. This suggestion was accepted, an organ purchased, and a vote of thanks tendered to the committee for the work done. Toward the close of 1863, Prof. Estabrook established the "Young People's Sunday-evening prayer-meeting," which soon passed into the control of the Church, and has been continued since that date.

A reorganization of the Sunday-school, under the advice of Prof. E. L. Ripley, was made in 1858. In October, 1872, Miss Julia M. Bacon, a member of this Church since 1838, having been commissioned by the Presbyterian Board of Missions, for work in India, took leave of the Church in a public meeting, and took her departure for the appointed field of her missionary labors, where she still remains.

Rev. Mr. Tindall asked to be dismissed from this Church in December, 1875, on account of failing health. The Church having concurred in his request, he removed Jan. 1, 1876, accepting a call at Flint. The Church remained without a pastor until October following. In the meantime, during the winter of 1875-'6, a marked religious interest prevailed all the Churches in the city, but none more notably than the Presbyterian. In the absence of a pastor, the Church availed itself in turn of the ministrations of Professors Estabrook and Putnam, Revs. Geo. Duffield, L. M. Hunt, Mr. Graves and J. S. Boyden. Members of the Church also did much earnest work. As a result, over 200 were added to its membership. During these months of labor, the question of securing a pastor was, by common consent, deferred. Subsequently the Church heard in turn three able men.

A call voted to Rev. C. D. Nott, of Davenport, Iowa, was declined because the salary offered was not satisfactory. A call was then voted to Rev. Jno. M. Richmond, of Columbus, Ohio, and accepted by him. He removed to Ypsilanti in October, 1876, and entered at once upon his work. He was duly installed by the Presbytery of Detroit, Nov. 21, 1876, and is still in the successful prosecution of his pastoral work. At the installation, Rev. R. J. Laidlaw preached the sermon. Rev. Dr. Pierson gave the charge to the pastor; Rev. G. P. Tindall, the charge to the people, and Rev. Dr. Duffield offered the installing prayer. Since the Church was organized, the following persons have been Elders, viz.: Ezra Carpenter, Mason Hatfield, Jacob Bacon, James Loomis, Munson Clark, Percival W. Sage, John Geddes, Wm. R. Post, John Howland, Thomas S. Hill, Calvin P. Frost, Elnathan A. Pitkin, Francis K. Rexford, Edwin J. Mills, Charles Holmes, Sullivan M. Cutcheon, Horace Bradley, Harvey S. Bradley, Cornelius N. Ganson, John G. Crane, Daniel B. Green, Ezra D. Lay, Charles Thompson, William Campbell, John Taylor and Edward P. Allen. The last-named six, with the pastor, constitute the present session.

The Church roll bears 627 names, of whom about 500 are resident, 75 non-resident and 52 absent, whose residence is not known.

The pastors have been Rev. Ira M. Wead, Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, Rev. Gustavus L. Foster, Rev. Geo. P. Tindall and Rev. John M. Richmond, pastor at this time. The church is as large and prosperous as any in the city, the Sunday-school well sustained, the affairs of the Church and school well administered, and the church edifice compares favorably with any in the county.

The officers of the society of the Presbyterian Church are F. K. Rexford, Frank Smith, Wm. Campbell, Dr. H. Van Tuyle, D. B. Greene and D. C. Batchelder, Trustees; F. K. Rexford, Treasurer; Wm. Campbell, Clerk; and E. A. Pitkin, Sexton.

The Sabbath-school, Ladies' Missionary Society, Mission Circle, Young People's Society, the Rice Mission Band, the India Workers, and the Little Gleaners are the names of the societies connected with the Church.

Under the administration of Rev. John M. Richmond, the Church and society have made wonderful progress. The officers of the society are men of high position in the community, zealous members of their Church, and earnest in the performance of their duties as officers of the society.

RESUME.

The churches of the city at present comprise nine buildings. The Presbyterian Church is administered by Rev. John Richmond, and the property of the society valued at \$25,000; the Episcopal, by Rev. John A. Wilson, at \$20,000; the Methodist Episcopal, by Rev. A. F. Bourne, at \$20,000; the Catholic, by Rev. Wm. DeBever, at \$18,000; the Baptist, by Rev. John H. Scott, at \$14,000. The P. Methodist Church property is valued at \$3,000; the Lutheran, at \$2,000; the African M. E. Church, of which Rev. John Bass is pastor, at \$2,000, and the Baptist Mission Church, at \$1,000. The value of the property pertaining to the religious societies of the city is \$105,000, showing an average of \$21.04 to each individual of the 4,990 persons credited to the city by the census officers of 1880.

TEMPERANCE WORKERS IN THE CITY.

The laborers in the field of temperance have not acted the laggard's part; throughout the city and townships, the result of their efforts makes itself manifest. The name of that village which a half century ago was a synonym for a drinking man, has been uplifted, gradually but surely, from the obloquy which surrounds such a notoriety, until now it has reached an enviable position in the ranks of temperate cities. It has been related by one who was present at a temperance revival meeting held in February, 1881, that the working of the temperance organization of Ypsilanti was perfect in detail, wanting only in a minute particular. That one want can be supplied only by the more zealous members becoming

a little more discerning. At the meeting referred to, Mr. Bain, of Kentucky, dealt forcibly and logically with the evils of intemperance, and the benign influences of temperance. The lecture was appreciated, no less than 80 men and women signing the pledge roll. During this affecting scene a good man, a philanthropic man, addressed a resolute total abstainer, who had never hitherto attended a temperance meeting, and requested him to sign, actually tried to force him into signing that pledge. Now that aggrieved party would not ignore his great resolution by any qualifying signature for all the world. To reason with him in the presence of many was unwise and impolite.

PHENIX LODGE F. & A. M.

March 4, 1846, pursuant to previous notice, the following members of the Ancient Order of Freemasons in the vicinity of Ypsilanti met at the office of J. Goodell for the purpose of "organizing and obtaining a dispensation for a lodge in the village of Ypsilanti:" Anthony Case, James Collins, Wilkinson Dean, J. Goodell, S. W. Osgood, J. Hornbeck, M. Curtiss, John Van Fossen, Phillip Sines, Eurotas Morton, Luther Bennett, W. B. Hewitt, E. J. Hewitt, W. A. Haynes, W. R. Waldron, Madison Cook.

The first officers elected were: W. M., John Van Fossen; S. W., Edmund Hewitt; J. W., Madison Cook; Secretary, W. B. Hewitt; Treasurer, A. Parkhurst; S. D., E. Grant; J. D., M. A. Haynes; Tyler, W. Dean. A hall was procured in which to hold the meeting, and some years after improved their rooms, and fitted them up for the express use of the lodge. In 1875 or 1876 the first Masonic Institute was held in Ypsilanti, in which several visiting lodges participated. Phoenix Lodge has done a vast amount of work in relieving the wants of the poor and needy, and in advancing the social and moral features of Ypsilanti and vicinity. The following are the present officers: W. M., J. P. Vromen; S. W., P. Carpenter; J. W., H. Stevenson; Treasurer, J. W. Flowers; Secretary, Edmund Hewitt; S. D., J. W. Spoor; J. D., A. H. S. Curtis; Tyler, George Kishlar.

I. O. O. F.

In August, 1845, a petition to the Grand Lodge of Michigan, bearing the signatures of Chauncey Joslin, Benjamin Follett, John W. Van Cleve, Julius Movius, James E. Platt, and Lawrence W. Cole, praying authorization to establish a lodge of the order at Ypsilanti, was acceded to. Subsequently, Wyandotte Lodge, No. 10, was organized and inaugurated Sept. 17, 1845, with Benjamin Follett, N. G.; Alfred A. Hunter, V. G.; Chauncey Joslin, Secretary, and Thomas O. Hill, Treasurer. During the 12 succeeding years this lodge attained a very high position among the lodges of the State. The treasury was prosperous to a high degree; ben-

efits to the ailing members, and widows of deceased members, were conferred in that genial form which almost banished grief from the afflicted household where such fraternal aid extended.

In 1850 the roll of membership numbered 84. The lodge grew in influence and wealth, continued in the paths of progress for some years, until the demon of jealousy and discord presented himself in its halls. From that moment Wyandotte Lodge entered on that career which led to dissolution. In 1857 the roll of membership held only 32 names, although the fund of \$1,500 to the credit of the organization at that time pointed out the executive to be strong in business ability and high character, and deserving of a much greater support. Within a period of three years, or in 1860, the variety of ideas existing in its membership caused its disruption,—an organization, which for many years gave promise of much good, was dissolved, the records placed in possession of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, and another little community of friends scattered—a few never to meet again as brothers of the Wyandotte Lodge; others, more fortunate, to witness the revival of Odd Fellowship here, after a social sleep of 18 years.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

A lodge of Good Templars was organized in 1865, under the title, "Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 282." Since its organization much good has been effected. The following are the present officers of the society: Wm. McAndrew, W. C. T.; Sadie Spears, W. V. T.; Alfred Humphrey, W. R. S.; Lizzie Smith, W. T.; Harry Opie, W. F. S.; Chris. Dilson, W. M.; Libbie Bonnett, W. I. G.; E. Knapp, W. O. G.; Wm. McAndrew, Fred Humphrey, C. F. Enders, Trustees; Messrs. Walkington and W. F. Pattison, and Misses Mary Leggate, Louise Rowley and Lizzie Smith, delegates to the District Lodge to be held in Detroit.

A. O. U. W.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen is the name of a purely benevolent organization, within the reach of all classes. Its most distinguishing feature is mutual life insurance; and it gives a positive guaranty of \$2,000 to the heirs or assigns of a deceased member. The order was introduced into the city of Ypsilanti by the organization of Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 15, Oct. 19, 1877. The charter officers were: D. W. Thompson, P. M. W.; Hiram Batchelder, M. W.; George W. Parsons, G. F.; Murray P. Holmes, O.; Samuel W. Parsons, Rec.; Frank Joslin, R.; James E. Lawrence, F.; Peter W. Carpenter, G.; William H. Guild, I. W., Aaron L. Corey, O. W.; Justin E. Post, M. E.; Henry P. Glover, Chas. W. Mansfield, James N. Wallace, Trustees.

The charter members were: Hiram Batchelder, George W. Parsons, Daniel W. Thompson, Aaron L. Corey, Peter W. Carpenter,

Murray P. Holmes, James E. Lawrence, Chas. Smith, William Pattison, Samuel W. Parsons, Henry P. Glover, James N. Wallace, Frank Joslin, William H. Guild, Justin E. Post, Abel C. Stells, Chas. W. Mansfield, Jerome J. Stephenson.

The officers are elected every six months, and from date of organization to the present time the following members have been M. W.: Hiram Batchelder, Peter W. Carpenter, Henry R. Scovill, Martin Cremer.

The present officers for the term ending June 30, 1881, are: E. W. Washburn, jr., M. W.; Jerry H. Whitney, G. F.; Jerome J. Stephenson, O.; Chas. C. Carr, G.; Frank Joslin, R.; Aaron L. Corey, F.; Edmund Hewitt, Rec.; E. W. Moorman, J. W.; Isaac B. Harris, O. W.; Justin E. Post, M. E.; Josiah F. Sanders Hiram Batchelder, John S. Harris, Trustees.

The amount of benefits, or insurance, paid since the organization is \$6,000; which was paid to the heirs of the following Brothers: James Henry Brown, Elisha J. Gorton, Jacob C. Ryder; \$2,000 each.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Mechanics' Mutual Protection Society of Ypsilanti was organized Jan. 18, 1850. For a short time it carried out its programme in a most precise manner, and conferred upon its members a few advantages. Toward the close of 1852, however, the Executive Committee, finding it impossible to carry out the objects of the society, determined to close its career, and consequently, in the spring of 1853, at a general meeting then convened, a resolution, in accordance with this determination, was carried, and the Mechanics' Mutual Protection Association ceased to exist.

The Sons of Temperance organized a society here toward the close of the year 1854. No doubt whatever can exist regarding the good intentions of the originators; but owing to some flaw in the practical workings of the society it lost whatever influence it may have at any time wielded, leaving only the principles, which it essayed to inculcate, as a rich legacy to thinking men.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT,

organized some years ago as a voluntary corps, with 40 members, is very efficient, and has been self-sustaining from the first. The company use a Clapp & Jones steamer and two hand engines, the latter rarely being brought out. The building occupied by the department is situated on Huron street, near Congress, is two stories in height and cost \$2,000. F. P. Bogardus was the first Foreman, and H. R. Scoville, the present Chief, was appointed by the common council in 1880.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

This most important branch of township history must commend itself to every one. That it necessarily contains much valuable information, and the relation of a series of events, more or less historical, is conceded. Therefore it is considered just and proper that anything which may have a place in the pages devoted to it should be passed lightly over in the foregoing chapters, in order that repetition might be avoided, and the more precise and complete facts intermingled with the always interesting reminiscences generally given in personal sketches.

Dr. H. C. Andrus, physician and surgeon, Ypsilanti, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., February, 1832. He received his preliminary education in the district schools of New York, and was for a time in attendance at an Eastern academy. For 28 years he has been a successful clairvoyant medium, and has received many flattering testimonials from the recipients of his wonderful healing art. He was married in Ohio, to Olive Beswick, of Vermont. They have 2 children. In 1862 Dr. Andrus enlisted in the army of the Cumberland, and the greater part of the war was stationed at Nashville, Tenn.

George Armstrong (deceased) was born near Geneva, N. Y., and in his youth followed agricultural pursuits. He came to this county, and settled in Lodi tp., where he bought a farm of 200 acres, residing on this property until his death, which occurred in 1868. He is buried on Lodi Plains. Mrs. Armstrong, who still survives, is a resident of Ypsilanti tp., and the mother of 4 children—Frank, who was born in 1856, and in 1877 purchased the "McBain farm" of 87 acres; Clara, born in 1859; Emma, born in 1862, and Georgia, who was born in 1868.

James Arnold (deceased) was a native of Ontario Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1808. He was raised a farmer's boy, and while a resident of New York married Appleby Snyder. He emigrated to Michigan in 1855, and stopped two years at Detroit, where he was engaged in the dry-goods business. He had previously purchased the farm owned by John W. Van Cleve, of Ypsilanti, and in 1857 removed upon it, where he lived until his death. Mr. Arnold once officiated as Deputy Sheriff of Washtenaw county. He died in the year 1879; his wife still survives. There are 6 of their children living—Chester, a resident of Kansas, who married Elizabeth Freer, of New York; Seth, born in New York in 1840, and married Ellen Ward, daughter of Lyman Ward, a pioneer of Michigan; Francis, a resident of Ontario Co., N. Y., who married Idele Steele, of this county; Adeline, wife of William Hankinson, of Ontario Co., N. Y.; Catherine, wife of Charles Ward, of this county; Mary, now Mrs. Henry Nelson, of New York.

C. F. Ashley, M. D., Ypsilanti, was born in the town of Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., May 30, 1816. His father, Thomas Ashley, was an early settler in that locality. His antecedents settled in Connecticut at an early day, having received large land grants from the King of England. His mother, Rachel (Woodard) Ashley, was the daughter of Ontario county pioneers. She died when the subject of this sketch was but three years of age, and from that time his home was with a sister who married about the time of his mother's death. His literary education was chiefly received at Lima Seminary, at Lima, N. Y. There he also pursued the study of medicine two years with Dr. William Butler. He then went to a medical college at Fairfield, N. Y., where he passed the school year of 1839-'40, the last session of that institution. The following three years were spent in teaching, and pursuing studies pertaining to medicine. In the fall of 1844 he went to New York city and entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which he graduated in 1845. The next year was spent at his home, in recruiting his health. In 1846 he came to Michigan, and after visiting various places, settled near Wayne, where he remained two years. He then returned to New York and spent some months in reviewing and studying medicine. In 1849 he came to Michigan again, intending to go further West, but was persuaded to locate in Ypsilanti. Since then this city has been his home.

Dr. Ashley served as an Alderman from the first ward for one term, but his profession kept him out of political life thereafter. He is a member of the County Medical Society, and was for some years connected with the State and National Societies. He was a member of the original organization of Odd Fellows in this city, but since its reorganization has not been connected with it. He is a member of Phoenix Lodge and Excelsior Chapter of F. & A. M., of this city, and was for some years a member of Detroit Commandery, No. 1. Reared in the Methodist Episcopal faith, he at the age of 16 united with that Church and has always remained with it. Dr. Ashley is quite a naturalist and has a fine collection of the birds of Michigan, collected and mounted by himself. He is also interested in bee culture and has an apiary of about 70 colonies. A life of kind acts and good deeds has won a warm place for the Doctor in the hearts of a large circle of friends.

N. L. Atwood, keeper of a restaurant and hotel conducted on the European plan, and carrying on a successful business, is a native of New Hampshire, where he was born in 1826, a son of Thomas Atwood. When he was 15 years old he went to New York State, where he became engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Steuben county, but met a loss by fire. Was married in 1846 to Miss Clara Clough, who died in 1866, and in 1876 he married Mrs. D. Greenfield.

F. H. Barnum, of the firm of Barnum & Earl, Ypsilanti, was born in Van Buren county, Mich., in 1851. He was educated at Paw Paw, in that county. He was reared on a farm, but in 1877 engaged in the jewelry business at Bronson, Mich., where he remained until 1878. In that year he came to this city, and in company with Mr. Frank Earl purchased the business of Mr. W. B. Kinne, and opened under the firm name of Barnum & Earl, carrying a general line of jewelry and silverware. He was married in 1872 to Miss Florence E. Gates, formerly from Franklin county, N. Y. To them have been born 2 daughters. Mr. Barnum is a member of the Presbyterian Church of this city.

Dr. A. F. Barr, dentist in Mason Block, Ypsilanti, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, April 25, 1821, and was a son of John and Rachel (Smith) Barr. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, and when 17 years of age his father died, and soon after he entered a general store as a clerk. In 1845 he began the study of medicine, at Niles, Mich. He finally acquired a knowledge of dentistry, and soon after commenced to practice that profession at Pontiac, Mich. After remaining for some time at Port Huron and other points on the St. Clair river, in November, 1856, he came to Ypsilanti, where he has since resided. Mr. Barr married Harriet Parmenter, of Tecumseh, Mich., by whom he has 2 children. He is a member of the Masonic order.

Frederick Basom (deceased), an early pioneer of York tp., was born in Seneca county, N. Y., in 1792. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and then married Lucinda Brewster. In 1834 he located in this county, where, as the years rolled by, he became a prosperous farmer. He owned at the time of his death 240 acres of good land. His wife died in 1872, and he followed a year later. Seven children survive—Samuel, who married Susannah Herringdean, resides near Coldwater, Mich.; Rufus, who married Annette Woodard; William, a resident of Kansas, married Sarah Hay; Ambrose, George, Sophia, wife of Oscar Rogers, of Ionia county, Mich.; Albert, who resides on the old homestead; and Erastus M. The latter was born in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1824. He was reared in this county, and in 1846 married Ann M. Rogers, of Augusta tp., who died March 8, 1872. He was again married at Ypsilanti Sept. 4, 1873, to Martha, daughter of Israel and Polly Rogers. Mr. Basom owns 117 acres of good land, on which is erected a costly brick residence.

Rev. Jesse Bass, Pastor of the African M. E. Church of Ypsilanti, was born near Winchester, Ind., in 1844. His father was a farmer, and in 1846 removed to Oxford, O. Within the next two years his parents died, and from that time his home was with his father's brother, in Darke county, O. There he was educated. In 1866 he entered the ministry, his first pastorate being in Randolph county, Ind. He afterward was pastor at Muscatine, Iowa; Vincennes, Terre Haute, Lafayette, and New Albany, Ind.; Niles, Battle Creek, and Ypsilanti, Mich., this being his third pastorate here. His ministry has been generally successful, and his charge built up. He is a hard student, and is trying to make up for his earlier restricted education. Mr. Bass is a member of Hart Lodge, No. 2 of colored compact F. & A. M. of this city. In 1859 he was married to Miss Nancy J. Syain, of Detroit. To them have been born 2 sons and 1 daughter.



W. P. Porter

1854

Generated on 2020-09-11 02:35 GMT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/miun.bac4701.0001.001
Public Domain / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd



Luzena Potter !!

Don Carlos Batchelder, of the banking firm of Hemphill, Batchelder & Co. Ypsilanti, was born at Stratford, Orange Co., Vt., July 13, 1834, and was a son of Joseph Batchelder, a farmer of that locality. Don C. enjoyed the advantages of a village school, and in 1852 came to Ypsilanti, Mich., where he worked as an apprentice in the marble-cutting business with his brother, H. Batchelder. He became quite proficient as a letterer and carver, and in 1855 went to Janesville, Wis., where he entered in business for himself. In 1859 he returned to Washtenaw county, locating at Ann Arbor. At the commencement of the civil war, he raised a company of men, which was consolidated with another, and he received a commission as Lieutenant of Co. F, 6th Mich. Cav., holding said commission until 1863, when he was obliged to resign on account of ill health. He returned to Ypsilanti, where he has since resided. When the present banking firm was organized, in 1879, Mr. Batchelder became a member, and has since remained in the firm. He married Maria, youngest daughter of Eurotas Morton. Mrs. B. died Aug. 7, 1876, and Nov. 5, 1879, Mr. Batchelder married Emma K. Dolson, daughter of Richard C. Dolson, a former hardware merchant of Ypsilanti. They have 1 child—Florence Enma.

Hiram Batchelder, a stockholder and general manager of the Ypsilanti carriage works, was born in Orange county, Vt., Nov. 2, 1827, and resided in his native State until his 23d year. He received a common-school education, and in 1850 removed to Ypsilanti, Mich., where he engaged in the marble business, which, by care and diligent attention, developed into desirable proportions. In 1879 he became one of the organizers of the Ypsilanti Carriage Co., and assumed the management of the entire business. Mr. Batchelder married Lucy Ann Smith, daughter of Daniel Smith, a farmer of West Rutland, Vt. Three children have been sent to bless this union—Julia, John H. and Nellie. Mr. Batchelder is a warm supporter of all worthy public enterprises, and a solid and influential citizen.

Edward Batwell, M. D., Ypsilanti, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1828. He began to study for his profession in 1841, at that time becoming apprenticed to Thomas O'Gorman, an apothecary, for a term of five years. In 1848 he graduated from the College of Surgeons, at London, England, and in 1849 from the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin. In that year he came to this country and came at once to Detroit. He followed the practice of his profession in that city until 1861. At the breaking out of the war in that year he entered the service as Surgeon of the 14th Mich. Inf. Vols., and believes himself to be the only Michigan Surgeon who continued in the service to the close of the war. In 1865 he returned to Detroit, where he remained but a few months, and came to this city, where he had removed his family during the war. Since that time he has been in practice here, making surgery a specialty. He was married in 1854 to Miss Delano, of Detroit, and to them have been born 2 sons and 1 daughter. The sons are both in business houses in Detroit.

Evan Begole ranks among the more successful agriculturists of the tp. He was born in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1821. His parents, Thomas and Nancy Begole, were natives of Maryland, and at an early day settled in Genesee county, where Evan passed his youthful life. He engaged in the lumbering business in Livingston and Allegany counties, and was married in Steuben county to Margaret, daughter of James and Margaret Wallace, by whom he had 4 children, 3 of whom are living—Amarit, Ardellia and Gage. Murray is deceased. Mrs. Begole departed this life Feb. 4, 1862, and Mr. Begole afterward married Mrs. Harriet Webster, relict of J. Webster (dec.), and daughter of William Nixon. They have 1 child—Charles L. Mr. Begole settled in York tp. in 1849, where he bought 195 acres. Fifteen years later, he removed to Ypsilanti tp., where he owns 120 acres of land, on which is erected a fine residence.

Charles Fitz Roy Bellows, M. A., C. E., Professor of Mathematics, Michigan State Normal School, Ypsilanti, was born in Charlestown, N. H., Oct. 27, 1832. His ancestors settled about the time of the Revolutionary war near Walpole and the neighboring towns of Charlestown and Bellows Falls, the latter place taking its name from the family.

In 1837 his parents moved to Michigan, and settled upon a farm in the township of Climax, Kalamazoo county, where his father still lives. His mother died in 1864. The subject of this sketch claims the honor of having been brought up upon a farm, serving his full time there to the age of 21. His parents were pioneers, whereby was secured to him the advantage of the discipline which

comes of diligence, hard work and plain living—scrubbing to get along in a new country. The first school he attended in the State was a private one, for the accommodation of two or three families, taught by his aunt in her own house. When the school of the district opened he attended there until about 10 years of age, after which he could be spared from the work of the farm only during the winter term of school. At the age of 18 his father sent him to Olivet to attend what was then called the Olivet Institute, now Olivet College. Except the first summer following, he was at this school two years. It was here, under the instruction of Prof. O. Hosford, teacher of mathematics, that he began to exhibit a fondness for mathematical study, and conceived the idea of becoming a teacher of that branch. It was under the hand of this instructor and under influences of Olivet that his mind seemed to take its setting in the direction of his future work.

In the fall of 1852 the State Normal school opened with a teachers' institute of six weeks, which he attended, being present at the dedication of the building and the inauguration of the first Principal of the school, Prof. A. S. Welch.

Following the institute, he engaged to teach for four months the school at Verona, Calhoun Co., at \$17 per month and "board around." The following spring he returned to the Normal school and attended during its first regular term, and during a part of the next term, until the time of leaving for Port Huron, where he had been engaged to teach during the winter at \$45 per month.

At the close of his engagement at Port Huron he returned to the Normal school, where he remained one year. At the close of this year he married Miss Julia E. Walter, of Clarkston, Mich., with whom he had become acquainted at the Normal school.

At the time of his marriage, under the influence of what seemed a strange desire of his father, he entertained the idea for a time of pursuing the occupation of farming, and accordingly engaged in a partial charge of his father's farm at Climax.

Finding his preference for the work of teaching so strong, he remained upon the farm but a single season, and the following fall he engaged as Principal of the school at Constantine, which was then just opening as a graded school in a new building. After one year at Constantine he was induced to enter upon charge of a combined common school and academy at Mishawaka, Ind., where he remained during five years. Returning then to Constantine he was in charge of the school there the following two years. Having now taught eight years and in the meantime been at work upon one of the courses of study of the University, laying out a portion for completion each year, he determined to go to Ann Arbor and pursue the studies still before him.

Agreeably with his mathematical inclinations he entered the engineering department and was graduated at the end of the year. He had completed a full preparatory course in Latin and Greek at the Normal school, to which he had made considerable addition by private study and teaching, and accordingly five years after his graduation as a civil engineer, the degree of M. A. was conferred upon him by the University.

Following the year spent in study he took charge of the graded school at Decatur, Mich., where he remained three years.

The county superintendency of schools having been inaugurated he was elected as the incumbent of that office for Van Buren county, and in connection with the duties of that position, engaged in the publication of a weekly newspaper at Decatur called the *Van Buren County Republican*.

The following fall he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School, a position which he still occupies.

L. C. Birk, proprietor Ypsilanti ashery, was born at Bridegport Conn., in 1853, and three years later his parents moved to Ypsilanti. In 1878 Mr. Birk was united in marriage to Carrie Schmid, daughter of John C. Schmid, a well-known lumber dealer of Ann Arbor. Mr. Birk was formerly a resident of Ann Arbor, and while residing there was Treasurer of the Ann Arbor Shooting Club. He established his present business in 1878, and has 12 leaches, and the same number of vats in active operation. He manufactures about 60 casks of potash yearly, which find a ready sale in New York city.

Francis P. Bogardus, Cashier of First National Bank, Ypsilanti, was born at Carbondale, Penn., May 9, 1837. His father is Hon. Edgar Bogardus, a prominent and much respected citizen of Ypsilanti. In 1846 Mrs. Bogardus died, and Francis soon after accompanied an uncle, Isaac N. Conklin, to Ypsilanti, Mich. He received a good education in the public schools, and after some time spent

in the drug store of E. Sampson, he was employed in the bank of Follett, Conklin & Co. as bookkeeper. He remained there until 1860, when he engaged in the banking business with his father, under the firm name of E. & F. P. Bogardus. This business relation continued seven years, when it was consolidated with the First National Bank, Mr. Bogardus being elected Cashier. Mr. B. is a man of marked social characteristics, genial manners and full of enterprise and ambition. He was City Treasurer of Ypsilanti for several years, and Mayor for two terms. He was instrumental in securing the location of the Normal school at Ypsilanti, and was one of the promoters and builders of the fine opera house that adorns that city. Mr. Bogardus is not a strong political partisan, but lends his influence to those who can best serve the cause of the community, State or nation. He married Sarah E. Hall, a daughter of Charles Hall (deceased), an old pioneer of this county. They have 3 children—Charles, Fannie and George.

E. Bortle, proprietor restaurant and hotel, Congress st., Ypsilanti, was born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1820. Early in life he learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1855 he went to Chicago, Ill., where he worked at his trade until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He raised two companies of troops, one in the three months' service, and the other for the second call of troops to serve three years. He was elected Captain of the 10th Ill. Vol. Cav., and served in that capacity until 1863, when he resigned his commission and located at Rochester, N. Y., where he was the successful proprietor of a hotel and restaurant for some years. In 1871 he located in Ypsilanti, and established his present business, enjoying at present a good trade.

Henry S. Boutell, agriculturist, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1829. He was reared to manhood in his native State, and there married Delia Cheney, daughter of William Cheney, a prominent miller of Rochester, N. Y. In 1851 Mr. Boutell settled in Ypsilanti tp., where he resided until the war commenced. He enlisted in Co. B, 4th Mich. Cav., and participated in 86 battles and skirmishes, and also at the capture of Jefferson Davis. He was twice wounded, and honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., as brevet Captain of Co. C. He returned to this county, and has since been engaged in farming. Mr. Boutell and wife have 3 children—Henry, Horace and Lima. Mr. B. was Treasurer of Ypsilanti tp. for several terms.

Rev. Samuel D. Breed, Ypsilanti, was born in Oswego county, N. Y., in 1821, and is a son of Reuben and Martha (Everett) Breed. Samuel attained his 18th year in New York, and in 1861 entered a well-known theological seminary at Chicago, where he took a thorough course of study. He began his ministerial career at Chelsea, Mich., thence to Augusta, thence to Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., thence to Rochester, Mich., and thence to Ypsilanti. He is now pastor of a flourishing congregation at Flat Rock, Mich. He was married to Orplia A. Fenn, of Sylvan tp., who died Feb. 12, 1846. They had 1 child, Reno O., who gave up his life in the Rebellion. Mr. Breed was united in marriage to Amelia E. Bosworth, who has borne him 4 children—Dwight A., Merle A., Amelia and Gertrude.

H. H. Brinkerhoff, insurance and real estate agent, was born near Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1819. His parents, Jacob N. and Maria (Johnson) Brinkerhoff, were natives of Adams county, Pa., who settled in New York at an early date. When H. H. had reached his 10th year his parents removed to Livingston county, N. Y., where he remained until his marriage to Sarah Begole, daughter of William Begole, of Mt. Morris. He then removed to Michigan, locating at Tecumseh, and subsequently at Saline, where he bought 240 acres of land. Eight years after he desired to give his children the benefits of a good education, and therefore removed to Ypsilanti, where he has since resided.

W. K. Brock, farmer, is a native of Devonshire, England, where he was born in 1826, son of Richard and Charity Brock. In his 18th year he crossed the ocean and took up his residence with his people in New York State. In 1851 he was married to Miss Angie Brown, a daughter of Hiram Brown. The year following Mr. Brock came to Michigan and first settled in York tp., where he invested in 80 acres, residing upon this property until 1866, when he purchased his present property, comprising 145 acres of remunerative land in Ypsilanti tp.

Walter A. Buckbee (deceased) was born in Vermont in 1807. He was educated in his native State, and at an early age began the study of law. He was admitted to the Bar by Judge Hinsdale, and soon after married Amanda Weed. He came to Michigan in 1837, locating at Ypsilanti, where he had previously purchased a

fine residence property. Soon after arrival he was admitted to practice in the Bar of Michigan, and devoted all the energy and ambition of his nature to his profession. He died in 1850, leaving a wife and 4 children. The children are—Sarah, wife of H. M. Cheever, of Detroit; Walter, a clerk in the employ of the well-known publishing house of Jansen, McClurg & Co., of Chicago, who married Elizabeth Love, of Canada; Mary, wife of Mr. Jansen, of the previously mentioned firm; Edward, land agent for the C. & N. W. railroad, at Chicago, and who married Mary Church. He was a soldier in the late conflict.

A. P. Bucklin was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1812. His grandfather, William Bucklin, was a native of Rhode Island, and settled in New York, at a very early date. He died at Little Falls, at an advanced age. His wife was a lady of more than ordinary worth. She bore him 7 children, 1 of whom, Francis B., was the father of the subject of this sketch. He owned a valuable tract of land in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., but came to Michigan in 1842, and located in Jackson county. After several years he removed to Iowa, and thence to Pecatonica, Ills., where he died at the age of 85 years. Mrs. Bucklin died in Erie Co., N. Y., in 1822. In 1838 A. P. Bucklin was married to Cornelia A. Preston, daughter of James A. and Margaret Preston, natives of New York. In early life he was employed on a stage line between Detroit and Ypsilanti. After his marriage he purchased a farm of 80 acres in Jackson county, and at the expiration of 10 years disposed of his farm and entered the employ of the M. C. R. R., where he remained until 1860. He then purchased the old Perry House, at Ypsilanti, and changed the name to the Bucklin House. In 1868 he retired from active life, and bought a good residence on Huron street. Mr. Bucklin is a member of the Masonic order and a well-respected citizen of Ypsilanti. He has 6 children—DeWitt C., who married Mrs. Nellie Bogardus; Delos P., who married Nelly Jolly, of New York; Frank D., who is married to Frances Covert; Louisa H., wife of Charles Elliott, of Detroit; Walter, married to Ida Scott, of Dayton, Ohio; and Anna, a resident of Ypsilanti.

A. F. Burbank, foreman of Ypsilanti Paper Mills, was born in Ann Arbor July 18, 1844, the youngest son of the next mentioned. In 1854 the parents exchanged their Ann Arbor property for 100 acres in Augusta, where they resided nine years, and A. F. obtained a good English education; they then removed to Romulus, Wayne county, and settled upon a farm, but shortly afterward moved back to Ann Arbor. March 23, 1867, Austin F. settled at Ypsilanti and soon was employed by the Cornwell Paper Co., as an assistant on one of their numerous paper machines; within three months he was promoted to a more responsible position, and after the boiler explosion of 1876, to a still higher position, that of foreman. March 8, 1868, he married Emma J. Woodruff, daughter of Benj. and Ruth (Fuller) Woodruff, and the name of their only child is Lucy E. Mr. B. is a Freemason and a member of the A. O. U. W.

George G. Burbank (deceased) was born April 9, 1800, at Montpelier, Vt.; at 22 he went to Rochester, N. Y., where he married Lucy Hinchie, who was born Sept. 8, 1802, in Monroe tp., Saratoga Co., N. Y. In 1836 he came to Detroit, and during the succeeding winter obtained the right to practice medicine in the territory of Michigan, locating in the spring in Scio village. After a wearisome journey by wagon drawn by an ox-team, the following day he hired a man with a horse-team, and thus provided with an ox and horse-team, journeyed that day as far as Mr. Pray's, one of the first pioneers in Southern Michigan. In four years he removed to Ann Arbor, where he purchased a house and lot on the southwest corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Wells Burt, Ypsilanti, was born in Erie county, N. Y., in 1820. His father was there a business man. In 1824 his parents moved to Macomb county, Mich., and were among the pioneers of that locality. In the schools of that day Mr. Burt was educated, graduating from a log school-house. On a farm the first 19 years of his life were passed and then he engaged in public surveying with his father on township lines in Wisconsin during 1839-40. In 1843 he engaged in surveying in Iowa, which he followed until 1851. In that year he engaged in the mining and manufacture of iron. He is interested in the Lake Superior Mining Co., in Marquette county, Mich., and is interested in a number of furnaces in the State. He is President of the Union Iron Co., of Detroit. In 1865 he came to this city, attracted by the schools, and since then has resided here. In politics Mr. Burt is a Republican. In 1851 he was married to Miss Beaman, of Rochester, Mich.

E. S. Butts, proprietor of the well-known Moore saw-mill, was born in this county in 1841. His parents, S. K. and Lydia A. Butts, purchased land in Ypsilanti tp., in 1844. E. S. was reared on this farm, and in 1863 enlisted in the 12th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and after three years service received his discharge at Niles, Mich. He returned to this county and engaged in milling. In 1880 he purchased his present mill. December, 1877, he married Mary A. Snodgrass, a native Venango Co., Pa. They have 1 child—Viola.

Hiram Cady (deceased) is well remembered by the early pioneers of this county who yet survive, as a man of unusual intelligence and upright character. He was born in New York in 1807, and there educated. In 1830, in Ontario county, he married Mary Webb, of New England parentage. In 1832 he settled in Pittsfield tp., where he located 80 acres of land. He died in 1852. Mrs. Cady died in 1877. His son, C. H. Cady, grocer, Ypsilanti, was reared on a farm, receiving his preliminary education in the district schools, and ultimately taking a four years' course at the seminary in Ypsilanti. In 1872 he entered actively into business as a grocer, and in 1879 established a branch store at Ann Arbor. This store was finally abandoned, owing to the increase of business at the parent store in Ypsilanti. Mr. Cady, while residing in Pittsfield tp., served as County Commissioner, and Township Clerk. He was married in 1858 to Theresa Begole, a daughter of Samuel and Valeria Begole. They have 5 children—Eliza, Louisa, Agnes, Mary and Pearl. Mr. Cady is also engaged in farming, and owns 140 acres of the old homestead property.

David Campbell, farmer, was born in this county in 1841, a son of Charles and Mary Ann Campbell, who settled in Washtenaw as early as 1841. In 1862 David Campbell enlisted in Co. F, 24th Mich. Inf., and proceeded to the front from Rawsonville, and became a participant in many important battles, as the Wilderness, Fredericksburg, Mine Run, Petersburg, Coal Harbor, etc. He was honorably discharged at Detroit in 1865, and returned to Rawsonville. For five years after the close of the Rebellion he was a highly esteemed employe of the Cornwell Paper-Mill Co., serving as an engineer. Feb. 18, 1880, he bought his present farm land, consisting of 58 acres, formerly owned by Lewis Smith. In 1866 he was married to Miss Jane Fletcher, a daughter of Addison Fletcher, a well-known pioneer of this county, of whom a biography appears elsewhere. Mrs. Campbell died after a short illness, March 6, 1880, and was laid at rest in the Day cemetery. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, namely: Jennie L., Chas. D. and Fletcher.

George Campbell, an employe of the Peninsular Paper-Mills, was born in Scotland in 1846. Growing to mature years in Scotland, he found employment in a paper-mill at Aberdeen. In 1870 he crossed the ocean, settling at Watertown, N. Y., and three years later at Ypsilanti. Mr. Campbell was married in Watertown, N. Y., to Elizabeth Henderson. They have 2 children—Jennie and Minnie.

David Carr (deceased) was born in Scotland in 1821. In 1824 his parents emigrated to America, and first settled at Romulus, Wayne Co., Mich., where he grew to manhood, and first entered into business at Belleville, as a merchant, where he was also Postmaster, and became prominently identified with the place. In 1848 he married Cynthia A. Jewett, daughter of George and Elizabeth Jewett, and they have had 5 children, 2 of whom are living, namely: Bella, wife of James E. Siever, of Kansas City, where she now resides, and David, also a resident of that enterprising Western city. Mr. Carr was accidentally killed in 1864, by the running away of a spirited team while on his return from Ypsilanti to Belleville. During the late war he was an army sutler, and showed unusual liberality, financially speaking, toward the prosecution of the war.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cheshire is a widow of Frederick J. Cheshire, a native of Shropshire, Eng. He was a silk broker in early days, but removed to Canada, where he obtained a position as reporter on the *Toronto Globe*. He was a graphic writer and a thorough master of short-hand. He died in Canada in 1865. Shortly after, Mrs. Cheshire removed to Ypsilanti, Mich. She was joined in marriage to Mr. Cheshire at Shropshire, Eng., in 1834. Nine children were given to bless this alliance, 5 of whom are living—William, a carpenter of Ypsilanti; John, a farmer in Minnesota; Alfred, a resident of Grand Rapids Mich.; Mrs. Elizabeth Crabb, and Blanche.

Cyrus Churchill was among the first to settle in this now prosperous county. He was born in Vermont, and in his 21st year went to New York, where he married Rachel Hustler. In 1826 he came to this county, where he had previously

purchased Government land located two and a half miles south of Ypsilanti. Mr. Churchill was a plain-spoken man, unusually energetic, honest and trustworthy. He died Aug. 18, 1860. His pioneer wife departed this life in 1844, leaving 5 children—Alfred, a soldier in Co. H., 7th Mich. Cav., was mortally wounded at Cedar Creek, Va.; Amy R., a resident of Ypsilanti; J. T. H., who resides in Wisconsin; Sylvia A., wife of John Lacy, of Ypsilanti; L. W., a resident of Iowa, and Elias C.

A. J. Clarke, photographer, Ypsilanti, was born near London, Ontario, in 1840. He received but little school education, but has educated himself. In 1855 he came to this county and went to Dexter, where he learned the process of taking the old ambrotypes. He remained there until 1857, when he came to Ypsilanti and opened a gallery near the depot. This was soon after burned, and he removed to the west side of the river. He experimented in the then new process of taking photographs and introduced them in this city. He has continued the business until now, and ranks among the oldest artists in the county. Mr. Clarke is connected with the I. O. O. F., in this city, and is a member of the M. E. Church. In 1874 he was married to Miss Ella Forsyth, of this city, a daughter of James Forsyth whom it is believed died in the late war.

Abraham Clawson was born in Shenandoah Valley, Va.; moved to Seneca county, N. Y., with his parents; in his 19th year he married Miss Eleanor Brown; Sept. 1, 1825, he came to Michigan and bought of the Government 105 acres of land in sec. 25, near Belleville, district of Detroit, now Wayne Co.; the following year he returned and bought of the Government 200 acres joining the first; in 1827 he came again and purchased 80 acres on sec. 10, tp. of Ypsilanti, which now constitutes a part of what is known as the "Grove farm." During these years he did not reside in Michigan. In the spring of 1830 he brought out his family, consisting of wife and 5 children; the eldest of the children, however, Sarah, the wife of John Robison, did not emigrate West until 1838, when she, with her husband located on land joining her father's on the north. His daughter Magdeline, her husband, Z. L. Easton, Mathias Easton and his wife Susan, and two younger sons, Thomas B. and Abraham, occupied a log house of two rooms until Aug. 27, 1831, when he bought of Grove Spencer 160 acres in secs. 3 and 10, on the plains east of Ypsilanti, where he moved his wife and youngest son, Thomas B. having died in the spring of 1831. There being no burying-ground laid out then, he was buried on the farm until the death of Abraham in 1840; he was then removed to what is now called the Spencer burying-ground.

The daughter and husband, Z. L. Easton, went on the land purchased in 1825 near Belleville, Mathias remaining on the Grove farm until June 1, 1836, when he sold and bought 160 acres in sec. 3, York tp., of William Howard; here he resided until the spring of 1848. They then rented their farms and bought a house in the village of Ypsilanti, corner of River and Congress streets, since burned and rebuilt, now known as the Eckerish Hotel, both families remaining there one year.

The son's family consisted of wife and 3 daughters—Elizabeth, born Jan. 4, 1831; Sarah I., Sept. 4, 1833; Susan M., Aug. 24, 1835; and Abraham, born May 15, 1837, in the tp. of York, and died Sept. 10, 1840.

April 12, 1849, Mathias sold his farm and bought the homestead, his father living in the village until his death, May 29, 1856. His wife then went to reside with the youngest daughter on a farm in Superior tp.; afterward moved to her eldest daughter's, where she died October, 1850. May 19, 1854, Mathias sold the homestead, and bought house and lots No. 199 and 200, west side of school district No. 2, east side of river, Harwood's addition to Ypsilanti, Nov. 17, 1855, he purchased 80 acres, sec. 34, in the town of Superior; here he moved and resided one year. October, 1856, took back the north 40 acres of the old farm on Mill street, now Forest avenue; built and moved there in November, 1857; while living there the youngest daughter, Susan M., was married, Sept. 8, 1863; also the eldest, Elizabeth M., June, 1867; the second daughter, Sarah I., having married when he lived on the old homestead Jan. 1, 1850. March 1, 1869, he bought in the city, No. 25 Washington street, where he, with his eldest and youngest daughters, now lives, his wife having died Dec. 17, 1874.

Arthur Coe, Ypsilanti, is a native of Rockland Co., N. Y., and was born in 1803. In that county he was educated and lived until he was 23 years old, when he went to Canandaigua and Waterloo, N. Y. He was by trade a shoemaker. He then went to Wayne Co., N. Y., living at Marion until 1836. In that year he came to

this county, and purchased 120 acres of land in York tp. This was mostly wild land, and he cleared it up and continued to add to it till he had 560 acres, which he still owns. In 1869 he gave up active work, and came into this city to live. In politics Mr. Coe has always been a Democrat. In 1831 he was married to Sarah Redner, of Geneva, N. Y. To them have been born 4 sons and 4 daughters, all of whom but 1 son are living.

Isaac K. Collar, farmer, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1816. When quite young his parents, Calvil and Eunice Collar, settled in Steuben county, N. Y., where Isaac grew to manhood. He received a common-school education, and in 1836 settled in Ypsilanti tp. He soon after purchased 80 acres of land of Josiah Rundall. In 1840 he married Mary Lowden, a native of this county. Seven children were given to this union, 6 of whom grew to mature years. William, the eldest, was a soldier in the late war. Mrs. Collar died in 1869, and is buried in Augusta tp. cemetery. In 1870 Mr. Collar married Mrs. Elizabeth Stone, relict of Eugene Stone (dec.), and daughter of Linus and Sally Kelley, who settled in this county in 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Collar are members of the M. E. Church, in which denomination the former has been a Class-leader for over 25 years. In 1847 he built his present farm residence.

Madison Cook (deceased) a pioneer of Washtenaw county, was born at Chesterfield, N. H., Feb. 2, 1806. He was liberally educated, and early in life displayed a wonderful mechanical skill, which brought him considerable more than local fame. He was married in Vermont to Maria White, a native of the "Green Mountain State." In 1830 Mr. Cook came to Ypsilanti, where he resided until his death. He was a very hospitable man, and when young united with the Congregational Church of Ypsilanti, in which body he lent valuable aid as a member of the choir. He died in 1859, and not long after his pioneer wife was also laid at rest. They left an adopted daughter, the wife of Samuel L. Parsons, formerly a brilliant attorney of the Michigan Bar.

Abraham Cooper, contractor and builder, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1820. Growing to mature years at Tompkins, Seneca Co., N. Y., he there learned the carpenter's trade and also took a practical course in architecture. He worked upon the Ithaca Academy in 1842, and three years later removed to York tp., thence to Ypsilanti, where he has since resided when not engaged in business away from home. He has erected several fine residences and business blocks in Ypsilanti, and while traveling through the Southern States, built the well-known Harvard cotton-seed-oil mill at Dallas, Texas. In 1877 he built an extensive wheat elevator in St. Clair Co., Ill. Mr. Cooper was also master carpenter at the erection of the passenger depot at Jackson, Mich.

N. Cordary, produce dealer, Ypsilanti, was born in the province of Alsace Lorraine, France, A. D. 1833. His father was a grocer in that province, and there Mr. Cordary was educated and grew to manhood, acquiring a knowledge of his father's business, which he has turned to profitable use. When 19 years of age he came to America and for five years lived in New York city. He then went to Detroit, where he engaged in the produce business. In 1864 he came to this city where he has built up a large business in general farm produce. His business is the largest in the State done by one man on his own responsibility. He keeps a team constantly running to Detroit, and also ships extensively to New York, Boston, and other Eastern markets. During his residence in Detroit he was in 1860 and '61 Chairman of the City Republican Committee, but since then has kept out of political life. In politics is now a Democrat. He is a member of St. John the Baptist (Roman Catholic) Church of this city. In 1860 he was married to Miss Carolina Taft, of Troy, Mich., who died in 1867, leaving 2 sons, 1 of whom died in 1879, at Sandwich College, Ontario. In 1871 he was married to Eliza H. Scuddel, of Hyannis, Cape Cod, Mass. To them have been born 1 son and 1 daughter.

Addison Coryell was born Dec. 27, 1829, in Pittsfield tp., and received his early educational training in Monroe county, Mich. His father was a mechanic by trade, and assisted in the erection of the first frame houses at Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. Addison was married Jan. 1, 1852, to Jenette, daughter of Hiram Rundell, a farmer and shoemaker of Pittsfield tp. Three children have been given them—Clarence, Charles and Archie. Mr. Coryell owns the old homestead farm, comprising 80 acres in Ypsilanti and 40 acres in Pittsfield tp.

Benjamin S. Covert, son of Abraham B. Covert, was born in Seneca county, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1831, and came to Ypsilanti tp., settling on sec. 12, in 1834, the family consisting of father, mother, Benjamin and Mary E., now wife of Thos. J. Freeman,

a farmer of this tp. Mr. Covert is still living on the old homestead of 160 acres, where his father first settled, and where he died Sept. 9, 1874, and his mother Nov. 26, following. Benjamin S. was married to Malinda Runyan, daughter of Abram B. Runyan, of Bridgewater tp., this county, April 24, 1861, and they have 4 children—Emina J., Myron A., Ida M. and George M. Mr. Covert's time is entirely devoted to the care of his family and farm duties, and raises grain and stock, principally the latter.

Martin Cremer, foreman sorting department of Peninsular Paper-Mills, Ypsilanti, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., in 1843. In 1868 he came to Michigan and located at Ypsilanti, where, with little exception, he has found profitable employment in the well-known paper-mills of that city. In 1863 he enlisted in Co. F, 15th N. Y. Cav., serving as a private cavalryman until the war closed. He was once captured at Green Spring Run, and taken to Libby prison, where he was detained as a prisoner for four weeks; thence to Salisbury; thence to prison at Lawrence, where he remained until he made his escape, toward the close of the Rebellion. He returned to Ithaca, N. Y., and there married Anna G. Smith. They have 1 child—Minnie L.

Allen Crittenden, a prominent citizen of Washtenaw county, was born in New York in 1807. He there married Emily Reed, a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Reed. In 1831 he came to Michigan and located 160 acres of Government land in Pittsfield tp. Mr. Crittenden has represented his township in the County Board of Supervisors several terms, and enjoys the confidence of the people of the county. An older son, Newton E. Crittenden, was born in 1836, and received his education in the district schools and Ypsilanti Seminary. In 1861 he married Emily Tripp, a daughter of Rev. Henry Tripp, of Lenawee Co., Mich. They have 3 children—Eloise, Amy and Alice. In 1858 Mr. C. purchased 124 acres of land, paying \$22 per acre for the same. He now owns 250 acres of valuable land; is a member of the Washtenaw Mutual Insurance Co., and in early life himself and wife were employed as teachers in the district schools.

A portrait of Newton E. Crittenden, from a photograph taken at the age of 43, is given in this volume.

Alvin Cross (deceased) was one of the early pioneers of this county, and a son of Jason Cross, a farmer of the Empire State; was born in New York Aug. 11, 1803, and came to Michigan in 1823, and settled on sec. 15, on the farm now occupied by Benjamin Emerick, of Ypsilanti tp., which place he sold in 1831 and bought on sec. 14, 112 acres. He was married Nov. 23, 1826, to Elonce Rogers, of Massachusetts, daughter of Thomas Rogers, a farmer of Seneca Co., N. Y., and they have had 6 children—Jason A. the only one now living. Jason was born July 19, 1842, and received his schooling at Ypsilanti Normal. In the year 1867 he married Miss Mary Grisell, daughter of William Grisell, a Methodist preacher of Delaware Co., Ohio. They have 3 children—Carrie A., Arthur C. and Emma R.

William Cross, Ypsilanti, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1805. His parents were Jason and Mary (Moon) Cross, who in 1824 settled with their family about two and a half miles from the present city of Ypsilanti. In 1830 they purchased a farm which now chiefly lies within the corporate limits of Ypsilanti. In 1829 the subject of this sketch, with his brother Alvin, purchased a distillery, they having more grain than they could sell. They operated it about two years, and a temperance lecturer came along and got up quite an interest in temperance. The brothers decided to give up the business. Their change of mind was thorough, for they had the copper boiler cut up, the tubs were taken out and used for grain bins, and the distillery was known no more. In 1831 he engaged in mercantile business which he followed for several years; he then engaged in, and followed farming until 1856, when he platted a portion of his land into town lots. Mr. Cross has been a member of the Presbyterian Church of Ypsilanti for many years. In 1828 Gov. Lewis Cass commissioned him Captain in the militia and this was the first company in the county. He served as such five and a half years, and then, because he took part in the so-called Cholera war without orders from his superior officers, he was reduced to the ranks. In 1829 he was married to Mary R. Hammond, of Ypsilanti. To them were born 6 children, of whom 3 are now living. Mr. Cross has always been an active worker, and has given largely of his means to help Ypsilanti. When the time shall come for him to "lie down and sleep" forever, his work and name will be remembered and cherished in the hearts of many citizens of Ypsilanti.

Henry V. Deitrich, nurseryman, Ypsilanti, was born at Floyd, Oneida Co., N. Y., July 19, 1849. His parents, Henry and Sophia (Draper) Deitrich, were living on a farm, where Henry remained until his 16th year. He was engaged in a cheese factory, at Lowell, N. Y., for several years. In 1862 he went to California, but returned to New York in 1863. In 1864 he came to Michigan and bought the "John D. Pierce farm," near Ypsilanti, comprising 51 acres of land, to which he subsequently added 10 acres more. He is a very successful nurseryman and fruit-grower. He was married Aug. 16, 1864, to Adelaide Clark, of Ypsilanti. Mr. Deitrich is a member of Ypsilanti Grange, No. 56.

J. C. Demosh, proprietor Barton House, Ypsilanti, was born in France in 1829, and three years later accompanied his parents to America. In the East young Demosh learned the shoemaker's trade, and soon after removed to Detroit, Michigan; thence to Belleville, where he worked at his trade for 18 years. He subsequently became proprietor of the Belleville House, and in 1878 of the Barton House, at Ypsilanti. He was married in Belleville to Lucy Lucus, who died in 1858. In 1863 he again married, Mrs. Delia Hollister, a native of Utica, N. Y. Mr. Demosh has a livery in connection with the hotel.

Mrs. O. A. Dennis, proprietor millinery establishment on Huron street, Ypsilanti, is the widow of G. R. Dennis, a native of Fairhaven, Vermont, where he became a prosperous merchant. He subsequently removed to Bangor, Maine. In 1841 he emigrated to Michigan and settled at Milford, Oakland county, where he was a leading merchant for many years; also at Fenton. He became well known throughout the State, and at his demise the press paid a glowing tribute to his worth as a citizen and merchant. Three children are living—2 boys and 1 girl. Mrs. Dennis established her present business in 1878, and enjoys a large and increasing trade.

Sidney S. Derby (deceased) was born in Vermont, but grew to manhood at Covington, N. Y. He became a resident of Washtenaw county as early as 1827, but shortly after returned to New York, where he was married the same year to Permina Phelps, daughter of Isaiah Phelps. After marriage he returned to Michigan and settled near Dexter, upon a farm of 80 acres, where he became prosperous. His father was a physician, but was not able to give his son the educational training he desired. Sidney therefore had to depend on himself in youthful days, and the estimable quality of self-reliance was fully developed. Mrs. Derby died, and in 1853 he married Lamella Lee, at Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. Derby is a daughter of Guy and Sally (Benedict) Lee, the former of whom was at one time the largest property owner in Livingston county, Michigan, and also a son of Gen. Lee, of Revolutionary fame. Four children were born to this union. All are living. Mr. Derby was a leading merchant of Ypsilanti in early days, and served the people as Constable and Deputy Sheriff. He died suddenly of heart disease in 1877.

William Deubel, of the firm of W. H. Deubel & Co., proprietors Ypsilanti City Mills, was born at Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1824. In 1829 his parents removed to Long Island, N. Y., and in 1835 to Wayne county, Mich., where William received a common-school education. He entered the employ of H. B. Holbrook, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the milling business. At the age of 21 years he married Sally Purdy, daughter of James Purdy, a pioneer of Wayne county, Mich., and by virtue of his own industry and perseverance soon after became owner of a farm in that vicinity. In 1865 he disposed of his property, and purchased the Ann Arbor City Mills. He subsequently formed a co-partnership with Franklin Swift, and the firm soon after purchased the Sinclair Mills, selling the City Mills in the fall of the same year. Mr. Deubel sold his interest in the Sinclair Mills in 1874, and bought the Ypsilanti City Mills from E. B. Ward, of Detroit. His sons, William H. and James P., are assisting him in the business, and also owners of the Huron Mill, of Ypsilanti, which property they purchased of Nathan Follett in 1873. They immediately renovated the interior of the mill, and put in the latest and most improved machinery, and are doing a large business.

P. H. Devoe, farmer, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1847. In his youth he became a resident of New York city, where, for a period of six years, he owned a produce store. He also married Eda Moore, a daughter of Matilda Moore. In 1879 he bought his present farm of 80 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Devoe have 1 child.

David Dickerson (deceased) was born in New York State in 1796, and followed the independent vocation of farming from boyhood, in which he accumulated

wealth in the mature years of manhood. While a resident of the East he was married to Miss Sarah Jane Wood, a daughter of Daniel and Silence Wood. In 1860 David Dickerson came West to Ypsilanti tp., where he bought farm property. He died a short time after his Western settlement, leaving his estimable wife and family a comfortable property.

Peter Dickerson, who ranks among the more substantial farmers of this tp., is a native of Ontario county, N. Y., where he was born in 1811. He was married in that county to Miss Sarah Jane Dickerson, a daughter of Abraham and Lucretia Dickerson. In 1857 he came West and settled in Ypsilanti tp., and purchased a farm of 160 acres. He has 3 children living.

S. H. Dodge, dealer in jewelry, fine gold and silverware, Ypsilanti, was born at Waterloo, N. Y., in 1833. In 1849 his parents came to Ypsilanti. In 1852 he entered the medical department of Michigan University, remaining one year, when he gave up the study of medicine. The year following he was at Lansing, in the Auditor General's office. He was then appointed to the mail service, and for six years served on the Michigan Central railroad as mail clerk from Detroit to Chicago. In 1861 he purchased his present business at Ypsilanti, which he has increased until he now has the largest and best stock in this county, and one of the finest in the State. In 1863 he was married to Miss Perry, of Ypsilanti, whose parents were among the early settlers of this locality. To them have been born 3 sons and 2 daughters.

James Doherty, tobacconist, is a native of County Mayo, Ireland, where he was born in 1852. In his 21st year he sailed for America, and soon after settled at Ypsilanti. He was first employed by H. M. Curtis, in the latter's carriage establishment, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. He worked at the latter business until March, 1881, when he purchased E. D. Richmond's tobacco store. Mr. Doherty carries a fine stock of tobaccos, and enjoys a good trade.

Albert B. Draper ranks among the more enterprising citizens of this township. He was born in New York, and when nine years of age, accompanied his parents, Benjamin and Diadama Draper, settled in Washtenaw county, where the subject of this sketch was educated. He attended the old Ypsilanti Seminary, and grew to manhood on his father's farm, a portion of which (114 acres) he subsequently purchased. June 12, 1861, he married Ann Jeanette Potter, a native of New York. They have 4 children—Wallace S., Celistia D., Willis B. and Waldo E.

Benjamin Draper, jr. (deceased), was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1813, and was a son of Benjamin Draper, sr. Mr. Draper grew to manhood on a farm in New York. He was married Nov. 28, 1833 to Diadama Dorritt, a daughter of Nathan Dorritt, of New York. In 1844 he removed to Ypsilanti tp., Washtenaw county, Mich., where he bought a farm of 130 acres. He died in 1854, and was buried in Ypsilanti cemetery. Mr. Draper was a strong believer in spiritualism, and a man of unusual industry and unflagging energy. He left an estimable wife and 5 children—Caroline, Nancy, Agnes, Albert and Stephen.

Heman Drury, who settled at Ypsilanti in 1824, is a son of Elihu and Lavina Drury, early pioneers of the county, the former of whom died at Adrian, Mich., in 1876, having 3 children living. Heman, the elder, grew to manhood in Washtenaw county, and engaged in the mercantile trade at Jackson, Mich., in 1869. In 1875 he bought the "Parson's Mill," at Saline, and two years later purchased a drug store at Ypsilanti. He engaged in the latter business only a short time when he retired from active life. Mr. Drury married Miss Harwood, a daughter of William H. Harwood, whose sketch will be found in this work. They have 2 children—Mrs. Emily Place, of Lansing, and Josephine, a high-school teacher of Ludington, Mich.

Frank Earl, of the firm of Barnum & Earl, Ypsilanti, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. In 1852, when he was but a year old, his parents came to Michigan, locating in Van Buren county, where Frank was educated. In 1873 he went into a store at Paw Paw to learn the trade of jeweler. He remained there until 1877, when he went to Bronson in the same business. There he remained until 1878 when he came to this city and, in company with Mr. Barnum, engaged in the jewelry business. He was married in 1878 to Miss Josephine L. Gates, of Paw Paw. To them have been born 1 son and 1 daughter. Mr. Earl is a member of the Presbyterian Church of this city.

Mrs. E. T. Eldridge is the relict of Edward Eldridge (deceased), who was born at Lima, N. Y., in 1814. He was engaged in teaching for some years. He was married at Groveland, Livingston Co., N. Y., to Eunice T. Shepherd, a daughter

of Col. Shepherd, who, as well as his son, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Some 13 children were given to this union, all of whom grew to mature years, and 9 survive—David, born in Connecticut, in 1788; Sarah; Cornelius, born in 1792; Jerusha; Ely; Permelia, relict of Gen. Loomis (dec.), a former resident of Ypsilanti; Chauncey L.; Charles L.; Eunice, who was born in 1808, and has been a resident of this county for 26 years.

Benjamin Emerick was born in the year 1817, March 9, at Gorham, Ontario Co., N. Y. He was a son of Jacob Emerick, a farmer of that county, where they lived until the year 1832, Benjamin being at that time 15 years of age. He finished his schooling in Ypsilanti district school. In the year 1846, Jan. 22, he married Miss Harriett N. Rowley, daughter of Isaac Rowley of Ypsilanti tp., and a pioneer of the county. They have 2 children—Frank, a graduate from the law and scientific department of Michigan University; Frederick, a commercial traveler of marked business ability. Mr. E. own 128 acres of Washtenaw's best farming land, all under cultivation but four acres of timber.

William Emerick was born July 7, 1811, in the State of New York, Ontario Co., in the town of Gorham; was the son of Jacob Emerick (deceased) who came to Michigan in 1832, and settled on sec. 15. William came to Michigan with his father, and took up 320 acres from the Government, and purchased 240 acres of other parties. He was married in 1846 to Hannah Kellogg, of Northville, Wayne Co., who died April 3, 1865, leaving 4 children—Eugene, Albert, Louise and William. Mr. Emerick now owns 129 acres of land, 12 acres of timber.

Fairchild & Hayden, successors to Fairchild & Spencer, dealers in fresh and salt meats, in all probability transact the leading business of the kind in this city. The senior member, Mr. Fairchild, was formerly located on West Congress street, and in February of this year (1891) he moved into his present commodious building on Huron street, which he is engaged in refitting and furnishing throughout. Messrs. F. & H. have every facility for the transaction of a remunerative business, which they now enjoy, carrying, as they always have, a first-class patronage. Mr. Fairchild is a native of Rochester, New York, and came to Ypsilanti during the spring of 1872. Mr. Hayden was born in Ypsilanti, where he justly takes rank among the more enterprising citizens of the place.

Mark Finley, M. D., dentist, Ypsilanti, was born in Superior tp., Washtenaw county, July 9, 1856. His parents, Florus S. and Martha Jane (Tooker) Finley, resided on a farm; where Mark was reared, and remained until 1876. He received his literary education in the Union and Normal schools of Ypsilanti, and in the fall of 1876 entered the dental department of the University of Michigan, where he remained two years. He graduated in March, 1878, and the following June opened an office in Detroit, where he remained 15 months. He then removed to Ypsilanti, where he has since lived, and secured a lucrative practice.

Addison Fletcher, of Ypsilanti, was born 1811, March 22, at Mount Hall, Vt., where he lived until eight years of age. His parents in 1819 moved to Massachusetts, where they lived until 1829, and where Addison received his schooling. In 1837 he came to Michigan and settled in Wayne county, tp. of Sumpter, erected a small log cabin, floored with split and hewn logs, roofed with a marsh haystack, and here commenced the carving of his present fortune. In 1850 he moved to Ypsilanti tp. and located just southeast of the then village of Ypsilanti, where he has ever since lived and developed one of Washtenaw's best farms. In 1832 he married Philinda Seaman, daughter of Charles Seaman, a farmer of Clarendon, Vt. They have 7 children—Charles, Franklin, Rolan, Addison, Samuel, Philinda and Jane, now wife of Daniel Campbell, a farmer of this tp. The homestead consists of 135 acres, and he also owns 110 acres on section 22.

Charles Fleming, in the employ of Sweet Bros., the well-known planing-mill proprietors, was born in New York in 1818. In his ninth year he came with his parents to this county, and in 1836 learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which business he has made principally his vocation through life. In 1840 he married Mrs. Jane Shudard, a native of New York. They have 2 children—Ida F. and Edith. In 1878 Mr. Fleming engaged in his present business. He was Alderman of Ypsilanti for three terms.

James Fleming (deceased), who settled in Washtenaw county in 1827, was born in Lycoming county, Pa., in 1787. While a youth he removed to New York State, locating in Seneca county. In 1807 he married Martha Wade, a native of New Jersey. He came to this county in 1827, purchasing 80 acres of land, breaking the same with a horse team, then probably the only one in Washtenaw county.

In 1812 he played a conspicuous part as an army officer, in the war of 1812, and in 1840 removed to Lenawee county, Mich., where he passed the remainder of life. Five of his children are still living—Jesse, who married Susan McConnell, is a resident of Adrian, Mich.; Charles, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Lettie is the relict of Sellack Chase, who departed this life in 1871, and was a farmer by occupation, and a soldier in the late war; Eliza, who is supposed to have been the first white child born at Ypsilanti city; and William, who married Mrs. Angeline Stevens, of Tecumseh, Mich.

L. Z. Foerster & Co., proprietors Grove Brewery and Bottling Works, Ypsilanti, established their present business about 1870. The brewery was formerly in possession of Taufkirth & Trockenbrod, and was built at a cost of several thousand dollars. When purchased by the present firm the annual sales were about 50 barrels, and at present they are between four and five thousand barrels. *L. Z. Foerster*, the senior member, was born in Canada in 1836, and learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. He was married to Mary Loeffler, who died in Canada in 1865. He then married Rosa Smith, his present wife.

Joseph Follmore, of the firm of Follmore & Scoville, manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, Ypsilanti, was born in Germany April 5, 1818, and emigrated to America in 1837. He was raised a "farmer's boy," but having a natural inclination for manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed but a brief time. He came to Michigan in 1837, and first located at Lowell, Superior tp., where he gained his first experience in a saw-mill. Three years later he removed to Ypsilanti, and in 1870 established his present business. Mr. Follmore was married in 1848 to Susan J. Allen, of Ypsilanti. They have 3 children—Ellen, Josephine and George B. M.

James Forsyth (deceased) was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1792, where he was educated and also learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1809, when but 17 years of age, he came alone to America. He made his home in Brooklyn and New York city until 1829, when he came to the Territory of Michigan and settled in the present city of Ypsilanti. He purchased 80 acres of land just south of the present city limits, but soon sold it and purchased village lots on the east side of the river. He followed his trade until he was 78 years of age and old age compelled him to give it up. He died A. D. 1873, at the age of 81 years. Mr. Forsyth was a member of the First Masonic Lodge in Ypsilanti. During his residence in New York State he was married to Miss Sallie Murphy, of Long Island. To them were born 3 sons and 5 daughters, all of whom are still living. Mrs. Forsyth died in 1870. Few men did more according to their means than did Mr. Forsyth for Ypsilanti.

James M. Forsyth, Justice of the Peace, Ypsilanti, was born in New York city in 1828. In 1829 his parents came to Ypsilanti, where he was reared and educated. When about 18 years of age he began to work at the trade of cooper, which he had learned. He followed it 10 years, when he engaged in the restaurant business, which he followed four years. Since then his time has been engaged in official work. During this time he has been Deputy Sheriff 11 years, City Marshal five years, Constable and Justice of the Peace, which he now holds. In politics, is a member of the Greenback party. He is a member of Ypsilanti Lodge F. & A. M., No. 128, of this city. In 1852 he was married to Miss Emma R. Aiken, of Ypsilanti, who died Dec. 31, 1878, leaving 1 son. In February, 1880, he was married to Mrs. Mary Babcock, of this city.

Lee L. Forsythe is among the honored pioneers of Ypsilanti. He was born in New London, Conn., in 1800. His parents were William and Prudence (Perkins) Forsythe. When he was 18 years of age he went to Savannah, Georgia, where he was employed on a plantation for three months. He returned to New York, where he was employed as a clerk for several years. He afterward spent a year in Pennsylvania, and two years in Ohio. In 1830 he came to Michigan, and located at Ypsilanti. Mr. F. was Deputy Sheriff of this county under Daniel B. Brown. He was a Lieutenant in the early militia, and did duty as commander of a patriot squad during the cholera scare. In 1832 he married Eveline Welch, and she bore him 7 children. Mrs. Forsythe died in her 66th year. On Aug. 21, 1874, Mr. Forsythe married Maria Lay, a sister of Hon. Ezra D. Lay, of Ypsilanti.

B. F. Foster, retired farmer, was born at Suffolk, Long Island, in 1815, and is a son of Justus and Susannah (Halsey) Foster. When 20 years of age, he shipped on board the whaling vessel, *Atlas*, of Norwich, and in that wild life beheld many exciting and dangerous scenes. In 1835 he abandoned that hazardous existence, and located in Oakland county, Mich., where he remained engaged in

farming until 1866. He then removed to Ypsilanti. In 1836 he was married to Elizabeth Coddington. They have an adopted child—Ella.

Abraham N. Fox (deceased), who located in this county in 1856, was born in Connecticut in 1814. In his youth he learned the tanner's trade, and was subsequently apprenticed to a shoemaker. He afterward turned his attention to farming, and bought 80 acres of land. In 1864 he enlisted in the Michigan heavy artillery, and died from exposure at Mobile, Alabama. He was married in Monroe county, N. Y., to Roxanna Hicks, a daughter of Samuel and Charlotte Hicks. Four children were born to them—Lucy J., who married Lewis Wilcox, of Milan, Mich.; Josephine, wife of Robert Mallion, who resides on the old homestead; Lauretta, wife of Addison C. Gardner, of Milan, Mich.; and Clarinda, wife of William Mallion, of Ypsilanti.

Donald G. Fraser, of Ypsilanti, was born in Nova Scotia, A. D. 1840, and is a son of James and Nancy (McLaurin) Fraser. His father was a farmer, and until his 16th year Mr. Fraser lived on a farm. In his native province Mr. F. was educated and learned the trade of a blacksmith. In 1863 he came to Michigan, locating at Detroit, where he remained seven years and removed to Monroe. There he was for five years engaged in the business of blacksmithing, when he removed to Exeter and engaged in the milling business. In 1871 he sold his mill and came to this city. He at once opened a blacksmith shop and has continued to carry on that business. Jan. 1, 1866, he was married to Miss Anna Chase, of Monroe. To them have been born 1 son—Roy Leighton, and a daughter—May Bell. Mr. Fraser is a member of the Presbyterian Church of this city. He is also a member of the Phoenix Lodge and Excelsior Chapter of F. & A. M. of this city. In 1878 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as Alderman from the second ward, and in 1880 was re-elected to the same office.

Adam Freeman (deceased) was born in New York State, July 9, 1790, where he was married to Mrs. Almira Mason. In 1831 he settled in this tp. After a long and industrious life he died amid the scenes of his early Western labor, April 18, 1867. Mrs. Freeman, who survives him, resides on the early settled homestead, and is now in her 84th year. Mr. Freeman was twice married, and many of his children are honored residents of this county. Lucinda, from whom this narrative is obtained, married John Waterbury, a son of Ira Waterbury, a prominent farmer.

Harvey French (deceased) may be ranked among the pioneer dead of Monroe, Mich. He was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1788. While a resident of New York he was united in marriage to Amanda Hazelton. In 1835 he settled in Monroe county, Mich., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years. He died in August, 1878, leaving a wife and 5 children—E. D. French, of California; Francis E., R. H., Mary and J. W., a resident of Ypsilanti, who was born at London, Monroe Co., Mich., in 1841. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. H, 18th Mich. Vol. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He then returned to Monroe county, and in 1867 married Julia Peck. Mr. and Mrs. French have an adopted daughter—Lois A.

William Fuller (deceased) was a native of Norfolk, England, where he was married to Phoebe Bonton. He emigrated to Washtenaw county in 1832, locating in Ypsilanti, where he died in October, 1865. Mrs. Fuller departed this life in 1848. Four children are living—Stephen, a wealthy manufacturer of South America; John, engaged in business in Ypsilanti; Eliza, a resident of Superior, tp.; and George. The latter grew to manhood in this county, and received a liberal education. He learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, and worked at that line of business for over 22 years. In 1879 he devoted his attention to the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds and cigar boxes. He owns the brick structure wherein he transacts business, and obtains a fair share of the public patronage. In 1851 he married Marian Parker, who died in 1855. In 1857 he was united in the bonds of holy wedlock with Ellen Pooley. Mr. Fuller has been a Master Mason for over 27 years. During the war he was a non-commissioned officer. He is an industrious man and an earnest Christian.

Othello H. Gage, of the firm of Leonard & Gage, grocers, Ypsilanti, was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1844, and is a son of Henry Gage (deceased), who settled in that city in 1817. When seven years of age Othello's parents settled in Ypsilanti, and he there learned the trade of a stone mason. He followed his trade for 17 years, in the different States of the Union. He was among the more skillful workmen in the erection of the substantial and handsome Union Block, and the Hawkins House. In 1863 he enlisted in Co. A, 14th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and in

1864 re-enlisted in the 1st Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and was severely wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House. He was lodged at the Philadelphia and Richmond hospitals, until his recovery; he was again wounded at the battle of Hatch's Run, and was in the army hospital at Washington, during the grand army review and the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. He was transferred to the Government hospital at Detroit, from which institution he was honorably discharged in June, 1865.

W. R. Geer, retired farmer, Ypsilanti, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1812. His parents were Dyer and Sarah Geer. W. R. early turned his attention to agricultural matters, and subsequently engaged in the grocery business. While a resident of New York he married Sally A. Perkins. In 1861 he came to Michigan and located in Washtenaw county. In 1869 he removed to Livingston county but ill health compelled him to relinquish active life, and in 1871 he settled at Ypsilanti. Mr. and Mrs. Geer have 3 children—Helen, wife of George Anderson; Carlyle D., who resides in Genesee county, and Henry W., who married Sarah Morgan, of Howell, Mich.

William A. Gibson, M. D., was born July 18, 1843, son of Thomas and Marietta Gibson, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Vermont. When William was four years of age he accompanied his parents to Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained a few years. He was a resident of Ann Arbor one year, and in 1848 his parents located in Ypsilanti, where he has since resided. He obtained his education in the Ypsilanti schools, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan, in 1866. He located at Marshall, Michigan, where he followed his profession for three years. At the expiration of that time he returned to Ypsilanti. Dr. Gibson has been County Physician four years; City Physician one year, and pension examiner since the close of the late war. He was married Sept. 27, 1866, to Laura S. Kirtland. They have 2 children—Bessie Isabel and Laura Irene.

Jason C. Gillett was born July 13, 1814, at Fishkill, up in the Catskill mountains; was the son of John M. Gillett, a farmer. They left the mountains in the year of Jason's birth and moved to Mendon tp., Monroe Co., N. Y., where he received a common-school education and remained there until they came to Michigan and settled on sec. 1, Ypsilanti tp., purchasing 80 acres in the year 1834. In 1856 Jason bought 90 acres, 10 of which is in Superior tp. This farm was taken from the Government by John Dickerson, and under Mr. Gillett's care has been developed into one of the best stock and grain farms in this tp. Mr. Gillett was married in 1836 to Mary Clark (deceased), daughter of J. H. Clark, of Mendon, N. Y. He has 2 sons living—Charles M., of Cleveland, Ohio, and Webster, of New York city.

Lyman Graves (deceased) was one of the oldest and well respected citizens of Washtenaw county. He was born at Sunderland, Mass., July 22, 1794, a son of Capt. Selah Graves, a fur dealer and a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Graves came to Michigan in 1824, and located 320 acres of Government land on sec. 28, Ypsilanti tp. In 1826 he married Olive Gorton who bore him 6 children, 5 of whom are living—John, Frederick A., Eleanor, Miranda and Albert R.

Frederick A. was born in Ypsilanti tp. July 21, 1831, and completed a good education in the Ypsilanti Seminary Aug 24, 1851; he married Martha J. Lowden, a daughter of James Lowden, who came to this county in 1830. They have 8 children—Alpheus, James, Mittie, Frederick, Emma, Theresa, Annie and John. Mr. Graves owns 101 acres of the homestead farm.

Albert R., third son of Lyman Graves, was born at Ypsilanti Feb. 28, 1840, and received his education in the Ypsilanti Seminary and the State Normal school. He was married Dec. 3, 1863, to Phebe M. Comstock, daughter of Nathan Comstock, of Ypsilanti. He settled on 80 acres of the homestead farm. In 1875 he was elected Township Clerk, and was Supervisor in 1879-'80. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and connected with the A. O. U. W., and the Patrons of Husbandry.

Daniel B. Greene, one of Ypsilanti's pioneer citizens, was born at Northfield, Vt., Aug. 17, 1815. His parents, Nathan and Julia (Stone) Greene, emigrated to Michigan in 1836, locating in Bridgewater tp., Washtenaw county, where the former died in March, 1856. Daniel remained on the farm until 1840, and attended school at Tecumseh, Mich., where he remained three years, after which he taught three years in the same institution. In the meanwhile he had studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1848. He opened an office at Tecumseh, and in 1850 removed to Ypsilanti, where he has since practiced his profession, with the exception of five years—from 1870 to 1875—spent in the mercantile trade. In 1845 he married El-

mira L. Mills, of Franklin, Lenawee Co., Mich. They have 3 children—Arthur M., a teacher of music, at Lansing, Mich.; Wilmer D., manager of the Telephone Exchange, Ann Arbor; and Edward H., a printer, residing at home. Mr. Greene is a worthy and efficient officer of the Presbyterian Church at Ypsilanti, and one of the Superintendents of the Poor of this county.

Jacob Grob, brewer and ice dealer, Ypsilanti, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1839. In 1851 he crossed the Atlantic, and first located at Monroe, Mich. In 1861 he removed to Ypsilanti and built the first brewery in that city. In 1864 Mr. Grob erected an extensive ice-house, and supplied many tons of that cooling luxury to the inhabitants of Ypsilanti during the hot and sultry summer months. In 1861 he was united in marriage to Sophia Post, a daughter of John Post, of Washtenaw county. They have 2 children—Lizzie and Ida.

Austin Guild, successor to O. B. Bradley, manufacturer of the celebrated "Silver Diamond" cigars, Ypsilanti, was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1813. In June, 1853, Mr. Guild removed to Ypsilanti, where he turned his attention to the manufacture of carriages, and contracting for sign and ornamental painting. In 1870, he began the manufacture and sale of cigars on Huron street. In 1843 he married Miss Susan Roberts. They have 1 child—William H., a resident of Ypsilanti.

Charles Hagadorn, proprietor of livery stable, Ypsilanti, was born at Highland, Oakland Co., Mich., in 1857, and is a son of Joseph Hagadorn, a native of St. Joseph, Mich. He was formerly a successful business man of Detroit, but lately has cast his fortunes with the citizens of the seat of the Michigan Normal school.

Raymond Hale (deceased) was born in Vermont in 1800, and at an early day located at Springfield, Ill., where he lived for a number of years. In 1862 he settled at Ypsilanti, where he retired from active life. Mr. Hale's third wife was Mrs. Lucy McIntyre, of New Hampshire. Mrs. Hale is very comfortably situated in life. She owns a farm of 300 acres in Ypsilanti tp., and also valuable city property.

M. S. Hall, son of R. T. Hall (deceased), a pioneer of Michigan, was born at Tecumseh, Mich., March 28, 1839. He attended the Ypsilanti Seminary, and completed his education at the State Normal school. He taught school from 1861 to 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the 18th. Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., serving as such 19 months, and was then promoted 1st Lieutenant of the 44th U. S. C. I., and was mustered out of service with the rank of Captain. He also served as Aid de-camp, and acting Assistant Adjutant Gen. on the staff of Col. Lewis J. Morgan, of Ohio. In 1872 he returned to Michigan, and engaged in teaching, and Jan. 3, 1878, married Bell A. Spencer, a daughter of Capt. S. R. Spencer, a merchant pioneer of this county. They have 1 child—Grace L. Mr. Hall is a member of the firm of M. S. & W. H. Hall, manufacturers of the Hamlin Chain Pump Bucket.

William H. Hall, M. D., was born at Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., Mich., April 7, 1836. He received his early education at home, and prepared for college under Prof. Estabrook, of the Ypsilanti Seminary. In 1857 he entered the University of Michigan, consuming three years in classical studies, but was forced to abandon school on account of ill health. A few years later he graduated as M. D., from the medical department. He then spent a few months at the Electrical and Hygienic Institute, of Detroit. In 1871 he opened an office at Ypsilanti, with Dr. Goodrich, and they continued together for two years. Since then Dr. Hall has been simply engaged in the special treatment of chronic, acute and nervous diseases. He is also a member of the firm of M. A. & W. H. Hall, manufacturers of Hamlin's Chain Pump Bucket.

Herman Hardinghaus, of the firm of L. Z. Foerster & Co., brewers, Ypsilanti, was born in Prussia in 1846, and in 1864 emigrated to America. He first located at Cincinnati, where he was married to Rachel Kalb. In 1874 he settled at Ypsilanti, and two years later was admitted to partnership in the above firm.

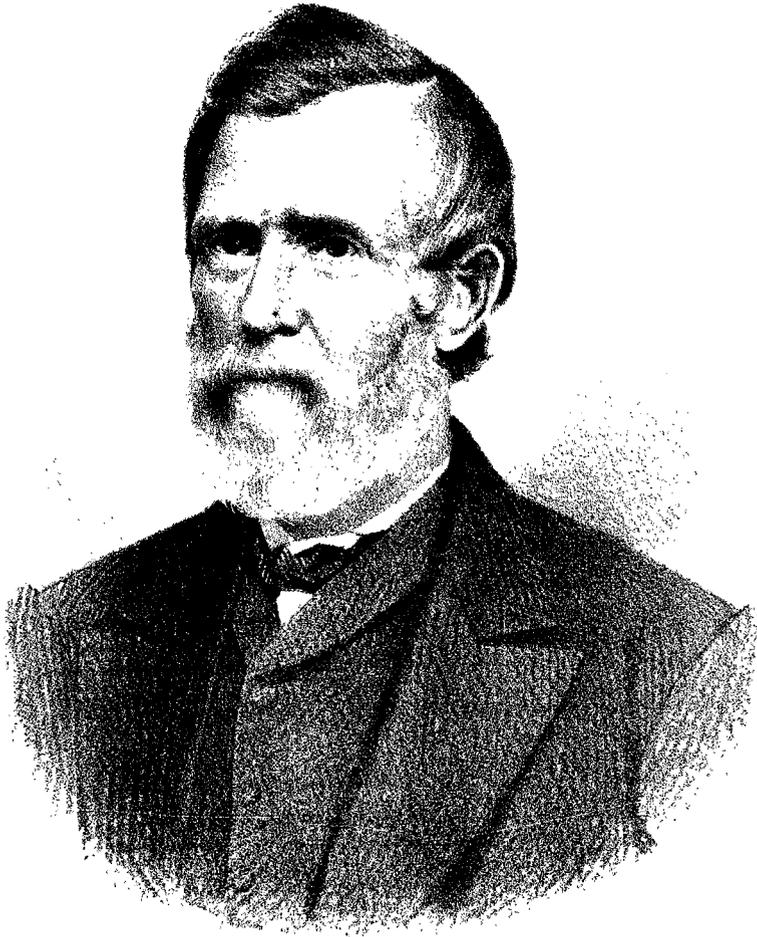
Philander Hascall, Ypsilanti, was born at Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y., A. D. 1811. He is the son of Jeremiah and Joanna (Reed) Hascall. His father was one of the pioneers of Genesee county, N. Y., and served in the war of 1812. His paternal grandfather served in the war of the Revolution. At Leroy Mr. Hascall received his education, grew to manhood and learned the trade of painter. In 1832 he went to Livingston county and spent four years at Genesee and Caledonia Springs. In 1836 he came to Ypsilanti, where he at once began work at his trade, which he has followed almost continuously to the present time. He has now been in the business longer than any other man in this county. June 9, 1836, he was married to Miss Mary A. Christen, of Wilson, N. Y. To

them have been born 6 sons and 3 daughters, of whom 4 sons and 2 daughters are living. The sons are all located at Detroit, in the employ of various business houses. One daughter is the wife of Geo. L. Moore, a business man of Ann Arbor, and the other is a resident of this city, and for some years has been employed in the store of E. M. Comstock. Mr. Hascall was a member of the original Wyandotte Lodge, I. O. O. F., and at the time of its closing held the position of Noble Grand. He has served this town as Treasurer, Constable, and on the School Board, of which he was a member when the site for the Seminary was purchased.

Abiel Hawkins (deceased) was born at Williamston, Mass., Dec. 10, 1797. His parents soon after removed to Vermont, where his boyhood was passed. While he was yet young his father died, and at an early period he was thrown upon his own resources. From the time he was 12 years old he cared for himself. In 1814 he went to Buffalo, N. Y., arriving there shortly after it was burned by the British, and when there was but one house left standing. In 1818 he, with his brother Robert, came to Michigan. At Detroit the brothers parted, Robert engaging in the fish business near Springwells. Four months later Abiel returned to Buffalo. Here he remained until 1821, when he went to Batavia, N. Y., and engaged in business with Gen. L. Towner. In 1822 he married Sophronia Winslow. Their married life extended over a period of nearly 50 years. Seven children were born of this union, of whom but 2, Frederick W., and Walter H., now of Ypsilanti, are living. In 1834 he again visited Michigan, and purchased a farm near Ypsilanti. He soon became satisfied that farming was not his forte, and exchanged his farm for the hotel property at Ypsilanti, which for so many years bore his name. Cholera breaking out in 1834, it was not until 1835 that he removed his family to Ypsilanti. In this connection, together with the proprietorship of some of the principal stage routes in the State, he became widely known among the early settlers. Politically, Mr. Hawkins was a Democrat. He never held or aspired to office. Through the suggestion of the Hon. Robert McClellan, his warm personal friend, he was appointed Postmaster at Ypsilanti, under Polk's administration, but the duties conflicting with his obligations as mail contractor, he resigned. He was an active, stirring man, and as a friend, steadfast and true. He died at Ypsilanti, Feb. 8, 1878.

Walter H. Hawkins, proprietor of the Hawkins House, Ypsilanti, was born at Batavia, N. Y., May 3, 1825. In 1835 he came to Ypsilanti, where his father had settled in 1833. When a young man he clerked two years in Ypsilanti, and then spent three years in a business house in Detroit. In 1847 he returned to Ypsilanti, and united with his father in the hotel, stage and livery business. This business they continued until 1857, when he was appointed Postmaster of Ypsilanti, which position he held eight years. During that time he was still interested in the hotel business. In 1859 he took the Follett House, which he conducted until 1862. During the years 1862-'3-'4, he was buying horses for cavalry service. In 1863 Mr. Hawkins engaged in the hardware trade, and followed it until 1872. The next two years he was in the livery business, and did a large trade in buying and selling horses. In 1874 he became again interested in the old Hawkins House. In the spring of 1879, this building was removed, and he engaged in the building the new Hawkins House, which was opened in September, 1879, and is one of the finest hotels in the State. In public affairs and matters, he has always been interested. He has three times served as an Alderman of the city, and as such, was the most active member in perfecting and improving the city's system of streets. Among his public acts it is but just to say that he organized and raised the money for the Ypsilanti Fair Ground. When the Normal school was built, lack of means had decided the board to have no tower on the building. He opposed it, and by his efforts the money to build it was raised by subscription, and the building embellished by its present sightly tower. He conceived the idea of an opera house, and was a prime mover in securing it, raising with the help of H. M. Curtis \$3,000 to start a fund. While a Vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he raised by subscription \$4,000 to liquidate its debt. In 1851 he married Addie Perry, of Ypsilanti, who died in September, 1857. In 1801, he was married to Statira D. Welch, of Pittsfield tp. To them have been born 2 children, a son and a daughter.

Robert W. Hemphill, sr., banker, Ypsilanti, was born at Clinton, Lenawee Co., Mich., Jan. 4, 1839, and is a son of Nathaniel Hemphill, a pioneer settler of Michigan. He received his preliminary education in the schools at Clinton, and completed it in the State Normal school, at Ypsilanti. His first business experience



David H. Palmer

was gained as a clerk for William Vaughn, a merchant of Ypsilanti. After a year spent in the commission business, at Chicago, and some time in the banking house of Follett, Conklin & Co., of Ypsilanti, he engaged with Mr. Follett in the banking business until 1864, when he became connected with the First National Bank. He retired from that in 1878, and in 1879 established the present banking firm of Hemphill, Batchelder & Co. Mr. Hemphill was married May 12, 1862, to Addie M., daughter of Charles Moore, of Ypsilanti. They have 3 children—Robert W., jr., Charles M. and Josie M.

Peter Hendricks farmer and gardener, Ypsilanti, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1802. As early as 1826 he came to Michigan and settled at Plymouth, in Wayne Co., where he bought a farm of 80 acres, on which a small cabin had been erected. In 1828 he married Maria Sands, and 3 children were born to them—Elijah J., Emma and Ely. Mrs. Hendricks died in 1834, and the following year Mr. Hendricks was married to Hannah Woodruff, who was born in 1818. Two children blessed this union—Juliette (dec.) and Franklin. Mr. Hendricks was a teamster in the Black Hawk war, and assisted in raising the first barn and grist-mill at Plymouth. He owns valuable property in Ypsilanti.

Walter Hewitt, musical composer, Ypsilanti, was born in this county in 1839. He received his education at the Ypsilanti Seminary, and the Dutchess County Academy, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mr. Hewitt studied music in Boston, under the well-known J. C. D. Parker. In 1866 he published his first musical composition, known as the Andenken Polka, and arranged for the piano. In 1878 he published the "Hewitt Harmony," the sale of which has been very large. Mr. Hewitt has written a large number of songs, ballads and pieces of instrumental music, all of which have met with good success. He was married in 1866 to Caroline Cook, of Burlington, Vt., and daughter of Joseph Cook. They have 2 children—Walter and Pauline. Mr. Hewitt was organist of Westminster Church, of Toledo, for seven years. He has resided in Michigan 19 years.

Walter B. Hewitt, retired merchant, Ypsilanti, was born at Stillwater, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1800. His parents were Elias and Cynthia (Johnson) Hewitt. When 25 years of age Mr. Hewitt located near Wall Lake, Oakland Co., Mich., where he remained one year, and was then engaged in the boot and shoe trade at Detroit, for four years. In 1831 he came to Ypsilanti, where he was engaged in business until a few years since, when he retired to private life. In 1850 he bought a farm near Ypsilanti, which has occupied a share of his attention since. He lost about \$4,000 in 1851 by a fire consuming his building and stock, which were only partially insured. In 1825 he married Paulina Child. They have 5 children living, 1 died in infancy—Edward, a merchant; May, wife of William Cheever; Charles, Principal of the Knightstown, Ind., high school; Lois and Walter. Mrs. Hewitt died Feb. 2, 1879, at the age of 76 years.

Herman Holmes, who settled in Michigan as early as 1828, was born in Vermont in 1807. He first located in Macomb county, this State, on land previously purchased by his brother from Government. In 1844 he removed to Ypsilanti, where he became actively engaged in the grocery and saw-mill business. In 1861 he purchased his present farm, comprising 200 acres. He was married in York tp., Washtenaw county, in 1832, to Drosilla Alexander. They have 5 children—Murray P., who married Mary Ann Reed, and is proprietor of the only steam feed-mill in Ypsilanti tp.; Melvina, wife of George W. Jarvis, of Ypsilanti; J. R., who married Amanda Morton, of Ypsilanti tp.; Cornelia, wife of Grove Seelye; and Cassius M., who married Ellen Youngs, a native of New York.

John Howland (deceased) was born in Greenfield, Mass., Jan. 18, 1797, the son of George Howland. He was a direct descendant of the John Howland who came over in the *Mayflower*, a fact of which he was justly proud. In his youth he was apprenticed to the trade of tanner and currier, which he followed all his life long. During the latter years of his life he traveled extensively in the interest of his trade, over the greater part of Michigan, forming many acquaintances among whom he was known as the "oldest boy on the road." On arriving in Manchester, this county, he made a trip, on foot, to Chicago, on business. He was an active partner in the tannery which he built at Ypsilanti in 1844, under the firm name of J. Howland & Co., the partner being his son, John N., next mentioned.

Sept. 3, 1822, Mr. H. married Isabella Janes, of Northfield, Mass., and moved to Delaware Co., N. Y., residing successively at Walton, Deposit and Canonsville; he lived in Manchester six years, and in the spring of 1843 he moved to Ypsilanti,

where he resided over 36 years. Of his 7 children 4 are living and all married, namely: Mrs. Judd, Mrs. Keif, Mrs. Mills and John N. Howland.

An old heirloom in the family is an English gourd, ornamented with a silver plate, on which is inscribed its history. It was used as a powder-horn on the voyage to this country in 1620.

Politically Mr. H. was an ardent Whig and then Republican, and was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, in which denomination he was Deacon over 50 years. He died Nov. 23, 1879, aged 82 years and 10 months, leaving his life-long partner and 4 children to mourn his loss. Mr. H. was indeed an estimable man. In business he was energetic and high-minded, and in religion zealous and consistent. Probably no man in Ypsilanti has been so much missed by the community at his death as has been the subject of this sketch.

John N. Howland, son of the foregoing, and now carrying on the tanning and leather business, established at Ypsilanti by his father, was born at Cannonsville, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1830. He was reared to the above business, at which he has been engaged nearly the whole time up to the present. Although Mr. H.'s tannery is in active operation, he buys more leather to supply his customers than is manufactured in his establishment. This leather business was established at an earlier date than any of its kind in Washtenaw county, and it has averaged in years past from \$5,000 to \$20,000, per year. It is one of the important industries of Ypsilanti.

Mr. Howland was married May 13, 1856, to Miss Sarah Stebbins, of Delaware county, N. Y., and they have had a family of 5 children, only 2 of whom are living,—Carrie and John Augustine, age 14 and 11 years respectively. Politically Mr. Howland is a Republican. He joined the Masonic order when a young man, and continued his connection with this order to the present time, holding various offices in the lodge for many years; he is also a member of the order of the Knights of Honor, Order of United Workmen, etc., etc. Mr. and Mrs. H. have been members of the Presbyterian Church for the past 15 years.

James Hutchinson, retired farmer, was born at Lockport, N. Y., in 1822. The same year, his father started to Michigan, but being tempted by the liberal wages paid on the Erie canal, he remained there until 1835, and then came to Michigan, arriving in June. He then removed to Ypsilanti. The father and son engaged in teaming, often making \$10 per day. James remained at home until his 30th year. He then bought 40 acres of land in Canton tp., Wayne Co., where he remained three years. After remaining eight years in Canton tp., he came to Ypsilanti, and teamed for a paper company for five years. After a life of bustling activity, he retired from business, and has since resided at Ypsilanti. He married Mary Carpenter, a native of New York. Of the 3 children born to them, 2 are living—Ida A. and May, both married, the former a resident of Detroit, and the latter of East Tawas, Mich. Frank H. is deceased. His widow, with one son, resides with her brother-in-law.

E. H. Jackson, carriage manufacturer and blacksmith, was born in New York in 1822. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1846 located at Ypsilanti, where he has since been engaged at his trade. In 1870 he built the large establishment where he now transacts business, and also a commodious private residence. Mr. Jackson has been connected with the Good Templar Lodge of Ypsilanti for nearly a quarter of a century, and is well known for his integrity and benevolence. He was married in 1848 to Helen J. Henderson, a native of this county. They have 2 children living.

Freeman Jackson, carriage maker and general blacksmith, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1819. Nine years later his parents removed to Oneida county, remaining until 1836, when they settled in Jefferson county. In this latter place Freeman acquired a first-class knowledge of his trade, which made him one of the most skillful of mechanics. In 1844 he settled in Ypsilanti, where he worked as a journeyman for four years. In 1848 he established his present business, and at present is recognized as a mechanic of no mean ability. He is a good business man, and generosity forms one of his leading traits of character. He was married to Susan Spafford. They have 2 children—1 son and a daughter.

Hon. Chauncey Joslin, Ypsilanti, was born June 28, 1813, at Throopsville, Cayuga Co., N. Y. His parents were Lindsey and Mary (Waite) Joslin. When he was 10 years of age his parents moved to Nunda. He was educated at Temple Hill, Livingston county, his studies consisting of the ordinary English branches, with one year in Latin. When 16 years old he wrote and delivered the first lecture on free schools in the United States, endeavoring to establish the proposition of

universal education by universal taxation. This subject was so universally condemned at that time, that the youthful philosopher attempted its advocacy no more. At the age of 17 he enlisted in an independent company of dragoons under promise of election to the office of Fourth Corporal; but failing to secure the office, he resigned and returned home, thus closing his military career. After leaving school, Mr. Joslin engaged in teaching for five years, at the end of which time (1836) he began the study of law with David Bagley, of Nunda. In 1837 he came to Ypsilanti, Mich., and entered the law office of Walter A. Buckbee, with whom he remained one year, studying in the office of Marcus Lane during the succeeding year. He was admitted to the Bar and began to practice in May, 1839. Thenceforward he has devoted his time and energy to his chosen profession, and acquired a large and lucrative practice. In 1843 Mr. Joslin was elected Supervisor from Ypsilanti city; in the fall of the same year to the State Legislature, where he served with marked ability and prevented the legislation designed to reduce the price of the lands devoted to the State University and to the benefit of the primary schools in the State at large. In 1846 he was elected a Justice of the Peace, and re-elected in 1850; in 1851 was appointed a member of the State Board of Education, and the following year elected to serve the short term, which he satisfactorily filled until 1855. During this time the board erected a Normal school building, putting the school into successful operation. In 1852 he was elected Judge of Probate of Washtenaw county, a position which he filled with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. In 1853 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to construct the Sault St. Marie canal, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, and after the completion of the canal, in two years, the commissioners received the credit of having performed the work with less dishonesty than any other of the kind in the United States. In 1858 Mr. Joslin was elected first Mayor of Ypsilanti. He was a member of the School Board for 20 years, resigning in 1870.

Mr. Joslin has ever evinced a deep interest in educational matters, and during his travels throughout the State, it affords him the most intense delight to meet a young man whose educational advantages were traced back to his influence and efforts. Mr. Joslin became identified with the order of Odd Fellows in 1845, continuing in good standing with the society until the order surrendered its charter; he held all the offices in a subordinate lodge, and was a representative to the State Grand Lodge for many years. He was reared in the faith of the Baptist denomination, and still adheres to the religious views of that body, although he is not a member of the Church. He is a member of the Democratic party, and a strict advocate of its principles. He was married Sept. 4, 1841, to Mrs. Eveline A. Lane, widow of Marcus Lane, Esq., his former legal preceptor. She bore him 3 children, 2 of whom are living—Fred C., an assayer, now in California, and Frank, City Clerk of Ypsilanti, and a successful insurance agent. Mrs. Joslin died in 1846, and March 15, 1849, Mr. J., married Sarah M. Silsby. Three children have been the fruit of this latter union—Elvira C., wife of Charles K. Whitman, Esq., of Ypsilanti; Ella, a teacher in the Ypsilanti Union school, and B. Follett. Mr. Joslin is a man of genial and social qualities, being a great lover of fun. He tells a story well, and often in argument makes his best illustrations by an apt quotation or anecdote.

Raphael Kapp, carpenter and joiner, Ypsilanti, was born in Germany in 1829. He was educated in his native land, and in 1852 crossed the Atlantic, first locating at Detroit, Mich., where he learned his trade, and remained four years. He then removed to Ypsilanti, where he has since lived. He was married in Freedom tp., in 1857, to Dorothea Touhel, daughter of Jacob Touhel. They have 2 children—Alfred R., a clerk in the M. C. freight office at Detroit, and Frank A., a prominent pupil of the Ypsilanti high school. Mr. Kapp was Alderman of Ypsilanti from 1876 to 1878.

Simeon T. Keith (deceased), who is well remembered by the citizens of Ypsilanti as a man of sterling worth and integrity, was born in Thompson, Conn., although most of his youthful days were spent in Canandaigua, N.Y. His mature years were passed in the cities of New York and Boston; in the former he was associated for many years in business with the Vermilliers, famous bankers in the early days of New York. The well-known firm were a family of brothers, and their names were a tower of strength in financial and religious circles. Two of them were distinguished clergymen. With such men the best years of Mr. Keith's business life was spent, and he contributed not a little to the success of the great banking-house. Sept. 17, 1843, he was united in marriage to Miss Har-

riet A. Allen, a daughter of Oliver and Hannah (Peck) Allen, of Providence. Mr. K. was literally a self-made man, liberally educated and a systematic accountant. Owing to ill health he came West to Ypsilanti many years ago, where he invested of his abundant means in the erection and purchase of city property. He died April 4, 1875, and was laid at rest in the city cemetery, a handsome and appropriate monument marking the spot.

Christian Kelly.—On another page of this book will be found the portrait of Mr. Kelly as one of the worthy pioneer settlers in Washtenaw county. His father, John P. Kelly, was born at Berne, Switzerland, in 1780, near the birthplace of the famous William Tell. After passing through his school term, which every child in that country was obliged to attend up to a certain age, he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until drafted into the army. Being a good musician, he soon arose to the rank of a Drum-Major, which position he filled until honorably discharged from the service. He then returned to his native town and worked at his trade. In 1807 he married Miss Anna Grosenbecker, of his native town. During the year 1815 he was again called into the military service, and was given a class of 32 boys to learn to drum, among which was his son Christian, the subject of this sketch, who was but six years old.

In 1818, not liking so much forced military life, and being of a "republican spirit," and hearing so many glowing accounts of the freedom and advantages a poor man had in America, he emigrated and settled in Pennsylvania, where he lived some time and worked at blacksmithing. He afterward resided in New Jersey and at Lockport, N. Y., during which time the Erie canal was put through and the famous locks were built. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1825 moved to Detroit, Mich. In the month of June, 1825, being accompanied by his son Christian, and Lyman Graves, he started on a trip for the purpose of locating land; they took the Indian trail on foot as far as Godfroy's trading post, where Ypsilanti now stands; after prospecting around they finally located on sec 28, Ypsilanti tp., where they erected a log cabin, and then returned to Detroit for their families, household goods, etc., and also for a stock of iron, blacksmith's tools, etc.; there being no wagon road he was obliged to move the goods by flat boats down the Detroit river, around the edge of the lake and up the Huron river, to what was known as Snow's landing, thence across the country as well as they could to their shanty. This trip consumed over a week, rowing, poling and drawing the boat during the day, and tying up at night to a tree, and building a large fire near as a protection against mosquitoes, while in the forest near by was the howling of wild beasts to lull them to sleep!

After becoming settled in their log house, they immediately burnt a coal pit, and erected a blacksmith shop, which was about the first one built and run in Washtenaw county. The next three years was spent working in the shop and clearing and fencing the farm. In 1828 the Government, under an act passed in 1824, built what was called the Detroit & Chicago turnpike, now the gravel road. His business not being very pressing, Mr. K. took a contract on this road. For this purpose he with others rented what was known as the Browning farm, six miles west of Detroit, near which their jobs for which they had contracted were located. Here they moved their families. They bought oxen and equipments, hired a gang of hands and went to work felling the timber and making the road.

John P. Kelly being a man of good education and business habits, the company picked on him as overseer under the superintendent, whose duty it was to see that the jobs were done according to contract, and accept them, etc., between Ypsilanti and Detroit, and report the facts to headquarters. Owing to exposure and hard work while filling this position, he contracted disease, from which he died in October, 1829. His son Christian, whose name heads this biography, had remained at home overseeing the hands up to this, when he succeeded his father. John P. had accumulated considerable property, but through the dishonesty of those who owed the estate money, and the administrators who settled the estate, his family was left nearly penniless. John P. and Anna Kelly had a family of 3 children, as follows: Christian; Anna, who married William Steers, of Wayne county, Mich., and died in 1832, leaving 2 sons, Frank and William; and Mary Maria, who died while crossing the ocean.

Christian Kelly was born in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, Feb. 19, 1809, and came with his parents to this county in 1825; after paying off the indebtedness of his father's estate, he found himself nearly penniless, at the age of 19 years, with a mother and sister looking to him for support. In 1832 he married

Miss Sarah Ann Steere, of Detroit, where she was born in 1812. The spring following, the family returned to their farm on sec. 28, this tp., where he remained until his death, in November, 1869. He and his wife passed through the usual hardships incident to a pioneer life, cleared up a heavily timbered farm, in the meantime hauling all their produce to Detroit for a market, each trip taking a week, with a yoke of oxen.

Christian was drafted into the State militia and served as a musician during the Black Hawk war. He was never too busy or too tired to play when called on, and was generally known through the country as "Kelly, the drummer." He was very fond of the chase, and many were the deer and turkey he brought down with his trusty rifle, to grace his table and replenish his larder. He was very sociable and free-hearted; the "latch-string was always out," and many a belated traveler partook of his hospitality free. He was temperate in all his habits, never using alcoholic spirits or tobacco. He was very peaceable; never had a law-suit in his life. He left quite a valuable property to his family. His children were—Wm. W., who married Miss Laura Murray, of Salem, and now resides in Minnesota; Anna S., wife of Silas Crittenden, of Pittsfield, now of Eaton county, Mich.; Jacob C., deceased; Christian J., who married Miss Ella E. Young, and lives on and owns the old homestead on sec. 28; Nancy J., who married F. W. Horner, of Augusta; Benjamin D., who married Miss Emily Moore, and resides in Ypsilanti tp.; Eliza A., wife of Thos. A. Moore; John P., who married Miss Edna Haverland, of Ypsilanti; Clara L., wife of James C. Moore, and lives on sec. 27; and Emily Alice, wife of Robert G. Young. Christian's widow still survives him and lives with her son at the old homestead.

Christian J. Kelly was born Dec. 6, 1839, on sec. 28, Ypsilanti tp.; he was reared on his father's farm; in 1861 he made a tour of the Western States, finally locating in Minnesota, where he remained two years. He returned home and finally bought a timbered farm on sec. 27, near the old homestead. On his father's death in 1869 he was appointed administrator of the estate and guardian for his two younger sisters, who were minors. In 1870 he bought the old homestead of the heirs and furnished a home for his mother and younger sisters, until his sisters were married and had homes of their own. In 1878 he married Ella Young, of the same town. Her parents were pioneers.

Christian J. and wife have 1 child, a son, Herbert J. Kelly. Mr. K. has filled several offices of trust in his tp., among which is Treasurer, two terms, in all these positions discharging his duties faithfully.

John Kennedy (deceased) was born in Ireland, in 1841. When he was 19 years of age he learned the blacksmith's trade, and immediately afterward started for America. He located at Ypsilanti, where he has since worked at his trade. He was married in 1859, to Margaret, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Kelly. Mr. Kennedy was industrious and frugal, and accumulated a goodly amount of property. He died in 1874, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery. He left a family of 6 children—Sarah E., Mary J., John W., James T., Edward and Anna M.

J. R. Ketchum was born in Wayne county, Mich., in 1833. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. A, 4th Mich. Cav., was attached to the army of the Cumberland, witnessed the capture of Jeff. Davis, and participated in 27 of the most notable engagements; for meritorious conduct he was promoted from the ranks; at the battle of Sparta he was severely wounded in one of the main arteries; at Cumberland Gap, also, he was seriously injured. He was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., and returned to Wayne county, where he married Rhoda Nichols, and they have had 3 children. Soon after the close of the war he came to Ypsilanti, where now he is a dealer in and repairer of saws.

Charles King, sr., merchant, Ypsilanti, was born at London, Eng., Sept. 12, 1823, and emigrated with his father, George R. King, to America, in 1833. In 1837 they came to Ypsilanti, Mich., and established the firm of Geo. R. King & Son, with a general stock of merchandise. They continued in business until the death of the elder Mr. King, in 1849. Mr. King then formed a co-partnership with his brother, E. King, which relation continued until 1867. Mr. King then purchased his brother's interest, and in 1873, admitted his son, Charles E., into the business as an equal partner. Mr. King was married in 1850 to Susan Sewell, a daughter of Benjamin Sewell, of Ann Arbor. They have 2 children—Charles

E. jr., a graduate of the University of Michigan, and member of the Board of Education of Ypsilanti, and Susan, wife of J. H. Worthy, of Jackson Mich.

Hon. *Edward King*, of Ypsilanti tp., was born in London, Eng., in the year 1830. In 1833 his parents came to America, and located in New York, where they remained until 1837. In that year they removed to what is now the city of Ypsilanti, Mich., where his father engaged in the grocery business. In Ypsilanti Mr. King received his education. When he was 21 years of age he engaged in the grocery business with his brother, C. King, which he followed until 1867. He then purchased a farm near Ypsilanti, which he has lived on since that time. In 1880 he was elected a member of the State Legislature on the Democratic ticket. During the session of 1880-'81 he served on the committees on religious and benevolent associations, State public school at Coldwater, and local taxation. In 1854 he was married to Miss Julia A. Palmer, of Ypsilanti, a daughter of Hon. John Palmer, of Plattsburg, N. Y. To them have been born 3 sons and 1 daughter. Of these children the daughter has died. Mr. King is a man interested in all movements for the public good and welfare. Unassuming in manner, courteous to all, he has won the respect and confidence of a large circle of friends.

A. F. Kinne, M. A., M. D., one of the much respected citizens of Ypsilanti, was born in Vermont, April 13, 1813, and is a son of Nathan Kinne (deceased), who was a farmer and pioneer of Caledonia, Vt. Dr. Kinne was educated at Dartmouth College, where he received the degrees of M. A. and M. D. He first practiced his profession at Jaffrey, Vt., from 1840 to 1850, and in the latter year came to Ypsilanti, Mich., where he resumed his practice. From 1856 to 1862, he was connected with Kinne & Smith, druggists, and in the latter year, sold his interest to his partner, J. F. Smith. Mr. Kinne has served one term as Mayor, and as a member of the Board of Education for nine years. He was married in 1840, to Susan O. Smith, of Hanover, N. H., a daughter of N. H. Smith, who came to Michigan in 1878, at the age of 97 years. Two children were born to this union, 1 of whom is living—Laura A., wife of Lucius W. Mills, of Ypsilanti. William B. is deceased. Mrs. Kinne died in December 1859 and in 1862, Dr. Kinne married Jennie S. Bristol, of Jonesville, Mich. They have 3 children—Florence B., Genevieve and Edmund P.

William Klein was born in Freedom tp., Washtenaw county. His parents, Peter and Mary (McDelaney) Klein, settled in Michigan, when it was a Territory; the former assisted in the construction of the M. C. R. R., and now resides at Saline. William lived with his parents until he was 25 years of age, when he bought land on sec. 24, Superior tp. In 1864, he located at Ypsilanti, where he owns a fine residence on Mill street. Mr. Klein learned the blacksmith's trade when quite young. He was instrumental in raising men for the late war. In 1867 he married Mary Renner. They have 3 children, 1 daughter and 2 sons, who reside at home.

R. E. Knapp, M. D., Ypsilanti, was born in the town of Salem, Washtenaw county, April 1, 1844. His parents were Myrom E. and Amanda (Hall) Knapp. His father is yet living in Salem. Dr. Knapp received his literary education in the common schools of his native town, until he was 20 years old, when he came to Ypsilanti. When 17 years of age he began the study of medicine under Dr. Franck, of Salem. At the age of 22 he entered the medical department of Michigan University, from which he graduated in 1868. He then began to practice at Ypsilanti. In 1869 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered the Homeopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1870. He then came back to this city, where he practiced until 1872, when he went to Fentonville, Mich. In 1877 he again returned to Ypsilanti, where he has since continued to practice. He makes a specialty of female and chronic diseases, in which he has a large practice. His education is the result of his own exertions. In 1868 there was organized in Michigan University by some of the students, a Hahneman Medical Society. This society numbered about 20 members, of which Dr. K. was one. This society was the means of organizing a homeopathic medical department in the University. It is the intention of the doctor to perfect himself in surgery. He is a member of Phoenix Lodge F. & A. M., of this city. In 1870 he was married to Miss Delia Wheeler, of Ypsilanti. To them have been born 3 sons and 1 daughter, all of whom are living.

Orville Knickerbocker was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1811. In his youth he learned the cooper's trade, and while a resident of New York, was married to Elizabeth Coats. Shortly after he removed to Cincinnati, O., thence to Mackinaw, Mich., where he remained for two years. In 1841 he located at Ann Arbor, and

secured employment with James Jones, a well known cooper of that city. In 1848 he removed to Ypsilanti, and a few years after built a comfortable residence and a cooper shop, where for several years he manufactured tight work which found a ready sale at Detroit.

Alonzo Koyl, keeper of a restaurant and hotel, established in 1879, has a first-class patronage, and in stock a full line of confection, cigars and tobacco, etc. Mr. Koyl is a native of Canada, born in 1814, and came to Washtenaw county in 1854, grew up in the county and married Miss Elvira Fulton, of Indiana. He is one of the most substantial citizens of Ypsilanti, and for two years served as Deputy Marshal.

John Lacy, a resident of Ypsilanti, was a soldier in the civil war. He lived at Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1861, and there raised Co. "C," of the 35th Reg. N. Y. Vol. Inf., and was elected its Captain. They participated in the first battle of Bull Run. In 1861 he resigned his position, and returning to New York, ably assisted in raising the 94th Reg. N. Y. Vol. Inf., being elected First Lieutenant of one of the companies. Bravery on the field of battle caused him to receive a Captain's commission. He was subsequently promoted brevet Major, and was honorably discharged in 1865. Mr. Lacy has been a resident of Ypsilanti for many years.

Rev. Eugene Laible, Pastor of the New Jerusalem Church, Ypsilanti, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1824, and a year later his parents, Joseph and Magdalena Laible, settled at Detroit, Mich., where Eugene obtained a thoroughly practical education, and was subsequently engaged in the grocery and paint and oil trade, remaining in the latter business over 25 years. Mr. Laible is the founder of the Swedenborgian congregation at Ypsilanti, and has been their pastor since that period. He owns valuable city property in Detroit and Ypsilanti. He was married in 1844 to Martha M. Chase, a daughter of Charles Chase, of Binghamton, N. Y. They have 3 children—E. F., a merchant of Detroit; Grace M. and Rosaline M.

Cornelius Lang, merchant, Ypsilanti, was born in Bridgewater tp., Washtenaw county, in 1840, and is a son of John Lang, a native of Germany, who settled in this county in 1830 and located land in Bridgewater tp. He was a mechanic by trade but was well fitted for agricultural pursuits, and in due course of time became comfortably situated in life. He married Elizabeth Keefer. Of their 4 children, 2 are living—Joseph and Cornelius. Cornelius was married in 1870 to Jennie Gunn, and 5 of their children are living. Mr. Lang is quite unassuming in manners, but an active and reliable business man.

O. G. La Rue, speculator, Ypsilanti, was born in Sussex (now Warren) county, N. J., in 1811. His parents were John and Mary (Lake) La Rue, the former of whom was a native of France, and came to America about the time of the Revolutionary war. In 1826 Mr. La Rue removed to Livingston county, N. Y., where he subsequently married Catharine Wallerer, a daughter of Abraham Wallerer. In 1860 Mr. L. came to Ypsilanti, where he has since resided. In 1843 Mrs. La Rue died, and the following year Mr. L. married Hannah Howell, daughter of David and Agnes Howell, natives of New Jersey.

Hon. Ezra D. Lay, President of the Pioneer Society, was a son of Aaron Lay, a ship carpenter of Saybrook, Connecticut, and was born Dec. 6, 1807. His father removed to New York in 1812, and engaged in farming, where Mr. Lay died in 1856, and Mrs. Lay five years later. Here Ezra D. received a common-school education, and in 1825 learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for three years. He came to Michigan in 1832, and settled in Ypsilanti tp., where he bought 160 acres of land on sec. 2. He brought with him from the Rochester Nursery about 25,000 fruit trees of standard varieties, which he planted, and finding himself doing a profitable business in that line, he continued in that vocation for many years. This was the first general nursery business started in the Territory of Michigan. In 1834, he married Malinda Kinne, daughter of Joshua Kinne, a Baptist clergyman of Monroe Co., N. Y. This union was blessed with 2 children—Susan M., wife of Dr. Pattison, of Ypsilanti, and William H., still at home. Mr. Lay's farms contain 175 acres of land, all under improvement.

Col. George W. Lee, Indian Agent, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., to which place his father, Guy C., had emigrated from Castleton, Vt. The latter was the third son of Col. Noah Lee, an officer of the Revolutionary war, who served in 1760 in the army which invaded and captured Canada from the French. Col. Noah Lee also commanded a company of Allen's Green Mountain Boys, who, in

company with Benedict Arnold, captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point from the British in 1775. He also served with distinction before Yorktown, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. George W.'s mother was a daughter of Amzi Benedict, a merchant of Danbury, Ct. In 1830 the family moved to a farm near Canastota, Madison Co., N. Y.; in 1836 they came to Livingston county, Mich. May 12, 1847, Mr. Lee married Miss Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Sterling Armstrong, of Newark, N. J.

Mr. Lee followed farming until 1845, when, in company with a younger brother, he began business at Howell, Mich., in which he was successful until 1861, when he went into the war. He was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party at Jackson July 6, 1854, in which he took a zealous part. In 1858 he was appointed on the Board (of three) of Control of the State Reform School at Lansing, of which he is at present the presiding officer. In 1855 he established the *Livingston Republican* at Howell, the first Republican paper in the county, and still flourishing. In 1860 he was chosen Presidential Elector for Abraham Lincoln, and was appointed by the Electoral College a messenger to deliver the result of the vote to Mr. Lincoln.

On the outbreak of the war he was appointed United States Quartermaster, and assigned to Detroit in charge of the equipment and transportation of all Michigan troops, which position he held during the war. He had the rank and pay of Colonel, and the title of Chief Quartermaster of Michigan, Department of the Ohio. He was honorably discharged in June, 1866, having disbursed millions of dollars, with strict fidelity. He is now Indian Agent for the "Mackinaw Agency," including all the Indians in Michigan. By his characteristic kindness he has won the esteem of all these aborigines, and he speaks with enthusiasm concerning their rapid progress in agriculture and the arts. Religiously, Mr. Lee is a Methodist. He is a man of decided opinions, active temperament and strong social worth.

Andrew J. Leetch, retired merchant, was born in New York State in 1830. Five years later his parents, Andrew C. and Betsy Leetch, settled at Canton, Wayne Co., Mich. Andrew passed his youth upon a farm, becoming liberally educated in district schools. Acquiring the trade of a carpenter and joiner, he was employed in this calling for a number of years. While the war was in progress, he contributed liberally toward its prosecution. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature from Wayne county, and served in 1861-'2. In 1865 he went into business at Ypsilanti, as a grocer, and succeeded in acquiring a fair share of the city and country trade. In 1866 he erected and soon had in successful operation an extensive brewery and malt house. This building is located on East Congress street, and is now used as a wagon shop. In 1874-'5 Mr. Leetch was Supervisor of the second district. He is the owner of a valuable farm in Superior tp., and ranks among the most substantial citizens of Ypsilanti.

James M. Lowden (deceased) was born in New York in 1800, and has followed agricultural pursuits through life. While a resident of Seneca county, he married Rachel Lyon, a native of New Jersey. In 1832 he came to Washtenaw county, and in 1824 permanently located in Ypsilanti tp. At the time of his death, he owned 300 acres of valuable land. He died in April, 1880. Five children survive him—William H., a resident of Augusta tp.; Mrs. F. A. Graves, Mrs. P. B. Rogers, Mrs. M. Van Gresen, of Nebraska, and James T. R., who resides on the old homestead, where he was born in 1841. In 1868 he married Sarah J. Sherwood. Mr. Lowden ranks among the more progressive agriculturists of Ypsilanti tp., and owns 172 acres of land, on sec. 31.

Joseph Lucking, proprietor of meat market, is a native of England where he was born in 1831, son of Watson Lucking, a butcher of Great Waltham, Essex, and died in England. His mother was Mary Lucking, same name but not related. Mr. Lucking left England in 1847 and came to Toronto, Canada, where he learned his trade. Living there until he was 23 years of age, he came to Ypsilanti, and shortly after went into business on Congress street. He is the oldest butcher in the city; has a slaughter-house at the suburbs, and kills annually a great number of cattle, hogs, etc. His experience has made him a good judge of beef. Mr. Lucking was married in 1853 to Miss Ellen Ford, and has 3 children—George W., Alfred E., a lawyer in Detroit, and Thomas M. He owns the building where he is located, also other city property, being very comfortably situated in life.

Mrs. H. D. Martin, proprietress millinery establishment, Congress street, Ypsilanti, commenced her present business in 1872. She has built up a large and increasing trade, and ranks among the leading houses of Ypsilanti.

Joseph Martin, son of John Martin, deceased, was born Jan. 27, 1820, in Northumberland county, Penn., his parents remaining there until 1832, when they moved to Seneca county, N. Y., and there Mr. Martin followed his trade, that of a bricklayer. Later he went to farming in that county, and in 1838 came to Michigan, and settled in Ypsilanti tp., taking up one 80-acre lot, on which he commenced and continued improvements until 1846, when he enlisted in Capt. Williams' company and engaged in the Mexican war of 1848, in Zachary Taylor's time. This, moreover, was not the first service that John Martin did for his country. In the year 1812 he served in the American army as a butcher, afterward as a commissary. He died in the year 1848, from disease contracted while in the Mexican war. Joseph married Margaret Nichols, in January, 1851, and they have 8 children, 5 sons and 3 daughters—Effie, John, Charles, Helen, Joseph, Edward, Minnie and William. Mr. Martin commenced grocery and liquor business in 1846, on the premises he now occupies, with Walter Hawkins, under the firm name of "Hawkins & Martin," under which arrangement they continued until 1855, when they dissolved, Mr. Martin assuming full control of the business, which has continuously prospered under his direction. This store fronts on Congress street 38 feet and extends 60 feet back. Size of the lot is 38x165 feet.

Mrs. Helen McAndrew was born near Glasgow, Scotland. Her father was Thomas Walker, a business man of that country. In her native land Mrs. McAndrew received her elementary education, and in 1849 was united in marriage to Mr. William McAndrew, now in the furniture business in this city. They at once came to America and the first year was passed in New York city and Baltimore, Md., chiefly. In 1849 they came to Ypsilanti, where has since been their home. Mrs. McAndrew had had much to do with sick persons. She saw the need of lady physicians and felt a desire to study and become qualified to practice medicine. She read many works on medicine here, but could not secure an education in the profession in this State. Consequently she had to go to New York, leaving her husband and son, three years old, while she pursued the studies that the schools of her own State would not admit ladies to. She entered New York Hydropathic and Hygienic Institute, a regularly chartered medical college under the direction of the well-known and noted Doctor R. T. Trall, from which she graduated in October, 1855. She at once returned to Ypsilanti, where she has since been in general practice. When the feeling began to grow stronger that women should be admitted to the State University, a little circle was formed here to do what they could to help the good work. Of this number were Mrs. Dr. Gerry and Mrs. McAndrew, who worked long and earnestly, hardly daring to hope to see it completed in their life. The result is well known, and much is due to these noble women for what they did. Mrs. McAndrew is a friend of temperance in every form. Herself and sister, Mrs. King, are at the head of the Band of Hope in this city, numbering about 190 members. She is also a member of the Sons of Temperance and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. A strong worker in this good cause, she hopes to see the day when there will be a strongly enforced prohibitory law in the State of Michigan. For many years she has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city. She is mother of 2 sons, of whom the elder, Thomas, is a rising young business man in this city, and the younger is pursuing studies in the State Normal school.

Charles McCormick, dealer in fish and smoked meats, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1824, son of John and Betsy McCormick, who settled in Washtenaw county in 1825, near Dixboro, Superior tp., where land was purchased from the Government; it consisted of 480 acres, but subsequently John McCormick became the owner of some 700 acres. He died in 1832, and in 1856 occurred the death of Mrs. McCormick. Charles followed agricultural pursuits until his 25th year. In 1851 he was united in marriage with Miss Marian, daughter of Michael Minton. In 1834 he was the prosperous proprietor of a flouring-mill, in connection with a Mr. Rogers, well known to pioneer residents. For three years Mr. McCormick was City Marshal, and for several years ably filled the position of Alderman.

McElcheran & McAndrew, dealers in furniture and upholstered goods, undertakers, etc., Ypsilanti, are George McElcheran and Thomas McAndrew. Their business was started about 1845 by David Coon. He sold to Mr. Vinkle, and in 1876 the present firm purchased it. Their store is 27x114 in size, and two stories and basement. They manufacture fine upholstered goods for their own trade.

The senior member of the firm, George McElcheran, was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1833. He was educated at Albany, where he remained until 14 years of age. He then went to Dansvile, Livingston Co., N. Y., and learned the furniture and undertaking business. In 1855 he came to Michigan and was in the employ of David Coon, of Ypsilanti, until 1862. He then entered the employ of the Great Western railroad as conductor, remaining there until 1876, when he engaged in his present business. Mr. McElcheran is a member of Phoenix Lodge F. & A. M., and is connected with the M. E. Church. In 1855 he married Mary Boughton, of Ypsilanti. To them have been born 2 daughters. Mr. McElcheran is always pleasant and friendly, and has many friends in Ypsilanti.

J. H. McKinstry, tobacconist, Ypsilanti, is a native of New York State, and during the war served as a midshipman in the United States Navy. In 1867 he permanently located at Ypsilanti, and in the years that have rolled by he has gained a fine trade, and well deserves the success which has so abundantly crowned his earnest and faithful efforts.

A. McNicol, manufacturer of boots and shoes, Ypsilanti, was born at Glasgow Scotland, in 1839, and was early apprenticed to the shoemaking trade. In 1868, to better his financial condition, he accordingly went to Canada, and thence to Detroit. He did military duty during the Fenian war in Canada, and was afterward employed in a large boot and shoe establishment at Windsor, Canada, and Romeo, Mich. In 1867 he came to Ypsilanti, and soon after invented the well-known McNicol cement, and traveled and sold the county and State rights for over 11 years. He was married in Ypsilanti, to Helen Treat. They have 2 children—Jennie M. and George A.

Alvin Mead was born Oct. 6, 1822, in the State of New York. Was the son of William Mead, a native of Winchester county, where Alvin was born, and from which county he moved, in 1823, to Ontario county, and engaged in farming, where he died March 11, 1858.

Alvin Mead came to Michigan in 1854, from the State of Ohio, New London tp., and purchased 100 acres on sec. 7, where he now lives. His farm is of excellent soil and all under good state of cultivation except 15 acres of timber. He married Margaret Charlton, daughter of John Charlton, a farmer of Ontario county, N. Y., Jan 20, 1847, and they have 3 daughters—Lottie, Frances B. and Delia E.

Joseph F. Miller, Ypsilanti, was born at Detroit, A. D. 1845. About 1853 his parents removed to Richmond, Va., where his father dealt in musical instruments. In that city Mr. Miller was educated. When but 12 years of age he began to learn the business of manufacturing jewelry, and later learned the trade of watch-maker. He followed this business in Richmond until the breaking out of the war, when, against his will, he was compelled to enter the Confederate service, and was assigned to duty at Richmond. After the battle of Gettysburg he secured a pass through the Confederate lines and came North. At Washington he was arrested as a spy or dangerous person, and only after considerable difficulty was he released on a sworn parole not to go South of the Philadelphia line during the war. He was in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York city a short time, and in 1863 went to Detroit. In 1864 he came to this city and since that time has been engaged at his trade with S. H. Dodge. In 1867 he was married to Miss Ellen J. Osborn, of Ypsilanti, a daughter of George Osborn, a pioneer of this county. Two sons have been born to them—George, aged ten years, and Frank, six years of age, both of whom are living.

Richard Miller, merchant tailor, Ypsilanti, was born in Virginia in 1824. In his youth he came North, and settled at Ypsilanti, where he has since resided, and built up a large city and custom trade. He was married at Ann Arbor in 1855 to Lucy Patten, a daughter of William Patten, a pioneer of Washtenaw county.

Ashley Minor, Ypsilanti, was born at Woodbury, Litchfield county, Conn., in 1810. His father was a farmer, and Mr. Minor was reared in that business and educated in his native county. When 17 years of age he began to learn the business of blacksmithing. In 1834 he went to Ohio and in 1835 came to this city. He once started a blacksmith shop which he has carried on till quite recently, when on account of ill health he gave it up. He is the oldest blacksmith now in the city. In politics he was an old line Whig, until the formation of the Republican party, since when he has been a Republican. In 1841 he was married to Miss Sarah McCormick, of this city, a daughter of Alexander McCormick, a pioneer of this county. To them have been born 4 daughters and 3 sons, all but one of whom are living.

David Moore ranks among the pioneers of Washtenaw county. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1795, where he grew to manhood. He received a liberal education, and at an early day removed to Geneva, N. Y. In 1830 he came to Michigan, by wagon conveyance, and, in connection with a Mr. Rash, purchased 80 acres of Government land in Superior tp., Washtenaw county. Mr. Moore enlisted as a private soldier in the war of 1812, and not long after married Abigail Randall, who died June 29, 1844, and was buried in Cross cemetery, Superior tp. Eight children were born to this union, 6 of whom are living—William, Martha, James, Delilah, Sarah and Samuel. In 1846 Mr. Moore married Rosanna Thompson, who died in 1879, leaving 2 children—Cynthia W. and Nettie R.

James C. Moore, son of Lewis Moore (deceased), was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1843; at 12 years of age he accompanied his parents to Ypsilanti tp.; in 1865 enlisted in Co. A, 24th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., was honorably discharged at Detroit at close of war; had charge of Moore saw-mill for several years, ultimately became member of the Ann Arbor Agricultural works; in 1878 bought 80 acres of land, where he now resides; is the inventor of a useful and neat windmill now in use on his farm, and also of a barrel hoop-cutter, and log turner; was married in 1873 to Clara Louise Kelley, who has given him 2 children—Ella J. and Sarah.

Lewis Moore (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania in 1807. In early life he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. At the age of 17 years he became a contractor and house-builder. He was married in 1832 to Sarah H. Claffin, who bore him 9 children—Eli; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Milton Chase of Otsego, Mich.; George, who resides in Augusta tp.; Emily, wife of B. D. Kelley; Martha, who resides on the old homestead; James; Lewis, who married Eliza Benclair, of Detroit; Martin and Persey. Mr. Moore invented the well-known Keystone Grain Drill, and in 1854 settled on a farm on sec. 34, of Ypsilanti tp. For 16 years he operated a grist-mill known as the Moore Mill, during this time manufacturing agricultural implements. He died in 1872 and lies interred in Ypsilanti tp.

Thomas A. Moore, farmer and drover, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1842. His parents were Andrew and Hannah Moore, who were married in 1835. Thomas passed his early life upon a farm. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted in the 30th Reg. Pa. Militia, where he remained three months. In 1862 he came to Ypsilanti, and enlisted in Co. A, 24th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and served as escort at the funeral of Abraham Lincoln. At the close of the war he bought 34 acres of land where he now resides. He takes great interest in educational matters, and assisted in the erection of Centennial school, district No. 5. He was married in 1867 to Eliza, daughter of Christian Helley. They have 4 children—Arthur K., Ella G., Clinton and Charles L.

George Moormon, an early settler in this county, was born in Orleans county, N. Y., in 1823. His parents were William D. and Elizabeth (Granger) Moormon, natives of England, who settled in New York in 1820. In 1830 they located at Rawsonville, Mich., where Mr. Moormon died in 1831. Mrs. M. departed this life in Ionia county, Mich., in 1878. Five children survived this union. George, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in this State, and received a liberal education. In 1851 he entered into the mercantile trade, owning at the time 200 acres of land. In 1853 he moved to Ypsilanti, where he was successfully engaged in the grocery business until 1878. He owns 540 acres of land; in 1857, erected the Spencer building; in 1860, two stores on Congress street; in 1866, the Arcade Block, and owns 300 feet front where Hemphill, Batchelder & Co.'s bank is located. He has 4 children—Mary, Carrie, Burton G. and Nellie.

Jonathan G. Morton, one of Washtenaw county's earliest settlers, was born in Ware, Massachusetts, March 22, 1802. His father, Thomas Morton, was a native of Massachusetts, a farmer by occupation, and died in 1804. Mr. Morton was reared on a farm, and at the age of 17 years procured a horse and wagon and traveled from New England to Michigan, selling "Yankee notions" along the road. He arrived at Ypsilanti August, 1824, and in 1825 kept a general store, in a log cabin on the corner of Pearl and Huron streets, being the first store in Ypsilanti. In 1826 he sold out, and engaged in farming, which occupation he has since followed. He resides on sec. 31. He was married in March, 1826, to Almira Gorton. They have 3 children—Anastatia, wife of C. D. Pritchard, of Iowa; Amand, wife of J. R. Holmes, and Andalusia, wife of J. Q. A. Sessions, of Ann Arbor. Mrs. Morton died at the age of 73. She was the daughter of Job Gorton, one of the earliest pioneers of this county, who came to Ypsilanti in 1825, with his family, and located a farm on Paint creek, three miles south of the vil-

lage. When the county was first organized he was one of the first Supervisors of Ypsilanti, which then included Pittsfield. Mrs. Morton was well known for her social qualities and general intelligence, as well as her many other noble qualities and good cheer with which her many friends and acquaintances have been welcomed. The old settlers, the fathers and mothers of this county, whose industries and economy transformed it from a wilderness to its present honored name and position, are rapidly passing over the river. We give a lengthy reminiscence of Mr. Morton in the history of Ypsilanti. As truly worthy pioneers we give the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Morton in this history.

Josiah Newell, jr., a pioneer of Washtenaw county, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., in 1815. His parents, Josiah and Esther (Bradley) Newell, settled in this county about 1831. Mr. Newell was apprenticed to learn the millwright trade in his 16th year, and in 1833, settled at Ypsilanti. He soon after returned to the East, but in 1837, came once more to Michigan. He afterward went to Walworth county, Wis., and in 1837 returned to Ypsilanti, where he was married to Priscilla Chamberlain, who bore him 6 children—Solon (dec.); Homer; Cicero, a soldier in the late conflict, and a salesman for an extensive establishment at Sioux City, Iowa; Agnes E., a resident of Portland, Oregon; Charles, a Bugler in the civil war, and now a resident of Saginaw City, Mich., and Eva, wife of Samuel Vail, a resident of Ypsilanti. Mrs. Newell died Nov. 8, 1854, and May 8, 1855, Mr. N. married at Bryan, O., Mary W. Thomas, a daughter of P. R. Thomas, an officer under the first Napoleon, and for many years a professor at West Point.

Elliott Newton, fireman at Ypsilanti Paper-Mills, is a native of this county, and was born in 1846. In his early life he was in the employ of the M. C. R. R., and there gained a good practical experience in his vocation. He was married to Lucy Wheeler, and 3 children have been born to them—Mary, Tracy and Luella.

James M. Nichols, an early settler in Pittsfield tp., was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1811. His parents, Jonathan P. and Keziah (Drake) Nichols, emigrated to Michigan in 1832, locating 80 acres of land in Pittsfield tp., and the same amount in Ypsilanti tp., where the former died, Nov. 10, 1834, at the age of 57, and the latter, June 23, 1839, after reaching nearly three score and ten. After his father's death, James took possession of the homestead, where he remained until 1863, when he rented the farm and removed to Ypsilanti. Mr. Nichols was a soldier in the State militia under Gen. Edward Clark, of Ann Arbor, and Orderly under Capt. Horace Carpenter. He was married in 1835, to Amanda Dolph, by whom he has 3 children—Vernelia, Valmore C., who runs the farm, and Valnette. They also have an adopted child, Clara Dolph.

Mark Norris (deceased). "The death of any established citizen held in estimation in the community, makes a pause in the rushing tide of events, and calls the public mind to serious reflection. But now and then one falls, full of years and high in the regard of men, whose disappearance from the scene of action seems to mark the close of an era in local history." Such was the departure of Mark Norris. He was born at Peacham, Vt., in 1796, being one of a family of 14 children, 8 of whom yet survive. At the age of 20 he commenced his eminently useful career by removing to the "Genesee country," then the very extreme border of the American settlements, where he was married in 1820, and remained in the business of merchandising until 1827. Mr. Norris was a Mason, and during the time of the anti-Masonic excitement he removed to Ypsilanti, in the Territory of Michigan. He found the situation of the village congenial, bought property, and in 1828 brought his family on, and made what proved his final settlement. With an accurate foresight of the needs of a new country, he brought in machinery for carding wool and manufacturing cloth, and, in conjunction with William W. Harwood, built the lower dam, and commenced improving the water-power of the pleasant Huron. To this he soon added a stock of goods, and the earliest buildings in Ypsilanti were the scenes of his business and industry. Mr. Norris was Postmaster during most of the time of Jackson's two terms of office. Other public honors were urged upon him; but though of decided political opinions, and ever ready to help the party and to promote the measures which he conscientiously believed to be for the best interests of his country, he resolutely declined all office. His taste preferred busy, unobtrusive usefulness, to prominence in the public eye and ostentatious display. Mr. Norris was an enterprising and energetic man, and up to the time of his death, had probably bought and sold, built and improved, more than any other man in

Washtenaw county. He led in all schemes for the religious and intellectual benefit of Ypsilanti. His hospitable home was the headquarters of ministers of all denominations, teachers and other good workers on their way to labor for the good of the people in the wilderness of the West. His doors were always open to receive them and to minister to their wants. His love for children was so intense, that an intimate friend remarked:

"If I could wield the pencil of an artist I would make a picture. I would show an aged pilgrim with furrowed face, in his armed chair, an un murmuring sufferer, patiently awaiting his appointed time. With a tearful eye, just leaning over his shoulder gently, you should see young-woman-hood, with her hand of love carefully arranging the gray locks upon that venerated brow, while just at his feet there would play a noble boy of three summers—a boy whose face should tell him to have been rightly named—a boy of ceaseless activity; but O, of what a love for grandpa! I would make such a picture that you could see nothing else, while it was present; and then I would tell you when I saw its actuality, and the little one that said 'When I get to heaven I will go right off and find grandpa.'" In no part of Mr. Norris' life did those traits of his character which had ever made him loved and respected, appear to better advantage, than when he left out-door usefulness, entered his dwelling for the last time, with a full knowledge of his condition, and sat down to die. During some of the weeks of his painful suffering a recumbent position was impossible. Supported by bolsters, in his easy chair, he awaited in calmness, in cheerfulness even, the arrival of the final message; enduring pain without petulance, and rather administering consolation to others than needing it himself. He departed this life in March, 1862, and his spirit winged its flight to that great beyond, where the "wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

Miss E. A. Oakley, dress-maker and milliner, Ypsilanti, established her dress-making business in 1879, and during the fall of 1880 added a fine stock of millinery. Miss Oakley has gained a large share of the public patronage since embarking in business, all of which she fully deserves.

Dr. F. K. Owen, physician and surgeon, Ypsilanti, was born in Pennsylvania in 1843, and is a son of James Owen, a farmer of that State. When but a lad, Dr. Owen accompanied his parents to Missouri, where he was reared to manhood. He received his education in a seminary at Albany, N. Y., and at the age of 20 years began the study of medicine. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1872. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Ypsilanti, and ranks among the most successful physicians of that city. When the war broke out he enlisted in the three months' troops from Missouri, and subsequently in the 11th Mo. Cav. He was afterward transferred to the 6th Reg. Mo. Vol. Inf., and ultimately to the 43d Reg. Mo. Vol. Inf., Harding's old regiment. He was taken prisoner at Glasgow, Mo., but paroled the day following. He was honorably discharged at Benton Barracks, Mo., June 3, 1865. In 1872 he married Georgiana Webb, of Pittsfield tp. Two children have been born to them—Grace, who died Nov. 27, 1880, and Edward K.

T. C. Owen, capitalist, Ypsilanti, was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1846, and a year later, his parents, B. F. and Abbie (Ward) Owen, removed to Michigan and located at Newport. T. C. grew to manhood in St. Clair county, and when a lad began his career on the waters. He worked as a sailor on the vessels of the Northern lakes, and subsequently engaged extensively in the lumber business. In 1873 he purchased the Conklin (now Deubel's) Mills, of Ypsilanti, which he controlled for three years. Soon after the panic of 1873 Mr. Owen invested a large portion of his means in iron and rolling-mill stock, and its later increase in prices added largely to his wealth. In 1879 he bought his present residence at Ypsilanti. He married Anna S. Foot, a lady of fine musical talent. They have 3 children—2 boys and 1 girl.

Mr. J. H. Parsons (deceased) was born in Vermont, A. D. 1836. There he was educated chiefly and graduated from Folsom Commercial College, at Cleveland, Ohio. He then went to Springfield, Ill., and Norwalk, Ohio, where he established business colleges. Later, he was a Professor in the commercial department of Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio. When the war broke out that department was given up. In 1865 he came to Ypsilanti, and engaged in the photograph business, which he followed till his death in 1871. In 1859 he was married to Miss Mary E. Jacobs, of Guilford, a daughter of a business man there. To them were born 3 sons and 2 daughters, all of whom are living but 1 son. Since the

death of her husband, Mrs. Parsons has carried on the photograph business. The work in the operating-room is done by an assistant, but the finishing and printing she does herself. Her business has increased and been generally successful.

Philo Parsons, of the tp. of Ypsilanti, was born in Enfield tp., Hartford Co., Conn., in 1807, the son of Roswell Parsons, a prominent business man of Enfield, where Philo received his education and lived until 1824. His father in 1824 moved to Utica, N.Y., where he remained one year and then came to Michigan, and first settled at Mallet's Creek, Pittsfield tp., afterward removing to Carpenter's Corners, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to his present place on sec. 18. In 1833, March 6, he was married to Sarah N. Baldwin, daughter of Oliver Baldwin, of Meridian Springs, and the results of this alliance are 3 children—Agnes P., now wife of F. P. Chase; Sarah E., now Mrs. Geo. Thompson, of Superior tp., and Roswell, a resident of Pittsfield tp.

William Pattison, M. D., Ypsilanti, was born at Java, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1833. His father, Dr. Samuel Warren Pattison, was a practicing physician at Java for 59 years. His mother, Phoebe (Atwood) Pattison, was a lady of rare accomplishments, and many graces of mind and person. Mr. Pattison attended Ypsilanti Seminary; afterward took two courses of lectures in the University of Michigan, and graduated from Hahnemann College, Chicago, in 1865. He at once entered into partnership with his father, remaining as such for one year. After 15 months' practice at Racine, Wis., he returned to Ypsilanti, where he has built up a fine business. In 1864 he went to Virginia, under the auspices of the Christian Commission. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1865, and is connected with the Knights of Honor and the A. O. U. W. He is a "hard-shell" Baptist and a Republican. He was married, Aug. 29, 1865, to Susan M. Lay, daughter of Hon. E. D. Lay, of Ypsilanti. They have 3 children—Hattie Atwood, Mira Melinda and William Dennison. Dr. Pattison is a man of attractive social qualities and genial manners. In conversation, he is ready in story or repartee.

Frederic H. Pease, Professor of Music in State Normal School, Ypsilanti, was born at Farmington, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Aug. 24, 1839, and is a son of P. P. Pease, a pioneer of Ohio, and one of the founders of Oberlin College. His mother, Ruth (Crocker) Pease, was the first white woman in Oberlin. Frederic was the youngest of 7 children, and was educated at Oberlin College, where he devoted much time to the cultivation and development of his musical talent, and soon after was called to teach vocal music in the Ypsilanti Seminary. In 1863, after returning from a trip to Boston, he was called to fill the chair of vocal music in the State Normal school, and commenced his duties Jan. 1, 1864. He still holds this position. He was appointed organist of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, at Ypsilanti, and in 1864, to the same position in the Congregational Church, at Jackson, Mich., remaining as such for seven years; was then secured by the Unitarian Church of Detroit, as their Director of Music, which position he still occupies. Prof. Pease was the founder and first conductor of the Ypsilanti Musical Union, which ranks second in the State. He is first joint author of the "Glee Book," and sole author of the "Musical Lyre," "The Crystal," and an unpublished opera, entitled "Enoch Arden," besides numerous pieces of sheet music, etc. He was married Nov. 7, 1859, to Josephine Dolson, a daughter of Hon. Lemuel E. Dolson, of Detroit, one of the members of the first Michigan Legislature, and an early pioneer of Wayne county. Mrs. Pease died Nov. 19, 1877, leaving 5 children—Jessie L., Maxwell L., Marshall Jewell, Freddie E., and Ruth Crocker.

Thomas Phillips, of Ypsilanti tp., was born in Orange Co., N.Y., on the Hudson river Aug. 1, 1818, a son of Thos. Phillips, of Wayne county, a native of Belfast, Ireland; a brewer by trade. Thomas, jr., came to Michigan to live with an uncle, John Phillips, a pioneer of this tp., who came to Michigan in 1824, a professional farmer of the old country school, and from a capital of \$500 amassed a fortune from the proceeds of his farm. Thomas remained with his Uncle John 30 years, and was married Oct. 15, 1863, to Catherine McKim, daughter of Geo. McKim, a farmer and pioneer of Superior tp.; deceased June 15, 1861.

W. H. Phillips (deceased) was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1815, where he grew to manhood; he became a merchant and shipper, and proprietor of a large tannery at Buffalo. In an early day he came to Ypsilanti, and engaged in shipping leather to the East. In 1837 he married Miss Olive, daughter of Josiah S. Weld, a successful merchant. Mr. P. died in 1877. Of their 8 children, 6 are living,

1 of whom is William. He was born in Erie Co., N. Y., but grew to manhood in Washtenaw county; in early life he was a school-teacher; in 1861 he enlisted in the war, became Regimental Clerk, and Aug. 1, 1862, was promoted to Sergeant-Major; in March, 1863, he was appointed 2d Lieutenant, but resigned June 4, 1863, on account of general disability; returning home, he was soon appointed Clerk of the Commissary Department, at Crab Orchard, Ky.; a year afterward he became sutler in the 28th Mich. Inf. After the war he kept a grocery and attended farm in the oil regions of Pennsylvania; returned to Ypsilanti and engaged in the lumber trade, and subsequently at Kalamazoo, and then settled permanently at Ypsilanti. In 1880 he was appointed Deputy Marshal, under A. H. Smith. Oct. 5, 1859, he married Caroline Artley, and they have had 4 children—Willard A., James H., Don Carlos and Ernest C.

Daniel Pierce, sr., was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1815, and was a son of Samuel and Triphena Pierce. When 18 years of age Mr. Pierce's father removed to Livingston county, where he operated a stage route and distillery for some years. Daniel became an employe of the stage route, and subsequently owner. In 1834 he married Rebecca Cutler, and five years later settled near Rawsonville, Wayne Co., Mich. He there erected a distillery, and in 1843 a saw-mill. He afterward exchanged the mill for his present farm of 146 acres. Mr. Pierce has 4 children—Dallas S., who married Lucy Pierce, and resides on the old homestead; Ellen, wife of Alonzo Ford; Eva, wife of Edward Thorn, of Pittsfield tp., and Charles D. Mr. Pierce is a Master Mason and is connected with Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 128.

Rev. John D. Pierce, formerly of Ypsilanti, and for many years familiarly and reverently called "Father" Pierce, by the teachers of Michigan, was born at Chesterfield, New Hampshire, Feb. 18, 1797. His parents were Gad and Sarah (Davis) Pierce. From the age of two years to 20, he lived with a paternal uncle in Worcester, Massachusetts, receiving eight weeks of schooling each year after he was old enough to attend school. When he was 20 his uncle gave him his time. He then obtained employment as a farm laborer until he had saved \$100. With this sum and a like amount given him by his grandfather Pierce, he started out to get an education. He walked 14 miles, Dec. 14, 1817, buying a Latin grammar on his way, and in the evening of the same day took his first lesson in Latin under Rev. Enoch Pond, with whom he made his preparations for college. He entered Brown University the following September, graduating in 1822, in the first eight of a class of 36; he was Principal of Wrentham Academy, in Massachusetts, in 1823; same year entered Princeton Theological Seminary; after one year was licensed to preach by the Congregational Association, and given a Church in Oneida Co., N. Y.; in 1831 visited Marshall, Mich., as a missionary, and the following autumn brought his family out; on July 26, 1836, was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan, being the first to fill that position in the "Wolverine State." He organized the primary-school system and the plan for the State University, which was adopted by the State Legislature in 1837. He continued in office five years, and then returned to his missionary labors; in 1847 was elected to State Legislature. As chairman of the committee on Federal Relations in the House of Representatives, he introduced and succeeded in carrying a resolution instructing the Michigan delegates in the National Congress to oppose the introduction of slavery into the Territories. At this session, too, he proposed and carried the homestead exemption law—the first law of this kind ever enacted in the United States. In 1852 he delivered the address at the opening of the Normal School at Ypsilanti. Mr. Pierce was thrice married. His present wife was Harriet B. Read.

Dr. Justin E. Post, M. D., was born at Saline, Mich., Sept. 10, 1854. His parents are David and Eliza (Downing) Post, the former of whom came to Ypsilanti in 1859, and is at present a successful practitioner of that city. Justin was educated in the Union and Normal schools of Ypsilanti, and at the age of 18 years entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1876. He also took a course in dentistry, in the same institution. He located at Ypsilanti, where he is doing a good business. He was married in 1878 to Addie Perhamus, of Ypsilanti. Mr. Post is a member of the A. O. U. W., in which body he acts as medical examiner.

D. P. Potter is a native of Rutland Co., Vt., where he was born in 1816. His father, Homer Potter, was a Captain during the Revolutionary war, and married Ruth Woodruff, of Kinrourh, Vt. She was a daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Pur-

ter) Woodruff, the latter of whom was a daughter of the renowned Commodore Porter. When the subject of this sketch was 12 years of age, his parents died, and pursuant to the laws of Vermont he was taken in charge by the selectmen of the village, with whom he remained four years. He then shipped on board the *New York*, of Cedar Point, a coasting vessel. After some time on the waters, he located in Massachusetts, where he was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods until 1842, when he settled at Monroe, Mich. In 1853 he located at Chicago, and subsequently at Fayette, Iowa. He had learned the stone-mason's trade, and after settling at Ypsilanti found plenty of work. He was united in marriage Oct. 16, 1845, to Laurena Spaulding, of Milan, Mich., daughter of John and Anna (Kingsley) Spaulding, of Fort Ann, N. Y. They have 2 children—Sarah, wife of Lemuel Tell, of Detroit; and Horace, who married Fanny E. Beers, of Pittsburg, and is traveling agent for the Penn. R'y Co.

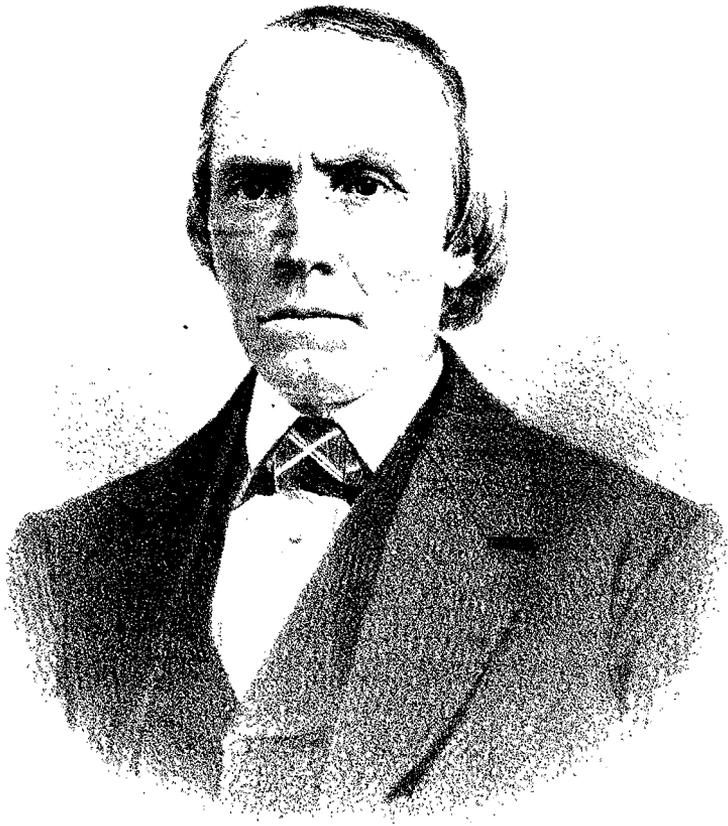
Prof. R. W. Putnam, Principal of the Ypsilanti public schools, was born at Lowell, Mass., June 3, 1837. His father was John Putnam, a native of New Hampshire, and a mechanic. He died in 1868. Mr. Putnam received his early education in the schools of his native place, and subsequently took a course of study at the Lawrence, Mass., high school. In 1872 he came to Michigan, removing his family here the following year. He was in the employ of Brewer & Tileston, publishers of Worcester's Dictionary, as traveling agent, until 1879, when, upon an invitation from the School Board of Ypsilanti, he assumed control of the schools of that city, which position he still occupies. He was married in 1863, to Julia A. Bagley, a native of Vermont. They have 4 children—Ritchie R., Kirk M., Virgil R. and Beulah.

Samuel Reed (deceased) was a native of Ontario Co., N. Y., where he passed his youth, and then married Aphia Hubbell. In 1834 he settled in Ypsilanti tp., where he purchased 240 acres of land now owned by his son, Nathan. The farm was heavily timbered, and Mr. Reed there passed the remainder of his life. He died in 1850, and was laid at rest in Stony Creek cemetery. Mrs. Reed had departed this life some time previous. Seven children survive this union. One son, Nathan, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1819, and in 1842 was married to Mary Wilbur, a daughter of Richard Wilbur. They have 3 children living—Albert, who married Julia Phelps, and resides at Jackson, was a soldier in the 20th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf.; Arthur, who married Mary Lamburn, and Harry, the husband of Anna Olds, of Ypsilanti. Mrs. Reed died in 1858, and in 1862 Mr. Reed married Mrs. Jane Beach, relict of Russell Beach (deceased), and daughter of Edgar Cheesborough, a pioneer of Calhoun Co., Mich.

Francis K. Rexford, M. D., of Ypsilanti, was born in Smyrna, Chenango Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1814. His parents were Simeon and Millie (Carver) Rexford. He remained on the farm till he was 18 years of age, when he began a course of study which he followed in the select schools, there being no higher schools near. In 1833 he began the study of medicine, and in 1837 graduated at Fairfield (N. Y.) Medical College. In the same year he located at Ypsilanti and began to practice medicine, which he followed until 1850. He then entered into partnership with Benjamin Follett, and opened a store on Cross street. In 1854 he began business alone at his present location, where he has since remained. From 1845 to 1849, under the administration of James K. Polk, Dr. Rexford was Postmaster of this city. He has also held a number of offices in this city. In March, 1837, he was married to Miss Harriet N. Long, of Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y. In the educational advancement of Ypsilanti, Dr. Rexford has done much as a Director of Schools, in this direction. Among the moving spirits in the city's advancement he has always been found ready and willing to lend his aid.

Henry Richards, stock-broker, Ypsilanti, was born at Cornwall, England, Dec. 2, 1821, a son of William and Elizabeth Richards. In 1842 Mr. Richards crossed the ocean, and traveled extensively among the lead, copper and gold mines of the United States. He was engaged in copper mining in the Lake Superior region for over 15 years. He was a grocer at Bay City, Mich., for some years, and in 1874 located at Ypsilanti. In 1847 he married Fanny Burroughs, a native of England, who died in 1859. In 1863 he was united in marriage to Mary E. Rorison, a daughter of D. B. Rorison. They have 4 children—Louise S., Carrie A., Mary E. and Jennie.

William Robbins, merchant, Ypsilanti, was born in Augusta tp., Washtenaw county, in 1837. His father, James Robbins, came to Michigan in 1830. Mr. Robbins began his mercantile career at the age of 17 years. He was engaged



A Conklin, M.D.

with A. S. Clark & Co., of Ypsilanti, for one year, and with Robert Lambie for 25 years, owning a part interest in the latter store for a good portion of the time. In 1873 he became engaged in his present business. He was married at Joliet, Ills., on Christmas Day, 1862, to Carrie McElcheran. They have 3 children—Fred, Max, and Jessie. Mr. Robbins is a member of the M. E. Church, of which body he is a Trustee; is a member of the Fire Department; was Alderman several times; is a member of the A. O. U. W., and was Treasurer of the lodge for some time.

Lawson Rogers (deceased) was born in 1824, Nov. 15, in Seneca county, N. Y., was a son of Andrew Rogers, a farmer of that county, who moved to Washtenaw county in 1834, and settled in Augusta tp., where he died in 1866. Lawson received his education in the district school at home, and married Lucinda Aber, daughter of Aaron Aber, who came to Michigan in 1836, and also settled in Augusta tp. Mr. Rogers purchased 128 acres of land on sec. 7, where Mrs. R. and her 2 sons, Chas. T. and Chester E., and 1 daughter, Grace G., now live.

Simeon G. Rowley, Ypsilanti, is a native of New York, and was born in Yates county, A. D. 1818. He is a son of Roderick and Lucinda (Pierce) Rowley. His father was a native of Connecticut, who moved into Yates county, N. Y., at an early date, and engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch was partially educated in his native county. In 1831 his parents and family came to this county and located on land in sec. 36, of the town of Pittsfield. In that town, and at Ypsilanti, Mr. Rowley completed his education. When his father came here he built a log house and began the clearing and improving of his land. On that place he lived until 1858, when he and his wife went to Kent county to live with a daughter. In 1859 Mrs. Rowley died, and her death was followed by the death of Mr. Rowley in 1861. Until 1861 Mr. S. G. Rowley lived at the old homestead. In that year he purchased the property in this city, on Chicago avenue, where B. J. Woodruff formerly lived. Mr. Woodruff bought this place when the turnpike from Detroit to Chicago was surveyed, and there built a house. There are yet apple-trees standing which he set out 50 years ago, and they still bear fruit. Since coming to this city Mr. Rowley has been a dealer in grain and farm produce, in which he has done a large business. In 1843 he was married to Miss Maria C. Macy, daughter of Captain Robert R. Macy, who came to this township in 1836. Mr. Macy had been a sea captain for over 30 years. This family dates back to Thomas Macy, who came to America in 1635, but 15 years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. Owing to religious bigotry, which he could not endure, Mr. Macy and nine others, in 1659, purchased from New York the island of Nantucket. From Thomas Macy sprang the family of that name in this country. To Mr. and Mrs. Rowley have been born a son and daughter. The son was born in 1850, and is now in business at Kalamazoo. The daughter was married in 1876 to Wallace Welch, of Pittsfield, and in the same year she died. Mr. Rowley is a member of Wyandotte Lodge I. O. O. F. of this city, and of Washtenaw Encampment No. 7, at Ann Arbor. The town of Pittsfield received its name from Mr. Rowley's father, who suggested the name "Pitt," after the celebrated statesman, and this was subsequently changed to its present name. In that town S. G. Rowley held a number of offices. Since coming here he has represented the first ward of this city as Alderman. He was formerly Whig, but in 1854 united with the new party and since then has been a Republican.

Samuel Ruthruff (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania about 1805; moved to New York State at an early day and settled in Seneca county, where he followed agricultural pursuits many years and there married Miss Susannah Frain; about 1840 he came West and settled in Superior tp., this county, where he bought 80 acres of land, and about the same time also purchased a claim in Ypsilanti tp. In 1861 he moved to Ann Arbor and bought an 80 in that tp. He died at Ann Arbor September, 1878; the remains of himself and wife, who died in 1850, are buried in Superior tp. Twelve children were born to them, namely: Henry, Samuel, Daniel, William, Harrison, Mary, Harriet (deceased), Edwin (a soldier in the late war), Chester, George, John (also a soldier), Sarah and Arthur. Harrison, from whom this sketch is obtained, was born in Seneca county in 1832, but grew to manhood in this county. In 1859 he was married to Miss Mary J., a daughter of David Savage, a Washtenaw pioneer, and 6 children were born to them—Lewis E., Harriet, Ida E., Viola, Charles S. and Mary. Mr. R. is a property owner in this township.

J. F. Sanders, clothing merchant, Ypsilanti, was born at Lawrence, Schuyler Co., N. Y., April 25, 1840. His father, James Sanders, was a farmer, and died in

1842. His mother married a Mr. Garretson, and in 1846 removed to Michigan, settling at Flat Rock. Wayne county, where J. F. obtained his education. At the age of 17 years he came to Ypsilanti, and entered the employ of W. W. Wicker, a grocer, where he remained for some time. In 1868 he, in company with Clark S. Wortley, purchased of his employer, S. Hesslein, his stock of clothing and furnishing goods, and they continued under the firm name of Sanders & Wortley, until 1872, when Mr. Wortley retired from the firm. Mr. Sanders' trade increased so rapidly that in 1879 he erected a large three-story brick building, on the corner of Congress and Washington streets, where he now carries on his trade. He married Caroline Huckley, of Pittsfield tp., and 2 children have been given them—Susie and Carrie.

Lorenzo Seaman, farmer, sec. 25, was born at Rutland Co., Vermont, in 1814. He was married in his native county to Elizabeth Phillips, daughter of Josiah Phillips, a native of Vermont. Of the 8 children born to this union, 7 are living—Priscilla, Adelaide, Ceylon, Josiah, Julius, Henry and Charles. Mrs. Seaman died in 1862, and a year later Mr. S. married Theresa, daughter of Luman Potter, of Clarendon, Conn. Four children were given to this marriage—Cora, Lorenzo, Hattie and Daisy. In 1867 Mr. Seaman settled upon his present farm, which comprises 62 acres. He also owns 20 acres of land in Wayne county. Mr. Seaman has in his possession "grandfather's old arm chair," whose existence dates back into the 17th century.

James F. Seeley was born in Mt. Hope, Orange Co., N. Y., July 18, 1819. He is a son of Holly and Elizabeth (Moore) Seeley. His father was a currier and tanner by trade, and James during his youth was employed at the same occupation. At 18 years of age he went to Cortland Co., N. Y., remaining there six months, and from there came to Michigan, arriving here Jan. 14, 1839. He spent about 18 months on the "Campfield farm," Pittsfield township, and subsequently passed the same length of time in Erie, Pa., while there working at his trade. He returned to Michigan in November, 1842, and in the spring of 1843 began to make leather in the township of York. He remained there till April, 1853, engaged in making leather and in farming. Afterward he located in Saline, and built a tannery there, remaining until 1868. His next remove was to Ypsilanti, where he bought a comfortable mansion on Washington street, and has since lived in retirement, devoting his time to the management of his estate. In 1846 Mr. Seeley was married to Lydia Ann Judd, of York tp. They have 1 child, Amanda E., who is the wife of Herbert Sweet, a prominent merchant of Ypsilanti.

Albert Seymour, salesman, was born in New York in 1827. He grew to manhood in Cayuga county, where he learned the trades of a joiner and millwright. He was married in Monroe Co., N. Y., to Elizabeth Yates, and in 1853 located in Ypsilanti, Mich., where for many years he worked at his trade. In 1863 he engaged in his present business, and enjoys a good trade through the southern tier of counties of this State.

Zachariah Shaw (deceased) was born in New York in 1802. During early life he followed teaming, but in 1862 settled at Ypsilanti, and erected a lime-kiln, which he labored at successfully, with one exception, up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1878. Mrs. Shaw is still living. She was the mother of 12 children, 1 of whom, Spencer, is now the owner of the above mentioned lime-kiln. He was born in New York in 1825, and since 1836 he has resided at Monroe and Ypsilanti, owning 120 acres of good land near the former place. Mr. Shaw is doing a remunerative business at Ypsilanti, and in 1880 burned 27,000 bushels of lime. He married Elizabeth H. Coe, of New York, and 10 children were born to them, 7 of whom are living.

Lewis Sherwood, farmer, sec. 1, Ypsilanti tp., was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1804. There he was educated and reared on the farm of his father. In 1830 he went to Saratoga county, and engaged in farming, but remained only three years. He then removed to Rochester, and engaged in boating on the Erie canal which he followed until 1847. The following year he was in the livery business, and in 1848 he engaged in the commission and forwarding business, which he followed until 1859. In 1860 he came to the city of Ypsilanti, and engaged in the commission business. In 1863 he was appointed gatekeeper on the Detroit and Saline gravel toll road, where he has since remained. Mr. Sherwood is also largely interested in the breeding of fine horses. In 1876 he received the contract for carrying the mail from Ypsilanti to Belleville, which he held four years. He

has also been four years in Ypsilanti tp. In 1856 he was married to Clarissa M. Howley, of Rochester, N. Y.

M. L. Shutts, insurance agent, Ypsilanti, was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., in 1814, son of Jasper and Elizabeth (Laraway) Shutts. When 19 years of age he left New York and settled in Wayne Co., Mich., where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1857 Mr. Shutts located at Ypsilanti and subsequently became a merchant and dealer in wool. In 1877 he entered into his present business, and represents some of the best companies extant. He was married at Plymouth, Wayne Co., Mich., in 1835 to Anna Kenyon. Mrs. Shutts died in 1837. In 1840 he was united in marriage to Mary A. Vinton.

Gilbert M. Smith, of the firm of Collins & Smith, retail dealers in wines, liquors and cigars, Arcade Block, Ypsilanti, was born near Goshen, Indiana, in 1838. While yet a lad he removed to Ypsilanti, and was employed as clerk by Joseph Martin. When the war broke out, he enlisted in Co. A, 1st Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., for a three years' service. He participated in several serious engagements, and was honorably discharged at Jackson, Mich., in 1865. In 1874 he was united in marriage to Minerva J. Weatherby.

J. Everts Smith, farmer, was born in Vermont, in 1829. When 21 years of age, he removed to Essex Co., N. Y., where he purchased 100 acres of land. He then removed to Iowa, where he was engaged in sheep-raising for one year. At the expiration of that time he located at Ypsilanti, where he owns 190 acres of choice land, and deals largely in sheep. Mr. Smith is Justice of the Peace of Ypsilanti. He was married in Vermont in 1833, to Rosina Chatterton, of Rutland, Vt. Three children were born to this marriage—Frank, Arthur, and an infant. Mrs. Smith died, and Mr. S. married Martha Brown, of Clarendon, Vt., who has borne him 1 child, William.

Capt. Clinton Spencer, son of Grove Spencer (deceased), who came to Ypsilanti in 1827, was born in Ypsilanti tp., Jan. 31, 1840. His father was the first law practitioner in Ypsilanti; but, on account of ill health, was forced to abandon his profession, and removed to Superior tp., where at the time of his death he owned 700 acres, on secs. 2 and 11. He gave \$500 to secure the location of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. He died Aug. 28, 1854; his widow still survives. Clinton Spencer was educated at the Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor schools, and at the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Union army as a private, and received the commission of Captain. After the war he was elected Register of Deeds, of this county, and re-elected in 1868. He was appointed Postmaster at Ypsilanti in 1871, and still holds that position. He was married Aug. 11, 1863, to Mary Wilson, daughter of Rev. J. A. Wilson, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, at Ypsilanti. They have 4 children—Olive, Zayde, Norman and Clinton J.

Hon. Grove Spencer (deceased), a well-known lawyer of this county, was born in Massachusetts in 1803. He studied law, and subsequently graduated from a famous institution of learning in his native State. He was admitted to the Bar, and after removal to Ypsilanti practiced his profession a number of years as a partner of Judge Skinner (deceased). Owing to ill health, and in the midst of a lucrative business, he was compelled to abandon his practice, and seek a more healthful kind of labor. He therefore bought farm property, and turned his attentions to agricultural pursuits. He served the people in several local offices, and ultimately represented Washtenaw county in the State Legislature. In 1835, he married Emily Millington, a daughter of Dr. Millington, who settled in this county as early as 1826. Eight children were born to them, 7 of whom survive—Burk, living on the old homestead; Clinton, Postmaster of Ypsilanti; Emmons, a resident of California; Lydia, who lives in this county; Grove, residing in Ypsilanti; and Wright and Daniel, who are citizens of Kansas. Mr. Spencer died in 1855, leaving to the care of his wife and children, a valuable farm comprising 560 acres.

John Starkweather, capitalist, Ypsilanti, was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1807. He was reared in Seneca and Cortland counties, of his native State. His father, Capt. Donald Starkweather, obtained his military title by gallantry in the war of 1812. He was well known throughout the East in connection with ship-building and millwrighting interests. He erected the first mill—called the "old Miner's mill"—at Seneca Falls, N. Y. He had the honor of building the first boat to run on the famous Erie canal. He married Fanny Godfrey, a native of Rhode Island. Fourteen children were born to them, of whom John, the subject of this sketch, is the only male survivor. He received a very liberal education,

and in 1836 removed to Michigan, locating at Detroit. He entered the U. S. land office, through the influence of Major Biddle. In 1839 he was united in marriage to Mary Ann Newberry, daughter of Elihu Newberry, a retired merchant and farmer, and a sister of John S. Newberry, Michigan's famous Congressman. Mr Starkweather was appointed by Gov. Mason, as Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, under the Superintendent, John D. Pierce. Owing to ill-health, he located in Ypsilanti, where he rested from manual labors, but he has been actively engaged in business. He bought 160 acres of land near Ypsilanti, and since then has been a large speculator in real estate. He owns about 400 acres, valued at \$100 per acre. The prompt payment of the war debt of Ypsilanti was mainly brought about by the influence of Mr. Starkweather and E. D. Lay, the present President of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County.

J. J. Stephenson, photographer, Ypsilanti, was born in Wayne Co., Mich., A. D. 1847. He was educated in the schools of that county and spent a short time at Ypsilanti. In 1869 he began to learn the business of photography at Jackson. He soon after started a gallery at Chelsea which he soon sold. In 1870 he came to this city and worked for E. P. Baker until 1872, when he purchased an interest in the business. In 1876 he purchased the entire business, and since then has carried it on. Mr. S. is a member of the A. O. U. W. of this city. In 1871 was married to Miss Bessie Frazier of Ypsilanti, a daughter of Hugh and Martha Frazier, of Huron county, Canada.

John Stockdale (deceased) was a pioneer of Washtenaw county. He was born in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1786. He learned the carpenter's trade when young, and in 1831 came to America, locating at Ypsilanti the following year. He erected many of the early buildings in the latter place, and departed this life in Ypsilanti tp. in 1862. He was thrice married. Two children were born to the first union, 4 to the second, and 2 to the third. Joseph Stockdale was born to the second union. He accompanied his parents to America, and in his adopted country learned the wagon-maker's trade. He was a successful manufacturer of Ypsilanti for 21 years, and in 1857 purchased his present farm, comprising 158 acres, erecting thereon a handsome residence during 1878. In 1859 he married Harriet Williams, daughter of S. M. Williams, of Vermont. They have 5 children—Wealthy, Walter, Albert, Henry and Frank.

James Suggitt (deceased) was born in Yorkshire, Eng., in 1804, and passed his early life on a farm. He was married at Hemphone, England, to Sarah, daughter of William and Ellen Wilds, and soon after came to America, locating at Canton, Wayne Co., Mich., where he bought 80 acres of heavily timbered land. He remained there 11 years, sold his farm, and removed to Ypsilanti, where he died, Feb. 23, 1880. He was buried in the Ypsilanti cemetery. Two children born to this marriage are living—Mrs. Amarine and Mrs. Palmer, both residents of Canton, Mich.

Sweet Brothers, manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, Ypsilanti.

Charles I. Sweet, of the firm of Sweet Bros., manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, Ypsilanti, was born in New York, and is a son of William Sweet, of Seneca Co., N. Y., and came with his parents to Michigan in 1867. He devoted a share of his time to school-teaching, and the remainder to study, until he completed his studies at the Ypsilanti Seminary in 1869. The same year the firm of Sweet & Henderson was formed, with Charles I. as the junior partner. Mr. Henderson remained in the firm until March, 1880, when Eugene M., a brother of Charles I., purchased his interest, and the firm has since been Sweet Bros. Mr. Sweet was married Aug. 24, 1876, to Eliza M. Everetts, of Watkins, N. Y. They have 2 sons, Willie and Bert.

Eugene M. was married Sept. 29, 1880, to Ella A. Foster, of Ypsilanti.

Herbert Sweet, merchant, Ypsilanti, was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1847. His parents, John M. and Mary (Ward) Sweet, came to Michigan in 1863, and located in Pittsfield tp. At the age of 20 years, Mr. Sweet entered the employ of the Farmers' and Traders' Association, where he remained as a clerk for two years. He was employed by Henderson & Glover, of Ypsilanti, three years. In 1873 he formed a co-partnership with William Robbins in the dry-goods business, and the firm is having a good trade. Mr. Sweet was married in 1872 to Amanda Seeley, of Ypsilanti. They have 1 son, Charles Seeley. Mr. Sweet is a member of the Baptist Church, and has been Superintendent of its Sunday-school for five years. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

A. A. Sweeting, M. D. (deceased) was born in New York, and received a good medical education at Clinton, Hamilton Co., N. Y. He practiced his profession in the East for several years, and in 1826 came to Woodruff's Grove, Washtenaw Co., Mich., where he remained but a short time, and subsequently owned property in Ypsilanti city, and Superior tp. While a resident of the latter place (in 1842) he sustained severe injuries, from which he died the same year. He was married in the East to Lucretia Warren, a native of Connecticut. One son, A. A., jr., was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., and was a soldier in the Mexican war. He died in the service. An older son, B. T., was born in 1824, and grew to manhood in the county, where he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1868 he married Sarah Bentley, of Superior tp. They have 2 children—May and Alta.

Benjamin Thompson, was born in New York State, May 17, 1805, and became one of the first settlers in Ypsilanti. June 20, 1830, he married Mercy S. Emerson, and they have had 5 children, only 1 of whom is living, the next mentioned. For 25 years Mr. Thompson followed millwrighting, and owned a large carriage manufactory.

O. E. Thompson, son of the preceding, house, sign and carriage painter, and dealer in agricultural implements in Ypsilanti. He commenced in 1856 as an humble manufacturer of wagons, and in a few years had quite a corps of workmen in his employ. In 1870 he began to make carriages, and purchased the corner building where he is now located. He made his start as a dealer in 1871, when he began to sell the Jackson wagons, made by Tomlinson & Webster; in 1873 he became a regular dealer in agricultural implements, and he now controls the trade in his line of business. He has prospered and accumulated considerable property. In August, 1880, Mr. Thompson patented a grass-seed sower, which in a short time proved to be superior to any of the older sowers in vogue. This year he will manufacture over 500 of these useful machines. Besides the above business, he annually disposes of more than \$1,000 worth of variegated pattern wall-paper.

James Thorn, farmer, Ypsilanti tp., was born in Bucks Co., Pa., in 1794, and in his youth removed to Seneca Co., N. Y., where he learned the potter's trade. In 1835 he located in Monroe Co., Mich., where he bought 160 acres of Government land, the greater part of it being heavily timbered, and through industry and economy became comfortably situated in life. He was married in New York to Anna Chamberlin, who bore him 6 children, 1 of whom, L. E. C., is the only one residing in this township. He was born in New York in 1820, and in 1840 located in Washtenaw county. He is a millwright by trade, and built the Sinclair Mills, at Ann Arbor, and others throughout the State. In 1850 he bought 105 acres of land in Ypsilanti tp., and has increased his farm to 145 acres. He was married Feb. 7, 1842, to Mary Chamberlain. They have 6 children—Martin C., James W., William, Mary C., Edgar W. and Walter D.

Mrs. Thorn's parents, Wells Chamberlin and wife—who started from Livingston county, N. Y., in the spring of 1831, in company with his father-in-law, John Marvin, one daughter, two sons, and three others, 12 in all—came to Buffalo on a two-horse wagon, then by steamer to Detroit. They embarked at night, a storm arose, and morning found the vessel heading back for Buffalo instead of Detroit; they put in at Dunkirk. In crossing the Maumee swamps a dreadful rain-storm prevailed and the young men had to take off their overcoats wherewith to protect the children. They came to a house occupied by a woman and two small children, with no provisions, the man of the house being off a-fishing; the place was also flooded with water, and the emigrant party had to build a bridge in front of the house so that the women and children could get to it. Mrs. Thorn's mother divided her own lunch with these poor children. On arriving at Maumee, Mr. Chamberlin looked up the improvident fishing husband and sent him home. The whole party forded the Maumee river. Here they found a tavern, where they partly dried their clothing and bedding, and slept on their beds on the floor.

Of this party Mrs. Thorn is the only one living, unless it be some of the hired help they had along with them. After remaining at Toledo about two weeks they went on to Detroit, and after a short time to this county, settling about three miles west of Ypsilanti, Pittsfield tp.

Mr. Thorn's son, Martin C., served in the last war, participating in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam within two weeks after enlistment. He enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in Co. E, 17th Mich. Inf., and was honorably discharged in June, 1865, at Detroit, having served in many battles.

Albert Todd, retired farmer, Ypsilanti, was born in Monroe county, N. Y., and was a son of Wright and Betsy (Denike) Todd. When 23 years of age Mr. Todd began farming on his own account in his native State, and three years after removed to Washtenaw county, Mich., locating in Superior tp., where he bought 240 acres of land, and has erected thereon a substantial residence. He was married in 1823 to Esther A. Jacokes, a native of Rochester, N. Y. She bore him 2 children—Orrin, who resides on the farm, and Etta, who lives at Ypsilanti. Mrs. Todd died in 1873, and in 1875 Mr. Todd married Adele Jacokes, of Ypsilanti. In 1869, Mr. Todd bought property in Ypsilanti, where he has since lived.

C. L. Tuttle (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania in June, 1801. He settled in Ypsilanti tp. in 1828, where Nelson V., his son, was born in 1833. The latter, Aug. 17, 1862, enlisted in Co. B, 4th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and under command of Capt. Gray, of Detroit, proceeded to the front. After a three years' service, he was honorably discharged, and returned to this county. He is a farmer, and resides on the old homestead. He married Mary J. Openo, who died in 1877, leaving 2 children—Henrietta R. and Guy. In July, 1879, Mr. T. married Clara Boutell, a daughter of Hiram and Mary Boutell. They have 1 child, Mary.

Hiram Tuttle was born in Tioga county, Pa., April 3, 1797. Early in life he found employment as a teamster; he moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and settled in the near vicinity of Sandusky, where he assisted in the erection of the first wharf in Sandusky city. He was married while residing near Sandusky, to Miss Anna Crane, a daughter of Benjamin Crane, who afterward moved to Washtenaw and lived near Saline. It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Tuttle and Benjamin Woodruff were among the first settlers of this county. During the autumn of 1824 he bought land, now in possession of heirs to the estate. It was purchased from the Government, the deed bearing the signature of President Monroe. Erecting a log house, he began the founding of a Western home. The Indian tribes then were numerous in Southern Michigan, were quite friendly and mingled freely with the whites. On one occasion a squaw traded an old flint musket for a peck of corn, of which Mr. T. was sole proprietor. He died after a long and useful life, in 1862, and seven years later occurred the death of his heroic companion, who had shared with him the hardships of pioneer times. Five children survive them—Burton, who married Caroline Stokes; Chris., who is a resident of this county; also Hiram, a merchant, and John from whom this sketch is obtained, who married Maria Cannon, a daughter of Josiah Cannon, of New York State. Three children were born to the subject of this sketch—Emma, Carrie and Hiram. Mr. Tuttle is a farmer of means, owning 80 acres of land where he now resides, and is one of the heirs to his father's estate, consisting of 248 acres. Anna Tuttle, sister of above, was united in marriage to William Ort.

Loyal Tuttle (deceased) was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1801, and grew to mature years. In 1825 he moved from Bradford, Pa., to this county, and settled in Ypsilanti tp., where for a time he worked energetically in the clearing of land. In 1828 he married Rachel Huff, a daughter of David and Rachel Huff, who settled in Washtenaw county as early as 1826, and were well and favorably known to the pioneers in this section. In 1829 Mr. Tuttle bought his first farm land, consisting of 80 acres, situated in Sheldon, Wayne Co., which was shortly afterward exchanged for valuable farm land in this tp. The family moved into a log cabin of the usual description, where they lived for a number of years. They now have a more comfortable residence and a valuable farm of 300 acres. There are 8 children—Lucius, who resides upon the homestead; Nelson, Julia M., Joseph K., Emma S., Lucy A., John C. and Mary E.; Mary L. died Aug. 20, 1851, and Ira B., Aug. 11, 1861. Ira enlisted in the 1st Mich. Inf., and died from the effects of cannon-ball concussion at Bull Run. John was also a soldier in the late war. The ancestry of the Tuttle family, who have many interesting relics in their possession, is traced back to the year 1635. Mrs. Tuttle is comfortably situated in life.

John W. Van Cleve, Ypsilanti, was born at Princeton, N. J., A. D. 1812. His father, John Van Cleve, was a physician there. At Princeton, Mr. Van Cleve was educated and passed the first 15 years of his life. In 1826 his father died, and in 1828 he went to Dayton, Ohio, where he was in the store of an uncle about three years. He then went to Philadelphia, where, until 1833, he clerked in a store. From there he went to New York city, where he was likewise employed until 1837. He then came to this city and at once embarked in general mercantile business, at the same time having charge of a milling business here. In

1850 he sold his business and engaged in farming, which he followed for some time. In 1857 he with Mr. Cornwell built a paper-mill, and carried it on under the firm name of Cornwell & Van Cleve until 1864, when he sold his interest to Mr. Cornwell. That mill was the first paper-mill in this city and the beginning of the present great paper business of Ypsilanti. When the Peninsular Paper Company was organized in 1867, he was one of the stockholders, and was made Secretary of the company. Except a short time, he has held that position to the present time. He represented this town as Supervisor five years, during which time the city was set off from the town. Mr. Van Cleve is an Episcopalian and has been a member of St. Luke's Church of this city since 1859. He was also one of the charter members of the first Odd Fellows' Lodge in Ypsilanti, and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity here. In 1834 he was married to Miss Julia Hunter, of New York city, who died in this city Feb. 16, 1879. To them were born 5 sons and 2 daughters, all of whom are living but one son, William, who for a time was Secretary of the Peninsular Paper Company. Of the living children, John W., jr., and Mrs. McKinstry live in this city; Frank H. is a business man at Escanaba, and is land agent at that place for the N. W. R. R.; Charles is located at Port Huron, Mich.; Augustus is in the general ticket office of the M. C. R. R. at Chicago; the other daughter, Mrs. Mary Parrott, is a resident of Dayton, Ohio.

Silas Van Dusen is a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., where he was born in 1807, and where he grew to manhood. He married Hannah Soule, and subsequently worked at shoe-making and farming in Monroe Co., N. Y. He afterward removed to Rochester, and in 1866 to Plymouth, Michigan; thence to Ypsilanti, where for many years he was engaged in the sewing-machine business. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Van Dusen, one of whom is living, Mary L., who received a good musical education at Rochester, and for several years was organist in the Universalist Church of that city. For nine years she has occupied the same position in the Presbyterian Church at Ypsilanti. The elder child, Charles T., was a soldier in the 8th New York Cav., and Orderly Sergeant at beginning of war. He served with marked success through that long and bloody conflict, and was an eye witness of the surrender of Lee, at Appomattox Court-House. He received the discharge of a Captain, and returned to Ypsilanti, where he died in 1874.

Harry H. Walkinton, machine tender at Cornwell Paper-Mills, is a native of Lincolnshire, England. He emigrated to America in 1873, and for six years was a resident of Pennsylvania. He then settled at Ypsilanti, Mich., where he has since resided. He is regarded by his employers as a valuable assistant in the manufacture of paper.

Charles H. Wallace, who died in August, 1877, may be ranked among the pioneers of Washtenaw. He was born at Thelford, Orange Co., Vt., Feb. 11, 1812. In his childhood and near the close of the Revolutionary war, his father left New England, and with multitudes of emigrants settled in the State of New York. In 1832 he came to Washtenaw and settled in the township of Saline, and farms were purchased three miles west of this place. Young Wallace preceded the family and came to Saline in May, 1831. In 1833 he married Miss Eleanor Custing. Mr. W. was Deputy Sheriff, in which office he proved a capable man. In 1853 he was elected Justice of the Peace for four years, and again in 1857 and 1861, and finally, in 1866, as a Magistrate. Two things were noticeable in his administration—avoidance of county expenses, inducing often a settlement without legal notice; and very rarely were his decisions set aside by a higher court; and many widows and orphans have found in him a wise and faithful counsellor. In 1857 his only son, Bradley, died at the age of 21, and September, 1861, Mrs. Wallace died; again death invaded the household, when, in January, 1865, his daughter Sarah passed to her reward. Of his 4 children 2 remain—Mrs. Adeline Williams, of Oxford, Mich., and Mrs. Lucy Ripley, of Chicago. In September, 1862, Mr. Wallace was united in marriage with Mrs. Jennie B. Rice, relict of Hiram Rice. His business during his latter years was extensive and varied, in real estate and the loaning of money. He was more than ordinarily successful.

Edwin Warren, machine tender at Ypsilanti Paper-Mills, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1844, and is a son of George and Eleanor Warren. Mr. Warren settled at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1858. On Aug. 10, 1863, in Allegan Co., Mich., he enlisted in Co. A, 3d Mich. Cav., for three years' service. He was connected with the Western divisions of the army, and was mustered out of service

at San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 12, 1866. In 1869, he entered the employ of the Ypsilanti Paper Co., where he has since labored. In 1866, in Michigan, he married Elvan White, a daughter of Enoch White. He then proceeded to the lumber regions of the "Wolverine State," where he resided for three years. They have 3 children—Leonard, born Feb. 28, 1870; Marcella, born Feb. 6, 1876, and Myrtle, born Dec. 22, 1878. Mr. Warren's brother, George, an employe of the paper-mill, was born in Washtenaw county, in 1860.

Rev. Ira Mason Weed, Ypsilanti (deceased), was born Jan. 14, 1804, at Hinesburg, Vermont. His parents were John and Dolly (Phelps) Weed. He passed his early life among the hills of Vermont. He prepared for college with his brother-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Hopkinton, N. Y., and entered the sophomore class of the University of Vermont, from which he graduated in 1825. Intending to follow the legal profession, he studied law with Judge Fine, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., one year. During this time he was converted and turned his thoughts toward the ministry. He gave up his legal studies and entered Andover Theological Seminary. In 1829 he was licensed to preach, and in the same year was ordained at Park Street Church, Boston. In May, 1830, he was married to Miss Caroline N. Dulton, of Hillsboro, N. H., and came to this city. In 1834 he was installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Ypsilanti, in which he had ministered four years. In 1847 he went to Chicago, having accepted the position of District Secretary for the Northwest, of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. This position he retained for 10 years, laying broad foundations for benevolence in Churches and aiding pastors in their work. In 1855 he removed to Waukegan, Ill., and after two years accepted the agency of the educational institution projected at Lake Forest, a suburb of Chicago. In 1862 he went to Granville, Ill., where he served as Pastor four years. He then returned to this city, where he passed his remaining days, ministering occasionally to vacant Churches in this vicinity. Nov. 30, 1871, he passed from this life. Mr. Weed was the first settled pastor in Ypsilanti and helped largely in forming the religious tendencies of the early village. He was a man of warm sympathies and remarkable power in winning the affection of those whose lives were not in accord with his teachings. His religion was that of calm devotion, settled conviction and firm principles. He was a close student of the Bible and a man of prayer. When he died many a man not of his Church felt that he had lost a true friend, and that in truth "a good man is gone." He left a wife, three daughters and a son to mourn his loss. Of these one daughter has since died.

William Wheeler, employed at the Peninsular Paper-Mills, was born in Buckinghamshire, England, in 1831. He was employed in the paper-mills of his native land, and in 1857 settled in Canada. In 1863 he removed to Wayne Co., Mich., and the following year to Ypsilanti, where he has since been employed at his trade. He was married to Lucy A. Wight, and 5 children were born to them, 4 of whom are living. Mrs. Wheeler is a native of Wayne Co., Michigan.

Charles R. Whitman, Prosecuting Attorney of Washtenaw county, was born at South Bend, Ind., Oct. 4, 1847. He is a son of W. G. and Laura G. (French) Whitman. His father was a machinist, and a near neighbor and intimate friend of ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax. When Charles was 15 years of age his father removed to Chicago, and he was educated in the Chicago schools. In 1864 he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and in 1866 entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, graduating in 1870 with the degree of M. A. In the fall of 1870 he was employed as Principal of the Ypsilanti Seminary, remaining there one year. In 1872 he was married to Elvira C. Joslin, a daughter of Hon. Chauncey Joslin, of Ypsilanti. The same year he entered the law department of Michigan University, graduating in 1873 with the degree of B. L. He soon after formed a co-partnership with Hon. Chauncey Joslin, in the law business, continuing in that relation until January, 1881, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Whitman opened an office for himself. In 1874-'7 Mr. Whitman was a member of the Ypsilanti School Board, being Secretary for two years. In 1876 he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner, holding that office for two years. In 1878 he was a candidate for State's Attorney, but being a Democrat and two other candidates in the field, he was defeated. In 1880 he was a member of the Democratic State Committee, and an executive officer of that body. Mr. Whitman was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Washtenaw county in 1880, by a large majority. He is a strong advocate of temperance, and an orator of distinguished ability. He is an Episcopalian, and a Vestryman of St. Luke's Church at Ypsilanti.

J. H. Whitney, in the employ of the Peninsular Paper Co., was born in Massachusetts. In 1872 he was joined in the bonds of holy wedlock to Fanny Barnum. Mr. Whitney is a skillful workman, and a valuable employe of the above named firm.

James H. Wilcox, of the firm of Batchelder & Co., and a son of Willard D. Wilcox (deceased), was born May 27, 1831, in the town of Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., where he gained his early education, and in 1837 his parents moved to DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y., and there remained until 1850, and finished an academic education and learned the wool-carding and cloth-dressing business. In 1851 he, James, left DeRuyter and went to Rhode Island, and engaged as traveling agent in the book and stationery business, and later returned to New York, and entered hotel business for five years, until 1862, and in 1863 came to Ypsilanti, went into the hotel business, and ran the Wetherbee, now Barton, House. In 1870 he engaged with Batchelder Bros. as traveling salesman, representing their monument business, which position he occupied until 1877, when he formed a partnership with H. Batchelder and Geo. W. Loughridge, which forms the present firm of H. Batchelder & Co. Mr. Wilcox was married Feb. 17, 1867, to Miss Sarah J. Haner, daughter of Chas. P. Haner, a farmer of Augusta tp. They have 1 daughter—Ella M.

Capt. William Wilkinson (deceased), a well known and early resident of this prosperous county, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, and at an early day crossed the Atlantic ocean, locating in New York State, where he was engaged in merchant tailoring for some time. He came to Ypsilanti some years since and erected a building on Congress street, where he followed his trade for many years. He also built a fine residence. He was married in Scotland to Agnes Henry, a granddaughter of the Earl of Crawford, whose ancestry is traced back to William the Conqueror. Mr. Wilkinson died in 1870, leaving a wife and the following children—William W., a tailor, residing in Ohio; George, first steward on a mail steamer of the Morgan Line, plying between New Orleans and Havana; John L., named in honor of the Earl of Crawford; James, a resident of Ypsilanti; Robert, a merchant of Cincinnati; Mrs. J. B. Campbell, who lives in Ypsilanti.

Judson A. Willson, farmer, Ypsilanti tp., was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1827. His parents were Selleck and Anna (Lee) Willson. Judson was liberally educated, and while a resident of New York married Minerva North, a daughter of Stephen and Esther North. In 1857 Mr. Willson settled in York tp., Washtenaw county, where he bought 127 acres of land. In 1864 he removed to Pittsfield tp., and in 1877 located on his present farm, comprising 102 acres. Mr. Willson and wife have 2 children—Ella, wife of James Forsyth, of Ypsilanti, and Eugene, a native of this county.

Rev. John A. Wilson, D. D., Rector of St. Luke's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, Ypsilanti, was born at Washington, D. C. His parents died when he was a mere child, and having no relatives he has no way of definitely knowing his age. When about eight years of age he went to Baltimore, Md., where he afterward learned a trade, which he found valuable to him in his early life. He attended a self-supporting school on the banks of the Delaware, about 10 miles from Philadelphia, about 15 months, when it broke up. From there he went to Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, where he graduated in 1837, and in 1839 graduated at the Theological Seminary. In that year he was ordained to the diaconate of Mount Vernon, Ohio, by Bishop McIlvaine. In 1840 he came to Michigan and was ordained to the priesthood at Detroit, by Bishop McCoskry. His first pastorate was at Pontiac, where he remained until 1846. When he went there, there was no Church at Pontiac, but during his pastorate he gathered a congregation and built a Church. In 1847 he came to this city, where he found a church edifice, but the parish was much disorganized. By careful, persistent labor he gathered together a portion of the former members of the congregation and soon had a thriving, growing Church. From that time to the present he has been the beloved Rector of St. Luke's.

In 1842 he was married to Miss Olivia Chase Edson, of Center Randolph, Vermont. To them have been born 2 sons and 1 daughter; 1 son has died. The living son is now a rising merchant of this city. The daughter is the wife of Captain Clinton Spencer, now Postmaster of Ypsilanti. At the annual commencement in 1878, Dr. Wilson's *alma mater* conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

William Wilson and wife were among the earliest pioneer settlers and most worthy. He was born in the town of Tendering, county of Essex, England, about

60 miles from the city of London, Oct. 2, 1795, and was reared on a farm. At the age of 15 years he was bound out to a butcher, an army contractor; at the age of about 16 years he was taken to London by his employer, Mr. Stebbing, and when about 18, desiring to see more of the world; ran away and shipped as a butcher on the East India Company's cruiser, the *Marquis of Ely*. While in the service of the East India Company, he visited many parts of the world, including Bengal, China, all along the coast of Africa, Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Borneo, etc., etc. After voyaging on the seas for several years he returned to England to visit home, and while walking down the streets in the city of Woolwich he heard some one call his name, when he turned, and it was the man to whom he was apprenticed, and from whom he had run away. After having a sociable talk Mr. Stebbing wanted him to remain with him, but not succeeding in his persuasions, before leaving him, however, he gave Mr. Wilson his indenture papers.

His ship being about ready for another voyage, he again went to sea, and returned the year Bonaparte died. Mr. W. visited the Island of St. Helena during Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte's life, but was not nearer his house than one-fourth of a mile, sentries being placed at that distance around his quarters. The vessel Mr. W. sailed in had all the discipline of a man-of-war, carrying 32 guns, part 32-pounders, long eighteens, cannonades, etc. He participated in various hand-to-hand fights on the sea, receiving several wounds in these affrays while boarding the enemy's vessels. Several scars remain as slight reminders of these affrays, one on the wrist by a cutlass, and one on the upper lip, done with a boarding pike.

After his return from the last voyage he was married to Miss Sophy Cross, a native of Allthorn, county of Essex, Eng. The ceremony was performed October, 1823. April 1, following, Mr. W., with his wife, took passage on the sailing packet, "*Wm. Thompson*," bound for New York, where they safely arrived in six weeks, or about May 10. They remained some two months, waiting for an uncle, when they came up the Hudson river to Albany, and then by stage to Schenectady, where they took the Erie canal to Lockport, from there to Tonawanda by stage, and thence to Black Rock by boat. Mr. W. had left his wife at Utica. He returned for her and came to Buffalo and thence to Detroit. Here he left his wife and he and his uncle started on a prospecting tour, for the purpose of locating a home. This was during the year 1824. In the fall they visited the north part of Ohio and parts of Canada. He picked out land in Ypsilanti tp., this county, and in the fall of 1825 came with his wife and uncle's family, and settled here on sec. 22, where he bought the northwest quarter for his uncle, from John Shaw, an Irishman, who had erected a log house on the land. He was from Detroit, and it is said he brought nine barrels of whisky, and when he had used that up he was ready to sell his claim, which Mr. W. bought, with improvements, 10 acres being planted to corn and potatoes, for \$350.

Mr. W. went to Detroit to have the deeds made out and signed. Mrs. Shaw had promised before this to sign it. When he called for her signature (her husband had already done so), Mr. W. hunted her up and asked her to sign. She said she would not, "at all, at all," and wanted a pound of tea for doing so, which he provided and everything was all right.

Soon afterward he entered 160 acres on sec. 21. In the fall of 1827 he built a log house on this place and moved into it. Mr. W. and uncle owned at one time about one section of land in this neighborhood.

Mr. Wilson lived here with his wife from October, 1827, to November, 1866,—a period of about 40 years,—and moved to Ypsilanti, where he has resided ever since. During the above named time Mr. W. cleared up about 250 acres of land, nearly all heavily timbered. During his early life in the county, many Indians lived here, and often they called and received food and lodging at Mr. W.'s house, spreading their blankets before the fire-place on which they would sleep.

In 1840 or '41 Mr. Wilson erected a frame house and buildings on sec. 21. This building still stands. He was quite fond of the chase, and killed all kinds of game, panthers that were large enough to carry off a yearling deer. One day he killed three bears. As a slight sample of endurance, in an early day, having no other conveyance, he shouldered three bushels of wheat and carried the same to Ypsilanti to mill, and returned the same way; and although now 86 years of age, is hale and hearty, with no tremor to his hand.

Mr. W. joined the Masonic fraternity 60 years ago, and has kept up his connection with the order to the present time. He now belongs to Phoenix Lodge. No. 13, and has held many offices in the same.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson lived together for nearly 57 years, when she was called to leave her life-time friend and husband, to go to the other shore. She departed this life on Saturday, the last day of October, 1880, aged about 77 years.

Mr. W. has always been a Democrat in politics, and for many years served the township as Commissioner of Highways.

The portraits of Wm. Wilson and his wife, Sophy, appear on another page. His is from a photograph taken at the age of 84, and hers about 77.

Wilson & Rathfon Bros. are the leading clothiers of Ypsilanti. They established their present business in 1879, and have had a steadily increasing trade since that period. They have also, in connection, a cutting department, presided over by W. J. Crouch, a skilled workman.

Abraham Wolsey ranks among the more valued workmen employed by the Peninsular Paper Mills. He was born at Norfolk, England, in 1830. In 1837 he accompanied his parents to Ypsilanti, Mich., where he has since resided. From early years he has been an attache of the mill, and in 1871 was married to Carrie Fuller.

Charles S. Woodard, Ypsilanti, was born in the town of Rose, Wayne Co., N. Y., in October 1821. His father brought his family here in 1830, and for many years the home was in Pittsfield. There Mr. Woodard was reared. He attended school there for a time, but his education was chiefly acquired in Ypsilanti and was the result of his own work and exertions. When about 17, he began to study with the intention of becoming a surveyor. When about 19, he began to practice surveying in this county. He has done a vast amount of surveying in this county and city. Since 1842 he has regarded Ypsilanti as his home. In 1848 he entered the Government service as surveyor, and until 1851 was engaged in the upper and lower peninsula of this State. Since 1851, has devoted his time to civil engineering. He has worked largely on railroads. Among his first work was surveying on the Chicago & Northwestern. He was next employed on the western end of the Michigan Central, running into Chicago. For a number of years he was chief engineer of the New Albany & Salem, running from Michigan City south in Indiana. When the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R. was built, he was chief engineer of the division extending from Jackson to Bay City. Later held the same position in the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R., which was really the southern extension of the former road. This position he held until 1870. Since then he has been connected with various railroads in various positions. Mr. Woodard has been County Surveyor a number of terms, but his business and inclinations have kept him out of politics. Was a member of the early lodges both of Masons and Odd Fellows, but for some years has not been connected with either. Is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city. He was married in 1854 to Miss Elizabeth Emrick, of Dayton, Ohio. To them have been born 2 daughters, both of whom are living.

Benjamin Woodruff was born March 8, 1815, at Middlesex, Yates Co., and came to Michigan in 1834, settling in Monroe county. His wife, Ruth Woodruff (*nee* Fuller) was born at the same place in 1819.

Alva Worden, of the firm of Worden Bros., manufacturers of whip sockets, Ypsilanti, was born in Pembroke tp., Genesee Co., N. Y., March 24, 1820. His father, John S. Worden, sr. (dec.), came to Michigan in 1827, locating 160 acres of land in Superior tp., where he lived until 1860; then removed to Ypsilanti, and died Oct. 10, 1875. Alva received his schooling in Superior tp., and when young, learned the tinner's trade. In 1843 he entered into business at Ypsilanti, which he continued for 20 years. After two years' retirement, he again engaged in the same business, but retired again in 1869. He was married Dec. 29, 1868, to Adella R. Havens, daughter of G. R. Havens, of Ypsilanti. They have 2 children—Joseph and Frank.

John S. Worden (deceased) was born in Connecticut, and at an early period moved to Steuben county, New York, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his location West. He had married, while a resident of the East, Miss Sophia Rohrbeck, of Massachusetts, who was born in 1790. Accompanied by his estimable wife and 8 children, during the autumn of 1826, after some weeks of vexatious delay in travel, he located in Superior tp., upon a farm of 200 acres, which was purchased from the Government at 10 shillings per acre. The pioneers preceding him to this favored locality were the Emericks, McCormicks, Harwoods and others. Mr. Worden became a wealthy man for the period of time in which he lived. He was unassuming in disposition, and had a large circle of

acquaintances and friends, and merited the respect of all with whom he was brought in contact. Oct. 4, 1866, occurred the death of Mrs. Worden, and in 1873 the remains of John S. Worden found a last resting place in the city cemetery of Ypsilanti. He left a family of 5 children, namely: Mary Ann, a resident of Vermont, who married Fred Andrews; Samantha married Eleazer Price, a physician; Alva married Adella Havens, of Galesburg; he was born at Batavia N. Y., in 1826, and grew up amid pioneer associations in this county. For 18 years he was an honored and systematic merchant of Livingston county, and became more than ordinarily successful in life. Disposing of his business enterprise in Livingston county, he came to this city, where he entered actively into business, in connection with his brother, in the manufacture of whip sockets. This also proved a financial success. In the midst of great prosperity Mr. W. was called to a brighter and better life, in 1876. To the care of his benevolent wife he left a family of 2 children—Alva, jr., and Eddie C. Mr. Worden was for many years Postmaster of Hartland, Livingston county, and also officiated as Notary Public.

John S. Worden, jr., of the firm of A. Worden & Bro., manufacturers of whip sockets, Ypsilanti, was born in Superior tp., Washtenaw county, May 12, 1829. He received his education in the district schools, and in 1856 went to Hartland Center, Wayne county, Mich., where, in connection with his brother Chauncey, he established a general merchandise store. They continued in this relation until 1859, when John S. sold his interest to his brother, and retired from business until 1868, when the firm of A. Worden & Bros. was formed, consisting of Alva, John S. and Chauncey Worden. Mr. Worden was married May 28, 1872, to Mary A. Buck, daughter of Oliver Buck, a farmer of Ontario, Canada. They have 1 son, William G.

Lyman Wyard, one of the oldest and most respected pioneers of Ypsilanti tp., was born Oct. 4, 1804, at Burlington, Conn., and was son of John Wyard, a saddle-tack maker of that place, where his father died. His mother married a second husband and moved to Onondaga county, N. Y., where Lyman received an early education. They moved again to East Tavern, 18 miles south of Rochester, N. Y., where he finished his schooling and lived until 1826. He then moved to Michigan and purchased 80 acres of land on sec. 11, Ypsilanti tp., where he now lives, and to which property he has added from time to time, until he now owns 300 acres. In 1830 he married Hannah Field, daughter of Darius Field, a farmer of Boomfield, Oneida county, N. Y., May 24, 1805, and have 3 children—Charles G., Wyard; Helen C., now wife of Seth Arnold, of Ypsilanti city. Charles Griswold was born on the old homestead June 25, 1835, and received his education at Ypsilanti Seminary. Afterward, from time to time, clerked in mercantile houses of Ypsilanti, and later, in Detroit. Sept. 1, 1858, he married Mrs. Catharine Arnold Ackley, daughter of James Arnold, and widow of Wm. G. Ackley, and purchased of E. D. Lay the farm known as the Colby Stand, which was taken from the Government by Zolva Bowen in 1827, and upon which he erected and for several years conducted a "Traveler's Home," a place where the weary travelers between Detroit and Chicago were wont to stop for rest and refreshments. This place was later kept by —Colby, and afterward sold to E. D. Lay. The hotel has been supplanted by a commodious frame house, and the premises otherwise improved under Mr. Wyard's supervision. Mr. Wyard has for 20 years past, at frequent intervals, been employed by the Michigan Central R. Co., he being an efficient locomotive engineer. They have 2 sons—Lyman E. and Seth Arnold.

George D. Wyard, the second son of Lyman Wyard, was born Nov. 17, 1837, and received his schooling at Ypsilanti Seminary, and settled on 40 acres adjoining the Wyard homestead, to which property he has added until now he owns 352 acres of Washtenaw's most productive soil. The improvements on this farm are most complete, consisting of good fences, granary, carriage-house, stock-sheds, and a modern brick residence of liberal dimensions and attractive appearance. Mr. Wyard has also established on, and in a measure connected with, his farming business, an enterprise that has developed into an extensive cider and cider vinegar business, which now receives a liberal patronage throughout the Northern, Eastern and Western States, a full account of which appears elsewhere in this volume, in connection with the manufacturing interests of Ypsilanti. Mr. Wyard married Miss Ann E. Wilkinson, daughter of James Wilkinson, a farmer of Oneida county, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1860, and they have 6 children—George W., Frank H., Everett J., Walter J., Robert G. and Gracie.

Stephen C. Yates, one of the more respected citizens of this region, was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1827, and is a son of Joseph C. and Mary Yates. Stephen learned the painter's and glazier's trade, and while living in New York married Harriet A., daughter of Joseph and Jane Clow, natives of Monroe Co., N. Y. In 1855 Mr. Yates settled at Ypsilanti, and soon after took charge of toll-gate No. 6, remaining there nine years, and since that time has been in charge of toll-gate No. 7. He was once Treasurer of Ypsilanti tp. Mr. Yates and wife have 4 children—Alice L., Cora, Clarence S. and Clayton A.

W. Irving Yeackley is a native of Ontario county, N. Y., where he was born in 1833, son of Adam and Gertrude (Snyder) Yeackley. At the age of 17 he came to Michigan and first located at Battle Creek, where he found employment as a journeyman harnessmaker three years, when he came to Ypsilanti, and here he worked as a journeyman. About this time his parents moved to Ypsilanti tp., and purchased a portion of the farm where he now lives, and he changed his vocation to that of farming, taking charge of the homestead. In 1873 he was married to Mrs. Nancy E. Gilbert, daughter of John White, a native of Scotland. In 1869, Mr. Y. was elected Supervisor, holding the position creditably and successively 10 years. In 1857 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which he still retains. Adam Yeackley died in 1874, in the 74th year of his age, and was laid at rest in the Ypsilanti cemetery, an appropriate monument marking the spot.

Lee Yost, farmer and ex-commission merchant, was born at Fayette, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1815, and is a son of Caspar and Rachel Yost, the former of whom was a millwright, and built the first mills at Waterloo and Seneca, N. Y. He was Captain of a militia company, and died at Fayette, N. Y. Five children were born to this union—William, Chester, Enoch, Lucinda and Lee. The latter grew to manhood in New York, and there married Susan R. Marshall. They have 5 children—Mrs. Florence Dunham, of Hudson, Mich.; William H., a grain-buyer of Kansas; Mrs. J. S. Conklin, of Ypsilanti; Matilda F., who resides at home, and Charles L., a resident of Detroit. Mr. Yost has very acceptably filled the position of Supervisor of Ypsilanti for 12 years.



PITTSFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The town of Pittsfield was organized according to the act of the Territorial Council, in 1834, its first town meeting being held in April of that year. Previous to that organization, the township now composing the town was attached to the following towns: Two and one-half miles on the north was connected with Ann Arbor; the west half of the remainder to Saline, and the east half to Ypsilanti.

Previous to the organization of the town, a meeting was held at the McCracken school-house, for the purpose of selecting a name. At this meeting there were 13 persons present, each of whom chose the name of the town from which he had come. Some of the names proposed were too long to suit the majority; so, on motion of Ezra Carpenter, the name of Pitt was selected. This name was retained until between 1835 and 1840, when it was changed to Pittsfield.

ORIGINAL ENTRIES.

Government land in this town was rapidly taken after G. W. Noyes purchased his lot in May, 1824. As but little was taken by speculators, the following list of entries will be of interest as showing the early settlers of the town:

SECTION 1.

Rice, Asa, e h ne qr.
 Uttinger, Michael, w h ne qr.
 Crane, Joseph, se qr.
 Prudden, Fletcher N., e h nw qr.
 Smith, Dexter, w h nw qr.
 Moss, Joseph, sw qr.

SECTION 2.

Barney, Aaron, e h ne qr.
 Parsons, Joseph, jr., w h ne qr.
 Anderson, Charles, e h nw qr.
 Barr, Lewis, w h nw qr.
 Whitmore, Luke H., w h se qr.
 McDowell, Samuel, sw qr.

SECTION 3.

Britton, Claudius, jr., ne qr.
 Maynard, Ezra and Charles M., se qr and
 e h sw qr.
 Kellogg, Dorr, nw qr.
 Wait, Charles, w h sw qr.

SECTION 4.

Higby, Eri, ne qr.
 Hiscock, John, se qr.

Mosely, John, e h nw qr.
 Allen, John, w h nw qr and w h sw qr
 and e h sw qr.

SECTION 5.

Camp, Samuel, e h nw qr and w h ne qr.
 Ewers, Alvah, w h se qr and e h sw qr.
 Enos, Jahiel, w h nw qr.
 Whitcomb, Levi, w h sw qr.
 Markham, Isaac, e h ne qr.
 Millington, Abel, e h se qr.

SECTION 6.

Vandermark, Richard, e h ne qr.
 Millington, Abel, w h ne qr.
 Davis, Martin, e h se qr.
 Stearns, Joel, jr., w h se qr.
 Odell, Isaac, nw qr.
 Bullun, George, e h sw qr.
 Moss, Joseph, w h sw qr.

SECTION 7.

Updike, Ralph, e h ne qr and e h se qr.
 Fargo, John C., w h ne qr.
 Holmes, Elnathan, jr., e h nw qr and w
 h nw qr.
 Geddes, Robert, sw qr and w h se qr.

SECTION 8.

Smith, Ramsom, e h ne qr.
Geddes, Robert, w h ne qr.
Geddes, John, se qr.
Updike, Ralph, w h.

SECTION 9.

Hiscock, John, ne qr.
Carpenter, E. and Partons, R., e h se qr.
Fuller, R. nw qr of se qr.
Kingsley, J., sw qr of se qr.
Allen, John, nw qr and w h sw qr.
Fuller, Rhodes, e h sw qr.

SECTION 10.

McDowell, Samuel D., e h ne qr.
Whitmore, Luke H., w h ne qr.
Hardy, David, e h se qr.
Shaver, Jones, w h se qr and e h sw qr.
Smith, Ebenezer, w h sw qr.

SECTION 11.

Carpenter, Ezra, e h ne qr.
Whitmore, Luke H., w h ne qr and e h
nw qr and e h sw qr.
Cornish, Ephraim B., se qr.
Whitmore, Oliver, w h nw qr.
Brown, Tolman, w h sw qr.

SECTION 12.

Larzelere, Jacob L., se qr and e h ne qr
and e h sw qr.
Coryell, Andrew, w h ne qr.
Hester, Henry, e h nw qr.
Carpenter, Ezra, w h nw qr.
Cornish, Ephraim B., w h sw qr.

SECTION 13.

Larzelere, Jacob L., e h ne qr and e h se
qr.
Larzelere, Jacob L., sw qr and w h se qr.
Martin, James, w h ne qr.
Aray, James, e h nw qr.
Aray, Jacob, w h nw qr.

SECTION 14.

Geddes, William, e h ne qr.
Parsons, Nathaniel P. and Philo, w h ne
qr and e h nw qr.
Beckwith, George, e h se qr.
Trowbridge, Charles C., w h se qr.
Carpenter, Horace, e h sw qr.

SECTION 15.

Hardy, David, w h nw qr.
Baker, Samuel C., w h sw qr.
Hardy, David, e h ne qr.
Stout, Benjamin, w h ne qr.
Hitchcock, D., e h sw qr.
Tyler, Van Rensselaer, w h se qr.
Sweeney, Willett, nw qr.
Stiegler, Jacob, sw qr.

SECTION 17.

McCollum, M., ne qr of ne qr.
Hazelton, A., se qr of ne qr.
Geddes, Robert, w h ne qr.
Mosely, C., ne qr of se qr.
Squier, S., se qr of se qr.
Mosely, C., w h se qr.
Allen, John, nw qr.
Doty, A., ne qr of sw qr.
Maynard, W. S., se qr of sw qr.
Morse, John G., nw qr of sw qr.

SECTION 18.

Bronson, Titus, e h ne qr.
Geddes, Robert, nw qr and w h ne qr.

SECTION 18.

Lathrop, Elijah, se qr of se qr and ne qr
of se qr.
Lathrop, Elijah, w h se qr and e h sw qr
Gardner, William, w h sw qr.

SECTION 19.

Rouse, H., ne qr of ne qr.
Howard, J., se qr of ne qr.
Rouse, Henry, w h ne qr.
Swaine, Aaron, e h se qr.
Fuller, Rhoda, w h se qr.
Hatch, Jonathan, e h nw qr.
Hatch, Luther and J., w h nw qr.
Hunt, T. W. and J. Lowry, e h sw qr.
J. M. P. Howe and A. Spoor and J. A.
Stillman, w h sw qr.

SECTION 20.

Howard, J. and J. Parsons, e h ne qr.
Burnett, E. and S., w h ne qr.
Scott, Abel, e h se qr.
Collins, Alpheus, w h se qr.
Hurlburt, William, w h nw qr.
Elliott, J., se qr of nw qr.
Hurd, A., sw qr of nw qr.
Howard, John, sw qr.

SECTION 21.

Collins, Alpheus, e h ne qr and w h se
qr.
Carl, J., ne qr of se qr.
Warner, J. A. and P., se qr of se qr.
Morton, James T., w h ne qr.
Collins, Alpheus, e h nw qr.
Squire, Seba, jr., w h nw qr and e h sw
qr.
Scott, Abel, w h sw qr.

SECTION 22.

Geddes, William, ne qr.
Aray, James, e h se qr.
Squire, Albert, w h se qr.
Drury, Elihu, nw qr.
Woodard, C., se qr of sw qr.
Earl, B., nw qr of sw qr.
Drury, E., sw qr of sw qr.

SECTION 23.

Duning, John, e h ne qr.
 Rowan, James, w h ne qr.
 Depue, Chemun, se qr.
 Smith, Israel, e h nw qr.
 Geddes, William, w h nw qr.
 Avery, John A., sw qr.

SECTION 24.

Stevens, William, ne qr.
 Pratt, Elisha, e h se qr.
 Dix, William, w h se qr.
 Avery, John H., nw qr and w h sw qr.
 Hastings, Erastus P., e h sw qr.

SECTION 25.

Pratt, Alvah, e h ne qr.
 McCullough, Nathaniel, w h ne qr and
 e h nw qr.
 Welch, Oscar, e h se qr.
 Avery, John H., w h se qr.
 Dickerson, John, e h sw qr.
 Avery, John H., w h nw qr.
 Perrine, James, w h sw qr.

SECTION 26.

Snow, Josiah, e h ne qr.
 Hiscock, James, w h ne qr.
 Brooks, John W., e h se qr.
 Nichols, Fanny, w h se qr and e h sw qr.
 Smith, James, e h nw qr.
 Avery, J. H., w h nw qr and w h sw qr.

SECTION 27.

Gilbert, John.

SECTION 28.

Shatcock, R., ne qr of ne qr.
 Brink, W., se qr of ne qr.
 Allison, John, w h ne qr and e h nw qr.
 Hulburt, W., nw qr of nw qr.
 Grant, O., sw qr of nw qr.
 Gilbert, John, se qr.
 Avery, John H., sw qr.

SECTION 29.

Morton, J., ne qr.
 Batty, William, jr., e h se qr and e h sw
 qr.
 Morton, James T., w h se qr and sw qr of
 sw qr.
 Hurd, A., ne qr of nw qr.
 Wood, T., se qr of nw qr.
 Elliott, Isaac, w h nw qr.
 Wood, T., nw qr of sw qr.

SECTION 30.

Elliott, Isaac, e h ne qr.
 Howard, Cynthia, w h ne qr.
 Wood, Thomas, sw qr and ne qr of se qr.
 Valentine, M., se qr of se qr.
 Parsons, O. and J. and P. R., w h se qr.
 Row, Conrad, e h nw qr.
 Rouse, Henry, w h nw qr.

SECTION 31.

Valentine, M., e h ne qr.
 Wood, Thomas, w h ne qr and e h nw qr.
 Gilbert, John, w h nw qr.
 Gilbert, John, se qr.
 Kearsley, Jonathan, sw qr.

SECTION 32.

Wood, Jacob, e h ne qr.
 Avery, John H., w h ne qr and e h nw qr.
 Kellogg, Horace, se qr.
 Fuller, Lewis, w h nw qr.
 Holmes, George C., e h sw qr.
 Joslin, John, G., w h sw qr.

SECTION 33.

Densmore, John, e h ne qr.
 Waldron, Samuel, w h ne qr.
 Albroe, John H., e h se qr.
 Monson, J. A., w h se qr.
 Albroe, George R., e h nw qr.
 Crane, Orange, w h nw qr.
 Waldron, Samuel, e h sw qr.
 Turner, Charles, w h sw qr.

SECTION 34.

Ayers, Nathaniel B., ne qr and e h nw
 qr.
 Austin, Phineas, e h se qr.
 Brooks, Edmund, w h se qr.
 Miller, Eleazer, jr., e h sw qr.
 Parsons, John, w h nw qr.
 Avery, John, w h sw qr.

SECTION 35.

Hinkley, Sherman, ne qr.
 Avery, J. H., e h se qr and w h nw qr and
 w h sw qr.
 Pratt, Oliver, e h nw qr.
 Hatfield, Mason, e h sw qr.

SECTION 36.

Avery, John H., e h se qr.
 Hinkley, S., e h se qr.
 Rowley, Roderic, nw qr and w h ne qr.
 Welch, Owen, w h se qr and e h sw qr.
 Shipman, John, w h sw qr.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice was established in this town in 1834. Mr. Beck-
 with, then living on the northeast quarter of section 7, was ap-
 pointed postmaster. This postoffice was soon discontinued and



Richard B Green



Anne E Green

another located on the southeast corner of section 2, N. P. Parsons, Postmaster. This office was also short-lived. As soon as the railroad came west of Ypsilanti, the stage on the south Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti road stopped running, and the postoffice was then moved to section 23, John Hoy, postmaster. Mr. Hoy finally resigned and the town was without a postoffice about 18 years. On the completion of the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad in 1878, an office was established at the junction, known as the Pittsfield Junction.

PIONEERS.

The following brief personal mention of many of the pioneers and pioneer families of Pittsfield were collected and prepared by the Historical Committee: Messrs. Horace Carpenter, David Depue and Randall Boss. Almost all these spoken of below have gone to that country that is always new, although the trials and hardships of pioneer life are never experienced. The committee deserves great credit for the diligence exercised in collecting the material for these sketches.

Jacob Aray (deceased) was born in Holland, Feb. 24, 1767. He emigrated to Washtenaw county with his parents, in 1774. He died in Pittsfield tp., July 19, 1839.

Asher Aray (deceased) was a resident of New Jersey. He removed to Romulus, Seneca Co., N. Y., and in 1827, came to Washtenaw county, where he died June 26, 1871. He was an efficient "employe" of the Underground Railroad, and always kept a wagon in his stable for the express purpose of conveying the fugitive slaves to the borders of Canada.

L. S. Anderson was born at Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., Aug. 12, 1821, and came to Michigan in 1832. On Oct. 31, 1842, he married Eliza Dunn, who was born at Batavia, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1822. They have six children. Mr. A. resides on sec. 4.

William E. Anderson (deceased) was born Oct. 7, 1817. He was married, Oct. 20, 1842, to Cornelia Foster, who was born in Orange Co., N. Y., June 5, 1827. Mr. Anderson died Jan. 8, 1879, aged 61 years, leaving a wife and four children.

John Anderson (deceased) was born at Belfast, Ireland, May 15, 1800. He came to Michigan in 1824. He was married in 1825 or 1826, to Laura Maynard, a sister of William S. (deceased) and John W. Maynard, of Ann Arbor. Mrs. Anderson died in 1832. On Feb. 5, 1836, Mr. A. was married again. His second wife was a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y., where she was born in 1805. She came to Michigan in 1833. Mr. Anderson died May 7, 1878, aged 78 years.

Charles Anderson (deceased) was a native of Ireland, and his wife a native of England. He emigrated to Washtenaw county, with his wife and two daughters, locating on sec. 2, Pittsfield tp., Sept. 21, 1824. A son was born to this couple in November, 1824, being

the first white child born in the township. Mr. Anderson died in 1826 or 1827.

Aaron Barney removed from Wayne Co., Mich., and settled on sec. 2, in the summer of 1824. He built a shop on Whitmore creek, and with a turning lathe manufactured hay rakes, cradles, etc., articles very essential to the settlers of a new country.

William Batty was born in Maryland, Jan. 10, 1785, and was married Aug. 4, 1816, to Sarah Shepherd. Mrs. Batty was born in New York, July 27, 1791, and died Sept. 18, 1879. Thirteen children were born to them, seven of whom are living—Anna, who was born May 15, 1817; Catherine S., born Feb. 28, 1819; Evaline, born March 15, 1821, and Eleanor, born Aug. 28, 1826. The deceased are Dudley, who died March 24, 1856; Columbus, died April 3, 1853; Gertrude A., died Oct. 25, 1847; Elijah M., died July 17, 1854; Emma, died Dec. 30, 1879; Sarah A., and Eliza, who departed this life Jan. 25, 1873.

Claudius Britton located on section 3 of Pittsfield tp., June 4, 1824, and subsequently sold the land to Washtenaw county for the purpose of a County Poor-House farm. He soon after moved out of the township.

Talman Brown bought a tract of land located on section 11, which had been purchased of Government by Mr. Hardy. Mr. Brown was a worthy citizen, and a good agriculturist. He died at his residence on section 10.

Ezra Carpenter (deceased) was born at Attleborough, Mass., Aug. 16, 1776. He removed to Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1803, and drew the first load of household goods ever brought into that town, at a time when it was a wilderness, and heavily timbered. In 1826 he came to Michigan, arriving at Detroit May 12, and in Pittsfield tp. fifteen days later. He located land on sections 11 and 12, now called "Carpenter's Corners." He was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church, of Ypsilanti, and a "standard bearer" in that body of Christians. He died Feb. 17, 1841, aged 65 years.

Alpheus Collins located land on sections 21 and 10, residing on the latter. He had three sons. One went as missionary to China, and another to the Indian Territory. All three died early in life. Mr. Collins and wife died in Livingston Co., Mich.

Moses F. Collins resided on the east part of the "Maynard purchase, in sec. 3, it being the east half of the southeast quarter. He lived there a number of years.

Andrew Coryell was born July 13, 1800. On Oct. 18, 1821, he married Esther Carpenter, who was born Sept. 22, 1801. Mr. Carpenter came to Michigan in 1826, and located on w h n e qr sec. 12, on May 27. Mr. and Mrs. Coryell are residents of Ridgeway, Lenawee Co., Michigan.

William Dix was born at Torrington, Conn., June 7, 1789. He came to Michigan and located land on w h s e qr sec. 24, on April 14, 1831. He was married in Oneida Co., N. Y., July 5, 1811, to Hannah Demming. Two of the children are living—

Mrs. Bradden, a resident of Ann Arbor, and Mrs. C. Holmes, residing in Lenawee Co., Mich.

Joel Dunn was born in Massachusetts, and came to Michigan in 1831. He married Polly Thompson, and she departed this life June 12, 1870. Mr. Dunn died in 1861, aged 86 years.

Isaac Elliott (deceased) was born at Sharon, Litchfield Co., Conn., July 9, 1806. He located land on sections 29 and 30, Sept. 31, 1831. He was married at Saline, March 11, 1834, to Sarah Hurd. The ceremony was performed by John Lawrence, Justice of the Peace. Mrs. Elliott was born at Arminia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Jan. 28, 1816, and came to Michigan June 9, 1831. Mr. Elliott was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Lodi tp., and was classed among the more substantial men of the county. He removed to Ann Arbor, where he passed the last years of his well-spent life. He died Feb. 2, 1881, aged 74 years.

Conrad Eply, the first blacksmith in the town, lived on section 2 a short time. He had two daughters. One married Daniel Murell, a brother of Mrs. McDowell; the other married Mr. Belcher, a young lawyer of Ann Arbor village.

David Hardy located farms on sections 14 and 15, on May 25, 1826. Mr. Hardy lived but a short time in this town, and then removed to Oakville, Monroe Co., Mich, where he died at an advanced age.

John Hitchcock located on section 4, June 4, 1824. His family consisted of himself and wife, his father and mother, four small children, and a very aged lady, the grandmother of Mrs. Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock built a log house in the fall of the year of his emigration to this county. It was a noble structure of the kind, standing near the stone school-house, on a beautiful eminence, and pleasant landscape surroundings. The corners are yet erect; The "chinkings" plastered over between the venerable oak logs with snow-white mortar, which gave it a neat and tidy appearance. Dwellings of this kind have long since disappeared in its vicinity and the old pioneers who pass this house are reminded of the pleasures they enjoyed while living in an old log house at home.

Burroughs Holmes, son of Thomas and Catherine Rosekrans Holmes, was born at Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1792. Feb. 2, 1817. He was married to Polly Denison, in the town of Bern, Albany Co., N. Y. After residing successively at Royalton, Niagara Co., Berne, Albany Co., and Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in April, 1837, he removed to Michigan and took up his residence in the town of Pittsfield, three miles south of Ann Arbor, on a farm purchased of the heirs of Wm. McCollum. Here he lived, with the exception of a few years spent in the city of Ann Arbor toward the close of his life, until his death, which occurred in Pittsfield March 8, 1860. Mr. Holmes was a man of very active mind, more than average intelligence, good judgment, sterling worth, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. His widow, who was the daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Denison, and was

born in the town of Berne, Albany Co., N. Y., on the 12th day of April, 1797, survived him until Oct. 20, 1868, when she died at Greenbush, N. Y., where she was visiting at the time. Mrs. Holmes was a woman of fine organization, well-balanced mind, generous, loving and noble heart, conscientious and faithful, and most beloved by those who knew her best. Their children were Thomas, a son not named, Wm. Denison and Amanda, born at Royalton; Hiram, born at Berne; Helen Elizabeth, Orpha, Elizabeth, Burroughs Ebenezer and Frances Almy, born at Saratoga Springs; and Alfred Henry and Polly Catherine, born at Pittsfield, Michigan.

Betsy Y. Howard, a daughter of Arba Hurd (deceased), was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1818. She was married April 10, 1841, to Lewis T. Howard, a native of Granby, Oswego county, N. Y., where he was born April 11, 1819. He came to Michigan in 1829.

John Hoy (deceased) was born in Ireland in 1789. He emigrated to the United States, and settled in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1812. Two years later he married, and in 1834 he located in Pittsfield tp. He was a farmer and Postmaster in that town for 20 years. He died in 1859, aged 69 years.

Arba Hurd (deceased) was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1794. He was married Jan. 28, 1815, and removed to Michigan in 1831. He arrived at Thomas Woods' June 6, of that year. He located land on section 19, and put up a log house, with places sawed for doors and windows, but blankets serving as such. Mr. Hurd had ten children born to him, four of whom are residents of this county. Mr. Hurd died July 20, 1868. His wife, Cynthia Hurd, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1796. She died Aug. 13, 1870.

Hebron Hurd was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1827, and removed to Michigan in June, 1831. He was married March 28, 1855, to Jane A. Sutherland. Mrs. Hurd was born in Ontario county, N. Y., May 20, 1830, and came to Michigan in 1832.

Francis M. Lansing (deceased) was born at Charlestown, Montgomery county, N. Y., July 5, 1791, and came to Michigan in 1834. He was one of the original members of the Presbyterian Church of Lodi Plains, and was deacon of that organization in 1844-'5. He was colporteur of the American Tract Society for several years, and for three months previous to his death was agent for the Washtenaw County Bible Society. Mr. Lansing was married Feb. 1, 1810, to Susannah Mount. Two children have been born to them, both of whom are deceased—John F., born Dec. 12, 1810, died April 6, 1877, and Lydia M., born Oct. 2, 1813, and died March 19, 1855.

Elijah Lathrop (deceased) was born at Lebanon, Conn., Feb. 25, 1776, and was married to Mary Barton Aug. 26, 1809. He located land on section 18, Pittsfield tp., Sept. 28, 1832. His wife died

Feb. 25, 1846, and he lived with his son the remainder of his life. Mr. Lathrop died Aug. 25, 1871, aged 95 years.

Horace Lathrop (deceased) a son of Elijah Lathrop, was born at Hartford, N. H., Feb. 10, 1806. He removed to Batavia Co., N. Y., where, in March, 1828, he married Jane Dunn. He arrived in Michigan Feb. 25, 1833, and settled on a farm in Pittsfield tp., entered the preceding year by his father. Mrs. Lathrop died in October, 1866. Mr. Lathrop died March 6, 1880, aged 74 years.

James Martin (deceased) was of Irish and Scotch descent, and born Jan. 15, 1793. He emigrated to Michigan in the spring of 1825, and permanently settled on section 13, May 24 of that year. He married Letitia Depue, who was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1799. She died Jan. 10, 1881, aged 81 years. Mr. Martin died Oct. 18, 1862, aged 69 years.

Samuel D. McDowell was one of the two who first located in Pittsfield tp. He was a native of Chemung, Chemung Co., N. Y., and arrived at Detroit in April, 1824. Mr. McDowell located on the southwest quarter of section 2. Mr. and Mrs. McDowell had an infant daughter (now Mrs. Hall, of Ann Arbor) when they arrived in the county, and Oct. 7, 1825, a son was born to them, the second child born in the neighborhood. This son erected the first barn that was raised in Pittsfield tp. without the aid of *whisky*.

Ezra Maynard (deceased) was born at Conway, Mass. He came west with his son Charles, and located a tract of land on section 3, erecting a house in June, 1824. He married Raney Mosely in 1799. She bore him nine children—Charles M., born in 1800; William L., born in April, 1802; Laura, Julia (the two latter were married at the same time, in 1826, being the first marriage performed in Pittsfield tp.); Abba M., Maria (the two latter the first and second wives of James T. Allen); Eliza, Lucretia and John W. Mrs. Maynard died in 1856. Mr. Maynard departed this life at Onondaga, Mich., in 1876.

Mrs. Mary Nesbit (deceased) was born in 1765, and came to Michigan in 1831, where she died April 1, 1850. Her daughter, Sarah, was born April 12, 1778, and married Henry Wilsey at Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1816. Mr. Wilsey was born Sept. 2, 1783. Mrs. Wilsey is now living with her son, Joseph Moses Wilsey, who was born at Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y. He was married in New York to Amanda Holmes, and came to Michigan in 1831.

George W. Noyes located on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 10 on May 24, 1824.

Russell Parker (deceased) married Hannah Coning Jan. 1, 1829. He had all his worldly effects burned with the house of M. Whitman, eight days after his marriage. He then removed to Lima tp., where both died, honored and respected by all who knew them.

Alvah Pratt (deceased) was born in Paulet, Vt., Aug. 13, 1805. He was married March 11, 1830, to Sarah B. Crouch, who was born in Vermont, Oct. 31, 1811. They emigrated to this country, and located on section 25, Pittsfield tp., where Mrs. Pratt died, Aug. 13,

1863, aged 50 years. Mr. Pratt was married June 2, 1864, to Mrs. Emily Young. Mr. Pratt died at Ann Arbor, Nov. 14, 1878, aged 73 years. He was a deacon and elder in the Presbyterian Church at Stony Creek, and one of its builders and supporters, until he removed to Ann Arbor. He was well respected, and hosts of friends mourned his loss.

Fletcher N. Pruden was born at Milford, Conn., Aug. 25, 1772. He located on section 1, this tp., Feb. 3, 1825. Mr. Pruden died Feb. 6, 1842.

George Stuck, farmer, Pittsfield tp., was born in Pennsylvania, in 1794. He came to this tp. in 1836. He learned the carpenter's trade and followed it to some extent.

William Taylor (deceased) was born in England, in 1777; he was married at Maidstone, Eng., in 1800 and emigrated to New York in 1833. He came to Michigan three years later, locating in Pittsfield tp., Washtenaw county. Mr. Taylor died in 1852, and his wife followed him in 1858. Their daughter, Letitia, was born in 1804. She was married in New York in 1835, to Stephen Norgate, who was born in England in 1806. They emigrated to Michigan in 1836, and settled in Pittsfield tp., where Mr. Norgate passed his life, and died April 8, 1879. Mrs. Norgate still resides in the old homestead.

Oliver Whitmore, in conjunction with Samuel D. McDowell, made the first settlement in Pittsfield tp. Mr. Whitmore camped out, while erecting his house, Mrs. Whitmore tenting on the ground, and cooking for the builders. The house was ready for the inmates about June 1, 1824. Mr. Whitmore was located on sections 10 and 11. Mr. Whitmore was a native of Massachusetts, and his wife, of New York. Mr. Whitmore emigrated from Wolcott, Wayne Co., New York. His children were Venus, Oliver, Joseph, and Walstin, the latter being only 12 years old at the time of removal. The children were all natives of New York.

Luke H. Whitmore and wife Phœbe came to Michigan from Seneca, Ontario Co., N. Y., in the spring of 1825. They located on sections 2 and 11. Their family consisted of Hannah Coning (a niece of Mr. Whitmore) Emily (a grown daughter), Ezra, Alfred, Egbert, Charlotte and Luke. Emily died Sept. 12, 1825, the first adult death in the town, and also Washtenaw county. Charlotte married Daniel Terhune, and is living at Hartford, Livingston Co., Michigan.

Thomas Wood (deceased) was born at Norwich, New York, May 21, 1805. He came to Michigan in 1826, and located the farm on which he passed the remainder of his days. On April 30, 1829, he married Harriet Wickham, who was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1809. Eight children were born to them, five of whom grew to maturer years. Sarah Wood Smith, wife of Edward Smith, of Neenah, Wis., is the only surviving daughter. Thomas Wood, jr., (deceased), was born March 3, 1849. He was married Oct. 1, 1868, to Emma Olmstead. They have two sons

and one daughter, residents of Detroit, Mich. Mr. Wood was very successful in accumulating property, and gave much thought to horticulture, as his fine orchards abundantly proved. His farm was called the "Peacock Valley," from the large number of those fowls always kept on the premises. During a religious revival in 1843, Mr. Wood united with the Presbyterian Church at Saline. In 1846 he was appointed ruling elder in that body, which position he acceptably filled till death. In 1844 he was elected to represent Michigan in the Legislative Halls of Congress. His duties were performed in his usual quiet, practical manner, desiring ever that justice and truth should triumph. He died Sept. 21, 1865, in the 61st year of his age.

SCHOOLS.

To Pittsfield belongs the honor of having erected the first school-house in Washtenaw county. It was located on the northwest quarter of section 11. It was erected in the summer of 1825 and was built of logs. In 1876 several of the old logs were lying upon the lot where the house once stood. They were taken, sawed up, and converted into canes, many of which are now owned by men and women, who, as boys and girls, received their regular floggings in connection with and as part of their education in that old school-house. On the completion of the new building, a Sunday-school and a week-day school, instituted by Miss Harriet Parsons, was transferred from the shades of a venerable oak that had withstood the storms of a hundred years, to the new school-house.

The settlement of boundaries of school districts was one of the most difficult things to adjust. A movement in one part of the town would interfere with the prospects in other parts, thus setting in motion the diversified interests of all. The question finally became settled, resulting in the formation of three whole and six fractional districts.

Fractional district No. 1 is composed of the whole of sections 1, 2 and 11, and parts of sections 10, 12, 13 and 14, with a portion of Ypsilanti. The school-house is located on the line between sections 11 and 12, and is valued at \$850. This district was organized Nov. 25, 1837. J. L. Wallace is the present director.

Fractional district No. 7 is composed of all of section No. 3, and parts of sections 4, 9, 10 and 16, with a part of Ann Arbor. The school-house is situated on the southwest quarter of section 3, and is valued at \$550. Frederick Hutzel is the present director.

All of sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, with parts of sections 4, 9, 16, 17 and 18, compose fractional district No. 3, together with a small portion of Ann Arbor and Lodi. The district is quite large, the school-house being on the southeast quarter of section 8, and is valued at \$1,000. Henry Paul is the present director.

The first school in this district was taught by Miss Susan Olds, during the summer of 1832, in the old "Mrs. Mills' house," on the

opposite side of the road where stands the present school-house. School was taught in four different localities before a school-house was built. The first school-house was built of logs, in 1835, and stood on the north end of west half of northeast quarter section 17. John Green was the builder, and Philander Howe the first teacher. The second school-house was a frame, and built by Peter VanWinkle, in 1840, on the east half of southwest quarter section 6, and Samantha Joslin was the first teacher. The third school-house, and the present one, was built of brick, by Stephen Mills, in 1856, and the first teacher was E. C. Warner.

District No. 5 comprises all of section 20, and parts of sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 29 and 30. The school-house is on section 20, and is valued at \$800. Tobias Sutherland is the present director.

All of sections 15 and 22, with parts of sections 14, 16, 21, 23, 26 and 27, comprise district No. 3. The school-house is on the northeast quarter of section 22, and was erected in 1852. It is valued at \$900. T. J. Smurthwaite is the present director.

District No. 6 is composed of all of section 24, and parts of sections 13, 14, 23, 25 and 26. The school-house is on section 24, and is valued at \$500. Grove Sanders is the present director.

Fractional district No. 2 comprises all of sections 35 and 36, and parts of sections 25, 26 and 34, and part of York. Its school-house is located on the southwest quarter of section 36. It is valued at \$500. Henry Coe is the present director.

Fractional district No. 4 comprises parts of sections 32, 33, and 34, with part of the town of York, the school-house being situated in York, and valued at \$400.

Fractional district No. 7 is composed of parts of sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, with the school-house on the southeast quarter of section 29, valued at \$400. Frederick Hutzel is the present director.

RELIGIOUS.

Elder Twist, a Baptist minister, resided in the town about 1827 to 1829. He had appointments to preach where there were school-houses, and also at private houses in different parts of the town. Revs. Baughman, Colclazer, Garley and Pilcher were among the pioneer Methodist Episcopal ministers, but none of them resided in the town. Revs. Page, Beach, Cleveland, Kanouse, Clark, Jones and Weed, Presbyterians, also held services occasionally in the town. Being convenient to Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti and Saline, the citizens of this town have not so much felt the necessity for the erection of a house of worship, but assemble for that purpose in one of the towns mentioned, as is most convenient, although the Wesleyan Methodists, in 1846, erected a church on section 27, sustaining services therein until 1860, when the organization was abandoned, the greater part of its members uniting at Saline.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

In a paper read before the Pioneer Society, Horace Carpenter says: "The geology of this town is different in many respects from any other town in the county. There is no body of water that deserves the name of lake. Several brooks and creeks have their rise from springs on section 16, known as the big marsh, which covers about 2,500 acres of land with a deep, rich muck, and an inexhaustible deposit of bog lime, with a large quantity of various kinds of timber, imbedded for ages in a sound state of preservation. Bones of large animals have also been exhumed, six feet in length, indicating a larger species of animals than the elk. A theory prevails that this whole country was once submerged, that the water was level with Lake Superior on the northern shore of Lake Huron. There is an immense quantity of conglomerate rock, fragments of which have been brought by icebergs and scattered over the eastern part of our lower peninsula, as far as the ridge that appears in the southern part of our county, the shore of a great inter-sea. Beautiful specimens of this rock have been found in this town, containing as many as eight different bright colors. When the waters assuaged, this great marsh was no doubt a shallow lake, which was gradually filled, first, on the surface with decayed vegetation and the deposit of lime from calcareous water. On Spring Creek, Horace Kellogg and son burned and sold over 150,000 bushels of lime in from 12 to 15 years, averaging 280 bushels per week, until the high price of fuel and the low price of lime caused them to abandon the enterprise. Millions of bushels are yet on deposit for future generations, which may be brought to the surface, dried, burned, or ground by windmill power, and sown on uplands as a fertilizer. Mr. Kellogg states that on one occasion, in taking out lime they went down nine feet and struck a hard blue clay, and, shoving the spade down into the clay, water burst up in great force, filling the opening so suddenly that the workmen just escaped being caught, and that the water is still running over, a fine stream which was started over 35 years ago. The deposit of bones was no doubt caused by animals breaking through the turf and perishing in the waters below, before the cavities were filled with muck and lime. It is said that on section 27 there was a sink some rods in length and 70 feet deep, on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern railroad. That part of the great marsh that has been cleared and ditched is very productive, and when the whole is reclaimed it will be the most valuable part of the town."

DEBATING CLUB.

In the same article from which the foregoing extract is made, Mr. Carpenter says: "A debating club or lyceum was formed in 1827, at the first school-house in the town. All the great questions of the day were discussed at its weekly meetings. At the time the

capital punishment bill was before the Legislature, the bill was considered and argued several weeks, with Henry Compton as chairman. It was decided in the affirmative on the question "Ought capital punishment to be abolished by law?" This was prior to the debate in the Legislature, and equally as interesting and instructive. The members of the club were energetic and persevering citizens, not one of them having advantage of academic or college lore. But when Young America came from the graded school and college, having seen Webster's Unabridged, and that some of the old-fogy members called their parents *farther* instead of *father*, with a great number of inconsistencies, the club was soon after dissolved. The records should have been preserved."

PHYSICIANS.

No physicians settled in this town prior to 1835, when Dr. Nathan Webb arrived. He still resides in the town and engages in his profession. Dr. Nichols, of Ann Arbor, was one of the first physicians to attend the afflicted in town. Drs. Lord, Denton, Cole and Brigham, who once did business in this town, have gone to the spirit land. Drs. Pomeroy, Millington, Town and Fairchild, from Ypsilanti, were also early doctors who visited the town in a professional manner.

SUPERVISORS OF THE TOWN.

In 47 years Pittsfield has been represented by 11 members of the Board of Supervisors. John Allison was elected in 1834. He was born in the county of Kent, Pennsylvania, Feb. 24, 1797; came to Michigan in 1831; died in Pittsfield, July 28, 1874. Samuel D. McDowell was elected in the years 1835 and 1841. He was born in Chemung county, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1797; came to Michigan in 1824; died in Ypsilanti June 2, 1870. Alanson Doty was elected in 1836. Mr. Doty was born in Rensselaerville, Albany Co, N. Y., April 11, 1800, and came to Michigan and settled in Pittsfield in 1832. He died in Northfield, January, 1866. Heman Ticknor was first elected in 1837, and re-elected in 1838, 1842, 1843 and 1844. He was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, March 17, 1792, and came to Michigan in 1835. He died in Pittsfield, March 20, 1864. Ezra W. Whitmore was elected in 1845, and re-elected in 1846 and 1847. Horace Carpenter was elected in 1848 and re-elected in 1849. (See sketch in City of Ann Arbor.) Nathan Webb was elected in 1850 and again in 1857, 1858 and 1859. (See sketch.) Allen Crittenden was elected in 1851 and re-elected annually until 1857; was again elected in 1860, and re-elected each year until 1869. (See sketch.) David Wilsey was elected in 1869, and re-elected each year until 1875. (See sketch.) David Depue was elected in 1875. (See sketch.) Morton F. Case was elected in 1876 and re-elected each year up to the present time. (See sketch.)

OTHER TOWN OFFICERS.

The following named have served in the offices mentioned:

CLERKS.

Jared B. Cornish.....	1834-35	Alverson Drury.....	1861-62
Marshall Newell.....	1836-43	Wm. W. Harwood.....	1863
John Hoy.....	1836-43	Andrew Campbell.....	1864
Edwin L. Aiken.....	1844	William Allison.....	1865-68
Hebron Hurd.....	1853-54	C. Homer Cady.....	1869-70
Charles D. Prichard.....	1855	Henry H. Preston.....	1871-72
Edwin L. Aiken.....	1856	Wm. K. Childs.....	1873-78
Jacob Wallace.....	1857-60	Thos. J. Smurthwate.....	1880

TREASURERS.

Oliver Whitmore.....	1834	Edwin L. Aikens.....	1857
Justus Carpenter.....	1834	Hebron Hurd.....	1858-59
Myron H. Warner.....	1837	David P. Matteson.....	1860
John Hoy.....	1838	James F. Smith.....	1861-62
Heman Ticknor.....	1839-41	H. D. Platt.....	1863-64
Colwell H. Spaulding.....	1842	Andrew Campbell.....	1865-66
Tolman Brown.....	1843	Charles T. Henion.....	1867-68
John Hoy.....	1846	Robert Campbell.....	1869-70
David Wilsey.....	1848-49	Frederick Hutzal.....	1871-74
Philo A. Pritchard.....	1850	Edward L. J. Smith.....	1875
James B. Alexander.....	1851	Adam Bohmet.....	1876
Alverson Drury.....	1852-53	H. H. Webb.....	1877-78
Edwin L. Aikens.....	1854	Wm. H. Donaldson.....	1879-80
Alphonso Platt.....	1855-56		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Jefferson H. Beckwith.....	1836	George W. Cook.....	1861
Colwell H. Spaulding.....	1836	G. W. Henion.....	1862
Jared B. Cornish.....	1836	James Sumner.....	1862
Jarvis Leonard.....	1836	Nelson Booth.....	1863
Roderick Rowley.....	1837	Alverson Drury.....	1864
Elijah Lathrop.....	1837	David Matteson (to fill vacancy).....	1864
Horace Carpenter.....	1838	James L. Wheelock.....	1865
Alvah Pratt.....	1839	Robert Geddes (to fill vacancy).....	1865
Levi Rogers.....	1840	George M. Henion.....	1866
Heman Ticknor.....	1841	Wm. R. Martin (to fill vacancy).....	1866
Elijah Lathrop.....	1842	Andrew Campbell.....	1867
Caleb Boss.....	1843	Wilbur E. H. Lobeer.....	1868
John F. Lansing.....	1844	James L. Wheelock.....	1869
Heman Ticknor.....	1845	N. C. Carpenter (to fill vacancy).....	1869
Robert J. Barry.....	1846	Randall Boss.....	1870
Zina K. Lay.....	1847	Roswell Preston (to fill vacancy).....	1870
John F. Lansing.....	1848	William Allison.....	1871
Henry Rinsey.....	1849	W. Webb (to fill vacancy).....	1871
David Depue.....	1850	George Hutzal (to fill vacancy).....	1871
Zina K. Lay.....	1851	Seth Sumner.....	1872
John F. Lansing.....	1852	J. L. Wheelock.....	1873
Heman Ticknor.....	1853	Nathan Webb.....	1874
David Depue.....	1854	Edwin W. Ford.....	1875
Alverson Drury.....	1855	Seth Sumner.....	1876
Sherman Hinckley.....	1856	J. L. Wheelock.....	1877
James Sumner.....	1857	Nathan Webb (to fill vacancy).....	1877
David Wilsey.....	1858	Edwin W. Ford.....	1878
E. L. Aiken.....	1859	F. D. Rothfin (to fill vacancy).....	1878
G. M. Henion (to fill vacancy).....	1859	James D. Allison.....	1878-79
Sherman Hinckley.....	1860	Charles E. Pickett.....	1880

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Following are the biographical sketches of many of the most prominent citizens of Pittsfield township:

James D. Allison was born Oct. 25, 1825, in York Co., Pa., and is a son of John and Elizabeth Allen, who removed to Ontario Co., N. Y., when James D. was but an infant. They resided there about six years and then emigrated to Washtenaw county, locating in June, 1831. Soon after arrival Mr. Allison felled a tree and placed his anvil on the stump. He built a rough shed and covered it with bark. In this rude shop he began to work and subsequently erected a better one. It was the first blacksmith-shop in Pittsfield tp. Mrs. Allison died April 13, 1856, and Mr. Allison passed away from earth July 28, 1874. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in the firm belief of a reward in the great hereafter. James D. assisted his father in the shop, and before reaching his majority, was considered a fine workman. In 1864 he began working in the Government machine shops at Detroit, where he remained 20 years. At the expiration of this time he was appointed by Government Assistant Collector and Inspector, and occupied that position for eight years. He then returned to the old homestead, and has since followed the occupation of a farmer. Mr. Allison was twice elected Justice of the Peace, and in 1879 was appointed Postmaster of Pittsfield, the office being opened by him Oct. 9, of that year. Nov. 20, 1857, he married Mary Lake, born in Steuben Co., N. Y., March 17, 1829, and daughter of William and Sarah Lake. Six children have been born to them—William H., Amelia M., Emma M., John D., Charles H. and Allie C. Mr. Allison owns 159 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He resides on sec. 28.

Mathias V. Blackmur is a native of this county, and was born June 2, 1831. His parents, Suel and Mabel Blackmur, emigrated from New York to Washtenaw county in 1830, where they remained a number of years; thence to Hillsdale county where they reside at present. Mathias was reared to manhood by his grandfather Valentine, and July 2, 1857, he married Sylvia C. Jackson, who was born in Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 5, 1832. They have 2 children—Charlotte R. and Caroline. On March 31, 1879, Mrs. Blackmur departed this life and passed to the great beyond. She was a kind and amiable wife, and was mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. April 6, 1880, Mr. B. married Mrs. Melissa Hall, relict of William G. Hall (deceased) and daughter of Joseph and Clarissa Mitchell. Mrs. Blackmur had 2 children born to her by her first husband—Emma A. and William A. Mr. Blackmur enlisted in Co. B, 23d Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and received three slight wounds during his three years' service in the army. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the M. E. Church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Randall Boss, farmer, sec. 24, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., June 12, 1812, and is the son of Caleb and Polly Boss, natives of Rhode Island. When Randall was six years old, his parents moved to Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., where they resided three years, subsequently removing to Steuben Co., where Randall became of age. His father was a blacksmith, and Mr. Boss assisted him from the age of 14 until he was 21. He emigrated to Michigan in 1833, stopping one winter in Ypsilanti, where he worked at his trade, and the next spring pushing on to Clinton, Lenawee Co., where he resided for two years. In 1836 he removed to Jonesville, Hillsdale Co., and in connection with his brother, Truman, opened a blacksmith-shop, operating it for six years. In 1842 he returned to Washtenaw county, where he bought land in sec. 26, Pittsfield tp. He resided there, working at his trade a good part of the time until 1871, when he purchased his present tract of land, and erected a large and commodious residence. Feb. 15, 1842, he married Luceita T. Lytle, who was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 8, 1817. The fruit of this union was the birth of 2 children, 1 surviving—Clarence M., born Jan. 2, 1850, and is now a civil engineer in the Lake Superior region. Mr. Boss was in the famous Toledo war under Gov. Mason, and at present is Vice-President of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County for Pittsfield tp., and an active worker collecting material for this volume.

Myron Cady was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., June 6, 1832. His parents were Hiram and Mary Cady, the former once the owner of the celebrated Saratoga Springs. They came to this tp. in 1833, and settled on sec. 35, where Mr. Cady died in 1861. His widow survived until 1877. Myron has been engaged in agri-

cultural pursuits the greater part of his life, with the exception of four years engaged in the lively business in Ypsilanti, and three years in buying produce. Since 1876 he has devoted his time exclusively to farming and stock-raising. He was married Dec. 8, 1859, to Emily J. Briggs, a native of Livingston Co., N. Y., where she was born in 1839. Ten children have been born to bless this alliance—Hiram, Minnie, Joseph S., Ella, Walter, Della, Myron, Charles H., and Blanche. Mr. Cady has served the citizens of Pittsfield tp. in several local offices. He owns 330 acres of well-improved land in sec. 34.

Morton F. Case, sec. 23; P. O., Ypsilanti; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Aug 22, 1840, and is a son of Richmond and Lydia Case. Morton was reared on a farm, and received his educational training in the common schools and the academy at Canadagua, N. Y. He commenced to teach school at the latter place, since which time he has taught district schools eight winters, five of which were in this county. The last few years he devoted his entire time to farming. He was married Feb. 23, 1865, to Gertrude Dibble, who was born in St. Joseph Co., Ind., Sept. 9, 1846. Two children have been born to them—Mark C. and Clara L. Mr. Case enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens, and has represented Pittsfield tp. in the Board of Supervisors since 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Case are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Philander Chandler, farmer, Pittsfield tp., was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1830. His parents, Silas and Nancy Chandler, were natives of New York, but removed to Ohio at an early day, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Philander resided in Ohio for over 25 years, and when a youth was sent to Oberlin College, where he received a classical education. He graduated from the law department of Medina College, and was admitted to the Bar in the village bearing that name. In 1859 he married Susan C. Cox. They have 4 children—Lillie, Carrie, Anna and Todd. For many years Mrs. Chandler was a teacher in the graded schools of Oberlin, Ohio. Mr. Chandler was actively engaged in different business occupations. He was traveling salesman for the Eureka Lead Paint Works, also the Russell Agricultural Co., at the same time owning 700 acres of improved land. He was a drover in California for five years, and lately has been engaged in the hotel business at Ann Arbor. In the latter part of 1880 he purchased of Nelson Booth a large farm in Pittsfield tp., where he resides at present.

Clinton Clark was born in this county July 22, 1838. His parents, Lemuel and Parmelia Clark, were natives of New York, and emigrated to this county in 1835, settling on the farm where now resides the subject of this sketch. Mr. Clark was raised a "farmer's boy," and received a common-school education. He was married Sept. 8, 1872, to Emma E. Clark, who was born in Ionia Co., Mich., May 17, 1847. They have 1 child—Frank. Mr. Clark owns a one-third interest in the old homestead, which comprises 230 acres of well-improved land. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Saline.

Henry C. Clark was born in Lorain Co., Ohio, April 19, 1844. His parents, Miles D. and Mary F. Clark, were natives of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, respectively, and settled in Ohio in 1838, where the former still resides. Henry C. received his early education in the district schools of Ohio, and subsequently attended college at Monmouth, Ill., but was compelled to leave school on account of ill health. He returned home, and soon after made a trip to Put-in-Bay, for the benefit of his health. He enlisted in Co. E, 17th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and at the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House he received a wound that rendered further service impossible. He was honorably discharged at Detroit in 1865. Since that time he has been engaged in different kinds of business, and at present makes a specialty of raising a fine breed of fowls. He was married Jan. 3, 1874, to Sarah Mead, who was born at Florence, Ontario Co., N. Y., July 29, 1854. The fruit of this union has been the birth of 4 children—Mary, George, Elizabeth and Ella.

E. W. Codington was born in New York, Feb. 28, 1841. His parents were George B. and Minerva E. (Pease) Codington. His father was a machinist, but is now deceased. The mother is a resident of Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Codington was married April 2, 1870, to Anna V. Ledyard, who was born in Lewis Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1844. They are the parents of 2 children—Harry and Maude. Mrs. C. is a member of the Congregational Church, and Mr. C. is connected with the Masonic fraternity. Since 1878 he has devoted his time and attention to farming and stock-raising, and owns 100 acres of good land.

David Cody, a prominent and well-respected farmer of Pittsfield tp., was born in Oswego county N. Y., Jan. 20, 1820. He is the son of John and Sallie Cody, natives of New York and Vermont respectively. Mrs. Cody was killed by lightning in New York, when David was but eight years of age, and in 1833 his father came to Washtenaw county, settling on a tract of land where now resides the subject of this sketch. Mr. Cody was instrumental in the early settlement and improvement of this county, and died April 20, 1862, full of honor and of years. David was raised a "farmer's boy," and received his educational training in the district school. He was married Jan. 18, 1853, to Maria Hurd, who was born in Dutchess county N. Y., July 11, 1823. Mrs. Cody died Aug. 15, 1869. In 1872 Mr. Cody married Louise Norgate, a native of this county, and born Jan. 13, 1842. The fruit of this union has been the birth of 2 children—William and Mary L. Mr. Cody owns 300 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation.

Joseph Crane (deceased), one of the illustrious pioneers of this region, was born May 1, 1801, in the forests of Ohio, where now stands the city of Cincinnati. His father died when he was quite young, and he then went to New Jersey, and subsequently to Seneca county, N. Y. In 1824 he came to Washtenaw county, and remained two years, returning to New York. In 1830 he came out again, arriving here April 28. Oct. 12 of the same year he married Eliza Huff, who was born in Seneca county, Oct. 12, 1811. Ten children were born to this union, 8 of whom are living—Mary L., Sarah L., Emily H., Amanda, Harriet, William E., George W. and Ida E. Mr. Crane has been laid to rest to await the great and final day. He was a faithful and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church the last 25 years of his life.

Allen Crittenden was born Jan. 7, 1810, in Ontario county, N. Y., and was a son of Chester and Arzuba Crittenden, natives of Connecticut. Allen was reared on a farm, and secured his education in the common schools. He emigrated to Washtenaw county, Mich., in 1831, and settled on sec. 35, Pittsfield tp., where he resided until 1875. At that time he erected a large and handsome residence on sec. 34, where he lives at present. On Oct. 19, 1830, he married Emily Reed, a native of Ontario county, N. Y., where she was born in 1813. Ten children have been sent to bless this union—Sophia, Mason H., Silas R., Newton E., Mary, Amelia, Samuel R., Nash A., Ida M. and Dwight A. Mr. Crittenden has been very successful in life, in a financial way, and now owns 300 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Crittenden has been prominently identified with the growth of Pittsfield tp., and served as Supervisor for several years, nine years in succession. He is a man bearing the confidence and good wishes of his fellow citizens, and an earnest and faithful laborer in the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw county.

F. C. Crittenden, farmer, sec. 35; P. O., Ypsilanti; was born in Ontario county, N. Y., March 14, 1822, and came to this county with his parents in 1831. On Nov. 27, 1844, he married Martha Barr, a native of Seneca county, N. Y., where she was born Oct. 30, 1822. Mr. Crittenden was raised a "farmer's boy," and received the educational advantages that were offered by the district schools of his youthful days. He started out in life for himself with little capital, but a vast amount of pluck and energy. He began farming on a small scale, but as the years passed by his farm increased in acreage and wealth, until now he possesses a finely improved tract of 400 acres, with all the modern improvements that could be purchased to make farming easy and profitable. Mr. Crittenden is still a tiller of the soil, but has accumulated a sufficient competency to keep him the remainder of his life.

Nash A. Crittenden, son of Allen and Emily (Reed) Crittenden, was born in Washtenaw county, Nov. 9, 1850, and grew to manhood on his father's estate. He received his preliminary education in the district schools, and subsequently attended the State Normal school at Ypsilanti. He was married March 7, 1876, to Lora Holmes, who was born in Ingham county, Mich., July, 1851. This union has resulted in the birth of 1 child—Blanche. Mr. Crittenden has been engaged in agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life, and at present owns a richly cultivated farm of 80 acres, located on sec. 24.

S. R. Crittenden is a native of this county, and was born Aug. 25, 1847, and is a son of Allen and Emily (Reed) Crittenden, natives of New York. Mr. Crittenden was reared on a farm, and received his educational training in the State Normal school at Ypsilanti, and the mission schools at Ann Arbor. He was married Feb. 21, 1866, to Mary Lay, a native of Washtenaw county, where she was born Oct. 3, 1847, and the daughter of pioneer settlers of this county. Four children were born to this union, 3 of whom survive—Lillie C., Vincent L. and Lloyd D. Mr.

Crittenden is a prominent farmer of Pittsfield tp., and owns 185 acres of fine land with good improvements on sec. 34. His P. O. address is Saline.

Charles Cubitt, farmer, sec. 22; P. O., Ypsilanti; was born in England, March 6, 1824. His parents, John and Elizabeth Cubitt (deceased), were also natives of England. Charles was reared to manhood in his native land, and at the age of 27 emigrated to America, locating in New York State, where he worked as a laborer until 1857. At the latter period, he decided to try his fortunes in the "far West," and accordingly came to Michigan, and permanently settled on 53 acres of land in sec. 22, Pittsfield tp., Washtenaw county. In 1848 Mr. Cubitt married Mary A. Bond, who was born in England, Nov. 11, 1825. Five children have been given them—Charles, George, John, Walter and Frank.

David Depue was born at Romulus (organized in 1793), Seneca Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1808. His parents, Henry and Clemme (Sherburn) Depue, were of English descent, the former being born in Sussex Co., N. J., June 17, 1781, and the latter at Guilford, Vt., Oct. 18, 1788. They were married Feb. 21, 1803, in Seneca Co., N. Y., where they resided until Mr. Depue's death, which occurred March 19, 1813. Mrs. Dupue emigrated with her family to this county in 1835, where she lived a number of years. She was the mother of 6 children, 2 of whom are living—David and Mrs. Mary Monroe, a resident of Seneca Co., N. Y. Mrs. Depue died at her daughter's residence in Shiawassee Co., Mich., June, 1870. David was reared on a farm, and obtained only a limited education, but since he became of age, he has acquired an extended knowledge of the greater part of the arts and sciences, having probably the largest private library in Washtenaw county. Mr. Depue came to Michigan by way of the Erie canal and Lake Erie, and located in Pittsfield township in 1836, where he has since resided, with the exception of two years spent with his mother in Ann Arbor. His first purchase of land comprised 84 acres, and he has since added 50 more. He was married March 9, 1843, to Harriet N. Mills, born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1818, and daughter of Daniel and Johanna (Beaman) Mills. They came to Washtenaw county in 1835, where they resided until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Depue have 2 children—Clemme and Henry, the former a resident of Detroit. Mr. Depue has been elected to fill several local offices, and is a member of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County, in whose welfare he takes a deep interest.

Mr. Depue has also taken a great interest in every thing pertaining to antiquity, especially as relating to Michigan, and has one of the best private collections of rare articles once used by the original inhabitants of this State that can be found. Among his collections is the pipe used by Tecumseh, the great Indian chief, the night before he was slain, and which he gave in charge of a British officer for safe keeping just before going into battle, he having a presentiment that he would be killed. He has, also, a large variety of Indian pipes of most curious workmanship, the mates of some of which cannot be obtained to-day. The most curious article in his collection is the Life of Big Turtle, an Indian chief, written upon bark in the Indian language. This was found in a mound in the Lake Superior region. He has arrow-heads innumerable of all sizes and shapes, together with stone axes in great variety. Antiquarians will find much to interest and instruct them by visiting and examining the collection of Mr. Depue.

Mr. Depue's portrait may be found elsewhere in this volume.

Isaac Farnall was born in Yorkshire, Eng., May 31, 1815. He lived in his native land until 19 years of age, then emigrated to America, first locating in Wayne Co., N. Y. He remained there until September, 1839, when he was married to Sophia Barclay, born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1821. Shortly after marriage he left the "Empire State" with his young bride to seek a home in the wilds of Michigan. His means were limited, and consequently his deprivations were many. For five years he had no wagon and had to do all his teaming with a roughly fashioned sled. Year by year he toiled, and little by little was that sum laid by for future use, and now, after a half-century of untiring effort and strict economy, he can rest with comfort and ease, success having crowned him with her highest honors. Three children were born to bless this alliance, 2 of whom survive.—William H. and Mary J. John S. enlisted in Co. F, 6th Mich. Cav., and in the battle of Gettysburg, July 4, 1863, was captured by the enemy, and placed in Belle Isle prison, where he was confined until 1864. He was then transferred to Florence, and thence to Annapolis, Maryland, where he died of starvation. His emaciated form was sent to Ann Arbor, and kind friends and sorrowing relatives laid the remains tenderly away in the silent tomb, where he shall sleep until the morn of the great Resurrection day.

Soldier, rest; thy warfare 's ended,
 We'll meet again on the other shore,
 Where songs of joy shall be blended,
 In that bright forevermore.

William Geddes, jr., was born in this county June 12, 1846. He is a son of Wm. and Jane (McBay) Geddes, natives of Lebanon county, Pa. Mr. Geddes, sr., came to Washtenaw county in 1823, purchased land, and returned to Pennsylvania. In 1845 he removed with his family to Michigan, and located on a tract of land in this county (now in possession of his 4 children), where he passed the remainder of his days. He died May 19, 1877, and his wife followed him Sept. 15, 1861. William Geddes, jr., was married Sept. 13, 1874, to Jennie Standbridge, a native of Pittsfield tp., where she was born Aug. 9, 1855. They have 1 child. Mr. Geddes possesses a fine farm on sec. 22, on which he resides, being in comfortable circumstances.

Sidney Harwood, son of William W. and Polly Harwood, was born in Washtenaw county, May 15, 1848. He received his preliminary education in the common school, and subsequently attended the State Normal school at Ypsilanti. He was married Oct. 11, 1877, to Cornelia J. Stevens, a native of Wayne county, Mich., where she was born Aug. 13, 1857. One child has been sent to cement this union—Mary. Mr. Harwood is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, and resides on the old homestead, comprising 210 acres of choice land. His P. O. address is Ypsilanti.

William W. Harwood (deceased) was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., March 20, 1785, and was of Scotch and English descent. When four years old his parents removed to New York where he grew to manhood, receiving a common-school education. In 1824 he emigrated to Washtenaw county, located at Ypsilanti, and in conjunction with Mark Norris, dammed the Huron river and started the first grist-mill in the village. In 1836 he removed to Pittsfield tp., where he resided ever after, engaged in farming and stock-raising. In early life, Mr. Harwood was a distiller, and followed that business for some years. In 1814 he married Sally Aldrich. Their living children are—Isaiah, Sarah, Mabel and Hannah. Mrs. H. died in 1824, and a year after Mr. Harwood married Abigail Albro, a native of New York. Mr. Harwood was once more afflicted by the death of his noble wife, and she was laid at rest in 1828. On Feb. 3, 1831, he married Alma Coe, also a native of New York. Of their children 3 are living. God in his all-wise Providence saw fit to deprive Mr. Harwood of his third wife, and she was laid away by a sorrowful husband and mourning children. On March 14, 1839, he married his fourth companion, Mrs. Polly Holden, born in Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1808, and relict of Nymphos P. Holden (deceased). Mrs. Harwood had 5 children born to her by her first husband, 3 of whom survive—George, David and Harriet. Six children were born to her by her second marriage, 3 of whom are living—Harrison, Sidney and John. On Nov. 8, 1860, Mr. Harwood was called from his earthly home to the reward prepared for those who trod in the straight and narrow path on this earth. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of friends and relatives, an unmistakable proof of the estimation in which this hardy pioneer was held by the citizens of Washtenaw county.

George M. Henion, a prominent farmer of Pittsfield tp., was born April 4, 1824, in Seneca Co., N. Y. His parents were Cornelius and Rebecca Henion, the former a native of Paterson, N. J., and the latter of New York. They emigrated to Washtenaw county in 1842, and located on sec. 5, Pittsfield tp., remaining only a few years. They removed to Ann Arbor city, where Mr. Henion died in 1862. His widow returned to the old homestead farm in Pittsfield tp., in 1880, where she now resides. George M. was married Oct. 6, 1847, to Eliza Lansing, who was born at Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., March 28, 1828. This union was blessed with 7 children—George H., Lauren L., Mary M., Susan R., Frank E., Gertrude E. and Martha. Mrs. Henion departed this life Jan. 25, 1873, leaving a husband and large family to mourn the loss of a kind wife and affectionate mother. May 27, 1875, Mr. H. married Mrs. Melissa G. (Cline) Hoag, widow of Alva Hoag (deceased). They were married Oct. 31, 1867, and 1 child was given to them—Alva C. Mr. Hoag was a member of the M. E. Conference, and labored over seven years in the ministerial work. He passed away peacefully and quietly Dec. 3, 1869, at Woodland, Barry Co., Mich. He was a native of Ionia Co., Mich. Mr. Henion and wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church at Ann Arbor, in



David Gardner

which body the former has officiated as Elder for over 40 years. Mr. Henion has been a resident of Pittsfield tp. since 1842, with the exception of four years at Ann Arbor.

Sherman Hinckley, an early pioneer of Washtenaw county, emigrated to Pittsfield tp., in 1831, settling on sec. 35, where he resided until 1879, when he erected a handsome brick residence on a tract of land he had previously purchased, and adjoining the old homestead. Mr. Hinckley was born Nov. 23, 1803, in Toland Co., Conn., and was a son of Peter and Elizabeth Hinckley, of English ancestry. His grandfather served through the Revolutionary war. When Sherman was an infant, his parents removed to a different part of the State, and subsequently to Ontario Co., where he grew to manhood. He learned the shoemaker's trade, which business he followed until his removal to this county. May 12, 1831, he married Orpha Gates, a native of Ontario Co., N. Y., where she was born Feb. 21, 1806. They have 4 children living—Ann, Frank, Caroline and Esther. Mr. Hinckley has been Justice of the Peace for 15 years, and is a very successful farmer and stock raiser of Pittsfield tp.

H. H. Howe.—Among the oldest living pioneers of Washtenaw county may be classed the subject of this sketch. He was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., July 4, 1819. His parents, Orrin and Jane Howe, came to this county in 1825, and settled on the Lodi plains. Mr. Howe was a prominent man, and assisted in forming the constitution for the new State of Michigan, also representing this part of the State in the Legislature. His brother was a graduate of West Point, serving with distinction in the Mexican war, and died at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1850. H. H. Howe was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. He was married Sept. 26, 1851, to Elmira P. North, born in Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1836, and daughter of Lewis and Eliza North. They came to Michigan in 1836, locating in Oakland Co., where they remained until 1849 and then removed to this county. Mr. North was an M. E. minister of considerable note, and labored over half a century in the vineyard of the Lord. His father was also a minister of the same denomination. Mr. Howe had 2 children born to him—Hurlbert, a student at the University of Michigan, and Gilbert S., who assists his father on the farm. Mr. Howe owns a well-improved farm.

Gilbert Hurd was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., April 18, 1830. His parents were Arba and Cynthia Hurd, and came to this county in 1831. They settled on a tract of land now occupied by Gilbert, where they resided until their deaths. Mr. Hurd was reared on a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits through life, and with good success, being at present one of the largest land owners in the tp. He was married Oct. 16, 1860, to Jane Fuller, born in Throopville, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1838, and daughter of H. B. and Catherine (Cody) Fuller, the latter a native of Onondaga Co., N. Y., where she was born June 14, 1806. Mr. and Mrs. Hurd have 3 children—Arba F., Cynthia E. and Virginia M. Mrs. Hurd is a faithful and consistent member of the Baptist Church.

Leonard Isbell (deceased) was born in Madison county, N. Y., June 7, 1796. He was married June 7, 1820, to Anna Lewis, who was born April 8, 1799. They were the parents of 14 children, all of whom grew to mature years and were married. Twelve of them are living—Lewis, John, Lucinda, Augustus, Sarah, Uri, Nathan, Marshall, Matilda, Merritt, Sidney and Charles. Mr. Isbell came to this county in 1833, settling on the Lodi plains, where he remained 20 years, then removed to Ingham county, Mich., where he passed the remainder of his days. He died Nov. 2, 1858. Mrs. Isbell returned to this county in 1869, and has since resided with her sons, Nathan and Charles, in Pittsfield tp. Charles was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Nov. 25, 1832. He removed to this county in 1867. He was married Feb. 10, 1855, to Mercia Robinson, who was born in 1836. Five children have been given them, 4 of whom survive—Carrie, William, Flora and Alden. Mr. Isbell was a stone-mason for over 25 years, but has lately devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He owns a farm of 96 acres on sec. 31.

Charles Kempf, son of Charles and Catherine (Schlemer) Kempf, was born in this county May 22, 1853. He was reared on a farm and still follows that occupation, owning at present 120 acres of well-improved land on sec. 5. He was married Jan. 15, 1880, to Minnie C. Birk, born at Ann Arbor, May 14, 1856, and daughter of Andrew Birk, a soap manufacturer of Ann Arbor. Mr. Kempf is a rising young man, and bids fair to succeed in life.

George Jacob Kempf was born Aug. 23, 1823, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and is a son of John Kempf, who married his second wife, and in 1830, emigrated to

America. He first located in Bucks Co., Pa., remaining eight years, and then removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he engaged in the meat business until 10 years prior to his death. He died Dec. 23, 1865. George assisted his father until 25 years of age. He married Catherine Schlemmer, who was born in Germany, October, 1820. Of their 5 children, 3 are living—Charles, John and Reuben. Mr. Kempf has succeeded admirably in life, and at present owns 80 acres of good land. Himself and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Kempf's P. O. address is Ann Arbor.

Philip Lohr, son of John and Rosanna Lohr, was born in Germany May 2, 1819. He emigrated to America in 1835, and settled in Wayne Co., Mich., remaining there until 1853, when he removed to this county and located in Lodi tp. In 1865 he moved into Ann Arbor city, and in 1869 located on his present farm, comprising 235 acres. He was married April 15, 1848, to Mary Ann Bach, born in Germany July 15, 1825. Her parents, Philip and Barbara Bach (deceased) were early settlers of Freedom tp. Mr. and Mrs. Lohr had 10 children born to them, 9 of whom are living—Charles, Henry, Caroline, Albert, Amos, Lucinda, Eugene, Mary and Edwin. Mr. and Mrs. Lohr are members of the Lutheran Church.

J. S. McDowell, a native of Washtenaw county, was born Jan. 9, 1828. His parents, Samuel and Charlotte McDowell, settled in Pittsfield tp. in 1824, where they resided over 30 years. Both died at Ypsilanti. Mr. McDowell was married Jan. 20, 1849, to Matilda Yost, who was born Jan. 13, 1832. Of their 3 children 1 is living—Susan, now Mrs. Hinmon. Mr. McDowell is Superintendent of the Washtenaw County Poor House and Insane Asylum, over which he has officiated since 1878.

Stephen Mills, farmer and fruit-grower, was born at Dover, Morris Co., N. J., Aug. 11, 1809. His parents were Daniel H. and Joanna Mills, the former a native of Litchfield Co., Conn., and the latter a native of New Jersey. They came to this county in 1835, locating on sec. 7, Pittsfield tp., a tract of land now owned by David Depue. In 1848 Mrs. Mills died, and six years later Mr. Mills sold his farm, and has since made his home with his son, Stephen. Mr. Mills came to this county in 1833, and bought a tract of land in Manchester tp. (now known as the "Van Winkle farm"), and returned to New York the same year. In the spring of 1836 he came once more to the county, and made a permanent settlement on sec. 6, Pittsfield tp., where he has since resided. Mr. Mills learned the brick-mason's trade before leaving New York, and followed that occupation until 1865. Since then he has devoted his time and attention to farming and the raising of small fruits, making a specialty of three kinds—blackberry, strawberry and raspberry. He was married Sept. 21, 1839, to Clemme McKnight, born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1820. They have 7 children, all boys—George B., James, C. E., F. E., M. H., Charles and Fred A. James E. was a soldier in Co. H., 8th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and was wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864. C. E. enlisted in Co. H., 20th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and served till the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are members of the M. E. Church.

Gilbert M. Monroe, a native of Washtenaw county, was born Jan. 15, 1842, and is a son of Alexander and Huldah (Smalley) Monroe, natives of New Jersey. They came to this county from Seneca county, N. Y., in 1836, and located on sec. 8, Lodi tp. Mr. Monroe was a carpenter, and worked at his trade until death severed his connection with the world. He died July 2, 1890; his widow is still surviving, at the ripe old age of 75 years. Gilbert M. was raised on a farm, and in 1861 enlisted, with his brother, in Co. H., 20th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., participating in many serious engagements, receiving at Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864, a wound in the right arm, which deprived him of further service for some time. He was discharged at Detroit Dec. 4, 1864. He returned home and began farming. In 1866 the old homestead was sold, and Mr. Monroe located in Saline tp., remaining there eight years, serving three of them as Commissioner of Highways. In 1874 he located in Pittsfield tp., where he has since resided, engaged in farming and operating a dairy in conjunction with his brother-in-law, George E. Waterman. This last business he finds very profitable. He was married Sept. 19, 1866, to Parmelia E. Waterman, who was born in Ann Arbor city Dec. 24, 1843. Their children are 3 in number—Jennie A., Nellie A. and Noble E. Mr. Monroe has been very successful in a financial way.

Samuel A. Morgan was born in Washtenaw county April 6, 1850. His parents were Samuel A. and Aurora Morgan, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of New York. They were married at Avon, Monroe Co., N. Y., Dec. 12,

1834, where they resided until 1840, at which time they removed to this county, and located on sec. 15, Pittsfield tp. Mr. Morgan was engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, which occurred December, 1875. He was buried at Forest Hill cemetery, Ann Arbor. Mrs. Morgan's parents were Charles and Anna Fanning, natives of Connecticut. Samuel A. is one of a family of 6 children, all surviving. The others are Franklin, Joanna, Ansil, Francis and Emily. He bought the homestead farm, comprising 171 acres, and resides there with his aged mother. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and politically is Republican.

Richard Moses (deceased) was born in New Hartford, Conn., July 16, 1812, and was married to Rachel Norton, who was born Dec. 31, 1815. Nine children were born to them, 7 of whom are living. Mr. Moses was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Pittsfield tp, which occupation he followed until his death, which occurred July 28, 1860. She resides with her son, Lucius, on 85 acres of valuable land. She is a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

George Nissle was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, March 26, 1826, and is a son of Simon and Gottlieben Nissle. He emigrated to America in company with his father in 1847, and settled in Bridgewater tp., Washtenaw Co., Mich., where his father still resides. George removed to Saline village in 1871, and three years later located on his present farm. He was married December, 1850, to Catherine Rheinfank, a native of Germany. Six children were born to bless this union, 2 of whom survive—Louise and Catherine. Mrs. Nissle died Oct. 29, 1859. On March 15, 1860, Mr. Nissle was married to Mary Voght. There were 10 children born to this marriage, 7 of whom are living—William, Mary, Daniel, Charles, Clara, Eddie and Samuel. Mr. Nissle is a prominent farmer of Pittsfield tp., and owns 180 acres of valuable land.

Levi E. Olds was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 16, 1813. His parents were Hanford and Anna Olds, natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively, and of English descent. They removed to Monroe county when Levi was eight years of age, where he resided until 1836. At this latter period Levi came to Washtenaw county, and farmed land on shares until 1844, when he bought a tract of land in sec. 1, Pittsfield tp., but sold it soon after, and bought his present farm of 80 acres, which he has greatly improved. Jan. 5, 1876, he married Sarah C. Farwell, born in Hancock Co., Me., Dec. 2, 1842, and daughter of Samuel S. and Elvira Farwell. Soon after their marriage Mr. Olds erected a fine residence, the plan of the rooms being arranged by his wife, and they live in almost princely style. Mr. Olds was in limited circumstances upon his arrival in this county, but success has favored his industrial efforts, and he has accumulated quite a competency.

Roswell Parsons is a native of Washtenaw county, and was born Dec. 17, 1839. His parents, Philo and Sarah Parsons, are natives of Connecticut, and settled in this county about the year 1825. They resided in Pittsfield tp. for many years, but now live in Ypsilanti. Roswell was reared to manhood on a farm, and has followed that vocation through life. He was educated in the common schools of this county, and April 17, 1866, married Zilpha Matteson, who was born in Ann Arbor, July 14, 1838. The fruit of this union has been the birth of 2 children—Sarah A. and Fred P. Mr. Parsons is the happy possessor of 80 acres of well-improved land in sec. 13. His P. O. address is Ypsilanti.

Roswell Preston.—The following sketch of Roswell Preston (deceased), a prominent pioneer of "fair Washtenaw," was written by Jacob Preston, and read before the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County, at its meeting in Saline, Dec. 5, 18—, by his son, Henry M. Preston:

Roswell Preston, a member of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County, died March 25, 1877, in the township of Pittsfield, aged 72½ years. Deceased was born in the tp. of Hampton, Windham county, State of Connecticut, Oct. 2, 1804, of parents from Puritan ancestors, who were among the pioneer settlers of the State of Connecticut, and who had shared in the Indian conflicts with the New England colonies; also in the war for the independence of the United States. His ancestors on both sides were farmers; and he first saw the light on a homestead that had been in the family possession four generations. He worked with his father on the farm until he was 18 years of age, and then engaged as apprentice in the woolen manufacturing business in that State, and continued in that business until 1830; then went to the State of Ohio, where he was turned over in a stage, breaking his collar bone and otherwise injuring him. After his recovery he continued to work at the factory business in Ohio until 1832, when he came by horse team with his

father through Sandusky to Monroe, and by Ypsilanti to Ann Arbor, where his elder brother lived at that time. He and his father (Roswell Preston, sr.) bought lands near each other in the town of Freedom, the father beginning to make improvements the same season. In the fall of 1832 Roswell Preston, jr., returned to the State of Ohio, and worked at the manufacturing business until the summer of '34, when he came to Michigan with a horse and a small drove of young cattle to commence on his new farm in Freedom.

The beautiful scenery of the wilds of the State of Michigan seemed to inspire in him energy and perseverance. Although money and provisions were scarce, yet in the midst of unremitting toil this hardy pioneer strove with anxious look beaming with hope, and trusting in Providence for a brighter future, and builded for himself a log house upon his lands, and commenced improvements immediately. He toiled upon his farm to make comfortable and happy a pioneer home until 1837, when he was married, in the town of Lima, in this county, to Miss Frances Hurlbut, who had recently come into Michigan from his native State, Connecticut. He lived on his farm in the tp. of Freedom until 1845, when he sold it to a German and bought the same year and removed upon the farm now in possession of his family, where he spent the remainder of his days, and where he improved the farm and built one of those beautiful rural homes so often met with in that part of the county. A wise and very commendable part of his life was devoted to training and educating his children to science, labor and culture; qualifying them for either a higher or retired walk in life. Surrounded by the beautiful home and estimable family, the infirmities of age and disease overtook him, but suffering little from pain, calmly and peacefully life seemed ebbing, and they said to him, "You are taking leave of us; what do you wish to say to us?" "God has been good to me and spared my life to a good old age; I would like to stay a little longer with you," and quietly, like going to sleep, his spirit took its flight, closing a life that was full of years and well spent. He deemed a life conscious of righteousness, truth and kindness to the needy and suffering, of greater value than sentiment and zeal that may glitter with the multitude and fail in a trying time. He sought not a showy or brilliant life, but a useful one, and endeared himself to many by kindness without reference to rank or grade of society, and he is said to have been familiar with passengers on that mysterious Underground railroad. Peace be to his ashes, and useful lives and a bright future to his family.

George Read, son of William and Mary Read, was born in Buckinghamshire, Eng. Sept. 19, 1842. He emigrated with his parents to America in 1842, locating in Pittsfield tp., where he grew to manhood. His parents now reside in Livingston county. They had born to them 8 children, 7 sons and 1 daughter. Mr. Read was married Dec. 19, 1868, to Mary J. Farnill, and 3 children have been born to them—Nellie M., Carrie S. and Anna L. Mrs. Read was born in this county May 20, 1848. Mr. Read is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and owns 133 acres of valuable land on sec. 15.

Charles W. Rose, farmer, sec. 10; P. O., Ann Arbor; is a life resident of this county, and was born Oct. 25, 1853. His father, John Rose, was a native of England, and his mother, Jane V. Rose, of Canadian nativity. They now reside at Ann Arbor. Mr. Rose was married March 15, 1877, to Francis Yates, born in Monroe county, N. Y., March 11, 1854, and daughter of Stephen and Harriet Yates, who came to this county in 1854, and now reside at Ypsilanti. One child has been sent to bless this union—Horra. Mr. Rose is farming the old homestead which comprises 105 acres of choice land.

J. C. Rouse, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Pittsfield tp., was born in Steuben county, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1818. His parents, Henry and Beda (West) Rouse, emigrated from New York to Michigan in 1830, locating on sec. 7, Pittsfield tp., where they resided until 1854. Mr. Rouse came to this county when the clicking of the mower and reaper were things of the future, and well remembers going with his father to see the first one brought into the county. It was "imported" from Clinton, Monroe Co., in 1845. Mr. Rouse purchased from Allen Crittenden the first machine used in the immediate vicinity of his farm. He was married March 28, 1843, to Caroline Hurlbert, a worthy member of the Baptist Church. Her parents were early settlers of Lodi tp., locating there in 1828. Of the 7 children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rouse, 5 are living—Everett C., Lucy A., Mattie C., Preston H. and Rawson B.

P. H. Rouse was born in Washtenaw county May 1, 1832. His parents, Henry and Beda Rouse, were natives of New York, and emigrated to the county in 1830,

locating in Pittsfield tp. Mrs. Rouse died, and in 1855 Mr. Rouse removed to Minnesota, and followed her to the tomb the next year. P. H. was reared on a farm, and received a common school-education. He was married June 26, 1856, to Florence Bell, a native of Albany, N. Y., where she was born July 18, 1835. Seven children were sent to this couple—Belden, Elmer E., Howard M., Winthrop B., Myrtle B., Charlotte and Roscoe R. Mr. Rouse is a farmer and a stock-raiser on sec. 32.

Grove Saunders was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., March 5, 1815, and was a son of James and Betsey Saunders, natives of Grafton Co., N. H., and of English ancestry. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools of his native State. In 1836 he visited Michigan, and in his travels spent a few days in Washtenaw county. He was well pleased with his view, and in 1839 returned to this State and settled in Ypsilanti, where he resided some 20 years, 15 years of that time being spent working at the carpenter and joiner's trade, and the remainder at farming. In 1859 he sold his farm, comprising 100 acres, and bought a farm of 240 acres in sec. 13, Pittsfield tp., where he has since lived, and carried on farming and stock-raising. Jan. 17, 1850, he was married to Cynthia W. Ballard, a native of Vermont, where she was born Dec. 1, 1814. Mr. Saunders is a worthy and enterprising citizen, and well deserves the success which he has achieved.

Chipman Smith was born at Ashfield, Franklin Co., Mass., March 29, 1817, and was a son of Lucius and Lucretia (Cranson) Smith, natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. Mr. Smith learned the use of steam and the "art" of operating an engine, and six years of his early manhood was engaged as engineer at Greenfield. From that town he went to Conway, Mass., where he found employment in a cutlery manufactory, and labored there until ill health compelled him to relinquish his trade. He decided to engage in some other business, and accordingly went to farming in 1861. In 1875 he came to Washtenaw county and settled in Ann Arbor, where he resided two years. At the expiration of that time he located on his present farm in Pittsfield tp. He was married at Pittsfield, Berkshire Co., Mass., October, 1850, to Mary Williams, a native of Rutland Co., Vt. They have 1 child—Lucius, who is in attendance at the Ann Arbor high school. Mrs. Smith learned the milliner's trade in the East, and has worked at her trade in Ann Arbor the greater part of each year since her residence in the county. She finds this business very remunerative.

Edward L. J. Smith, a life resident of Washtenaw county, was born July 14, 1841. His parents, Thomas and Anna Smith, were natives of England, and emigrated to America in 1833, locating in Ontario county, N. Y., where they resided four years, and subsequently in Washtenaw county, in 1837. The father died in Pittsfield tp., April 3, 1880, and was buried in Forest Hill cemetery, at Ann Arbor. He was an earnest Christian, and a faithful member of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Smith was also a member of the Methodist Church, and died Oct. 26, 1878, in the firm belief of a blissful immortality. Edward grew to manhood on a farm, and Jan. 30, 1873, married Annie M. Sollitt, a native of Yorkshire, England, where she was born July 11, 1847. Two children are the fruit of this union—Lois S. and Berenice S. Mrs. Smith is a faithful and consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Smith has been elected Township Treasurer, and is a leading farmer of that section. He owns 160 acres of land.

James F. Smith, proprietor wood yard, Ann Arbor, was born in Yorkshire, England, Sept. 11, 1831. His parents, Thomas and Ann Smith, emigrated to Washtenaw county in 1837, and to Pittsfield tp. the following year. James F. received a common-school education, and was married, Nov. 25, 1858, to Sophia T. Norgate, a native of Pittsfield tp., where she was born in 1837. Six boys have been given them—Walter D., Austin, George E., Alonzo T., James N. and Stephen T. Mr. Smith, in connection with his farming, has operated a threshing-machine for over 23 years. He has filled the offices of Treasurer and Commissioner of Highways in Pittsfield tp.

Stephen Smith (deceased) was born at Ridgefield, Fairfield county, Conn., Aug. 1, 1804, and was the son of Amos and Sarah Smith. Mr. Smith learned the cabinet-maker's trade before he reached his majority, at Milford, Conn., and then went to New Haven, where he was employed in the manufacture of organs. He eventually became a full partner in this business, continuing there until 1839. He then returned to New York, and purchased a farm near his native town, where he resided until 1853. At this latter period he emigrated to Washtenaw county,

and located on sec. 29, Pittsfield tp., where he lived engaged in farming until his death, which occurred Jan. 26, 1879. He was married Dec. 31, 1831, to Mrs. Marcia Noble, a native of Milford, Conn., where she was born Dec. 11, 1808. Five children were born to them, 4 of whom are living—Harriet E., Franklin W., Benjamin and Cornelia F. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Congregational Church.

T. J. Smurthwaite, a native of this county, was born Oct. 18, 1844. He is a son of Thomas and Ann Smurthwaite, the former of whom emigrated to America in 1842, and settled in Pittsfield tp. the same year. He was engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, which occurred Nov. 28, 1848. Ten years previous to his demise he was engaged in ministerial labors, being connected with the M. E. Church. In 1852 Mrs. S. removed to Illinois, and departed this life in La Salle county Aug. 22, 1859. T. J. has been a resident of Washtenaw county all his life, with the exception of six years spent in Illinois. He served four years in Co. K, 2d Ill. Light Artillery. On his return from the army he located on his present farm, where he has since resided, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married March 30, 1869, to Martha L. Marriott, born in this county June 14, 1844. They have 1 child—Nettie A. Mr. Smurthwaite is serving his second term as Clerk of Pittsfield tp. He owns 175 acres of valuable land.

D. Sutherland was born in Ontario county, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1830. He is a son of Langford and Lydia Sutherland, who came to Washtenaw county in June, 1833. Mr. Sutherland was reared on a farm, and has followed that occupation through life. He resides on 153 acres of land, on sec. 29, formerly a portion of the old homestead. He was married May 20, 1858, to Sarah J. Lewis, a native of Oneida county, N. Y., where she was born July 27, 1837. Mr. Sutherland has never participated in public affairs, nor aspired for political honors, but is a man who has pursued the just and honorable vocation of a farmer, and therefore is not as conspicuous as other men would have been under the circumstances.

Langford Sutherland (deceased) was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1802. There he was educated and passed his early life. In 1832 he came to this county, locating in the town of Pittsfield, where he lived until his death in 1865. When he came West he brought with him his wife and 2 children. Of his family 8 children are yet living, and all but 1 in this county. Mrs. Sutherland with 2 of these children still lives on the old homestead. Mr. Sutherland was a member of the Baptist Church of Ann Arbor, of which he was a prominent member.

Tobias Sutherland was born in this county Nov. 29, 1842, and is a son of Langford and Lydia Sutherland. He was reared on a farm, educated in the public schools, and Dec. 6, 1871, married Josephine Kanouse, a native of this county, and born Feb. 19, 1850. Two children have been born to them—Ernest and Bessie. Mr. Sutherland never aspired to political honors, but has followed agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life. His parents were early settlers in Washtenaw county, coming here in 1833, where the father died in 1865. The mother still survives and resides with her son Tobias, at the advanced age of 75 years. They witnessed many of the vicissitudes and privations of life, and are well worthy to be numbered with the noble band of pioneers who first turned the virgin soil in Washtenaw county. Mr. Sutherland has been a member of the Baptist Church for very many years.

John Tate, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Pittsfield tp., was born in Livingston county, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1814. His parents, Thomas and Rebecca Tate, were natives of Pennsylvania, and removed to New York between the years 1804 and 1808, where they resided until 1831, at which time they emigrated to Michigan, locating at Tecumseh. They remained there one year, and becoming dissatisfied with their new home, they loaded their effects into wagons and hauled them to Detroit. While waiting for a steamer to carry the goods back to New York, Mr. Tate met a party of friends who advised him to return, and "try again." They finally persuaded him to do so, and he then came to Washtenaw county, locating on sec. 36, Lodi tp., where he resided, engaged in farming, until his death, which occurred in January, 1845. His widow followed him in 1875, at the advanced age of 93 years. John Tate gained his majority in Lodi tp., where he lived until 1840. He then removed to Pittsfield tp., where he has since resided. He was married Jan. 19, 1837, to Nancy S. Smith, who was born in Monroe county, N. Y., about 1817. Four children have been born to them—Jerome, Sarah Ann, Margaret and Adelaide. Mr. Tate has served the citizens of the tp. in several local offices, and owns 240 acres of valuable land.

Giles W. Ticknor (deceased) was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., May 18, 1818. His parents, Heman and Eliza Ticknor, were natives of Salisbury, Conn., and emigrated to this county in 1836. They located on sec. 3, Pittsfield tp., where they lived the remainder of their lives. The father died March 2, 1848, and the mother July 4, 1856. Giles W. was joined in the bonds of holy wedlock to Louisa J. Douglas, April 9, 1844. Mrs. Ticknor was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., May 20, 1826, and was a daughter of Darius and Sarah Douglas, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of New York. They came to this county in 1835. Mr. Douglas died at Ann Arbor in 1868. Mrs. Douglas died October, 1843, at the age of 46 years. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ticknor, all deceased. Their son, Luther, who died Feb. 9, 1878, aged 32 years, was the only one who married. On Jan. 27, 1867, he married Louisa Allerton, born in Essex county, Eng., May 12, 1845, and daughter of Archibald and Mary A. Allerton. Her parents came to America in the autumn of 1848. The children born to Luther and Louisa were 5 in number—Frank H., Mary E., Jua M., Lois E. and Ellen L. Mrs. Luther Ticknor is a member of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Giles W. Ticknor resides on the farm where her parents first located in 1835.

John W. Van Valkenburgh, farmer, sec. 12; P. O., Ypsilanti; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Aug. 25, 1850. His parents, Lawrence and Sarah, still reside in Monroe county, where John W. was reared to manhood. He was educated in the common schools and at the Homer Academy in Cortland, N. Y. He left school at the age of 18, and secured employment as a clerk in the mercantile trade. He was engaged in the cattle business until 1875, at which time he came to Washtenaw county, and has since been engaged in farming. Oct. 30, 1873, he married Minnie Michels, who was born in Germany Feb. 13, 1851. Three children are the fruit of this alliance—Florence E., Rose E., and L. H. Mr. V. owns 100 acres of good tillable land. His brother, Arba S., is pursuing a thorough course of study in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor.

O. L. Warner was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., July 1, 1814. His parents, Oliver and Lucinda Warner, were natives of Massachusetts, and in 1825, while Mr. Warner was on a visit to his native place, he was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His remains were taken to Ontario county for interment. His widow survived him some 30 years. O. L. was reared on a farm, and received his educational training in the "subscription schools" of Ontario county. He was married Oct. 9, 1834, to Mary Ann Phelps, a native of Ontario county, where she was born Jan. 5, 1817. Six children were the fruit of this marriage, 4 of whom are living—C. C., William C., Eva and Mary L. Soon after Mr. Warner was married he moved to Orleans county, and a year after to this county, locating in Lodi tp. in 1837, where he resided seven years; he then removed to Pittsfield tp., where he has since resided. Mr. Warner has followed agricultural pursuits through life, and now makes a specialty of breeding Cotswold sheep, of which he owns a fine drove. His farm consists of 155 acres of well-improved land.

Hon. Nathan Webb, M. D., the only surviving child of Nathan and Mary (Pratt) Webb, was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., January, 1808. He is a descendant of Christopher Webb, who emigrated from Essex or Devonshire, England, to America about 10 years after the Puritans had landed on Plymouth Rock, and settled at the place known as Quincy, N. Y. Nathan was thrown upon the world an orphan at the tender age of 13 years. Until he arrived at the age of 16, he spent his time in working at everything and all things, in the meantime obtaining a sufficient education to enable him to teach school. His first certificate which he has still in his possession, was dated in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1824. He taught school during the winter season (all his spare time being spent in the study of surveying), until the year 1832, at which time he shipped as seaman on board an ocean vessel. After a year's service, he was willing to retire from that kind of a life, and began the study of medicine under Dr. Appleton, of Boston, Mass. Being unable to support himself he returned to Rushville, Ontario county, where he studied under Ira Bryant, with whom he had studied a short time before going to sea. Mr. Bryant was a pupil of Peter Bryant, the father of the lamented William Cullen Bryant. Mr. Webb defrayed his expenses by teaching school, and in 1836 received his diploma from the State Medical Censors, of New York. He immediately proceeded to Warren county, Pa., where he practiced four years. He then returned to Ontario county and followed his profession until his removal to this county in 1846. He settled on sec. 25, Pittsfield tp., where he has since resided and enjoyed an extensive practice. He was married in Erie Co., Pa., Feb.

19, 1835, to Larinda Enos, born in that county Feb. 12, 1815. Seven children have been born to them, 5 of whom are living—Georgiana, Harriet, Hadley H., James H., and Catherine. When the Rebellion commenced, the doctor and three of his sons went forth in the service of their country. Dr. Webb enlisted in the regular army for three years as Assistant Surgeon, but served only a portion of his term, returning home to his practice. Hadley H. and Frederick S. were members of the "Normal Company," 17th Mich. Vol. Inf., the latter being wounded at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 17, 1862, and died from the effects of his wound in January, 1863. His remains were interred in the National cemetery, at Arlington. James H. enlisted in the 24th Mich. Vol. Inf., and served during the war. Dr. Webb was elected to the Michigan Senate in 1860, which office he filled with credit to himself and honor to the citizens of Washtenaw county. To fully describe Dr. Webb's political sentiments would be impossible, but will use his own words: "I have been a Republican from the first to the last, and all the time between." Dr. Webb has served the people in different official capacities, and is a well-respected and honored citizen of this county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the doctor and wife are Church members.

Harvey Wheeler was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., May 3, 1832, a son of John H. and Betsey Wheeler, natives of Connecticut. His father is dead, but the mother still survives and is a resident of Ontario Co., N. Y. Harvey was reared as a teamster, beginning that business at the youthful age of nine years. He came to Michigan in 1854 and settled in Pittsfield, Washtenaw county, where he has since resided, with the exception of six years in York tp., and one in Ypsilanti. He was married Sept. 7, 1851, to Sophronia Bentley, born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1833. They have 4 children—Tompkins H., Alice, Hattie and Lurada. When Mr. Wheeler came to this county, he first worked land on shares, but by industry and economy succeeded in making enough money to purchase a farm of his own. He is now the happy possessor of 150 acres of valuable land.

James L. Wheelock, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser on sec. 33, was born at Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1825. His parents were Benjamin and Rosanna Wheelock, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of New Hampshire. They came to this county in 1829, locating one mile west of Saline village, and two years after to Bridgewater tp., where the former died in July, 1832. He had served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. W. removed to Pittsfield tp. in 1835. She subsequently married Samuel Waldron. Mrs. Waldron died April 23, 1874, at the advanced age of 91 years. James L. was reared on a farm, and received a common-school education. He was married May 20, 1846, to Irene Haynes, born at Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1827, and daughter of Anson and Jane Haynes, who came to this county in 1842, locating near where David Cody now resides. Mr. H. died in Ann Arbor, June 30, 1867, and Mrs. Haynes in Newaygo county, Mich., July 15, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock have 3 children—Judson W., Margaret C. and Rosanna J.

David Wilsey was born at Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1819. His parents were Henry and Mary Wilsey, and they emigrated to this county in 1831, locating on sec. 8, Pittsfield tp., where David grew to manhood. He received a common-school education, and Jan. 6, 1853, married Lydia Boylan. Four children were born to them, 2 of whom survive—George C. and Mary A. Mr. Wilsey has been elected to several offices of honor and trust in Pittsfield tp., and from 1869 to 1873 represented that section of the county in the Board of Supervisors. He owns 133 acres of land in Washtenaw county, and 76 acres in Clinton county, Michigan.

Joseph Wilsey, farmer, sec. 8, was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., March 9, 1824. His parents were Henry and Sarah Wilsey, the former a native of New York, and the latter of New Jersey. They moved to this county in 1831, locating on sec. 8, Pittsfield tp., where the father died Jan. 9, 1874, in the 91st year of his age. His widow still survives him at the ripe old age of 92 years. Joseph was married to Orpha Holmes, born in New York, April 12, 1828, and daughter of Burroughs and Polly Holmes. One child was born to them, but is now deceased. Mr. Wilsey is a prominent farmer of his section of country, and although never aspiring for political honors, was elected Highway Commissioner, in which capacity he served three terms.

LODI TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized under authority of the Legislative Council, given in an act approved March 7, 1834. The following is a copy of the act granting the prayer of the residents of Lodi, for permission to organize their municipality:

Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, That all that part comprised in surveyed township 3 south, in range 5 east, be a township by the name of Lodi; and the first township meeting to be held at the now dwelling-house of Orrin Howe, in said township.

An organized community existed there as early as 1831, as in April of that year an election was held, resulting in the choice of Orrin Howe and Smith Lapham for the office of Justice of the Peace, and Jonathan Hatch, Town Clerk. Orrin Howe was first Postmaster. The original purchasers of the lands in Lodi township, to whom patents were issued, or who entered lands in the Detroit office, and settled on such lands, are included in the following list:

Lowry, John	Allen, Gilbert	Sullivan, Dennis	Speer, John D.
Perry, Joseph	Risdon, Lyman	Sage, James and El-	Jacocks, William H.
Gardner, John	Smith, Jefferson	len	Jacocks, Samuel
John Cobb and Sid-	Drake, Edward	Speer, John D.	Southwell, Jedediah
ney Dewey	Watkins, Benj. H.	Speer, Thomas	Bennett, John D.
Fay, Samuel	Armstrong, Alexan-	Fletcher, Daniel B.	Maxwell, Matthew
Warner, Lucinda	der	Robinson, William	Maxwell, William
Arnold, Matthias	Strickland, Joel B.	Spencer, Thomas	Freeland, John
Knight, Rufus	Booth, Horace	Egan, Thomas	Chrysler, John
Burgess, Thomas	Blodget, Alnah	Cramer, Henry H.	Manser, George
Vreelandt, Hugh H.	Lowry, Capt. John	Marvin, Mather	Wiltse, James
Severance, Henry	Burgess, Mary A.	DeYarmond, Alex-	Van Riper, Jerry C.
Geddes, David.	Williams, Allyn	ander	Gunter, John F.
Parsons, jr., Joseph	Lathrop, Porter	Allmendinger, Dan-	Van Riper, Hassel
Davis, Randolph	John Thompson	iel F.	Wheaton, William
Judd, Ozias	Hurlburt, William	Dwelle, Jervase	Winans, Moses
Morse, Thomas J.	Holcomb, Alanson R	Orrin Howe and	Robinson, Loammi
Morse, Leonard	Earl, Daniel	Adolphus Spoor	Huggins, William
Mullock, Lewis	Beckwith, Jefferson	Lockwood, John	Sheldon, Newton
Schneider, John M.	H.	Lapham, Smith	Pattison, Egbert W.
April, Jacob	Sutton, William H.	Stillman, Jared	Pattison, William
Hiscock, James	Isbell, Lewis	Rouse, Henry	North, John D.
Beatz, John	Burns, Thomas	Francisco, Harvey	Wheeler, Belina
Deihl, Frederick L.	Burns, Edward	A.	Harper, Alonzo
Morse, Calvin K.	Moloney, John	Stillman, Jared A.	Wheeler, Melinda
Morse, Newell	Hyatt, John M.	Stevens, Jesse	Austin, Aaron
Larkin, William B.	Rosier, Harvey	Dubois, Jacob C.	Hooker, Cyprian S.
Hunt, Samuel S.	Whitcher, Joseph	Dubois, Matthew C.	Tate, Stephen
Munro, Alexander	Van Riper, Andrew	Stevens, Noah	Pool, Thomas I.
Drake, Governor	J.	Jacocks, Thomas	Briggs, Russell
Lyon, Daniel	Dow, Benjamin	Potter, Benjamin	Overacker, Anthony
Esty, Samuel	Speer, Henry T.	Dubois, Conrad	Overacker, Michael

Perhaps two or three of the men whose names are given in the foregoing list never resided in the township, yet so many became permanent residents, that the difficulty of searching out the names of absentee proprietors may form an excuse for associating them with the strong hearts who remained to transform the wild woods into gardens and dot the land with happy homes.

MISFORTUNE NEVER COMES ALONE.

A. M. Gilbert, one of the early settlers, who came in 1826, died two years later, leaving a wife and 10 children to mourn his loss. To add misfortune to misfortune, the eldest son, Orrin, went out hunting, became lost in the thickets of the forest, and when his body was found, it was discovered that his death had resulted from cold and hunger. The poor boy had eaten the fingers of both hands in his battle for existence. Another son died in defense of the Union, and though such a death was glorious, yet to the widowed mother, it was a calamity for which earth had no solace. David Mount, another of the early settlers, deemed it proper to hang himself, and carried out his intention in 1838.

THE FIRST IN THE TOWNSHIP.

Gilbert Allen is said to be the first practical temperance apostle in the town. He built the first barn, and presented his friends with the pure *aqua vite* instead of the ordinary "calamity water" introduced on such occasions. Yet it is positively stated that T. Tate, Loammi Robison and Festus Fellows raised their buildings without whiskey some time previously.

In April, 1827, the little lady known as Harriet Lapham was born. She was the daughter of Smith Lapham, a pioneer of 1825.

The first marriage was that contracted between Polly Gilbert and Robert Craig. The knot was tied by 'Squire Lapham in May, 1829. This marriage, however, belongs to Saline township. The same year Harriet Wickham and Thomas Wood joined in matrimony in the ordinary fashion. It is stated that Miss Alvira Williams and Mr. McClelland were married first, but there is no positive record of the event.

The first deaths recorded are those of Miss Betsy Howe, daughter of Orrin, who died in 1827. About the same time, Mr. Howe's hired man was consigned to mother earth. Their graves formed the nucleus of Lodi Plains cemetery. Bazzila Goodrich was buried there in 1831.

The first dwelling-house was erected by 'Squire Williams, and he combines this honor with that of being the first settler.

The first school-teacher was Miss Polly Stratton, who presided over an assembly of children of the township, in a room of one of the dwelling-houses in the district, from 1827 to 1829. The first log school-house was erected in 1829, where the frame school-house now stands, on the plains.

In the following summary of history, from the pen of Harrison W. Bassett in 1876, many of the events characteristic of early times are given, and the men of the period treated to a brief review:

"The first purchase of land in Lodi was made Sept. 29, 1824, by Hugh Chrestie, it being the southwest quarter of section 36. This gentleman never became a resident. Allen Williams, who entered three lots on sections 13 and 14, May 9, 1825, has the honor of erecting the first log house, and of being the first settler in the township. During the spring and summer of the same year purchases were made on section 3 by Rufus Knight; on 23 and 24 by Orrin Howe and Adolphus Spoor, and 35 and 36 by Aaron Austin and Russell Briggs. In the fall, locations were made by Arnold on section 2; Daniel Allmendinger on 19; Jesse Meacham, Smith Lapham and Samuel Camp on 23, 24 and 25.

"Most of these parties prepared their houses this season and returned and moved their families in the following spring. A line of marked trees was at this time followed by the pioneer from Ann Arbor to the settlement. In the spring of 1826 a wagon track was cut through the woods from Ann Arbor, near where the road now is.

"During this summer, the settlement increased rapidly. Many purchases were made and homes were being prepared in every direction. Among the accessions of this season were John Lowry, John Cobb, Porter Lathrop, Horace and Virgil Booth. This summer, when there was so much to do in preparing and making homes comfortable before winter, there was much sickness, which disheartened a few, who sold their land and returned East. At this time a young lady, Betsey Howe, daughter of Orrin Howe, died, which was the first death, and her grave was the commencement of the cemetery on Lodi Plains. It was on this occasion that the first sermon was preached in the settlement by a Presbyterian living near Ann Arbor. In the following fall the Rev. Mr. Balkman, a young Methodist minister passing through from Monroe, made Lodi a point in his circuit, and occasionally preached there. After this year it became more healthy and the settlers prospered and were content.

"Each year now gave them some new accessions. Timothy Hunt, who located on section 26 in the spring of 1828, where he spent nearly the whole of the remainder of his life, was the last to purchase Government land in the eastern part of the township. In the first three years it had nearly all been occupied. The western part was occupied between the years 1830 and 1835. The spring of 1827 found the settlement firmly established and prosperous. They now began to look beyond the necessities of mere physical existence, and formed institutions which would give them some of the privileges and conveniences which they had left behind them. A postoffice was established and named Lodi, with Orrin Howe, Postmaster. This name adhered to the soil. It has ever since

been known as Lodi Plains. The first school was taught this season by Miss Polly Stratton, in a house built by Allen Williams.

"The first birth occurred during this summer. A daughter was born in the family of Smith Lapham. I may, however, be disputed here, for there generally are half a dozen who claim priority of birth. Among the first ministers who visited them and gave them religious instruction, were: Eld. Twist, a Baptist; Weed, a Presbyterian, and Pilcher, a Methodist. Religious services were first held in private houses. In 1829 a log school-house was built on the Plains, near where the frame one now stands. It served the double purpose of school-house and church.

"Nearly the whole of the four townships cornering here were at first in the same civil jurisdiction, named Saline. Lodi was organized in 1836, taking the name of its postoffice. In February of the same year the Presbyterian Church of Lodi was organized by the Rev. I. M. Weed and John Beach. Timothy Hunt, a Baptist, donated five acres of land on the northeast corner of section 26, to the society, for the church and parsonage grounds, upon which a frame church was erected in the winter of 1837. The Rev. J. G. Kanouse, whom many of you well remember, was its first pastor.

"About this time the Germans established a settlement in Freedom, adjoining us on the west, which has spread in every direction, and now it covers several townships. Three-quarters of the soil of Lodi is to-day in German hands. They have not retarded, but accelerated, the improvement of the soil. Industry and frugality are their cardinal virtues. Their strong hands have subdued and made productive the most forbidding and barren places.

"In 1847 Prof. Nutting selected Lodi Plains as the site for an enterprise which proved to be of incalculable benefit to the youth of the vicinity, viz.: the establishment of an academy. The building was erected the same season, and school opened in the fall. It was carried on with great success for about 10 years, until old age bade him rest from his labor. It contributed largely to the social and intellectual advancement, not only of the youth, but of all the inhabitants. Lodi, always noted for its beauty and fertility of soil, now became famous for its school. It has furnished three Representatives to the State Legislature, viz.: O. Howe, John Lowry and Newton Sheldon. Two appointments have been made to West Point: Edwin Howe and Edwin Phillips. Some of her sons are found in each of the learned professions. She had sons who fell on the battle-fields of the South while fighting to preserve the life of the nation.

"The oldest living settler now in the town is Merrit Perry, who came here in 1827, and has lived on the same section nearly 50 years. There are very few of the first inhabitants who have remained to witness the growth and development of the township. Though these pioneers have in many instances failed as individuals to attain the positions and accomplish the objects which they have

looked forward to, yet as a people they have more than realized the predictions of the most visionary."

THE SURVIVING PIONEERS

of the township include Mrs. Hunt, widow of T. W. Hunt, aged 81 years; Mrs. Ira Wood, aged 84; Eli Benton, aged 81; Festus Fellows, aged 78; Blodgett Smith, aged 86; Ira Bassett, 81; Darius Wood 72; Mrs. Isabella Robinson, 74; Mrs. Isbell, aged 84; Elder North, now living in Ann Arbor, 80; Mrs. Gilbert Allen, 70; Newton Sheldon, 70; Marcena (Hunt) Bassett, 74; Betsy (Tate) Boorheis, 73; Mrs. Benton, 70; Mrs. Blodgett Smith, 76; Grant Perry, 73; Merrit Perry, 70; and A. H. Hotchkin.

MANUFACTORIES, MILLS, ETC.

The first saw-mill erected in the township was that by Russell Briggs, in 1829. The Johnson Mill was built in 1838. The former establishment was on the Saline river, one mile above the village; the latter on the same stream about one mile above that of Mr. Briggs. Those old mills have passed away. There has never been a grist-mill in the town, and with the exception of a steam saw-mill and a planing-mill, the district is entirely wanting in everything pertaining to manufactures. The township being minus factories, postoffice and saloons, there is scarcely any pressing necessity for a church, and perhaps it is on this account that a church has not been bestowed upon the people.

CHURCH AND SCHOOLS.

The Presbyterian congregation organized in 1834, and erected a church in 1836, during the ministry of Rev. Geo. Kanouse. Subsequently a number of members took letters, and organized in 1854 as the Independent Church of Lodi. This new society purchased the church building from the original society. In 1874, this society united with the Presbyterians of Saline, and sold the church building to the Baptists of North Adams, who had it transported to that place. The pastors of the Church from the period of organization were: Revs. J. B. Kanouse, A. B. Corning, H. B. McMath, L. M. Glover, C. G. Clark, Justin Marsh. The elders were: Mather Marvin, T. Tate, David G. Mount, Othniel Hall, Enoch Eddy, Darius S. Wood, Horace Booth, John D. Bennett, A. H. Hotchkin, John F. Lansing, Isaac Elliot. The names of the deacons comprise: Francis Lansing, Josiah Jacobus, Virgil Booth and A. H. Hotchkin.

There are six school buildings in the town devoted to school purposes, valued at \$4,000. The ordinary curriculum of the common school is offered to the children.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

The improved acreage of Lodi township is set down at 14,723, unimproved at 4,541, and total at 19,228, divided into 160 farms, averaging 120.40 acres per farm.

The number of acres under wheat in 1879 was 3,783, yielding an average of 23.76 bushels to the acre, or 89,869 bushels *in toto*. The acreage devoted to wheat in May, 1880, was 4,283, being 500 acres in excess of the former year's sowing.

The corn-fields covered an area of 1,421 acres, producing 100,397 bushels. The oats threshed from 996 acres; in 1879, equaled 47,427 bushels; the barley from 172 acres showed a product of 4,782 bushels; the clover seed from 672, exceeded 1,170 bushels; the potatoe-fields, extending over 125, produced 9,767 bushels, and the meadows, covering 2,413 acres, yielded 2,919 tons of hay. The township forms one of the richest agricultural districts in the county. Streamlets are numerous, while the Saline river flows through its extreme southern sections.

OFFICIALS.

The officers of the township for 1880-'1 comprised Geo. Stabler, Supervisor; James Sage and Comstock F. Hill, Justices; Leopold Blaess, Town Clerk; and Gaudaioupe Bagley, Commissioner of Highways.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

The biographical sketches which follow deal with the personal history of many of the pioneers, together with that of men whose interests are now closely identified with the township.

Charles Almendinger, farmer, Lodi tp., was born in Lehigh county, Pa., Jan. 4, 1819. His parents, Daniel F. and Christiana Almendinger, were born in Germany, the former Sept. 25, 1793, and the latter Aug. 22, 1782. They started for America in 1817, and suffering many serious drawbacks, arrived at Philadelphia after an eight months' voyage. They had but one penny, a French coin, left, and found work with a dairyman, living about 30 miles from the "Quaker city." Soon after Mr. A. went to Allentown, Pa. and worked at his trade (a weaver) for some time. In 1825 he came to this county and bought 160 acres of land from Government at \$1.25 per acre. In March, 1830, he started on "foot-back" for Washtenaw county, and arrived after a long and wearisome journey. He planted a crop of corn on his new land and returned to New York, the following autumn coming out with his family and locating on his farm, in Lodi tp., near Ann Arbor village. He died May 31, 1865, and his wife, June 25, 1846. Charles was reared on a farm and educated in the log school-house of those pioneer days. On April 18, 1843, he married Rebecca Croman, born in August, 1829, and daughter of John and Elizabeth Croman, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to this county in 1829. They have 3 children—Lucy A., born March 1, 1844, wife of Charles McComber, Ann Arbor; Clinton, born Oct. 24, 1845, and married Mary Mead; Sarah J., born March 16, 1849, and wife of Alexander Thompson, of Clackamas county, Oregon. Mr. Almendinger possesses a good farm, located about three miles from Ann Arbor. He was Vice-President of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County for Lodi tp., for three years, and takes a great interest in preserving the pioneer history. He is a Republican. Mr. Almendinger owns a good farm, and is comfortably situated in life. His portrait will be found in this volume, on page 931.

Harrison W. Bassett, son of Ira and Marcena (Hunt) Bassett, early pioneers of Washtenaw county, was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 8, 1832. In 1839 he came with his parents to this county, where he grew to manhood. He received his educational training at Michigan University, graduating from the literary department in 1854. He was then employed as Professor of Languages, in Tecumseh, Mich., for five years. At the expiration of this time he went to Illinois and Iowa, where he was engaged as a civil engineer for a number of years. He taught school in DeWitt, Iowa, for two years, and then returned to this county, where he has since been engaged in farming, and breeding the celebrated Spanish Merino sheep. On Nov. 12, 1862, he married Mrs. Elsie M. Fowler, daughter of Norman G. and Altena Fowler, old residents of this county. They have 1 child—Clifford E. Mr. Bassett owns 157 acres of fine farming land, located near Saline. In politics he is Republican.

Ira Bassett, retired farmer, was born in Litchfield county, Conn., Nov. 28, 1799. His parents were Nathan and Hattie Bassett. Ira passed his youth on a farm, and obtained his educational training at the district schools of his native State. In 1823 he went to Onondaga county, N. Y., where he lived until 1839, when he emigrated to Washtenaw county. He entered nine lots of land in Kent county, Mich., near the mouth of Flat river, but settled in Saline tp., where he lived till 1848, and then moved to Lodi tp., where he resides at present. He was married in September, 1831, to Marcena Hunt, and 4 children were born to them—Harrison W., Sereno B., Laura, wife of Russell Godfrey; Sophia, wife of Nelson Booth, of Ann Arbor. Mrs. B. is a daughter of John and Parly Hunt, and was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1807. Mr. Bassett started in this life with but a small share of this world's goods. He had obtained sufficient knowledge to enable him to teach, and this business he followed successfully for nine years. After coming to this county he accumulated wealth very rapidly, and a few years ago owned an extensive tract of valuable land lying to the north of Saline village. He has lately made a division of his property among his children and only kept 40 acres for his own use. In politics he is a Republican, and is also a consistent member of the Baptist Church of Saline.

Sereno Bassett, farmer, sec. 24, Lodi tp., was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Nov. 17, 1833, and is a son of Ira and Marcena (Hunt) Bassett, natives of New York. In 1838 Mr. B. came with his parents to this county, where he was reared and educated. Dec. 3, 1857, he married Lucy Fish, born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1836, and daughter of Charles and Lorinda (Bliss) Fish. Of their 7 children, 6 are living—Emmett, Frederick, Frank, Charles, Merritt and Elmer. Ira is deceased. Mr. Bassett is engaged in farming a piece of 185 acres of richly cultivated land. He is of English ancestry, and votes with the Republican party.

Albert Blaess, one of the leading German citizens of Lodi tp., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 21, 1846. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the University of Switzerland, the subject of chemistry being the principal feature of his study. In 1864 he came to America, and for a number of years served in the U S. Navy. After leaving the sea he came West and settled in this county where he has resided since, engaged in farming. In December, 1868, he married Catherine, a daughter of Ginder and Anna Baumgartner, natives of Germany, who emigrated to this county about 1845. This marriage was blessed with 4 children—Charles, Gristaff, Emma and Meda. Mr. B. owns quite an extensive tract of valuable land.

Leopold Blaess was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 27, 1831, son of Chas. B. and Julia (Orth) Blaess. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the University of Switzerland. For four years he was employed as clerk in a store, and in 1850 emigrated to America. He was engaged in mining in Pennsylvania for some time, but in 1856 came westward, and was charmed with the advantages offered in the soil and climate of this county. He located on a piece of land which forms a portion of his present homestead. Aug. 6, 1856, he married Mery Visel, born in Remmingsheim, Germany, in 1835, daughter of Christian Visel, who emigrated to America in 1852. They have 11 children—Julius, Charles, Robert, Willie, Oscar, Otto, Herman, Mary, Emma, Bertie and Julia. Mr. Blaess owns a farm of 243 acres, situated on sections 12 and 13, and valued at \$80 per acre. He is Clerk of Lodi tp.

Ers L. Brainard, Vice-President of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County for Lodi tp., was born at Rush, Monroe Co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1821. His parents, Dudley and Joicy (Diver) Brainard, were natives of Vermont, where the former

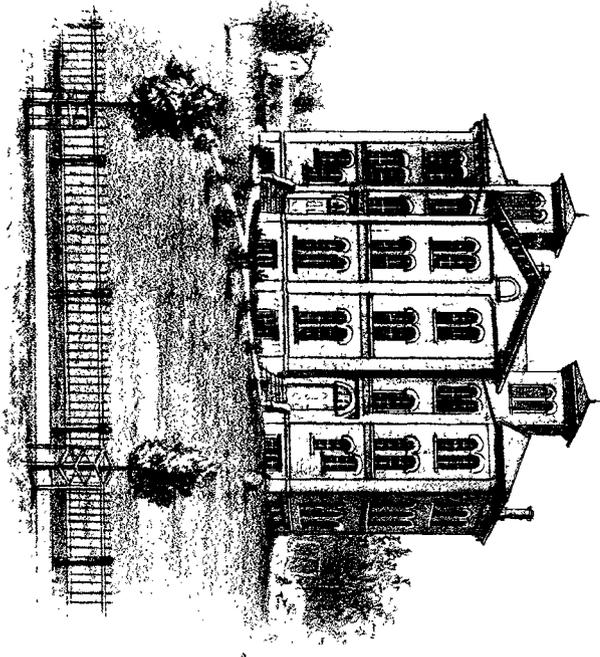
died in 1829, leaving his wife in very limited circumstances. Eri was only a boy at the time of his father's death, and for some years bravely filled his father's place as well as he was able. He received but a limited education, and in 1833 went to Rockdale, Pa., and in 1837 to Vernon, Ohio, where he remained until 1840. He then returned to New York, where he received a sum of money willed to him. He emigrated from New York to Michigan, locating near "Saline Reserve." He lived in this latter place until March, 1878, when he sold his farm and purchased property in Saline village, where he resides at present. He was married May 6, 1852 to Ruth Guilett, born in England, Nov. 19, 1829, and emigrated with her parents to America at eight years of age. One child—Flora Ruth, born June 1, 1853—was the result of this union. Mrs. Brainard died June 6, 1853, and on Sept. 15, 1858, Mr. B. married Nancy A. Smith, daughter of Ozias A. and Hannah (Lamb) Smith. Three children were born to this marriage, 2 of whom are living—William F. and Grant E. Callie I. (deceased) was born Aug. 14, 1859, and died Aug. 12, 1877.

Calvin T. Burnett (deceased), whose portrait we give on p. 311, was born at De Kalb, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1824. When seven years old he moved with his parents to Livingston county, Mich., where he remained until 1841, when he removed to this county. His early life was passed in agricultural pursuits, and he received his education in the common schools. December 30, 1847, he was joined in the bonds of holy wedlock to Ann Eliza Booth, born in Washtenaw county, Dec. 4, 1829, and a daughter of Virgil and Rhoda Booth. This marriage was blessed with 8 children, 6 of whom are living—George F., married to Emily Kettle; Martha J., wife of Mark Webster; Calvin V., married to Laura Stevens; Anna R., Louisa D., Walter B. Mr. Burnett departed this life Nov. 26, 1876. Mrs. B.'s father, Virgil Booth, was born at Campbell Hall, N. Y., March 7, 1803. His ancestry is traced back to "Revolutionary times," when three brothers named Booth emigrated from England to America, one of whom settled on Long Island, from whence, it is supposed, sprang this present family. Mr. B. located in this county in 1826. He was married in November, 1829, to Rhoda Burgess, by whom he had 7 children, all daughters—Ann Eliza, Mary E., wife of J. H. Hicks; Martha O., wife of Frank Herbert; Lois D., wife of Albert Wheeler; Rachel M., wife of Frank Hurlbert; Rhoda E., wife of Oscar Phelps. Phœbe J. is deceased. After a long siege of pioneer life and labors, Mr. Booth was laid away till Gabriel's trumpet will bid him rise and taste of the joys of the great everlasting.

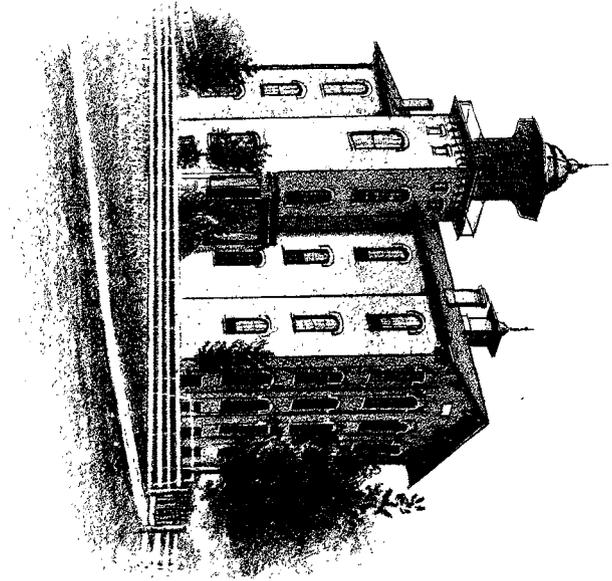
James Caplin, farmer, was born in Canada, May 29, 1835. His parents, John and Jane Caplin, were natives of England, and emigrated to America in 1832, settling in Canada, where James was born and reared to manhood. He received his education in the schools of the Dominion. Nov. 2, 1852, he was married to Martha Meyer, daughter of John and Anna Meyer, who were natives of Switzerland, emigrating to Canada, where Martha was born, Jan. 19, 1835. To this union 6 children have been born—Anna, wife of John Redaway; John, Rosena, Maria, James and Carrie. Mr. C. came to this county in 1864, and settled in Lodi tp., where he at present resides, and owns 130 acres of choice land. Has been a farmer all his life.

James H. Clough, farmer, was born in Lancashire, England, Sept. 30, 1827. His parents were Josiah and Mary Clough, natives of England, who emigrated to America in 1842 and stopped in New York city, where James H. worked with his father at wagon-making till the latter died. James continued at this business till 1854, when he removed to this county, and has since followed farming. His farm is located on secs. 27 and 28, and consists of 145 acres. On Dec. 2, 1849, he married Margaret E. Blum, born Aug. 6, 1830, and daughter of Philip and Mary M. Blum. To this alliance 11 children were born, 10 of whom are living—William H., Mary E., wife of John Groff; Jacob J., James, George, Charles, Elmer C., Frederick, Edwin and Nelson L.

Randolph Davis (deceased) was born near Princeton, N. J., Aug. 29, 1798. At an early age he went to Seneca Co., N. Y., where he passed his youth, and was educated. Oct. 10, 1821 he married Mary Geddes. There were 9 children born to them, 7 of whom are living—John G., George A., Martin L., Mary J., Charles M., Randolph and Hannah A. Henry and David are deceased. In 183—, Mr. Davis came to Washtenaw county, and purchased 160 acres of land at Government rates, a yoke of oxen, and a cow. Thus he started in life in this county, but by honesty, integrity and go-aheaditiveness he became the possessor of considerable property. He died Jan. 10, 1872, at the advanced age of 74 years. He was



UNION SCHOOL
SALINE, MICH.



UNION SCHOOL
MANCHESTER.

mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Another pioneer has left this shore, to dwell in that bright forevermore. Mrs. Davis still survives at the age of 82. She resides on the old homestead consisting of 240 acres. Very clear and vivid are the recollections of her mind of those pioneer days when a log cabin was their earthly home, and their nearest neighbors bands of roving Indians.

Milan Glover (deceased) was born at Phelps, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1811. He was reared on a farm, and educated at Geneva College, Geneva, N. Y. In 1830 he came with his parents to this county, and Nov. 12, 1835, he married Lydia M. Lansing, and 2 children were born to them, both deceased. Mrs. Glover died Dec. 30, 1857, and Dec. 23, 1859, Mr. G. married Celinda K., a daughter of Erastus and Elizabeth Kellogg. To this union 4 children were born—Edward, Frank E., Archie A. M. and Elizabeth E. In 1837 he removed to Shiawassee Co., Mich., where he resided for some time, but finally came back to Washtenaw. On March 8, 1871, he passed to that far beyond, where he awaits the great Judgment Day. At the time of his death, and for many years previous, he was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His brother, the late Dr. Livingston Glover, of Jacksonville, Ill., was a clergyman of eminence in Illinois, and pastor of the 1st. Presbyterian Church of that city for very many years. Mrs. Glover's grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Egbert P. Harper, farmer, son of Robert and Berthania Harper, was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1832. In 1835 he was brought by his parents to this county, where he has grown to manhood and received a limited education. On July 22, 1856, he married Mary J. Fellows, born in Washtenaw county, July 2, 1832, and daughter of Festus and Harriet Fellows, natives of Onondaga Co., N. Y. Mr. Harper was Supervisor of Lodi tp. nine years, and officiated as Justice of the Peace for two terms. He owns a farm of 240 acres, valued at \$75 per acre, and devotes a large share of his time to raising Spanish Merino sheep.

Jacob H. Hicks is one of the more prominent citizens of Lodi tp. He was born at Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y., July 3, 1824. He is a son of James S. and Sarah (Dubois) Hicks, the former born Jan. 28, 1788, in Dutchess Co., N. Y., and the latter born Dec. 26, 1795, at Marbleton, Ulster Co., N. Y. Mr. Hicks was reared on a farm and obtained his educational training in the common schools of his native State. May 15, 1851, he married Mary E. Booth, born in Washtenaw county Feb. 16, 1830, and a daughter of Virgil and Rhoda Booth, the former settling in this county in 1826. To this union 7 children were born, 6 of whom are living—Charles V., Mary E., wife of David M. De Tarr, a physician of Boone, Iowa, James F., Rhoda M., Lillie J. and Carrie B. William Alfred is deceased. Mr. H. owns a farm of 360 acres, located on secs. 12 and 13, and covered with numerous buildings and a fine brick residence. In politics he is a Republican, and also a member of the Masonic order in the chapter. Mr. Hicks' father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died Nov. 1, 1870, at Hillsdale, Mich., aged 82. His wife followed him Nov. 23, 1873, at the age of 75. Mr. Hicks' grandfather served in the Revolutionary war, holding an official position under Gen. Washington.

Comstock F. Hill, farmer, sec. 24, Lodi tp., was born in Massachusetts June 27, 1835. His parents, Fitch and Eliza Hill, came to this county in 1837 and located at Ann Arbor, but in 1855 removed to Lodi tp., where they passed their last days upon this earth. Comstock F. was raised a "farmer's boy," and Oct. 10, 1865, he married Lydia Benton, born in this county in 1842. She died May 10, 1875, leaving 3 children—Ernest, Ada and Theodore. Mrs. Hill was a member of the Congregational Church for 20 years. Mr. H. officiates as Justice of the Peace, and attends to settling up of real-estate matters. He resides on a good farm, and politically is a Democrat. His grandfather served as a private soldier in the Revolutionary war. As a representative citizen of Washtenaw county, we give Mr. Hill's portrait in this work, on page 913.

Abraham Hirth, farmer, sec. 7; P. O., Ann Arbor; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 7, 1822. His parents, John G. and Barbara Hirth, emigrated with their family to America in 1835. They located in Washtenaw county, where Abraham grew to manhood, and his educational advantages were limited to the common schools, and he was frequently deprived of even attending these. In November, 1847, he married Dortha Wellman, and 10 children were born to them, 8 of whom are living—Frederick, Simon, Henry, Emanuel, Ernest, Louisa, Anna and Julius. Mrs. Hirth died May 2, 1877, being a member of the Lutheran Church for many years, as is also Mr. Hirth. Mr. Hirth is the happy possessor of

a farm of 280 acres on secs. 7 and 8, valued at \$75 per acre, and all the fruits of his individual toil and labor. He believes the principles adopted by the Republican party. His uncle, John Hirth, served in the French army under Napoleon Bonaparte.

Simon F. Hirth, farmer, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Oct. 27, 1827. He came with his parents to America in 1835. He never attended school where the English language was taught, but learned it by his own personal efforts, and with scarcely any assistance from others. He takes considerable interest in English literature. On July 17, 1852, he married Dortha Niethammer, and 8 children have been born to them, 6 of whom are living—Anna C., Henry M., John G., Simon F., Ernest E. and Albert J. Mrs. Hirth was born in Germany July 10, 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Hirth are members of the German Lutheran Church. He owns 354 acres of land, valued at \$75 per acre, and in politics adopts the principles of the Republican party.

Mrs. Phoebe L. (Fellons) Hunt, one of the few remaining pioneer mothers of this county, was born in Susquehanna county, Pa., Jan. 5, 1801. When about three years of age, her parents removed to Onondaga county, where she grew to womanhood, and then married Timothy W. Hunt, who was born in Connecticut, in 1799. The date of this union was in February, 1825. In 1828, Mr. Hunt went westward and located land on secs. 26 and 35, Lodi tp., Washtenaw Co., Mich., and then went back after his family. With his wife and little daughter, Mr. Hunt came to his new home in the month of July, and began the struggle for existence in this Western country. In a short time Mr. Hunt and 1 child were taken with the fever, but soon recovered. In 1827 Mr. Hunt went to Syracuse, N. Y., on business, and returned after a few months' visit. Their 2 daughters were members of the Baptist Church, and when called up higher, left this world with a firm trust in Him who rules the Heaven and the earth. Mrs. Hunt was stricken with paralysis, and while paying his individual attentions to his noble wife, Mr. Hunt was afflicted with a wasting and painful sickness, and was soon laid to rest amid the scenes of his life and triumphs in these Western wilds. Mrs. Hunt still remains, and although over 80 years of age, retains her memory to a remarkable degree. Her living descendants are but few in number, comprising 2 sons, 4 grandchildren and 8 great-grandchildren.

Rev. L. Klingman, pastor of Salem Lutheran Church, Lodi tp., was born in Germany, Sept. 3, 1833, son of Stephen and Margaret Klingman. Mr. K. was reared in the "old country," and attended the Basle University, of Switzerland, graduating from that institution in 1860. He subsequently came to America, and entered upon the duties of his high calling—a calling the noblest of any on God's footstool. He first located at Adrian, Michigan, where he labored five years. He then went to Monroe, where he officiated as pastor for two years, at the expiration of which time he came to this county, and has been attending to the spiritual want of the members of the above named Church since that time. July 20, 1861, he married Caroline Diehr, and 8 children were sent to bless this happy couple—Jane, Alice, Julius, Theophel, Frederick, Matthew and Caroline. Emanuel is deceased.

George Johnson stands in the front rank of the prominent men of Lodi tp. He was born July 19, 1830, son of John and Elizabeth Johnson, the former a native of Bergen Co., N. Y., and the latter a native of Pompton Co., N. J. In 1836 Mr. J. came with his parents to this county, and here grew to manhood. On Oct. 3, 1865, he married Eliza C. Lymberner, born in Jerseyville, Canada, Oct. 3, 1844, daughter of William Lymberner. One child was given to this union—Florence M., born May 14, 1867. John Johnson, the father of George, aided in building the first churches and school-house erected in Lodi tp. He died Dec. 21, 1860, aged 72, and his wife June 18, 1877, at the advanced age of 87 years. Mr. George Johnson has been elected to fill several local offices, and in politics is Democratic. He owns a farm of 240 acres, valued at \$90 per acre.

Captain John Lowry was born Feb. 14, 1793, at Livingston's Manor, Schoharie Co., N. Y., the eldest son of Peter and Hannah (Wiltsey) Lowry, who later moved to Onondaga Co., N. Y., where John Lowry married Sylvia, daughter of David and Elizabeth Wickham, in February, 1821; she was born March 20, 1799. Having few worldly possessions, both were willing to use hand and brain in any honest way, to secure what is needed in such a co-partnership to supply present and future wants, with a mutual understanding that gain or loss was to be shared equally. Their early advantages would to-day be considered very inadequate for

what they planned to accomplish. They chose farming as most genial to them, and those two strong wills, by patience, economy and wisdom, moved steadily forward, each supplying the lack of the other. Dec. 13, 1822, they rejoiced over their first born—James, who was all that parents could desire as to the elements of manhood. He married Clarissa Welch, and was a loving, devoted husband and father; he had 3 daughters and 1 son; but he and 2 daughters, Mary E. Parsons and Martha E. Wood, are deceased. June 2, 1825, Mary Elizabeth was born as the second child to the subject of this sketch; she married Mr. Foster, and is now a resident of Ann Arbor.

In June, 1825, they moved to Ann Arbor, where all was a wilderness save a few log cabins. Jonathan Stratton, a surveyor, assisted in making the selection in the timbered land; a clear running brook went rippling and and gurgling through in its winding pathway, where he saw something beside a "run," at whose bank the cattle slake their thirst. This timbered farm was in keeping with his early teaching, as being in every way more productive, therefore more desirable. The beauty of the plain so attracted him that he thought to try 80 acres of the land on Lodi plains. He returned to family and friends to prepare for Western life. The next June this family of four left for their wild, romantic home, so much enjoyed by them in active, honest toil; work seemed play—when ague did not shake the songs away. The wild game, the fish in our numerous lakes, the wild fruits and honey so abundant, were all appropriated with thankfulness, until the wheat-field, orchard and waving corn stood where so short a time before were oaks, ash, elm, maple, beech, basswood, buttonwood, ironwood and some trees that yielded fruit. In early spring time the sweet from maple-trees was so delicious as it dripped from spile to wooden trough or bucket, or after the boiling process, when the amber wax was spread on snow.

July 31, 1828, there came the second daughter, Elpha, who, when grown, married T. S. Sanford, and now resides in Massachusetts.

Day by day appeared homes, barns and school-houses, because the brain and muscle were on the ground that respected self-help and earnest purpose. One of these was Mr. Lowry's second log house, on the plain, surrounded by gorgeous wild-flowers of rarest hues, and every thing sowed or planted grew luxuriantly. This was also the home of the aged parents who came to be cared for by their faithful son. Capt. Lowry bought the farms of Major Meachum and his friend Spoor, which joined the 80, making in all 700 acres, or thereabouts. He built the first frame barn of large dimensions in that locality, which is still standing and in use. In the year 1839 the Captain was chosen to the Legislature at Detroit. A large well-planned frame house was in process of erection, and the timber, lumber and shingles were paid for with wild-cat money. This false system of banking came to its death in 1839, but this last home built by him in Washtenaw county went on to completion early in the year 1840; the floors were laid with home-made rag carpets, with well-chosen colors and stripes. All these years the working clothes for winter and summer were mostly manufactured by the family and many a genteel Sunday suit graced the old and young. After all was settled in this delightful home, the second son, John, was born. He was married in 1864 to Helen Church. They have one son, Durward C., born in December of the same year.

An old neighbor recently said that Mr. Lowry once had a large quantity of wheat turned into flour, packed it in barrels and stored it away in his barn, to sell to the many immigrants who were seeking homes with just about money enough to pay for their land, with little or nothing left to pay for food. He proceeded to say that his father, hearing of this supply for sale (flour was exceedingly scarce at this time), made application for a certain amount, whereupon the Captain asked him if he had the money to pay for it. With much assurance the answer came, "I have;" and with as much decision the reply came, "I have no flour to sell to those that have money; they can get it elsewhere. I have prepared this for those who have no money to buy with, the price being the same as it could be bought for cash." His prophetic view of events and times caused him to do many things that were not understood by the inexperienced and selfish. Many families were kept from suffering by the forethought and hard work of this sturdy pioneer, his faithful companion being his equal mentally and physically.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Hunt were near neighbors and in sympathy, causing a friendship that made them co-laborers in every good work. Many diseases, even the cholera, found its way to these new settlements; the year of locusts, preceding the Indian war; the many schemes that came before the people, politi-

cal or religious; even the great anti-slavery struggle, never found him unable to solve the problems, or move him from his high purpose in mental attainments. Many were the evenings that he read aloud to his family, sifting consistencies from inconsistencies that come to us through the press, in books and papers, often saying the time would soon come when we could speak to our neighbors across the Atlantic as readily as to sister States, and thought would travel with the rapidity of lightning by the will of God, for the good of the world. He often prophesied the overthrow of slavery and its results (and he lived to see it), the exodus of the colored race because of the spirit of oppression, believing that the sincere desire of a true heart prevails with God, against all opposition or oppression.

In 1850, at the Michigan State Agricultural Society's second annual meeting, Captain J. Lowry was awarded an elegant silver medal for the best Merino buck on exhibition; this society was organized March 24, 1849, adopting for its emblem a woman as the central figure; at her right and under her hand is the light of day just appearing over a city, while at her left is seen the sheaf of ripened grain, a plow and other agricultural implements. In this outspoken thought woman is recognized as an important factor in the world's planning, doing and overcoming. The oppressed bloodhound-hunted children of our common father often found rest and comfort in Capt. L.'s well-stored home, where much money and clothing were given to supply the wants of the escaped slaves, feeling it to be far better to please God than man.

Sylvia Wickham Lowry died Dec. 24, 1859. None could say of a truth that she had not been faithful to the trust committed to her. She had what she called a vision two weeks before her death, while in usual health, after which she announced that she had talked with Jesus and her eldest child, James, who died instantly March 1, 1859, and they wanted her to come home in two weeks. She went in just two weeks, suffering intensely to the last, but the spiritual triumphed over the physical, giving her calmness and joy as she expressed her desire to be released from the temporal to enter the eternal.

Capt. J. Lowry was married the second time, late in the autumn of 1860, to Rhoda Comstock, of Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., who was a very estimable widow, with 4 children. She is now known as Mrs. B. P. Sherman, of Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., Mich. After the lapse of three or four years, they deemed it best for the interests of these children to move to Shiawassee county, near Byron, on a new farm, where they were successful; and his earnestness and zeal gave an impetus to those about him that did not cease when he was called to rest from his labors. He was stricken with apoplexy a few days before his departure to the Eternal city.

We give on page 455 of this volume a portrait of Capt. Lowry.

Michael Staebler, farmer, was born in Washtenaw county, Sept. 7, 1843, and is the son of Frederick and Barbara Staebler, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, who emigrated to America in 1831, settling in this county the same year. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and sent to the district school, the best then afforded in this county. May 14, 1867, he married Catherine Paul, born in this county April 7, 1847, and the daughter of Jacob and Dortha Paul. To this union were born 6 children, 5 of whom are living—Jacob F., Robert E., Edward E., Albert H. and Alice C. Mr. S. has held the office of Justice of the Peace and Collector, for one term each, and at present is Supervisor from Lodi tp. He owns a fine farm of 225 acres, which vocation he pursues in connection with stock-raising. In harvest time he operates a threshing-machine. Mr. and Mrs. Staebler are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

Olleton C. Sweetland is among the leading and enterprising men of Lodi tp. He was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1812, and is a son of Eleazer and Deborah (Chamberlain) Sweetland, natives of Orange county, Vt., where the former was born Sept. 22, 1786, and the latter, Jan. 29, 1783. In 1816 Mr. S. removed with his parents to Livingston county, N. Y., where he was reared and educated. Dec. 11, 1842, he married Sarah A. Wasson, born in Livingston county, N. Y., March 6, 1816, and a daughter of Samuel Wasson. Three children were the result of this marriage—Edgar, who was born Aug. 8, 1845, married Marilla Newell; Helen, born Jan. 22, 1864, wife of Isaac W. Allen; and Miles, born Oct. 8, 1849, husband of Clara Smith. On Nov. 17, 1850, this union was severed by the death of Mrs. Sweetland, and April 13, 1851, Mr. S. married Mrs. Delia M. (Holden) Short, born Sept. 15, 1817. This union was blessed with 4 children—

Frank H., born Aug. 2, 1853, married Julia A. Geddes; Louis and Lester (twins), born Oct. 22, 1855; and Carrie, who was born July 24, 1861. Mrs. S. died March 30, 1873. Mr. S. is Justice of the Peace, an office which he has filled for over 25 years, and being so situated in the tp., that all the cases have been tried before the other justices near him, so in all his official career, he never had a case tried before him. He has officiated in different positions in the county for the last 40 years. He owns 240 acres of land, located on secs. 4, 5 and 9, and valued at \$80 per acre. Mr. Sweetland is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Unitarian Church. Mr. S.'s ancestry were prominent men in their day, and pioneers in almost every section of country in which they located. A portrait of Mr. Sweetland appears in this work, on page 1153.

Royal Tower is a pioneer of this county, settling here in 1832. He was born in Addison county, Vt., March 18, 1811, and was a son of Eliphalet and Hannah Tower, natives of New Jersey. His father died in 1812, and at the age of 14 Loyal moved with his mother to New York, settling near Fort Ticonderoga, and in this section of country he was reared and educated. At the age of 21 he came to Washtenaw county. In October, 1836, he married Debbie A., daughter of Matthias and Sarah Valentine, the former settling in Pittsfield tp., this county, in 1838. This marriage was bountifully blessed with the birth of 14 children, 7 of whom, 3 sons and 4 daughters, are living—Henry, George, Frank, Julia, wife of Edward Manna; Sarah A., wife of Owen Stimpson; Angeline and —.

Abraham C. Voorhies, farmer, sec. 14, Lodi tp.; P. O., Saline; was born in Washtenaw county Jan. 29, 1838, and is a son of A. C. and Elizabeth Voorhies. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the public schools of this county. Aug. 9, 1862, he married Christiana Saley, born in this county Nov. 29, 1844, and daughter of Christian and Christiana Saley. One child was sent to bless this union—Ada M., born Sept. 8, 1875. On Aug. 8, 1862, Mr. Voorhies enlisted in Co. H, 20th Reg., Mich. Vol. Inf., under Col. Williams and Gen. Burnside. He participated in the battles of Knoxville, the Wilderness, Memphis, Chattanooga and Port Sanders. He served till the last gun was fired, and saw the star-spangled banner of "Freedom and Liberty" triumphantly unfurled above the bloody battle-field of the "Sunny South." He then returned home and resumed farming, and to-day owns 260 acres, valued at \$80 per acre, and situated on secs. 14 and 19.

U. C. Warner, farmer, sec. 35, Lodi tp.; P. O., Saline; was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Aug. 28, 1835. His parents, Oliver L. and Mary A. Warner, emigrated to this county in 1837, where C. C. grew to mature years. He was married Dec. 29, 1859, to Armina Sheldon, born in Washtenaw county Aug. 15, 1838, and daughter of Newton and Susanna Sheldon, natives of Cayuga Co., N. Y. On May 13, 1879, Mr. W.'s barn was struck by lightning and the entire contents, consisting of 52 head of sheep, four head of cattle, with 100 bushels of wheat and 200 bushels of corn, with the building, were burned to the ground. He recovered \$1,600 insurance money from the Washtenaw Mutual Insurance Co., which repaid him in a great measure for the loss sustained. He now owns a valuable farm of 160 acres, situated on secs. 26 and 27.

Henry R. Watson, M. D., Saline, was born in Licking Co., Ohio, Nov. 18, 1828, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Watson. Mr. Watson was reared on a farm, but his father being a physician, he naturally took to that profession, and in 1848 began the study of medicine with his parent. The following year he assisted his father, except one term spent at the Cincinnati Eclectic College. In 1850 he made a trip through the Southern States and located at Vicksburg, Miss., where he practiced his profession for some 10 months, at the expiration of which time he removed to Saline, Mich., and practiced with his father for four years. He then opened an office for himself, and has secured a lucrative practice. In 1878 he married Fidelia B. Lindsey. They have 1 child—Charles H. Mr. Watson owns a fine farm of 195 acres, located one mile north of Saline. Politically he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party.

Arthur A. Wood, breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Merino sheep, Saline, Mich., was born in Washtenaw county, July 18, 1850. His parents were Geo. S. and Fidelia Wood, the former a native of Cincinnati, and the latter of New York nativity. Mr. W. was reared on a farm, and educated at Ann Arbor. January, 1870, he was married to Clara J. Rogers, a native of this county, where she was born March 14, 1848, and the daughter of Joseph and Julia Rogers, both natives of the Empire State. One child, Roscoe M., has been sent to bless this happy union. Mr. Wood owns a fine farm of 120 acres, valued at \$100 per acre, and is devoted to a great ex-

tent in breeding and raising of fine thoroughbred Merino sheep, of which he has a fine flock, numbering over 200. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Saline, and politically he votes with the Republican party.

Ira Wood (deceased) was born in Danbury, Conn., Aug. 29, 1796. His parents were Daniel and Wealthy (Monroe) Wood, the latter being a second cousin of James Monroe, President of the United States. On Nov. 28, 1816, Mr. Wood married Maria Scott, and 5 children were born to them, 4 of whom are living—Lyman S. (a sketch of whom appears below), Jessup and George (twins), and Austria. Jeremiah died, aged 27. Mr. Wood started with his family to Washtenaw county in October, 1836, and after many serious hardships and privations, they arrived at their destination. He purchased five 80-acre farms in Lodi tp., settled down and began to clear them of timber. Mrs. Wood was born in Fairfield Co., Conn., April 3, 1797, and was a daughter of Jerry and Amelia (Wakeman) Scott, (both deceased) of Scotch ancestry. Her grandfather was an officer of no mean ability in the eight-years' war fought by the 13 colonies to free themselves from the yoke of England. Mr. Wood died March 27, 1856, after a life of usefulness and benefit to the community wherein he resided. He was a member of the Congregational Church of Lodi tp. till it disbanded, and was a prime mover in the organization of the society, and the building of the house of worship. When it was disbanded he immediately connected himself with the Congregational Church of Ann Arbor, being a member of that body at the time of his demise. "So sleep the pioneers who sink to rest, with all their country's wishes blest."

Lyman S. Wood was born in Danbury, Conn., April 9, 1819, and came with his parents to this county in October, 1836. He was reared in this county, and educated at Penn Yan Academy, in Yates Co., N. Y. He taught school for a number of years, but in 1878 retired from active life with a competency sufficient for a good old age. Mr. W. is one of the original members of the Washtenaw County Agricultural Society, and holds a life membership in that association. He was President of the society in 1873-'4. In 1854 he assisted in the organization of the Republican party, and is to-day one of its firm adherents. On Oct. 6, 1841, he was married to Parmelia Ward, born Sept. 20, 1821, and daughter of Owen S. and Harriet Ward. To this union 5 children were born—Martha and Mary (twins), the former the wife of L. J. Taylor, a soldier in the civil war; Emily, Morris G. and Ira E., husband of Ada Cobb, of Saline. Mr. Wood possesses 160 acres of good farm land, on sec. 22, and valued at \$80 per acre.

FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

The date of first settlement may be set down as June, 1831, when James W. Hill located the northwest of southwest quarter of section 29, and later made a purchase in section 32, subsequently owned by John M. Allen. In the fall of 1831 Hugh Campbell, Jason Gillett, Robert Myers, Matthew Myers and Jacob Haas arrived, adding five families to the settlement.

In 1832 Roswell Preston, Roswell Preston, jr., Levi Rogers, Lyman Williams, Reuben Williams, Eben Boyden, Anthony Rouse, Elisha Adams, M. Grawer, D. Haas, with perhaps two others, made locations here.

In 1833 immigration peopled the district, leaving a very limited number of acres to the new land prospectors. Among the immigrants of this year were: Levi Thomas, Obadiah Force, Cyrus Pierson, Daniel Kent, James W. Tyler, H. M. Griffin, Wm. Douglas, Archer Crane, Reuben Wellman, sr., Ed. Litchfield, Noah Smalley, Henry Smalley, Jacob Preston, Henry Smith, John Schneeburger, James Fellows, Festus A. Fellows, Cornelius Polhemus, David C., James G. and David Raymond, Sam. S. Peekins, John Faulkner, William Ossius, Jacob Koch, John Haap, Henry and George Lindensmith, Thomas Roth, William Preston, Alexander Peekins, Geo. Hoenberger, Manasseh B. Wellman, Amos Koykendall, Bernard Listz, Samuel Wood, John Dowd and Alex. Danielson.

In 1834-'7 the tide of immigration flowed along the valley of the Washtenong, until toward the close of the latter year every acre of arable and waste land was claimed by a patentee. In the case of Freedom it may be said that immediately succeeding the date of its organization 2,000 acres of the wilderness was turned into fertile fields; throughout its length and breadth the woodman's ax was heard, and a few more years of labor converted the country into a smiling garden.

FIRST EVENTS.

Dr. Porter traversed the township early in 1831. James W. Hill was the first settler in June, 1831.

The first school was established by Hill in his own house. He was teacher of the first district school.

Miss Gillett was the first child born in the township.

The first marriage in the township was that of Miss Angelina Rouse in 1833. The second that of Eldred Spencer and Miss Emeline Adams, in December, 1834. A marriage license was
(1291)

granted to John Lewis and Sarah Ann Miller in 1832, but the ceremony took place in an adjoining township.

↳ Roswell Preston was appointed a Justice of the Peace March 7, 1834, by Gov. Porter. H. M. Griffin was the first Supervisor.

In 1833 the provisions of the settlement were exhausted, and a report was current that not a few of the settlers were wholly without food.

As late as 1834 the wolves destroyed 20 sheep belonging to James Raymond, in one night. This is only an instance of their terrible ravenousness.

The first ball was given at the house of Litchfield, in 1833.

B. F. Burnett, a Methodist exhorter, presided over the first religious meeting ever held in the township, at the house of James W. Wills. Arunah Bennett was the first ordained preacher who held services in the township. The meeting was at R. Preston's house in June, 1834.

James W. Hill built the first log house, raised the first barn, and planted the first wheat field in 1831. Richard Preston raised the second barn, without the aid of whisky.

The first brick-kiln was constructed in 1833, by Douglas & Co., on the Campbell farm.

In 1834 Mrs. Barbary Bailey, then an old lady of 84 summers, arrived in the township after an uninterrupted journey from Benton, Yates Co., N. Y. She died in 1845, aged 95 years.

Of the citizens of Freedom, James W. Hill, Levi Rogers and Dr. Morgan were members of the State Legislature. Dr. Samuel was elected County Treasurer; Judah B. McLane, Register of Deeds, and Jacob Preston, Drain Commissioner.

Americans settled the township. To-day there is not one American family occupying a home there. It is a German community, living under and enjoying the blessing of American laws.

The first death in the settlement was that of Jacob Haas, who was killed October, 1831. Haas was a young man of 20 winters, industrious, agreeable and the eldest son of one of the first settlers. He, with his father, was engaged in cutting logs, when one of the heavy oaks fell on the boy, crushing him to death. His end was as sad as it was sudden. Eldred Spencer, a citizen of Scio, and the nearest neighbor of the Haas family, was soon present on the scene. He conveyed the dead body to Schelling's house in the neighboring township, where it was prepared for burial.

A year after the death of Haas, two young men, named David Cook and William Campbell, left their homes to assist at the raising of Bingham's saw-mill in the town of Lina. Having finished their labors they started *en route* to Hugh Campbell's dwelling in Freedom; but owing to the want of a blazed trail and to a bad pocket-compass, the unfortunate boys realized their worst fears—they were lost. Tired out with fatigue, disheartened, cold and hungry, Campbell sank down upon the virgin soil, while Cook pushed onward, desperately, earnestly, to seek an outlet from that

interminable forest, and reach the home of man. He succeeded in reaching home in an exhausted condition. A search was made for Campbell; but when found, his last breath was escaping. He lay upon the brink of eternity.

ORGANIC.

The settlement of this portion of Washtenaw made such progress that within a few years after James W. Hill made his location, a meeting to organize a municipal government was called. In December, 1833, 22 voters assembled at the house of Henry M. Griffin to consider the subject of organization. Alexander Peekins proposed that the meeting petition the Territorial Council to enact that a portion of the county known as township 3 south, in range 4 east, be a township by the name of Freedom. This proposition was seconded by Samuel Peekins, and carried. A petition was drawn up and presented to the council and an act in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners was approved March 7, 1834. This act provided, also, that an election of township officers should be held April 7, at the dwelling-house of Henry M. Griffin. This election was duly held, and resulted in the choice of H. M. Griffin for Supervisor, with David C. Raymond as Town Clerk.

The supervisors of the township from H. M. Griffin's time to the present, comprise: Reuben Williams, Stunburg, Wm. Ossius, Elias Haire, Breining and John G. Feldkamp. Mr. Feldkamp has served in the office for two terms,—one of seven years and one of three years.

The clerks since D. C. Raymond's time to the present comprise Elias Haire, Wm. Buss, Philip Johns, Fred Vogle, Jacob Breining and Jacob Knapp.

Elias Haire, Wm. Ossius, Joe. Daviter Jacob Breining and Aaron Feldkamp have served as Justices of the Peace. The present officers are: J. G. Feldkamp, Supervisor; Jacob Knapp, Clerk; Geo. Veigeding, Treasurer; Henry J. Daviter, Wm. Byerle, Jacob Johns, Justices of the Peace; Godfrey Grau, Highway Commissioner; John Butler, School Superintendent; and Wm. Kiebe, Mr. Grau and Theodore Ulrich, Constables.

THE CHURCHES.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Freedom was organized in 1842, with Rev. Mr. Schmid as pastor. The members comprised: Jacob Raab, Geo. Schmirring, Ernst Haarer, Geo. Fuegel, Gottlieb Scherds, Matt. Alber and Adam Spathelf. The pastors succeeding Mr. Schmid were Revs. Wertbraht, Klerniges, Hildner, G. J. Hildner, John Newman and Gottlieb Kunzler, the present pastor. The present church was built in 1858. The number of the congregation in 1881 is 106. There are two more Lutheran

Churches in the township, of which Revs. John Bauman and Mr. Klingman are pastors.

The *Methodist Episcopal Church* is presided over by Rev. Edward Weiss, as pastor. The congregation is large.

Catholic.—The first church of this denomination was erected two miles north of the present church, in 1839. The missionary priests were Revs. Kreutel and Bernick. The old members comprise John Emer, John Graff, T. Mosier, Adam Kress, Martin Cash, Paul Fritz, Adam Reidle, J. Plum, Adam Kramer, Conrad Sickinger, Frank Lerch, Sapphire Lerch, Philip Franc and Joseph Weis, with their families.

The present church was erected in 1858, at a cost of \$3,000, and dedicated to St. Francis de Borgia, by Bishop Lefevere the same year. The mission has been attended by Revs. Van Gennip, Van Lawe, Olgeier, Lichtner, Bruck and J. Stauss, the present pastor. The congregation at present numbers 200. The parochial house, a neat brick structure, was built in 1873, at a cost of \$2,000.

Miscellaneous.—Rev. M. Sullivan, of the M. E. Church, organized a class in the township in May, 1835. Rev. Fred Smith, a Wittenbergian, preached at the house of William Schultz in 1835. The Lutheran Church was subsequently organized in 1843. The Catholic congregation was organized about the same time. The Churches of the township at present comprise three Lutheran, one Catholic, and one German M. E. Church. The church buildings are among the finest in the county.

The Schools of the township are well ordered, and the *morale* of the children good. It is said that both the young and old form a hive of quiet industry wherein every competitor not of German nativity or extraction must fail to exist. Industry is inculcated in the schools and fostered in the home circle.

BIOGRAPHIES.

William Beuerle, Freedom tp., sec. 22, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, A. D. 1839, where he was educated, and lived until 1854, when he came to America. He remained in New York a short time and then came West by the way of Buffalo and Canada. He went to Lansing, thence to Wisconsin, and later into the Southwestern States. In 1861 he returned to the north and purchased land where he now lives. He built a log house and opened a saloon, which he has carried on to the present, at the same time doing much work as a carpenter. In 1865 he built his present commodious quarters. In politics Mr. Beuerle is a Democrat. He has held the office of Constable six years, and during that time was Deputy-Sheriff; Tp. Treasurer, two terms; Justice of the Peace over 10 years, and still holding it. He is a member of the Arbeiter-verein of Manchester. In 1863 he was married to Caroline Artz, of Lansing, a native of Wurtemberg. To them have been born 6 sons and 2 daughters.

Rev. G. Kuenzler, Pastor of the Evangelic Lutheran Bethel Church of Freedom, was born in Switzerland, Canton Thurgau, A. D. 1842. His parents were John and Anna Maria Bornlauser, his father being a farmer. There he was educated and reared. He graduated in his native land, and after coming to this country in 1873, he graduated from Mission College, at Marthasville, Mo. The same year he was ordained at Washington, Mo. His first pastorate was at Elliston, Ohio, where he remained until 1877. In that year he became pastor at Freedom. In 1874 he

was married to Miss Anna M. Deuber, a native of Switzerland. To them have been born Gottlieb Ernest and Anna Maria.

F. Pfizenmaier, Freedom tp., sec. 3, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, A. D. 1819. His parents were Michael and Gottlieben (Kubler). There he was reared and educated, and lived until 17 years old. In 1837 he came to America and came to this State, county and town. For three years he worked by the month. In 1843 he bought 80 acres of land in the south part of Freedom, where he lived until 1850. He then purchased his present farm of 180 acres and there has since lived. In politics he is a Republican and has held a number of town offices. In 1873 he was appointed Postmaster of Fredonia postoffice, which office he now holds. Mr. Pfizenmaier is a Lutheran in religion. In 1846 he was married to Regina Koch, a native of Wurtemberg, who died in 1865, leaving 3 sons and 5 daughters. He married for his second wife, in 1868, Mary Spitteler, a native of Switzerland. To them have been born 2 sons and 4 daughters.

Rev. Joseph Staus, Priest of St. Francis (Roman Catholic) Church of Freedom, and St. Mary's, of Manchester, was born in the city of Bensingen, Hohenzollern, March 13, 1848, his father being a farmer in that country. At Sigmaringen he was educated, studying at the Gymnasium of Hedingen nine years, and passing from it by examination in 1872. During the next year he traveled and taught six months in his native town, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the regular teacher. In 1873 he came to America, going at once to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he arrived Nov. 23, 1873. Dec. 15, 1873, he entered the Theological Seminary of Mount St. Mary's, at Cincinnati, and passed his examinations in 1875. March 12, 1876, he was ordained priest at Monroe, Mich., by Bishop Burgess. His first pastorate was at Pontiac, where for six months he filled the place of a priest who had gone to France. From there he went to the parishes of Wright, Ottawa Co., and Alpine, Kent Co., serving these two four years. June 13, 1880, he assumed the pastorate of St. Francis and St. Mary's parishes. In the first there are about 30 families, and in the second about 45 families. Father Staus is a man of fine education and talent. Broad-minded and intelligent, he is liberal and just to all. His kindness of heart and truly Christian charity has won for him the love and respect of all who come in contact with him, so that in both parishes not only the people of his own flock, but many others as well, feel that in him they have a true friend.

SHARON TOWNSHIP.

Sharon is a country of agriculturists. For them it forms the ideal of rustic beauty, even as it wins admiration from the passing traveler. The surface is a succession of gentle undulations, with a ridge running from northeast to southwest, known as the "Short Hills." Throughout the township, the fields and homes of a happy people may be seen scattered with a beautiful negligence as to regularity of location. The forests were comparatively extensive, but are now reduced, leaving only a few acres appertaining to each holding. The soil is of the most productive character, being a loam soil with a gravelly subsoil, and the water courses, comprising the Raisin river with a feeder of Mill creek, capable of supplying all the motive power required for the successful running of mill-machinery in the present or prospective time. There is no body of water deserving the name of lake in this township; however, a few ponds are found which form the receptacle for the waters of entering rivulets. The valley of the north bend of the Raisin and the high lands on each side, form a magnificent district of which any people may be proud.

THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

Sharon township comprises an area of 23,040 acres, laid off into 137 farms. The lands under cultivation in the district extend over 17,500 acres; the unimproved lands include the remainder. The area sown to wheat in 1880 was 4,267, being an increase of 267 acres over the year 1879. In the latter year 4,000 acres produced 96,723 bushels of wheat, which shows an average of 24.18 per acre. The corn crop aggregated 128,545 bushels, produced on 1,736 acres. Five hundred and twenty-one acres in oats yielded 20,830 bushels; 812 acres of clover gave a return of 1,038 bushels; 102 acres of barley produced 2,506 bushels; 86 acres of potatoes yielded 7,747 bushels. The meadow lands, comprising 2,426 acres, produced 3,366 tons of hay.

The township is peculiarly an agricultural one. The cultivators of its rich soil leave nothing undone to excel in their vocation, and thus a salutary system of agriculture gives promise of transmitting to another generation a fertile and inexhaustible soil.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The following sketch of the early settlement of Sharon, from the pen of Col. J. H. Fellows, one of the surviving pioneers, contains
(1296)

many interesting facts, and will form a valuable addition to this history. He states:

The first land bought from the Government was in the fall of 1830, by Lewis C. Kellam, and the second purchased by M. Luce, of Livingston county, N. Y., on section 32, which was afterward bought and improved by Amasa Gillette. The next was taken by Moses Pool in the spring of 1831 for his adopted daughter, Hannah P. Tracy, subsequently Mrs. Perry. The next was taken by David I. Sloat, on section 34, early in 1831. About that time there was much excitement about the farm lands at the north bend of the Raisin, and the woods were thronged with land-seekers. People came from all quarters; they built fires and camped out nights, and their beds were made of soft marsh hay cut with their jack-knives. After their morning meal they sped on each day with renewed strength and courage. Before that year passed the most of the land was taken. David I. Sloat built the first house. His three sons—John, Joshua R. and Cornelius, with J. H. Fellows, assisted in erecting this pioneer dwelling. Elm bark was used for roofing, also for the upper floor or chamber; there was no ground floor. The house was finished in a week, and the family moved into their new home in May, 1831.

Joseph O. Gilbert was the first to plow the land, in June, 1831, on the farm where Daniel G. Rose now lives. Mr. Gilbert was the first Postmaster and mail-carrier, bringing the mail in a shot-bag from Lodi Plains to his house. In that year the following persons together with those named above built shanties, and began a pioneer life in Sharon: John Bessey, Henry Gilbert, Henry Rowe, Joseph O. Gilbert, Amos Bullard, David Cook and Francis A. Gillet. In the spring of 1832 there came several pioneer families, comprising Ebenezer H. Conklin, Oliver Kellogg, Lewis Allen, Nicholas Becker, Abijah Marvin, R. L. Fellows, Marvin Burke, Ira Annabel, Wm. Campbell and Geo. C. Lathrop. J. H. Fellows, Amasa Gillett, Wait Peck, Oliver and Hiram High came in 1833, and Ashley Parks in 1834.

June 22, 1830, Lewis C. Kellam, of Pike county, Pa., located the first lot of land in this township, being the north 84.24 acres of the northeast quarter of section 1. Oct. 1, 1830, Daniel F. Luce, a Government surveyor, located the second lot of land. It was the northeast quarter of section 32, and afterward formed part of the farm of Amasa Gillett. If those gentlemen did not get up a corner on real estate in this town, they each got as close as they could to the opposite corners diagonally—Kellam in the extreme northeast, and Luce lacked one section of the extreme southwest. Miss Hannah Tracy located the third.

In the spring of 1831 Ira Annabel, Amos Bullard, John Bessey, M. Burk, David Cook, Edward Campbell, James Harlow Fellows, R. L. Fellows, Joseph O. Gilbert, Francis A. Gillet, Henry Row, Gilbert Row and J. R. Sloat made the first visit to this township, and this their life-long home.

The familiar names of Dr. Ebenezer H. Conklin, Courad Row Wait Peck, Nicholas Row, John Cobb, Sidney W. Dewey, Sabin Johnson, Oliver Kellogg, and others, appear on the tract books as having entered land in 1831, but did not settle thereon until later.

THE OLD PEOPLE OF THE TOWNSHIP IN 1881.

Among the old people of Sharon, who have attained the age of 70 years and upward, are the following: Samuel B. Raymond, 81 years; Mrs. Charlotte (Sweet) Raymond, 78; Wait Peck, 72; Col. James Harley Fellows, 72; Amos Bullard, 71; Charles Bachman, 71; Mrs. Sarah Campbell, 71; Mrs. Abigail Conklin, 78; Mrs. Maria Cook, 75; Matthew C. Dubois, 75; Mrs. Sarah Dubois, 73; Miss Louise Flatt, 71; John Faulkner, 72; Mrs. Augusta High, 72; John Hartbeck, 80; Mrs. Mary Kappler, 71; Mrs. Olive List, 78; Mrs. Sophia Fellows, 77; Henry Landwehr, 80; Adam Lehmann, 78; Mrs. Rica Lehmann, 71; Joseph Mount, 73; Ashley Parks, 79; Miss Nancy Rice, 75 (died Jan., 1881); James Raymond 76; Betsey Raymond, 79; Cyrus Raymond, 73; Mrs. Laura St. John, 80; Carlos Spencer, 73; and Mrs. Hannah P. Perry, 70.

Mrs. H. Perry, Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Sophia Fellows, Wait Peck and James H. Fellows reside upon the lands which they or their husbands purchased from the general Government.

ORGANIC.

By an act approved April 12, 1827, this then unorganized and unnamed township was attached to and formed part of the township of Dexter. The town then had no name and not much reputation, except the lingering one that was given it and the whole territory by a committee of the Congress of 1818, sent to the Territory of Michigan to examine it for soldiers' bounty land. That committee actually reported that the Territory of Michigan was worthless for agricultural purposes. It must have got lost in the "Short Hills" over there, or got stuck in Chandler's big marsh near Lansing; it is certain that when old Father Time stood feeling of his keen-edged scythe on the morning of the first day of the year 1830, this township had no inhabitants save the wandering Indians who roamed its forests in search of game, or fished along the shaded banks of the Sho-wae-cae-mette, or River of the Grapes, now called the Raisin.

In 1832 and 1833 the township was rapidly settled, and a name for this beautiful tract became of the first importance. Some differences of opinion arose as to the proper one to select. It was thought by the settlers who came from Amenia and Romulus, New York, that the name of their old town would confer honor on this new child of the forest; while pioneers *knew* that "Sharon" was the loveliest name among ten thousand, and that the name of their home in Connecticut ought to be given to this, the new home of their adoption. Petitions were forwarded to the Legislative Coun-

oil expressing those different views. It is related that Dr. Amariah Conklin was mounted on a horse by his father, old Dr. Conklin, and sent out with a "Sharon" petition up into Berks and Annabil settlement on his first electioneering tour. The doctor has had great success since then as a physician, but he never did a better day's ride in his life than when he killed those Amenia and Romulus petitions.

On the 7th day of March, 1834, the act of the Legislative Council was approved by Gov. George B. Porter, enacting that "all that part of the county of Washtenaw comprised in surveyed township 3 south, range 3 east, be a township by the name of Sharon." In the words of an old and honored citizen, Andrew Robison, "We are satisfied with a good name, and would not change it for any other this side of Paradise."

The first town meeting held in the township of Sharon, appointed at the house of Oliver Kellogg, April 7, 1834, met and adjourned to the school-house. The following were the officers elected: Lewis Allen, Supervisor; Benjamin F. Burnett, Town Clerk; Conrad Rowe, Daniel Porter, Francis A. Gillet, Commissioners of Highways; Allen De Lamater, Henry Rowe, Benjamin F. Burnett, Commissioners of Common Schools; Conrad Rowe, Abijah Marvin, Overseers of the Poor; Gilbert Rowe, Oliver Kellogg, Micah Porter, Assessors; Luke Gilbert, Constable and Collector; Micah Porter, Henry Rowe, Fence Viewer; John Sloat, Pound Master. Signed by the Board of Directors of Election: Ebenezer H. Conklin, Benjamin F. Burnett, Micah Porter.

SUPERVISORS.

Oliver Kellogg.....	1835	Cyrus Raymond.....	1861
Ebenezer H. Conklin.....	1836	Jay Everett.....	1862-64
Lazarus Hull.....	1837	Geo. Dorr.....	1865
Lewis Allen.....	1838	John W. Rice.....	1866
Micah Porter.....	1839-40	John J. Robinson.....	1867
Henry Rowe.....	1841	John J. Robinson.....	1868
Micah Porter.....	1842-43	Andrew Robinson, <i>vice</i> J. J. R.....	1868
Lewis Allen.....	1844	Andrew Robinson.....	1869
James H. Fellows.....	1845	Emerson Annabil.....	1870
Amasa Gillet.....	1846-48	Wm. B. Osborn.....	1871
Lewis Allen.....	1849	Emerson Annabil.....	1872-74
Charles Kingsley.....	1850	John J. Robison.....	1875
Andrew Robison.....	1851-52	J. Everett.....	1876
Hull Goodyear.....	1853-54	G. Edwin States.....	1877
Cyrus Raymond.....	1855	J. J. Robison.....	1878
Harvey E. Osborn.....	1856	David G. Rose.....	1879
Andrew Robison.....	1857-60		

CLERKS.

Abram Selfe.....	1835	Harvey E. Osborne.....	1852-53
Lazarus Hull.....	1836	Hiram High.....	1854
Abram Selfe.....	1837	J. L. V. D. Crafts.....	1855-58
Francis A. Gillett.....	1838	Amariah Conklin.....	1859-67
J. D. Corey.....	1839-40	George R. Spaulding.....	1868-70
Frederick Foster.....	1841	E. Luther McGee.....	1871
Arnold S. Bell.....	1842-44	Ashley Parks.....	1872-74
John L. Rowe.....	1845	E. Luther McGee.....	1875-76
John Williams.....	1846-47	Albert H. Perry.....	1877-78
Daniel D. Gillet.....	1848-50	Samuel H. Smith.....	1879
John L. V. D. Crafts.....	1851		

TREASURERS.

Oliver Kellogg.....	1839	Joseph Moore.....	1858
Burr Gould.....	1840	Dexter B. Dewey.....	1859
Lyman C. Jenkins.....	1841	David Rowe.....	1860
Ashley Parks.....	1842	Wm. Sherwood.....	1861
Oliver Kellogg.....	1843	Goodrich Conklin.....	1862
Jesse P. Gillet.....	1844-45	Chas. Kingsley, jr.....	1863
Dexter B. Dewey.....	1846	S. H. Smith.....	1864
Jacob Berry.....	1847	Stephen Fairchild.....	1865-66
Peter Cramer.....	1848	Benson E. Manchester.....	1867
Dexter B. Dewey.....	1849	Stephen Fairchild.....	1868-69
John W. Cowan.....	1850	Lambert H. Hartbeck.....	1871
Hiram High.....	1851	Geo. C. Raymond.....	1872
Hosea Eaton.....	1852	Matthew J. Flynn.....	1873
Hiram High.....	1853	Samuel H. Smith.....	1874
S. B. Raymond.....	1854	John O. Selfe.....	1875
C. Stevenson.....	1855	James H. Hood.....	1876
Milo Hunter.....	1856	James L. Wade.....	1877-78
S. B. Wolcott.....	1857	Ashley Parks.....	1879

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Micah Porter.....	1836	Franklin Everett.....	1859
Lazarus Hull.....	1836	Wm. S. Crafts.....	1860
John Everett.....	1836	James C. McGee.....	1861
Lewis Allen.....	1836	Geo. Dorr.....	1862
Abram Selfe.....	1837	Wm. B. Osborn.....	1862
Micah Porter.....	1837	Andrew Robison.....	1863
Amos Bullard.....	1837	Charles Kingsley.....	1863
Lyman G. Jenkins.....	1838	Franklin Everett.....	1864
Abram Selfe.....	1839	John W. Rice.....	1864
Arnold S. Bell.....	1840	Brainard Kingsley.....	1865
Bowen Hicks.....	1841	Charles M. Fellows.....	1865
Micha Porter.....	1842	Jay Everett.....	1866
Hull Goodyear, vacancy.....	1842	John E. Erwin.....	1866
Joel Chandler.....	1843	W. B. Deane.....	1867
Amasa Gillet.....	1844	C. M. Fellows.....	1868
Lewis Allen.....	1845	Anson K. Gage.....	1869
Julius Hulbert.....	1846	G. Edwin States.....	1870
Charles Kingsley.....	1847	Elisha Frier.....	1870
Amasa Gillet.....	1848	John Falconer.....	1871
Cyrus Raymond, vacancy.....	1848	John W. Cowan.....	1872
John Williams.....	1849	G. Edwin States.....	1873
William F. Crafts, vacancy.....	1849	Michael Kappler.....	1873
Lewis Powell.....	1850	L. Nathan C. Fish.....	1874
Lewis Allen, vacancy.....	1850	Henry Housmann.....	1875
Charles Kingsley.....	1851	Michael Kappler.....	1875
Lewis Allen, vacancy.....	1851	C. M. Fellows.....	1876
George Dorr.....	1852	Wm. B. Osborne.....	1876
Andrew Robison.....	1853	G. Edwin States.....	1877
Lewis Powell.....	1854	John H. Schlicht.....	1877
Charles Kingsley.....	1855	David G. Rose.....	1878
Hiram High.....	1856	Jeff. R. Lamm.....	1878
John W. Rice.....	1857	George Cook.....	1879
George Dorr.....	1858	Wm. F. Hall.....	1879



J. M. Cowen

The public men of the township since its organization who have served in the Legislative Chambers and Constitutional Convention comprise Dr. A. H. Conklin, Micah Porter, Lewis Allen, Oliver Kellogg, Amasa Gillet, Andrew Robison, Oliver High, J. J. Robison and David G. Rose.

LIST OF PRESENT OFFICERS.

David G. Rose, Supervisor; Albert H. Perry, Clerk; Geo. L. Kuhl, Treasurer; Stephen M. Merithew and Matthew I. Flynn, Justices of the Peace; Will B. Osborn, School Superintendent; Augustus High, School Inspector; James H. Hood, Commissioner of Highways; Elnathan C. Fish, Drain Commissioner; Geo. L. Kuhl, J. Tabor Feldkant, Charles W. Raymond and Joseph K. Perry, Constables.

THE FIRST ON THE GROUND.

In June, 1832, the first religious society was organized within the dwelling of Gilbert Row. Rev. E. H. Pilcher was the chief organizer. The first society comprised Henry Row, Conrad Row, Harriet Row, Geo. C. Lathrop, Mrs. Lathrop, Mrs. Conrad Row, Mrs. Gilbert Row, Anthony Yerkes and J. O. Gilbert. A church was subsequently built at Row's Corners, which was afterward moved to Manchester.

The saw-mill was always one of the first industrial establishments to connect itself with settlements on timber lands. S. H. Row, in his reference to the first saw-mill erected in the township, states that "the first saw-mill in Sharon was built on sec. 29, by Amasa Gillett and B. F. Burnett, on the extreme northerly bend of the River Raisin. The running gear was placed above the saw, and made a terrible noise. This mill was the beginning of 'Sharon Hollow.' It never justified the expectations of its younger days, but it was a rare treat for some of us to go there. Goldsmith was born in 1728, so he did not take Sharon Hollow as a text for his "Deserted Village;" but when I first saw it some portions of his poem would have been appropriate."

"How often have I paused on every charm,
The sheltered cot, the cultivated farm,
The never-failing brook, the busy mill."

Ashley Parks, the first village blacksmith, arrived in 1834.

The first dwelling-house was built by David J. Sloat, on section 34. In its construction he was assisted by his three sons and Col. J. H. Fellows.

Richardson and Temple opened the first store in the township. It subsequently passed into the hands of Nathaniel Ambrose, who made additions to the building. The latter kept a grocery and tav-

ern, and is said to have done a large and profitable business. The building ultimately was purchased by Michael Kappler.

The first child born in the township was Minerva Bullard, born Sept. 3, 1833. The first male child born was Virgil Peck, in 1834. The first marriage in the township is said to be that of Loran Keefe with Miss Palmer, a lady who came over the lake with the Fitzgerald family. Keefe is now living at Teconsha, Calhoun Co., and fails not to remember his search for a license, and then for Justice Smith Lapham, of Lodi.

The first death occurred in 1833. During that year David J. Sloat, the builder of the first house ever erected in the township by an American, was laid in a grave made on the land which he purchased a short time previously.

The first supervisor was Lewis Allen, and the first town clerk B. F. Burnett. The first justices were Micah Porter and Lazarus Hull.

The first attempt to levy an execution resulted in the stampede of the law officers, one escaping with a simple warning, and the other with a quart of boiling starch covering his hat and coat.

The first frame house was built by Luke Gilbert in 1833. It was located on the spot where J. J. Robison's residence now stands.

The first frame barn was erected by Amasa Gillet, on section 32. In 1836 the barn-building era commenced.

The first case of drowning in the township was that of a son of Joseph Gillet. He was a boy of six summers and drowned in the mill-race. The second occurred in 1878, when a child of James Corwin was drowned.

The first homicide committed in the township was that of Geo. Coleman, killed at the hands of Mr. Wood, who was arraigned on a charge of murder; but the jury concluded that he was not-guilty of murder, believing it to be a case of justifiable homicide.

The suicide of a settler named Tague, in 1835, was one of the first tragedies in the settlement. The second was that of an unknown German, who hanged himself in November, 1867.

THE FIRST SCHOOL

taught in the township was that in the Row school-house, by Miss Myra Winchester. The curriculum was of the most primitive character; so was the building, yet the young school-mistress is said to have taken a special pride in the old house, and to be much interested in her young pupils. The school-house was a frame building, but neither lathed nor plastered.

MISCELLANIES.

However strange it may appear, the early settlers of Sharon were not exposed to the numerous and serious difficulties which surrounded those of the neighboring townships. While over 50 per cent. of

the settlers of Manchester and Bridgewater were suffering from fever and ague, not more than 10 per cent. of the people of Sharon were ill.

All that remains of the wild-cat bank of Sharon is the bank building, and the recollection of all the evils fostered within it. Under the free banking law a company was organized, a branch of which was located here, with Reuel Ambrose as President, and S. Baldwin, Cashier. The business of this concern was actually extensive, until justice swept it out of existence.

In 1832 the threats of the Black Hawk warriors and the fears of the pioneers of Chicago caused a thrill of fear to pervade the settlements from Chicago to Detroit. When the news reached Sharon many of the settlers were away; but the terrible reports which reached them on their travels urged their quick return to their new homes. Many assembled at the shanty of Porter C. Lathrop, and resolved to defend the settlement; but the Sacs never came sufficiently near to permit the sons of Sharon to expend their valor.

The Toledo War seemed to offer opportunity to the settlers to indulge their penchant for a military career. The action of Gov. Lucas, of Ohio, was stigmatized. Various epithets of an unusually uncomplimentary character were hurled at the new claimant for the "six-mile strip," and a hundred resolutions made to give battle to the Buck-Eye invaders. The soldiers of Ohio calmed down before the Wolverines; the United States' troops presented themselves also, and all the terrors of a "Peninsular war" fled before the assurances of a peace doubly preserved. Col. James Harley Fellows, of Sharon, was one of the leading spirits in this "war," and for a short period commanded the defenders of Southern Michigan.

The story of the death of William Campbell, given in the sketch of Freedom township, is referred to by the early settlers of Sharon. It occurred in 1832, and was perhaps the second death recorded in the history of the district now forming the southwestern townships of Washtenaw.

During the earlier years of the settlement, two immigrants from New York State made their homes in Sharon. One arrived a year after the other. The new-comer was accosted by Oliver High, who, on learning the native place of the party addressed, said: "Why, there is a neighbor of yours located a little ways off." After hearing his name, the new settler said: "Oh! yes, I knew him very well down in _____. He had to run away with an officer at his heels." Mr. High then waited upon the older settler and said: "Why, I met an old neighbor of yours down here, named _____." "Why, yes, of course; that fellow had to leave _____ between two days, and also left a hundred neighbors searching for him."

One of the old ladies of Sharon, whose son was employed by J. C. McGee, waited upon the employer with the object of demanding pay for the boy's services. Mr. McGee told her that he had paid the boy. This incensed the old lady to such a degree that

when she reached the door, she addressed him, saying, "I'll call you the worst name possible: You're a —— black Republican."

In the days of the Toledo war, the wives and children of the settlers looked forward to the moment of parting, with a singular sorrow. The time at length arrived when the volunteers mustered into service. They bade adieu to their friends as soldiers generally do; but in the cases of several men of Sharon, their wives would not permit them to go. However, they should go, and in one instance the wife cried out, "I'll never see you any more," then fainted, and before the lady recovered, this faithful soldier was off to the war. This lady now dwells in Sharon.

THE WOLVES.

Very soon after Col. Fellows' arrival in Sharon, himself, Amasa Gillett and others purchased a few sheep. Within a year the wolves grew so bold that they visited the sheepfold, scared the woolly creatures, which fled through the fields pursued by the wolves. During that chase the destroyers robbed the settlement of three sheep. Col. Fellows went forth to prevent a greater destruction, and met sheep and wolves face to face, too late, however, to save the three animals already killed. Next day traps were set, which resulted in the capture of an old wolf; the day succeeding, a young wolf was trapped. The latter was killed by the Colonel.

The discovery of a fire in the saw-mill of "Sharon Hollow" by the son of the owner, saved the township from being charged with incendiarism. The running gear, which was placed over the saw-gate, set fire to the wood, which smoldered from shutting hour on Saturday night until Monday morning, when at the moment of discovery the blaze broke out.

A monument to the 24 soldiers of Sharon who died in the war for the Union, has been erected. The designer and builder was Eisele, of Ann Arbor, who received \$1,500 for his labors.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

There are nine school-houses in the township (including one now being built). Seven of these are of wood-frames, one of stone and one of brick.

Of church edifices there are three, two owned by the M. E. Church, and one by the Evangelical or German Methodist. The first one built was on sec. 32, and beautifully situated in the burr-oak grove left by its donor for the purpose, the late Amasa Gillett. Hence its name, "Gillett church." The building known as "Sharon Center church" was built by the Congregationalists in 1848. The society was organized Jan. 24 of that year, Andrew Robison, Chairman, and H. E. Osborne, Secretary. The first trustees were: Oliver Kellogg, Micalh Porter and Harvey Annabil. The first pastor given to the M. E. society was Rev.

McGee Bardwell. The first pastor under the new order was Rev. Mr. Sutton. Rev. Duke Whitting is the present pastor.

The German Methodist church is of brick, and situated on Rowe's Corners.

BIOGRAPHIES.

We continue the history of Sharon township by publishing the following personal sketches:

Amos Bullard, a prominent farmer of Sharon tp., was born in Worcester county Mass., July, 1809. His parents, Amos and Mary Bullard, died when he was quite young, and in 1831 he came to this county, locating on the farm he now occupies. He was married to Cornelia Barker, who was born in Livingston county, N. Y., May 31, 1812. Of their 4 children 1 is living—Minerva. Mrs. Bullard died Nov. 4, 1861, and Mr. B. married Harriet L. Graham, who was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1822. One child has been born to this union—Charles H. Mr. Bullard put out the first orchard in this tp., and his daughter was the first child born in Sharon tp. He owns 260 acres of land on sec. 31.

W. S. Crafts was born at Middlebury, Conn., Nov. 27, 1818; parents were William F. and Lucinda (Sperry) Crafts, natives of Connecticut and Vermont. They settled in this tp. in 1837, where the former died Sept. 26, 1850, and the latter Oct. 13, 1861. W. S. was reared on a farm, and April 24, 1844, married Marietta Spaulding, who was born in Addison county, Vt., in 1823; 2 children born to this union, 1 living—Geraldine, wife of Morton Raymond; wife died June 5, 1848, and subject was again married Oct. 14, 1849, to Mrs. Esther H. (Hatch) Andrews, daughter of Gerald E. and Ruth Hatch, who settled in this tp., where the former died in 1869, and the latter in October, 1854; 1 child born to this union—E. W. He has been Tp. Clerk, Justice of the Peace and Commissioner; first introduced blooded sheep into this part of the county; owns 280 acres of land on sec. 18; himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

George Cook was born in Hampshire county, Mass., Sept. 3, 1828; his parents were Justin and Amelia Cook; subject was married Oct. 8, 1852, to Jane D. Townsend, who was born in Yates Co., N. Y., Oct. 16, 1852, daughter of John F. and Celestia (Ferris) Townsend; have 7 children—Mattie, Carmi M., Ella, George, Charles, Myrtle and Bertie. Mr. Cook enlisted in Co. F, 20th Regt. Mich. Vol. Inf., where he served one and a half years; was then transferred to 2d Regt. Mich. Vol. Inf., and was wounded at siege of Petersburg, in 1864; received Captain's discharge; now holds office of Justice of the Peace; is member of I. O. O. F., and Masonic orders; owns 125 acres of land on sec. 9.

Justin Cook was born in Hampshire Co., Mass., March 4, 1802; parents were David and Salome (Cady) Cook, natives of Massachusetts, and both are deceased; subject learned the broom-making trade when young, and subsequently went to Springfield, N. J.; came to this county in 1845, and bought land in this tp.; was forced to work by the month for some time to get money with which to live; now owns 320 acres of land on sec. 16; was married December, 1825, to Amelia Cook, a native of Massachusetts; 9 children born to this union, 3 of whom are living—George, Randolph and Justin; wife died and Mr. Cook again married, in 1868 to Catherine Sanford; have 1 child—Herman; 3 sons were in 20th Regt. Mich. Vol. Inf. during the late war.

Randolph Cook was born in Massachusetts, March 9, 1831; parents were Justin and Amelia Cook; was married Oct. 8, 1856, to Ann Phelps, who was born near Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 6, 1836; parents were George and Jane (Swezey) Phelps; 3 children born to this union, 2 living—Albert and Mabel; owns 110 acres of good land on sec. 16.

Samuel Cushman, a pioneer of Sharon tp., was born in Yates county, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1822; parents were Ira and Anna Cushman, natives of New York, who settled in Lima tp. in 1835, when both died, the former July 18, 1874, and the latter in 1862; was reared on farm and received a good education; married Sept. 23, 1846, to Lydia Rowe, born in this tp. Nov. 16, 1824; have 3 children—Clara, Rebecca and Elmer S. Mrs. Cushman died in 1860, and Feb. 14, 1867, he married

Mary J. Barnes, who was born at Hadley, Lapeer Co., Mich., Sept. 3, 1843. Both are members of the M. E. Church, and reside on sec. 23.

Franklin Everett was born in Oakland county, Mich., May 30, 1825; parents were John and Paulina Everett, who located in this county in 1833, where both died; subject of sketch was reared on a farm; was married Oct. 23, 1854, to Mary A. Warren, a native of Madison county, N. Y.; 1 child was born to this union, now deceased; wife died July 5, 1873. Mr. E. afterward married Mary E. Fairchilds, who was born in Niagara county, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1838; 3 children born to them—John, Henry and Clara. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church; he has been Justice of the Peace, and owns 250 acres of land on sec. 2. P. O., Chelsea.

Byron V. Fellows is a life resident of this county; was born Jan. 19, 1841; is a son of James H. and Josephine (Knight) Fellows, natives of New York and Vermont. Byron enlisted in Co. E., 17th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., serving three years; returned home and was married Dec. 27, 1865, to Rozetta Hudson, who was born in this county July 23, 1841, and daughter of James and Clarissa Hudson; parents came to this county in 1833; 1 child born to this union—Mabel. Mr. Fellows owns 240 acres of land on sec. 33, which was located by his father in 1831.

Royce L. Fellows (deceased) was born Jan. 5, 1797; married at Farmington, Monroe county, N. Y., to Sophia Perrin, who was born March 5, 1804; 2 of 4 children are living—Emeline M., wife of O. Wait, of Manchester, and Charles M., who resides on the old homestead; subject of this sketch came to this county in 1832, locating in this tp., where he died, Feb. 27, 1859; widow still resides on the old homestead with her son Charles, who was born Jan. 24, 1835; was educated in Albion, Kalamazoo and Ypsilanti schools; was married Sept. 30, 1863, to Melissa E. Parsons, who was born at Saline, Mich., June 30, 1843, and daughter of Chester and Deborah Parsons, who came to Saline tp. in 1826; 4 children were born to this union—Minnie S., Hattie E., Edith M. and Annie M. Mr. Fellows owns 320 acres of land, on which is a flock of 300 sheep, and one ram valued at \$1,000.

E. C. Fish was born at Aurelius, Cayuga county, N. Y., March 17, 1816; parents were David and Susan (Drinkwater) Fish, who located in Grass Lake tp., Jackson county, Mich., in 1834, where they resided until death; subject came to this county in 1850, bought 40 acres of land, now owns 280 acres; was married Oct., 19, 1838, to Nancy Rogers, who was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1815, and daughter of Jesse and Catherine Rogers, who located in Jackson county at an early day; 3 children were born to them—Susan, Aba J. and Charles; the latter was born in Jackson county, Mich., Jan. 6, 1843; married July 4, 1868, to Elizabeth Dales, who was born in England, May, 1843, and daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Dales; was prospecting for gold in Idaho and Montana for some years; was with Gen. Crook in the Black Hills; owns 360 merino sheep; himself and family are members of the M. E. Church. P. O., Sharon Center.

Elisha Freer (deceased) was born in Ontario county, N. Y., April 10, 1827; his parents, Jonas and Sarah Freer, came to this county in 1837; the subject of this sketch was married in New York, Oct. 10, 1850, to Amanda Lefurge, who was born in Ontario county, Nov. 27, 1828; her parents were James and Mary Lefurge; subject located on present farm in 1868; was Clerk, Justice of the Peace and Treasurer of tp.; died July 14, 1879; left wife and 4 children—James A., Jonas M., Rodney A. and Mary M.; wife owns farm of 200 acres on sec. 17, operated by son Rodney.

Amasa Gillet was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 23, 1779; moved to Ontario county, N. Y., when he was 12 years of age; married July 7, 1805, to Esther Dunn; came to Michigan and located his land in 1831. In 1833 came with wife and 6 children—Francis A., Jesse P., John K., Daniel D., Sarah and Altha E.,—to what is now called Sharon. He was foremost in every public enterprise, a hater of shams of any kind; his word was never questioned. From early manhood a prominent member of the M. E. Church; very prominent in the temperance cause, and as an anti-slavery man. His house was known as a station on the "Underground railway." He held many positions of honor and trust, such as member of the Legislature, Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, etc. Two of his sons became members of the M. E. Conference. Rev. John K. died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Presiding Elder of that district, and Rev. D. D. is now stationed at Reading, Mich. Jesse P., is living with his son in Grand Rapids, Mich. Sarah is the wife of Wm. Bowers, and they live on part of the old Gillet homestead, and Altha E., the youngest is the wife of J. J. Robison. Mr. Gillet died in Sharon, Dec. 7, 1854.

William F. Hall was born April 19, 1828; parents were Philo B. and Ann M. Hall; in 1837, located in Jackson Co., Mich., where the former died Feb. 13, 1876, and the latter March 21, 1880. William was reared on a farm, and received limited education; was married Nov. 1, 1848, to Martha E. Rose, who was born in this tp. July 26, 1837; have 1 child living—Frank H.; himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Philo Hitchcock was born Oct. 1, 1799, at Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., where he was reared and educated; in 1833 he emigrated West, coming by lake to Cleveland, Perrysville, Monroe, and by the River Raisin, and settling on sec. 8, this tp. He then went to Ohio and purchased a team and other necessities, and in 1834 broke the first five acres of his land; the orchard now occupies a portion of that five acres. He built a house the same year, and in December married Myra Winchester, who the previous summer taught the first school in Sharon, which is now known as district No. 1. In the following year he harvested the first crop of wheat, which was threshed on a board floor and hauled to Detroit with an ox team, trips of this kind requiring four or five days; price of wheat then, 50c. Mr. Hitchcock died in October, 1872, and Mrs. Hitchcock in February preceding, leaving 1 son and 2 daughters, the former, Mr. A. Hitchcock, still occupying the homestead. Mr. Philo Hitchcock was a Whig until 1854; after that a Republican.

M. E. Keeler was born in Fairfield county, Conn., Dec. 3, 1836; parents, Jesse and Mary (Raymond) Keeler, died in Connecticut. M. E. was reared to manhood, and came to this tp. in 1863, locating on present farm; was married Sept. 5, 1861, to Annie E. Osborn, who was born in Connecticut, Dec. 4, 1840; have 6 children—Raymond O., Emma W., Fred. L., Mary D., Willie W. and Annie E.; owns 420 acres of good land on sec. 17, and is one of the most respected citizens of this township and county.

A. T. Kirkwood was born in Ontario county, N. Y., March 22, 1827; parents were Robert and Elizabeth Kirkwood, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania. In 1841 the former came to Michigan; he died at Hillsdale in 1860. A. T. was married Feb. 22, 1856, to Pauline Mosher, who was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., April 6, 1840; have 1 child, George; subject of sketch was farmer until 1857; owned mill since then; ground 17,550 bushels of grain in 1880; he resides on sec. 29.

Jefferson R. Lemm was born in Steuben county, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1821; parents, Rouse and Maria (Cutler) Lemm, natives of New York, where the latter died; former came to Sharon tp. in 1838, locating on sec. 7, where he died June 1, 1866. Jefferson R. was reared on the farm, and received a common-school education; was married Jan. 16, 1862, to Eliza J. Falkner, who was born in Canada East, May 25, 1838; parents, John and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Falkner; in 1855 came to this tp., where they now reside; 9 children have been born to this union—Bertha J., Maria E., Fanny L., Alta D., Albert N., John J., George A., Mabel A. and Robert W.; owns 264 acres of land on sec. 7.

Stephen M. Merithew was born in Bradford Co., Penn., Nov. 11, 1824; parents were Stephen and Margaret Merithew, natives of Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, who came to this county in 1836, locating in Freedom tp.; former died October, 1854; latter at Manchester, June, 1878. In early life Mr. M. was a blacksmith; went to California in 1852, where he worked at mining and blacksmithing for eight years; returned home; was married Nov. 23, 1858, to Emma Demuth, who was born in Northampton Co., Pa., May 20, 1829; have 2 children—Frank and Clara; wife is member of Episcopal Church; owns 240 acres of land on sec. 34.

Wm. B. Osborn was born in Fairfield Co., Conn., June 17, 1830, son of William and Annie Osborn, natives of Connecticut; the former died in his native State in 1846; the latter lives at Manchester, Mich. W. B. came to this tp. in 1854; was married Nov. 19, 1854, to Jane Cole, born in Connecticut, Aug. 18, 1832, daughter of Sherman and Susan Cole; 7 children were born to this union, 6 are living—W. B., Albert S., George C., Anna, Samuel and Hattie M. Mrs. Osborn was member of M. E. Church, and died in 1880. Mr. Osborn came here a poor man, and now owns a good farm on sec. 27.

Ashley Parks, farmer and blacksmith, on sec. 21; P. O., Manchester; was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Jan. 26, 1802, son of Asa and Priscilla (Bartlett) Parks. In 1807 his parents removed to Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., where they both died. There Mr. Parks was reared, educated, and learned the trade of blacksmith. In that county he followed his trade until 1835, when he came to Michigan, and located where he now resides. He at once opened a blacksmith shop,

the first in this tp., and is the oldest shop in any location in the county. His trade and farming he has followed to the present time. He was married July 26, 1825, to Melissa Castle, a native of Massachusetts. To them were born 3 children, of whom 1 daughter, now Mrs. Frederick J. Prentice, of Toledo, Ohio, is living. Mrs. Parks died, and he married Nancy Prentice, of Chenango Co., N. Y. To them have been born 8 children, 6 of whom are living.

Walt Peck, farmer, sec. 33, was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Oct. 12, 1807. His parents were Gideon and Sybil Peck, both of whom died in Connecticut. Walt came to this county and located land, making a permanent settlement in 1833. The same year he married Harriet Mills, who was born in Connecticut in 1810. Of the 7 children born to them, 4 are living—Virgil R., Ellatha, Jeanette and Harriet A. Mrs. Peck died April 23, 1854, and Oct. 7, 1856, Mr. W. married Mrs. Lucinda (Webster) North, widow of Daniel North (deceased). She was born in Litchfield, Co., Conn., Feb. 10, 1819. They have 1 child, Flora May, wife of Wallace B. North, White Pigeon, Mich. Mrs. Peck had 5 children by her former husband—Helen A., Leila C., Granville F., Arthur and James M. Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Peck is the only man in this tp. who resides on land first located from the Government.

George S. Peckens was born in Yates Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1819; son of David and Experience (Pierce) Peckens. In 1834 they located in Freedom tp., where the latter died; the former died in New York; subject was reared in Freedom tp.; came to present location when 13 years of age; was married Sept. 2, 1852, to Cornelia J. Randall, who was born in Rhode Island Feb. 11, 1827; 7 children were given to this union; 4 living—Alice, Nathan H., Ella and Nettie; owns 258 acres of land on sec. 12, all made by own labor and perseverance; P. O., Chelsea.

Mrs. Olive Rogers (deceased) was born in Vermont April 28, 1806; came to Freedom tp. with husband in 1832; husband deserted her; was left with 1 child who, when he grew to manhood, followed his father's footsteps, and left his poor old mother aged and penniless; George S. Peckens took her to his home, where she lived honored and respected for 13 years; died April 12, 1879.

Albert H. Perry was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 27, 1835, son of Raulsels and Hannah P. (Tracy) Perry, natives of Rhode Island and New England; they came to this country in 1835, and the former died in 1874; the latter is still living, in her 70th year; Albert H. was married Jan. 23, 1867, to Adelaide Raymond, who was born in this tp. July 10, 1840; they have 2 children—Harvey A. and Alta D.; Mr. P. has been School Inspector; is serving third term as Town Clerk; he owns 160 acres of land; his only sister, Hannah P., is wife of James O. Raymond, of Grass Lake, Jackson Co., Mich.

Cyrus Raymond was born at Beaton, Ontario (now Yates) Co., N. Y., May 14, 1804; parents, David and Mary (Bailey) Raymond; in 1833 located in Freedom tp., where the former died June 28, 1858, and the latter, March 15, 1856. The subject of this sketch learned carriage-making, which he worked at, for 12 years; came to this county in 1836; was married June 20, 1833, to Lorena Dickinson, who was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., April 29, 1813; parents were Amos and Nancy (Coomer) Dickinson; have 4 children living—Mahlon H., Melvin D., Harriet E. and Morton L.; owns 188 acres of land on sec. 6.

Hon. Andrew Robison was born in Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1800. He was the eldest son of John Robison, who in company with J. D. Robison were the first settlers of Phelps, N. Y. His father dying when the subject of this sketch was quite young, he was apprenticed to the tanner's trade, learning it in the village of Palmyra, N. Y. In 1822 he was married to Gertrude Hoag; 7 children were born to them; 2 died in infancy. In 1843 Mr. and Mrs. Robison came to Michigan, bringing with them 5 children, to-wit: John J., Chas. C., Lucetia, Christina and Albert J. Mr. R. has filled various offices of public trust; was one term elected to the Michigan Legislature and for several years was Justice of the Peace, and Supervisor; was appointed in 1864 by Gov. Blair one of the receivers of soldiers' votes in the South. He was a man of pronounced views on all leading subjects, and was ever to be found zealously advocating what to him seemed right. Genial in his nature, a lover of humor, which he courted to the close of life. He and his wife lived several years after celebrating their golden wedding. Mrs. R. died June 1, 1876, and Mr. R., Jan. 27, 1879, and was buried by the Adrian Commandery of Knights Templar, of which Masonic body he had long been a member.

John J. Robison.—The subject of this sketch was born in Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., Aug. 13, 1824. He received a common-school education, finishing with one term at the Palmyra (N. Y.) Academy; removed to Michigan with his parents in 1843, and settled in the town of Sharon, where he still resides. Taught school 18 terms in Manchester village, town and Sharon. By occupation he is a farmer; was married in 1847 to Altha E. Gillet, daughter of Amasa Gillet, one of the earliest settlers of the tp. Have 5 children—Geo. F., the eldest, is living in Detroit, where he was for some years connected with the editorial staff of the *Detroit Free Press*; about one year ago he was appointed Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Wayne county, which position he now holds; Chas. C., the second son, is living with his parents on the farm; Gertrude, the only daughter, is married to Jas. T. Eaman and lives in Livingston county, Mich. Jas. A. is in business in Atlanta, Ga., and Emmet, the youngest, is a student in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Mr. Robison was chosen to the State Senate in 1862 and 1864, and was renominated in 1866, but declined. He was elected County Clerk of Washtenaw county in 1868 and in 1870. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that met in Baltimore in 1872. He has twice been nominated for Congress, in 1874 and in 1876. Has been for several terms chosen Supervisor of his town. In 1878 was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, and was complimented with his party nomination for Speaker. While Mr. Robison has been the nominee of his party for various places of honor and trust, he boasts the fact that he never solicited a nomination from a single delegate.

Henry Rowe (deceased) was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1794, son of Nicholas and Mary Rowe, of German descent; came to this county in 1831; was married April 6, 1822, to Priscilla L. Foster, born in Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1801; parents were John and Annie (Lovell) Foster; 11 children are born to them; 6 are living—Mary, born Jan. 7, 1823, wife of Stephen Stringham, Ann Arbor; Emily, born July 29, 1824, living on old homestead; Charles, born Feb. 23, 1828; Frederick, born Dec. 9, 1829, resident of Southfield, Mich.; Sarah, born Aug. 9, 1834, married Isaac Jones, of Manchester, Mich.; and Milo, born Aug. 31, 1836, a resident of this tp. Mr. Rowe died Aug. 9, 1875, and his wife Oct. 5, 1877. One son, Charles, was married Nov. 26, 1861, to Philena A., daughter of William H. and Mary J. (Whaley) Bessac, who was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1836; they have 3 children living—Bert B., Fred and Emmett. In 1852 Mr. Rowe went to California, where he remained five years; has since resided in Sharon tp.; owns land on sec. 23.

Josiah R. Sloat (deceased) was born in Orange county, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1805, son of David I. and Charity Sloat, who came to this county in 1831; Josiah was married Oct. 1, 1835, to Emeline De Lamater, who was born April 9, 1810; 1 child was born to this union—Charles A.; wife died March 15, 1837; was again married in Jackson, Mich., April 5, 1842, to Mary J. Faulkner, who was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1814; 5 children have been born to them—May E., Fannie A., Martha, Josiah, jr. and Deette. Mr. Sloat died March 5, 1862; wife is member of Presbyterian Church, and owns 215 acres of land on sec. 34.

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

The township of Manchester, or *Mashawesid Senibawegin*, forms the main section of the Burr Oak Plains of Washtenaw. The principal water courses include the River Raisin in the northeastern, and Iron creek in the southern, sections. The lakes comprise Iron lake, Half-Moon lake, Lower lake, Mud Lake, Holmes lake, Twin lakes, Mountain lake and *Sigwan Kitchigami*, a small pond near the medicinal springs, in section 30. Iron lake, or *Biwabiko*, occupies one-fourth the area of section 29, with arms stretching into the northwestern quarter of section 28. Upper and Lower Half-Moon lakes are picturesque sheets of water, connected by a creek which runs through Mud lake and other ponds. Mountain lake, in section 35, is so called from the range of hills which rise from its eastern shore. Throughout the southern sections the surface is undulating, the soil rich, and the water supply sufficient for all purposes. The Raisin enters the township at the northwest angle of section 6, and again in the northeast quarter of section 3, where it takes a southeasterly course, flowing through the village of Manchester. The Jackson branch of L. S. & M. S. and the D., H. & S. W. railroads run through the northern sections, each having a depot at Manchester.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

Manchester township claims the largest area of land of all the other municipal divisions of the county. The improved lands are said to occupy over 15,136, and the unimproved 7,320 acres, giving a total of 22,456 acres. There are 238 farms in the township, which if equally divided would contain 94.35 acres each.

In 1879, 3,811 acres were devoted to wheat; but in 1880 this number was increased to 4,355. The total product of this cereal in 1879 equaled 93,114, or 24.43 bushels per acre. The number of acres under corn in 1879 is said to be 1,635, which produced 116,115 bushels; 678 acres devoted to oats yielded 27,416 bushels; 459 of clover showed a product of 774 bushels, and 179 acres of barley produced 4,335 bushels. The acreage given to the growth of potatoes was comparatively limited, only 98 acres being planted in 1879, which produced 9,793 bushels. 2,360 acres of meadow lands yielded 2,945 tons of hay. This yield of hay is much below the average of other years.

ORGANIC.

The first township meeting was held at the school-house in the village of Manchester, Monday, April 3, 1837, under authority of
(1312)

an act approved March 11, 1837, directing that all "that portion of the county of Washtenaw designated in the United States survey as township 4 south, of range 3 east, be, and the same is, hereby set off, and organized into a separate township, by the name of Manchester; and the first township meeting therein shall be held at the school-house in Manchester." This meeting was organized by appointing James H. Fargo, Moderator; Joshua L. Smith, Wm. S. Carr and Levi B. Pratt, Inspectors of Election, and Wm. D. Clark, Secretary of the meeting. Those officers decided that the electors should record their votes by "general ticket." Having completed these preliminaries, the election was proceeded with, and the following results obtained:

James H. Fargo was elected Supervisor, having received 78 votes, Geo. J. Barker and John B. Crane, his opponents, receiving one vote each. Wm. D. Clark was elected Township Clerk by a majority vote of 78, Bennett F. Root, the opposing candidate, receiving one. The Justices elected were Samuel Palmer, Joseph S. Clark and Fordyce Foster. The first received 81 votes, the second 78, and the third, 44. Morris Frost and James H. Rice, the unsuccessful candidates for that office, received respectively 35 votes and one. Joshua L. Smith, James Stevens and Thomas Morgan were elected Assessors. The first received 78, the second 80, and the third 80 votes. Daniel A. Mills, Fred Valentine and W. S. Carr received one vote each. The Commissioners of Highways elected at the first meeting were Erastus Palmer, 79 votes; Levi B. Pratt, 74 votes, and Henry Hay, 59 votes. The candidates not successful were John B. Crane, 24 votes; John Fisk and Joseph Noyes, one vote each. The first School Inspectors of Manchester township were John B. Case, Thomas Stockwell and John B. Crane. The two former received 79 votes each, the latter 39 votes. Morris Frost and Levi B. Pratt were elected Overseers of the Poor, the former receiving 51 votes and the latter 74. The first Constables elected were George Roberts and Samuel W. Foster, each of whom received 79 votes; George Roberts was elected Collector, having received 79 votes, David B. Gilbert, the second candidate receiving only one.

The following Path-Masters were elected by a *viva-voce* vote:— Thomas Green, district No. 1; Daniel Cross, No. 2; Zenas Root, No. 3; James H. Fargo, No. 4; George Roberts, No. 5, with Joseph Noyes and Frederick Valentine. In addition to the duty of road overseer imposed upon each of the above named men, he had also to act as fence-viewer and pound-master in his district. The first series of resolutions adopted by the township comprised the following: "That all cattle and swine, excepting hogs under 40 pounds weight, should be free commoners; that each pound-master shall use his own yard for a pound; that a bounty of \$10 shall be paid to each and every person who shall catch and kill a wolf within the limits of this township; that a fence four and one-half feet in height shall be considered as sufficient and lawful; that

a sum of \$25 be raised for the support of the poor during the ensuing year; that the sum of \$50 be raised to pay the bounty on wolves during the ensuing year; that Geo. J. Barker be Treasurer to hold the money raised for bounty on wolves." The minute book is signed by the moderator, clerk, and two inspectors of election, Levi B. Pratt's signature not being appended.

At a special meeting of the Board, held in October, 1837, W. M. Carter was elected Collector and Constable, *vice* Roberts, resigned.

In the following list the names of the principal township officers are given from November, 1837, to the present time.

DATE.	SUPERVISORS.	CLERKS.	TREASURERS.
1838.....	James H. Fargo.	Marcus Carter, jr.	Geo. Roberts.
1839.....	James H. Fargo.	Marcus Carter, jr.	Geo. Roberts.
1840.....	Luther Field.	Marcus Carter, jr.	John B. Case.
1841.....	John Howland.	Wm. Root.,	Thomas L. Spafford.
1842.....	Barnabas Case.	Wm. H. Bessac.	Shumway N. Palmer
1843.....	Wm. S. Carr.	Newman Granger.	Shumway N. Palmer
1844.....	Alanson Case.	David P. Bonnell.	Shumway N. Palmer
1845.....	Jeremiah D. Corey.	Shumway N. Palmer	Sam. H. Perkins.
1846.....	Alanson Case.	Shumway N. Palmer	Wm. S. Stowell.
1847.....	Newman Granger.	Shumway N. Palmer	Abner Dodge.
1848.....	Newman Granger.	John Keys.	Sam. H. Perkins.
1849.....	Barnabas Case.	John Keys.	Morgan Carpenter.
1850.....	Newman Granger.	Shumway N. Palmer	Morgan Carpenter.
1851.....	Newman Granger.	Bradley Filnanger.	Ch'ncey Walbridge.
1852.....	Oliver Nichols.	David P. Gilbert.	Arthur Case.
1853.....	Newman Granger.	Hanford Case.	Arthur Case.
1854.....	Jeremiah D. Corey.	Oliver P. Adams.	Wm. T. Couch.
1855.....	Wm. S. Carr.	Ch'ncey Walbridge.	Daniel D. Fitzgerald
1856.....	Newman Granger.	Sam. H. Perkins.	Wm. S. Stowell.
1857.....	Abram Brumfield.	Sam. H. Perkins.	Ch'ncey Walbridge.
1858.....	Volney Chapman.	Sam. H. Perkins.	Ch'ncey Walbridge.
1859.....	Volney Chapman.	Simeon R. Spencer.	John Tripp.
1860.....	Volney Chapman.	Simeon R. Spencer.	Wm. Freeman.
1861.....	Philetus Coon.	Arthur Case.	Wm. Chase.
1862.....	Philetus Coon.	Arthur Case.	Wm Chase.
1863.....	Philetus Coon.	Arthur Case.	John D. Merithew.
1864.....	Philetus Coon.	Arthur Case.	John D. Merithew.
1865.....	Arthur Case.	I. L. Clarkson.	Josiah S. Case.
1866.....	Arthur Case.	I. L. Clarkson.	Josiah S. Case.
1867.....	Newman Granger.	Alvinza S. Doty.	Eli B. Morey.
1868.....	Newman Granger.	Munson Goodyear.	James Kelley.
1869.....	Newman Granger.	Munson Goodyear.	Marcus D. Case.
1870.....	Isaac Magoon.	Munson Goodyear.	G. L. Unterkircher.
1871.....	Newman Granger.	Munson Goodyear.	Frederick Kurfess.
1872.....	Horatio Burch.	Munson Goodyear.	Elijah G. Carr.
1873.....	Horatio Burch.	Munson Goodyear.	Emanuel Case.
1874.....	Horatio Burch.	Munson Goodyear.	Emanuel Case.
1875.....	Horatio Burch.	Munson Goodyear.	Emanuel Case.
1876.....	Horatio Burch.	Munson Goodyear.	Elijah G. Carr.
1877.....	Horatio Burch.	Munson Goodyear.	Elijah G. Carr.
1878.....	Horatio Burch.	Munson Goodyear.	Orrin A. Wait.
1879.....	Horatio Burch.	Munson Goodyear.	Wm. Sherwood.
1880.....	Horatio Burch.	John R. Jaynes, jr.	Wm. Sherwood.

JUSTICES OF MANCHESTER FROM 1833 TO 1880.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1833. Emanuel Case, appointed by Territorial Governor, acted until 1837.</p> <p>1837. Joseph S. Clark, Samuel Palmer and Fordyce Foster.</p> <p>1837. (Reorganization) Joseph S. Clark, John B. Crane, L. Stevens.</p> <p>1838. John B. Crane.</p> <p>1839. Joseph S. Clark.</p> <p>1840. Emanuel Case, John Hugh.</p> <p>1841. Charles W. Penney.</p> <p>1842. Oliver Nichols, Samuel Doty.</p> <p>1843. Joseph S. Clark, Joshua L. Smith.</p> <p>1844. Samuel Palmer.</p> <p>1845. Thomas Havens, Adam VanTuyle.</p> <p>1846. Oliver Nichols.</p> <p>1847-8. Alanson Case.</p> <p>1849. Bradley F. Granger.</p> <p>1850. Oliver Nichols.</p> <p>1851. Samuel H. Perkins.</p> <p>1852. Alexander McCollum.</p> <p>1853. Benjamin French.</p> <p>1854. Oliver Nichols.</p> <p>1855. Samuel H. Perkins.</p> <p>1856. Wm. Dorr.</p> <p>1857. Obadiah Priest.</p> <p>1858. Frederick Smith.</p> | <p>1859. Samuel H. Perkins, Samuel W. Wells, Orvill Curtis.</p> <p>1860. Nathan D. Brown.</p> <p>1861. Hull Goodyear.</p> <p>1862. Alexander McCollum.</p> <p>1863. Wm. S. Carr.</p> <p>1864. Oliver Nichols.</p> <p>1865. Munson Goodyear, Geo. W. Burtless.</p> <p>1866. Edwin Smith.</p> <p>1867. Jeremiah D. Corey, Alex. McCollum.</p> <p>1868. Benj. G. English, Alex. McCollum.</p> <p>1869. Munson Goodyear.</p> <p>1870. William English.</p> <p>1871. Michael D. Howard.</p> <p>1872. Benj. G. English.</p> <p>1873. Munson Goodyear, Henry C. Calhoun.</p> <p>1874. Jeremiah D. Corey, Wm. J. English.</p> <p>1875. Albert T. Bruegel.</p> <p>1876. Benj. G. English.</p> <p>1877. Munson Goodyear.</p> <p>1878. Franklin Hall.</p> <p>1879. Virgil R. Peck.</p> <p>1880. Marvin Cooley, Amariah Conklin.</p> |
|---|--|

THE FIRST INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS.

John Gilbert, of Ypsilanti, patented the lands upon which Manchester village now stands. He saw that it was a favorable site for a village, and with a view of building up his interests here, he contracted with Emanuel Case for the construction of a grist-mill. The lumber used in the erection of this early industrial concern was prepared by the contractors, Mr. Case and Harry Gilbert, the hewed timber being got out by W. S. and Elijah Carr.

Emanuel Case built the first hotel and the first saw-mill in 1832, as well as the first grist-mill. The saw-mill was erected for Major Gilbert. This mill is standing at present and is known as the "Farmer's Grist-mills'."

Lewis Allen erected the first school-building in 1834, on the present site of the "Old brick school-house," the old frame being moved backward.

The Manchester distillery was erected in 1838, by Barnabas Case and Benj. Davis. Elias Fountain, John Faulkner, Ben. French and F. Freeman subsequently purchased an interest. The structure was located on the bank of the river, opposite the site of the iron foundry. The original building is still standing. An apostle of temperance happened to question Case on the propriety of establishing such a concern, when the distiller replied, "I am doing more for the cause of temperance than he who advocates total abstinence. I sell the pure article; it will hurt no one. Manufact-

ured as it is, on the banks of the pure waters of the Raisin, it is as pure as the water you drink. No one need fear of being injured by it." This reasoning would scarcely justify the distiller of to-day; yet 40 years ago the temperance orator feared to dwell on the point.

OTHER EVENTS OF EARLY TIMES.

Emanuel Case was the first justice of the peace. He had his office in the hotel which he built, then operated by George Roberts. This hotel was a frame building, and the site is now occupied by the main building of the present "Goodyear House."

The Sac war created the usual excitement throughout the settlement. Col. Fellows called out the men, placed them under arms and awaited patiently the advance of the scalping Sacs. Black Hawk did not come, however, and so the warrior zeal calmed down, permitting the citizen soldiery to resume their various industries.

The Toledo war was the second signal or call to arms. Gov. Mason demanded of the Territory a defensive force of 1,000 men, and to make up the regiment of defenders, Manchester offered its quota. This little army corps was placed under command of Col. James H. Fellows, who led it into the "six-mile strip," as an army of occupation, and quartered there for a period of three months, awaiting the onslaught of the Buckeye militia. Fortunately the timely interference of Uncle Samuel in this inter-State quarrel obviated fratricidal strife, and brought about that interchange of kind words and actions which should always characterize the States of the Union. Col. Fellows and his troops returned to their homes, satisfied that they performed all that was required of them.

The first postoffice established in the township was that of the hamlet of Elba in 1833, with Harvey Squires as the postmaster. In 1837 Squires resigned, when Dr. Bennett F. Root was appointed. Dr. Root presided over the Elba office until it was abolished in September, 1852. An office was established about the same time at the village of Manchester, with Harry Gilbert as postmaster; he was succeeded in the office by James H. Fargo, Barnabas Case, Lorenzo Higgins. In 1848 William Root was appointed. In 1853 Alanson Case was placed in charge and held the office until 1859, when Alanson Case resigned and Hull Goodyear was appointed. In 1861 the present postmaster, Chauncey Walbridge, was appointed, and for a period of 20 years has administered the duties of his office faithfully and well.

The first marriage celebrated within the township is said to be that of Miss Palmer, who came to this State with the Fitzgerald family. The ceremony was performed by Smith Lapham, Justice of the Peace. The people of Sharon lay some claim to this event, it having taken place in their township; but that it took place at D. Fitzgerald's house, in Manchester, is now unquestioned.

The wild-cat bank established a branch office here about 1838. Geo. Howe was president of the institution, and James Erwin, cashier. It is unnecessary to revert to the evils of the old banking system. In every other page of county and township history, the ruin which it brought upon the people is referred to. Manchester was not an exception. The people lost much, gaining in return for all their losses and troubles a valuable experience.

Dr. Bennett F. Root was the first regular physician who settled here. He came with his two brothers in 1834 and entered immediately upon his professional labors. In his reference to the sanitary condition of the district at that time, he states that the first settlers suffered much from sickness. After commencing to plow and cultivate the soil, the ague or intermittent fever was sure to follow. Very few escaped. From 1830 to 1840 there was a rapid immigration to this State and the settlers were quite sure to go through a rigid course of seasoning before they became acclimated. Fever and ague, dysentery and scarlet fever prevailed to an alarming extent. It was not uncommon in his professional labors to prescribe for 40 or 50 patients every 24 hours; yet, notwithstanding the great number of sufferers, there were very few deaths. Many were unable to labor, their pecuniary means were exhausted, and in many instances whole families were thrown upon beds of sickness, so that at times there were not as many convalescent persons in the settlement as would be required for the care of the ailing.

In November, 1834, Dr. Root was crossing the Raisin on the old pole bridge which then spanned the river where the present bridge near the foundry now stands, when he fell through the treacherous corduroy into the river. The Doctor was then aged 71 years, and had been a regular physician for 50 years previous. He was a believer in the "cold-water" cure up to the period of his immersion, but after his fortunate escape could never reconcile his ancient faith with his modern experience.

The bridge now connecting Exchange place and Jefferson street was built in 1833, which was a substantial, safe viaduct.

PIONEER PREDICTION IN 1839.

In those early years, many members of the community, men who made Manchester their homes and contributed to its progress, addressed their friends in quiet meetings. Among the number was J. D. Corey. In his address on "Improvement," delivered about 1839, a few paragraphs of a philosophical character were used, the acceptance of which truths tended to teach each citizen to know himself, to love his country, and to honor the laws which regulate the affairs of the Republic. He said:

"The situation of our Confederation, washed by 6,000 miles of sea, stretching through many degrees of latitude and longitude, watered by numerous navigable rivers, with a population of 18,000,000 scattered over every part of its surface, from the lakes of

liquid silver on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and from the ice-bound current of the Kennebeck to the rapid streams of California, all protected from tyranny by the strong arms of the tree of liberty, exhibit a scene of grandeur which ancient Rome in all her splendor might envy. Should our country continue its present gigantic march of improvement, ere another century shall have fallen over the precipice of time the whole of her wild Western territories, which are now nothing but 'an unfenced desolation' of forest and mountain, will become a picturesque and well cultivated portion of this land of liberty. Splendid cities will adorn the Western coast, which will vie with these which now stand on the Atlantic shore, and by means of some great work of internal improvement, passengers as well as intelligence will be conveyed from the Eastern emporium to the Western metropolis, almost as rapidly as the sun will travel from one shore to the other. The Rocky Mountains themselves, whose tops are enveloped in the clouds, will be obliged to yield to the hand of art and industry; their bosoms made to heave by the villainous saltpeter, and their base transformed into a garden. These anticipations may seem chimerical; but who can predict to what height of wealth, and power of glory and grandeur our country shall yet attain? Yet the perpetuity of our Republic depends upon the intelligence of the people; for this is the true source of republicanism and the spirit of union. The enemies of our present form of government vauntingly predict its approaching dissolution, and point to the downfall of Greece and Rome and modern France, and to the anarchy and confusion which reign in the republics of South America as precedents and unerring indications that man is not capable of governing himself. But the inquiry arises, What caused the overthrow of those time-honored and brilliant republics? The answer is to be found in the ignorance of the people."

This prediction of the pioneer has been literally fulfilled, his brightest day dreams surpassed.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION.

In the year 1858 the "Washtenaw County Self-Protective Mercantile Association" was organized here, with Jeremiah D. Corey, President; H. E. Osborn, Vice Pres., and John Robinson, Secretary. The directory comprised L. D. Watkins, Charles Kingsley, Andrew Robinson, Isaac Magoon, and Hull Goodyear.

The preamble to the constitution adopted by this association of Manchester men, sets forth that, "Whereas, the producing classes receive so small an equivalent for their excessive toil, that in many cases no surplus remains after the purchase of their necessaries of life; and, whereas, those with small means are subjected to disadvantage in making their purchases alone, which a union of their capital with that of their brother laborers would overcome; and whereas, it is desirable to create a feeling of brotherhood among



John W. Blakelee

these classes and to afford opportunities for mutual consultation as to their true interests; therefore, in order to establish a just and economical method for the production, distribution, and consumption of the fruits of human industry, to release society from the burden of sustaining useless functionaries in the several departments of mercantile, civil and social life; to establish such a system of exchange as shall protect and ennoble, rather than despoil and degrade, human labors, to associate producers into an organization for their mutual benefit and improvement, and to secure to each the strength of all; we hereby associate and organize ourselves as a body mercantile, which shall be designated and known as the Washtenaw County Self-Protective Mercantile Association, to be located at Manchester; and we hereby adopt and agree to abide by the constitution."

This was the initial movement in this portion of Michigan which led to the organizations of the present time.

A MILITARY COMPANY.

The "Manchester Union Guards" was organized under the militia law of the State in 1857. The company comprised 57 men, well equipped and uniformed, under command of Captain Comstock, with Isaac L. Clarkson, 1st Lieut.; L. D. Watkins, 2d Lieut.; J. H. Fountain, Sergeant Major; Chauncey Walbridge, Commissary Sergeant, and James Kelley, 1st Orderly. This company volunteered as Company D in the 1st Michigan Infantry (3 months); served at Alexandria and the first Bull Run. Having completed its term of service, the command was mustered out in July, 1861. It was reorganized the same month as a reserve corps, sending recruits to the front at intervals during the war. Since that period Manchester has been without an organized military force. The second lieutenant and the commissary sergeant did not go to the front in 1861.

A \$50,000 DONATION PARTY.

A meeting of the citizens of Manchester township was held May 13, 1869, for the purpose of considering the advisability of granting the sum of \$50,000 to the Detroit & Hillsdale railroad on condition that such road should be so located and constructed as to make the village of Manchester a depot, station or point. This meeting resolved that a request to Supervisor Newman Granger be signed, asking him to call a special township meeting. This document was signed by J. S. Reynolds, Lewis H. Weis, J. D. Van Duyn, G. W. Brown, Barnabas Case, Matthew D. Blosser, G. M. Hewitt, E. E. Force, Frederick Kurfess, M. D. Case, Goodrich Conklin, G. W. Doty, C. Lehn, Joseph Swatz, C. H. Nichols, G. Underhill, Wm. H. Gray, B. W. Bonnell, U. G. Beach, G. B. Morey, W. P. Haag, N. Hay, A. N. Stevens, E. W. Logan, J. M. Lazzell, Charles Weir, F. Freeman, O. A. Wait, David Burroughs, C.

Kingsley, William Baxter, W. H. Pottle, P. F. Blosser, I. L. Clarkson, Henry Aldrich, T. J. Farrell, Chauncey Walbridge, Henry Goodyear, James Goodyear, G. R. Palmer, D. D. Fitzgerald, Wm. Kirchgessner, E. G. Carr, J. H. Miller, Wm. H. Bessac, A. C. Torrey. Supervisor Granger acceded to the request. A township meeting was called for June 7, 1869, in regular form; the meeting was held and resulted in an affirmative vote of 342, with 199 opposing.

Subsequently township bonds were issued for \$50,000, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum, payable in 20 annual installments on the first of February each year, the first falling due Feb. 1, 1871, amounting with interest to \$7,500; and the last, with interest, due Feb. 1, 1890, amounting to \$2,750. These bonds were transferred to the State Treasurer of Michigan in trust for and by the township of Manchester, for the benefit of the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Railroad Company, and the receipt of such bonds acknowledged by H. D. Bartholomew, Feb. 10, 1870.

After all this trouble and expense had been undergone, the people of Salem township disputed the right of any township to vote aid to railroad or other private corporations, and this action was fully sustained by the Supreme Court; the bonds issued by the Board were declared void; the Township Board demanded their return from the State Treasurer, which demand was acceded to, and the bonds consigned to the fire by Supervisor Burch. Subsequently the citizens subscribed voluntarily a sum of \$30,000, which was placed to the credit of the railroad company. The first train of this company steamed into the village Sept. 23, 1870.

THE WHEAT FAMINE.

In the summer and fall of 1834 wheat was worth but four shillings per bushel, but owing to the rapid increase of population in the spring of 1835, the price increased to 10 shillings, and the grain very difficult to be had at that price. Pork was worth from \$30 to \$35 per barrel.

Regarding this period one of the old settlers related the following story of his search for flour:

"In June we were out of bread, which could not be had here at any price. I procured a horse and went to Dexter—could find none; to Ann Arbor—none there. I then went to Lodi, was recommended to Esq. Orrin Howe. He says, 'Wife, how much flour have we? Can we spare the man any?' She says, 'I think we can; it won't be long before harvest.' He weighed me 20 pounds, and further said, 'I have a little corn in the crib; if you will shell it, you may have a bushel.' I did so, and was glad to get as much as that. I spent three days and felt well pleased."

THE FATE OF A SLEEPY MILLER.

In the spring of 1835, Matthew T. Prout left his home with the intention of buying a few bushels of grist from Deacon Marvin,

and of proceeding thence to Tecumseh, 35 miles distant from his home, for the purpose of having it ground. In the first instance he was successful, but on reaching the Tecumseh mill, he was told that he should wait two or three days. This he determined to do. Night came; Prout walked over to scan the work of the miller, but to his surprise he found that individual sleeping. He was not slow to take in the situation. He heard the warning bell, and yet the miller slept; without loss of time he emptied his grist into the hopper, had it ground, the flour placed in sacks, and was on his homeward journey before that miller awoke. He has never since that period learned of all the "complimentary" words expressed by the sleeper when he awoke, nor does he remember whether or not he gave the necessary toll.

AN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, 1881.

Of the many privileges now enjoyed by the pioneers, perhaps that one most especially enjoyable is the anniversary of a birthday. On such an occasion invitations are mailed in due form to many of the early settlers, and particularly to contemporary pioneers. The anniversary day arrives; if in winter, the guests arrive in sleigh after sleigh, the merry jingle of the bells bespeak a holiday, all the surroundings of the house tell of festivity. Within are assembled the old people, all joyful in company, all with the memories of the never-forgotten past fresh and green, all happy in their reunion. The latest, and probably one of the most characteristic of such celebrations, was that attendant on the 77th anniversary of Mrs. Sophia Fellows' birth. There were Mrs. M. H. Hixon (relict of D. Hixon), and Mrs. T. W. Hunt, *nee* Fellows, both ladies being octogenarians, with 11 others, aged from 70 to 79 years. Among the assembled guests were five pioneers, who, in coming to Michigan 55 years ago, crossed Lake Erie in a sail boat, and reached Detroit in safety. The entire party had not met since 1826; indeed, a few of them had not seen each other for over half a century, until the celebration of March 4, 1881, brought them together at the house of Mrs. Wait, the daughter of Mrs. Sophia (Perrin) Fellows. The names of those re-united friends are J. H. Fellows, Festus A. Fellows, Harriet Fellows, Mrs. D. Hixon and the lady whose 77th anniversary was being honored. The pioneer guests included the following:

Mrs. D. Hixon.....	Bridgewater,	aged 81 years,	settled in the State	1826
Mrs. T. W. Hunt.....	Saline,	" 81 "	" " "	1828
James H. Fellows.....	Sharon,	" 78 "	" " "	1826
Festus A. Fellows.....	Saline,	" 72 "	" " "	1826
Harriet Fellows.....	Saline,	" 75 "	" " "	1826
Sophia Fellows.....	Sharon,	" 77 "	" " "	1826
Mrs. E. Knight.....	Manchester,	" 79 "	" " "	1844
Mrs. J. Perrin.....	Freedom,	" 77 "	" " "	1831
Jacob Perrin.....	Freedom,	" 72 "	" " "	1835
Mrs. E. P. Felton.....	Bridgewater,	" 71 "	" " "	1830
Levi Richmond.....	Bridgewater,	" 71 "	" " "	1831
Mrs. J. H. Fellows.....	Sharon,	" 70 "	" " "	1843
Wm. Palmer.....	Manchester,	" 70 "	" " "	1832

Digitized by

Original from

Rev. Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Wm. Palmer, Messrs. Jeremiah D. Corey and Mrs. Corey, Charles M. Fellows and wife, Isaac Jones and wife, Mrs. H. Morey, Mrs. Esther Palmer, Mrs. Richmond, Miss S. M. Marvin, James Winton and wife were among the invited guests. The participants in the celebration numbered 40. Nor was the juvenile element wanting. A number of pretty children indulged in the gaiety which such an occasion inspires, and did not fail—children never do—to cause that peculiarly agreeable disturbance, or “chord of the seventh,” which varies, as it were, the harmony of such pleasant reunions.

A HEALTHY LOCATION.

The officers of the village and Township Board of Health are Drs. A. B. Conklin and A. C. Taylor. The report on the sanitary condition of the village bears, indeed, a very favorable comparison with the statement made 46 years ago by the first physician who settled in the township. Then miasmas prostrated the settlers; now disease has almost disappeared until the medical officer declares the sanitary condition of the village, and the health of the inhabitants to be higher than at any previous time in the history of the village.

THE NUCLEUS OF A VILLAGE.

As late as 1834 there were but few settlers in what is now the village of Manchester. William S. Carr, Ben. Case, Elijah G. Carr, Emanuel Case, the Widow Annabil and J. Soule appeared to be the only inhabitants. Wm. S. Carr had a small store where now stands the Guinner block. Soule was running a saw-mill on the bank of the river at East Manchester. Mrs. Annabil buried her husband a short time previously. A building was being enclosed on the corner where the Union Hall now stands, and which now forms a portion of that building; the ground was muddy and literally covered with stumps; a few log huts were erected wherever room could be had; no roads existing; in fact, it was not a very inviting place to settle at that day. There were no hotels, no regular mechanic shops, no organized Church, no regularly established school, no grist-mill,—nothing calculated to administer to the wants of a community, to elevate the condition of society. Very soon, however, through the rapid increase of population, and the energy and intelligence of the people, many of these wants were supplied, and the nucleus of the present village formed.

MANCHESTER.

The village is pleasantly situated on the Raisin river, occupying a large area of the northeastern sections of the township, and forming the market town of the district. The river enters at the

western limits, forms a curve at the cemetery, and flows southeasterly through a tortuous channel to the L. S. & M. S. R. R. bridge, between which point and the mill-race, at the City Road bridge, is formed the southern bend. The valley of the Raisin in this neighborhood is picturesque, the location of the village appropriate, and the view from any of the varied elevations within the corporate limits singularly beautiful. The D., H. & S. W. R. R. enters the village on the east, a little north of the Raisin, and crosses the L. S. & M. S. R. R. outside the western limits. The depot of the former road is situated east of the railroad bridge, north of Jefferson street, and south of Corey's addition; while the M. S. depot is located north of Case's addition and west of Clinton street, on the west side of the river. The original plat was made by Major Jno. Gilbert. It comprised 22 blocks, bounded on the north by Exchange place, with blocks 1 and 2 extending to Madison street on the southwest, and south by the L. S. & M. S. R. R., and on the east by the river. The streets named therein are: Exchange place, Grove, Jackson and Boyne streets, running east and west, and Union, Macomb, Washington, Clinton and Railroad streets, running north and south.

The second plat was made east of the river, with an extension on the west side, north of the original village, comprising eight blocks on the west and 21 blocks on the east side. These plats were made in 1837. The next addition was made by Granger and Morgan, comprising six blocks, located south of the City road and north of the south bend of the river.

Morgan's addition was made north of the City road, bounded on the west by Torrey's addition, and on the east by the line of the village as now platted. Cowan's first addition is situated northeast and north of the river, west of the Ann Arbor road. It is laid out in seven blocks. The second addition lies north and west of the first, and contains five blocks. Torrey's addition of seven blocks lies west of Division street, and east of the second portion of the village as platted in 1837. In 1868 the tract north of the D., H. & S. W. R. R. and east of the Ann Arbor road was surveyed; subsequently the land east of what was platted. This is now known as Corey's addition. Case's addition, south of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. was laid out in half-acre lots by Barnabas Case. This contains 40 acres.

Exchange place, from the river to the Goodyear House, may be termed the business center of the village, though on the Eastern extension of the street, known as Jefferson street, are a number of large brick houses devoted to mercantile business, with other blocks in course of erection. Since the building era of 1867 there has not been any great effort made by the citizens to build up the village until the present time. Now, a few important commercial houses are being constructed and a large number in prospect, so that with a renewal of the enterprise of 1867, there is every hope of Manchester reaching that important place which it is so well fitted to hold.

ORGANIZATION OF THE VILLAGE.

A bill to organize the village of Manchester was introduced by J. D. Corey, Feb. 28, 1867, approved March 16, 1867, and was amended March 25, 1871. The charter granted in 1867 was set aside in 1879, and the village affairs carried on under the authority of the general law of the State. The first election of village officers was held at Union Hall March 18, 1867, when Newman Granger was elected President; Alvinza S. Doty, Recorder, and Philetus Coon, Treasurer. Since that period these offices have been filled as follows:

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	RECORDER.	TREASURER.
1868.....	Newman Granger.	Isaac L. Clarkson.	Conrad Lehn.
1869.....	Newman Granger.	Isaac L. Clarkson.	Conrad Lehn.
1870.....	Wm. M. Brown.	Isaac L. Clarkson.	Geo. W. Doty.
1871.....	Isaac L. Clarkson.	M. D. Howard.	Conrad Lehn.
1872.....	Arthur Case.	M. Goodyear.	Albert T. Bruegel.
1873.....	Wm. M. Brown.	M. Goodyear.	Albert T. Bruegel.
1874.....	C. Walbridge.	Clarence W. Case.	S. W. Clarkson.
1875.....	J. D. VanDuyne.	Clarence W. Case.	S. W. Clarkson.
1876.....	M. Goodyear.	Wm. J. Doty.	Nath. Schmid.
1877.....	Marcus D. Case.	Clarence W. Case.	Nath. Schmid.
1878.....	Geo. W. Doty.	Clarence W. Case.	Nath. Schmid.
1879.....	Amariah Conklin.	Jos. A. Goodyear.	W. Kirchgessner.
1880.....	Amariah Conklin.	Edwin E. Root.	W. Kirchgessner.

THE TRUSTEES OF MANCHESTER VILLAGE FROM 1867 TO 1880.

1867.	Wm. S. Carr.	Oscar D. Mordoff.
Munson Goodyear.	Joseph Ottmar.	John D. Merithew.
Marcus D. Case.	Munson Goodyear.	1876.
Conrad Lehn.	Wm. Neebling.	Isaac Wyburn.
Wm. M. Brown.	Philetus Coon.	Wm. Neebling.
Joseph Ottmar.	1871.	Samson Underhill.
James S. Reynolds.	<i>Elected under act of 1871.</i>	1877.
1868.	Seymour Hammond.	Munson Goodyear.
Wm. M. Brown.	Samuel W. Lockwood.	Conrad Lehn.
James S. Reynolds.	Albert Case.	Jeremiah D. Corey.
Munson Goodyear.	Joseph Ottmar.	1878.
Mynders H. Mather.	John B. Gillman.	Wm. Sherwood.
Charles Gwinner.	Wm. S. Carr.	John Haag.
Edward P. Crafts.	1872.	Wm. Burtless.
1869.	John B. Gillman.	1879.
James Hendershot.	Albert Case.	<i>First election under new</i>
John D. Merithew.	Joseph Ottmar.	<i>Charter.</i>
Wm. Kirchgessner.	Wm. S. Carr.	John Haag, Jas. L. Stone,
Geo. W. Doty.	David G. Rose.	1 year. Edward O'Neil,
James Kelly.	Fredrick Kurfess.	Warren Kimball, Oscar
Charles Sandford.	1873.	H. Bivins, Jos. Gorden-
1870.	Jeremiah D. Corey.	ier, 2 years.
James Kelly.	William Kirchgessner.	1880.
Emmett N. Palmer.	John Field.	Warren Kimball, Oscar H.
John D. Merithew.	1874.	Bivins, and Joseph Gor-
Jacob C. Wortley.	Marcus D. Case.	denier, 1 year. John
Newman Granger.	Wm. H. Pottle.	H. Kingsley, B. G. Love-
David G. Rose.	Seymour Hammond.	joy, James E. Lynch,
1871.	1875.	2 years.
<i>Elected under old Charter.</i>	John Field.	
David G. Rose.		

THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

The first brick building erected in the village was that by W. S. Carr, for a general store in 1837. This is standing at the present time. It has been the store of Dr. Bessac for many years, and is now occupied as a hardware store by C. M. Norton. The first brick store erected on the east side of the river was that of J. D. Corey, in October, 1858, and now occupied by Charles Singer. The second brick store erected on the west side was that by John Keyes in 1838. Dr. W. S. Stowell is the owner of this property.

The store now occupied by Case & Corey was built in 1852, by Andrew Spafford. The "Gleeson Block" was built in 1863 by J. Gleeson. Chauncey Walbridge built the store west of Gleeson block subsequently. The Hoy Block, in which is the Masonic Hall, was built in 1866; the Goodyear Block in 1869; the Goodyear House in 1869. The Kirchgessner and Lehn Block was erected in 1873. The Bank Block was erected by Peabody and Baxter. The Conklin Block was built by Dr. Amariah Conklin in 1880-'81. It stands on the east bank of the river, north side of Jefferson St. The northern part of the Daly & Unterkircher Block is now occupied by Postmaster Walbridge, who purchased it from Unterkircher. Daly owns the second part. The Burkhardt Block was erected immediately south of the post-office. In March, 1881, Conrad Lehn and John J. Clarkson entered upon the erection of a large building, on the north side of Exchange place, near the Goodyear House. The large brick building now occupied by Mack & Smith was built for Isaac L. Clarkson.

The principal residences of the village include J. D. Van Duyn's, L. H. Coon's, J. J. Clarkson's, W. S. Carr's, R. Hall's, J. D. Keefe's, Dr. Bessac's, Dr. Lynch's, Clarence W. Case's, G. W. Hoy's, on the west side. The principal residences on the east side are J. D. Corey's, Dr. Conklin's, Franklin Freeman's, Dr. Hunter's, E. Jayne's, Goodrich Conklin's, C. Walbridge's, Dr. Root's, Dr. Monger's, W. H. Pottle's, B. J. Lovejoy's, Geo. W. Doty's, A. T. Bruegel's, Mrs. Porter's, Henry Kirchoffer's, Vanderworker's, Wm. Hewitt's, J. Everett's, Mrs. Kingsley's and Dr. Taylor's.

THE FIRE.

The fire of 1853 broke out about 6 A. M. on Sunday morning, May 1, originating in the Manchester flouring mill. It extended to the buildings in the neighborhood and reduced the business portion of the village to ashes. Fourteen business houses and one dwelling were destroyed. The loss on the mill alone was about \$20,000, and the entire loss was estimated at over \$50,000. The devouring element was brought under control just at the moment when the old Manchester House was threatened. The inhabitants labored earnestly and well, and to their efforts may be attributed the safety of the village west of the hotel.

THE PRESS.

In the chapter on the Press, the histories of the *Enterprise* and the *Journal* are given. Here it will be only necessary to state that the former was established by Geo. S. Spafford in 1867, purchased by Mat. D. Blosser in 1868, and now forms one of the leading journals of the county.

The *Manchester Journal* was projected in October, 1873, by G. R. Palmer, but fell through within the following year.

THE SCHOOLS.

There are seven school buildings in the township, together with the Union school-house of the village. Union district No. 2 comprises the village proper with portions of the adjoining sections. Here is situated the Union school, presided over by a corps of seven teachers. Dr. A. B. Conklin is Township Superintendent of Schools. Prof. J. W. Robinson and Prof. C. F. Field preside over the high school. Miss M. K. Hunt, Miss Altie Colwell, Miss Alice Richmond, Miss Anna A. Shakell and Miss Mary E. Webb are teachers in the Union school. The School Board is composed of the following members: Jeremiah D. Corey, Dr. Amariah Conklin, M. D. Case, W. S. Stowell, S. H. Perkins and Rev. J. B. Gilman. The Union school building was erected in 1867, at a cost of \$25,000. Bonds were issued for that amount at the time, the last of which was redeemed Feb. 1, 1880. The house was dedicated to school purposes immediately after its completion, with Prof. C. E. Olney as principal. During the winter term of 1880-'81, 48 pupils were in attendance at the high school, 46 attended the grammar classes, 59 the intermediate, 53 the second primary, and 88 the first primary.

The township schools are known as No. 1, fractional with Norvell, with Geo. S. Field present teacher; No. 2, fractional with Franklin, with Michael Cummins as teacher; District No. 3, under Miss Laura Gray; District No. 4, presided over by Miss Mary Blyth; No. 5, by Eva Palmer; No. 6, by Miss Cynthia Crane; No. 7 by Miss Alice Scully; No. 8, by Miss Lina Campbell. The number of pupils attending these schools during the winter term of 1880-'81 was 221. Of this number 25 attended No. 2, with Norvell; 26, No. 2, with Franklin; 35, No. 3; 18, No. 4; 31, No. 5; 33, No. 6; 23, No. 7, and 30, No. 8. The number of children of school age exceeds the number in attendance fully eight per cent.

No reasonable expense has been spared by the citizens of Manchester to render the working of their schools perfect. It must be a subject for congratulation to a people who made such sacrifice of time and money, to behold the result of their own earnestness in the matter, and the zeal manifested by the township school officials

and the teachers in charge. Parents throughout the township must convince themselves that the absence of eight children in every 100 of school age is not in accord with their own or their country's interest. They must co-operate with the School Board and the teachers in the desire of the latter to have a regular attendance, so that the children may advance together toward a knowledge of such studies as may prepare them for the duties of citizenship.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian society may be said to have been organized at the house of Mr. Root, Dec. 27, 1835. Rev. A. B. Corning was appointed Moderator, and Wm. Page, of Ann Arbor, Clerk. The meeting resolved to establish the first Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater and Sharon, when the following named persons subscribed to the roll of membership:—Wm. J. Durand, Abijah Marvin, Wm. Ruckman, Phœbe Ruckman, Micah Porter, Charlotte Porter, John McMahon, Ann Annabil, Betsey Dorr, Lucinda Root, Bennett F. Root, William Root, Mrs. Wm. Root, Rhoda Root, William F. Crafts, Lucinda Crafts and John Ruckman.

The first minister was Rev. A. B. Corning, employed by the Church and society April 3, 1836. His pastorate extended over three years.

In January, 1838, the society petitioned the State Legislature to enact that the original name of the Church and society be changed from that of Bridgewater and Sharon to that of Manchester.

About three months after the organization of the Church, Abijah Marvin, Wm. Root, and Wm. S. Crafts were elected ruling elders, and Mr. Corning received a call as its minister. The latter resigned in August, 1839, and since that period the pastorate has been filled by the following:

Revs. A. B. Corning, 1835; Silas Woodbury, 1839; Henry Tucker, 1845; W. S. Taylor, 1846; Samuel Fleming, 1849; W. Wastell, 1852; J. W. Baynes, 1854; W. S. Clark, 1857; Benj. Russell, 1858; R. S. McCarthy, 1864; J. Gordon Jones, 1866; T. L. Waldo, April 16, 1871; Prof. J. Estabrook, May 11, 1873; D. R. Shrop, Oct. 31, 1875; E. P. Goodrich, Dec. 3, 1876; W. F. Mathews, Nov. 16, 1879.

In 1840 John Howland, Bennett F. Root, and Wm. Ruckman were elected ruling elders; in 1846, Mr. Van Horn and Lewis Allen; in 1856, W. D. Clark, Lewis A. Ruckman, Abram Brumfield, and J. J. Clarkson. The present officers of the society are:—J. McLean, W. H. Pottle, N. H. Wells, S. W. Clarkson, Joseph McMahon, and S. H. Perkins, Trustees; S. W. Clarkson, Treasurer and Clerk. J. J. Clarkson, J. McLean, Elders. Rev. W. F. Mathews, S. S. Superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1839, with Rev. Geo. Bradley, Pastor; Samuel Doty, Class-leader; and nine members, comprising Samuel and Mrs. Doty, Mr. and Mrs. Le More, Thomas and Mrs. Ingraham, Prosper Wheeler and wife, and Miss Le More.

The first meeting-house was erected in 1854, at a cost of \$1,600. An addition was built 10 years later, which with other improvements entailed an outlay of \$1,600.

The pastorate of the Church since Mr. Bradley's time has been filled by Revs. Isaac Bennett, Bessey, E. Steele, — Brown, Lorenzo Davis, — Stambaugh, Noah Fassett, — Gillett, — Kingsley, A. H. Shaw, I. H. Burham, — Wortley, — Washburne, G. W. Lowe, Q. C. Abbott, Robert Triggs, Thomas Wakely, C. M. Anderson, Wm. Donnelly, Geo. Field, Wm. Fox, C. Mosier, I. H. Scott, F. W. Warren, J. C. Wortley, —Dunning.

The present officers of the church are:—Rev. J. H. McElwaine, Pastor; W. H. Shier, Presiding Elder; Geo. Smith, Dr. W. H. Bessac, — Fox, Wm. Gray, and Henry Leeson, Trustees; Amos Dickinson, Wm. Gray, Henry Leeson, and Dr. W. H. Bessac, Steward; Amos Dickinson and David Burger, Class-leaders. S. S. Supt., Wm. Crafts..

The Universalist Church.—A primary meeting was held March 15, 1846, in accord with the laws of the State when Chandler Carter, Wm. S. Stowell, and Russell Bodine issued a call for the first meeting of the society of the Universalist Church. This was held at Manchester, March 31, 1846. Barnabas Case presided, with Dr. W. S. Stowell, clerk. Talmon Case moved that the meeting adjourn to April 2, when the members assembled at the old school-house. At this adjourned meeting Chandler Carter and T. L. Spafford were appointed a committee to decide upon the qualification of voters. The names of voters qualified were: Thomas L. Spafford, Jos. S. Clark, Wm. Andrews, Tolman Case, Franklin Freeman, Wm. S. Stowell, Chandler Carter, Barnabas Case, Thomas Morgan, Russell Bodine, Morgan Carpenter and Alanson Case. The officers elected were: Thomas L. Spafford, Trustee, for three years; Chandler Carter, for two years; and Alanson Case, for one year. This body appointed Wm. S. Stowell as Clerk. Rev. T. C. Adams was the first pastor. He was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. J. B. Gillman, Rev. A. W. Mason, Rev. Asa Countryman and Rev. Wm. Gibbs. Of these gentlemen Rev. Mr. Gillman officiated as pastor for over 25 years. The cost of the church building was \$1,200. The present officers are W. H. Webb, Wm. S. Stowell and Mrs. D. W. Morgan, Trustees; Wm. S. Stowell, Clerk.

German Lutheran Church was established in 1866 by Rev. G. Hildnor, with Fred Kurfess, Mrs. Kurfess, Mrs. Heimendinger, John Moeln, John Schlicht and others as first members. The pastors of the church since Mr. Hildnor's time have been Rev. John Neumann, Rev. Mr. Edelstien, and the present pastor, Rev. Philip Werheim. An old building was moved to the present site on

Wolverine street, in 1866, which was refitted in 1876, and now forms the present church building. The value of the church property is set down at \$1,500. The present officers are Messrs. Schlicht, Heimlinger, Keck and Ahrens.

The Society of the Episcopal Church was organized here in 1867. The membership is not large.

The Catholic Church.—The Catholic mission of Manchester was established in 1870, with Rev. Van Liew as pastor. At that time the congregation comprised, among others, Wm. Kirchgessner, Geo. and Peter Cash, M. Daly, James Kelly, M. Kirk, Wm. Kirk, John Kirk, M. Egan, P. McMahon, L. Kirk, R. Green, Conrad Lehn, John Haag, Charles Singer, the Kavenagh brothers, with 10 other families. Rev. Mr. Algyre succeeded Mr. Liew in the pastorate, and under his administration the present church was built in 1876. Rev. P. B. Murray, of Ypsilanti, was the visiting pastor in 1876-'7, when the Rev. Father Lichtner was appointed pastor of the Churches of Manchester and Freedom. Rev. Mr. Bruck came in 1878 and continued to administer to the two parishes until July, 1880, when Rev. Mr. Strauss, the present pastor, was appointed. The church is located one-half mile from the business center of Manchester village. The cost of the building was \$1,200, with furnishings valued at \$400.

The Baptist Church was organized Feb. 17, 1836, at a meeting held within the dwelling-house of James Stevens. Previously the services of the Church were given at the houses of David Fitzgerald and James Stevens. The membership roll of the Church as organized in 1836 comprised the names of James and Mrs. Stevens, James Nowland, Sophia Fellows, Josephine Fellows, Samuel Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, Wm. Palmer, David and Mrs. Fitzgerald. The first resident pastor was Rev. Mr. Hamlin; Amos Walker, first clerk.

The name of the society was changed, Jan. 23, 1838, from the "First Baptist Church of the North Bend of the Raisin," to the "First Baptist Church and Society of Manchester." Previous to 1838 the Church had been a branch of the Clinton Church, Rev. R. Powell organizing the Church and being its preacher. The pastors succeeding Mr. Powell are as follows: Revs. Robt. E. H. Hamlin, J. T. Fulton, Thomas H. Facer, 1842; W. G. Wisner, 1848; Rev. E. Royce, 1851; E. Tenney, 1855; J. Smith, 1862; J. Bloomer, 1866; Wm. Tilley, 1867; A. McLearn, 1868; J. M. Titterton, 1870; L. P. Tompkins, 1873; F. S. Lyon, 1878; Wm. L. Palmer, 1879-'81. C. M. Fellows, 1880, Clerk; Wm. Palmer, Reverend Gillen, and O. Bivins, Deacons. Mrs. Sophia Fellows is the only survivor of the first members of this Church at Manchester.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Manchester Lodge, No. 148, F. & A. M., was organized Dec. 3, 1862. The charter members were:—J. B. Gilman, W. M.; J.

D. Van Duyn, S. W.; S. Fitzgerald, J. W.; J. A. Lynch, Treas.; P. F. Blosser, Sec.; Nelson Bryan, S. D.; Volney Chapman, J. D.; Andrew Robison and Sam. H. Perkins, charter members. The organization now numbers 69. The officers are: W. H. Webb, W. M.; C. W. Case, S. W.; W. H. Pottle, J. W.; J. H. Kingsley, Treas.; G. W. Doty, Sec.; S. W. Clarkson, S. D.; J. A. Field, J. D.; B. G. Lovejoy, E. E. Root, Stewards; E. G. Carr, Tyler.

Meridian Chapter, No. 48, R. A. M., was organized April 5, 1867. Charter members were:—P. F. Blosser, H. P.; J. W. Scott, K.; L. D. Watkins, S.; Albert Case, C. of H.; J. D. Van Duyn, P. S.; J. S. Case, R. A. C.; H. C. Calhoun, M. 3d V.; Emmett Y. Palmer, M. 2d V.; Arthur Case, M. 1st V.; J. B. Gilman, Sec. It now numbers 35 members. Its present officers are:—P. F. Blosser, H. P.; Arthur Case, K.; E. P. Crafts, S.; M. D. Case, Treas.; S. W. Clarkson, Sec.; Albert Case, C. of H.; J. D. Van Duyn, P. S.; J. F. Nestell, R. A. C.; H. C. Calhoun, M. 3d V.; C. W. Case, M. 2d V.; W. H. Pottle, M. 1st V.; E. G. Carr, Sentinel.

Adoniram Council, No. 24, R. & S. M. was organized April 16, 1868. Charter members were:—J. D. Van Duyn, T. I. G. M.; J. W. Scott, D. I. G. M.; P. F. Blosser, P. C. W.; H. C. Calhoun, C. of G.; M. C. Dawes, Treas.; I. C. Haight, Rec.; J. Houghtaling, C. of C.; E. P. Crafts, Steward; Arthur Case, Sentinel. It now numbers 27 members, and its present officers are:—J. D. Van Duyn, T. I. G. M.; Arthur Case, D. T. I. G. M.; P. F. Blosser, P. C. W.; Albert Case, Treas.; Mat. D. Blosser, Rec.; H. C. Calhoun, C. of G.; B. G. Lovejoy, C. of C.; A. E. Hewett, Steward; E. G. Carr, Sentinel.

Raisin River Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., was organized Oct. 2, 1847, with six charter members. The following officers were elected: Noble Grand, Calvin Townsend; Vice Grand, John P. Kief; Recording Secretary, Joseph S. Clark; Treasurer, Samuel R. Perkins. The lodge was disbanded Sept. 12, 1851, but re-established March 15, 1872, with five charter members. The following officers were then elected: Noble Grand, A. T. Bruetal; Vice Grand, G. W. Doty; Recording Secretary, William N. Vanhorn; Treasurer, W. L. Stowell. From this time forward the lodge prospered, and now numbers over 40 members. Meetings are held each Friday evening, and at the last election the following officers were chosen: Noble Grand, A. Conklin; Vice Grand, M. V. Blosser; Recording Secretary, J. R. Jaynes; Treasurer, J. Gurdinere; Permanent Secretary, G. W. Doty.

Manchester Lodge, No. 53, A. O. U. W., was organized Aug. 13, 1878, with 20 charter members, viz.: James L. Stone, M. D. Case, E. B. Norris, Geo. J. Haussler, Geo. Nisle, Edwin E. Root, J. H. Kingsley, N. Schmid, J. C. Gordonier, H. L. Rose, Conrad Lehn, B. G. Lovejoy, Wm. Neebling, S. W. Lockwood, Wm. Kirchgessner, J. J. Reichart, Theodore Morschhauser, C. F. Kapp, Henry

Kirchoffer and A. E. Hewitt. The charter officers were:—James L. Stone, P. M. W.; M. D. Case, M. W.; E. B. Morris, G. F.; Geo. J. Haussler, O.; E. E. Root, Recorder; N. Schmid, Receiver; J. H. Kingsley, Financier; J. C. Gordonier, Guide; Geo. Nisle, I. S. W.; H. L. Rose, O. S. W.; Dr. C. F. Kapp, Physician. The present roll of membership comprises 35 names. The list of officers for 1881 is as follows:—Wm. Kirchgessner, P. M. W.; J. C. Gordonier, M. W.; H. L. Rose, G. F.; B. G. Lovejoy, O.; E. E. Root, Recorder; Geo. Haussler, Receiver; N. Schmid, Financier; H. Kirchoffer, Guide; Fred Scheible, I. S. W.; Jacob Rammel, O. S. W., and J. H. Kingsley, D. to G. L.

The order of United Workmen has made steady progress since its organization here. The members have shown a remarkable unity of sentiment, and so the lodge has gained a place in popular esteem which may contribute, within a short period, to win such members to its ranks as may obtain for it one of the highest places among the 82 lodges of Michigan. This fact will become more evident when it is remembered that the order rents one of the principal halls in the village, which was dedicated Dec. 2, 1879.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

Biographical notices of a number of old settlers and prominent residents follow here, as an essential part of the history of Manchester township.

T. S. Allen was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Oct. 17, 1830. In 1832 the family moved to this county. His parents were John and Catherine (Melick) Allen, natives of New Jersey. He was reared in this county and educated at Leoni, Mich. By occupation he is a contractor and shipbuilder, and helped build the vessels *Morning Star*, *Evening Star* and *Susanna Ward*. He was foreman in Miller & Bros., ship yard in Chicago some years ago. Of late years he has been engaged in house building. In politics he is a Republican. In 1871 he removed to his present farm, where he has since lived. In 1863 he married his second wife. He has 1 child. Mrs. Allen is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He resides on sec. 30.

John Antcliff was born in England in 1825. His parents were William and Sarah (Turner) Antcliff. In 1851 he came to America, and in 1852 to this county and settled in Manchester tp., on sec. 19, where he has a fine farm with first-class out-buildings. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married in 1871 to Mrs. Lydia (Reed) Wiltse, a daughter of David Reed, who came to this county in 1829.

Samuel Antcliff, farmer on sec. 30, was born in England in 1846. His parents were William and Sarah (Turner) Antcliff. He lived in England until 1862, when the family came to America and settled in Manchester tp., in this county. In 1864 enlisted in Company E, 13th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and was with Sherman on "march to the sea." He started in life without anything and now has a fine farm. He was married in 1869 to Miss Sarah Ada Johnson, daughter of William Johnson. She was a native of New York, and of English descent. To them have been born 1 son—William John.

Oscar H. Bivins, Manchester, was born at New Berlin, N. Y., in 1823. His parents were Ebenezer and Abigail (Blakeslee) Bivins, the former being in the drug business. When Oscar was eight years of age, the family removed to Hamilton, N. Y., and two years later to Erie county, where Mr. Bivins was reared and educated. In 1836 the family came to Michigan and located in Lenawee county. In 1841 they purchased land in Bridgewater tp., in this county, where Mark Dewey now resides. There Mr. Bivins lived until 1864, and there his father died.

His mother now lives with him and is over 81 years old. In 1864 he moved to a farm in Manchester tp., which he still owns. In 1877 he removed into Manchester village. Mr. Bivins is a member of the Baptist Church, of which he is a Deacon, and has long been a prominent member. In 1846 he married Delila A. Rull—daughter of Daniel Rull, an early settler of Manchester. To them have been born 4 sons and 1 daughter, of which 1 son and the daughter are living.

Charles Bostedor was born in New York in 1835, and is a son of John and Nancy Bostedor, natives of the Empire State, and of German descent. When one year old, Mr. Bostedor was taken by his parents to Jackson county, Mich., where he remained until 1863, the date of his removal to this county. In 1858 he married Emily Hay, who bore him 2 children, 1 of whom is living. Mrs. Bostedor died in 1865, and in 1868 Mr. B. was married to Mary Grooves. They have 1 child—Frank. Mr. Bostedor owns 95 acres of land on sec. 34.

Michael Brenner, Manchester, was born in Scio tp. in 1852. His father settled there in 1843 and followed his trade of shoemaker some time. He then purchased a farm which he carried on until 1865, when he died. Mr. Brenner learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed six years, doing a large business. He then engaged in the threshing and driving-well business. In May, 1880, he rented the Good-year House, which he ran until February, 1881. During his residence in Scio tp., himself and Mr. Staebler built a steam saw-mill, and later he sold his interest to Mr. Stabler. He is now interested in a patent hay elevator. Mr. Brenner is a member of the I. O. O. F., at Ann Arbor; also of Co. A, Mich. State Militia, at the same city. In 1879 he was married to Mary Schenk, of Freedom tp., a daughter of Philip Schenk, an early settler of that section of the county.

Nathan D. Brower was born in New York in 1800. His parents were Henry and Lydia (Draper) Brower, the former a native of New York, of Holland descent, and the latter of Vermont, of English ancestry. Nathan was reared and educated in New York, and his early occupation was that of a clothier. In 1835 he came to Michigan, and immediately to Manchester village. He purchased a farm from the Government, on sec. 18, where he now lives. He was married in 1832, to Prudence Saunders. To them were born 3 sons and 2 daughters, of whom but 2 sons are living. They are both farmers in this State. Mrs. Brower died in 1870. In politics Mr. B. is a Republican.

Porter Brower, farmer, sec. 18, was born in this township in 1837. His parents are Nathan and Prudence (Saunders) Brower, natives of New York. In this county he was educated, and reared as a farmer, which occupation he still follows. He is a Republican, and has served as Constable of this township. Dec. 18, 1880, he was married to Melinda J. Whitbeck.

Horatio Burch was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1834. His parents were Merrick and Lucy A. (Mills) Burch, natives of New York, the former of French and the latter of German descent. When six years of age he accompanied his parents to Washtenaw county, where he was reared and educated. He spent one term in the University of Michigan, and is a proficient bookkeeper. Mr. Burch and his brother Charles own 160 acres of land on sec. 9, of this tp. He was married in 1876 to Christina George. They have 4 children. Mr. Burch has been Supervisor for nine consecutive years.

John Burkhardt, dealer in all kinds of furniture, Manchester, was born in Freedom tp. in 1839. His father, Christian Burkhardt, settled in that tp. about 1833. There Mr. Burkhardt was reared, educated and learned the trade of a carpenter. He did a large business in contracting, building many houses, churches and school-houses. In 1867 he purchased a farm in Manchester tp., which he tilled until 1870, at the same time working at his trade. In 1870 he moved into the village, and in 1875 embarked in his present business. In 1879 he built the store he now occupies, 23x45 feet in size, and two stories high. He does a fine business, and in undertaking carries a fine stock of goods. Mr. Burkhardt is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a member of the Lutheran Church. In 1864 he married Margaret Breitenwisher, of Freedom tp. To them have been born 3 sons and 1 daughter, of whom 2 sons are living.

O. E. Carpenter, blacksmith, Manchester, was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in 1832, and soon after accompanied his parents to Genesee county. In 1838, they came to this county, where the father opened a blacksmith shop, which he ran some years. Here Mr. Carpenter was reared, educated and learned the trade of a blacksmith. In 1860 he opened a shop in Sharon tp., and in 1861 went to Sylvan tp. In 1862 he enlisted in the 4th Reg. Mich. Cav., and served until

the close of the war. Returning to this county he followed the business of blacksmith in Bridgewater tp. four years, and then went to Clinton, Mich. In 1880 he came to Manchester, where he now carries on business. In 1869 he was married to Phæbe Boucher, of Sharon tp. To them have been born 4 daughters and 3 sons.

William S. Carr, Manchester, was born at New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1808. His father, Spencer Carr, was a farmer. In 1833 he came to Michigan and located in that part of Bridgewater tp. which was subsequently set off in the town of Manchester. He took up land, and himself and brother brought some goods with them and opened a small store, which was the first store in Manchester. In 1834 they gave up the mercantile business, and William engaged in farming, which he followed until 1867. He then removed to Manchester village where he has since remained, being chiefly engaged in real estate. In politics Mr. Carr is a Democrat. In 1840 he represented this district in the Legislature of Michigan, and in 1850 was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. He has also been Supervisor, Alderman and Justice of the Peace. In 1830 he was married to Mary Ann Rowley, of Lebanon, N. Y., who died in 1852, leaving 7 children, 6 of whom are now living. In 1853, was again married, to Mary Conklin, a sister of Dr. Conklin, of Manchester. To them have been born 2 sons and 1 daughter, of whom only 1 son is living.

Arthur Case, farmer; residence, Manchester; was born in New York, Nov. 13, 1817, and is a son of Benjamin and Anna Olmstead, natives of New England. Mr. Case spent his youth in Monroe county, where he received his early education. He came to Manchester tp., this county, in 1834, and located on sec. 11. He was married in 1840, to Elizabeth G. Stringham. This union was blessed with 2 children—Antoinette, who is married, and Arthur G. Mrs. Case died April 17, 1850, and he subsequently married Adelia Richmond. They have a pleasant home, and own 80 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Case is a prominent Freemason, and a Democrat. He has held all of the prominent village and tp. offices, and was formerly a hardware merchant of Manchester village for several years.

A. W. Case (deceased) was born at West Rush, N. Y., October, 1804, where he was reared, educated and learned the milling business. In 1832 he removed to this State and located 160 acres of land, a part of which now lies within the limits of Manchester. This he cleared himself, and followed the occupation of a farmer until his death in July, 1880. In politics Mr. Case was a Democrat. He was married in 1835 to Sophia Markham, of West Rush, N. Y. To them were born 6 sons and 1 daughter, of whom 2 sons are deceased. Of the living, excepting 2 sons in Missouri, all the children reside at Manchester.

Clarence W. Case, dealer in lumber, sash, doors and lime, Manchester, was born at Manchester in 1849, son of A. W. Case (deceased). He was educated in his native village, and reared on the farm of his father. In 1872 he became a partner with Mr. David Dorey, in his present business, and on the death of his partner in 1878, became sole proprietor of the business. In 1880 he sold about 600,000 feet of lumber. Mr. Case is a member of Manchester Lodge, No. 148, F. & A. M. In 1877 he was married to Dora Robison, of Manchester. To them has been given 1 son, Sidney, who was born in 1878.

M. D. Case was born in Manchester, in 1838. His parents were Barnabas and Clarissa (Squire) Case, early settlers of this section. Mr. Case was reared and educated in this county, and in 1858 entered the store of Bessac & Clarkson, merchants, where he worked two years. He was a teacher in Wisconsin for one year. Returning to Manchester he entered the employ of Mr. Bessac as clerk, remaining with him three years. He then became bookkeeper for Mr. Brown, and afterward in the mill until 1871, when he was appointed agent at Manchester of the D., H. & S. W. R. R., and was its first agent in the village. In 1876 he resigned his position, and engaged in the general mercantile business. Mr. Case is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Chapter and Council, and also of the A. O. U. W. He has held the office of Supervisor; Township Treasurer, President of the village and other positions. In 1866 he married Lucelia M. Hedon, of Manchester. To them have been born 1 son and 1 daughter.

William Chase, farmer, sec. 12, was born in New York July 6, 1831, son of Benjamin and Harriet Chase, natives of New York, and of English ancestry. William received a fair education, and in 1841 settled in Manchester tp. In 1852 he went to California, where he remained five years. In returning he took pass-

age on the ill-fated vessel *Central America*, and suffered the untold horrors of an ocean wreck, clinging for six and one-half hours to a board to save his precious life. He was finally rescued, and on his arrival in this county bought a farm on sec. 12 of this tp. He was married in 1859 to Hannah M. Conklin, a native of New York. This union has been blessed with 5 children—Francis H., Benjamin, Abigail, Egbert and Earl F. Mr. Chase is Democratic in politics, and was Township Treasurer for two years. While residing in California he served 13 months on the police force. He owns 90 acres of valuable land.

Thomas Clark, farmer, sec. 24, was born in England in 1828, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Wardle) Clark. He received his schooling in England, and in 1862 married Elizabeth Phillips. They have 5 children—Mary E., Thomas P., Jane, Anna and John Franklin. Mr. Clark came to this county in 1850, locating in York tp., and in 1862 in Manchester tp. He owns 164 acres of land, and is Republican in politics.

Dr. Ebenezer H. Conklin, the third son of Capt. Benjamin Conklin, was born at Lenox, Mass., May 4, 1790. When a boy he learned the wagon-maker's trade, which he pursued for a few years, but soon gave his attention to study and education, teaching school during a portion of the time, and in the mean time devoted his energies to the study of medicine, having completed which, he married Miss Lucy Winchester, the daughter of Amariah Winchester, of Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he located in the practice of his profession as physician and surgeon. After 25 years of successful practice at this place his health failed him, and in 1831 he was induced to emigrate westward, which he did, and coming to Michigan became one of the first settlers of the tp. of Sharon, in Washtenaw county, where he located some 400 or 500 acres of land. He still continued in the practice of his profession, though surrounded by the wilds of a frontier life and but a few families near him, at this time being the only physician in Southern Washtenaw. As one of its citizens he held many positions of honor and trust, and his history is closely identified with that of Sharon itself. Through his influence and efforts it received its name.

Living upon his farm four miles north of Manchester, he managed his agricultural affairs and followed his profession until he died, in June, 1851, at the age of 61 years, leaving a wife and 5 children, as follows: Amariah Conklin, born Jan. 20, 1822; Cynthia Conklin, Dec. 2, 1824; Goodrich Conklin, Dec. 19, 1826; Mary Conklin, July 19, 1828; and Ebenezer Conklin, Oct. 27, 1836, all of whom are living in Manchester at present, with families, save Cynthia, who died Feb. 23, 1860, as the wife of Franklin Freeman, to whom she was married Feb. 12, 1851. The other daughter (Mary) is the wife of William S. Carr, in the western part of the village. He was a very active business man, progressive in his views of medicine, a man that read and thought a great deal outside of medicine, was very liberal in his views, and kind but firm in his family.

Amariah Conklin, the first son of Dr. Ebenezer H. and Lucy Conklin, was born in Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1822, where he spent his younger days, till he came to Michigan with his father's family, then consisting of the parents and 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls. From this time till he took up the study of medicine he remained with his father upon the farm, where he became acquainted with the hardships of frontier life. He helped to clear up the farm and afterward had the management of it, till he decided to study for the profession, in which he completed his studies and began the practice in June, 1849, having given it his time for several years previous, and the last two at the Medical University of N. Y.

June 7, 1853, he was married to Lovina A. Carpenter, this village, where he was located in the practice of medicine and surgery. After living here for three years he moved into Sharon with his wife and 1 child, upon a portion of the farm owned by his father, where he remained seven years, having an office in the village and doing a very extensive business in his profession. In 1861 he moved to the village again, having at this time 3 children, where he remained about three months, and being unable to ride much on account of his poor health, again moved upon his farm, where he resumed the practice of his profession again, having partially regained his health; but in the winter of 1871-'2 he took his family, comprising 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls, to the village for the purpose of giving them a better education. His family consists of the following: Ebenezer M. Conklin, born Jan. 1, 1855; Amariah B., Sept. 16, 1857; L. Sophia, Nov. 18, 1859, and Julia M., June 13, 1867. The 3 eldest are graduates of the Union school, and the 2 sons in the practice of medicine and surgery, the former a graduate of Bennett Medical College,



A. S. Feldkamp

of Chicago, and the Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and now practicing in Tecumseh, and the latter a student of both institutions and a graduate of the latter; he is now located in the practice of his profession with his father in this village.

Like his father, the subject of this sketch has been a man of study and thought, and has done much to liberalize the practice of medicine in this county, believing in standing by the right though he stood alone, which he did for a long time in the practice of his profession as an Eclectic. He started as a poor man in the midst of men of years and experience, whose combined influences were against him because he believed medicine should progress the same as any other branch of science; but as liberal medicine must triumph, it did through him, as the extent and success of his practice for years will show; and those who in his younger days opposed him with the bitterest hatred have coincided with him, and even now employ him in their declining years.

As a public man he has filled many honorable positions, being a strong advocate of anti-slavery principles during the war. He has always been connected with the educational interests of his community, both as a patron and as a strong supporter of education and free schools; is a temperance man, though no temperance worker. So also, like his father, his views have always tended toward "Liberalism," though the Church has always received favors from him, as has the world at large from his being generous to a fault with all. Is now 59 years old.

A portrait of Mr. Conklin appears in this volume, on page 1227.

Marvin Cooley, sec. 34; P. O. Clinton; was born at Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1830. His parents were Charles and Electa (Goodell) Cooley, natives of New York and Massachusetts. In 1844 the family came to Michigan, locating at Ann Arbor. Here Mr. Cooley grew to manhood and lived until 1854. He then removed to Franklin, Lenawee Co., where he lived two years. He then went to Brooklyn, Jackson Co., where he followed farming about three years. He then went to Woodstock, Lenawee Co., where he was engaged in farming and threshing until 1870, when he purchased a farm in Manchester, where he has since lived. Mr. Cooley started poor and now has 232 acres of fine land well supplied with buildings and stock. He makes a specialty of fine Merino sheep, of which he has a very fine flock. In politics is a Democrat and has held several offices in the town, now being a Justice of the Peace. Is a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 75, F. & A. M., and also a Mark Master in the Chapter. In 1854 he was married to Mrs. Jane Moore, of Brooklyn, Jackson Co., a daughter of James Moore, an old pioneer of this part of Michigan. To them have been born 4 sons, all of whom are living. The eldest son is married, but all live at home with their parents.

Lorenzo H. Coon was born at De Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y., in 1811. His parents were John and Sarah (Carpenter) Coon, and were old residents of Cortland county. In 1836 his parents came to Michigan and located at Parma, Jackson county. In 1837 they came to Manchester tp. and purchased land. In 1842 Mr. Coon purchased a farm in the eastern part of Jackson county, where he lived until 1853. He then came into the township of Manchester, where he still owns land. In 1875 he came into Manchester village to live; was Commissioner of Highways, but has generally kept out of politics. In 1849 he was married to Mary Phelps, a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y. To them have been born 2 sons. By a former marriage he has 1 daughter now living. Mrs. Coon's ancestors, the Phelps and Adamses, date back in America to 1630, only 10 years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock.

Hon. Jeremiah D. Corey is among the early pioneers of this locality. He was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1816. His parents were Peleg and Sarah (Spaulding) Corey, the former a native of Rhode Island, and the latter of the "Empire State." Mr. Corey received an academic education in his native State, and in 1833 came to Michigan. He located in Lodi, and subsequently in Sharon tp., on the farm now owned by O. L. Torrey, where he resided until 1844, when he removed to Manchester tp., and in 1868 to Manchester village. He was a farmer in early life, and is still interested in that business. During his early residence in this county he taught school for several terms, having at one time 104 pupils, many of whom now have grandchildren in the schools of Washtenaw county and elsewhere. In 1840 he was severely ill, and looks back to the care and kindness bestowed upon him by Dr. Bessac and others, through whose attentions he was brought back to strong health. In early days himself and brother "ker t bachelor's hall," but that was ended by his marriage, in 1844, to Elizabeth A. Gage. Two children were born to this union—a daughter, now the wife of O. L.

Torrey, and Jay, a business man of Manchester. Mr. Corey votes the Democratic ticket, "straight," and in 1866 was elected from this district as Representative of the Michigan Legislature. In 1874 he was elected State Senator. During his official career he introduced several important bills and resolutions, one of which was for the construction of a ship canal across the Southern boundary of the lower peninsula of Michigan. Since his residence in Manchester he has done much to forward its interests. He gave \$4,000 for the construction of the D. H. & S. W. railroad, and also much time. He was the first Director to represent Manchester, and has been the only one. He is a Director in the People's Bank of Manchester, with which he has been connected for some time. Mr. Corey has been very systematic in his business operations, and since his marriage has kept a minute account of all moneys expended for business and home expenses, not including that invested in real estate, stocks, etc., and on April 1, 1881, the amount was \$46,061.75. Mr. Corey's business life has been a success. He began life with nothing but his own brain and muscle, and has acquired a competency sufficient for the remainder of life. He is a man of active, energetic habits; full of integrity and honor, and well worthy the emulation of the rising generation.

John W. Cowan, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1822, the 3d son of John M. and Elizabeth (Greene) Cowan, natives of the same county, and occupants of a farm. They moved to Onondaga Co. when J. W. was nearly five years of age, and in a few weeks to Monroe Co., 12 miles west of Rochester, and took a farm of 200 acres. Here Mrs. C. died, leaving 8 children—3 sons and 5 daughters. The family then moved back to Onondaga Co., where Mr. C. married again, and in the autumn of 1837 he, with wife and 3 children, emigrated to Michigan, the other children to follow the next spring. They came by wagon along the lake shore, when the roads were bad, requiring four days to cross the Maumee swamps. Startling rumors were rife at this time of Fenian invasions into Canada, and the route of the emigrants was thronged with demoralized troops from the Canadian border. The family arrived in Manchester, Jan. 20, 1838. In 1862, after a long and eventful life, Mr. Cowan died, and the surviving widow died some time afterward in New York State.

At the time of his father's death the subject of this biography was in his 21st year, and had not a dollar of capital; but with those stern qualities of mind which characterize a hero, he went forth to the battle of life, first finding work in the employ of Lewis Allen and Nichols Baker, for two and a half years, at \$10 to \$13 a month, next buying a horse and a half interest in a threshing-machine, and following threshing and teaming for a time. He thus made \$5 a day a large portion of the time; was encouraged to increase his business, and he spent a portion of the winters in teaming and dealing in dried fruit from Ohio, which he exchanged for lumber, shingles and furs, in the northwestern portion of the State. He invested his surplus means in real estate. He went to school during the winters of 1847 and 1848 at Ypsilanti and Kalamazoo, graduating at the Normal school. The winter of 1848-'9 he visited the scenes of his boyhood in the Empire State. In 1851 he married Dorcas M. Thompson, an estimable lady of Dexter; they had 1 child, Katie E., a very promising girl, who died in the 11th year of her age, of diphtheria. In 1849 Mr. Cowan bought the Stockwell place in Manchester, consisting of a store and dwelling house. A short time previously he had purchased a stock of bankrupt goods of the noted Zachariah Chandler, but in 1853 a fire burnt him out. Nothing daunted, however, he went to work with a courageous heart, farming, then in rapid succession carriage-making, meat-marketing, running a livery stable, making brick, auctioneering, building and contracting—in all these assisting to rebuild Manchester after the great fire of 1853, which burned up the business portion of the place. He has been liberal in public enterprises, donating at one time \$3,000 to the building of the D. & H. railroad. At one time he owned as much as 1,500 acres of farm land, a portion of which was laid off and sold for village lots; he has dealt largely in real estate, and although he has met with many losses, he still ranks as one of the most prosperous citizens of the place. He still owns 300 acres of land and 30 or 40 lots in Manchester village.

Mr. Cowan is liberal toward the Churches with money as well as in spirit; has aided in the erection of every church in the village; built the first public hall; helped procure the first printing press; founded and platted that portion of the village of Manchester, where now are the nicest residences of the place. Politically, Mr. Cowan is not ambitious for prominence, but has always been ready

to bear his burden of local affairs; has been Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, etc. He never turns the poor away hungry from his door, or refuses employment to them if it was possible for him to find it.

A portrait of Mr. Cowan is given on page 1301 of this volume.

Samuel W. Dorr, of Manchester, Mich., born at Keene, N. H., Jan. 20, 1823, the eighth son of Solomon F. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Dorr, the former of Brookfield, Mass., born at that place July 24, 1785, and the latter born at Keene, N. H., in 1782. The father, mother and three youngest sons emigrated to Michigan in the spring of 1834; on arriving at Detroit, the five found the money in all their purses amounted to only \$1.70, which was divided as follows: One dollar and fifty cents was left the mother to take passage by stage, while the father and three sons had the remaining 20 cents, set out on foot for Ypsilanti, where Albert an elder brother, then lived, and where the four arrived, weary and hungry, some time during the following night, and the mother arrived the following day. In the spring of 1835 the family removed to Manchester and located on sec. 18. The subject of this sketch, then a lad of 12 years, received a common-school education, taught a district school five winters, purchased 40 acres of land, commenced farming for himself at the age of 20, and soon made additions to his originally small place. In 1849 he married Miss Elizabeth A. Blyth, of Franklin, Lenawee county. Of their large family of 10 children, 6 sons and 4 daughters, only 4 survive. The eldest daughter, Helen, is the wife of Wm. E. Pease; and the other daughter, Ettie, married B. F. Mattison. By untiring perseverance he became a practical and successful farmer of 220 acres, one of the best farms of Washtenaw county. From his earliest childhood being a great lover of fruit, as soon as he became the possessor of a piece of land, he made it his first business to plant an apple and peach orchard, and from time to time has made additions; at the present he has 30 acres of one of the most productive and profitable orchards of the State. He is one of the active pomologists, and at present President of the Washtenaw County Pomological Society, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the State Horticultural Society, of which he is a life-member, and with which he has ever identified himself since its existence. Mr. Dorr is also extensively engaged in sheep-raising.

Politically, he is a Republican; liberal and charitable in his religious views; professionally, a Free-Will Baptist.

In common with most Michigan orchardists of late, feeling the great need of a cheap, practical store-house for keeping winter fruit, he resolved in 1880 to build the first house in this part of the State for that purpose, which bids fair to be a success. The house is built on the principle of what is called the "cold-air" system, using no ice or artificial heat in regulating the temperature, involving no new principle or discovery, merely putting into practical use what has long been known, that in order to preserve fruit for any great length of time the store-room must be kept at a low, even temperature, as near freezing as possible, with sufficient ventilation to carry off all moisture and impurities, and frost-proof. This house is built in a hillside, descending to the northeast, 24x42, two stories; the basement of stone 10 feet high by two and one half in thickness, slat floor two feet above cemented bottom, supported by stone piers, the second story of wood, 12 feet high, treble walls 16 inches in thickness, filled with sawdust, slat floor as below. The ventilation is by means of 20 eight-inch sewer tile laid in the walls beneath the floors, the main ventilating pipe of sheet iron two feet in diameter at the base, in the center of the upper room, leading through the attic and roof, projecting 10 feet above, with valve to be opened or closed at pleasure. The ceiling overhead is packed with sawdust similar to side walls. The doors are all double, one swinging in, the other out; also windows with close shutters securely packed in winter to exclude light and frost, to obviate the use of boards and studs in forming fruit bins; 1,000 bushel boxes are filled with fruit and used for that purpose; the balance of fruit is placed in bulk upon the floors. The capacity of the house is about 5,000 bushels, and the cost about \$800. The proprietor has been able to keep the temperature of the house for five months during the past winter within 2° of freezing.

A portrait of Mr. Dorr appears on page 419.

B. G. English, farmer, was born in Ireland, Nov. 14, 1832. His parents, Richard and Susannah (Green) English, emigrated to America in 1836, and settled in this tp. Mr. English was reared in this county, and educated in the district schools, and Hillsdale College. He taught school for some time in his early life. He has been a farmer through life and has been very successful in his business

operations. He has been Clerk and Trustee of Manchester tp. Mr. English was married in 1857 to Mary Baldwin. Of the 5 children born to them, 4 are living. Mr. and Mrs. English are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, in which body Mr. E. has been a faithful and efficient teacher of the Bible class, only missing one Sunday in three years.

John G. English, farmer, and dealer in fine stock, is among the more substantial agriculturists of this section of the county. He was born in Ireland in 1830, and is a son of Richard and Susannah (Green) English. He received his education in Hillsdale College, where he made a special study of modern and ancient languages, and is a great lover of art and science. He owns 200 acres of choice land, on which he raises a fine breed of cattle that has taken first premium at State fair. Mr. English was married in 1856 to Cordelia Watkins, a graduate of Oxford College, with whom he lived happily until Feb. 27, 1879, when the Creator of all bade her "Come unto me, and I will give you rest." She was a worthy member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, as is also Mr. English. He has 2 adopted children,—Sella and Jerry, the former of whom is attending college.

Robert English, farmer, sec. 34, was born in Ireland, Aug. 14, 1814. His parents were John and Sarah (Tinkler) English, who came to America in 1834, and settled in this county and township. Mr. English located on sec. 36. Later, Robert bought a farm on sec. 30, where he now lives. In 1840 he was married to Margaret Linton, a native of Genesee Co., N. Y. To them have been born 3 children—Francis, Harriet, who married James Wynman, a deceased soldier of the late Rebellion, and Clarissa. His wife is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Mr. English now owns 80 acres of fine land, well-stocked and supplied with buildings.

William J. English is a farmer on sec. 34. He was born in Queen's county, Ireland, in 1830, and came here in an early day, and with his parents, John and Sarah (Tinkler) English, who took up Government land, the patent of which bears the signature of Andrew Jackson, and is in the possession of Mr. English. He worked as a carpenter until 1854, since which time he has followed farming. He was married Oct. 19, 1853, to Mary Ann Hall. Two children were born to this union—Arthur and Nettie. Mrs. English died in 1859, and July 22, 1860, Mr. E. was joined in the bonds of holy wedlock to Elizabeth M. Hall, a sister of his former wife. Mr. English is a Democrat, and has served as a Justice of the Peace.

Thomas J. Farrell, livery, feed and sale stable, Manchester, was born at Wheatland, Monroe Co., N. Y., Nov. 29, 1845. His parents were Patrick and Rose (Rafferty) Farrell. His father was engaged in the milling business. In 1855 his parents moved to Michigan, locating at Ann Arbor, where they remained five years. The family removed to Howell, Mich., but the subject of this sketch came to Manchester. For a few years he was employed on a farm, and in 1864 enlisted in the 28th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., serving till the close of the war. He then returned to Manchester and subsequently located at Albion, where he remained one year. Upon his return to Manchester he engaged in his present business, which he has since followed; has been Constable of Manchester tp., and a member of Manchester Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 148; also of the A. O. U. W.; was married July 15, 1869, to Lillie Adams, who died Aug. 27, 1873. Oct. 20, 1874, he married Emily Spafford, of Manchester. To them have been born 2 daughters and 1 son.

A. K. Gage, farmer, sec. 3, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1825, and a son of Amos and Mercy (Wilber) Gage, natives of New York, and of English descent. Mr. Gage came to this county in 1846, and located in Sharon tp., where he remained until 1880, when he sold his farm of 200 acres, and bought 78 acres in this tp. He was married Dec. 3, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Gage have 3 children—Flora, Carrie and Cora. Both parents are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Gage was a Justice of the Peace in Sharon tp., and is a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party.

James W. Gage, who resides on sec. 14, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1830. His parents were Amos and Mercy (Wilber) Gage. Mr. Gage is a carpenter and joiner by trade, but has followed farming since 1860. He owns 100 acres of land, and votes with the Republican party. He was married in 1853 to Hannah Bailey, who has borne him 2 children—Louisa Sylvia and James Danforth.

John Leroy George, farmer, was born in this county in 1839. His parents were William and Nancy (Deats) George. His father was a native of England, and his mother of New Jersey, but of English descent. He was reared and edu-

cated in this county, and is by occupation a farmer. In 1862 he was married to Sarah J. Ayers. To them have been born 2 daughters—Jennie and Natie, and 1 son, Freddie. Mr. George is a Democrat in politics, and has been Treasurer of Bridgewater tp. He worked five years by the month to get his start in life and at present owns 95 acres of land on sec. 17, an undeniable proof of his industry and perseverance.

Edwin H. Gilbert was born in England in 1831. His parents were Thomas and Martha (Hilman) Gilbert. He was reared and educated in his native country. In 1857 he came to America and the same year to this county and township. He worked for Richard Green five years, never losing a single day's time during that period. In connection with Mr. Green he purchased the farm that he now owns of 104 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. He was married in 1863, to Jane Antcliff, of Manchester tp., a daughter of William Antcliff. To them have been born 2 sons and 2 daughters—Martha H., George F., Edwin T. and Emma J. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert are both members of the Baptist Church. He is a Democrat in politics. When he landed in America he had in cash only \$6. Mr. Gilbert resides on sec. 19.

Munson Goodyear, Esq., Manchester, was born at Reading, Fairfield Co., Conn., Feb. 22, 1815. His parents were John and Eunice (Goodsell) Goodyear. His father served in the war of 1812, and his grandfather in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Goodyear was reared and educated in Connecticut, and there received practical instruction in farm work. In 1846 he came to this county and located in Sharon tp., where he followed farming until 1860. He then came to Manchester, and has since been variously occupied; has been Highway Commissioner, and has served as Tp. Clerk 16 years; in 1865 was elected Justice of the Peace, holding the office continuously to the present time. In 1837 he married Louisa Lockwood, of his native place, who died April 14, 1878. To them were born 3 sons and a daughter, all of whom are living. Jan. 1, 1879, he was married to Mrs. Mary Burt, of Jackson, Mich.

Richard B. Green is a native of England, where he was brought up as a farmer. At the age of 18 he took the first prize at the Ollerton plowing match, Nottinghamshire; after an absence of 38 years, 36 of which were spent in America, he visited England and attended a plowing match at the same place, as a spectator. At the age of 21 he left England, in company with his eldest sister, her husband and 5 children, and landed at Quebec, June 28, 1843, after a voyage of six weeks and five days; came thence *via* Montreal, the canal to Kingston, across Lake Ontario to Toronto, Queenstown, by horse railroad (the only railroad in Canada then) to Chipewaw, Buffalo and Detroit to Manchester, Mich. On arriving at Buffalo, Mr. Green had not a cent of money, except the "crooked" sixpence. From Detroit out to Manchester he and two others walked, while his sister and the children rode in a wagon. This journey was made during the night and one day,—13 days from Quebec. On reaching their journey's end Mr. Green was "homesick enough." In this wild West he could see nothing, and hear nothing but about (as it seemed) 50 cow-bells.

He first worked in the harvest field, at 10 shillings a day, for 10 days, then hired out for three months for \$38, and next went to cutting cord-wood at 20 cents a cord. He cut 150 cords in three months, and ditched three days during the time, at \$1 a day, and got a pair of new boots for the ditching. He then hired out for one year, for \$140, and during the year he did not lose a day. The next year he worked for (now Rev.) P. Van Winkle for \$12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a month. He cradled 45 acres of wheat, and Mr. V. raked and bound it. They had no help. He subsequently worked for Mr. V. again.

In 1846 Mr. Green made a profession of religion and joined the Baptist Church, in Manchester, being baptized by Rev. Robert Powell, of Bridgewater. He has been a member of that Church ever since, and a Deacon for the last 12 years.

In 1846, also, he was married to Anne English, of Manchester, by Mr. Powell. He then bought 40 acres of land and moved upon it, but the title not being good he left it, losing \$150 by the operation. After living on a rented farm three years, he moved to the place he now occupies. To make the first payment on this place he sold wheat at 49 cents a bushel. The first winter on this place he cut and split the rails and laid up a mile of new six-rail fence, overhauled a quarter of a mile of old fence and did all his daily chores.

In 1861 he had a severe attack of typhoid fever, but, after 15 weeks of sickness he was restored to health, under the care of Dr. A. Conklin, of Manchester.

In 1876 he attended the exhibition at Philadelphia. In 1878 he visited his native land, in company with his wife and niece, Georgia Chaple. Of an original family of 10 they found 5 still living. After visiting many of the most important cities and towns of England and several points in Ireland, Mrs. G.'s native country, they returned quickly and safely to their American home.

Mr. and Mrs. Green have reared 2 adopted daughters—Georgia Chaple and Phœbe M. Green.

Deacon Green is a liberal citizen and a highly esteemed member of the community. For building the parsonage he gave \$1,000, and for the church bell \$250; he also contributes largely for both home and foreign missionary work; has given \$200 to the Kalamazoo College. Although he lives six miles from Manchester, he gave \$100 toward the construction of the Hillsdale railroad. His farm is an example of neatness unsurpassed,—residence, out-buildings and all. He has a centennial grove of 102 evergreen trees, not one of this setting having died. The trees are 16 feet apart, set quincuncially, in perfect rows.

Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Green appear in this history, on page 1246-'7.

Robert Green, farmer on sec. 19, was born in England in February, 1829, son of the preceding. In England he was reared and received a limited education. He came to America in 1849, and the same year to this township. He then had but two dollars, and now owns 120 acres of land in a high state of cultivation. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and a Democrat. He was married in 1862 to Miss Sarah Cash, who died in 1863. To them was born 1 child, Sarah. For his second wife he married in 1874, Mary A. Reagan, a native of Ireland. Nine children have been given them.

Isaac B. Hall, farmer, sec. 13, was born in New York, May 18, 1831, and is a son of Richard and Mary (Beckley) Hall, natives of New York, the former of German and the latter of English-Scotch descent. Mr. Hall learned the cooper's trade when young, but of late years has devoted his attention to farming. He came to this county in 1835, where he has since resided, with the exception of one and a half years spent in the Union army during the Rebellion. Mr. Hall is a modest, unassuming man, but charitable to all matters worthy of his benevolence. He is a Republican in politics, and the owner of a good farm. He was married in 1871 to Melissa Stevens. Mrs. Hall is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

James Henderlett, blacksmith, Manchester, was born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 11, 1812. His parents were Jacob and Mary (Thomas) Henderlett, his father being a native of New York, and of German descent, and his mother a native of Pennsylvania, of Holland descent. He was educated and reared in New York State. In 1833 he came to Michigan, locating in Lenawee county, where he lived two years. In 1835 he came to this village, where he opened a blacksmith shop and has since lived and labored. From 1860 to 1875 he carried on quite an extensive carriage business. In politics is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Jackson on his second term. In 1838 he was married to Catherine Dudley. To them have been born 1 son, Mortimer, and a daughter, Emily, deceased. He did the iron work for the first mill in this village.

William Johnson, farmer on sec. 18, Manchester tp., was born in England, April 9, 1825. He emigrated to America many years ago, and has been a successful farmer of this county for quite a period. He is Democratic in politics, and served as a School Director for five years. He married Mrs. Thomas Taylor, who was born in England May 22, 1820, daughter of John Renshaw, by whom he has 4 children—Sarah Ann, Susan Selina, William Thomas and Helen Theresa. Mrs. Johnson had 2 children by her first husband—Martha Ann and Mary Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are well respected in the neighborhood in which they reside.

Christian F. Kapp, jr., M. D., Manchester, was born in Northfield tp., Washtenaw county, in 1846. His parents were Christian F. and Regina (Schlichter) Kapp. In Northfield tp. Dr. Kapp was reared and received his literary education. In 1873 he entered the medical department of Michigan University, and later went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated from the College of Medicine and Surgery, in 1876. He at once came to Manchester, and has built up a large practice. In 1874 he was married to Julia A. Kempf, a daughter of Frederick Kempf, of Northfield tp. To them have been given 1 son and 1 daughter—Edith May, born Sept. 12, 1876, and Christian Frederick, born Nov. 6, 1879.

Charles Kingsley (deceased) was born at Canterbury, Windham Co., Conn., in 1801. Later, the family removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he lived until 1828,

when he came to Michigan. He located in Northfield tp., in this county, making an entry of 80 acres of land, on which he lived two years. By trade he was a miller, and Judge Dexter having built a mill at Dexter, he went there and operated it until 1841. He then removed to Sharon tp. where he again engaged in farming. In 1864 he came to Manchester, where he lived a life of retirement until his death, March 6, 1871. In 1833 he was married to Jane Wilson, of Scio tp., a daughter of Thomas and Hannah Wilson, who came here from England in 1830. To them were born 3 sons and 1 daughter—Brainard, a resident of Danville, Ill.; Mrs. Anna Calkins, of Chelsea, Mich.; Charles J., of Milford, Mich., and John H., a business man of Manchester city. While in Sharon tp Mr. Kingsley held the office of Justice of the Peace 12 years, and Supervisor one term. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and a man noted for his benevolence and sincerity of heart.

William Kirchgessner, baker and grocer, Manchester, was born at Buchen, Province of Baden, Germany, Dec. 3, 1845. His brother was engaged in the war of 1848, known as the Rebellion of Baden, and like Carl Schurz and others who were in the same, he came an exile to America. His parents too came here in 1851, locating at Monroe, Mich., where Mr. K. was reared and educated. When 12 years of age he learned the baker's trade, remaining at it about four years, excepting six months spent in the South. He then was employed as salesman and bookkeeper at Monroe, in a grocery store, 14 months. In April, 1868, he came to Manchester and opened the first bakery in the village. In 1878 he erected a building for his business and residence, which is one of the best in the village. Mr. Kirchgessner has been City Treasurer of the village three terms. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. June 11, 1868, he was united in marriage to Emma Morschheuser, of Monroe, Mich., a native of Germany, who came to this country in 1863. To them have been given 5 children—William C., born April 28, 1869; Helen Amelia, born Dec. 2, 1871; Eugene, born Jan. 29, 1874; Caroline, born Jan. 9, 1876, and Oscar, born Jan. 7, 1878. His father died at Adrian, in 1874, in his 74th year. His mother died in Germany in 1848.

Henry Kirchhofer, merchant, Manchester, was born in the Canton of Schaffhausen, Switzerland, in 1837. His father was a Lutheran clergyman. When young, Henry traveled over Germany, and in 1858 came to America, locating at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained three years. In 1861 he went to Missouri, where he bought a farm, but soon enlisted in the 7th Reg. Mo. Cav., and after two years' service was discharged on account of disability. He was in business in Chicago during the great fire in 1871, and lost heavily. He then came to Manchester, and in 1879 established his present business. He also deals extensively in wool. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. In 1865 he married Lydia Schmid, of Ann Arbor, daughter of the Rev. Fred Schmid. They have 3 children, all girls.

Peter Kishpaugh was born in New Jersey in 1833, son of Jonas and Rachel Onstead, of German descent. Mr. K. was reared and educated in this county, where he owns 290 acres of good land, located on sec. 35, which he purchased in 1875. He was married Aug. 27, 1856, to Ann Eliza Lambert. They have 6 children—John L., George W., Sarah E., Mary, Ansel J. and Albert F. Mr. Kishpaugh is a member of no political party. He is giving his children the advantages of a good English education.

Joseph Kramer, contractor and builder, Manchester, was born in Freedom tp., Washtenaw Co., in 1845. His parents were Adam and Eve (Stiffler) Kramer, who came here from Germany about 1842. There he was reared and educated and also learned the trade of carpenter. In 1865 he began work for himself. In his workings he has built some of the best stores and houses in Manchester and vicinity. During the season he works 14 men and accomplishes a large amount. He is a member of the Catholic Church and Arbeiter-verein, of Manchester. He is not a politician, but votes for the man instead of the party. In 1872 he was married to Miss Sarah Weis, a daughter of Joseph Weis, of Freedom tp. To them have been born 2 sons and 2 daughters.

Conrad Lehn, grocer, Manchester, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1834. He was there educated and reared on a farm, his father being a farmer. In 1854 he came to America and at once to Manchester. In 1865 he opened a grocery store on the east side of the river. There he remained until 1873, when he built a store 22x85 ft., three stories high, on Exchange place, which he now occupies as a grocery, restaurant and residence. He is now constructing a building on the

north side of Exchange place, 29x80 feet, and two stories high, which will be the finest business block in Manchester. Mr. Lehn has served as Village Treasurer, also as member of the Council. He is a member of the Arbeiter-verein, A. O. U. W. and the Roman Catholic Church. In 1855 he married Magdalena Haag, a native of Baden, who died in 1873, leaving 5 daughters. In 1874 he was married to Katherine Reiter, of Brooklyn, Jackson Co., Mich. To them have been born 2 daughters. Mr. Lehn is a man of large influence in Manchester, and has been successful in business.

Erasmus Logan was born in this county, and is a son of John and Mary (Cooper) Logan. He is a carpenter by trade, and devotes the greater part of his time to that business, although he owns a good farm in Manchester tp. He was married in 1867 to Chloe Stringham. They have 2 children—Ella and Mina. Mrs. Logan is a member of the M. E. Church. In 1862 Mr. Logan enlisted in Company B, 20th Reg., Mich. Vol. Inf.; was wounded in 1863; was a prisoner in Andersonville prison for 18 months, and during this period made two attempts to escape, but both failed. He has been Deputy Sheriff of Washtenaw county, and has held various other positions.

John Logan is a life resident of this county and was born in 1837. His parents are John and Mary (Cooper) Logan, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Mr. Logan has been a farmer through life, and owns 260 acres of land on sec. 19, in Bridgewater tp. He was married Dec. 25, 1860, to Mary Woodruff, a daughter of Milo Woodruff, who settled in this county in 1846. Three children have been given to this marriage—Elmer, Eddie and Minnie. Mr. Logan is a Democrat, and has served as a School Director for 10 or 12 years.

Thomas Logan, farmer, on sec. 13, was born in Pennsylvania in 1832. His parents were John and Mary (Cooper) Logan, who raised a large family of children, 5 of whom are living and doing well; 3 are leading farmers of this county, and have made what they now possess by their own individual exertions. Thomas was married in 1861 to Jerusha Martin. They have 4 children. Mr. Logan owned 25 acres of land when he was married, and is now the happy possessor of a farm of 400 acres, on which were raised 3,000 bushels of wheat in 1880. His flock of sheep number 400, and often run to 600. He has been very successful in life, all of which he attributes to his untiring industry and good business management.

William C. Logan, farmer, on sec. 13, was born Feb. 24, 1835, son of John and Mary (Cooper) Logan, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. They came to this county in 1835. William worked by the month for two years, to get a start in life, and was subsequently employed as teamster on a railroad for two years. He was married in 1864 to Clara A. Stringham. They have 2 children—Franklin E., who was born Dec. 17, 1865, and Bertie A., born Feb. 4, 1870. Mr. Logan is a member of the M. E. Church, and a Democrat. He owns 180 acres of land, with a building thereon costing \$2,500.

Jeremiah Loucks, farmer, on sec. 19, was born in New York April 3, 1811. His parents were Tunis and Charity (Sum) Loucks, natives of that State and of Holland descent. Mr. Louck's education was limited. In 1834 he came to Michigan, and when he arrived at Detroit had but one shilling in his pocket. He came to this county, and worked one and a half years, by the month, for William Hulbert. In 1836 he went to Hillsdale Co., and the following year returned to this county and located the land where he now resides. During the first six months' residence he had no bread, but lived chiefly on potatoes. In politics he has always been a radical Republican. He was married Oct. 7, 1840, to Mary Haynes, who died in 1881. To them were born 2 sons and 2 daughters—John H., Eudora Ermina, Elnora Melissa and Charles G.

M. H. Mather was born in New York, Dec. 27, 1833, a son of Peter G. and Angeline (Campbell) Mather, the former of Irish and the latter of Scotch parentage. M. H. received a good education, and is a natural mechanic. He can make or manufacture almost any kind of wood or machinery, and this endowment often proves of invaluable service to him. He was married Feb. 27, 1856, to Mary B. Taylor. They have 1 child—Ida M. Mr. Mather came to this tp. in 1858, and now owns 80 acres of land on sec. 11.

James M. Moore was born in Norvell tp., Jackson Co., Mich., Feb. 7, 1839. His parents were James and Catherine (English) Moore, natives of Ireland. James M. was reared in Jackson county, where he also was educated. He is by trade a mason, but has chiefly devoted his time to farming. In politics he is a Republi-

can. He owns 80 acres of land on sec. 31, and makes a specialty of fine sheep, of which he has some thoroughbred Merino from Vermont. He was married in 1859 to Abigail Austin. To them have been born 6 children.

Thomas Morgan (deceased) was born in Vermont, Nov. 26, 1809. In 1832 he was married at Mendon, N. Y., to Deborah W. Sowle. He carried on shoemaking at Richmond, N. Y., until 1835, when he located at Manchester, having previously purchased the eastern half of the village. He erected the first frame building in Manchester. In 1862 he went to Milton Junction, Wis., but a fire, in January, 1872, destroyed his eating-house and he returned to Manchester, where he died June 3, 1873, aged 63 years. The cause of his death was being thrown from a buggy, while the horses were running away. Two of his daughters are living—Mrs. Vandegrift, of Manchester, and Mrs. Wallace, of Milwaukee. Mr. Morgan was a member of the Universalist Church and the Masonic order. He was an honest, straightforward man, and well respected. His widow resides at Manchester, being the oldest resident of the village.

Theodore Morschheuser, blacksmith, wagon-maker and repairer, Manchester, was born at Buchen, Province of Baden, Germany, in 1847. There he was reared and educated, and learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1871 he landed in America and came to Monroe, Mich. A short time after, he came to Manchester. He entered the employ of Gordonier & Neebling, and afterward, for Mr. Gordonier. He became a partner with the latter, and in 1881 bought out his partner's interest, since which time he has been alone. Mr. Morschheuser is a member of the Catholic Church and of the A. O. U. W. In 1874 he married Elizabeth Groff, of Freedom. To them have been born 3 sons, all of whom are living. During the Franco-Prussian war, Mr. Morschheuser served in the German army.

William Neebling, blacksmith, manufacturer and repairer of carriages, Manchester, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1844. In 1860, when 16 years of age, he came to America. He had relatives in Freedom tp., in this county, and he at once proceeded there. He very soon began to learn the trade of blacksmith. In 1862 he went to Adrian, Mich., and from there to Jackson. In 1863 he enlisted in the 9th Mich. Cav., and served until the close of the war. He then came to Manchester and engaged in his present business. Mr. Neebling is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and the Arbeiter-verein, of Manchester. In 1869 he married Elizabeth Emmer, of Bridgewater. To them have been born 3 children, all of whom are living.

John F. Nestell, farmer on sec. 23, was born on his present farm, in 1856. His parents, John B. and Susannah (Slocum) Nestell, were natives of New England, and early pioneers of Manchester tp. John F. received his education in the graded schools of Manchester village, and has wisely chosen the occupation of a farmer. He owns 135 acres of land, and is a Republican. He was married in 1879 to Ella, daughter of John D. Kief.

George Nisle, blacksmith and wagon-maker, Manchester, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1846. His father was a wagon-maker, and from him George learned the same business. At the age of 15 years he came to America, and located in Jackson Co., Mich. In 1863 he began to learn the carriage-making business. In 1864 he enlisted in the 15th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and served till the close of the war. Returning to Michigan, he worked at carriage-making at Jackson, Hillsdale and other places in the state, until 1877, when he came to Manchester. He went into the blacksmith and carriage-making business in company with William Neebling, and continued there until 1879. In that year he started his present business, employing four men. Mr. Nisle is a member of the Lutheran Church and A. O. U. W. In 1868 he was married to Polly Weinlander, of Hillsdale, Mich. To them have been born 3 sons and 2 daughters, all of whom are living.

Hon. E. B. Norris, Manchester, Mich., was born at Manchester in 1846. His father, John W. Norris, was an early settler of this section. In his native village, Mr. Norris was reared, receiving his education there, and at Ypsilanti high school and the State Normal school. In 1868 he began the study of law with George R. Palmer, Esq., of Manchester. In 1872 he was admitted to practice by the court of this county. In 1861 he enlisted in the 1st Reg., Mich. Vol. Inf., and in September, 1862, was discharged for disabilities. After admission to the Bar, he began to practice in Manchester, where he has since resided. In 1876 he was elected to the Michigan Legislature from this district. In 1874 he was married to Isabella L. Ford, of Sharon tp. To them have been born 3 sons and 1 daughter.

John W. Norris (deceased) was born in Vermont in 1803. When 11 years of age, he accompanied his parents to Genesee Co., N. Y., where he was reared and educated. In 1834 he came to Michigan, and during the winter of 1834-'5, taught school in Macomb county. Returning to New York, he was married in May, 1836, to Lydia Mary Blaisdell, of Covington Center, N. Y., and a native of Vermont; came again to Michigan, locating at Ann Arbor; subsequently located land in Manchester and Bridgewater tps.; was a farmer until 1861, when he bought more land in Bridgewater tp., and erected a saw-mill; was formerly a Whig, but later a Republican; was always a temperance man; wife died in 1862, and subject of sketch in June, 1863, leaving 6 children—E. B., an attorney at law at Manchester; William H., a resident of Garden City, Minn.; Mrs. Bailey, of Manchester; Mrs. Norris and Mrs. Bailey, of Ypsilanti, and Mrs. Norris, of Jackson, Mich.

William H. Palmer, agriculturist, was born in New Hampshire Dec. 13, 1810. His parents were Samuel and Clarissa (Shumway) Palmer, natives of New England. Mr. Palmer received a fair education and is a natural mechanic. He early learned the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed for some years. In 1833 he settled in this township, where, in connection with his father, he entered 80 acres of Government land. He then returned to New York, and in 1836 married Esther Bronson, a native of Vermont, and daughter of Luman Bronson, a Revolutionary soldier. Of the 7 children born to this union only 5 are living. Mr. Palmer and wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, in which body the former is a Deacon. He owns 160 acres of well-improved land on sec. 16, and is a Republican.

Rev. W. L. Palmer, Pastor Baptist Church, Manchester, was born in New York in 1820. His parents were Stephen and Huldah Palmer, of English descent, the former of whom settled in Jackson Co., Mich., in 1836. Rev. Palmer was reared on a farm, and was converted at the age of 11 years. He graduated from Madison University in 1856, and from Hamilton Theological Seminary in 1859, both located at Hamilton N. Y. He was ordained to preach the gospel in 1857, and is at present in charge of a large and flourishing congregation.

William E. Pease, farmer, sec. 20, was born in Ypsilanti tp., Aug. 10, 1840. His parents were Warren and Frances (Crafts) Pease, natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. They were married April 16, 1832, and emigrated to this county the same year, where they lived honored and respected by all. William E. received his education in the district schools, and Dec. 7, 1871, married Ella, daughter of Samuel W. Dorr, a prominent farmer and fruit-grower of Manchester tp. They have 1 child—Warren W., who was born Dec. 29, 1872. Mrs. Pease is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and Mr. P. is Republican, and has been School Director for three terms. Mr. Pease's father died Jan. 6, 1852, and his mother May 19, 1877.

Matthew T. Prout was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., June 29, 1817. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Holt) Prout, natives of New York, and of English ancestry; his father was a farmer, and Matthew was reared to that rural, but honest occupation. Mr. Prout came to this county in 1836, and in 1838 married Martha M. Stephens, daughter of Walter Stephens. One child was given to them—Basina, born in 1840, and wife of T. J. Bessimer, of Jackson, Michigan. When Mr. Prout came to this county he bought a farm of a minister of the gospel, who proved a wolf in sheep's clothing, and induced Mr. Prout to run heavily in debt, from which he recovered only after long years of toil and economy. He now owns a good farm on sec. 6, and valuable city property in Jackson, Michigan. He is a member of the Baptist Church. His father died in this county, in 1831, and his mother in 1835. Both were members of the Baptist Church.

David Reed, Manchester, was born at Newburg, Lenawee Co., Mich., in 1826. His parents were David B. and Content (Howard) Reed, who came to Michigan from New York State in 1823. He was reared and educated at Newburg and there learned the trade of carpenter. He followed his trade in Lenawee county until 1847, when he moved into this tp. about four miles south of Manchester. In 1870 he moved into this village, where he has since lived and followed his trade. In politics is a Democrat but has kept out of political life and office. He was married in 1855 to Miss Lottie Taylor, of Bridgewater tp. To them have been born 2 sons and 1 daughter, all of whom are living.

Herbert D. Reed, Manchester, was born at Newburg, Lenawee Co., Mich., A. D. 1826. His parents are David and Lottie (Taylor) Reed. In Manchester Mr. Reed was reared and educated, also learned the trade of carpenter. During the

winters of 1879-'80 and 1880-'81 he taught school at Freedom Center. In politics is a Democrat.

W. F. Rehfuß, dealer in fresh and salt meat, Manchester, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1853. His parents were Michael and Magdalena (Hangsterfer) Rehfuß, the former of whom was a blacksmith. In 1868 the family came to America, and located in Scio tp., Washtenaw Co., Mich. In his native land Mr. Rehfuß received his education, and after coming here entered the employ of Mr. Gwinner, of Ann Arbor, remaining with him three years. He was afterward in business at Detroit and Chicago, and in 1873 came to Manchester and engaged in the business for himself, remaining nearly two years. He then went to Tecumseh, and in 1877 returned to this village. He is also a large dealer in live-stock. Mr. Rehfuß is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Manchester. In 1876 he married Caroline Braun, of Freedom tp. To them have been born 3 sons.

Jacob Reichert, proprietor grocery and restaurant, Manchester, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1838. He learned the trade of carpenter, and in 1866 came to America, settling in Logan Co., Ill., where he worked at his trade till 1868. He then went to Kansas, where he remained until 1875, when he left because of the grasshopper plague. He came to Freedom tp. in this county. In 1876 he opened a restaurant in Manchester, and in 1880 added a stock of groceries. Mr. Reichert is a member of the Arbeiter-verein and A. O. U. W., of Manchester. In 1864 he married Caroline Brezler, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. To them has been born 1 son—Wilhelm.

Frank Ruck, proprietor Southern Brewery, Manchester, was born in Germany in 1843. In his native country he was educated, his father being a teacher there. There also he learned the business of brewing, and followed it some years. He served one year in the German army, and in 1861 came to America. The next eight years he was engaged in brewing in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1874 he went to Ann Arbor and carried on the Western Brewery until 1880. He then purchased the Southern Brewery at Manchester. In 1868 he married Miss Vinkonmeele, of Cincinnati. To them have been born 4 sons and 1 daughter.

William Rushton was born in England in 1820, and is a son of John and Ann (Beckley) Rushton. He grew to mature years in his native land, and in 1851 emigrated to Michigan, locating in Manchester tp., where he has since resided. He was a poor man when he arrived in this county, but years of toil and energy have increased his wealth, until he now owns 120 acres of land on sec. 15. He was married in England, in 1844, to ——— Richardson, daughter of William and Mary (Hutson) Richardson. Five children have been born to them, 4 of whom are living, and 3 married—Emily, W. B., Mary E. and Henry H. George is deceased. Mr. Rushton is a Democrat, and has served his fellow-citizens in various tp. offices.

John Sanborn was born in Canada, Feb. 25, 1820; parents were Elijah and Sophia (Sleeper) Sanborn, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of New Jersey; when five months old, parents came to Michigan, and in 1837, to Washtenaw county; worked for W. S. Maynard, at Ann Arbor, for eight years; in 1851 came to this tp., and located on sec. 10, where he has since resided; is Democratic in politics; was married in 1845, to Catherine Feldkamp, a native of Prussia; have 3 children—Ellen, wife of Cornelius Carr, of Manchester, Mich.; Mary, and Lillie, a teacher; wife was member of M. E. Church, and died March 13, 1874; owns 120 acres of good land.

Charles W. Sandford, Manchester, dealer in produce, was born at Newark, N. J., in 1825. His parents were Elijah and Mary (Warren) Sandford. In 1833 his father came to this county and located land in what is now Freedom tp. He returned to New Jersey and in 1837 brought his family out. He then engaged in saw-mill business at the edge of Bridgewater. He carried on this business until his death in 1840. Then the water was let out of the mill-pond and to-day it is fine land owned by Caleb Brown and Christian Wurster. In this State and county Mr. Sandford was chiefly reared and educated. When 21 years old he began farming for himself in Freedom, where he followed it until 1867. In that year he came to this village, and has since been in the produce business, making a specialty of eggs and fine butter. He has recently built a house entirely for storing the latter. This house is 18x24 feet in size. It is built with walls 14 inches thick, of which 12 inches are filled in with saw-dust, and the floor is the same. It is 18 feet high, divided into two stories. The upper one is filled with

60 tons of ice, the bottom fitted with zinc-lined drip troughs to carry off all water drippings. The lower floor is for the storage of butter and will hold 80,000 lbs. Mr. Sandford buys in the early spring and holds it until the fall, thus making a fine profit. The house was built by B. A. Stephens, of Toledo, at a cost of \$1,000. In 1863 Mr. Sandford married Miss Caroline Poucher, of Bridgewater. To them have been born 1 daughter—Mary. In politics he is a Democrat and has held a number of offices. In 1848 he enlisted for the Mexican war and served till its close.

Fred Schaible, farmer and brick manufacturer, of Manchester, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1839, where his father still resides. When 21 years of age he came to America to escape military service. He proceeded to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he had a brother living. Very soon after he went to Freedom tp., where he worked four years. He then purchased 40 acres of land, and in 1867 sold it, and bought 160 acres northwest of Manchester. He at once opened a brick-yard, which he still owns, but is at present operated by other parties. He still resides on his farm. In 1880 he was appointed County Drain Commissioner. Mr. Schaible is a member of the Lutheran Church, and of the A. O. U. W. In 1866 he married Katherine Kuepler, of Lodi tp., a native of Wurtemberg. They have 3 daughters and 4 sons.

N. Schmid, merchant, Manchester, was born at Ann Arbor in 1854. His parents are the Rev. Fred and Louisa (Mann) Schmid. His father was the first Protestant German clergyman in Michigan. At Ann Arbor, Mr. Schmid was reared and educated. In 1870, when Mack & Schmid opened their branch store at Manchester, he was placed at the head of it as manager, in which capacity he still acts. This store has one of the finest stocks in this section, and does a large business in general merchandise and wool-buying. Mr. Schmid is also interested in the insurance business. He is an active member of the A. O. U. W. of Manchester. In 1878 he was married to Miss Lehn, a daughter of Mr. C. Lehn, of Manchester. To them have been born 1 daughter—Leita.

Nicholas Senger, grocer and restaurateur, Manchester, was born at Kirlach, Baden, Germany, in 1854. In 1855 his parents came to America, and located in Bridgewater tp., in this county. Soon after they came to Manchester, where Nicholas was reared and educated. He worked for Conrad Lehn seven years, and six years for his father. In 1880 he opened his present business. He is a member of the Arbeiter-verein, and also of the Catholic Church. His parents are still living in Manchester. In 1879 he was married to Elizabeth Baader, of Manchester.

Henry Shuart, farmer, sec. 31: P. O. Clinton; was born in New York, in 1834. His parents were E. R. and Phœbe (Sisson) Shuart, the former of German and the latter of English descent. He was reared and educated in his native State, where he followed farming until 1870, when he came to this State and purchased his present farm. Mr. Shuart is a strong Democrat, but votes for the man instead of the party. He was married in 1859 to Miss Sarah Brinley, a native of the Empire State. To them have been born 2 sons and 1 daughter—Charles, Frederick and Bessie.

James Soules (deceased) was one of the earliest pioneers of Manchester. He was born at Nine Partners, Dutchess county, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1873. He learned the trade of carpenter and worked at that business for 12 years in Chenango county. In 1805 he was married at Bedford, N. Y., to Abbie Dillingham. He was engaged in the manufacture of pearl ash for some time, but a decline in prices ruined him financially. About the same time occurred the death of his wife. In 1826 he removed to Monroe county, where he married Fannie Noyes. In 1833 he entered a large tract of land in this county, embracing what is now Manchester village. He built a saw-mill on the Raisin river, and started a thriving settlement. In 1843 he purchased land near Milton, Wis., where he died March 20, 1873, in his 90th year. His third wife was Mrs. Almond Bishop Clarke, who died in 1880. Mrs. Morgan, of Manchester, is a daughter of this noble pioneer.

Franklin Spafard, Manchester tp., sec. 8, was born in Springwater, Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1837. His parents were Thomas L. and Almira (Baldwin) Spafard. His father was a native of Massachusetts and his mother of Pennsylvania. In 1838 the family came to this county and tp., settling on the place where Mr. Spafard now lives. In this town Mr. Spafard was reared and educated. He was reared a farmer and has always followed it. His farm comprise 360 acres, chiefly tillable land. Mr. Spafard is quite extensively engaged in raising grade Merino

sheep, and also in the raising of wheat. In politics has been a Republican since the organization of the party in 1854. In 1862 was married to Miss Maria Carpenter, a daughter of Morgan Carpenter, a pioneer of Manchester. To them have been born 1 son, Frederick E., and a daughter, Almira, both of whom are living.

Thomas L. Spafard was born in the town of Dalton, Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1797. His parents were Amos and Experience (Lawrence) Spafard. There Mr. Spafard was educated and lived until 15 years of age, when his parents died. From that time he took care of himself. About this time he went to Otsego Co., N. Y., where he worked two years for a tanner and currier. He then went to Onondaga county, where he was variously employed two years. During this time he enlisted as a substitute in the war of 1812, but served only a short time, until Brown's army came to Sackett's Harbor. From Onondaga county he went to Livingston Co., N. Y., where he purchased a farm and followed farming and lumbering until 1836. During this time he built two saw-mills. In 1836 he came to this county and town, where he followed farming until old age compelled him to rest. Since then he has lived with his son on the old homestead. In politics he was an old-line Whig until the organization of the Republican party, since when he has been a Republican. While in New York he was a Mason, but never connected himself with the fraternity in this State. He has for about 40 years been connected with the Universalist Society. In 1822 he was married to Almira Baldwin, of Mt. Morris, N. Y. To them have been born 3 sons and 6 daughters; 1 son and 2 daughters have died. Mrs. Spafard died in 1853. In 1854 Mr. Spafard married Mrs. Mary Lord, widow of Dr. Lord, of Ann Arbor, who died in 1851. Mr. Spafard is now 84 years old. When about 20 years old, he had a cousin of about the same age, who was for living without hard work. He called Mr. Spafard a fool for working hard. The cousin died in Detroit penniless. Mr. Spafard acquired 360 acres of land, thus showing the better course of work over idleness.

Captain Simeon R. Spencer, Manchester, was born at Springfield, Windsor Co. Vt., in 1807. When 16 years old he entered a store in Springfield, where he remained nearly three years. The confinement of a business life not agreeing with him, he went to Woodstock, where he learned the trade of painter. He worked at this business in various places and States until 1836, when he came to Manchester. In 1837 he brought out his family. Since then he has been a resident of that village, engaged chiefly in painting. He was Justice of the Peace three years, and Road Master 20 years. He is a member of both the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities. In 1835 he married Jane E. Hill, of Scottsville, N. Y. To them have been born 1 son and 5 daughters, the former of whom, A. W. Spencer, is Station Agent of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Manchester. One daughter is deceased. He was Lieutenant of the first militia in Manchester village, and subsequently Captain, which latter title he still retains.

Elisha Steadman, who resides on sec. 22, was born in New York in 1817. His parents were Isaac and Lucretia (Coy) Steadman, natives of Connecticut. Mr. Steadman was a commercial traveler for over 25 years, handling agricultural implements the greater portion of this period. He was formerly a successful grocer of Hamilton, N. Y., but since his removal to this county in 1866, has devoted his time chiefly to agriculture. He is Republican in politics, and owns 101 acres of good land. Mr. S. was married in 1847, and 2 children have been born to them—Jeanette and David L.

James L. Stone was born in Seneca county, N. Y., May 13, 1843. His parents were Eli and Catherine (Whitaker) Stone. When James was about four years old his parents settled at Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., and in 1850, at Ypsilanti, Mich. When a young man, Mr. Stone engaged in the insurance business, which he followed about three years. He then engaged in the manufacture of cigars, in which he did a large business. In 1876 he became the landlord of the Good-year House at Manchester. In 1880 he went into the Follett House at Ypsilanti, where he remained but a few months, and returned to the Goodyear House. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and also of the A. O. U. W. He was married in 1870 to Emma E. Cutler, of Ypsilanti, a daughter of John M. Cutler (deceased).

A. C. Taylor, M. D., Manchester, was born in Bridgewater tp., in 1848. His parents were Darius and Sarah (Martin) Taylor who came here in 1839, from Washington Co., Penn. In Bridgewater tp., Mr. Taylor was reared, but received his education elsewhere. In 1869 he began the study of medicine under Dr. M. E. Munger, of Manchester. In 1871 he entered the medical department of Michigan

University, from which he graduated in 1874. He at once began practicing at Somerset, Hillsdale Co., Mich., where he remained one year. He then came to Manchester, where he has built up a large practice. Dr. Taylor is a member of the M. E. Church, of Manchester. In 1873 he was married to Emma Rose, a daughter of Hon. David G. Rose, of Sharon. To them has been given 1 son, Clarence W., born in 1875.

O. L. Torrey was born in Jackson Co., Mich., June 14, 1842; is a son of Alfred C. and Eliza (Fairchilds) Torrey, natives of Chenango Co., N. Y. They went to Jackson county in 1842, where Mrs. Torrey died, March 24, 1863; subject of this sketch was reared on a farm; was married, Aug. 27, 1863, to Alice D. Corey, who was born in the house she occupies, Feb. 16, 1846, and a daughter of J. D. Corey, of Manchester, Mich. They have 4 children—Homer, Dennis, George and Bessie. Mr. Torrey located in this township in 1873; owns 192 acres of land in sec. 2. Mrs. Torrey is a member of the M. E. Church.

G. G. Van Tuyle, farmer, sec. 36, was born in this county, March 22, 1849. His parents are Adam and Sarah (Polhemus) Van Tuyle, the former a native of New York, of German descent, and the latter a native of New Jersey, of English ancestry. Adam Van Tuyle came to this county in 1840, and settled on sec. 21, Manchester tp. G. G. owns 100 acres of good land in sec. 36, and is a Democrat. He was married in 1876, to Fannie Sones. They have 2 children—Albert and Lillian.

John A. Van Tuyle is among the prominent farmers of Manchester tp. He was born in this county in 1847, son of Adam and Sarah (Polhemus) Van Tuyle, the former a native of New York, of German descent, and the latter of New Jersey, of English ancestry. Mr. Van Tuyle owns 175 acres of land, of which 140 is under a high state of cultivation. He is a solid and influential member of the Democratic party. He was married in 1868, to Ann Eliza Vest, who has borne him 5 children—1 boy and 4 girls.

Peter C. Vreeland, Grass Lake, Mich., formerly of Lodi tp., Washtenaw county, was born at Romulus, Seneca Co., N. Y., in 1806, where he was reared and educated. When a young man he learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1831 he came to Michigan and located in Lodi tp., taking up Government land. He remained there about five years, and then went to Jackson, Mich., where he worked at his trade for seven years. He removed to Grass Lake where he remained 12 years; at the end of that time he went to St. Johns, and soon after came to Manchester. He opened a blacksmith shop, which he carried on about 18 years, and then again went to Grass Lake, where he now lives in retirement. Mr. Vreeland is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Republican in politics. Previous to coming to this State he was married to Joan Sutton, of Romulus N. Y. To them have been born 2 sons and 2 daughters, of whom 1 son has died. The remaining son, Mr. L. Vreeland, is a merchant at Manchester. The daughters live in Jackson county.

James Waeir, s.c. 1, was born in Tioga (now Chemung) county, N. Y., in 1822. His parents were John and Hannah (Beckwith) Waeir. In 1836 the family came to this State and county, locating in Bridgewater tp. In New York State and Bridgewater Mr. Waeir was reared and educated. In 1844 he purchased land in the southern part of Manchester, where he followed farming until 1850. He then purchased land on sec. 1 of this town, where he has since lived. He began life with but his own brain and muscle, and now owns 100 acres of fine land well supplied with buildings and stock. In politics he is a Republican, and has twice been elected Township Treasurer, but never qualified. That was some years ago when the offices of Constable and Treasurer were one. He is a member of the Baptist Church of Manchester, of which he is also a Deacon, and has been a Trustee. He was married in 1844 to Miss Amanda M. Clark, of Manchester, a daughter of Joseph S. Clark, who came here in 1833. To them have been born 2 daughters and 1 son—Alice, now Mrs. J. Lawrence, of Tecumseh; Hannah, now Mrs. Wright, of Manchester, and Chester.

John Waeir, (deceased) was born at Southport, N. Y., in 1796. He was educated and reared as a farmer, which business he also followed there until 1836. In that year he came to Michigan and settled in the town of Bridgewater, in this county, purchasing land on sec. 11, where now Henry Calhoun lives. There he lived until his death in 1855. In politics Mr. Waeir was a Whig until 1854, when he united with the new Republican party, and he held several township offices. While in New York he was a Mason, but after coming here was not connected with the fraternity. He was for many years a member of the Baptist Church, and both in New York and in Manchester was a Deacon in that church. In 1818 he

was married to Miss Hannah Beckwith, of his native town. To them were born 8 sons and 3 daughters, of whom 7 are living, but only 1, James, in this county. Mrs. Waer, now in her 83d year, is living with a son, Henry B., a business man of Laporte.

Charles B. Walworth was born March 15, 1824. His parents were Benjamin B. and Elizabeth (Barley) Walworth, natives of New York. They came to Michigan in 1828, where Charles was reared and educated. He was married Feb. 16, 1860, to Amy Gallop. They have 5 children—Joseph B., Elizabeth L., Delmer, Clarence and Amy. Mr. W. is Democratic in politics, and owns 101 acres of good land.

John Waters, farmer, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1822, where he was also reared and educated. His parents were John and Mary (Daniels) Waters. In 1852 he came to Michigan and purchased the farm where he now lives. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in 1847 to Edith Beech, who died in 1857. To them were born 5 children, 4 of whom are living. In 1858 he married to Mary J. Sutton, daughter of Rev. Richard Sutton, a native of Michigan. To them have been born 3 children, all of whom are living. Mr. Waters resides on sec. 19.

Samuel M. Wells (deceased) was born in Vermont, June 4, 1815, and is a son of David and Sally (Best) Wells, natives of Massachusetts, and of Welsh descent. He came to this county in 1837, and once served as a Justice of the Peace. He was married Jan. 3, 1836, to Nancy Crozier, a native of New York, and of French descent. Both were members of the M. E. Church, in which body Mr. Wells was Trustee, Class leader and Steward for several years. He was a Republican in politics, and at the time of his death owned 100 acres of land. He died March 25, 1872.

James Williams (deceased) or "Uncle Jim," as he was familiarly called, was born in 1803, and came to Ypsilanti, Mich., in 1835. He was a single man, and resided for 27 years with Mr. and Mrs. Wells. He was a strong Republican, and a worthy member of the M. E. Church. He died in 1879.

Joseph S. Wood was born in the town of Lynn, New London Co., Conn., in 1816. His parents were Caleb and Betsey (Fargo) Wood, natives of Connecticut, the former being of Irish and the latter of French descent. When in his ninth year the family removed to Livingston county, N. Y., where he was reared and educated. In Wyoming county, he learned the trade of wagon-maker. In 1837 he started for Michigan. He then engaged in farming near Saline for his brother-in-law, Joshua Forbes, for many years well-known in this county. He remained here four and one-half years and returned to New York on account of being troubled with the ague. He lived in New York until 1854, when he came to this State, which has since been his home. He settled in Saline tp. on a farm owned by Mr. Forbes. He remained there two, years and having recovered his health, engaged in the wagon business, which he followed two years in that town; then removed to Clinton, Mich., where he followed the wagon business until September, 1870, when he came into Manchester tp., where he has since followed farming, on sec. 28. In politics he has been a Whig; since Taylor's nomination for Presidency, he has been a Free-Soiler; since 1854 he has been a Republican. Has always been a temperance man and worker. Was married in April, 1848, to Miss Mary Gilbert, of Warsaw, N. Y., a native of Pike, N. Y.; Mrs. Wood died in 1859, leaving 1 son and 1 daughter, both of whom are living. For his second wife he married in May, 1864, Mrs. Loretta (Sterrin) Messenger, of Clinton.

John Wuertner, proprietor restaurant, Manchester, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1849. His father was a watchmaker and organ builder. John was reared and educated in his native country, and there learned the trade of tailor. In 1871 he came to America and worked at his trade at Adrian, Mich., and Manchester. In 1878 he opened his present billiard hall and restaurant. In politics Mr. W. is a Greenbacker, but has held no official positions. In 1872 he married Caroline Yentler, of Adrian, Mich., a native of Wurtemberg. To them have been born 2 sons and 3 daughters, 2 of whom are living; 1 daughter is deceased.

John C. Ziegler was born in Germany, and is a son of Phillip and Barbara (Meir) Ziegler. He learned the weaver's trade in his native land, and in 1854 immigrated to America, coming to this county the same year. He has been a farmer during his residence in Washtenaw Co., and owns 80 acres of fine land on sec. 13. He was married in 1859 to Mary Kindlinger, a native of Germany. They have 2 children—Eliza and Philip. Mr. Ziegler is a Democrat, and himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP.

Bridgewater is a country of gentle undulations, valuable forest lands, beautiful rivers and streams, picturesque lakes, and an industrious, enterprising and contented people.

Joslin lake in sections 11 and 12, with its feeding creek; Columbus lake, with its satellites in the shape of a trio of ponds, in section 3; the expansion of the Raisin in section 20, the county drain, forming almost the boundary of the notheast quarter of the township, the Raisin river and Iron creek,—all present their advantages. The Raisin enters the township in section 7, and after a tortuous course, generally south, makes its exit in section 32. In this section is the confluent of Iron creek. The L. S. & M. S. railroad is built, principally through the Raisin valley, and for a great part of its length runs parallel with the river. The D., H. & S. W. R. R. passes over the plains of the northern sections. The soil is clay with loam in many places, rich in all its constituents. The mineral resources as now known consist only of marl and peat iron. The forests and orchards are both extensive and valuable. From the following reference to its agricultural resources, the rich character of the soil will be better understood.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

The township of Bridgewater contains an area of improved and unimproved lands equal to 21,677 acres, laid off into 196 farms, averaging 110.55 acres each. The improved lands extend over 15,230, and the unimproved, over 6,437 acres.

In 1879 no less than 3,956 acres were sown in wheat, yielding 86,041 bushels, or an average of 21.75 to the acre. In May, 1880, the area reported as sown under that cereal exceeded 4,382. The corn-fields of the township produced in 1879, 100,593 bushels, harvested from 1,578 acres, and 44,063 bushels of oats from 1,022 acres. 698 acres of clover gave a yield of 1,226 bushels of seed; 148 acres of barley produced 3,470 bushels; 109 acres, devoted to potato culture, yielded up 9,663 bushels, and 2,466 acres of meadow lands produced 3,054 tons of hay. In reviewing these statistics, it may be truthfully observed that a reasonable average was not obtained in 1879. The soil is capable of doing much more for the industrious husbandman.

ORGANIC.

Bridgewater formed a part of the township of Dexter until 1832, when its inhabitants with those of Manchester resolved to organize
(1354)

a township under the name of Hixon. The Legislative Council passed an act, which was approved June 26, 1832,—“that all that part of the township of Dexter, in the county of Washtenaw, comprised in surveyed townships number four south, in ranges 3 and 4 east, shall be a township by the name of Hixon, and that the first township meeting shall be holden at the house of Daniel S. Brooks, in said township. A meeting of the voters of Hixon township was held April 1, 1833, at the house of Brooks, over which Grove Barker presided as Moderator; Lyman Downs, Clerk, and Howell B. Norton, Justice of the Peace. The election resulted in the choice of the following named town officers: Geo. Howe, Supervisor; Robert H. Heggie, Clerk; Harvey Gilbert, Collector and Constable; Oramel D. Skinner, James Stephens, and Wm. B. Peir, Assessors; Eli R. Sayles and John Lockerby, Commissioners of Schools; Thomas Gilbert, Overseer of the Poor; Levi P. Pratt, Jacob Gilbert, and Shove Minor, Commissioners of Highways.

Subsequently that portion of Hixon comprised in township 4 south, of range 4 east, was organized into a separate township by the name of “Bridgewater,” and the remainder of Hixon tp. organized in 1836 under the name of Manchester. George Howe gave the name to the township. The first election held in Bridgewater resulted in the choice of George Howe as Supervisor; R. H. Heggie, Town Clerk; Norman L. Conklin, Treasurer, and B. H. Norton, Justice of the Peace. Among the succeeding township clerks was D. W. Palmer, who held the office over 30 years. Justice Malcolm McDougal held his judicial position for 35 consecutive years.

A special meeting was held May 2, 1833, for the town of Bridgewater, for the purpose of electing town treasurer, school commissioners and overseers of highways. It was at this meeting that Norman L. Conklin was elected Treasurer, he being the first who held that office. Reuben Downs and Eli R. Sayles were elected School Commissioners; Alex. Sargeant, Thomas Gilbert, Isa Ward, Philip Poucher, D. Soules and Eli R. Sayles, Overseers of Highways. Shove Minor was Moderator and R. H. Heggie, Clerk of the meeting.

The first annual township meeting held was April 7, 1834, at the house of John Valentine, where N. L. Conklin's residence now stands. Emanuel Case was Moderator, with Norman L. Conklin, Clerk, and Howell P. Norton, Justice of the Peace. The election resulted in the choice of Geo. Howe, Supervisor; Norman L. Conklin, Clerk; Thomas Gilbert, Treasurer; James Stephens, Jacob Gilbert and Lyman Downs, Assessors; Ambrose Ely, Levi B. Pratt and Andrew Harris, Commissioners of Highways; Emanuel Case and H. B. Norton, School Committee; Reuben Downs, Elijah G. Carr, Odle H. Stone, Constables; James Stephens and Stephen Walter, Directors of the Poor; Robert Powell, George Calhoun, Norman L. Conklin, J. W. P. Groves, Elijah Carr, School Inspectors. The overseers of highways and fence-viewers elected

were:—Robbins Douglas, L. B. Pratt, Joseph Noyes, James Crampton, L. Downs, Joshua L. Smith, James Valentine, Levi Cole, Jeremiah Kenecut, Robert Powell, T. Gilbert, Geo. Howe, Miner Mallet, Andrew Harris, N. L. Conklin, Dennis Lancaster, Moses Bivins and John Haynes. At a special meeting held at the same house May 1, 1834, over which Jacob Gilbert presided as Moderator, Emanuel Case was elected Supervisor, Wm. Brayton, Commissioner of Highways; Elias Durby, M. Mallet, Wm. Auls and J. Haynes, Overseers of Highways. At the time this meeting was held Manchester formed a portion of Bridgewater.

TOWNSHIP OF BRIDGEWATER 1833 TO 1880.

YEAR	SUPERVISORS.	CLERKS.	TREASURERS.	JUSTICES.
1835..	N. L. Conklin.	H. B. Norton	Reuben Downs	Isaac Ayers
1836..	" "	Platt Gilbert	I. H. Ketcham	Morris Frost
1837..	" "	John Valentine	Geo. Lazell	Lyman Downs
1838..	" "	" "	" "	Wm. H. Aulls
1839..	Jacob Hovey	Henry A. Katner	" "	D. W. Palmer
1840..	Roswell Randall	John Valentine	Isaac Ayers	Wm. H. Aulls
1841..	Thomas Havens	M. McDougall	" "	D. W. Palmer
1842..	Geo. Lazell	" "	Roswell Randall	Daniel Hickson
1843..	" "	" "	Benjamin Felton	Thomas Havens
1844..	" "	" "	Otis Richmond	Wm. H. Aulls
1845..	" "	" "	" "	D. W. Palmer
1846..	" "	" "	" "	M. McDougall
1847..	N. L. Conklin	David W. Palmer	Justus Watson	C. D. Crane
1848..	George Lazell	" "	" "	W. H. Aulls
1849..	" "	" "	" "	C. Parkhurst
1850..	N. L. Conklin	Wm. H. Aulls	George Lazell	M. McDougall
1851..	Isaac Magoon	David W. Palmer	Dan Le Baron	Adam Riddle
1852..	" "	" "	" "	W. H. Aulls
1853..	Geo. Lazell	" "	Ben Laockerby	Z. Jinkins
1854..	Dan Le Baron	" "	Jacob Blum	M. McDougall
1855..	" "	" "	Newcomb Brown	David Woodard
1856..	N. L. Conklin	" "	Isaac Ayers	Junius Short
1857..	Dan LeBaron	" "	F. M. Palmer	James Benham
1858..	Isaac Magoon	" "	Barton Lazell	M. McDougall
1859..	Dan Le Baron	" "	Day Conklin	Newcomb Brown
1860..	" "	" "	W. H. Stoner	Jacob Blum
1861..	" "	" "	Lee Conklin	James Benham
1862..	" "	" "	Henry Poucher	M. McDougall
1863..	" "	Emmett Palmer	Wm. Haynes	D. W. Palmer
1864..	" "	D. W. Palmer.	F. D. Lancaster	Adam Riddle
1865..	" "	" "	Jacob Blum	W. W. Judd
1866..	" "	" "	Geo. Calhoun	M. McDougall
1867..	N. L. Conklin	" "	Leroy George	W. W. Judd
1868..	" "	" "	Slade Lazell	Wm. Hankee
1869..	Dan Le Baron	" "	Judson Linden	Denis Lancaster
1870..	" "	" "	F. M. Palmer	M. McDougall
1871..	Geo. Lazell	" "	George Becker	James Kress
1872..	Dan Le Baron	" "	William Gadd	Geo. Calhoun
1873..	James M. Kress	Geo. Calhoun	Jacob Raab	Wm. Hankee
1874..	" "	" "	Joseph Linden	M. McDougall
1875..	Dan Le Baron	Elbert Bradnor	Henry Ryer	Adam Riddle
1876..	" "	D. W. Palmer	Christian Saley	James Benham, jr.
1877..	" "	" "	Jacob Fleeman	N. L. Conklin
1878..	" "	" "	Henry R. Palmer	M. McDougall
1879..	" "	" "	Erastus Walter	Adam Riddle
1880..	James M. Kress	Geo. Calhoun	Henry Blum	W. W. Judd

The officers for 1880-'81 comprise the last named, together with D. C. Walter, Commissioner of Highways; Henry R. Palmer, Commissioner of Schools; F. M. Palmer, School Inspector; Junius Short, Drain Commissioner; James Quick, Charles Uhl, Charles Koering and Jacob Armbuster, Constables.

NAMING OF BRIDGEWATER.

As has been said, the name of this district after it was laid off as a separate township from Dexter, was Hixon. In 1833 the people desired to organize a separate township, but subsequently they, at the solicitation of Geo. Howe, accepted the name of Bridgewater, in honor of the village of the same name in Oneida county, N. Y. A petition to the Legislative Council praying for such a change of name and boundary, was presented early in 1833, and an act passed to that effect in the summer of the same year.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler of that portion of Washtenaw, known as Bridgewater, was Col. Daniel Hixon, who in coming here tarried in Lenawee county when Tecumseh contained only two log-cabins. George Lazelle, T. Lazelle and E. Wheelock came in 1829, a few days after Dan. Hixon. B. H. Felton, Jacob Gilbert, James Crampton and Thomas Pickett settled in May, 1830. C. W. Sergeant, B. Way, Harvey, Ephraim and Esther Platt, Thomas, Elizabeth and Anna Gilbert, and Daniel Porter arrived in 1831. John Haynes, John Valentine, Norman L. Conklin, Daniel Brooks, John Scott, H. A. Katner, M. Dewey, Stephen and Lawrence Walters, Geo. Howe, Shove Minor, Lewis Ingersoll, M. Mitchell, Jonathan Mitchell, Bennager and Benjamin Lockerby, M. Darby, John Lynch, Russell M. Randall, Wm. Ruckman, Lyman and Reuben Downs, Geo. L. Calhoun, John Milson, Washington Hewitt, W. H. Arells, W. W. Plummer, Henry Bird, Jacob Dubois, E. Graves, M. Evans, Chas. Brush arrived in the fall of 1832 and spring of 1833; J. T. Calhoun in 1834. Norman Calhoun arrived in 1836.

AGED CITIZENS OF BRIDGEWATER.

The following list contains the names of the old people of the township who were living at the beginning of 1881. Many of them claim the honors of early settlement:

Geo. Lazelle.....82	Mrs. L. Hibner.....81	John Fellenberger.....71
D. W. Palmer.....74	Wm. C. Rogers.....	Thomas Flynn.....76
M. L. Conklin.....73	Sheldon Whitcomb....	Charles Fisher.....71
R. H. Heggie.....77	Mrs. Clarissa Walter...74	Gotlob Gruner.....82
Mrs. Heggie.....75	Mrs. S. Whitcomb.....	Mrs. Parmelia Halliday 76
Thomas Piquet....97-103	Mrs. Becker.....	Mrs. B'heba Heggie.....74
Joshua Babcock.....70	Andrew Schillinger...84	Miss Nellie June.....87
James Benham, sr....73	Mrs. Mary Schillinger. 73	Mrs. Martha Judd.....83
Mrs. M. H. Hixon.....81	Mr. Maine Babcock...72	Mrs. Mary Kotts.....78
Henry A. Katner.....71	Mrs. Lucy Conklin....72	John Lehn.....71
Hiram Walsh.....77	James Halliday.....83	Mrs. Eva Mann.....74
Egedius Raser.....73	Joseph Rawson.....74	Mrs. Emily Mitchell...73
Uriah Every.....72	Mrs. Elizabeth Raab...84	Simon F. Nisle.....83
Mrs. M. Rawson.....71	Mrs. Renanna Every...71	Jos. Rawson (died 1881).74
Leonard Fleeman....80	Mrs. Regina Brown...74	Mrs. Veronigha Reiser..72
Mrs. Sally Poucher....72	Joseph Bauer.....71	Mrs. Adeline Spencer...75
Mrs. Rachel Van Gieson. 79	Frederick Egler.....71	Mrs. Sarah Taylor.....72
Mrs. Esther Jenkins . . 74	Marvin Burke.....78	
Emanuel Glimps.. . . .	Christina Betner.....90	

THE TOWN HALL.

The first annual township meeting held in the town hall was that of April 6, 1857. The question of erecting a town hall was brought before the Township Board April 2, 1855, when a building committee was appointed, comprising Daniel Le Baron, D. W. Palmer, Norman Calhoun and W. H. Aulls. This committee reported June 22, 1855, and was discharged. Another committee was appointed April 7, 1856, composed of Norman Calhoun, Lewis Potts, Junius Short and Ransom Bradley. Those gentlemen were authorized to locate the town hall within one and one-fourth miles of the geographical center of the township, and instructed to have it completed by November, 1856, if possible, so that the next town meeting might be held therein. To enable them to accomplish this, a sum of \$250 was ordered to be raised and added to the sum of \$300 already voted for that purpose. The hall was formally opened in September, 1856. On April 6, 1857, the following act was passed by the Board: "Voted, that the town hall be opened for moral and scientific lectures, and for funerals." It would appear strange now-a-days to have such a hall devoted to funeral purposes.

FIRST TOWNSHIP BY-LAWS.

The adoption of the following "By-laws for Bridgewater" characterized the second meeting of the township government in 1834. "Voted, that thirty dollars be raised for the support of the poor; voted, that four dollars be a bounty on every full grown wolf;

voted, that all hogs weighing upwards of forty pounds shall be free commoners, under forty not free unless with a good sufficient yoke; voted, that a lawful fence shall be four feet and a half high, and the cracks in the fence two feet up shall not exceed four inches; voted, that there shall be one poundmaster in each surveyed township—Ephraim Gilbert Poundmaster for the east, Frederick Valentine for the west; voted, that each pathmaster be fence-viewer; voted, that the next township meeting be held at the house of Stephen Walters." Such by-laws were adopted by the township Board, to be in force until the next annual meeting.

MARKING THE CATTLE.

In olden times it was the custom to mark cattle and horses, as it was also the duty of the owner to register the mark so used. On the records of Bridgewater this practice was carried out so extensively that many pages of the small record books of early days are devoted to descriptions of such cattle, horses, etc. An entry of this kind may be given thus:

By request of Levi B. Pratt, of Bridgewater, a mark for his horses, cattle, sheep and hogs is to be a square crop on the end and two slits on the underside of the left ear of s'd animals.

A notice should be served on one or other of the township officials when a stray animal would come into the possession of a citizen, in this manner:

Mr. R. Higgin Sir I have one stray steer that came in with my kattle about the first of July last he is red and white mostly white with a half crop of the underside of the left ear and to all appearances a small three-year-old maybe four, long slim horns, one a little topt.
NATHAN MARTIN.

Bridgewater Nov'r the 27th 1833.

ROBERT H. HEGGIE
Town Clerk.

Another notice is given to Mr. Conklin in this way:

Mr. Conklin Sir I have one stray bull which came to my house about the middle of Nov two years old small size brindle a white spot in his forehead about two thirds of his tail white and both hind feet with a slit in his right ear.

Dec. 18th 1834.

WM. BALDWIN.

When animals were not sought after within a certain period, the finder or other party might demand that such animal should be appraised, and purchased at such appraised value. The valuation was made and recorded as follows:

Washtenaw County } s. s.

I, M. McDougal, Justice of the Peace in and for the said county do certify that on this 26 day of November 1850 did appraise a certain stray pony colt of a Bay color supposed to be three years old taken up by Dennis Lancaster of the township of Bridgewater at the sum of twenty-five dollars.

Dated Bridgewater November
26 1850

M. McDOUGAL,
Justice of the Peace.

Notwithstanding this fair appraisal, the parties interested brought the matter into the courts and paid heavily for so doing.

It is unnecessary to enter more fully into this subject. That such marks were in existence, and such records made, cannot be doubted, neither can they be ridiculed. To-day the cavalry horses of the European armies are branded distinctively; and certainly, if the animals of uniformed villainy of this century require to be marked, the absolute necessity of marking the horses and cattle of the honest early settlers of the western woods cannot be questioned.

OLD TRAILS AND INDIAN VISITORS.

The Pottowatomies and Sacs had each a trail, the Sacs along the west bank and the other tribe along the east bank of the Raisin. In 1832 a band of Indians visited the Bridgewater district. This was during the Sac war excitement, so that the settlers watched the movements of the dusky warriors. This watchfulness on the part of the settlers resulted in the capture of a squaw by Simeon Spencer; while Levi D. Smith and other officers from Clinton arrested the warriors, and brought them to Clinton. Here the Indians, harmless in themselves, began to suspect the whites of treachery, and accordingly loaded their muskets to commence a fight, when a Chicago man, who understood the Indian language, reasoned with the braves and quelled what would have proved a terrible calamity to the settlement.

INDIANS RETURNING.

In 1843, when the Indians were returning from Malden, they camped on the land now forming the farm of Zerah Jenkins, and there indulged in their barbarous festival, maddened by drink, tobacco and sugar purchased at Malden and Detroit. John T. Calhoun, Jacob Platt, Harvey Gilbert and Geo. L. Calhoun walked down to visit them, when a squaw walked up deliberately to J. T. Calhoun, asked for whisky, and meeting with a refusal, the red woman struck him a terrible blow, stunning him and laying him prostrate. This was the first and last blow struck at this pioneer.

GOING TO MILL.

Mrs. B. H. Felton, in her paper read before the Washtenaw County Pioneer Society by R. Randall, of Clinton, says:

"In those early days we had to get our grinding done at Brownsville. I recollect in 1831 Mr. Carpenter took his ox team, went out to Lodi or that vicinity, purchased a grist of wheat, got as far as Clinton, staid over night and early in the morning went to Brownsville, dug potatoes to pay for his breakfast, had his grinding done, and reached home the second night. There was no more wheat to be had on any conditions, so we cut small patches of the

green wheat, dried it until it could be threshed, then boiled it. In this manner we sustained ourselves until harvest. Jacob Gilbert ground corn in a coffee-mill to supply his family until the harvest gave them better fare. We had no road on which to travel in those days, but went by Indian trails and by marked trees. We might have adopted the language of Alexander Selkirk, and with the greatest truthfulness exclaimed :

“The sound of the church-going bell
These valleys and woods never heard,
Nor sighed at the sound of a knell,
Or smiled when a Sabbath appeared.”

THE RESULT OF SUNDAY TRAVELING.

In the fall of 1830 Jacob Gilbert and James Crampton started out on the Pottawatomie trail on Sunday morning, to see what they could discover, taking their fire-arms along. The sight of game lured them from the trail, and so they lost their way. After wandering about until nearly midnight they came upon a small cabin where a man was living alone. They stayed one night with this man, took breakfast, left their game with their host, and started out, confident of reaching home in an hour or so ; but to their surprise night found them at the same cabin again. Next morning they went forth with fresh zeal, traveled all day, and when night came they were an unknown distance from any known point. They built a fire, cooked some game, and slept by the side of a friendly log, with Heaven's dome over them. The following day being Wednesday, they still started afresh. The fortunes of the day were similar to the previous days, and night found them in the trackless wilderness. They cooked game and lay cown to “meditate on the uncertainty of human events.” Thursday morning Mrs. Crampton solicited one or two neighbors to go in search of the wanderers. These neighbors promised to search for the fugitives if they did not return by noon, but just before 12 m. the heart of Mrs. Crampton was made glad by the safe arrival of her husband and his companion. Such were a few of the perils attendant on early settlement.

WOLF-SLAYERS.

John Haynes, a celebrated hunter of the district in early years, went out one Sunday, when he saw what appeared to him to be five foxes. He took aim and sent one bullet through the bodies of the whelps. On going down he found that he had killed five wolves. About the same time the Gilbert brothers and Geo. Haight discovered a hole on the east bank of the Raisin, wherein were seven young wolves. These animals were smoked out, and their captors received \$91 State and township bounty for the scalps. In 1835 the township paid out to Witherell and H. W. Sessions, \$16; to John

B. Crane, \$4, and to Joseph Aulls, \$4, as bounty on wolves killed during that year.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first birth was that of Henrietta Hixon, who in later years married Rev. D. Kedzie, of Three Rivers. The first marriage was that of Dennis Lancaster and Harriet Frederick. The ceremony was performed by Howell B. Norton. The first death was that of Mrs. Thomas Bolton, who was buried on the bank of the Raisin in section 21. The first settler was Daniel Hixon. The first log cabin was built by Daniel Hixon. The first frame house was built by Daniel Brooks. The first frame barn was built in 1834 by Rev. Robert Powell. The first district school-house was built on section 28 in 1834; and the school was taught by Norman L. Conklin. The first saw-mill was erected on the "East Bend" of the Raisin by Jacob Gilbert, in 1834. The first grist-mill was built by Wm. W. Annin in 1857. The first church was erected on section one in 1855 by the German Lutherans, with Rev. Mr. Foltz as pastor.

INDUSTRIES.

The cider-mill of Wm. Hankee is on the N. E. quarter of section 20. This was built about 1870.

The Hankee saw-mill is situated where the old saw-mill was built by Wm. Hankee in 1870.

The Taylor and the Morris saw-mills existed up to 1870, when a fire destroyed both. A shoddy mill was established here; but owing to the difficulty of obtaining rags, it was discontinued.

The Southern Washtenaw Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co. has its office in Bridgewater. Junius Short is president and D. W. Palmer, secretary. This company has a membership of 225, with a capital stock of \$542,935. Owing to its local character the income of the society for the year ending Dec. 31, 1880, was \$142.79, and the expenditure \$119.65. The business of the company is carried on in a most satisfactory manner, and the benefits conferred upon the district much appreciated.

SCHOOLS OF BRIDGEWATER.

There are nine school-districts in the township, numbered respectively from 1 to 9. The names of the directors for the year to the end of September, 1881, were Jacob Blum, Jacob Luckhardt, Christian Saley, James Taylor, Alexander Seymour, E. M. LeBaron, Peter S. Knight, Henry C. Calhoun and Geo. Calhoun.

Of the nine school buildings, eight are constituted of timber and one of brick. The number of children between the ages of five and twenty years in the township is set down at 390, and the number attendant on school during the year ending Sept., 1880, 275. The

school property is valued at \$3,035. The number of teachers employed in 1880 was 19, teaching in the aggregate 66½ months, or about 106 days each, for which they received *in toto* the sum \$1,129.75 or \$59.46 each. The total expenditure for the year 1880 was \$1,859.92, leaving \$229.93 on hand at the close of that year. The one-mill school tax for the year amounted to \$543.90.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Brief personal sketches of old settlers and other citizens follow here, as an essential part of the history of Bridgewater township.

William F. Allen was born July 19, 1813, in New York State, and now resides near Clinton, this State, where he owns 180 acres of land. His early days were spent upon a farm, although he worked to some extent as a cooper. He afterward bought his present farm in Bridgewater tp., now consisting of 220 acres. Receiving little education in life, except a practical one, he has through industry accumulated the property before mentioned. He was married March 13, 1845, at Clinton, to Miss Louisa Lincoln, of New York State. They have 4 children living, and 1 deceased—Eva, who died in 1854. Emmet, the eldest, was born on the homestead, in 1846; Frank, born in 1848, married Miss Lydia Van Gieson; George, born in 1852, married Miss Emma Warner.

H. C. Blaisdell, miller at River Raisin, was born in this township June 26, 1838, and is a son of James and Isabella (Smith) Blaisdell, natives of Virginia and of Scotch descent. Commencing at the age of 19, he worked five years in a mill at Manchester. In 1860 he married Sarah Jane Gray, also a native of this county, and they have 1 child—Edgar S., born in 1876. Mr. B. has a home in Manchester worth \$1,000.

Christopher Bower, farmer, sec. 19; P. O., River Raisin; was born in Germany in 1837, the son of Jacob and Christina (Gumper) Bower; came to this country at the age of 14, settling in Freedom tp.; worked two years by the month to get a start, the first year receiving but \$4 a month, but he has been a successful farmer, now owning 256 acres of land, worth \$65 an acre. In 1861 he married Mrs. Koerning, *nee* Mary Ann Kern, who, at the time of this marriage, had 5 children, and since then 3 more have been born in the family. Mr. B. is a Democrat, and both he and his wife are Lutherans.

George Calhoun, present Supervisor of Bridgewater tp., was born Feb. 21, 1834, son of George L. and Angelina (Porter) Calhoun, who settled in this county as early as 1832. During the winter of 1831-'2 the family lived at Tecumseh, one mile south of the present Center town hall; in 1833 he bought a farm in this tp., familiarly known to the residents in this section as the "Normal Calhoun property," so called owing to its purchase by Normal Calhoun in 1836. Removing to Jackson county, George L. Calhoun there passed the remainder of life in 1850; his wife, who is still living, resides in Pennsylvania. George, jr., was reared to agricultural pursuits, and early gave promise of being the successful farmer that he is to-day. In 1839 he was married to Otilia, daughter of N. L. Conklin. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun have 1 child—Henry, 1 having died in infancy. In 1875 occurred the death of Mrs. Calhoun, and in 1876 Mr. C. was united in marriage with Cleantha, daughter of C. H. Randall. Mr. Calhoun has filled many of the local offices of Bridgewater tp. with rare credit, officiating as Town Clerk in 1874-'5. In 1880 he was re-elected Town Clerk, and elected the present year Supervisor. Formerly he held the position of Town Treasurer; was six years in office as Highway Commissioner; was nominated as Justice of the Peace, but refused to qualify.

Normal L. Conklin was born in New York in 1808, the son of Abram and Thankful (Dennis) Conklin, natives of the Eastern States, and of Dutch ancestry. Mr. C. received a good education in the district school and at an academy. At the age of 18 he commenced teaching school, and continued in the profession 16 years; during the intervals he followed farming. He now owns 160 acres of good land on sec. 17. He came here in early pioneer times, with only \$2 in money, worked hard and economized closely. In 1831 he married Lucy Lazell, a native

of Massachusetts, and of Dutch descent, and they have had 8 children, 7 of whom are living, 6 boys and 1 girl; all of these are married and doing well. March 30, 1881, Mr. and Mrs. C. celebrated their golden wedding, at which their children and all but one of their 13 grandchildren, were present. Politically, Mr. C. is a Democrat, and he has been Tp. Clerk, Supervisor, School Inspector and Overseer of the Poor. He is also a prominent member of the Pioneer Society.

Charles T. Crane, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1814, son of Archer and Vilitia Crane, natives of Connecticut, who moved to N. Y. State in pioneer times. In 1834 Archer Crane with his family came to Washtenaw county and first settled in Freedom tp., bought 80 acres of land, and soon after sold, and purchased other property in Lenawee county. Charles Crane was reared in Washtenaw county. In 1837 he purchased land in Livingston county, which he retained possession of two and one-half years, when he bought where he now lives, 100 acres, and where he has been an honored resident for the past 15 years. In 1837 he was married to Amaryllis, a daughter of Ozias and Martha Judd, natives of Onondaga county, N. Y. There are 6 children—Celeste, who married Calvin Lazell; Edith, who married Erastus Walter; Clarence, Ida, Archie and Lyle reside at the homestead.

Charles Dickerson, farmer, sec. 8; P. O., Manchester; was born in New York in 1817, the son of Peter and Hannah (Easton) Dickerson, of Holland descent. The subject of this sketch was at first a blacksmith, but he has spent the most of his life as a farmer, now owning 142 acres of land. He came to this county in 1838, settling near Ypsilanti, but since 1840 he has lived in Bridgewater tp. He is a Republican, and has been School Director a number of years. In 1854 he married Helen Woodruff, and their children are—Alfred C., Alta M., Charles O. Carrie E., Amariah E., and Grace M.

M. S. Every, farmer, sec 23; P. O., River Raisin; was born in New York State in 1833, the son of Uriah Every, who was born in 1809, and whose parents were Reuben and Elizabeth (Whiteman) Every, of English ancestry. Uriah was married in 1831, to Rosanna Sanford, and they had 5 children, all of whom are married and doing well. M. S., the subject of this notice, occupies a farm adjoining that of his father. They have been residents of this State since 1834, most of the time in Jackson and Washtenaw counties. In 1851 M. S. was married to Mary Hildreth; they had 1 son—Willie, and Mrs. E. died in 1871; the same year Mr. E. married Emma Culver, and they have 1 child, Flora M. He is a Republican, and a Deacon in the Baptist Church, of which he and his wife are members.

Benjamin B. Fisk, (deceased), was born in Connecticut about 1800, where he married Lydia Aldrich; moved to New York State, where he followed blacksmithing for some years; came West in May, 1830, and settled at Clinton, Lenawee Co., where he was the pioneer blacksmith. He died in 1832, and was the first early settler interred at Clinton. Mrs. Fisk died in 1878. There are 4 children—Leander, a resident of Oakland, married Fanny Ellis, daughter of Dr. Ellis; Welcome V. married Miss Amanda Vaughn, and some years after the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Mary Fulton; Henry A. was born in this county, where he married Miss Jane Brown, a daughter of Kinner N. Brown, who is the owner of 96 acres in Bridgewater, a shrewd business man and successful farmer; Clinton B., a prominent banker of New York, married Jennette Crippen, a daughter of L. D. Cotton, of Coldwater.

Charles Gadd, who ranks among the most substantial farmers of this tp. is a native of Somersetshire, England, where he was born in 1821. He followed farming there until March, 1842, when he married Elizabeth Gregory, and with his wife sailed for America. Mr. Gadd settled in Salina tp., where he bought 40 acres of land, and afterward owned 120 acres; residing there until 1851, he bought 140 acres of land in this tp. and erected a substantial residence in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Gadd have 6 children living—William, Sarah, Florence, Angie, George and Charles. John is deceased.

Emanuel and Era Glimps, who take a leading position as agriculturists in this county, are natives of New Jersey, but accompanied their parents to Ontario county, N. Y., where they passed their youth; in June 1838, they settled on sec. 23 in this tp., where they each invested in 80 acres of land apiece; they now own jointly 250 acres; in 1878 purchasing the Elder Powell farm, consisting of 90 acres, on which they have erected, in all probability, the best farm residence in Bridgewater tp. Emanuel married Eleanor Jacobs, a daughter of Wm. Jacobs, of New York State.

John Immer, farmer, sec. 3; P. O., Manchester; was born in Germany in 1813, son of John Immer, sr.; learned the cooper trade in the old country; came to America in 1837, settled in Freedom tp., this county, since which time he has followed farming, with success, now owning 150 acres of land on sec. 9, which he has had since 1849. In 1843 he married Mary Graff, and they now have 5 sons and 3 daughters, namely: Mary A., Joseph, Elizabeth, John, Frank A., George, Louis and Caroline H. Politically, Mr. Immer is a Democrat.

Henry H. Katner was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1803, and is a son of Peter and Abigail Katner, who were residents of that county during the pioneer period; and in this county young Henry grew to manhood. In 1833 he settled in Bridgewater tp., on an 80-acre tract of land, bought from Government. Returning to New York State that year, he married Miss Lydia H., daughter of Sylvanus and Polly (Knapp) Starr, and soon thereafter settled again in this tp., where he has since resided, and accordingly among the few now living who are residing upon land obtained from the Government. He is among the more worthy citizens of Bridgewater, where through the efforts of himself and pioneer wife he has obtained possession of 125 acres of valuable land. Many years ago Mr. Katner was Assessor of Bridgewater tp. Mr. and Mrs. K. have 4 children—Sarah A., who married first John Bradley and subsequently Hiram Wells; Katy A., a resident of Manchester, married Chauncey S. Fox; Mary E., married W. O. Westfall, a prominent attorney of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Wm. H., who resides on the home-
stead, married Miss Julia Lathrop.

Charles Koerning was born in Germany in 1842, the son of Henry and Augusta Koerning; learned the trade of miller, which was also the occupation of his father; came to America in 1867; was married in 1870 to Mary Marquet, also a native of Germany, and they have 6 children; since 1874 he has kept a saloon or restaurant at the River Raisin. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is now serving his fourth term as Constable.

Martin Kress (deceased) was born in Pennsylvania in 1804; his youth was spent in Eastern Ohio, and in an early day he moved to New York State, where he was married to Miss Polly Early, a daughter of James Early, of Pennsylvania. In 1839 Martin Kress, accompanied by his family, settled in this tp., but purchased land in Ingham county; he died shortly afterward in this county. James, the eldest son, was born in New York State in 1828, and from boyhood has followed agricultural pursuits. In 1854 he was married to Ruth Aulls, a daughter of Wm. H. Aulls, a pioneer of Washtenaw county, and they had 1 child—Francis. Mrs. Kress died in 1868, and in 1869 he married Mary C., daughter of Hiram Welch, whose sketch appears elsewhere. One child blessed this union—Frances. Mr. K. owns 128 acres and a costly frame residence in Jackson county, where he lived four years. He was Supervisor there, and also creditably filled the same position in this county. He is extensively engaged in the breeding of fine-wooled sheep, and is unusually successful as a farmer.

George Lazell was born in Massachusetts May 13, 1799, the son of Alvin and Sarah (Stocking) Lazell, natives of the same State and of French ancestry; received his education in a log school-house; from the age of 21 to 30 he taught school during the winter; taught the first school in Clinton, Washtenaw Co., in 1830; he has lived in this county for over half a century, and reared a family of 5 children. He was in the Black Hawk war. In 1832 he married Deborah, daughter of Joseph Gillett, but she died in February of the next year, and in 1835 he married Eliza Slade, a native of New York, and they had 3 sons and 2 daughters. Mrs. L.'s mother is still living, in New York, and is over 100 years old. The children are: Barton, H. M., Eliza Jane, Betsey and Slade. Mr. L. is a Democrat, and has been Supervisor in this county 20 years, and has held other offices. He owns 120 acres of good land on sec. 28. He obtained his start in the world by working by the month.

Daniel Le Baron was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1817, son of Francis and Sabra Le Baron, natives of Connecticut and Vermont respectively. Daniel received his education in district and select schools. In 1842 he married Jane Farley, and in 1848 came West and first settled in York tp., this county; in 1852 he moved to this tp., where he purchased 80 acres, which he recently sold to E. S. Tate, of Clinton. Mrs. Le Baron died in 1872. Of the 4 children, 3 are living—Mrs. Annette Lazell, Clarence, a resident of Flint, Mich., and Edith, a resident of Lockport. In 1875 Mr. L. was married to Mrs. Martha Gray, relict of Thomas Gray, and daughter of Isaac and Elsie Ayres. There was born of this second

marriage 1 child—Burt. In 1854 Mr. Le Baron was elected Supervisor, and for a period of over 22 years he ably filled this position of local responsibility. Mr. L. contemplates removing to Tuscola Co., Mich., where he has invested his means in the purchase of 120 acres of land. Many in this community will miss him from their midst, and kindly cherish the memory of a good neighbor.

Malcolm McDougall was born in New York May 11, 1814, the son of Samuel and Catherine (McFarlane) McDougall, natives also of the Empire State, of Scotch-Irish ancestry; followed farming and received his education mostly in New Jersey; came to Washtenaw county in 1838, settling in Bridgewater tp., where he now owns 160 acres of good land and resides on sec. 29, in a neat and substantial residence. In 1843 he married Monimia McFarlane, and they had 2 children; she died in 1879. He is a Democrat, and has been Tp. Clerk and Justice of the Peace for nine successive years.

D. W. Palmer.—There is a tradition that three brothers named Palmer came from England, two of them settling in Connecticut, and one in Rhode Island, and that of the former had a son named Joseph, who became a celebrated physician; the latter had 2 sons, one of whom, Joseph (2d) married Susan Kinney, and had 7 sons and 4 daughters—Stephen, born June 14, 1771; Joseph (3d) was born Nov. 18, 1778, and married Abigail Wheeler, May 12, 1805, daughter of David and Prudence Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler died when Abigail was an infant, and Stephen Palmer married the widow, thus becoming father-in-law to his brother. To Joseph (3d) and Abigail were born, June 5, 1807, David W., the subject of this biography; Abigail, Sept. 7, 1809; Harry M., Nov. 22, 1813; and Russell D., Dec. 25, 1818.

David W. Palmer married Flora L. Randall March 19, 1829, and Dec. 30 following, a son, Francis Marion, was born. Mrs. P. died Oct. 2, 1833, and Mr. Palmer Dec. 21, 1837, married Fidelia D. Randall, and to them have been born—Flora C., Nov. 21, 1838; Emmett N., June 9, 1840; Albert F., May 24, 1847; Henry R., Feb. 12, 1849; Abbie S., July 24, 1853; and Ara H., Oct. 4, 1856. David W. was born in Poluntown, Windham Co., Ct., and in 1810 the family moved to Madison county, N. Y., settling in Lenox tp., where he went to school and worked in pioneer woods. The winters of 1824–5–'6 he hauled pine logs from the pinery of the noted statesman, Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro, five miles distant, preparatory to building a dwelling-house. Preparing to teach school he, having no assistance from living instructors, experienced the hard work and tasted the sweets of self-education. For a number of years he taught school during the winter and followed the farm during the summer. He was married March 19, 1829, but his wife died some time afterward, and then he entered the Academy at Munnsville, Oneida Co., under the superintendence of the celebrated mathematician, Tobias Ostrander, who soon after offered him the position of teaching his large grammar class, and to reward him with special instruction in higher mathematics. A vacancy occurring, Mr. Palmer took the place of assistant in the chemical department of Hamilton College; next, taught a select school near home; then, in the spring of 1836, in order to invigorate his health, he commenced traveling for a book firm in New York, to sell books by subscription. He traveled through many of the western counties of New York and Northern Pennsylvania; but failing to receive his pay, he emigrated to this State in October (1836) in company with an uncle, coming by way of the Erie canal on a line boat, and by steamer on Lake Erie, on which they were tossed about by wind three days and nights. The Maumee being too low for them to make Toledo, the passengers were left at the mouth of the River Raisin, five miles distant, on the wreck of another vessel. A small steamer soon came to their relief and landed them in Monroe. This was Friday afternoon. They went to the stage office to secure passage out into the country, and the clerk, looking over his books and seeing that the men were all stout enough to carry a rail, said they could go by the following Tuesday, and that he should charge them \$7 each, to ride to Tecumseh! But these independent yeomanry soon found a teamster who would take their trunks at \$2 each, while they would foot it.

When Mr. Palmer arrived in this tp. (Bridgewater) he found he had but \$3 in money. He accordingly commenced teaching school immediately, in order to obtain a little money. His school was a private one, in Clinton, where he soon had all the pupils he could take care of. His postage bill averaged \$1 a week; letters 25 cents each, and no pre-payment required. He next bought 40 acres of land and two village lots in Brooklyn, Jackson Co., and the following May (1837)

returned to New York, worked through hay-making and harvest, and in the fall he came back to Michigan, bringing his little son, and taught school in Clinton. In December he married his present wife, leaving his son with his Grandfather Randall; taught school during the winters and farmed during the summers for seven years; then purchased of the State the southwest quarter of sec. 16, tp. 4 S., of range 4 E., then in a wild state. This purchase he made in order, principally, to give his children physical training at farm work. They cleared the land, plowed the "openings," with six yoke of oxen and a mammoth plow, split rails, made fence, put up buildings and prospered. The children attended a good school, about 70 rods distant, and ultimately became teachers.—F. M., four terms; Flora C., two terms; Emmett N., seven terms, and is now a graduate of the medical department of Michigan University and a practicing physician; Albert F., 30 terms, and served six years as County Superintendent of Schools for Woodson county, Kan.; Henry R., 11 terms, and now Tp. Supt. of Schools for this tp.; Abbie S., eight terms, and Ara H., six terms.

Mr. Palmer taught school a part of each year for 17 successive years; was School Inspector in New York eight years and in Michigan 30 years. He also had an interesting experience as a member of the drilling squads after the war of 1812 for many years, and after coming West he was appointed Captain for the south half of Bridgewater, and afterward Colonel, which latter office he resigned. In 1869 he was employed as Secretary of the Washtenaw Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, and he kept their books when their capital stock was \$5,500,000. He is now Secretary of the Southern Washtenaw Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was never ambitious for public office.

A portrait of Mr. Palmer appears on page 1209 of this volume.

Mrs. Fidelity D. Palmer, nee Randall, wife of the preceding, came to Michigan in the fall of 1836, with her parents and other members of her father's family, being then at the age of 16. They came by canal to Buffalo, and by steambot to Detroit, being 10 days in making the journey from Canastota to Detroit, and two and a half days with teams from Detroit to Bridgewater. She taught a winter term of school in Bridgewater after her arrival in Michigan, and the summer following on what was then Napoleon (now Norvell) Plains. The school-house in which she taught was the first one built in the township. It was made of logs, with a huge fire-place in one end, and the seats were slabs, with sticks for legs and without backs. Her parents were both natives of New London Co., Conn., father of Stonington and mother of Groton. Her father's name was Roswell Randall, and he was the son of Peleg and Hannah Randall, of Scotch descent, the former a soldier of the Revolution and afterwards a minister of the Baptist denomination.

Her maternal grandfather's name was Zedediah Morgan, and he was one of the garrison at Fort Griswold; was home on a permit to visit his family, when the attack was made by Arnold, and hearing the firing, started at once. When he arrived in sight he saw the British just leaving, and on reaching the fort found his commander, Col. Ledyard, and also many of his immediate friends and neighbors, weltering in their blood. Her grandfather Morgan moved from Connecticut to Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., about 1797. Her father came to the same place in 1799, and was married to Priscilla, the daughter of Jedediah and Lois Morgan, in 1801, and in 1805 removed to Lenox, Madison Co., N. Y., where they resided until they came to Michigan. Her father was a man well educated for the times; he taught 11 winters, held many offices of trust in the town, and at one time was appointed by the Governor one of three commissioners to treat with the Stock-bridge Indians for the purchase of their lands. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, holding a Lieutenant's commission, acting as Captain at Sackett's Harbor.

Mrs. Palmer is the youngest of 8 children, and has 3 brothers and 1 sister still living—R. Randall, of Clinton, Lenawee Co.; Mrs. J. M. Colgrove of Winchester, Tenn.; S. A. Randall, of Momence, Ill.; and the Hon. F. P. Randall, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for many years Mayor of that city, and once Senator of that State.

Francis M. Palmer, an enterprising farmer of this tp., was born in New York State in 1829, the son of David W. and Flora L. (Randall) Palmer, the father a native of New Jersey and the mother of New York, both of English descent. Francis was reared on the farm, and came with his parents to this county in 1837. He taught school five winters, working on a farm during the intervals. He has made of life a success, and now owns 110 acres of good land, with a neat and substantial residence; is a breeder of short-horn Durham cattle and thorough-bred Merino sheep. He is a Democrat, and a Notary Public, and has been School

Director and Tp. Treasurer. March 4, 1875, he married Olive L. Soper, of Jackson county, Mich., and they have 1 child—Nettie B.

Joseph Lawson was born at Northampton, England, in 1829 crossed the ocean and for a time worked as a baker at Albany and Saratoga Springs, having been regularly apprenticed to this vocation in England; in 1838 he was married to Mercy Hoyt, a daughter of James P. Hoyt; two years previous to his marriage Mr. H. was a teacher in district schools, and also among the pioneer teachers of this county, whither he removed in 1834, and in 1836 became a permanent settler in this tp., where he invested in 160 acres of unimproved land. He was unusually industrious, and was soon on the high road to prosperity. He died Dec. 11, 1880; his pioneer wife and 4 children survive him, who through his industrious efforts are comfortably situated in life.

Mrs. Seelye, the eldest of the children, is a resident of this tp.; Martha married James Gregory, residence Saline; Mary married Wallace Dell, of Bridgewater; George, from whom this sketch is obtained, and who ranks among the more public-spirited citizens of Bridgewater, was married to Elizabeth Nestell, a daughter of John B. Nestell, but this lady died of consumption in 1875, soon after her marriage. In 1877 Mr. R. married Mrs. Ella King, a daughter of Rufus King, a pioneer of this tp. Mr. and Mrs. R. have 2 children—Elizabeth and Frank. Mr. Rawson is the owner of 149 acres of land.

Junius Short, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Livingston county, New York, in 1819; in 1840 he was married to Miss Betsey, daughter of Jacob and Elvira Tiffany. In 1849 Mr. Short came West and located in this township, where he bought in March, 1851, his present valuable farm of 140 acres. In 1857 he expended large sums of money upon an elegant residence, and erected extensive barns and outbuildings for the shelter of stock. Mr. S. makes a speciality of raising fine-wooled sheep, having at the present writing, a flock of 200. Mr. Short frequently ships to the far West, and ranks high in this special line of farming. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Short 3 children—Elma, who married Dr. Lynch, of Manchester; and Mary and Wilbur,

George Schmidt (deceased) was a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, where he was born Oct. 25, 1826. He came to America in 1849, and settled first in Saline and bought 82 acres of land in that township, residing there a number of years. About 15 years ago he bought the property where his family now lives, consisting of 80 acres, upon which stands a fine house, which was built in 1871 at a cost of several thousand dollars. Mr. Schmidt was a very industrious man, and left his family well provided for in life. He died Nov. 19, 1877, having had consumption the last ten years of his life, and was laid at rest in the Bridgewater cemetery. He had 5 children, 3 of whom are living—Henry, George and Fanny. Mrs. Schmidt was married Feb. 16, 1881, to Edward Egan.

B. P. Starr, is a native of Palmyra, N. Y.; at the age of 18 years he moved to Michigan, and first located in Saline tp., where he bought and lived a number of years; afterward he moved to this tp., and bought farm property. He was married to Miss Elizabeth E., a daughter of Elder Powell. Mr. and Mrs. Starr are now residents of Clinton, and are very comfortably situated in life. One child was born to them—Octavia, who was married in Washtenaw county, Feb. 5, 1871, to Washington W. Hess, of Plainfield, Ill., and they have 1 child—Minnie.

Thomas J. Van Gieson, farmer, sec. 22; P. O., Clinton; was born in Patterson, N. J., Nov. 24, 1825, the son of John and Ellen (Van Riper) Van Gieson, natives of New Jersey and of Dutch descent; he came to the county in 1836, worked by the month to get a start, has succeeded well in his calling, and now owns 160 acres of good land, which was entered by his father. His first marriage was to Sarah P. George; they had 1 child; she died, and in 1874 Mr. V. married Rhoda McNeil, a member of the Baptist Church. He is a Republican, politically.

Hiram Welch was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1804; in 1832 he came to Michigan, and first settled in Pittsfield tp., in this county, where he bought a farm of 80 acres; this he partially cleared, and not long afterward erected a comfortable farm-house; thence he moved to Scio, where he purchased 160 acres in company with Edward Briggs; and from time to time bought and sold other tracts of land that proved remunerative investments. In 1852 he settled upon his present property, on which he now resides, and on which he erected 23 years ago his present residence. In 1824 he was married to Miss Mandy Briggs, who died in 1841, at Lodi; in 1842 he was married to Maria Isbell. In 1869 his wife was laid at rest in this county, and in 1871 Mr. W. married for his third wife, Miss Louisa Lathrop.

SALINE TOWNSHIP.

The town of Saline comprises all of township 4 south, of range 5 east. It was first settled in 1826 by Leonard Miller, who built the first house in the town, near the salt spring, about one mile south of the present village of Saline. Previous to this time, and for a period of probably 200 years, it had been the home of the red man, there being many evidences that near the salt spring an Indian village once flourished. The Indian burying ground upon the east bank of the river, south of the village, bears evidence that this was one of their settlements. Early seekers for relics did not hesitate to open the shallow graves, and the ground was strewn with the bones of departed warriors. The existence of several trails (six at least), all centering at this point, also attests its importance in by-gone days. In the early part of this century the tradition was current and undoubted among the old settlers of Detroit and Monroe, that a very large Indian village existed around and west of the springs. Fifty years ago the ruins of a well were seen by some of the earliest settlers of the town, and the report has been current for half a century that salt was made here, and also that a part of Gen. Anthony Wayne's army wintered here for that purpose. There can be no doubt that the existence of salt at this point drew the deer and other animals, and that the hunters, first with their bows and arrows and afterward with their guns, followed.

William M. Gregory, in a paper read before the Washtenaw County Pioneer Society, says: "We cannot doubt that this region was a favorite resort of the old Indian tribes, especially the Pottawatomies. Driven from their fishing grounds on the Detroit river, by the French, almost two centuries ago, they had but to pass the low belt of timbered land to find this lovely Washtenaw. They found fish in the streams; they found game in the forests and plains; and good planting ground everywhere. Almost every old pioneer resident has, perhaps, some of the relics of their savage life. Those relics of the stone age when implements of war, of the chase, and of domestic life were wrought from this material. Soon after the year 1500 they were able to procure rude implements made of metal, from their first visitors, the French, and these, in a measure, supplemented the other. But how to keep them in repair they knew not. The iron axes and other tools we have found, almost always lack an edge. Rude were their lives, and rude and ungainly were the means by which they sustained these lives. As the Indian tribes were led to join the English, in the war of 1812, they never could feel fully at peace with us afterward, and this accounts for

(1869)

that wonderful disappearance and retirement as the wave of civilized life approaches them."

SURFACE, SOIL AND TIMBER.

The central portions of this town are undulating, but not hilly, while the southeastern part is level, timbered land. While Saline cannot boast of such beautiful and extensive plains as those of Bridgewater and Lodi, it is remarkably free from waste and unproductive tracts. Small portions of sandy land, alternating with clay, loam and alluvial, produce a very desirable variety of soil, adapted to every kind of crop peculiar to this latitude; and the growth of black walnut, butternut, maple and basswood, even upon the highest lands, betoken a soil fertile and easily worked. While oak may be stated as the most common timber, hickory and ash are also found.

MARSHES, SPRINGS AND WATER-COURSES.

There is only one lake in the town, and the marshes, with one exception, are small and few—all capable of cultivation, and highly prized. The Saline river, which rises mainly in the town of Bridgewater, enters the town on section 13, running in a northeasterly direction, passing through sections 8, 4 and 3, into Lodi, thence back into the town on section 1, running nearly south, through sections 12 and 13, entering the town of York from the latter section. Macon creek rises on section 15, taking a southern and southeastern course, and passes through secs. 22, 27, 26, 35 and 36 into Lenawee county and Spring Brook. These comprise all the living streams in the town. Springs are not common. The salt springs have undoubtedly been of greater note in years gone by than they are at the present time. It has been reported that the largest spring exists in the present bed of the river where it courses through section 1.

EARLY SETTLERS OF THE TOWN.

As already stated, Leonard Miller was the first settler of the town, erecting his cabin near the salt springs on section 1. Here he kept a public house, entertaining in a hospitable manner all who chose to partake of his bounty. The sign which he swung to the breeze bore the inscription, "Live and Let Live." Mr. Miller died in 1830.

Daniel Cross built the second house in 1826, near Mr. Miller's, and, like the latter, furnished entertainment for man and beast.

Another settler in 1826 was Russell Briggs, who located west of the village, and is yet living upon the old homestead. Orrin and Chester Parsons also settled the same year. Orrin Fuller came in 1828; Samuel Cross in 1830, as also George Miller.

Orange Risdon purchased his land in 1824, but did not settle for

some years after. A full reference to this pioneer is made in the biographical sketch following this history.

Orrin Parsons was a noted person in this town. He was born in the town of Sandisfield, Berkshire Co., Mass, in 1794. In 1802 his parents removed to Windham, Greene Co., N. Y. At 22 years of age he married Miss Rebecca Fuller. In May, 1826, in company with his brother Chester, he purchased 160 acres of land on section 12. The next year, 1827, they erected the first saw-mill in the town, which was of great benefit to the early settlers of all the surrounding region. The grist-mill was erected soon after. At the second annual town meeting in Saline, in 1831, Mr. Parsons was chosen supervisor, to succeed Mr. Davis, and was re-elected in 1832, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840. He also served as justice of the peace and in other town offices. In 1846 he was a member of the State Legislature. Mr. Parsons died at the early age of 57. His life was one of great activity and enterprise. He was public-spirited in a remarkable degree, and the poor and suffering were sure to receive from him sympathy and aid. As the owner of a grist-mill no one can recount the number and extent of his benefactions. Brought up to no particular trade, as occasion required he displayed a remarkable degree of ingenuity and mechanical skill, surpassed by very few men, even among the first settlers of a new land.

Another prominent and public-spirited citizen of the town was Julius Cruttenden, who was born in Poultney, Vt., in 1791, and in 1831, with his father, Thomas Cruttenden, came to Saline and purchased several hundred acres of land. In 1842 he was elected supervisor, but died in September of that year, before the expiration of his term. He was remarkably genial and popular. In mentioning the early settlers of the town, there are three that deserve special mention, from the fact that they were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, in which each bore an honorable part.

Timothy Cruttenden, in company with his son Julius, of whom mention has been made, came to Saline in 1831, and died September, 1832, nearly eighty-five years of age. He was born in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1747. While residing in Lenox, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, he enlisted in the Revolutionary army. In 1776 he went to Montreal and Quebec. From the latter place our forces retired on the approach of the British transports. In the autumn of 1777 he shared in the notable campaign against Burgoyne; was in the battle at the ford of the North river, near Fort Edward, where Burgoyne, after the last battle of Saratoga, attempted to force his way back to Canada. He afterward witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne.

Archibald Armstrong was born about 1753, in one of the lower counties of the Mohawk Valley, New York. He was in Fort Schuyler, now Rome, when it was besieged by the British. He was also in the battles at Cowpens, Monmouth, Germantown, and finally at Yorktown, where he saw the surrender of Cornwallis.

He died about 1846. He came into Saline in 1832 with his son, Schuyler Armstrong. It is said he was present at the execution of Major Andre, the spy, and drummed his death-march. His grave lies near the southeast corner of Saline village cemetery.

In the Benton burying ground near Chester Parsons', is a grave unmarked by any monument—that of Dr. Francis Smith, another Revolutionary soldier. He was born in Rhode Island in 1761, came to Saline about 1836, and died in 1839. He enlisted in the Revolutionary war at sixteen years of age.

Alfred and Asher Davis bought a large portion of section 13, May 13, 1826. The farms of Samuel Cross, Jonas Bond, J. L. Hoyt and B. Wienne are wholly or in part on this tract. Asher died soon after the purchase. Alfred is still living at Grand Rapids. He was the first Supervisor in the town.

Robert Mills bought the southeast quarter of section 15, May 8, 1830. He lived but a short time to enjoy the fruits of his enterprise.

Geo. W. Miller bought the northwest quarter of section 14, September 29, 1830. The death of Mr. and Mrs. Miller almost simultaneously a few years after was a public affliction.

Norman G. Fowler took up May 17, 1831, the southeast quarter of section 14, the farm now owned by Albert R. Clark.

Daniel Wallace and Daniel D. Wallace purchased upon the turnpike, three miles west of the village of Saline, in 1831. The brother has passed away. His wife still lives, making her home at Saline.

Lewis M. Phelps purchased June 12, 1832. He is the only one remaining upon the original purchase, who attempts the cultivation of his farm. Mr. Gregory and Russell Briggs retain portions of their original purchases.

There are other men, and women, too, who are equally worthy of honorable mention, among whom may be named Robert Edmunds, David Hammond, Freeman Moulton, Jeremiah and John Smith, Smith Lapham, Aaron Goodrich, Robert Shaw, William M. Gregory, John Kanouse, Robert Hammond, Geo. Partridge, Joseph Annin, James Russell and Jacob Sherman.

FIRST THINGS.

The first building in the town was erected in 1826 by Leonard Miller.

The first birth was a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Miller—now Mrs. Louisa Stoddard, of Lebanon, Clinton Co., Michigan.

Death claimed his first victim in the person of Asher Davis, who died in 1827. His remains were interred on Whitney's farm, afterward moved near the Judd school-house, in York.

The first marriage seems to have been in the Benton district, on the Chicago road, between Robert Craig and Miss Polly Gilbert, on April 12, 1829, by Orange Risdon, a Justice of the Peace. Mrs.

Risdon accompanied her husband on the same horse to the bride's house, to witness the ceremony.

The first school-house erected in the original township of Saline was in section 18, of what is now known as York.

The first school-house was upon the Chicago road, about a mile west of the village of Saline, and built mainly through the efforts of Russell Briggs, in the year 1831.

Calvin Lamb taught the first school, in the winter of 1831-'2, and Miss Harriet Sumner afterward. Mrs. Russell Mills taught the next summer school.

The first election was held at the house of Orange Risdon, the first Monday in April, 1830.

S. Douglas entered the first land in the town, the date of his purchase being June 16, 1824. He bought 80 acres on section 5. Orange Risdon bought the northeast quarter of section one, August 12, 1824.

The first mill built in the town was by Orrin and Chester Parsons, on Saline river, two miles south of the village, in 1827. This was a saw-mill.

The first frame house in the original township of Saline was that erected by Orrin Parsons, in 1829, on section 12. This is now occupied by Mrs. M. M. Sumner, a daughter of Orrin Parsons.

SALT WORKS.

In 1863 a company was formed, composed of representative men of the village and town, for the purpose of manufacturing salt from the spring on section 12. A building was erected, a derrick put in place, and boring commenced. After three unsuccessful attempts to sink a well, the project was abandoned. There has always existed a doubt in the minds of many whether the contractor engaged to sink the well acted in good faith. The charge is boldly made that he was bought off by rival interests. That salt has been made here in years gone by cannot be doubted. Iron kettles have been found which were once doubtless used for this purpose. The Indian trails, already mentioned, lead to this place.

In 1834 H. F. Parsons met a Frenchman near Monroe, while himself and his father were in quest of horses, who, on learning the home of Mr. Parsons, said that years ago there were houses and a salt factory located in what is now called Saline.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in the town was built in the winter of 1830-'1, and school was held therein the following winter. The town was not organized into school districts until 1834. The boundaries of the several districts have been changed from time to time until at present there are five whole and six fractional districts.

Fractional District No. 1 is composed of all of section 1 and part of sections 2, 11 and 12, together with portions of the towns of Lodi, Pittsfield and York adjacent. District No. 1 was organized first in 1834, and was then composed entirely of territory in Saline township. In 1838 a large part of the territory was taken from it and it was made a fractional district, to which was annexed a portion of the town of Lodi. At a later date a small part of the towns of Pittsfield and York were added. (For further information of this district see history of the village of Saline.)

District No. 2 is composed of parts of sections 2, 3, 11, 15, 16, and all of sections 9 and 10. The organization of this district dates back to 1834, but has been changed several times. A frame school-house was erected on section 10 in 1855, and is now valued at \$300. Matthew Seeger is the present director. During the school year of 1879-'80 school was held seven months at a cost of \$126.

Fractional District No. 3 is composed of parts of sections 3, 8, 18, and all of sections 4, 5, 6, 7. A good school-house is on section 5, which was erected in 1878, and is valued at \$775. John W. Gross is the present director.

Fractional District No. 5 is composed of parts of sections 11, 12, 13 and 14, and adjacent territory in the town of York. A school-house is on section 12, which was erected in 1856 and is valued at \$300. James Hoyt is the present director.

Fractional District No. 6 is composed of parts of sections 13, 24 and 25, together with much territory in the town of York, where the school-house is located.

Section 26, together with parts of sections 23, 24, 25, 27 and 35 form District No. 7. The school-house is located on section 26, and is valued at \$300. Henry A. Hammond is the present director.

District No. 8 is quite a large district, with a good school-house on section 22, valued at \$600. The district comprises parts of sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 27, 29, 33, and all of section 28. John Gordon is the present director.

Ezra Sanford is the present director of District No. 9, which is composed of parts of sections 18, 8, 16, 24, 29, 30, and all of sections 17, 19, 20. The school-house is on section 27, and is valued at \$400. This is known as the Benton school-house.

District No. 10 comprises parts of sections 29, 30, 33, and all of sections 31 and 32, with a good school-house on section 32, valued at \$500. The present director is C. L. Morgan.

Fractional District No. 12 comprises parts of sections 27, 33, 35 and all of section 34, with considerable territory in the bounty of Lenawee. It has a school-house on section 34, valued at \$400. L. C. Grady is director.

Fractional District No. 13 comprises a very small part of sections 25, 35 and 36, together with territory in York, and the towns of Macon and Milan, Lenawee county.

ORGANIZATION AND ACTS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The first town meeting in Saline was held on the first Monday in April, 1830. Boaz Lamson was made Moderator, and Barnabas Holmes, Clerk. The meeting proceeded to elect officers of the town, and resulted as follows:

Supervisor—Alfred Davies.

Town Clerk—Smith Lapham.

Assessors—Apollos Severance, Boaz Lamson, Evelyn Scranton.

Commissioners of Highways—Timothy W. Hunt, James Maybee, Ira Bonner.

Overseers of the Poor—Isaac Brown, Allyn Williams, Silas Lewis, Aretus Belden, Luke Gilbert.

Collector—Jason Gillett.

Constable—Horace Williams.

Commissioners of Common Schools—Allyn Williams, Isaac Brown, Aaron Swain, Arba Lamson, Luther Hatch.

Inspectors of Common Schools—Apollos Severance, Aretus Belden, Evelyn Scranton, Asahel Sawyer, Smith Lapham.

Treasurer of Poor Fund—Arba Lamson.

Pathmasters—Timothy W. Hunt, John G. Joslin, Orrin Parsons, Ely Gray, Boaz Lamson, Jeremiah Post, Arba Lamson, Isaac Brown, John Parsons, Thomas Wood, Anthony Doolittle.

Trustees of School Lands—Orange Risdon, Timothy W. Hunt, James Maybee.

Treasurer of School Funds—Orrin Parsons.

At the first town meeting it was resolved that the height of fences shall be not less than four and a half feet.

The directors of the poor met and drew lots as to the length of their respective terms. Allyn Williams and Isaac Brown drew one year; Luke Gilbert and Silas Lewis, two years; Aretus Belden, three years.

The business of the town, judging from the records, was not very pressing, as no meeting was held previous to the annual meeting the first Monday in April, 1831, at which time officers were chosen for the following year.

Township records were ordered to be exhibited for inspection at the next annual meeting, and it was resolved that the sum of \$2 be paid for every full-grown wolf taken in the township during the year.

At the town meeting held in April, 1832, \$50 was voted for the support of the poor for the year.

In 1833 it was voted that it should be a standing rule that officers of the township who compose the Town Board, should exhibit yearly at the annual township meetings accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the township.

Since the organization of the town in 1830, a period of 51 years, many individuals have served the public in the various town offices. Some of these have moved to other States and Territories;

others have been called to their final reward; others yet linger on the shores of time, waiting to hear the summons to come up higher. Their names recorded below will afford satisfaction to those yet remaining and to unborn generations. Following is the list:

TOWN OFFICERS.

Since the organization of the town, the following named have served in official capacity:

SUPERVISORS.

Alfred Davis.....	1830	William M. Gregory.....	1856
Orrin Parsons.....	1831-33	David A. Post.....	1857
Alfred Davis.....	1834	Salmon L. Haight.....	1858-59
Orrin Parsons.....	1835	Augustus Bond.....	1860-62
Ansyl Ford.....	1836	Martin Gray.....	1863
Orrin Parsons.....	1837-40	Salmon L. Haight.....	1864
Salmon L. Haight.....	1841	Roswell M. Parsons.....	1865
Julius Cruttenden.....	1842	Martin Gray.....	1866
Orrin Parsons.....	1842	Myron Webb.....	1867-68
Orrin Parsons.....	1843-44	Augustus Bond.....	1869
David S. Haywood.....	1845-46	Myron Webb.....	1870
Salmon L. Haight.....	1847	Joshua Forbes.....	1871
Joshua Forbes.....	1848	Wilson H. Berdan.....	1872
Amos Miller.....	1849	Myron Webb.....	1873-74
Salmon L. Haight.....	1850	Wilson H. Berdan.....	1875-76
Thomas H. Marsh.....	1851	Myron Webb.....	1877
William M. Gregory.....	1852	Everett B. Clark.....	1878
Aaron H. Goodrich.....	1853	Edwin W. Wallace.....	1879-80
Salmon L. Haight.....	1854-55	James M. Youngs.....	1880

CLERKS.

Smith Lapham.....	1830-33	Samuel Conn.....	1856-58
Samuel Robinson.....	1834-35	Jerome B. Lemley.....	1859
Jesse P. Warner.....	1836	Mial Mason.....	1860
Smith Lapham.....	1837-39	Everett B. Clark.....	1861
Samuel P. Fuller.....	1840	Thomas N. Lee.....	1862-63
William H. Pattison.....	1841	John E. Mitchell.....	1864-65
Joseph Bickford.....	1842	G. B. Gillett.....	1866
William H. Pattison.....	1843-44	Jacob Sturm.....	1867-70
John M. Haywood.....	1845	Alexander Gordon.....	1871
Samuel Conn.....	1846-47	Caleb Green.....	1872
John W. Bedford.....	1848	Alexander Gorton.....	1873
Harlow Olcott.....	1849-51	Adam C. Clark.....	1874-75
John M. Haywood.....	1852	Charles N. Howe.....	1876-77
William M. Phillips.....	1853	Caleb M. King.....	1878-79
Harley M. Russell.....	1854	Charles N. Howe.....	1880
John M. Haywood.....	1855		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Orange Risdon.....	1830-32	John B. Lewis	1855-56
Orrin Parsons.....	1833	George L. Hull.....	1855-56
John Lawrence.....	1833	Charles H. Wallace.....	1857
John Lawrence.....	1834	Theron Ford.....	1858
John Lawrence.....	1835	Augustus Bond.....	1859
Orrin Parsons.....	1835	George L. Hull.....	1860
George W. Miller.....	1835	Thomas Shekell.....	1860
Ansyl Ford.....	1836	Charles H. Wallace.....	1861
John Lawrence.....	1836	Martin Gray.....	1861
George W. Miller.....	1836	Gershom B. Gillett.....	1861-62
Daniel D. Walker.....	1836	Alfred D. Parsons.....	1863
Smith Lapham.....	1837	William E. Gordon.....	1863
Ezra Sanford.....	1838	Harvey Bennett.....	1864
Cephas B. Dresser.....	1839	William E. Gordon.....	1865
John Lawrence.....	1840	Charles H. Wallace.....	1866
Lorin Edmunds.....	1840	Ezra Jones.....	1867
John Lawrence.....	1841	Aaron Feldcamp.....	1867
Salmon L. Haight.....	1842	Ezra Jones.....	1868
Anson B. Webber.....	1843	J. Manly Young.....	1869
Lorin Edmunds.....	1844	William O. Hoyt.....	1870
John Lawrence.....	1845	Aaron L. Feldcamp.....	1871
Jesse P. Warner.....	1846	Ezra Jones.....	1872
Isaac S. Smith.....	1847	Jortin Forbes.....	1873
Lorin Edmunds.....	1848	William H. Dell.....	1874
Zebulon C. Browne.....	1849	Everett B. Clark.....	1875
Jesse P. Warner.....	1850	Aaron L. Feldcamp.....	1876
Edwin Smith.....	1851	Aaron H. Goodrich.....	1877
John B. Lewis.....	1851	Jortin Forbes.....	1878
Amos Miller.....	1852	Wm. R. Gildhart.....	1879
Charles H. Wallace.....	1853	Aaron L. Feldcamp.....	1880
Henry Wallbridge.....	1854		

TREASURERS.

Orrin Parsons.....	1830	James C. Rorebeck.....	1859
Jesse Meacham.....	1831	Henry P. Miller.....	1860
Russell Briggs.....	1833	James N. Lee.....	1861
Jasper C. McBain.....	1839	George Shumway.....	1862
Ebenezer Sprague.....	1840	Lyman H. Sherman.....	1863
Albert Gaston.....	1841	Roswell W. Parsons.....	1864
Robert Craig.....	1842-43	Artemas D. Sumner.....	1865
Charles H. Wallace.....	1844-46	Daniel Nisle.....	1866
Aaron H. Goodrich.....	1847	John Forbes.....	1867-68
James Crissy.....	1848	William O. Hoyt.....	1869
John D. Worth.....	1849-50	Byron W. Forbes.....	1870
Samuel Crissy.....	1851	Christopher Hauser.....	1871
Roswell W. Parsons.....	1852	John G. Gross.....	1872-73
Franklin Bickford.....	1853	Everett B. Clark.....	1874
Jacob F. Williams.....	1854	Adam Klein.....	1875
Edgar Webb.....	1855	John A. Klein.....	1876
William P. Judd.....	1856	John G. Gross.....	1877-78
Thomas L. Humphreyville.....	1857	Matthew Seeger.....	1879
Henry P. Miller.....	1858	John G. Gross.....	1880

Saline is considered from its organization to the period of its partition, by the formation of the townships of York, Lodi and Pittsfield, and on this account the record includes many names now identified with these new townships. At an early day a school-house was built in what now forms York, a portion of the original

township of Saline; this was burned in a short time after, and a new one erected, owing to the advice and co-operation of Orrin Parsons.

SALINE VILLAGE.

Among the villages of Michigan there is not one, perhaps, which surpasses Saline in beauty of location, regularity of streets, or in the neatness of its commercial and dwelling houses. The people belong to that class known as progressionists, who seize upon every opportunity to build up the interests of their town. This is apparent in the number of business blocks which they have erected, in their principal school-building, in their churches, and in the taste displayed in the homes of the people generally. The business center of the village presents a busy scene that bears a very favorable contrast with the commercial quarters of much larger towns, so that it may be truly said, Saline forms one of the most pleasant little centers of population in Michigan.

SETTLEMENT.

Aug. 12, 1824, Orange Risdon entered the northeast quarter of section 1, township 4 south, of range 6 east. Mr. Risdon, who had penetrated every nook and corner of this fair county, doubtless selected this spot for the foundation of a future great city. That the selection was well chosen cannot be doubted by any who have visited the place. Surrounded on all sides by a lovely country capable of producing food for a multitude, with fuel in abundance and water for manufacturing purposes, it would seem that no mistake could have been made. Long years before Mr. Risdon set foot on this soil, the red men had here a large village. No less than six trails have been discovered leading to this point, and it is an acknowledged fact the Indian never makes a mistake in the selection of a site for a village.

About one mile south is the famous salt spring, of which mention has been made in the history of the town, near where Leonard Miller and Daniel Cross erected their cabins and "kept hotel" as early as 1826. The Detroit & Chicago road, which was surveyed by Mr. Risdon, passed through this section, making it on the line of the great highway to the West. Everything thus seemed to be propitious for the building up of a flourishing village or city at this point. Accordingly, in September, 1832, Mr. Risdon surveyed and platted the village to which he gave the name of SALINE, after town and river which was already so named. Since the original survey was made there have been several additions made to the village, the first of which was in January, 1848, by David S. Haywood. After Mr. Haywood, no further additions were made until after the completion of the D., H. & S. W. railroad, the advent of which gave an additional impetus to the growth of the vil-

lage. In May, 1870, A. H. Risdon made a large addition to the village plat, and was followed a few months later by Harvey Bennett, who surveyed and platted a number of blocks in the town of Lodi joining the village on the north. In October, 1871, Russell Mills made an addition, the last made. It is proper to say these additions were only made as the growth of the village seemed to demand.

The first house built upon the original site of the village, was by Orange Risdon, in 1829. Here for about 10 years Mr. Risdon engaged in the business of an inn-keeper, the house enjoying an excellent reputation far and near. At this house the first town election was held.

Some time before Mr. Risdon platted the village, Mr. Finch came to the place from the State of New York, and proposed to establish himself in the mercantile trade. For want of more suitable accommodations, Mr. Risdon rented him his parlor, and in this room goods were first sold in the village of Saline. In the summer of 1832 Mr. Finch erected the first store building on the corner of Chicago and Adrian streets, the same building now occupied by J. McKinnon & Son. However, a small shanty stood on the opposite corner. Caleb Van Husen was next to engage in general mercantile trade, and was for many years a successful merchant in the place. Since Mr. Van Husen's time many others have engaged in the same and kindred lines of trade, some of whom have proven successful, and others not. Trade, as a general thing, has always been profitable, the village attracting trade for many miles around it.

MANUFACTORIES.

While not considered a manufacturing village, yet there has always been more or less done in this line. The mills in the village and vicinity deserve special mention in this connection.

Schuyler Mills.—This mill is located about one-half mile west of Saline village, and was built about 1845 by Schuyler Haywood, a native of Barnegat, New Jersey. Mr. Haywood found a sufficient supply of running water for his purpose, and so when first built the mill was run by what is known as a "breast wheel." This wheel was about 18 feet long and 16 feet in diameter, and 18 yoke of cattle were required to bring the shaft—which was three feet thick—about one mile. Mr. Haywood, after running the mill for some 10 years, sold out to Jacob Sherman, and he, after two years, to William H. Pattison, who ran it successfully till 1866, when he disposed of it to John A. Klein, who has since then operated it. Under the supervision of Mr. Haywood, the mill was used to the best advantage and turned out an average of 25 barrels of flour per day, exclusive of custom work, which at that time was estimated at \$20,000 yearly. Since Mr. Klein has become the proprietor, the mill has been doing only a fair amount of merchant

and custom work, but making flour of the very best quality. Three grades of flour are made, and the patent flour finds a ready sale in the larger cities of Ann Arbor and Detroit, mostly at the latter place. Three sets of burrs are used in the mill—two for flour and one for corn. The mill is run altogether by water-power, and Mr. Klein has recently added the Excelsior Turbine Water-wheel and patent Eureka machine. The mill is a structure of three stories and a basement, and stands at a place where the old "Chicago turnpike" crosses the Saline river.

Reference has been made to the first saw-mill erected by Orrin Parsons. In 1836 the first grist-mill was built also by Orrin Parsons. It contained two run of stone, and was erected on section 13. It was enlarged in 1842. This building as enlarged was 50x63 feet, five stories high on the east side, and three on the west. The capacity of the mill was 30 barrels flour and custom work per day. The building and machinery cost about \$20,000. The breast-wheel used for this mill was 15 feet long and 18 feet high.

Schairer Bros.—The gentlemen comprising this firm have several buildings situated on the south side of Chicago street, and do quite an extensive business in the manufacture of wagons, buggies, fine carriages, and harness. The business was established in 1870, and since then has grown to be one among the many noted manufacturing of Washtenaw county. They carry a stock of \$3,000, and their average sales amount to some \$13,000. They occupy two large buildings, and have in connection a large blacksmith shop.

Tannery.—In 1853 James Seeley started a tannery in a building 50x25 feet, and tried to build up a trade by honest and fair dealing with everybody. In the spring of 1857 Christian Helber purchased this building and trade of Mr. Seely, and immediately went to work to better the building and apparatus pertaining thereto, and to make for his leather a reputation second to none in this part of Michigan. He enlarged the buildings, placed better facilities for the manufacture of leather in them, and gave his son, Eugene Helber, charge of the work. The tannery proper is 25x50 feet, two stories and a basement, and situated on Henry, between Adrian and Russell streets. Mr. Helber has some 200 cords of oak-bark always on hand to use in the coloring business. In the manufacture of heavy harness leather, Mr. Helber has surpassed his own expectations, and enjoys a reputation among leather-dealers of making a quality which is hardly excelled in the West. His leather passes through some 24 vats and two large tanks in the process of tanning, and finds a ready sale in the cities of Chicago and Detroit. Some years ago the senior Helber turned over the establishment to his son, Eugene, who now has full control of the business.

Saline Windmill.—J. G. Gross & Bros., the manufacturers of this mill, bought out the firm which occupied a building on West Chicago street, and started the pump and windmill business on

Nov. 16, 1875, had patented the "Saline Standard Windmill," which they now manufacture. They occupy one large manufacturing building, one pattern shop and blacksmith shop, and have in their employ 12 men. They also deal extensively in Fairbank scales and farm implements, and carry a stock of about \$1,500, while their annual sales amount to nearly \$18,000. The "Standard" mill has secured an enviable reputation throughout the surrounding country. A foundry was formerly in connection with the shops, but has been discontinued.

Wagon Shop.—The manufacturing establishment of William R. Crane is situated on Russel street, south of Chicago street in Saline village. He turns out a very good quality of wagons, cutters and carriages, and also has in connection a shop where general repairing is done and satisfaction guaranteed.

RELIGIOUS.

A settlement is no sooner made in a new country than the minister of the gospel of Christ makes his appearance, proclaiming the gospel of the Son of God. He waits not for palatial meeting-houses, but is content to break the bread of life in log school-houses, barns, or in the hospitable cabin of the hardy pioneer. The settlement in and around the village of Saline was no exception to the general rule. The Methodist circuit-rider, the Baptist and Presbyterian missionaries, were early in the field, and the invitation was given to all to "partake of the waters of life freely."

The First Baptist Church of Saline, Mich., was organized in 1831, in the house of Deacon Jesse Stephens, who, with John Smith, were at that time ordained the first deacons of the Church. Rev. Thomas Bodley, of Saline, assisted by Rev. Mr. Lamb, of Plymouth, were present. Mr. Bodley became the first pastor. The constituent members of the Church were: Rev. Thomas Bodley and wife, Deacon Jesse Stephens and wife, Deacon John Smith, Lorin Edmonds and Anna Ford—seven members in all. It has a history 49 years old. During this time 17 pastors have served the Church, viz.: Thomas Bodley, J. S. Goodman, J. Mitchell, Mr. Munger, J. O. Birdsall, J. A. Keyes, Charles Evans, I. K. Brownson, J. I. Fulton, L. Adams, J. C. Armstrong, C. E. B. Armstrong, O. D. Taylor, C. F. Nicholson, A. M. Allyn, G. M. Adams and H. M. Gallup. The 16 pastorates from the first average just three years each.

One of the most extensive revivals the Church ever experienced was during the labors of Rev. J. A. Keyes. For many months there were baptisms into the Church each month. The earlier records of the Church cannot be found, so that the history of previous revivals cannot be given. The Church has given several of its young men to the gospel ministry, viz.: P. Van Winkle, Geo. H. Hickox, and Jesse Boyden. The Church has held a willing, helping hand to all the benevolent work of the day—home missions

foreign missions, domestic missions, Bible cause, and Publication Society. It has had its anti-slavery trials, and its war against intemperance, early placing on its records its strong opposition to all forms of this gigantic evil.

The present house of worship was built in 1837, a noble monument of the patience, faith and hope of that period.

The foregoing account we have from Rev. H. M. Gallup.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

as will be seen by the following certificate, was organized in Newark, Wayne Co.:

The following persons, members of the Presbyterian Church at Newark, Wayne Co., N. Y., are about to leave this part of the country and settle in Michigan: Peter Cook, Jacob Cook, Rachel Cook, Eve Cook, Abraham Cook, Betsy Cook, David Hathaway, Phoebe Hathaway, Ira Hathaway, John Kanouse, jr., Sally Ann Hathaway, Nelly Kanouse. They were dismissed from said Church on the 22d day of May, 1831, and were organized into a Church at Newark aforesaid, on said 22d day of May.

THEODORE PARTRIDGE,

Clerk of the Session of the Church at Newark.

The members of this Church left Newark with their families on the 23d of May, 1831, and landed at Detroit, Mich., on the 29th of the same month, all in health. A portion of the Church remained in Detroit two weeks; the others proceeded westward to the town of Saline, where they made a purchase of lands, and where in the good providence of God, all the colony settled together. On the 18th day of July, 1831, the Church assembled together and determined to take the name of the Presbyterian Church of Saline, and proceed to act as a Church in this place. Rev. Reuben Sears was present at this meeting and remained with the Church five Sabbaths as stated supply. David Hathaway, Jacob Cook and Peter Cook were chosen elders before leaving New York. At nearly every communion season for some time following, additions were made to the Church. Meetings were held in private houses, school-houses, and in the meeting houses of other denominations until 1842, when a church edifice was erected, where the congregation have since met for worship. The Church has enjoyed the ministerial services of Rev. Mr. Wells, Bowton, Russell Whiting, Calvin Clark, A. D. Dunlap, Mr. Taylor, and doubtless others, as supplies, or occasional ministers, and of Rev. J. G. Kanouse, 12 years; E. P. Marvin, 2 years; Robert Laird, 3 years; L. J. Root, 2 years; Benjamin Franklin, 8 years; J. A. Marshall, 4 years; F. K. Adams, 2 years; Nathan B. Knapp, 3 years; Benjamin Parsons, 3 years; David L. Murray, 2 years; George C. Bush, since 1879, as pastors.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Church was organized by Rev. J. F. Davidson, who was the preacher in charge of Tecumseh circuit, the Rev. Thomas Wiley, his colleague. Rev. E. H. Pilcher, at the earnest request of the wife of Mr. Ansyl Ford had preached once or twice; he was entreated to make an appointment, but he left the

charge about this time, and was succeeded by the above ministers. The date of the formation of the class or society was Feb. 12, 1833. It consisted of Mrs. Ansyl Ford. By recognition she had joined the Baptist Church, and they refused to give her a letter, and two men who had letters,—one who upon Bro. Davidson's talking with him requested to be dropped, and Conrad Dubois, who soon after left the country, leaving this good woman alone. Her husband was converted at a quarterly meeting held at Tecumseh, March 10, 1833, and he joined with several others at that time. Father Joseph Bangs held a two-days' meeting in the Union District, at which there were a number of conversions, among whom was James Irvine, who was appointed the leader. A class was organized in Saline village by Rev. Bradford Frazer in the latter part of 1833 or early in 1834. A Mr. Burd was its leader, who was a cabinet-maker.

In the latter part of this year Mr. Ansyl Ford purchased a small building of a Major Keits, which he had erected for an Episcopal church, paying for the lot and building \$400. A board of trustees was organized, comprising Ansyl Ford, Henry A. Francisco, Allan Burnham, John P. Marvin, Salmon S. Haight, David I. Gilbert and Samuel Kellogg. A lot was secured from O. Risdon, Esq., who generously had promised a lot to any religious society who should build a house of worship. This gave the society a pleasant location.

The first death in the society was that of Harriet Newell Mills, wife of Russell Mills, March 19, 1835, at the age of 19 years and 10 months. She was a sister of A. D. Sumner, and was said to be a very estimable young lady. In the summer following two of the members, Allan Burnham and Denis Kelly, were killed by lightning and their bodies burned up in the building.

In the summer of 1839 a house was purchased for a parsonage, for \$300, from Mr. McBane, who was leaving for the village.

Revs. Thomas H. Jacokes and Jeremy Boyington, of the Michigan Conference, and A. J. Richards, of the Detroit Conference, were all recommended from the quarterly conference of Saline.

The following have served this Church as pastor: W. M. Sullivan, 1836; L. Smith, 1836; Richard Lawrence, 1837; Lewis Smith, 1837; Arthur B. Elliott 1838; Lorenzo Davis, 1838; George Bradley, 1839; Urias Hoyt, 1839; George Bradley, 1840; Alanson Fleming, 1840; Z. C. Brown, 1841; Robert Triggs, 1841; Z. C. Brown, 1842; William Sprague, 1843; Jonathan Hudson, 1844; Harvey Vanarden, 1845; George Taylor, 1846; William P. Judd, 1847; M. W. Stambaugh, 1849; W. E. Bigelow, 1850; J. S. Swart, 1852; Joseph Jennings, 1853-4; Robert Bird, 1855; Orin Whitmore, 1858; J. F. Davidson, 1860; John Levington, 1862; F. W. Warren, 1864; M. Hickey, 1867; G. W. Lowe, 1868; Jacob Horton, 1871; W. J. Campbell, 1873; O. Whitmore, 1876; D. R. Shier, 1878.

Lutheran.—Rev. Mr. Wolf organized this parish in 1865, and held regular services here for three years, the services being held a

portion of the time in the Baptist church. Mr. Wolf was succeeded by Rev. J. Dœfler, in 1868. In 1871, a brick edifice was erected at a cost of \$5,600. It is capable of seating about 350 persons. Mr. Dœfler was succeeded by Rev. Frederick Mueller, who served until succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. K. Lederer, in January, 1878. At present there are about 50 families in the parish and the Church is in good working order.

HOTELS.

In the early day the sight of a public inn, as he traveled slowly along his way, was a blessed sight to the weary traveler. In the vicinity of Saline, in 1826, two public houses were erected, of which mention has already been made. The next was that of Orange Risdon in the village, opened in 1829, and run by him for several years. Other hotels have since followed, among them were, first, the

American House.—This house was erected in 1833, by Smith Lapham, well known to all old settlers, and run by him for a time and then sold to Eben Sprague. From Mr. Sprague the house passed into the hands of Samuel Tripp, who, in 1853, disposed of it to John Kanouse, who ran it until the fall of 1879, a period of 26 years, when it was closed. At this house the greater number of town elections have been held since the organization of the town. The building is a two-story frame 60x55 feet. If the walls of this old house could speak what tales they could tell.

Saline Exchange.—This is another of the old and old-fashioned public inns, being erected in 1834, by Daniel D. Wallace. It has had in nearly half a century an eventuous career, and been controlled by a number whose names are well known to every visitor to this beautiful village, among whom were A. H. Goodrich, Charles Wallace, Joseph Bickford, James M. French, James Humphrey, J. M. Cutler, Henry Miller, Alfred Miller, Benj. Woodard, Anson Harman, John Warner.

Goodrich House.—This is a new house, kept by an old landlord, who ran the "Exchange" for a number of years—A. H. Goodrich. The house was erected and used for some years by D. S. Haywood as a private dwelling, but being among the business houses of the village, it was thought best to change it into a hotel. It is well furnished, and is a welcome house to the traveler.

RAILROAD.

The Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern railroad was completed to this place in 1870. George W. Hall was the first station and express agent, and has held the position to the present time. The road has been of great convenience to the citizens of the village, and of all the country tributary. It has opened up a market for the productions of the country, enabling farmers and others to

realize handsomely on many of their investments. The principal shipments from this station are grain and live stock. In 1876 there were 5,000 barrels of apples shipped. The average shipments per year are, of wheat, 500 car loads; oats, 40. The receipts for merchandise and other articles of traffic received here amount to \$10,000 annually. Richard Tuttle is the present telegraph operator at this station.

WOOL.

Among the products of this section which find here a good and steady market, is that of wool, there being from 100,000 to 125,000 pounds annually shipped from this point. This wool brings an average of 35 cents per pound, which is quite an item among the receipts of the farms.

INCORPORATIONS.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors for the county of Washtenaw, at their annual session held in the city of Ann Arbor on the 18th day of October, 1866, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the territory known as the northeast quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter, and all that part of the northwest quarter lying east of Saline river, of sec. 1, township 4 south of range 5 east in the State of Michigan, be, and the same is, hereby declared an incorporated village by the name of the village of Saline; and that Joslin Forbes, Charles H. Wallace and E. B. Clark be, and they are, hereby appointed inspectors of an election to be held at the American Hotel in the village of Saline, on Tuesday, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1866, the said election being the first to be held under this act.

E. B. BOND,
Clerk of Board.

By virtue of the foregoing order in incorporating the village, an election was held on Monday, December 10, 1866, for village officers, the result of which is given upon another page of this work.

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held December 17, 1866. J. F. Draper, George Sherman and J. F. Seeley were appointed a committee on organization, and H. J. Miller, William Rheinfrank and S. D. Van Duzar a committee on by-laws, after which the meeting adjourned until Monday, December 24th, at which time the board again assembled and acted upon the reports of the committees.

Officers were elected annually until 1873, when three of the trustees were elected for two years, and three for one year, since which time three are elected each year to serve for two years. The following names comprise the elective officers from 1866 to 1880, inclusive:

TRUSTEES.

1866-'7.

Charles H. Wallace, President.....
 George Sherman.....
 William Rheinfank.....
 James F. Draper.....
 Henry J. Miller.....
 Samuel D. Van Duzar.....
 James F. Seeley.....

1867-'8.

Charles H. Wallace, President.....
 George Sherman.....
 P. M. Eaton.....
 Eleazer Hall.....
 John W. Hull.....
 Russell Mills.....
 George H. Jewett.....

1868-'9.

Charles H. Wallace, President.....
 H. Bennett.....
 Eleazer Hall.....
 George Sherman.....
 Russell Mills.....
 George H. Jewett.....
 George W. Hall.....

1870-'1.

Myron Webb, President.....
 W. H. Davenport.....
 John McKinnon, jr.....
 A. H. Risdon.....
 William O. Hoyt.....
 A. H. Howard.....
 P. M. Eaton.....

1872.

George W. Hall, President.....
 Alfred Miller.....
 Justus Corwin.....
 Samuel Van Duzar.....
 Wilson A. Berdan.....
 William Muir.....
 Jacob Sturm.....

1873.

Samuel D. Van Duzar, President.....
 William Muir.....
 Levi H. Haynes.....

Wilson H. Berdan.....
 William J. Jackson.....
 Stephen O. Gray.....
 Justus Corwin.....

1874.

Myron Webb, President.....
 George Sherman.....
 Albert K. Clark.....
 Jacob Sturm.....

1875.

Myron Webb, President.....
 Lucius S. Pierce.....
 Charles Burkhart.....
 Anson H. Howard.....

1876.

James A. Jones, President.....
 George Sherman.....
 Paul Snauble.....
 Adam C. Clark.....

1877.

James A. Jones, President.....
 Charles Burkhart.....
 Charles Moore.....
 Eugene Helber.....

1878.

Myron Webb, President.....
 Eugene Helber.....
 George G. Schairer.....
 George W. Hall.....
 Adam C. Clark.....
 John McKinnon, jr.....
 Albert K. Clark.....

1879.

Myron Webb, President.....
 Eugene Helber.....
 George E. Schairer.....
 Edwin Wallace.....

1880.

Myron Webb, President.....
 Adam C. Clark.....
 Samuel D. Van Duzar.....
 Christian Saley.....

CLERKS.

George W. Hall.....1866-8
 A. M. Clark.....1869
 George W. Hall.....1870-1

William P. Carson.....1872-3
 Caleb M. King.....1874-7
 William P. Carson.....1878-81

STREET COMMISSIONERS.

Jortin Forbes.....1866-7	Anson Harmon.....1873-4
Adna Shaw.....1868	Philo Fowler.....1875
Z. Church.....1869	William J. Jackson.....1876-80
William Brainard.....1870-2	Charles Carven.....1881

ASSESSORS.

Myron Webb.....1866-8	Gershom B. Gillett.....1874
J. Sturms.....1869	Myron Webb.....1875-7
S. H. Haines.....1870	Paul Snauble.....1878
Eleazer Hall.....1871	Edwin D. Webb.....1879-80
George W. Hall.....1872	A. J. Warren.....1881
Wilson H. Berdan.....1873	

MARSHALS.

Jortin Forbes.....1866-7	William H. Brainard.....1875
Lorenzo Haight.....1868	Loring C. Edmunds.....1876
William H. Brainard.....1869-72	William H. Brainard.....1877
John H. Bortle.....1873-4	

CONSTABLES.

Charles O. Rogers.....1878	William Brainard.....1880
Thomas Eccles.....1879	W. E. Blackburn.....1881

TREASURERS.

William H. Davenport.....1866-7	Everett B. Clark.....1873-5
Everett B. Clark.....1868	John McKinnon, jr.....1876
G. B. Mason.....1869-70	Howard T. Nichols.....1878
Jacob Sturm.....1871	Andrew J. Warren.....1879-80
William H. Davenport.....1872	J. G. Gross.....1881

The following are the names of the officers elected in March, 1881.

President, Harvey Bennett; Clerk, William P. Carson; Trustees, William D. Simmons, Cornelieus Parsons and George H. Jewett; Treasurer, J. G. Gross; Assessor, A. J. Warren; Street Commissioner, Chas. Carven; Constable, W. E. Blackburn.

SCHOOLS.

The first school within the corporate limits of the village was in 1830. The old system of ungraded schools was in vogue till 1865, when the present graded system was adopted. It has been highly satisfactory generally to the citizens. The following named have served as teachers in the graded schools: 1865--D. F. Boughton, Principal; Grace Maltman, Miss M. D. Henry. 1866--D. F. Boughton, Principal; Miss Alice E. Barnes, Miss Emily R. Kerr. 1867--Albert Hardy, Principal, fall term, S. B. Ormsby, winter term; Emily R. Kerr. 1868--S. B. Ormsby, Principal, fall term, Martin V. Rork, spring term; Alice E. Barnes, Louisa Cobb, Amy S. Brooks. 1869--M. V. Rork, Principal; Anna L. Rork, Louisa Cobb, Julia A. Talcott, Mary C. Upton. 1870--M. C. Rork, Prin-

cipal; Julia A. Talcott, Anna West, Louisa Cobb, Adelle Humphrey. 1871—M. V. Rork, Principal; Anna West, Mary L. Wheeler, M. Louisa Cobb, Adelle Humphrey, Mary E. Burner, Lennie Scott. 1872—Norman A. Barrett, Principal; Lizzie George, Lennie Scott, M. Louisa Cobb, Cornelia Kerr. 1873—L. A. Park, Principal; Miss E. Kimball, Susan Stevenson, Ida Webb, Minnie Church, Miss McKinnon. 1874—L. A. Park, Principal; Miss E. Kimball, Susan Stevenson, Minnie Church. 1875—A. G. Gumar, Principal; Ettie S. Boynton, Ella S. Wright, Ida L. Burroughs, Lida J. Wallace, Callie I. Brainard. 1876-7—A. G. Gumar, Principal; Ettie L. Boynton, Susie Quackenbush, Ida L. Burroughs, Lida J. Wallace, Callie I. Brainard, Charles Hoyt. 1878-9—James H. Shepherd, Principal; E. A. Brooks, Josie E. Heller, Hattie Cook, Ida L. Webb, Carrie M. Boyce, J. M. Webb. 1880—James H. Shepherd, Principal; Miss E. Kimball, Josie E. Heller, Hattie Cook, Ida Webb, Anna M. Webb.

The Union School building was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$25,000. It is a three-story building, with basement, has five school-rooms, and one room each for chapel, literary, museum, laboratory, drawing, philosophical and dining.

SOCIETIES.

There are three benevolent societies in the village—Masonic, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Honor.

Saline Lodge No. 133, A. F. & A. M.—This lodge was organized March 21, 1861, with the following as its first officers and charter members: Everett B. Clark, W. M.; T. W. Lee, S. W.; A. H. Risdon, J. W.; E. D. Wallace, Sec.; D. Kellogg, Treas.; A. Miller, S. D.; G. M. Brown, J. D.; J. A. Rosabeck, Tyler. The lodge has had a steady growth, and now has a membership of 65, with the following named officers: J. McKinnon, Jr., W. M.; E. R. Aldrich, S. W.; D. P. McLachlan, J. W.; A. J. Warren, Sec.; C. J. Sturm, Treas.; G. W. Hall, S. D.; L. M. Thorn, J. D.; C. N. How, Tyler.

Saline Lodge, No. 272, I. O. O. F., was organized Jan. 20, 1876, with the following named charter members, who were elected to the office specified: J. G. Schairer, N. G.; William Lamb, V. G.; N. A. Waugh, R. Sec.; John Easterly, Per. Sec.; John Fowler, Treas.; M. E. Easterly, Warden; A. C. Cole, I. G.; Oscar Fulker-son, O. G. The membership of the lodge is 13. The following named were elected and installed January, 1881: R. H. Marsh, N. G.; William H. Smith, V. G.; A. C. Cole, R. Sec.; John Easterly, Per. Sec.; H. Cole, Treas.; John G. Schairer, Warden, Oscar Fulker-son, O. G.; John Sewalm, I. G.

Knights of Honor, No. 688, was organized April 10, 1877, by Daniel Thompson, of Ypsilanti, with ten charter members. It now numbers 30, with the following officers: A. Miller, P. D.; George W. Hall, D.; George H. Cobb, Vice D.; B. P. Davenport,

Ass't D.; G. B. Mason, F. R.; O. L. Robinson, R.; William Smith, G.; William Schaffer, Guardian; John McKennon, S.; Jacob Sturnn, C.; Charles Burkhart.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice was established in 1830, with Orange Risdon, as postmaster. Mr. Risdon served until 1840, being succeeded in turn by the following named: E. S. Northrup, Dr. E. Hall, Mial Mason, A. H. Risdon and G. B. Mason. It was made a money order office July 31, 1871 the first order being drawn by Joseph A. Humphrey in favor of Solon McElroy, of Detroit, for \$19.07. For the year 1878 there were 1,347 orders drawn for \$21,325.29.

CHOLERA.

Among the impressions received by the early settlers, none could be more lasting than the dread scourge of cholera that visited the village and vicinity in 1834. A number were attacked, seven of whom died with the disease—Stephen and Ashfield Stowe being well remembered cases.

BANK.

A flourishing village like Saline, without its bank experience, would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet omitted. During the days of the wild-cat currency, in 1836, Abel Goddard & Co., started here a bank of issue, and nearly the whole community conceived the idea they were to grow suddenly rich. It ran about two years and suddenly collapsed like hundreds of others throughout the West. A bill of this bank is yet possessed by the postmaster of Saline. It is signed by S. Finch, President, and W. Cunnutt, Cashier.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

In the following pages are given the biographical sketches of pioneer and leading citizens of the township. This very important section of the work has been fully treated; so that the history of Saline may be said to be complete in every respect.

Harvey Bennett, Saline, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Nov. 13, 1825. His parents, Peleg and Sarah (Finch) Bennett, natives of Columbia Co., N. Y., came to this county in May, 1835, settling in Saline township, where Harvey was reared to manhood. His education training was obtained in the "frontier school-houses" of that time. Mr Bennett, sr., died Dec. 14, 1861, at the age of 81 years, 11 months, and his companion through life followed him on March 29, 1868. The subject of this sketch was married on Christmas, in 1853, to Mary C. Riggs, born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 25, 1833, and daughter of Eli and Mary Riggs, natives of Herkimer Co., N. Y. In her early life her parents removed to Orleans Co., N. Y., where they lived till 1831, and then came to this county. To this union one child was given—Celia E., born Sept. 2, 1855, and in Feb., 1875, she married Si-

las Briggs, and they now reside in Tuscola Co., Mich. Mr. Bennett and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Politically Mr. Bennett is a Republican, and served that party as J. P. for 4 years. He owns 20 acres of land in Saline village, valued at \$200 per acre, and also 125 acres in sec. 12. His grandfather, Dobson Bennett, was a Revolutionary soldier under Gen. Washington, and endured with the Continental army the hardships of Valley Forge, and participated in the battle of White Plains.

William W. Biddle, farmer, Saline tp., was born in Northumberland county, Pa., Jan. 24, 1840, and is the son of Israel (deceased) and Mary Biddle, natives of Pennsylvania. When two years of age his parents removed to this county, and settled on sec. 32, Saline tp. Here William was reared to manhood, and educated in the district schools. Dec. 29, 1875, he married Sarah L. Camburn, born in Saline tp., June 20, 1851. To this alliance 2 children have been sent—Margaret A., born Dec. 18, 1876, and Charles O., born July 31, 1879. Mrs. Biddle's father was born in 1816. His mother is still living on the old homestead, aged 66. Mr. B. owns a farm on sec. 32.

Charles C. Bliss (deceased) was born May 22, 1826, and was the son of John V. and Melissa Bliss, old pioneers of this county. Mr. B. passed his early youth and manhood on a farm, and in winter attended the public schools to receive the education needful to the hard-handed farmer boy. He was married Feb. 27, 1856, to Marietta Smith, born in this county, Oct. 14, 1828, and daughter of James M. and Elizabeth Smith, natives of Orange and Delaware counties, N. Y. They emigrated West and settled in this county in 1835, where the former died Oct. 2, 1853. Three children were sent to make glad the hearts of this happy couple—Otto, Melvin J. and Lula. Mr. Bliss had been a faithful member of the Baptist Church at Saline for 22 years, and on March 7, 1880, he was called to partake of that reward prepared for those who have walked in "the straight and narrow path," and have borne the cross in a way befitting the Christian man or woman. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and also assisted in building the Schuyler Mills, of Saline. Mr. B.'s mother was born in Delaware county, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1816, and is still living.

Augustus Bond, farmer, was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., March 7, 1821. His parents were Samuel and Sarah Bond. The former was born in Worcester, Mass., April, 1784, and died Dec. 11, 1859. The latter was a native of the same county, born in 1783, and died Sept. 3, 1843. They removed to Washtenaw Co. in Nov., 1836. This country was then almost a forest, and the subject of this sketch was reared amid the wilds of this dense and scarcely habitable region. He received only a limited education, and this in an old log school-house, with slab benches for seats, and in the evenings at home, before a huge fire-place. He afterward taught school for a number of years in Saline tp. He was married Dec. 22, 1860, to Hattie M. Taylor, and two children were born to them—Leila and Alban T. Mrs. B. is a daughter of Elbridge G. and Nancy Taylor, and was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1832. Mr. Bond's grandfather was a teamster in the Revolutionary war. Mr. B. has filled several local offices, and represented Saline tp. as Supervisor for 4 years, and was elected Justice of the Peace, but was never qualified. Both husband and wife are faithful members of the Presbyterian Church of Saline, and he is a member of the Pioneer Society and a Republican. He owns 180 acres of land on sections 21 and 28, all of which, except 15 acres, is under a high state of cultivation, and valued at \$60 per acre.

Jonas Bond, farmer, was born in Berkshire county, Mass., Jan. 5, 1810, and is the son of Samuel and Polly Bond, natives of Worcester county, Mass. In 1823 Mr. B. removed with his parents to Onondaga county, N. Y., where he was reared and educated. In October, 1835, he came with his father to this county, and purchased land, the subject of this sketch also entering 120 acres in Hillsdale county. His father returned to New York, and in December, 1836, removed with his family to this county. Mr. B. was married Jan. 5, 1843, to Nancy Donaldson, but she died in January, 1856. Mr. Bond again married—this time Julia Hickox, and 1 child was sent to them—Alfred, born Feb. 3, 1862. Death once more robbed him of his companion, and in March, 1866, he married Elizabeth Whitmore. Their 2 children are Nannie and Jony. Mr. Bond's father was born Aug. 25, 1784, died Oct. 11, 1859. His mother was born Dec. 3, 1780, and died Oct. 17, 1813. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. B. is a member of the Baptist Church at Saline, and politically, is a Republican. He owns a farm of 135 acres on sec. 13, valued at \$80 per acre. He well remembers the war

troubles of 1812-'15, living at the time at Pittsfield, Mass., where the soldiers' barracks were located.

John F. Buck, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1822, and is the son of John S. and Marcia C. (Baker) Buck, and in early days they removed to Livingston county, N. Y., where John was reared and educated. He was educated in a "log skule-house" with slab seats, stick chimney and a monstrous fire-place. In 1844 he came to Van Buren county, Mich., and entered 160 acres of land, and two years later his parents came. Mr. B. was formerly a tailor and worked at his trade in Brook Grove, N. Y., for seven years. In 1863 he removed to this county, where he has since lived, and has engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married April 12, 1848, to Mary Howell, born in Seneca county, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1824, and daughter of David and Nancy (McCord) Howell. They have 3 children—Charles R., Abbie A. and Frank E. Mr. Buck owns 157 acres of land on secs. 27 and 28, valued at \$60 per acre. In politics he is a Democrat. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war under General Washington.

Charles Burkhart, of the firm of Burkhart & Aldrich, Saline, was born in Oberaden, Wurtemberg, Germany, Aug. 10, 1837, and is a son of Frederick and Christina K. Burkhart, who emigrated to America in August, 1847. They came to Washtenaw county and settled in Freedom tp., where Charles passed five years, and in 1852 engaged as clerk in the store of Draper and Humphrey. He remained with them two years, then went into the house of D. S. Haywood, remaining there one year, then worked for William H. Pattison till 1859, afterward opened in business for himself. In 1862 he took E. R. Aldrich in partnership, and they have since operated a general store. In 1861 he married Maria L. Case, a native of this county, and daughter of Homer and Maria L. Case, natives of New York, and early pioneers of this county. They have 5 children of whom 3 are living—George G., Minnie A. and Charles F. Mrs. B. died in August, 1868. He again married in 1872 to Ada Beehler, a native of this county. This union was blessed with 3 children—Kadie C., Louisa. and Frederick.

Rev. George C. Bush, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Saline, was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Sept. 4 1815. His parents, David and Laura A. Bush, were natives of Pittsfield, Mass. They located in Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1809, and in 1825 removed to Rochester, where George C. was reared to manhood. He received his early education in the Rochester schools, and then entered Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1829, and in the Theological Seminary at the same place in 1842. He was ordained to preach in 1844. His parents removed to Shiawassee Co., Mich., about the year 1838. In 1842-'3 he officiated as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that county. He then returned to New York, and from 1844 to 1848, he preached at Plattsburgh and Plumpstead. His next field of labor was Ambogy, where he stayed for two years. From 1851 to 1861 he ministered to the spiritual wants of the congregation at Stewartville, N. J., where he remained five years. His next residence was at Newton, Banks Co., Pa., from 1866 to 1876; thence to Edinburg, Erie Co., Pa., where he preached till 1878. In this latter year he removed to Detroit, and subsequently to Saline. He was married Oct. 9, 1851, to Mary Provost, born in Cornwall, N. J., Aug. 14, 1826, and daughter of Jonathan and Mary P. Provost. To this alliance 4 children were born, 3 of whom are living—George P., born June 25, 1853, who married Jennie Mickle, of Merchantville, N. J.; Mary C., born Dec. 13, 1854; Charles M., born May 17, 1858. David C., deceased, was born Aug. 27, 1856, and died April 27, 1857. Mr. B.'s father served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He died Aug. 24, 1860, aged 76 years, and June, 1862, his companion followed him, being the same age at the time of her death.

William C. Camburn, farmer, Saline tp., was born in Monmouth Co., now Ocean Co., N. J., Feb. 13, 1811. His parents were Hebron and Lovina Camburn, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Philadelphia, Pa. William's father was a seaman and was engaged in that business for 20 years. When W. C. was 16 years old, he engaged in the merchant service on the sea, which he followed for 6 years, then in 1833 came to this county. He remained here but a short time, and returning home again, engaged in his former occupation. He traveled the seas for two years, and in 1836 came again West with his parents and settled in Lenawee Co., near the Washtenaw line. He lived in this place 17 years, then removed to Saline tp., this county. His father died in 1850, aged 71, and his mother in 1870, aged 80. In 1838 Mr. C. married Rachel Harriott, by whom 4 children were born to him, 2 of whom are living—Sarah L., wife of

William M. Biddle, and Helen. Annette and Charles O., are deceased, the latter dying in 1878, aged 38. Mr. Camburn's grandfather, on his father's side, served in the land department of the Revolutionary war, and his maternal grandfather served in the navy department of that memorable conflict; was imprisoned in the English prison-ship *Jersey*, and then taken to Fortune prison, London, and subsequently released. He re-enlisted and served till the close of the war. Mr. C. is a member of the M. E. Church, a Republican, and owns a good farm of 90 acres on sec. 30.

Samuel W. Chandler. M. D., physician and surgeon, Saline, was born at Clinton, Lenawee Co., Mich., July 18, 1847. His parents were Charles and Eliza (Woolster) Chandler, the former a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., and the latter of Huntington Conn. They located in Lenawee Co., in 1834, where Mr. Chandler soon became a leading and prominent citizen. He was a delegate to the first State Constitutional Convention, which convened at Lansing. He filled the office of Pathmaster, in Clinton, for 25 years; was Recorder of Deeds of Lenawee Co., six years, and County Clerk, three years. He died in October, 1871, aged 69. Samuel W. was reared to manhood in Clinton, and received his literary education in the public schools of that village, and at Ypsilanti, of which schools he was a member for one year. Oct. 1, 1868, he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Austin Alvorde, of Clinton. He remained with him two years, and with Dr. A. Tuttle, one year. During the winter of 1868-'9, and 1871-'2, he attended the medical department of Michigan University, graduating March 7, 1872. May 8, of the same year, he married Mary Ida Kies, born in Clinton, Lenawee Co., Jan. 10, 1849, and daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Kies, the former of whom is President of the Clinton Woolen Mills. They have 3 children—George F., Fred K. and Abbie L. Immediately after his marriage Mr. C. came to Saline and began to practice his profession, and by strict adherence to business has gained a good lucrative practice. Mr. C. and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and he is a member of the Knights of Honor, in which body he has filled several official positions. In politics he follows in the footsteps of his father, who was an "old-line Whig," but when the Republican party was organized, he enlisted under its banner, and was a faithful member till his death.

A. K. Clark (deceased) was born in Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 1, 1810, and moved to Tyre, Seneca Co., N. Y., at the age of six years. His advantages for obtaining an education were very limited. He was obliged to labor to aid in supporting the family during the summers, and to support himself while at school winters by doing chores wherever he could find such opportunities. His father's poor health and a large family of 10 to provide for made it necessary for him to render all assistance possible for their support. Thus the avails of his labor were confined to his father's home till he was 18 years of age, when he was "bound out" as an apprentice to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade. Twenty-five dollars a year were given him for his services. At the close of three years' apprenticeship, he had good clothing and a considerable sum of money. This he earned by working over time, making chests, cupboards, etc., of evenings and odd hours. These found a ready sale, as such articles were seldom found. His father at this time was over 60 years of age, and poor in health, as well as in this world's goods, and Mr. Clark felt it to be his duty to provide a home for his parents in their declining years, that they might spend their last days in comfort and peace, and this he did with his first earnings. He then turned his attention to obtaining a competency for himself, and with that object in view came West. On his first trip he located land near Lake Michigan and worked at his trade in what are now the cities of Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo. He then returned to Seneca Co., N. Y., his home, and married Martha Stevenson, who still survives, Nov. 9, 1836, and soon after returned to Michigan and purchased 120 acres which forms a part of the homestead. He made a profession of religion in his early youth, and united with the Presbyterian Church in Saline, June 14, 1840. The same day his wife connected herself with that society. He always had in view one distinct and well-defined object, that of honesty, steadily and with a continuity of purpose seldom equaled, to live in the fear of God and to obtain an honorable competency for himself and family. All his property he had acquired was wholly the result of his labor and industry. On his arrival in Saline in the spring of 1837 he was very destitute of many things that would help a needy pioneer. There being no cellar under his house, was obliged to dig it nights, while during the day he was engaged hard at work to support his family. He cleared much of his land by

the light of the moon and from burning brush and log heaps. It was a very common thing for him to travel six or eight miles to do a day's work at his trade. In precept and example he ever strove to teach his children to be industrious, true and honest and faithful to every trust. He bequeathed to them an inheritance better than silver or gold, that of a good name and an unblemished character. Mr. Clark was elected to the State Legislature in the fall of 1874; performed the duties of his office with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He has honorably filled other offices of trust and responsibility. In him the poor found a ready and ardent friend and helper. He was an advocate and supporter of all public enterprise. His life closed Dec. 21, 1879, with a triumphant death. Thus passed one of Saline's early and most respected pioneers.

Albert M. Clark, of the firm of Clark Bros., hardware merchants, Saline, was born in Saline tp., July 13, 1843, and is a son of Albert R. and Martha Clark, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Seneca county, N. Y. Albert M. was reared on a farm, and received a good education in the Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti schools. For eight years he was Superintendent of the Saline schools. He followed farming till July, 1868, when he received a sun-stroke which so impaired his health as to make it necessary for him to follow some other vocation. He opened a drug and grocery store in Saline, continuing in that business for three years. He then opened a hardware store, and in 1879 he received his brother into partnership, and the firm has since been Clark Bros. He also deals extensively in grain, owning the grain elevator in that village. Nov. 1, 1865, he was united in marriage to Mary A., daughter of Loring and Maria Edmunds, early pioneers of this county, having located here in 1830. Mrs. Clark was born in this county Feb. 13, 1842. Three children were born to them—Ardie M., Eda M. and Albert L. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party.

Arthur S. Clark, junior member of the firm of Clark Bros., dealers in hardware, Saline, Mich., was born in this county Sept. 20, 1851, and is a son of Albert K. and Martha Clark, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of New York. Mr. Clark was reared on a farm, and received his education at the common schools of Saline, and the Normal School of Ypsilanti. Soon after leaving school Mr. Clark took a tour through the Western States, but subsequently returned to Washtenaw county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until July, 1879, when he entered into business with his brother, Albert M. Clark, where he has since continued. He was married Oct. 8, 1873, to Clara E. Eddy, who was born near Ann Arbor May 21, 1852, and daughter of Orlando and Martha Eddy. Mrs. Clark died Oct. 17, 1878, and on Sept. 30, 1880, Mr. C. was married again to Jennie E. Rouse, who was born at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 22, 1856, and daughter of Dr. William H. and Emily A. Rouse. Mr. Clark is Republican, and has never taken a chew of tobacco, smoked a cigar or pipe, nor drank a glass of liquor during his life.

Andrew Cole (deceased) was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., April 8, 1815. He came to this county in June, 1837, and remained here till 1843, when he returned to New York. He stayed in the Empire State only a short time, and then came back to Washtenaw county, and purchased land in sec. 34. He was married April 8, 1841, to Mary A. Bailey, born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1819. Three children have been born to them—Hamilton, Lorin and George. The subject of this sketch departed this life June 11, 1872, at the age of 58. He was a leading member of the Baptist Church of Mooreville for 38 years. In all his dealings with his fellow man he followed the "Golden Rule," and to the poor, was a faithful friend and ready counselor. In benevolent enterprises, he always stood well to the front, carried for his motto through life—"Live and let live." He raised to manhood probably a dozen orphan boys, and when he died they mourned the loss of a kind father and generous friend.

Samuel Collins (deceased) was born in Monmouth county, N. J., April 8, 1817. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and Mr. C. was reared in that quiet and humble religion. In 1838 he removed with his parents to Lenawee Co., Mich., and in this place he grew to manhood. Dec. 1, 1846, he married Mary J. Robison, born Nov. 16, 1830, and daughter of Samuel and Jane A. Robison, natives of Schenectady Co., N. Y. Of their 7 children, 4 are now living—Timothy, who married Elizabeth Pennington; Ella, wife of George Koorder; Jennie, wife of Frank Burg, and Willie. Sophia J. died March 11, 1859, aged 12 years; Libbie C., wife of Lyman L. Killy, died June 15, 1873, and Frank, who died Dec. 21, 1871.

Mr. Collins was laid away to rest June 30, 1877, at the ripe age of 60 years. He was a well-known and respected citizen of this county, and mourned by a large circle of friends and neighbors.

Samuel Cross (deceased) was born in Brome county, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1804. He passed his early life on a farm, and received a good education. In September, 1831, he came to this county, and entered 80 acres of land on sec. 23. In 1838 he entered 80 acres more of the same section. He was married to Elizabeth Donaldson, and 1 child was born to them—James N., who still occupies the old homestead. Mr. Cross departed this life Sept. 4, 1877, and left a widow and 1 child to mourn his loss. His wife is still living. James N. was born in Yates county, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1828, and reared on a farm. He received a common-school education, and the day Franklin Pierce was inaugurated President of the United States (March 4, 1853) was united in marriage to Frances Leap, born in Manchester Oct. 24, 1833. She bore him 2 children, and died March 18, 1856. In December of the same year, Mr. C. married Angeline Taylor, and she died Oct. 17, 1871. On Oct. 17, 1873, he married Sarah A. Barnes, and 3 children have been given to them—Estella A., Jay and Jessie. Mrs. Cross was born May 23, 1853, and is a daughter of Isaac and Mary Barnes. Mr. C. is the possessor of a fine farm of 305 acres, located on sections 23 and 24, and valued at \$60 per acre. Politically he is a Republican.

Beverly P. Davenport, son of William H. Davenport, Saline, was born in Saline Aug. 3, 1852, and received his educational training in the Saline Union school. In 1871 he graduated from the Detroit Commercial College, and in April, 1873, entered the mercantile trade with his father. On Oct. 8, 1873, he married Emily Pope, born in February 1853, and daughter of Charles and Wealthy Pope, early pioneers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport are ardent workers in the M. E. Church, and bear a pleasant influence on all with whom they meet. Mr. Davenport is a member of the Knights of Honor. They had 1 child sent to them—Edward A., who is deceased.

William H. Davenport, the oldest and most prominent living merchant of Saline village, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1826. His parents were Beverly and Gertrude (Foster) Davenport, natives of New York, who settled in Washtenaw county in 1827, locating at the "Grove," now within the city limits of Ypsilanti. Mr. Davenport's father lived but a few years after entering this county, and his remains were interred in the old cemetery at Ypsilanti. William H. subsequently removed to Saline, and when 12 years of age entered the employ of C. Vanhusan, as clerk. He was employed in mercantile pursuits for several years, and in February, 1851, entered into co-partnership with H. J. Miller. They opened a "general store," and continued in business two years. Mr. Davenport then purchased Mr. Miller's interest, and has since been engaged in the mercantile business. His son, B. P. Davenport, has had an interest in the store for some years, and now transacts a large part of the business. Mr. Davenport was married in 1851 to Zilpha Parsons, daughter of Orrin and Rebecca Parsons, natives of New York. Three children were given to bless this union, 2 of whom are living—Beverly P. and Mary A. Archer C. is deceased. Mr. Davenport's mother departed this life Dec. 5, 1880, at the very advanced age of 94 years. She was raised in the lap of luxury, and gave up all her comfortable and pleasant surroundings to follow her "lord and master," into the wilderness of Michigan. Her last days were like the first, spent in a quiet and peaceful home, and she sank sweetly and calmly to rest, trusting that in the "last day" she would be called to partake of the joys of Heaven—the blissful reward for the many trials and temptations she had overcome in the nearly 100 years passed upon this earth. Mr. Davenport is an old pioneer and a worthy member of that noble band. He is traveling down life's hill very fast, and strives to do all the good he can while yet a resident on this earth. He has been prominently identified with all Christian, moral and benevolent movements, and is well noted for his kindness and generosity.

Henry T. Eddy, son of Enoch and Milla Eddy, early pioneers of this county, was born in Ontario county, Aug 7, 1821. His parents were natives of Conway county, Mass., and emigrated to Michigan in 1832, settling in Oakland county. In 1834, they removed to this county and lived here till 1855, when they went to Shiawassee county, where they still reside. Henry was raised and educated in this county, and Jan. 26, 1845, married Olive R. Rouse, born in Shenandoah Co., N. Y., and daughter of Henry and Beda (West) Rouse. They had 1 child, Olive R., who married Orrin Parsons, but died May 12, 1873. Mr. Eddy is a

mechanic by trade, and has followed that vocation for years. In 1872 he went into partnership with his son-in-law, in the lumber business. They erected a planing mill at Saline, and have been operating it since. Mr. E. and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican.

Aaron L. Feldcamp, a prominent German of Saline tp., was born in Westphalia, Prussia, Aug. 17, 1829. His parents, Henry and Anna Feldcamp, were natives of the same place, and the former distinguished himself as Corporal, under Gen. Blucher, during his six years service in the French Revolution. He was in several principal engagements; Waterloo, Moscow, and was present at the surrender of Napoleon Bonaparte in Paris. He came to America in 1836, and settled in Freedom tp., Washtenaw Co., where he died Aug. 4, 1846. His birth occurred July 10, 1784. His wife still survives him, and at present is 85 years old. M. F. was reared to manhood in this county, and sent to the district schools to be educated. May 4, 1856, he married Rosanna Bissinger, daughter of Conrad and Catharine Bissinger, natives of Germany, who emigrated to this country in 1834, and settled in Scio tp., where Rosanna was born Aug. 27, 1835. This union was blessed with 10 children, 7 of whom are living—Lydia A., wife of Henry Lindenschmidt, George J., Charles E., Mary, Julius, Otilda, and Martha. Mr. and Mrs. F. are leading members of the Bridgewater Lutheran Church. He has been J. P. for 16 years, 12 years in Freedom tp., and 4 years in Saline tp., and at present is Sup't of the poor in the latter tp. In politics he is a firm advocate of the principles as set forth by the Democratic party. His occupation is that of a farmer and stock-raiser, his farm comprising 486 acres, all under a good state of state of cultivation, adorned by a handsome residence. Mr. F. is ranked with the leading and enterprising men of Saline tp.

We give Mr. Feldcamp's portrait on page 1337 in this history.

Byron W. Forbes, farmer, was born in Washtenaw Co., Oct. 2, 1838. His parents, Joshua (deceased) and Maria Forbes, were early pioneers of this county having located here in 1838. Byron W. was raised on a farm and educated in this county. Oct. 9, 1863, he married Alice Rhodes, and 7 children were born to them, 6 of whom are living—Flora M., Adelia E., Blanche H., Stella, Mary E., and Dennis Ray. Allie is deceased. Mr. F.'s father died Feb. 10, 1879, aged 72. Mr. Forbes owns a good farm of 200 acres on secs. 22 and 33, valued at \$50 per acre. He has filled the office of Township Treasurer one term, and politically is a Democrat. His mother is still living, aged 71.

Jortin Forbes, Justice of the Peace, Saline, was born in Buckland, Mass., May 8, 1812. He was married in Livingston Co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1835, to Deborah P. King, a native of Detroit, Mich., born Oct. 6, 1813. To this union 4 children were born, viz: Minerva, born in Genesee county, N. Y., August 18, 1837; Ann, born in Livingston county, N. Y., June 29, 1839; Sarah, born Oct. 1, 1841, and Julia, born June 11, 1848, were natives of Livingston county, N. Y. Mrs. Forbes died Aug. 13, 1857. Mr. F.'s progenitors were Scotch. John Forbes emigrated to America at a very early day, and died in Duxbury, Mass., in 1661. His ancestors were a clan of war proclivities in the Highlands of Scotland. The clan still exists in the Highlands. They were a very noted family in Scotland.

Rev. H. M. Gallup was born in Newstead, Erie Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1826. In Sept., 1835, his father and family came to Michigan, locating near Brooklyn, Jackson county. Here among the pioneers in the wilds of the territory of Michigan was spent his early life. In Nov., 1846, his father died leaving the mother with 8 children to mourn their loss, and continue the trials of life in a new country. In 1852-3 he visited California and returned to the old homestead. Feb. 18, 1858, he was ordained to the ministry at Brooklyn, Mich., and in March following he removed to Grass Lake, Mich. The Church then numbered 38 members. During the nearly 11 years' pastorate the present church edifice was erected and 193 additions to the membership. In Oct., 1868, removed to Jonesville, Mich.; while there, was largely instrumental in organizing the Baptist Church at Hillsdale. After four years labors here removed to Leslie, Michigan, where during a pastorate of five years a parsonage was built and a general awakening in the interests of the Church. His health entirely failed, bringing all pastoral labors to a close. In Dec., 1877, he removed to the Church of Columbia, to do only what he might be able. Here he remained until Jan. 18, 1880 when with health only slightly improved he came to Saline, Mich., to watch and wait for divine favor, hoping for love and mercy to the end. As a minister of the gospel Mr. G. is efficient.

Artemas H. Glover, one of Washtenaw's early pioneers, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1812, and is a son of William and Delpha (Haywood) Glover, the former being a weaver by trade. Mr. G. followed fanning in the summer, and making brooms in the winter, for the first nine years of his business life; then made harness for about 18 months. At the end of this time he hired out to the different farmers in the neighborhood, working as a day laborer among them till 1837, when he emigrated West and purchased 80 acres of land on sec. 4, Saline tp., of this county. He improved this some, and in 1842 sold it and purchased 100 acres on sec. 3, where he still lives. He was married March 2, 1837, to Jane Bowen, born in Cayuga county, N. Y., July 1, 1818, and daughter of Martin and Mary Bowen, of Stafford, Mass. This union has been blessed with 3 children—Emma, wife of Thomas Hood, Romain and Irwin. The latter is engaged in business in Chicago, Ill. He was a teacher in the grammar department of Sturgis Normal school for a number of years. Mr. Glover's father was soldier in the war of 1812, and emigrated to this county about 1850, and died in 1857. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of a family of 9 children, all of whom are living, and over 50 years of age. They are as follows: Artemus H., aged 69; Charles, aged 66, resides in Kansas; Susan E., aged 64, resides in Gratiot county, Mich.; William, aged 62, lives in Jackson, Mich.; John, aged 60, resides in Gratiot county, Mich.; Lorain, aged 58, lives in Chelsea; Samuel, aged 54, home in Livingston county, Mich.; Jane, aged 52, resides in Chelsea; and Alfred, aged 60, living in Jackson county, Michigan. Mr. G. is a Democrat, and has served that party in several local offices.

A. H. Goodrich, proprietor Goodrich House, Saline, was born in Hartford, Co., Conn., Feb. 20, 1805, and is a son of Barzillah and Clarissa (Hosford) Goodrich, natives of Connecticut. The father of the subject of this sketch was a sea captain, and when A. H. was 11 years of age, he took him to sea as cabin boy, and being quick to learn, and showing his ability to make a good seaman, it was not long before he tread the deck as a captain. He followed this business, traveling to and from the West Indies till 182—, and commenced to work at the cabinet trade. This he did till he was 21 years old, when he resumed his seafaring life, and spent five years traversing the coasts of South America, being many times nearly shipwrecked. After enduring the perilous life of a sea-captain for five years, he quit the sailor's life and became a "landsman." He emigrated to Washtenaw Co., and engaged as a clerk in the drug store of Keats & Ludden, where he remained one year. He then bought Ludden's interest in the business, and a year after the other half of the stock, and received into partnership S. P. Griswold. In 1836 he engaged in the hotel business, and not long after went to Chicago, Ill., remaining there one year, and from that time till 1861 he was in business in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and North Carolina. When Ft. Sumter was fired upon by the rebels, he was at Wilmington, N. C., and immediately came North again. He kept a hotel in Michigan City for three years; the Follet House at Ypsilanti for one year; traveled eight years for Bachelder & Co., marble dealers of Ypsilanti, and in May, 1879, he opened his present hotel in Saline, and enjoys a good trade. He was married Sept. 2, 1834, to Julia A. Stow, born in New York, Oct. 14, 1813. They were blessed with two children, one of whom is living—Charlotte F., wife of Joseph H. Neff, of Wilmington, N. C. Two children were born to them—Della J. and Nellie B., but the younger died Aug. 30, 1879, at the tender age of 18 years. Mr. Goodrich was Township Treasurer 10 years; Clerk and Supervisor one year each; Justice of the Peace for four years. His father died of cholera in 1831, being on his way from this county to Detroit. He formerly owned a vessel, and during the war of 1812 was frequently captured.

David Gordon (deceased) was born in Scotland, March 9, 1805. He emigrated to America in 1833, and remained in New York city, where he was engaged in contracting, and other business, for about 7 years. From New York he went to Hartford, Conn., and obtained the contract of building the Hartford bridge. On Nov. 16, 1843, he married Sally A. Cole, born in Allegany Co., N. Y., April 7, 1821, and daughter of Garrett and Sarah (Wrener) Cole, the former of which was a soldier in the war of 1812. This union was blessed with the birth of 6 children, 4 of whom are living—William, John, David and Ellen, wife of James Collins. In 1846 Mr. Gordon emigrated to this county, purchased a tract of land, and followed farming as a business till his death, which occurred Nov. 6, 1870, he being 65 years old at the time. He left a wife and 4 children and a large circle

of friends and neighbors to mourn his loss. He was a good man and well respected by all with whom he was acquainted.

John F. Graf, Saline, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 6, 1833. His parents were John G. and Margaret Graf. Mr. G. was reared in his native land, and attended its public schools, where he received the education he now possesses. In 1854, he emigrated to America, and came West, till he saw Washtenaw county. This fair spot pleased him, and he purchased a farm; by subsequent purchases this farm has been increased to 305 acres. May 1, 1860, he married Dolly Grass, and this union has been blessed with 6 children, 4 of whom are living—Charles F., George A., William H. and Lydia. Mr. G. is a member of the German Lutheran Church, at Saline, and in politics is a firm believer in the principles adopted by the Democratic party.

Wm. Melville Gregory, whose portrait we present on page 401, is one of the pioneers of Saline township. Of the original settlers and purchasers of Government land very few remain. In some of the towns of our county probably not one can be found. He was born March 23, 1804, the time being memorable in history for one of the greatest snow-storms of modern days. Upon the farm now in possession of Hon. Albert G. Fox, in the tp. of Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., his father, Dr. Uriah M. Gregory, had settled in the year 1800, only ten miles from the city of Albany, where the Low Dutch from Holland had pitched their tents nearly 200 years before. The rugged pine-clad hills remained for New England enterprise to occupy. Dr. Gregory, although a practicing physician, of Connecticut birth and training, was a thorough farmer, as the heavy stone walls and enormous fences built of the stumps of pine trees, could testify. His mother, Lucretia, *nee* Ely, was also of Connecticut descent; the place of her birth was Westbrook, near the mouth of the Connecticut river, where her father, Col. John Ely, was for a long time surgeon and physician. As a commanding officer in the Revolutionary army, Col. Ely was in active correspondence with Gen. Washington. His life and service to his country, the well-known writer, Samuel G. Goodrich, also one of his grandsons, in his "Recollections of a Life-time," has presented to the world. In the early years of this century the schools of New England, and especially of New York State, were not noted for the extent of their teaching.

Mr. Gregory, the subject of this sketch, was the middle one of seven sons. In his thirteenth year his common-school education was considered as complete, he having mastered Willett's Geography, Murray's small Grammar, and Daboll's Arithmetic as far as the rule of square root. A thorough acquaintance with the Latin language was procured under private instruction as it could be found. In the fall of 1819, in his seventeenth year, he entered Lenox Academy, in Massachusetts, and several months' too close application to the Greek language nearly ruined his sight and led him back to agriculture as his occupation. His sight had been so enfeebled that he could not bear the light of the snow. One winter was passed in a dark room, the next in the South on the James river in Virginia, at Surrey Court-House, and the next in New York city, under the care of the noted oculist, Dr. Samuel Rodgers. The use of leeches was the doctor's only prescription. Only those from Portuguese waters were used, and the supply of these was soon exhausted. Necessity, the mother of invention, led him to contrive an artificial leech of glass. Its weekly use for one year fully restored his sight, which now, to the 78th year of his life, can master the finest print without the aid of glasses. This is a favor for which he would entertain the deepest and sincerest gratitude.

As a School Inspector for many years, and as a Supervisor for several years, he had all the opportunities for public service he desired or could well improve. Forty-three years he has been permitted to hold the office of Ruling Elder in one Church. When protesting of late years against a re-election, the consoling reply has been made, "The Church does not expect you are going to live long." To them he is grateful; to God he would be more so; to them for the exhibition of their patient confidence; to God for the privilege of serving Him and having a name and dwelling with his people.

Dr. Daniel Hall, Saline, was born in Perry Co., Penn., Jan. 11, 1825. His parents, John and Rebecca (Kohler) Hall, were natives of Berks Co., Penn. The Dr. was raised on a farm and educated in the common school of his native State, but in 1850 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. George L. Potter, of Bellefonte Center, Pa. He remained here until Oct., 1852, when he came to Ann

Arbor, and entered the medical department of Michigan University, graduating as an M. D. March 30, 1854. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and commenced practicing at "Old Fort," where he was engaged one year. He came West once more and settled in Pittsfield, Hillsdale Co., Mich., where he practiced his profession 8 years. In 1862 he came to Saline, where he has since resided, and has built up quite an extended and lucrative practice. He was married Nov. 7, 1854, to Samantha Wood, born in Yates Co., N. Y., July 8, 1830, and daughter of Darius and Nancy J. Wood, natives of Connecticut. They have one son, Abram Sager, who is one of Washtenaw county's best scholars. He entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor and received his first degree in 1876, the master's degree 1877, and in 1878 received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, being the second person upon whom that degree has been conferred at this University. After finishing his education he was appointed an Assistant Professor in Albion College, remaining there two years. He is now engaged in business in Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are faithful and consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. H. believes in the principles of the Republican party.

E. Hall, M. D., Saline, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., June 7, 1807, and is a son of E. and Mary Hall, natives of Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and educated at the Bridgewater Academy. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Catlin, of Winfield N. Y., in 1829, and remained with him three years. He then entered the Fairfield Medical College, and graduated Feb. 27, 1832. Wishing to obtain as much knowledge about his profession as possible, he attended the Geneva College of Medicine, and in 1865-'6 took a course of lectures in the medical department of Michigan University, graduating March 28, 1866. From 1832 to 1837, he practiced at Winfield, N. Y.; from 1837 to 1844, at Brighton; thence to Cohocton, and from the latter place to Rockford, Ills., where he remained till 1857, when he removed to Saline, and has since resided there, engaged in the practice of his profession. Feb. 16, 1832, he married Eliza Scoby, born in Herkimer county, N. Y., July 29, 1810, and a daughter of James and Elizabeth Scoby. They have one child—George W. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the M. E. church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

George W. Hall, ticket and freight agent of the D., H. & S. W. R. R., Saline, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1832, and is a son of E. and Eliza Hall. Mr. H. was raised in Rochester, N. Y., and attended the Lima and Rochester seminaries, where he graduated in the commercial course. He was in the employ of the Erie R. R., on the Buffalo division, for three years. At the expiration of this time he went to Rockford, Ills., where he lived two years. From Rockford he came to Saline and was engaged in the hardware business 12 years. He then accepted a position as bookkeeper for Wm. H. Davenport, which he filled for two years. After a term of instruction in telegraphy, he obtained the agency for the above named road, at Saline, which position he still occupies. He was married Sept. 4, 1855, to Ruth A. Andrews, born in Canadaville, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1833, and daughter of Dr. Philo and Clarissa Andrews, natives of Vermont. Of their 4 children, 2 are living—Philo E., who married Frances English, and bookkeeper of Park, Davis & Co., of Detroit, and Cynthia. Mr. Hall and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is connected with the Knights of Honor, and in politics votes with the Democratic party.

Henry A. Hammond was born in Essex Co., N. Y., July 28, 1838. His parents were Daniel and Mary Hammond, who came to this county in October, 1830. When they arrived \$500 was all the money they had, and he at once entered 240 acres of land, on sections 24, 25, and 26. He built a log house and moved into it. In 1834 he sold 80 acres of his original entry, and purchased 120 acres of sec. 26. When he had got fairly started in his adopted county, in June, 1840, his house took fire and burned down, consuming all his household property, and leaving him entirely without anything to live in, or clothing to wear. His neighbors kindly aided him, and another house soon sheltered his family. Again, as he was beginning to prosper, he was seized with sickness, and May 14, 1847, passed away, being 53 years old at the time. He had formerly worked in the mercantile trade near Lake Champlain, N. Y., operating an extensive clothing establishment, but a couple of freshets swept away all his possessions, and he was forced to come West to retrieve his shattered fortune. Mr. Hammond, the subject of this sketch, was raised on his father's farm in this county, and received but a

limited education in the common schools. Jan. 15, 1856, he married Eliza M. Boyden, born in this county, Dec. 6, 1834, and daughter of Lanson S. and Mary (Hutchinson) Boyden. Of the 6 children born to them, only 4 are living—Mary B., wife of Rev. James Lewis, of Rochester, N. Y.; George H., Ralph L., and Burt. Irvin and Hettie are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Baptist Church. He owns a farm of 240 acres on sections 24 and 26, and is a Democrat. His paternal grandfather served in the Revolutionary war.

Robert Hammond (deceased) was an old and respected pioneer of Washtenaw county. He was born in Ticonderoga, N. Y., April 19, 1804, and was the son of Robert and Ruana (Ferris) Hammond. He came to this county in 1830, and entered 80 acres of land, which, after improving somewhat, he sold and procured the old homestead where his widow now resides. He was united in marriage Jan. 2, 1839, to Mary Valentine, born in Ontario Co., N. Y., April 1, 1804, and daughter of Mathias and Sarah Valentine. The result of this union was the birth of 6 children, 4 of whom are living—Sarah M., wife of Henry Griswold, of Hillsdale Co., Mich.; Ruana E., wife of Lyman Robinson; Mary A.; Rachel C., wife of Christian Cook. George R. and Georgiana are deceased. Mr. H. followed the occupation of farming till his death, which occurred Nov. 16, 1875, he being 73 years old at the time. He was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and has gone to his reward. He assisted in the organization of Saline tp., and first represented the new tp. in the County Board of Supervisors. This position he satisfactorily filled for 14 years. In the death of this good man, the family lost a kind father and affectionate husband, the tp. a good neighbor and counselor, and the county an old pioneer and an enterprising citizen. Mr. H.'s father served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war under the famous General Putnam, or "Old Put," as he was generally known, enlisting at the youthful age of 18. Mrs. Hammond's father was an officer in the same war under General George Washington, and died in October, 1855, at the age of 81, and his wife in 1868, when she had nearly completed her fourscore and ten years on this earth.

Samuel G. Hartwell, farmer, was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1847, and is the son of Aaron and Electa Hartwell, the former of which is living, at the age of 81. Mr. H. was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. He was married April 3, 1877, to Mary Simmons, born in St. Clair Co., Mich., June 5, 1857, but resided since 13 years old in Monroe Co., daughter of John L. and Mary Simmons. To Mr. and Mrs. H. 1 child has been sent, Effie A., born June 1, 1879. Mr. Hartwell had two brothers in the late war, both serving in Co. F, 6th Mich. Heavy Artillery, and won brilliant laurels fighting for "Uncle Sam." Mrs. H.'s father died Jan. 14, 1873, aged 61. The subject of this sketch owns a good farm of 95 acres in sections 35 and 35. Politically, he believes in the principles of the Democratic party.

Eugene Helber, proprietor of Helber's tannery, Saline, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 12, 1846. He is the son of Christian Helber (deceased), a physician of great prominence in Germany, and in 1848, during the German revolution, served as staff physician, coming very near being imprisoned, but escaped. In 1854 he emigrated to America, and located in Ann Arbor, where he died Feb. 9, 1827. His widow still resides in Ann Arbor. Eugene was raised in the latter place, and received his educational training at the schools of that city. In 1832 he came to Saline and started a tannery, in which business he has been very successful, and still follows. May 16, 1874, he married Katie Graf, daughter of George and Agnes Graf, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1857. Mrs. H. was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 8, 1854. Mr. Helber is one of the most enterprising business men of Saline.

William Heller, blacksmith, Saline, was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., April 16, 1827, and is the son of Levi and Peggy Heller, natives of Pennsylvania. When quite young Mr. H. removed with his parents to Clarke Co., Ohio, where he was reared and educated. In 1847 he commenced serving a three years' apprenticeship in blacksmithing with David Vincent. Having mastered his trade at the end of the term, he came to Detroit and worked at his trade for four years, thence to Northville, Wayne Co., where he worked for the same period. He then came to Ypsilanti and worked for Beech & Co., till 1876, when he removed to Saline. He married Nov. 7, 1847, Sabrina Tutton, and of the 6 children born to them, 3 are now living—Alice A., wife of John L. Hickson, of Jackson, Mich.; Josephine E., teacher in the grammar department, Union school, Saline, and Harry, the inventor of an improved car coupler, mention of which is made in another por-

tion of this volume. Mrs. Heller is a daughter of George and Betsey Tutton, and was born in England, July 18, 1826. Both are members in good standing of the M. E. Church of Saline.

Aaron H. Howard, carriage manufacturer, Saline, was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1835, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Hopkins) Howard, the former a native of Rhode Island, and the latter of New York. They came to this county in 1838, settled in Saline tp., and in 1846, removed to Saline village, where the former died Sept. 9, 1879, at the age of 78, and the latter Aug. 20, 1873, aged 75. Mr. Howard, sr., was a soldier in the war of 1812, and received a land grant of 160 acres from the Government when he was discharged. Aaron H. was mostly raised in Saline village, and obtained a good education at the public schools. He learned his trade with George Sherman, of Saline, and worked for a time at Tecumseh, and also one year in Aurora, Indiana, after which he returned to Saline, where he has since resided. Feb. 25, 1865, he enlisted in Co. A, 17th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and serving till the war closed, was honorably discharged, and resumed his former occupation. In 1850 he married Resada Jewett, and they had 1 child born to them—Willis J. Mrs. Howard died Jan. 6, 1860, and April 10, 1868, he married Mrs. Adaline Kinsley, and 1 child has been the result of this union—Charles G. Mr. Howard is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the Republican party.

J. G. Hoyt, proprietor of the York flouring mills, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., May 16, 1822, and is a son of Timothy and Dorothea (Humpsted) Hoyt, natives of Ridgefield, Conn. J. G. passed his early life on a farm, receiving his education in the public schools. In 1845, he entered a grist-mill, in Meriden, Conn., as miller, which position he held for eight years. He then farmed for five years, but believing he could do better at his trade, in 1860 he came to Lyons, Mich., and engaged in milling till 1875, when he removed to Saline, and purchased the York mills. These mills, in connection with a stove factory, he has operated since. July 25, 1845, he married Isadore S. Van Will, born in New York, Feb. 8, 1826, and daughter of Henry and Lydia Van Will, natives of Albany Co., N. Y. They have 4 children—George G., married to Elizabeth A. Gerald, now living in Gratiot Co., Mich; Emily M., wife of John T. Percival, a merchant of Grand Haven, Mich.; William S., who married Jennie H. Hickmott, and Fred V. N. Both of Mr. Hoyt's grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Hoyt's great grandfather, on his father's side, was a boy 11 years old when Deerfield, Mass., was burned by the Indians. He was sleeping in the upper room of the house, and was awakened by the screams of the terrified inhabitants. This frightened him so that he jumped out of the window, and unnoticed, ran and hid in a corn bin, standing to the rear of the house. In this place he remained till morning, and seeing that the Indians had departed he emerged from his place of refuge, and his gaze fell on such a horrible picture of butchery and torture, inflicted by those red devils, as to make him faint. He did not know but that his own parents were lying among that unfortunate number, but not having the courage to look, he turned his face toward the nearest settlement, 40 miles distant, arriving there after a four days' march, the only one that remained of that once prosperous village, all the rest being killed or captured by the Indians. He subsequently returned to his relatives at Ridgefield, Conn., when he, with 28 others, purchased a township of land, and it is said that he gave his hat and coat for his part of the payment, having no other property. His cousin, John Hoyt, was once captured by the Indians, and they started for Canada with him, it being in the winter season. They came to the Connecticut river, which they had to cross. They gave him a pair of roughly made skates to help him along. He put them on, but would fall down every few steps. In this way he deceived the Indians, and they thought perhaps the skates were bad; so selecting a better pair, they made him put them on, but he made no better progress, still watching for a chance to escape. They would laugh at his awkward motions, and at last thinking he could get along as best he could, they started along faster, and he fell behind, but before they were aware, he was about 10 rods away, and going like a small hurricane. He skated about 10 miles, the Indians trying to catch him all the while, and came to where a small stream emptied into the river, and the channel being narrow at this point, the incoming flow of water had prevented any ice being formed. He looked back and saw the red skins not far distant, and knowing it would be certain death if re-captured, he made a brave resolve to leap across if it was possible. He went back a little way, and started forward very fast, made the leap, and landed all safe on the other bank. When his

pursuers came up, they were greatly surprised, and said "Ugh! Great Spirit in him," and turned back, not caring to pursue him any further. Mr. Hoyt, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest of a family of 8 children, all of which, except 1, have reached three-score years. Mr. H. and his entire family are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Republican. His youngest son, Fred V. N., is taking a theological course in Yale College.

Milan Kidder (deceased) was born in Ontario county, N. Y., May 3, 1819. His parents were Samuel and Elizabeth Kidder, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New Jersey. Mr. K. passed his early life on a farm, and received his educational training in the common schools of his native State. In 1853 he emigrated to this county, where he lived till his death, which occurred Dec. 2, 1875, at the age of 56. He was married Dec. 11, 1841, to Susan R. Carr, born in Yates county, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1822, and daughter of Amos and Sarah (Arnold) Carr (both deceased), the former a soldier in the war of 1812, and departed this life Dec. 18, 1851, aged 64; the partner of his joys and sorrows through this world following him on Nov. 11, 1864. This marriage was blessed with the birth of 3 children, 2 of whom are living—Amos Y. and Frank E. Albert (deceased) was born Sept. 4, 1842, and died Feb. 19, 1877.

George King, one of the veteran pioneers of Washtenaw county, was born in Hampshire county, Mass., Dec. 29, 1800. His parents were Martin K. and Lucinda (Shepherd) King. In the year 1802, Mr. King was taken by his grandparents to Montgomery Co., N. Y. There in the Mohawk valley he was reared to manhood, receiving a very limited education in the public schools of that day. Mr. K.'s father was a Baptist minister, and died in Massachusetts in 1802. After Mr. King was of age, he returned to Massachusetts, the home of his birth, and with his brother Martin's assistance, erected a monument at the head of his father's grave. In a few years after his mother married John Foster, of English nativity, and soon after they moved to Canada, since which time her sons have never heard from her. In 1830 Mr. King came to this county but remained only a short time. He returned to Massachusetts, and May 31, 1831, he came again to Washtenaw county, and entered 160 acres of land on sec. 19, in Salem tp. He first moved into a small "shanty" belonging to a sugar camp, where they lived until a log cabin was built for their occupancy. The region around their home was wild, and filled with deer, bears, wolves, wild turkey and other animals that inhabit a region of this kind. Mr. King was married Oct. 10, 1823, to Margaret McGowan, and of the 13 children born to them, the greater part among the wilds of Washtenaw, 10 are living—Margaret, widow of Oscar Colvin, deceased; William, Sarah J., wife of Albert T. Mason; John V., Elizabeth, wife of Orpheus Church; George A., Michael E., David W., Helen, wife of George Bailey, and Marinda, wife of Thomas Burroughs. Mrs. King was born in Washington county, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1806. In 1874 Mr. King sold his farm and moved to Ann Arbor, and in 1879 removed to Saline, where he resides at present. For over 55 years Mr. and Mrs. King have trodden life's path way together, and beheld with their own eyes the wonderful improvements that have taken place since they first came here. They are both members of the M. E. Church, and each of them have nearly reached the three-score and ten years allotted to man and woman on this earth. They will soon lie down to their final rest to wait the great Judgment Day. Mr. K.'s grandfather, Dr. David Shephard, was a Surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and subsequently a member of the famous Washingtonian Society.

Michael Klaeger, farmer sec 7; P. O., Bridgewater; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Sept. 5, 1829, and is a son of Christian and Christiana K. who came to America in February, 1848, and settled in this county. In 1856 Michael emigrated to this county, and settled in Saline tp. He was married Oct. 2, 1854, to Barbara Bower, born in Germany, May 14, 1831, and daughter of Matthias Bower. Of their 9 children, 8 are now living—John M., Charles H., John G., Christiana B., Eliza, Ann M., Michael, Magdalena and Caroline. Amelia is deceased. Mr. K. and wife are members of the Bridgewater Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He owns a fine farm in the western part of Saline township.

John A. Klein, proprietor of the Schuyler Mills, Saline, was born in this county Dec. 26, 1836, and is the son of John P. and Mactalana Klein, natives of Germany. Mr. K. emigrated to this country in 1833, but in coming over the "big pond" he was robbed of \$140, nearly all the money he possessed in the world, leaving him with barely enough to get to Detroit. He hired out as a laborer in this latter place, and worked at that until he had accumulated a sufficient sum of

money to enable him to buy 40 acres of land. Starting on this farm, he worked with energy and perseverance, and before long had increased his acreage to 160, which some years ago he divided among his 4 children—Catherine, wife of H. M. Jones; William, John A. and J. P. John A., the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and educated in the public schools. He was married April 2, 1864, to Christiana, daughter of Christian Burkhart, an old pioneer of this county. There were 7 children born to them, of whom 6 are living—Horace M., Charles W., George, Alice, Anna and Minnie. Lydia is deceased. Mr. Klein purchased the Schuyler Mills, Jan. 1, 1866. His parents reside with him, both in the 79th year of their age. His father distinctly remembers seeing Napoleon's army.

John La Rue, stock-buyer, Saline, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept. 15, 1845. He came with his parents, Thomas and Ann E. LaRue, to York tp., Washtenaw county, in 1855, where he passed his early manhood, receiving a common-school education. In 1872 he removed to Saline, where he has since been engaged in buying and shipping stock. Nov. 1, 1870, he married Marietta L. Kelsey, born in this county Oct. 6, 1852, and daughter of Joseph and Juliana Kelsey, natives of Genesee Co., N. Y. They have 2 children—Daisy M., born July 13, 1877, and Ora D., born Aug. 23, 1879. In politics Mr. La Rue is a Democrat.

Arad Lashier was born in this county June 4, 1837. His parents were Michael and Hannah Lashier, natives of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, respectively. In 1830 they came to Washtenaw county, and entered 85 acres of land in York tp., where they lived but a short time, then sold and entered 85 acres on another section, where they lived till they were called away—the former dying Dec. 5, 1860, aged 73, and the latter in July, 1871, aged 76. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and educated in the public schools of this county. When 20 years of age he came to Saline, and learned the art of making boots and shoes, subsequently opening a shop of his own, which he operated till 1868; then entered the employ of Schairer Bros., and has worked in the harness department of their shop since. Jan. 11, 1862, he married Mary Wallace, born in 1851, and daughter of Daniel D. and Laura Wallace, early pioneers of the county. She bore him 2 children—Ottie and Fannie, and died Feb. 7, 1863. Mr. Lashier again married on Dec. 11, 1865, to Emma Palmer, born in Utica Co., N. Y., Dec. 26, 1846, and daughter of Edward and Mary Palmer. Mr. L. is a Republican.

John Layer, farmer, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Feb. 12, 1838, and son of Michael and Mary Layer, the former dying in 1843. In 1846 John, with his mother and two brothers, Jacob and Gottlieb, emigrated to America. They remained some time in Buffalo, N. Y., then came to this county. The mother, with her son Gottlieb, resides in Huron county, and Jacob lives in Tuscola county. Mr. L. was married March 14, 1866, to Ricka Kulenkampdaw, born in Freedom tp., Nov. 7, 1841, and daughter of Elard and Ann Kulenkampdaw. Of their 6 children, 2 are living—Emma A., born July 9, 1873, and Sarah A., born Nov. 23, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Layer are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat. His farm is situated on sec. 7, and consists of 140 acres.

James B. Lindsley, farmer, was born in Washtenaw county Oct. 25, 1835. His parents were Samuel and Rachel Lindsley, the former born in the county of Down, Ireland, February, 1789, and the latter in the county of Antrim, Ireland, in October, 1807. The former came to this country in 1816, and stopped in New York city, and the latter followed with her parents in 1821, and settled in Livingston county, N. Y. Mr. L. was engaged in business in New York city for four years, then removed to Long Island, where he followed gardening for the same period. In 1833 he came to Michigan and entered 160 acres of land on sec. 32, and also 80 acres in Clinton tp., Lenawee county. He returned to New York and the following winter was married to Rachel Baty. In June, 1834, he again came West, bringing his young wife with him. They suffered the privation that all pioneers are subject to in a new country, but bore them with cheerful hearts and ready hands. In this wild region 4 children were born, 3 of whom are living—Sarah J., Mary A., and James B. Mr. L., sr., aided in laying out and surveying many of the roads in Saline tp., and was a prime mover in organizing school districts, and building school-houses. He died March 27, 1856, at the advanced age of 73. Mrs. L. followed him on Feb. 12, 1880, being of the same age at time of death. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, but never connected himself with any religious denomination in this country. In politics he was a Democrat, and James B. has followed in his political footsteps. He left a farm of 111 acres on

secs. 31 and 32, which was the land he had entered upon first coming into the county.

William Manifold, an old pioneer of Washtenaw county, was born in York county, Pa., June 18, 1795. In May, 1834, he came to this county and located in Saline. In 1836 he entered two 80-acre pieces of land in Genesee county, but remained in Saline, where he made his home. He also entered 80 acres of land on sec. 14, in Saline tp. In 1853 he sold his farm and removed to Detroit, where he worked at the carpenter's trade till February, 1872, then returned to Saline, where he has since resided. He was married Dec. 14, 1843, to Sophia Reynolds, born in Seneca county, N. Y., May 4, 1804, and daughter of Enos Reynolds, born near Waterloo, Pa., and an early settler in the county. Mrs. M. died Dec. 14, 1872, after 29 years of wedded life. Mr. Manifold is a member of the Presbyterian Church, being at present in his 85th year. The band of pioneers who are left among the settlers of the early day are few, and the subject of this sketch deserves honorable mention in this volume. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

G. B. Mason, Postmaster, Saline, was born in Washtenaw county, Aug. 30, 1838, and is the son of Mial and Dorthy Mason, the former born Nov. 29, 1808, and a native of Massachusetts, and the latter born Dec. 25, 1796, and of New York nativity. They came to this county in 1836, and Mr. Mason clerked in a hotel for two years, and for three years kept the toll-gate on the Chicago & Detroit turnpike. He then engaged in the grocery business, and subsequently in the dry-goods trade. In 1861 he was appointed Postmaster of Saline by President Lincoln, which position he held till his death, which occurred Sept. 8, 1875, at the age of 67. His companion had preceded him, her departure taking place April 23, of the same year. The subject of this sketch was reared in Saline, and obtained his educational training in the schools of that village. He clerked in the P. O. till 1863, then for five years was engaged as clerk in a store. In 1868 he was appointed Postmaster, which position he still occupies. He is also a dealer in drugs and stationery, and carries a stock valued at \$2,500. On Nov. 8, 1866, he married Anna E. Clark, born Aug. 1, 1847, and daughter of Albert R. and Martha Clark, of Saline. They have 1 child, Ralph C., born June 14, 1873.

Silas F. Mead (deceased) was born in Greenwich, Conn., March 17, 1812. In 1835 he came to this county. He was a school-teacher, but spent four years as clerk for his uncle, Silas Finch, in his store at Saline. He then rented and operated the York Mills for two years. In December, 1840, he married Harriet Risdon, and 4 children were born to them, 2 of whom are living—William D., who married Annie Hickmott, and Lewis R., husband of Blanche Durant. Both sons live in Oakland, Cal. Mary E. and Henry R. are deceased. Mrs. Mead is a daughter of Orange and Sallie (Newland) Risdon, and was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1847. After their marriage they moved on a farm in Pittsfield tp., where they lived till 1851. In the latter year they removed to New Orleans, La., where Mr. Mead owned a shoe store till the Rebellion commenced. He then engaged in making oil-cloths for the soldiers' sacks, and continued at this till New Orleans was taken by the Union forces. He was then engaged for four years in the commissary department of that city. At the expiration of that time he returned to Washtenaw county, where he worked on his farm till his death, which occurred Sept. 9, 1877, at the age of 65. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, also connected with the Sons of Temperance. His widow survives him, and is an earnest and faithful member of the Presbyterian Church.

Dudley Miller (deceased) was born at Mendon, N. Y., July 24, 1812. His parents were Leonard and Rachel (Octrum) Miller, of German descent, and the former a native of Connecticut, the latter being born in New York. In 1824 they removed to Michigan, and the same year to a spot which now forms part of the city of Ypsilanti. They remained there one year, and then removed to the old Indian burying-ground, called the "Reserve." Here they built a double house, and used it for an inn and dwelling. Many of the pioneers seeking a home in the wilds of Michigan Territory, have found a resting-place beneath the roof of this humble tavern; and often the only pay the proprietors would receive would be the "God bless you" that came from the grateful heart of a foot-sore and weary traveler. The nearest market places were Detroit and Monroe, and several days were consumed in making a trip to either of these "frontier villages." Dudley grew up amid these surroundings, assisting his father until death claimed him in 1831, after which he cared for the family, farming the greater part of the time.

He was married October 23, 1831, to Rebecca Gillett, and the same year settled on 160 acres of land in sec. 24, Saline tp. Mrs. Miller was born at Benton, Yates Co., N. Y., July 18, 1814, and was the daughter of Joseph and Deborah (Watson) Gillett, natives of Connecticut, and of Scotch descent. They had 5 children born to them, and 1 was adopted, Angeline Lowell, born Nov. 8, 1838, and adopted in 1840. She is now the wife of Byron Hobbs, Kalkaskia, Mich. The children were—E. Addie, born May 30, 1841, married May 30, 1876, to Lewis L. Bissell, Lakeview, Montcalm Co., Mich.; William Norton, born Oct. 22, 1847, and died April 22, 1859; Amos Jason, born March 11, 1850, married Dec. 4, 1879, to Sarah E. Bozelle, now residing on sec. 24, Saline tp.; Hattie M., born Nov. 18, 1852, and Ettie M., born July 4, 1855, married Oct. 27, 1880, to Miles A. Stoddard, Hubbardston, Ionia Co., and at present reside on sec. 24, Saline tp. Mr. Miller was a firm advocate of the "Golden Rule," and the latter part of his life was filled with noble and philanthropic deeds. He died March 27, 1877, mourned by a whole community. His widow still survives.

Charles Moore was born in Ontario county, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1821, and is a son of Washington and Susanna Moore, natives of New Hampshire. Mr. Moore was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. In September, 1840, he came to this county, and purchased 110 acres of land in Saline tp., on sec. 25. He then returned to New York, and Sept. 26 he married Olive B. Baggerly. He returned to Michigan with his new bride, and has resided in Washtenaw county since. To this marriage 5 children were born, 3 of whom are living—Theresa S., wife of Jerome B. Hartwell, of Eaton county; Fletcher E. W., who married Mary Phillips, and Lillie D., wife of Newell Hubbard, of Milan, Mich. Heien U. and Lottie A. are deceased. Mrs. Moore was born in Ontario county, N. Y., April 20, 1824. Her parents were Everett and Sarah (Larned) Baggerly, the former a native of Maryland, born Aug. 7, 1785, and died Jan. 16, 1875, aged 90 years, and the latter a native of Connecticut, born April 11, 1794, and died May 4, 1871, at the age of 77. Mr. Moore's father was born Sept. 25, 1778, and died May 25, 1856, aged 78. Mrs. Moore departed this life April 1, 1852, aged 71. They were married Nov. 6, 1800, and 10 children were born to them, 8 of whom are living—Lorain, Jane, Lucy, Polly A., William, Betsey, James W. and Charles. Caleb and Morris are deceased. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and saw many thrilling sights during that long and eventful conflict. An Indian once aimed a shot at his head but fortunately it struck his wrist and thereby his life was saved.

Benjamin Munroe, farmer, son of Alexander (deceased) and Huldah Munroe was born in Lodi tp., March 31, 1845. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. March 5, 1872, he married Hattie Coryell, born in Seneca county, N. Y., June 21, 1849, and daughter of John and Abigail Coryell, natives of New York. To this union 1 child was sent—Carrie L., born Jan. 30, 1877. Mr. M. owns a fine farm of 80 acres on sec. 35. He is a Republican.

Harrison A. Nichols, M. D., Saline, was born in Oakland county, Mich., Oct. 26, 1848, and is a son of John A. and Elizabeth Nichols, both natives of New York. He was reared on a farm, educated at Ann Arbor, and commenced the study of medicine in 1865 with Profs. Palmer and Cheever, of Ann Arbor. He was under the instruction for one year, then studied with Dr. C. C. Kingsley, of Ypsilanti, for two years, at the end of which time he entered the medical department of Michigan University, graduating as Doctor of Medicine in March, 1868. He first commenced to practice in Deerfield, Lenawee county, and remained there about two years. From Deerfield he removed to Ann Arbor, laboring in his profession in that city till 1876, when he came to Saline, where he has since resided and engaged in his chosen profession. By close attention to business he has established a large and growing patronage.

Simon Nissley, farmer, was born in Germany, March 3, 1830, and is the son of Simon F. and Libbie Nissley, natives of Germany. In 1847 Simon emigrated with his parents to America, and came westward, settling in Bridgewater tp., this county, where his father still resides. In 1854 Mr. N. married Mary Rapp, who was born in Germany Aug. 9, 1831. Eight children have been given to this alliance—Simon, Oseo, Carrie and Polly (twins); the former married David Mandt; Daniel, Mary and Libbie (twins), and Minnie. The loving mother departed this life Nov. 17, 1879. She was a faithful and consistent member of the Bridgewater Lutheran Church. Mr. Nissley owns 144 acres of well-improved land, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits since coming to this county,

with the exception of seven years, from 1854 to 1861, when he was in the employ of the Great Western Railroad, in Canada. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and politically is a Democrat.

Garry M. Osborn, farmer, was born in Greene Co., N. Y., Nov. 11, 1818, and son of Barrett and Nancy (Stone) Osborn, natives of Connecticut. Mr. O. was raised a "farmer's boy," and received the educational advantages the schools of that day afforded. Dec. 20, 1857, he married Emma Hartwell, born at Cobocotn, Steuben Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1838, daughter of Aaron and Maria Hartwell, of Connecticut. Of their 3 children, 2 are living—Lizzie M., born Oct. 18, 1857, and Minnie A., born Aug. 7, 1867, wife of John Fowler, of Eaton Co. Ethel (deceased) was born May 29, 1867; died May 11, 1870. Mr. O. came to Monroe Co. in 1840, and bought land in Exeter tp., where he lived six years. He then went to Mooreville, and kept a hotel a short time, and from there came to Saline tp., where he still resides, engaged in farming a piece of land comprising 167 acres. Mr. Osborn's grandfather served as a teamster in the Revolutionary war. Miss Jennie Wilkinson, more commonly known as the "Universal Friend," was Mrs. Osborn's great aunt.

George Osborn, farmer, was born in Greene Co., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1825, and is the son of Barrett and Nancy Osborn, natives of Connecticut. Mr. O. passed his early life working on his father's farm in Greene Co., and received a limited education in the public schools. He came to this county in September, 1840, and soon after purchased land on sec. 26, Salinetp., erected a house thereon, and moved in. He was married May 4, 1854, to Nancy Robison, a native of Lenawee Co., Mich., where she was born May 4, 1835, daughter of Samuel and Nancy Robison. This union was blessed with the birth of 2 children—Jennie A. and Barrett. Mrs. O. is a member in good standing of the Baptist Church at Mooreville. Politically Mr. O. is a Republican. His father died in 1862, aged 75, and his mother in October, same year, at the ripe old age of 83.

Chester Parsons, retired farmer, was born at Sandisfield, Berkshire Co., Mass., Dec. 1, 1799. His parents, John and Mary Parsons, removed to Greene Co., N. Y., in the spring of 1802, where the former died in 1813, but the latter resided there till 1826. Mr. P. lived at home till he was 19, then learned the tanner's trade. In 1820 he commenced active life for himself, working at \$8 per month. In 1823 he accepted a position as fireman in "Beam House," of John Bray, and on Nov. 26 of the next year was united in marriage to Deborah B. Maben, daughter of Robert and Electa Maben, the former born July 5, 1781, and the latter Dec. 18, 1783. Mrs. P., was born Sept. 12, 1805. To this union 7 children were born, of whom 1 son and 2 daughters remain to cheer their home—Mary, wife of William Sanford; Melissa, wife of Charles Fellows, and Alfred, married to Percia Tallmage. In May, 1826, he emigrated to this county, and entered 80 acres of land, one and a quarter miles south of Saline village, which then consisted of two log houses, and was second farm south of the "Salt Spring Reserve." He was assisted by a resident friend in locating his land, and fearing some one might accidentally get the start of him, he, in company with his brother Orrin, started one evening, an hour before sunset, for Monroe, 30 miles distant, through a dense wilderness, with not a single house on the way. They plodded along an old Indian trail, it being so dark they had to feel their way with their hands. By morning they had accomplished 20 miles of the distance, and in a few hours the remainder. On returning from Monroe, he erected a log house, and the floor was put in at odd times. He would do a day's work, and every evening would put in a split log, till the floor was finished. To Chester and Orrin Parsons are due the honor of erecting the first building in Saline tp., being a much-needed saw-mill. In 1834 Mr. P. purchased 160 acres of land, where he now resides, and devoted his time and attention to agricultural pursuits. Subsequent additions to his original purchase has increased his acreage to 374, finely improved, with good buildings and a steam saw-mill on the premises. In 1847 Mr. Parsons erected a saw-mill, but it was soon after destroyed by fire. He rebuilt it, and operated it successfully for several years. In 1835 the Benton P. O. was removed to his house, and he has since that time filled the position of Postmaster. Soon after coming to Saline, he, with his brother's assistance, cut a road from Saline village to intersect the Tecumseh road, and the day after it was completed Mr. P. started with a team of "horned horses" (yoke of oxen) to Monroe for a load of provisions. The trip occupied three days, and was the first traveling done on this now busy thoroughfare. He also kept a hotel where he now lives, before the railroad was completed to Ann Arbor. Mrs. Parsons was

at an advanced age when she died, and remarkably intelligent, while she also possessed a brilliant memory. A short time before her death she wrote a history of their trip from New York to Michigan, and connected with it an interesting account of the hardships and privations of their early pioneer life. She did not live to finish it, but was called to her reward where pioneer life is unknown. He again married, this time to Mrs. Jenette Wakefield, on Nov. 9, 1876, widow of Utley Wakefield, who died July 23, 1850, and daughter of John and Electa Arnold. Mrs. Parsons was born near Albany, N. Y., June 10, 1823. By her first marriage, she had 2 children—Eva E., wife of George H. Jewett, and Mary J., wife of William Wallace. Mr. Parson's father was born Nov. 18, 1764, and died April 7, 1813, aged 49, and his mother was born May 20, 1767, and departed this life March 26, 1857, at the ripe age of 90. He has been 54 years in Washtenaw county, and is now 82 years old, with locks as white as the driven snow.

We give Mr. Parson's portrait on page 437 of this volume.

Cornelius Parsons, merchant, Saline, was born in Washtenaw Co., Jan. 14, 1833. His parents, Orrin and Rebecca S. (Fuller) Parsons, were natives of New York. They came to this county in 1830, and located 1½ miles south of Saline, where the former built a saw and grist mill, the first erected in the place. He also opened a tavern near the junction of the Chicago and Tecumseh road, which he kept for 10 years. The mills Mr. P. operated till his death. Mrs. P. died in 1854. Cornelius was reared in the country, his educational facilities limited to the common country schools. In 1854 he came to Saline, and for several years clerked for Davenport & Miller; was with Mr. Northrop in the hardware business six years; then worked for Parsons & Co.; then opened a store with H. J. Miller, remaining there one year, at the end of this time opening a dry-goods establishment of his own, which business he is now engaged in. He was married June 3, 1853, to Mary A. Ross. They have 3 children—Edith L., wife of Andrew J. Warren. Grosvenor H. and George W.

Capt. Orrin Parsons, son of Orrin (dec.) and Rebecca S. Parsons, was born in Washtenaw county, Oct. 16, 1833. He was reared on a farm, and entered the literary department of Michigan University, graduating June 20, 1859. He then went to Brunswick, Mo., and taught school one year. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 3d. Mich. Cav., under Col. Mintey, and participated in the battles of Madrid, Corinth, and Iuka, with an almost innumerable number of skirmishes. At the close of the war he was sent to San Antonio, Texas, and remained there for eight months, when he was honorably discharged. He enlisted as a private, soon after was elected 2d. Lieut., then 1st Lieut., and subsequently was assigned to the rank of Capt. of Co. M., in which capacity he served for the last two years of the war. June 20, 1866, he was married to Miss Olive R. Eddy. Two children were born to them, and 1 of whom, Mabel, is living. Mrs. P. was born April 9, 1846, a daughter of Henry T. and Olive R. Eddy, natives of New Jersey. She died May 12, 1873. Mr. Parsons is connected with the Masonic order, and in politics is a Republican.

Levi H. Reynolds, Vice-Pres. of Pioneer Society for Saline tp., was born in Schenectady county, N. Y., June 2, 1808, and is a son of Asa D. and Betsey (Ortlipp) Reynolds, natives of New York. In 1816 Mr. Reynolds removed with his parents to Livingston county, where he was reared and educated. In July, 1842, he came to this county, and located in Saline, and worked in the Saline flour-mills for three years. He had learned the trade and worked at it for six years, in Avon, N. Y. In 1846 he started the Schuyler Mills, and operated them for three years; at the expiration of this time, he entered into partnership with Mr. Van Housen, and they purchased the York Mills, and operated them for one year. Mr. R. then retired from the firm, and located in Manchester, remaining but a short time. He came back to Saline, worked in the York Mills two years, then removed on a farm, and devoted his time alternately to milling and farming till lately, when he moved to Saline, where he resides at present. He was married Sept. 1, 1835, to Irene C. Kennison, born in Orange county, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1816. Of the 4 children born to them, 3 are living—Eugene A., who married Lizzie H. Taylor; Helen A., wife of William D. Simmons; William W., married to Eliza Phillips. Sarah L., the eldest, is deceased. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the M. E. Church, and is a Democrat. Both of his grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war, and Mrs. Reynolds' Grandfather Ortlipp was a Hessian, but disliking the cause for which he was fighting, he deserted the British and joined the Continental army, remaining with them three years, and doing splendid service.

Orange Risdon was born at Rupert, Bennington Co., Vt., Dec. 28, 1786. When he was three years old his father removed to Saratoga Co., N. Y., where he attended a common school until his thirteenth year. From that time until the day of his death he was dependent upon his own efforts. He studied surveying under a Mr. Rice, of Ballston Springs, N. Y., and in 1807 made an engagement with Elisha Johnson, a noted surveyor of Lester, N. Y., to assist him in surveying 100,000 acres of land in the new counties of Allegany and Genesee. His duty was to carry the chain, for which he was to receive \$16 per month, but scarcely a week had passed when his skill in surveying was discovered, and with the consent of the land agent, the work was divided, and his wages increased to about five times the amount of the first stipulation. In 1809 he assisted in laying out the infant cities of Lockport, Brockport and Buffalo. During the war of 1812 he served two years as assistant surveyor. At one time he owned nearly 1,000 acres of land on the Genesee river. In 1817 a great commercial crisis occurred; he suffered with others; this led to the determination to remove to the new Territory of Michigan. In 1823 a month was passed in exploring, on foot, this and other counties. The next year, in company with Judge Dexter, he rode nearly 2,000 miles on horseback, carefully inspecting the eastern portion of Michigan. Aug. 12, 1824, he bought 160 acres of land on sec. 1, of Saline tp., Washtenaw county. The road from Detroit to Pontiac was surveyed under his direction the same year. In 1825 the great military road from Detroit to Chicago was commenced by the U. S. Government, and Mr. Risdon was chief surveyor. From this time until 1856 he was mainly employed in the U. S. service. At least 75 townships were surveyed by him and about 45 others examined or re-surveyed. In 1869 he made a journey to California on a visit to his son. For 12 years he was a Magistrate; for 10 years Postmaster at Saline, but resigned this office in 1840. He officiated at the first wedding in Saline tp. Mrs. Risdon accompanying him on horseback several miles through the timber.

For many years he was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. He received the Master's degree in 1810, which was his 24th year; the Royal Arch in 1813; the order of High Priesthood in 1815; the Knight's Templar degree the same year, in the city of New York. At the time of his death, Mr. Risdon had held the latter degree longer than any man in the United States. He stated to a relative that at one time the noted Gov. DeWitt Clinton and himself were the most advanced members of the Masonic order in the state of New York. He officiated as Deputy Grand Master at the laying of the corner-stone of the Michigan capitol, in Detroit, in 1823, and was also present at the laying of the corner-stone of the new State capitol at Lansing, in 1873.

Mr. Risdon was truly a pioneer, and the families coming at a later date were sure of his sympathy. His advice was often sought in the selection of lands; very many miles were traveled by him to point out desirable locations, and yet ever unwilling to receive a reward. He was genial in his disposition, unselfish, benevolent, and liberal almost to a fault. He was married at Stillwater, N. Y., in 1816, to Sally Newland. Her death occurred in 1866. A few days would have completed the half-century of union. Mr. Risdon's last illness was short; from the effects of a severe cold he could not rally and gradually sank. He passed away, Monday, Nov. 27, 1876, without a groan or struggle. His funeral was held the following Thursday, and the Masonic demonstration was of a high order, and very impressive. Great numbers of people from neighboring towns and cities were in attendance.

Ezra C. Robinson, farmer, sec 4, Saline tp., was born in Genesee county, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1826. His parents, Loammi and Isabel Robinson, were early pioneers of this county, having emigrated here in 1832. Ezra C. passed his early life in this region, and April 8, 1842, was married to Mary E. Bliss, and the result of this alliance has been the birth of two children—Ida M., wife of Jasper Perry, and Edward L., who married Lottie Bugg. Mr. R. is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife is connected with the Baptist denomination. In politics Mr. Robinson is a Republican. He owns a fine farm of 140 acres, valued at \$75 per acre.

Loammi Robinson (deceased). Of the few who deserve special mention in this work, for the many labors and hardships that were incident to the founding of Washtenaw county, perhaps none stand higher than Deacon Loammi Robinson. He was born in Maine, May 31, 1879, and one year later his parents moved to Vermont, where Mr. Robinson spent his early life. When a young man he went to Central New York, and subsequently to Castile, in the western part of the "Empire State." He remained in this latter place six years, and then came westward

to Michigan, locating permanently in Saline tp., Washtenaw Co. He immediately built a log cabin, and in the spring of 1831 brought his family to their "Western home." In a short time other families settled in the immediate neighborhood, and the settlement was called "Union District." Here, also, was organized a Christian Church society, and Mr. Robinson was chosen Deacon. In addition to his strict religious principles, Mr. Robinson possessed such strong temperance qualities as to be pronounced by the majority as "rabid" and "fanatical." In those days it was customary to have a jug of the "ardent" always in the house, and the weary traveler, or the neighbor who might drop in, was always welcome to partake of the contents. But in Deacon Robinson's home it was entirely different. No "little brown jug" ever greeted the eye of the tired wanderer but a large cup of "Adam's ale" was the cooling beverage that quenched his burning thirst. Two of his sons have followed the illustrious example of their father, and look back with pride to the temperance principles displayed by their sainted parent. In 1869 Mr. Robinson removed to Ann Arbor, where he passed his last days. After a long and painful illness, on Nov. 15, 1871, he heard the sweet words of his God, saying, "'Tis enough, come up higher," and, like a bird before the relentless storm, his spirit cast off this clayey tenement, and soared to the realms of bliss above. His last words were, "I am coming, blessed Savior,"—a sentiment that has filled the soul of many an earth-born wanderer, when the last duty on earth has been performed, and the gate of Heaven is just in view. On Nov. 22, 1823, Mr. Robinson married Isabel Edmunds, and the following children were born to them—Ezra C., Elvira, wife of John F. Nichols, Ann Arbor; E. Spencer, Shiawassee county, Mich.; Mercy, wife of Charles Isbell; Paulina, wife of Rev. John D. McCord, Buchanan, Mich.; Flora, wife of Henry A. Nichols, Bloomington, Ill.; William E., Professor of Bishop School, Detroit; Oscar L., and Ada I., wife of Oscar E. Nichols, Ogden, N. Y.; Joseph E., the eldest, died May 14, 1844, aged nearly 20 years; Louis E. died Oct. 18, 1853, aged 24 years, 11 months and 11 days, and Alden Ray, who died Oct. 18, 1864, in his 23d year. Mrs. Robinson still survives at a very advanced age, and a few years ago removed to Saline, where she intends to live until death shall release her from all the trials and sorrows of this earthly throne. "Peace and happiness be unto the aged."

Mr. Robinson's portrait is given in this book, on page 491.

Milo M. Rouse, farmer, Saline tp., was born in this county June 3, 1835, and is a son of Henry and Beda Rouse, who were early pioneers of Washtenaw, having settled on its fertile soil in 1830. Milo M. was reared on a farm, and April 9, 1857, married Julia, daughter of Albert K. and Martha Clark. To this union 3 children were born, 2 of whom are living—Arthur K. and Grosvenor M. Martha A. (dec.) died March 30, 1876, aged four years and one month. Mrs. Rouse was born in Saline tp., April 6, 1831. Politically, Mr. R. votes with the Republican party. He owns a good farm of 93 acres lying in secs. 14 and 20, valued at \$60 per acre.

Harley M. Russell, farmer, was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., May 21, 1819, and is a son of James and Electa Russell, natives of New Jersey. They emigrated to this county in June, 1837, and settled in Saline tp. The former was living at Bloomfield, N. Y., during the war of 1812, and when Buffalo was burned by the British, he was called out with the militia, but before arriving where their aid was needed, they were disbanded and discharged. He was born Dec. 10, 1788, and died in October, 1850. Mrs. Russell was born May 13, 1792, and died Feb. 23, 1867, at the age of 75. Harley M. was raised a farmer's boy, and received the educational advantages afforded by the schools of that day. He was married April 12, 1849, to Sarah E. Morris, and of the 2 children born to them, 1, James M., is now living. Mrs. Russell died March 12, 1855, and Nov. 6, 1859, Mr. R. married Mary M. Sanford, and the result of this latter marriage was 2 children—Edward E. and Fred L. Mrs. R. died Jan. 4, 1867. On Sept. 28, 1873, Mr. Russell married the third time, Mary M. Dunning, being the name of the lady. He has cleared off the 160 acres which he now possesses, nearly all by his own individual efforts. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics, a Democrat. Has served as Township Clerk and Highway Commissioner. His grandfather, Thaddeus Russell, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and afterward drew a pension.

William Sanford, farmer, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., March 30, 1823. His parents were Ezra and Almira Sanford, the former born in Bennington Co., Vt. Aug. 19, 1792, and the latter born in the same place, Aug. 21, 1804. They were married in 1819, and were blessed with 9 children, 5 of whom are living—

Ezra, William, Ann M., widow of A. G. Crane (deceased), Col. G. P. Sanford, editor of the *Lansing Journal*, and a prominent Democratic politician, and Chas. A., Professor in the Lansing high school. Mr. Sanford, sr., with his two sons, Ezra and William, emigrated from New York to Michigan in 1836, in search of a location. They "prospected" in different counties in this State, and finally stopped in Calhoun Co., but did not remain there long, and from thence to Noble Co., Ind., where Mr. Sanford entered about 20 lots near Rome city, and then returned to New York, leaving his sons at the latter place. The next spring he came to this county, buying 200 acres on sec. 21, and made a trip into Indiana, gathered up his "traps," and with his sons came back to this county. They put in their crops, and Mr. Sanford made a second trip back to the "Empire State,"—this time after his family. With them he returned to Washtenaw, arriving on July 4, and remained here until his wife's death, which occurred July 7, 1845. Mr. S. then moved to Noble Co., Ind., and lived there two years, and married. From there he went to Tecumseh, and lived there till his death, which occurred Aug. 1, 1855, at the age of 63. He was a Justice of the Peace in New York for eight years, and filled the same office in this county four years. William M. was married Nov. 9, 1845, to Mary E. Parsons, born in Saline tp., Sept. 14, 1828, and daughter of Chester and Deborah B. Parsons. Of their 7 children, 5 are living—Marion A., wife of Henry Brown; Elva P., wife of William Wright; Almon C.; William A., married to Victoria Waller, of Lansing, and Geo. P. Mr. S. owns a fine farm of 310 acres on secs. 18 and 21, and in politics is a Democrat. He had one brother, Orlo, who served in the Union army during the late war. He enlisted in the 1st Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and at the second battle of Bull Run was wounded. He lay on the field of battle four days, was then taken to the hospital at Washington, where he died, 34 days after the battle, from the effect of the wound.

George E. Schairer, of the firm of Schairer Bros., manufacturers of carriages and harness, Saline, was born in Washtenaw county, Aug. 2, 1845, and is a son of John G. and Christiana Schairer, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America about 1840. George E. was reared in Ann Arbor, and educated in its public schools. He followed farming for five years, and then learned his trade with Law-on & Wooster, of Ann Arbor, staying with them nearly three years. At the end of this time he went to Cleveland, Ohio, from there to Chicago, then to St. Charles, Ill., and locating in Leavenworth, Kan., where he worked at his trade for three years. He then came back to Chicago, and from there came to Saline, and entered into partnership with his brother in the business they are now engaged in, Feb. 5, 1872. He married Sophia Sorg, and 4 children have been born to them, of whom 3 are living—Bertha J., Edward O., and Otto S. Milton S. (deceased) died Aug. 29, 1880, aged 3 years.

Henry Schlegel, farmer, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, Sept. 8, 1823. His parents were Melcher and Margaret (Fisher) Schlegel. Henry was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools of his native land. He came to America in 1856, landing at New York city Nov. 25. From there he went to Adrian, Mich., living there six months, and then came to Saline tp., where he has since resided, engaged in farming. He was married Aug. 11, 1863, to Elizabeth Schmidt, born in Hesse Darmstadt, Oct. 4, 1821, and daughter of William and Elizabeth Schmidt. Both are united with the Freedom Lutheran society. His farm consists of 60 acres, situated on sec. 7. He is a Democrat.

Isaac Shaw, son of Robert and Elizabeth Shaw, was born in Washtenaw Co. Aug. 7, 1838. His parents were natives of England, and his father a farmer, rearing Isaac in this good and healthful way, and sending him to school when there was not much work to do at home. He was married Dec. 1, 1869, to Elizabeth Wood, born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., July, 1847, and daughter of Marcus and Caroline Wood, the former a native of New York, and the latter being born on Long Island. The result of this marriage was the birth of 3 children, 2 of whom are now living—Ida A. and Clifford R. Mabel E. is deceased. Mr. Shaw is a "tiller of the soil," and is the owner of 100 acres of good land on sec. 30, valued at \$60 per acre. Politically he is a faithful adherent of the principles expounded by the Republican party.

Robert Shaw, one of Washtenaw county's worthy pioneers, was born in England, Sept. 25, 1808, where he was reared and educated. In 1830 he sailed with his parents, Joseph and Mary Shaw, for America, landing at the port of New York. They remained there till September of that year, then emigrated West, and settled on sec. 19, York tp., in this county, where Mr. Shaw entered 80 acres

of land. On March 8, 1837, he married Eliza Clark, born in Greene Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1810, and daughter of William and Thankful (Rogers) Clark, the former a native of Middlesex Co., Mass., and the latter of Hartford, Conn. There were 7 children born to this union—Isaac C., who married Elizabeth Wood; Martha P., widow of William H. Wood (deceased); Everett, married to Susan E. Moorehouse; Thankful E., wife of Robert Needham; Sarah A.; Geo. W., who married Sarah M. Martin; and Willie A. Mrs. Shaw's ancestry can be traced back to 1610, when Hugh Clark came from England to America, and settled in Massachusetts. Her father was born in 1753, and served two years in the Revolutionary war, under Capt. Adam Wheeler. Robert Shaw, in 1866, purchased 330 acres of land lying in Saline and York tps., but lately has divided it among his children, reserving only 48 acres for his own use. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are members of the Presbyterian Church of Saline. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

Thomas Shekell, farmer, was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 11, 1823. His parents were Jacob M. and Mary Shekell, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of New Jersey. Mr. S. passed his early life on a farm, received his education in common schools of his native State. In 1848 he emigrated to this county and purchased 80 acres of land on sec. 16, Saline tp., where he has since resided. His grandfather was a slave-holder and lived in Maryland till 1803, when he removed to Ontario Co., N. Y., when he afterward liberated his slaves, and died in 1828, having reached fourscore years. Jacob M., the father of Thomas, served a short time in the war of 1812, and died January, 1860, aged 74 years. The subject of this sketch, in connection with his brother John, own and farm 136 acres of land lying in sections 15 and 16, in Lodi tp., and valued at \$60 per acre. Mr. S. is a Republican.

Prof. James H. Shepard, Principal Saline Public Schools, was born in Ionia county, Mich., April 14, 1850, and is the son of Daniel E. Shepard (deceased), a native of Vermont, and who died in 1856. The Professor was raised on a farm till he was nine years old, then removed with his mother to Concord, Jackson county. He remained here till 1867, then started to school at Albion College, and in 1873 entered Michigan University, graduating with high honors June 23, 1875. After finishing his studies he went to Holly, Oakland county, where he had charge of the schools for one year, then to Marquette, and was Principal of the schools there for two years. At the end of this time he contemplated a tour to Europe, but receiving an offer of the charge of the schools at Saline, he accepted, and has been holding that position since. He is a good teacher, and the schools of Saline are in a fine and flourishing condition.

Rev. D. R. Shier was born in Paterson, N. J., March 4, 1841, and is a son of Charles and Betsey (Ridgway) Shier, the former a native of New York city, and the latter of Lancastershire, England. Mr. S. removed with his parents to this county in 1847, where he was reared to manhood. He was educated at the Ypsilanti Union School, and graduated in June, 1858. He then entered the law department of Michigan University, graduating in March, 1862. From Ann Arbor he went to New York city, where he was engaged in business for some time. He subsequently removed to Decatur, N. Y., where he practiced law for a short time. From Decatur he emigrated West, and seeing a good opening at Port Huron he located there for two years. His next move was to Lampton county, Canada West, when he was engaged in the oil business till 1868. In 1869 he was converted, and soon after was called to the gospel ministry. In 1869-'70 he lectured on temperance. In 1871 he commenced to preach, and was ordained as Deacon September, 1873, and as Elder Sept. 8, 1875. Since his ordination as a minister of the gospel he has preached in Monroe, Livingston and Washtenaw counties, and since 1879 has been located at Saline. The ardent labors of Mr. Shier have been gloriously blessed. In the temperance cause he has taken a very prominent part. In 1880 by his lectures he obtained \$1,000 to aid the constitutional amendment fund. Jan. 28, 1874, he was joined in the bonds of holy matrimony to Ida Keedy, born in St. Mary's, Ohio, March 22, 1852, and daughter of John H. and Margaret (Hamilton) Keedy. This alliance has been blessed with the birth of 3 children, 2 of whom are living—Florence E., born Dec. 21, 1876, and Margaret C., born Dec. 9, 1879. Charles H. (deceased) was born Nov. 25, 1874, and died Sept. 3, 1877. Mr. Shier is a member of the Knights of Honor.

John A. Smith, farmer, sec. 2, Saline tp.; was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., April 6, 1832. His parents were Ozias A. and Hannah (Lamb) Smith, the former a native of Monroe county, and the latter of Cayuga county nativity. Mr. Smith, the father of John A. came to this county in 1857, and entered 80 acres of land

on sec. 3, Saline tp. Here he remained until his death, which occurred March 11, 1869, at the ripe age of 64. Mrs. S. followed him on May 8, 1879, being then 77 years old. In the wilds and wilderness of early Washtenaw the subject of this sketch was reared to manhood. His educational advantages were limited to the district schools of the neighborhood. April 13, 1865, he married Mary Weinnett, born in this county March 25, 1840, and daughter of Benedict and Mary Weinnett, natives of Europe. They have 3 children—Walter A., Grace and Gertrude A. Mr. S. is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and a Republican. He is the happy possessor of 156 acres of choice improved land, valued at \$100 per acre.

John H. Smith, son of Jno. and Betsey Smith, was born March 27, 1833, in this county. His father was born in New Jersey, March 12, 1795, and died March 31, 1864, aged 69 years, and his mother was born in Connecticut May 16, 1796, departing this life Oct. 10, 1865, aged 69. They were married Sept. 25, 1823, and came to this county in 1833. They had 7 children, of whom 2 are living—John H., and and Laura S., widow of William Egbert (deceased), who was killed a by running team at Tecumseh Sept. 10, 1872. John H. was married June 30, 1875, to Louisa M. Treat, and 1 child has been born to them—Walter D., born Feb. 27, 1878. Mrs. S. is a daughter of David B. and Sarah J. Treat, natives of Trenton, N. J. Mrs. S. was born in Adrian, Mich., Feb. 19, 1843. Mr. Smith owns a farm of 160 acres, and in politics is a Republican. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in several important engagements.

L. M. Thorn was born in Washtenaw county, July 9, 1847, and is a son of Gardner and Emily Thorn, natives of Seneca county, N. Y., who came to this county in 1845. Mr. Thorn was reared on a farm and received his education in the district schools and the State Normal school at Ypsilanti. Nov. 10, 1869, he was joined in marriage with Sylvia L., daughter of Gilbert M. and Minerva Brown natives of New York. Mrs. Thorn was born in Saline tp, Aug. 4, 1848. Mr. Thorn is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities. In politics he favors Democracy.

Myron Webb, Saline, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., June 30, 1834. His parents, Paskel D. and Lovina Webb, were natives of Connecticut. In May, 1836, Mr. W. came with his parents to this county, and located on sec. 17, near the farm of George Cobb, where his father died Feb. 5, 1850, at the advanced age of 85. Mrs. W. had preceeded him, she dying Sept. 21, 1847, in her 60th year. Myron passed his early life on a farm in York tp., and was married Feb. 21, 1844, to Catherine Kanouse, daughter of Peter F. and Sellie Kanouse, natives of Essex county, N. J. To this union 2 children were born—Emily E. and Ida E. In 184—, Mr. Webb removed to Saline, where he still resides. In politics he is a Democrat and in 1867-'9, represented his tp. in the Board of Supervisors. In 1870 he was elected Sheriff of Washtenaw county, and served in that position two years, then was re-elected as Supervisor, which he held four years. He was also a member of the Union School Board for six years. Mr. W. and wife are members of the M. E. Church. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

J. M. Young, farmer, was born in Washtenaw county on the Christmas of 1832. His parents were James H. and Rebecca Young, the former born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 9, 1798, and the latter in Malden, Mass., in 1796. Mr. Young, Sr., came to this county in 1830, and entered 120 acres of land on secs. 8 and 17. He then sent for his family, and meeting them at Buffalo, N. Y., accompanied them here. He lived on the land he had entered until his death, which occurred April 13, 1875, at the age of 78. His wife departed this life in October, 1865, at the age of 69. Mr. Y., the subject of this sketch, passed his early life among the wilds of Washtenaw county, and received the educational training the district schools of that day afforded, and then attended the Normal School at Ypsilanti, where he finished his education. March 20, 1861, he married Sarah J. Parsons, born in this county Nov. 20, 1833. They had 6 children by this marriage—Edward C., Alfred M., Lizzie D., Sarah A., James A. and Irene. Mrs. Young died Jan. 23, 1873. On Dec. 29, 1875, Mr. Y. married Clarissa Mitchell, by whom he had 2 children born to him—Cora and Alden. Mr. Young has always been a resident of this county, except six years, from 1862 to 1868, which he spent in Effingham Co., Ill. He has been Township Clerk three terms, Justice of the Peace one term, and was a member of the Board of Supervisors. He has taken three degrees in the Masonic order. His farm, situated on secs. 16, 17 and 18, contains 330 acres, and is well improved. Mr. Young, Sr., was a member of the Governor's guard, of Boston, during the war of 1812, and when the Black Hawk war broke out he started for the front to fight, but had to surrender before he arrived at the battle ground.

YORK TOWNSHIP.

This township is singularly favored in the fertility of its soil and the variety of its water courses. In the dim past, when the aboriginal inhabitants stood on the heights of this township and surveyed the stormy *Tehigikitchigami*, it could not possibly occur to them that in future ages another people would take their stand there and look eastward over fields of golden grain, over a land dotted with happy homes. It came to pass, however, and now, what was once a portion of the great Erie lake, forms one of the most beautiful districts of the beautiful peninsula. The soil is gravelly and sandy, with sandy loam and clay subsoil in many sections. The forest or timber tracts, though not large, are of great value. The Saline river, its tributaries, Sugar creek, and various other rivulets and creeks add much to its natural advantages, all conspiring to render it a fit home for a good people. The T., A. A. & G. T. R. R. passes through the township. It was completed in May, 1878. The Detroit & Butler railroad, built in 1880, passes through the southeast corner of the town.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

York contains 14,286 acres of improved lands, 7364 acres of unimproved lands, and an aggregate acreage of 21,650. The number of farms in the district is 192, which if equalized, would give an average of 112.76 acres to each farm.

In 1879, 3,129 acres were sown to wheat, which produced 63,629 bushels, or an average of 20.34 per acre. The acreage of this cereal in May 1880, was 3,834.

The corn crop of 1879 yielded 135,270 bushels, from fields comprising 2,018 acres; 1,209 acres of oats yielded 47,115 bushels; 474 acres of clover gave 791 bushels of seed; 49 acres of barley produced 1,150 bushels; 104 acres planted under potatoes, yielded 6,557 bushels; 2,465 acres of meadow lands produced 2,878 tons of hay.

ORGANIC.

Under Territorial government, the town was known as Ypsilanti and Saline, two tiers of sections belonging to Ypsilanti and four to Saline. At the suggestion of Hon. Wm. Moore, a member of the Territorial Legislature, it was called York, since most of the inhabitants came from the State of New York, and under this name an act organizing the township of York, in the county of

(1412)

Washtenaw, was passed by the Legislative Council, and approved March 7, 1834, "That all that part comprised in surveyed township four south, in range six east, be a township by the name of York; and that the first township meeting be held at the now dwelling-house of Noah Wolcott, in said township." The meeting was duly held at the house of Noah Wolcott in Mooreville, presided over by Boaz Lampson. Hon. Wm. Moore was elected Supervisor and Justice of the Peace, and Othniel Gooding, Clerk. The first ballot was cast by Mr. Marvin, father of Wm. Marvin and Hon. Jarvis Marvin.

SETTLEMENT.

As early as 1824 the American pioneer came to York, and selected his lands in the midst of the wilderness. Immediately succeeding that period others followed over the blazed trail, and within a few years every quarter of the district held an occupying proprietor.

In reviewing the history of this period the labor of compilation has been rendered light indeed. Josiah Utter Fuller, in his historical reminiscences of York township, has treated fully and impartially almost every fact in connection with its early settlement and growth.

THE MATCHI AGON.

Among the first settlers in the town was Alanson Snow, known as the "Indian hater." He was so called, Matchi Agon, on account of his inveterate hatred to the Indians. When a lad, the members of his father's family were massacred by the Indians in Ohio right before his eyes. From that hour he vowed eternal vengeance upon the redskins, a vow that he kept with unrelenting hatred. He ranged the woods for days at a time, seeking opportunities to avenge their death. It is said that the Indians believed him commissioned by the "Great Spirit" to destroy them, and they fled from his presence as from the devil. He was strictly a "man of the forest" and his chief delight was in hunting. He roamed from morning till night with his trusty rifle in the woods, and as civilization advanced and the sturdy woodman's ax was heard felling the forest trees preparatory to clearing the land and making it more habitable, he (Snow) moved farther into the forest, there to satisfy his love for hunting, and his desire to keep the terrible but just vow made in early childhood.

ELDER GOODMAN,

a Baptist clergyman who came from England, did much toward the moral and intellectual development of the early settlers in this township. Once a week he held meetings in the first school-house

built in the town. He either read to them from the history of England or talked to them on religious subjects. His kindness and self-denying devotion to the cause of truth earned for him many friends, and the young, especially, formed a strong attachment to him, and learned from him many useful lessons not soon to be forgotten.

Mr. Aaron R. Wheeler now owns, and since 1833 has occupied, the old homestead of Snow. Among others may be mentioned the names of Captain Thayer, Hall brothers, and Mrs. Smith, who came from Ohio in company with Alanson Snow, and settled here in an early day. Capt. John Thayer was Captain of one of the vessels on the lakes during the war of 1812. The privations of early pioneers can hardly be realized in these days of plenty. Capt. Thayer endured hardships peculiar to pioneer life. Among some of his trials may be mentioned that of his trying to quiet his children by singing to them, when they were crying from hunger. The heroic fortitude of his daughter Abigail, a girl of sixteen, entitles her to be ranked among the Spaldings, Langstones, Harts and Dariuses of Revolutionary fame. Her father had a "sugar bush" some two miles from his house, situated in a dense forest populated by bears, wolves panthers and other wild animals, and Abigail attended the "bush" herself. She stayed there night and day alone. Her lodge was in a hollow tree, which her father fitted up for her convenience. The names of Oscar McClouth, Samuel Bishop, the Shaws, Wm. Richards, John Parsons, Lander LeBaron, Ephraim Judd, Josiah Hathaway, Dea. Lorin Moore, may also be mentioned among the early settlers. Josiah Hathaway and Thomas Shaw are still living and in this town. Among other early settlers we must not forget to mention Mr. French, a soldier of the war of 1812. He lost a leg in that war, and had a wooden one. He was very generous, and was of great help to the early settlers, using his pension very often in alleviating their wants. We may add right here that it must not be forgotten that at this early day there was an abundance of wild game and that the maples afforded an abundance of molasses and sugar. Had it not been for this, the pioneers would have suffered more than they did for the necessaries of life. That the aborigines were artists, though of a rude order, was seen from the traces they left on the trees. Images of bears, deer and turkey, were found cut in the bark of beech trees, and very correct representations they were. In one instance there was found engraved on a tree, on a farm adjoining that of the writer, a white man running followed closely by an Indian with a drawn tomahawk. This was said to be a warning to the first surveyors, if any one attempted to colonize here.

There were other pioneers of York, who deserve attention. Jacob Cook, who lived farther north, was one of the early pioneers. He came in 1830. His nearest neighbor was four miles distant. Caleb Moore, Lorain Moore, Daniel Carpenter, Sheffield Newton, Isaac Clark, and Jesse Warner were among the first settlers.

Humphrey Davenport settled on the very southwest corner of York in 1833. In other parts of the township were Matthew Salisbury, Aaron Wheeler, Arthur Coe, the Kelseys and LeBarons; and among the very earliest settlers were the Shaws, James Miller, Conrad Redner, and Casey Starks, who came from 1824 to 30.

YORK IN 1833.

David Berdan's reminiscences of this portion of Washtenaw form an unvarnished story. He looks back to the township through spectacles 48 years older than they were when he beheld the village of Mooreville first; he names a few of his earliest friends, and speaks of those who tendered him hospitality on his arrival, in a plain, manly strain:

"I came to this country in 1833. As my finances were rather limited, I could not settle in Plymouth with my friends; therefore, I had to go back, as it was called, and seek a home at first cost. I came from Plymouth to this place by way of Ypsilanti, which was a very inferior little hamlet, and Saline was next to no place. Mr. Risdon kept a tavern where Mr. Davenport now lives, and his sign stood out in the commons. Mr. McKinnon's store and a few others comprised Saline. As 'Squire Moore came from the same part of the country I did, I wended my way to Mooreville. The way I went I found Mooreville before I found its father, which was 'Squire Moore. Mooreville, all told, was one log house, which stood about where the Methodist church now stands. Well, I found the 'Squire, and inquired of him if he knew of any Government land. He said there had been a nice ridge discovered the winter before, and it was being taken up very rapidly. He showed me my place, and I bought it, and have been there most of the time since, four miles from Mooreville. Besides 'Squire Moore, who lived near Mooreville, were Isaac and David Hathaway, Dr. Bowers and Mr. Wolcott, who were there before I came.

"I must relate a little incident that occurred the first winter I lived up in the woods. 'Squire Moore and Mr. Hathaway came to visit me and see how I got along. The 'Squire remarked to me that I should have a pig, as every family should, to eat the crumbs from the table. Well, I bargained with him for one, but the question was, how to get it home. Not a very long time after that, I had a friend come to see me from Clinton, with a yoke of oxen; and how do you think I fed the oxen? We unhitched them from the wagon and turned them up to a brush heap! I guess they were satisfied, for they didn't find any fault. The next morning was Sunday. My visitor and I took the oxen from the brush heap, and started for 'Squire Moore's (four miles) for some hay for the oxen. We arrived there after awhile and got our hay, and were about ready to start back when I happened to think of the pig I had bargained for. The 'Squire being a good old Baptist, I felt a little delicate about asking him for it on Sunday. But the opportunity

wss so good (I didn't know as I'd ever have another chance to get the pig), that I mustered up courage to speak to him in regard to it. The 'Squire hesitated a little, but finally said he, 'I guess there will be no harm in it; you may catch it, but don't let it squeal.' I took the pig, the first live animal I ever owned in Michigan.

"Before I had a house on my place, I put up with 'Squire Moore considerably; and I must say that he and his wife were as kind as any people I ever met. He was quite a useful man in matters of State; was Justice of the Peace, went to the State Legislature, etc. He was also instrumental in founding the Baptist church at Mooreville. As I was the first settler up there, the new comers naturally came to me to get acquainted and know the lay of the land, etc.; and soon there were quite a number of settlers in there, and as friendly as can be imagined.

"'Squire Moore left a family which a President might be proud of—six sons and one daughter—among which were one minister and two lawyers. The minister, Lyman, died at Marshall. One lawyer, Oliver, died in the employ of the Government at Washington. The other lawyer is no less a personage than William A. Moore, of Detroit."

Mr. Berdan recites the names of a few settlers who occupied the land before his coming, but, as their names are hitherto given, this paragraph of his reminiscences is omitted. In concluding his paper he states: "This is the best account I can give of York from my own knowledge and hearsay history.

" And now let us remember the poor pioneers,
 Who came from all States of the East,
 And remember them also as brave volunteers
 Who dare settle among the wild beasts--
 Where the bears and wolves unmolested did roam,
 And the nimble deer skipped about;
 Where the red man from time immemoral did roam.
 And made the woods ring with a shout,
 Who wandered about with their quiver and bow,
 And also their fish-hook and line.
 Why they were put here we none of us know,
 But it seems it was done by design;
 But now they are gone, also the wild beasts,
 And a new generation is here
 To enjoy the proceeds, and luxurious feasts,
 Of the toils of the poor pioneer.
 But yet, my young friends, you have something to do,
 Whatever the course you may steer;
 As it has been with us, so it may be with you;
 Some of you may become pioneers. "

INDUSTRIES.

York Mills.—This mill is situated on Spring Brook near the river, about one mile south of the center of the village. It was erected in 1836 by Moses Rider, who shortly afterwards sold it to Ezekiel J. Moore, who in turn disposed of it to Ralph and Edwin Mead. It then successively passed into the hands of David S. Haywood, Caleb

Van Husen and Levi H. Reynolds and Caleb Van Husen. In 1851, Mr. Van Husen sold it to Daniel D. Wallace, who improved the property by the addition of a wing on the west. In the course of time Mr. Wallace deeded it back to Van Husen, but in 1868, it was again sold, Robert Brooks being the purchaser. Mr. Brooks ran it for a short time, but without success, and was compelled to assign it to William H. Davenport. In 1872 Mr. Davenport disposed of it to William H. Druse. Up to the time of Brooks the mill had always been run by water power, but on passing into his hands he built an addition and put in a 42-horse power engine, thus enabling the mill to run at all seasons of the year and to use either water or steam. In November, 1875, Mr. Druse sold to the present proprietors, J. G. Hoyt & Son. The mill has three run of stone and is run to its utmost capacity, using some 18,000 bushels of wheat per year, in custom work. In the spring of 1880 in addition to the standard grades of flour, the firm began manufacturing the new-process flour. In 1878 a stave and heading factory was started in connection with the mill, which has proven a successful and remunerative venture. Ten men find employment in mill and factory.

The first saw-mill was built at Mooreville by Isaac Hathaway in 1832.

The second saw-mill was built by Aaron R. Wheeler on Honey creek, running through the farm he still occupies.

In the fall of 1833, another saw-mill was built on Mill brook by Baugham & Co., in 1838.

At that time these mills furnished lumber for nearly all the buildings in Washtenaw county, especially the central part.

Now there are three manufactories in the township, a cheese factory, a cider mill and a steam saw-mill at Mooreville, and a stave factory and a sash and blind factory at Milan.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first house was built on the farm now owned by Horace Parsons, the second upon the neighboring farm of Leander LeBaron. Both houses were built of log

The first store in the town, was opened by Elijah Ellis about 1835, at Milan.

As near as can be ascertained, the first marriage was that of Arby Lampson to Esther Bonner in 1830, Rev. John Walworth officiating.

Their first child, born in the fall of 1831, was the first child born in the town.

The first death was that of Aretus Belding which occurred in the fall of 1831. Rev. John Walworth preached the funeral sermon. Mr. Belding was a partner of Jonathan G. Morton, who kept first store at Ypsilanti.

Wm. Moore and Aaron R. Wheeler were the first Justices of the Peace in York. They were appointed by the Governor of the Territory of Michigan.

The first law-suit was tried before A. R. Wheeler, Esq.,—Sackett vs. Wm. Fuller, defendant. Wm. Davis acted as attorney for defendant. Case decided in favor of plaintiff.

The first township meeting, April, 1834.

The first Supervisor was the Hon. Wm. Moore.

The first Township Clerk was Othniel Gooding.

The first school-house was erected in 1831, and opened under Washington Morton, in November, 1831.

The first ballot ever cast in the township was by Wm. Marvin, Jr., in 1834.

Rev. John Walworth preached the first sermon in the township.

VILLAGES OF YORK.

Mooreville, called after its founder, John Moore, who came from New York and settled here in an early day, is a small hamlet situated on the Saline river, about six miles from Saline. It contains two stores, one hotel, a steam saw-mill, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, a cheese factory, five churches and a fine new school building. It has a daily mail. Lumber and cheese are the chief manufactures. Its present post-mistress is Mrs. Dr. Bowers. Dr. F. F. Oakley, who was a surgeon in the late war, and who is well known throughout the surrounding country as a successful physician and surgeon, is located here.

MILAN.

partly in this township and in the town of Milan, Monroe county, is also situated on the Saline river. It derived its name from the town of Milan. The first postoffice was established here about thirty-five years ago. Hon. D. A. Woodward, first postmaster. Miss Nettie Palmer is the postmistress at present. The first settlement was made by Mr. Marvin, father of Hon. Jarvis Marvin. Its railroad facilities consist of the T. A. & A. R. and D. & B. railroads; while its ease of access and convenience of landing freight are seldom excelled. The trade transacted by its business firms is good, and steadily increasing. It contains four dry-goods stores, one grocery store, one boot and shoe store, one news office and jewelry store combined, one hardware, one drug store, two millinery stores, two wagon shops, two blacksmith shops, one dry house, two hotels and one church. As an illustration of the enterprising spirit of its inhabitants, we have but to point to the fine residence of C. D. Blackmar and the almost palatial residences of Dr. Besac and Mr. Burt, now being built. A large stave factory and cider mill combined is situated in this village. The chief manufactures

are flour, lumber, brick, staves, hoops and barrels. Its leading shipments are wheat, wool, wood, apples and pork.

CHURCHES.

Rev. John Walworth, of the Christian denomination, preached the first sermon in the house of Stephen Bonner. Now there are seven churches in the town, two Baptist, two Methodist, one Episcopal, one Universalist and one Union church. The names of the pastors are as follows: Rev. Henry F. Cochran, of the York Baptist Church, Rev. J. Fisher, of the Mooreville Baptist Church, Rev. Dunning, of the M. E. Church at Mooreville. There are no regular pastors at the other churches.

Baptist Church.—A brief history of the first Church in the town will not be inappropriate. Since it was of the Baptist faith, we can do no better than copy a few extracts from a brief history of the York Baptist Church, a paper prepared for the Wash-tenaw Baptist Association, and read before that society in 1868: "In the year 1831 a few Baptists settled in the west part of the town, then almost an unbroken wilderness, and, although destitute of the preaching of the gospel, yet they observed the Lord's day, meeting for the reading of the Scriptures, prayer and conference. The little band continued their meetings about a year, when Rev. Bradbury Clay, seeking a home in regions beyond, here found himself so deeply settled and established in the land, that farther progress was impossible. The good man, looking about for assistance, called on Mr. Wm. Moore, an earnest Baptist Christian. A mutual acquaintance was soon formed. Mr. Clay was pressed to tarry and preach to them. He consented, and the result was his settlement with them as their first pastor.

"The first effort on record toward the formation of a Church occurred Aug. 10, 1832. Met Aug. 31 pursuant to adjournment. After a season of prayer and conference, resolved unanimously to form themselves into a Church, and Elder Clay gave them the hand of fellowship as a Church of Christ, to be known as the First Baptist Church of Mooreville. It numbered about ten persons, and Mr. L. Moore was chosen deacon. Mr. Clay remained with the little band about two years, and several were added to them by letter during that period. In 1834 several brethren and sisters settled in the east part of the town who desired Church privileges in their new home in the new country. For the convenience of the brethren and the good of the Church, they decided to hold their meetings alternately at Mooreville and York, changing the name from the former to the latter, their number having increased to about 30. In May, 1834, Mr. Brigham visited them and preached one year, 15 having been added by letter in that time. In May, 1835, the first baptismal occasion occurs.

"The next pastor was Rev. G. D. Simmons. In October the same year, the Church resolved to build a place of worship, and a log

structure was erected soon after, in which they worshipped 12 years. The writer will simply add that many a glorious revival occurred in the old log house. Much seed that was then sown is now bearing fruit through the direct agency of Christian men and women who date their conversion to those early days. This Church has enjoyed many seasons of prosperity and seasons of depression, but it still lives."

The present officers are: Clerk, W. W. Kelsey; Deacons, A. R. Wheeler, Othniel Gooding, Sr., J. U. Fuller and Henry Kelsey. The average attendance at the Sunday-school is 50; its Superintendent, B. F. Gooding.

Episcopal Church of Mooreville.—The ground on which this building is located was deeded to the vestrymen of the Church by Thomas J. Olcott and wife, May 1, 1860. The vestrymen were Asahel Edson, Thomas J. Olcott, Richard Alchin, Alexander McMullen and William McMullen. The same day the ground was deeded, Rev. Darius Parker, of Clinton, laid the corner stone. Conflicting circumstances hindered the completion of the building until 1863, since which time there has been occasional services in the church by different clergy, but the organization does not number members enough to support a resident minister.

Union Church.—There is but one organized religious society at Milton, the M. E.; and in 1866, they erected a Union Church to be used by all Christian denominations. The building is 35x50 feet in size, and 19 feet in height, and cost \$3,500. The present trustees are:—H. Allen, J. Ganulett, P. Case, M. C. Edwards, and C. H. Wilson. The M. E., Presbyterian, Baptist and Universalist societies usually have the use of the church.

Universalist Church.—In December, 1877, Rev. J. B. Gilman, of Manchester, assisted by Revs. Sisson, Crane and Gibbs, held a three days meeting in York tp., for the purpose of organizing a Universalist Society. A Ladies' Aid Society was formed, and the cause went rapidly forward. In February, 1878, the society was formally organized with Rev. Gilman (now of Macomb, Ill.) as its first pastor. The Ladies' Aid Society gave entertainments, etc., and in one year accumulated \$1,048. The Church Society and its friends decided on the erection of a structure in which to worship; a site was selected, and under the supervision of the officers of the Church, an edifice costing \$3,000 was erected. This was furnished throughout by the amount raised by the Ladies' Aid Society. The dedicatory sermon was preached early in 1880 by Rev. Stocking, of Lansing, and it was a very happy and enjoyable occasion. Rev. Gilman was succeeded by Rev. V. A. Saxton, who is the present pastor. The society is in a healthy and flourishing condition, and give promise of doing much good in the future.

TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

The first school-house was built on section 18 in the fall of 1831. It was built of logs by one Burtis Hoag. He furnished all of the

material and was paid \$50. Washington Morton taught the first school in the winter of 1831. At the present date of writing (fall of 1880), the number of school districts are eleven, seven of which are fractional. There are eight school-houses in York, valued at about \$10,000.

YORK TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—SUPERVISORS.

Noah Wolcott.....	1834	James M. Kelsey.....	1853
William Moore.....	1835-6	Caleb Moore.....	1854-6
Lyman Carver.....	1837	H. H. Brinkerhoff.....	1857-8
Jacob Cook.....	1838-9	Thomas Gray.....	1859-64
Uzziel Kanouse.....	1840	Peter Cook.....	1865-72
John Kanouse.....	1841-2	Jesse Warner.....	1873-6
Lyman Carver.....	1843-8	John W. Blakeslee.....	1877-8
Caleb Moore.....	1849	Jesse Warner.....	1879
James M. Kelsey.....	1850	John W. Blakeslee.....	1880
Caleb Moore.....	1851-2		

CLERKS.

William T. Stone.....	1834	Othniel Gooding.....	1854-6
Othniel Gooding.....	1835	Peter Cook.....	1857
William T. Stone.....	1836	James Lawrence.....	1858
Othniel Gooding.....	1837	Easton D. Gilman.....	1859
Calvin Douglas.....	1838	James Lawrence.....	1860-9
Edward Webb.....	1839-42	A. D. Jackson.....	1870-1
Othniel Gooding.....	1843-8	C. C. Sangree.....	1872
Edward Webb.....	1848	Allen B. Hanson.....	1873
Othniel Gooding.....	1849-50	W. W. Kelsey.....	1874-6
Edward Webb.....	1851	C. W. Blackmer.....	1877
Asahorel Sanford.....	1852-3	A. D. Jackson.....	1878-80

TREASURERS.

James Hankeson.....	1834-7	Noah G. Kelsey.....	1854-6
Josiah Hathaway.....	1838	John Cook.....	1857
William Davis.....	1839	William Dexter.....	1858
Donald McIntyre.....	1840	Milo Clark.....	1859
Horace Barnard.....	1841	Horace Shepard.....	1860-4
J. W. Blakeslee, sen.....	1842	Henry Rearick.....	1865
Milton R. Moore.....	1843	William J. Jackson.....	1866
James Dunning.....	1844-6	C. C. Sangree.....	1867-8
Daniel Le Baron.....	1847-8	H. T. Le Baron.....	1869-70
Myron Webb.....	1849	T. C. Kanouse.....	1871-2
Henry W. Moore.....	1850	Nahum A. Waugh.....	1873-4
Myron Webb.....	1851	Alfred Davenport.....	1875-6
Jerome Gooding.....	1852	Geo. F. Richards.....	1877-8
Jacob C. Hathaway.....	1853	Franklin Butler.....	1879-80

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Wm. Moore.....	1836	J. R. Bowers.....	1858
Wm. T. Stone.....	1836	Thos. Braman.....	1859
Albert Warren.....	1836	S. B. Newton.....	1860
Daniel E. Kelsey.....	1837	Peter Cook.....	1861
Jarvis E. Marvin.....	1838	J. R. Bowers.....	1862
William Lake.....	1839	A. H. Hotchkinn.....	1863
J. R. Bowers.....	1840	J. U. Fuller.....	1864
T. J. Olcott.....	1841	J. M. Kelsey.....	1865
I. B. Hathaway.....	1842	J. R. Bowers.....	1866
James M. Kelsey.....	1843	A. H. Hotchkinn.....	1867
Milton R. Moore.....	1844	J. U. Fuller.....	1868
Uzziel Kanouse.....	1845	E. A. Reynolds.....	1869
Daniel Carpenter.....	1846	J. R. Bowers.....	1870
James M. Kesley.....	1847	R. Salsbury.....	1871
Milton R. Moore.....	1848	S. H. Gay.....	1872
George Sperry.....	1849	J. A. Jackson.....	1873
John Kanouse.....	1850	E. A. Reynolds.....	1874
A. B. Graves.....	1851	John W. Blakeslee.....	1875
James M. Kelsey.....	1852	Allen B. Hanson.....	1876
Geo. Sperry.....	1853	Truman Carpenter.....	1877
L. C. Allen.....	1854	James Doyle.....	1878
Thomas Gray.....	1855	John A. Jackson.....	1879
James M. Kelsey.....	1856	James Gauntlett, sr.....	1880
Jesse Headon.....	1857		

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

In the personal sketches succeeding, are many incidents of early settlement, entertaining and instructive. The foregoing historical sketch embraces much subject matter, of a valuable character; but to prevent, as far as possible the repetition of facts, nothing that has been fully treated in the biographical collection, is mentioned in the history proper.

Hon. L. C. Allen, was born Sept. 21, at the close of that cold summer of 1816, in the town of Huntington, Chittenden Co., Vermont, in one of those deep valleys which abound so plentifully among the green mountains. He was the 4th of 6 brothers—Harmon, Abel, Carlos, Lovatus Chapman (the present subject) Cyrus and Harry. Three sisters were also raised to womanhood—Charlotte, Maria and Laura. The 3 sisters and Cyrus have gone, the rest remain. Their father, Edward Allen, was a native of Connecticut and the son of Elihu Allen, who was a cousin of the celebrated Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga fame. The Allens emigrated to Vermont from Connecticut some time before the Revolutionary war, and Edward, the father of L. C., at the age of 17, enlisted and served during the last three years of the war, for which the Government gave him a pension during a few of the last years of his life. He was the surveyor for quite an extensive neighborhood during its early settlement. L. C.'s mother was Abigail, *nee* Palmer, who also was a native of Connecticut.

Mr. Allen commenced his education at a little log school-house on one corner of his father's farm during the summer before he was three years old. His mother has told him that she sent the older boys to school and he would run away and go too, and as he made fair progress in learning, and was out of her way, she was quite willing he should go. He himself now distinctly remembers going there to school before he wore trousers. At the age of about six his family removed to the town of Richmond, where he was raised during the rest of his minority, going to school summers till about 9 or 10 years old, and then about three months a year during the winter when the snow was not too deep to get there. His most vivid recollections during these years are, wallowing through the snow and going over the drifts on the crust, digging houses in the drifts, and

wrestling at school. At the age of 18 he went to an academy about four weeks, and then took a large school where there were many larger scholars and some boys larger and older than himself. He taught this school three months. He worked at home during the next summer, and in the fall took another term of five weeks in an academy, and in the ensuing winter taught another school, with better success.

His father gave him his time at 20, and he went to Massachusetts where some friends had gone before him, to learn some kind of manufacturing where better wages could be had than working on a farm. He secured a place at \$10 per month, in the shop of one Luke Harrington, a manufacturer of guns and cast-steel hoes, who was a very enthusiastic Jackson man, and had great hopes of Van Buren as Jackson's successor. Luke offered to increase his wages 50 per cent. for another year, but not immediately accepting the offer, the great financial crash of 1837 occurred after Old Hickory had fought his great battle with the United States bank, and all the smaller banks in the country suspended specie payments, many of them permanently. Manufacturing establishments all over the country, as well as banks, suspended business, and young Allen, as well as thousands of others, was thrown out. He then, rather than feed on husks, returned to his father's house, where he worked summers and taught school winters till he was 25 years of age. He then went to Deckertown, N. J., where his brother Carlos had commenced the practice of medicine. He taught school continuously in that vicinity for about five years. Having heroically and successfully dodged the arrows of Cupid till 30 years of age, he was finally pierced to the heart with one which laid him at the feet of Sarah Dewey, a very estimable and accomplished young lady, whom he married in the spring of 1847. She was born Dec. 22, 1821, a daughter of Wm. F. and Catherine (Compton) Dewey, natives of New Jersey.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Allen took an interest in a woolen manufactory in the village of Branchville, Sussex Co., N. J., which business he pursued about three years and then removed to Michigan upon the farm where he now resides. Here he has pursued a successful course of farming, and has raised a family of 7 daughters and 1 son, namely: Kate, wife of Franklin Butler, was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Feb. 20, 1848; Mary E., wife of J. D. Forsythe, was born in New Jersey, March 11, 1849; Louisa, wife of L. R. Alder, a man of Iowa, was born in Washtenaw Co. Aug. 28, 1850; Laura A., wife of O. G. Alderman, of Swan Lake, Dakotah, was born April 26, 1852; Ada L., wife of J. J. Saulsbury, of North Baltimore, Wood Co., Ohio; Alice, born March 31, 1856; Ida M., born May 23, 1860; Willie F., born April 17, 1864.

Mr. Allen was first elected as School Inspector, then as Justice of the Peace, and finally, in 1862, as Representative to the State Legislature, on the Union ticket. He served two sessions with marked ability and honor. He owns 200 acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation. He has always enjoyed the confidence and respect of his neighbors, taking part in all public questions, and having been entrusted by them with various town offices, and in the years 1863-'4 he represented the towns of Augusta, York, Saline, Bridgewater, Manchester and Lodi, in the Legislature. Since that time he has quietly pursued his favorite occupation. He is often consulted by his neighbors as to their matters of difficulty, and has saved many of them expensive lawsuits by timely and friendly counsel. He is at this time mourning the loss of his beloved wife, whose death occurred the 25th of Jan. last.

As a representative man of the higher class of Michigan citizens, we give Mr. Allen's portrait in this volume, on page 529.

John F. Areny, farmer, section 7, was born in New York, Nov. 16, 1847, and is a son of Albert G. and Emily (Geer) Areny, natives of Connecticut. John F. settled at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1868, and May 20, 1874, was married to Anna LeBaron, daughter of Uriah and Lois (Shepherd) LeBaron, who came to this county in 1828. Mr. Areny and wife have two children—Laura, born June 12, 1875, and Lois L., born Jan. 19, 1877. Mr. Areny has been a very successful sewing-machine agent for over eight years. He is a Republican.

Daniel Aylesworth, farmer, section 26, was born in New York, in 1805, and was a son of Daniel and Anna Aylesworth, natives of Rhode Island. Mr. Aylesworth came to this county in 1835. He was married in New York, in 1827, to Betsey Huntley, who was born in New York, in 1810. Two children were given them (both deceased). Mrs. Aylesworth died in 1832. He was married, in 1833, to Betsey Per-

kins, who was born in New York, in 1805. One child was born to them, Emeline, wife of A. D. Dinsmore. Again death claimed a victim, and Mrs. Aylesworth was laid at rest in 1869. Mr. Aylesworth was married, in 1878, to Mary A. Marvin, who was born in New York, in 1811. Mr. Aylesworth owns 40 acres of land, and is a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

Orrin Russell Townsend (deceased) was born in Carmel tp., Putnam Co., N. Y., Nov. 14, 1818. His parents were James and Sarah (Russell) Townsend natives of New York. When Orrin was two years old his mother died, and he then resided with his uncle, Stephen Russell, four years, and subsequently with a Mr. Morgan until his 21st year. With the latter he learned the wagon-maker's trade, but never followed it as a business. When 18 years of age, he went to Western New York and worked with his brother at the carpenter's trade, and then at milling for 14 years. He was married to Nancy J. De Mill, a native of Richmond, N. Y., and daughter of Isaac and Lanah DeMill. Two children were given them—Elizabeth, who was born April 6, 1846, and died April 3, 1847; and Delos A., who was born Sept. 11, 1851. Mr. Townsend came to Michigan in 1843, locating in Lima tp., where Mrs. T. died, Oct. 5, 1855. April 14, 1856, Mr. Townsend married Phoebe E. De Mill, who was born April 14, 1830. Three children were given them—Gilmer P., born Aug. 6, 1857; Hugh S., born May 5, 1861; and Charles O., born Jan. 16, 1863. In 1863 Mr. Townsend sold his farm in Lima tp., and purchased one in York, where he lived until his death, which occurred April 6, 1872. Mr. Townsend was quite reserved in his address, and politically was a Democrat. He once served as Justice of the Peace.

Warren Babcock, farmer and stock-raiser, was born at Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Dec. 18, 1823, and a son of David and Electa (Daniels) Babcock, the former of whom was born in New York, in 1789. In 1853 he came to Michigan, where he died Dec. 5, 1878. Warren first settled at Ypsilanti, and subsequently in Kent county, coming to his present residence in 1880. He owns a quarter-section of land in sec. 34, valued at \$45 per acre. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic order. He was married July 31, 1847, to Cordelia Twist. Six children were given them, four of whom are living—Katy, wife of George Jones; Frank, who was born Nov. 20, 1858; Cordelia, born Aug. 4, 1860; and Warren, Jr., born Sept. 15, 1856. Harriet, and Mary E., who married William A. Duress, are deceased. The latter left one child, Kittie. Mrs. Babcock died, and Mr. B. was again married July 2, 1872, to Mary A. McKibbin.

H. B. Bessac, M. D., physician and surgeon, Milan, was born in this county May 21, 1845. His parents are William H. and Mary J. (Wheeley) Bessac, the former a native of New York, of French descent; and the latter a native of Connecticut. William H. Bessac is a retired physician, and resides at Manchester, at the age of 72 years. His wife died in 1855. H. B. graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan, in 1873, and immediately began the practice of his profession. He located in Wayne Co., Mich., and in 1874, at Milan, where he has since resided, and enjoyed a good share of the public patronage. He was married in New York, in 1867, to Julia E. Yale, born at Middlebury, Vt., in 1844, a daughter of Harvey and Camilia Yale. Of the three children born to them, two are living—William H., born Feb. 2, 1869, and Bertrand, born Sept. 1, 1877. Doctor Bessac is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and votes with the Republican party.

Charles M. Blackmer, merchant, Milan, was born in Massachusetts, Dec. 27, 1844, and is a son of David and Zeria (Palmiter) Blackmer, who came to Washtenaw county in 1856. Mr. Blackmer was married, Jan. 12, 1865, to Emily E. Webb, born in this county June 19, 1845, and daughter of Myron and Catherine (Kanouse) Webb, natives of New York. Seven children have been born to bless this union, six of whom survive—Cynthia M., born Dec. 13, 1865; Grace M., born Aug. 4, 1867; S. Thurlow, born April 11, 1869; Eddie, born Dec. 4, 1870; Webb, born Aug. 4, 1872; and Bertha Z., born May 17, 1877. D. M., born Aug. 2, 1879, died Aug. 28, 1880. Mr. Blackmer started in the mercantile trade at Milan some years ago, and has built up a large and fast-increasing trade. He is a large property-owner, a member of the I. O. O. F.; and a Republican. He has been Clerk of York tp.

John W. Blakeslee, farmer, sec. 15, York tp., was born in New York, April 25, 1830, and is a son of John W. and Urana (Bonney) Blakeslee. They emigrated to this country in 1836, where the former died in 1860, the latter still living, and although 86 years of age, retains her mental and physical faculties to a marked

degree. Blakeslee's father was a wagon-maker, but John W. was raised on a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits, and stock-raising the greater portion of his life. He now owns 345 acres of fine land. He was married Nov. 24, 1850, to Elizabeth Richards, born in Nottingham, England, March 10, 1829, and daughter of William and Elizabeth (Sibert) Richards, of English descent. They emigrated to this country in 1830, where the former died Aug. 2, 1864, and the latter March 11, 1875. They have one child by this marriage, Flora E., born May 6, 1837. In politics Mr. Blakeslee is Republican, and has been elected as Constable, J. P., and Supervisor of York tp., holding the latter position, with the exception of 1879, since 1877. He is a good citizen, and one well respected. His portrait appears in this work, on page 1319.

Dr. Jonathan R. Bowers (deceased) was born in Central New York, June 19, 1800. He emigrated to York tp., Washtenaw Co., Mich., in May, 1832, and practiced his chosen profession until the infirmities of age compelled him to retire from the field. He died suddenly of apoplexy, on July 18, 1873, aged over 73 years. Dr. Bowers was appointed the first Postmaster of York tp., which office he filled, at different periods, for over 20 years. He was elected J. P., at the organization of York tp., and held that position, except one or two terms, until his death. He was Colonel of the 6th Reg. Mich. Militia, and would have entered the Union army during the Rebellion, but age deterred him. He was twice married. In New York, July 9, 1826, he married Marency Maxson. Mrs. Bowers died, and in 1843 he was married to Harriet N. Wheeler, of Northville, Mich., with whom he lived happily until his death. Mrs. Bowers has charge of the postoffice at York, which was vacated by the Doctor's demise. An aged friend said of Dr. Bowers:—"He was the physician, the friend and the brother of everybody, for miles around;" and another:—"Give me a fair compensation for what the Doctor did gratuitously, and I shall be rich."

Luther E. Bradley, farmer, sec. 19, is a life resident of this county, and was born July 19, 1844. His parents are Eber and Hannah Bradley, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of New York. They came to this county in 1830. Mr. Bradley was married Sept. 18, 1873, to Sylvia J. Shaw, who was born in this county Oct. 19, 1848, and daughter of Joseph and Roxie Shaw, the former of whom was born Feb. 14, 1803, and died in November, 1876. Three children have been sent to bless this alliance—Joseph L., born Dec. 12, 1875; Abbertine H., born April 6, 1873; Hugh S., born Feb. 14, 1880. Mr. Bradley is a Republican, and himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Thomas H. Bradley, farmer, sec. 31, was born in Connecticut, July 23, 1818. His parents were Alba and Salina Bradley, both natives of Connecticut. Mr. Bradley was married in 1823 to Sarah Witherell, who was born in this county in 1843. Two children were given them—Charity M., wife of William Gleason, and Grace. Mrs. Bradley died in 1848. In 1854 Mr. B. married Mrs. Lucinda Gray, who was born in November, 1828. They have four children—Elmer T., Earl, Arthur and Ida M. Mr. Bradley is a member of the Free Methodist Church, and has been a local minister since 1844. He is an honest, conscientious Christian, and well respected by his fellow-citizens.

Andrew J. Braman, proprietor Braman House, Milan, was born in this county May 24, 1835. His parents were Thomas and Harriet (Cronk) Braman, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of New York; the former was born Oct. 2, 1799, and the latter Feb. 4, 1816. They came to this county in 1833, where they still reside. Mr. Braman was formerly a carpenter and joiner, but of late years has been engaged in keeping hotel. He was married Jan. 18, 1860, to Ardella V. Young, born in Washtenaw county in 1841, and daughter of Henry and Mary Scramblin Young, early settlers in this county. They have four children by this union—Freddie A., Nora A., Herbert W. and Burton H. Mr. Braman has been a Constable for 20 years. He owns 70 acres of land, is connected with the I. O. O. F., and a member of the Republican party.

Gilbert M. Brown, proprietor Brown's Hotel, Mooreville, York tp., was born in New York, Dec. 24, 1826, and is a son of Sylvester and Elizabeth (Winter) Brown, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Connecticut. They emigrated to Washtenaw county in 1842, when the former died in 1866, and the latter a year later. Mr. Brown was married in 1846, to Hannah M. Lashier, who was born in New York in 1827. Two children were given to this union—Charles L. and Sylvia F. Mrs. Brown died in 1871. On March 14, 1872, Mr. Brown married Marcio C. Remington, a native of New York. They have one child, Minerva

R. Mr. Brown formerly resided at Saline, during which time he assisted in the construction of the gravel road from that city to Ypsilanti. He also built the first sidewalk in Saline village. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and his father served in the war of 1812.

W. H. Burnham, farmer, sec. 26, P. O., Milan, was born in New York, Dec. 17, 1826. His parents were Allen and Olive (Harrison) Burnham, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Maine. Mr. Burnham was killed by lightning, he being in his barn at the time. The barn took fire, and his body was nearly consumed. W. H. Burnham was married in Monroe Co., N. Y., July 4, 1849, to Jane M. Lawrence, who was born in New York, Feb. 7, 1823. Four children were sent to bless this union—Helen, born Nov. 13, 1850, Caroline E., born July 10, 1852; Allen H., born Feb. 8, 1854; Lillian J., born Nov. 7, 1855. Mr. B. owns 120 acres of fertile land, and is a Democrat.

Franklin Butler, farmer, sec. 27, P. O., Milan; was born in Wayne Co., Mich., May 26, 1840. His parents were Riley and Mary (Pennell) Butler, the former a native of New York, and the latter of New Jersey. They came to Michigan in 1840, first locating in Wayne county, and in 1858 removing to this county, where the former died in 1864. The mother is still living. Mr. Butler was married, Feb. 28, 1868, to Catherine Allen, born in this county Feb. 28, 1848, and daughter of Loratus C. and Sarah (Dewey) Allen. The fruits of this union have been the birth of four children—Wilmer F., born Jan. 28, 1869; Fred., born Jan. 19, 1872; Gertrude, born Nov. 28, 1876, and Cassius V., born Dec. 26, 1879. Mr. Butler is now filling his second term as Treasurer of York tp. He owns 150 acres of land, and votes with the Republican party.

George A. Cobb, farmer, sec. 7, was born in New York, May 17, 1813. His parents, Elijah and Mary (Vail) Cobb, came to Michigan in 1834, locating in Lenawee Co., where George remained until 1865, when he removed to Washtenaw county, and settled in York tp., where he owns 198 acres of excellent land. He was married in 1841 to Roxanna Gray, born in New York, in 1813, and daughter of Moses and Roxanna (Howard) Gray, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Connecticut. Seven children have been born to this union—Louisa M., born Feb. 8, 1844, wife of Lester Taggart, of Eaton Co., Mich.; Albert, born Dec. 21, 1845; Charles R., born Dec. 23, 1847; George H., born Dec. 31, 1849; Lucy, born Feb. 21, 1852; Ella R., March 15, 1854, wife of Dwight Crittenden, and Ada, born June 28, 1857, wife of Ira Wood, of Washtenaw county. Mr. Cobb has been elected to several official positions in York tp. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Henry Coe, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 2, was born in Washtenaw county, Aug. 24, 1839, and is a son of Arthur and Sarah (Redner) Coe, the former a native of New York, and the latter of New Jersey. They emigrated to this county in 1836. Mr. Coe was married, Dec. 25, 1861, to Martha A. Stark, who was born in Washtenaw county, April 5, 1842, and daughter of Cary and Phebe (Chase) Stark, who came to this county in 1830. Four children were born to this union, 3 of whom are living—Charles H., born Nov. 31, 1866; Arthur, born May 15, 1870; Sadie, born Oct. 29, 1879. Mabel E. is deceased. Mr. Coe is connected with the Masonic fraternity, and owns 160 acres of excellent land.

John E. Conde, farmer, sec. 33, P. O., York, was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1822, and son of John and Polly Conde. The subject of this sketch emigrated to this county in 1833, and in 1852 was married to Polly A. Johnson, who was born in New York, in 1829. Of the 5 children sent to seal this alliance, 4 are living—John, Samuel, Elmer and Charlie. Mr. Conde has worked hard since his residence in this county, and the reward of his toil is shown by the 120 acres of valuable land which he possesses. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Conde is a Republican.

Hon. Peter Cook, station agent, Ann Arbor and Toledo R. R., Urana, was born in Wayne county, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1828, and is a son of Jacob and Eve (Dunn) Cook, the former of English, and the latter of German descent. They emigrated to this county in 1831, where the former died in 1844, and the latter in 1872. Peter is the fifth of a family of 9 children, and received but a limited education. His father died when he was 16 years old, and he remained at home for several years afterward. He was married in 1849, to Harriet E. Carver, who was born in this county in 1830. They had 1 child by this union—Ella, born Nov. 21, 1850, and wife of George Cobb, of Saline. Mrs. Cook died in 1852. Mr. Cook was again married in 1853, to Ann Hinkley, born in Washtenaw county, in

1832, and daughter of Sherman and Orpha (Gates) Hinkley, who came to this county in 1831. Mr. Cook and wife had 6 children—Webster, Hattie, John, Fred, Rachel and Sherman. Mr. Cook owns 270 acres of land in York tp., and 21 acres in Pittsfield tp.; filed several minor offices until 1872, when he was elected to represent Washtenaw county, in the State Legislature. His opponent was a Democrat, and as the county was of that complexion, he had many odds to contend with, but was elected by over 900 majority in the district. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and a well respected citizen of Washtenaw county.

William T. Cook, farmer, was born in England, in 1838. His parents, William and Rachel Cook, emigrated to America in 1856, locating in New York. Four years later they removed to this county, where they still reside. Mr. Cook was married in Lenawee Co., Mich., in 1862, to Ellen L. Phillips, born in Washtenaw county, in 1844, and daughter of Parley and Mary (Warner) Phillips, natives of New York, who came to this county in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have 2 children—Clarence R. and Clifton W. Mr. Cook is connected with the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities.

Alfred Davenport was born in this county Jan. 17, 1844. His parents, Abram and Jemima C. (Hobbs) Davenport, came to this county in 1833, locating at Saseline, where the former died in 1876, and the latter in 1879. Mr. Davenport was married Nov. 28, 1865, to Mary Newton, a native of this county, and born Jan. 25, 1844. Her parents were S. B. and Lucy Moor, who emigrated to this county in 1831, where the former died in 1869. Mrs. Moor is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport have 2 children—Mansfield M., born July, 1873, and Lucy J., born April 3, 1877. Mr. Davenport is president of the cheese factory in York tp., and a prominent farmer and politician in that section. Himself and wife are members of the Universalist Church. He owns 100 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation.

William Davis, retired farmer, sec. 23, was born in Massachusetts, Oct. 18, 1779, and emigrated to Washtenaw county, in 1832. He is a son of Sylvester and Elizabeth (Coddling) Davis, natives of New York, where the former died in 1813, and the latter two years later. Mr. Davis was married in Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1819, to Betsey Wheeler, who was born in New York, in 1811. Of the 9 children born to them, 7 are living—Sarah T., wife of Durfey Simms; Nathan H.; Louisa, wife of T. D. Horton; Thomas; Lydia; Lucinda, wife of William Van Valkenburg; and Cyrus. Mrs. Davis died Nov. 14, 1879. Mr. Davis was married in 1880, to Rebecca Simms, who was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1813. Mr. Davis' sons, Benjamin, Thomas and Cyrus, were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil war. Nathan offered his services, but was rejected. He then went South, and assisted in building several forts and barracks. Mr. Davis is an old and respected pioneer of Washtenaw county.

Alva R. Dexter, farmer, sec. 36, P. O., Milan, is a life resident of this county, and was born March 3, 1855. He is a son of William and Annis (Fuller) Dexter, natives of New York, who emigrated to this county in 1831, where the former died in 1876, and the latter in 1875. Mr. Dexter was married March 28, 1877, to Ada Wilcox, born in this county in 1852, and daughter of Alexander and Almira Wilcox, old and honored pioneers of this county. Mr. Wilcox is dead, but his wife still survives.

Mr. and Mrs. Dexter are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a Republican.

A. W. Dexter, farmer, sec. 26, was born in Washtenaw county, Nov. 15, 1844, and is a son of William and Annis (Fuller) Dexter, who came to this county at an early day. Mr. Dexter has followed the vocation of a farmer through life, with the exception of six years. He was married in Minnesota, June 20, 1874, to Arabel Groff, who was born in New York in 1852. They had 1 child by this union, Mabel, born July 22, 1875. Mrs. Dexter died April 5, 1875. He was again married, Nov. 20, 1875, to Mary Noles, who was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1857, and daughter of Martin and Mary Vandevor, pioneer of Monroe Co. Mr. Dexter owns 100 acres of fertile land, is a member of the Baptist Church, and a Republican.

Wiles Dexter, farmer, sec. 26, is a son of William and Annis (Fuller) Dexter, and was born in Washtenaw county, July 15, 1850. He was raised to manhood on a farm, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life. He was married March 8, 1871, to Sophronia Whitmarsh, who was born in this county, Jan. 15, 1854. They have 2 children—Lucy J., born July 22, 1874,

and Annis C., born in 1876. Mr. Dexter has taken an especial interest in educational matters, and has filled various offices in connection with the schools of York tp. He owns 80 acres of well improved land; is a member of the Baptist Church; and politically a faithful adherent of the principles of the Republican party.

Milton M. Dillon, farmer, sec. 14., P. O. Nora, was born in Washtenaw county, Aug. 2, 1847, and son of William and Thankful A. (Stone) Dillon, natives of New York, who came to this county in 1831. Mr. Dillon died in 1876, and his wife in 1863. Milton M. was reared on a farm, and has followed the vocation of a farmer through life. In 1862, he enlisted in Co. E., 7th Mich. Cav., and served three years for "Uncle Sam." He was mustered out of service at Leavenworth, Kan. He was married in Lenawee Co., Mich., Aug. 31, 1869, to Estella A. Harman, who was born in this county Aug. 31, 1849. Three children have been born to bless this union—Curtis H., born April 2, 1871; W. Eugene, born Nov. 28, 1873; and Milton M., born June 14, 1877. Mr. Dillon owns 90 acres of land, and is an honored and respected citizen of York tp.

William H. Druse, farmer, sec. 22, was born in Washtenaw county, April 15, 1838, and son of Henry and Elizabeth Druse, the former a native of Canada, and the latter of New Jersey. They settled in York, in 1830, where the former died in 1879. Mrs. Druse is still living. Mr. Druse was married Jan. 24, 1873, to Mattie E. Knickerbocker, daughter of Francilow and Jemima (Smith) Knickerbocker, early settlers of this county. The father died in 1861, and the mother in 1854. Four children have been born to this marriage—Elizabeth M., born Dec. 21, 1874, Mary L., born Dec. 20, 1875, Iona D., born Dec. 9, 1876, and Timmie, born June 29, 1878. Mr. Druse and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Druse owns 143 acres of land.

James Doyle was born in New York Feb. 10, 1826. His parents were James and Ellen (Dousman) Doyle, natives of Ireland. Mr. Doyle was married in New York, in 1845 to Eliza H. Wight, who was born in New York, Sept. 23, 1825. They have 1 child, Ellen E., wife of Giles Merritt, of this county. Mr. Doyle came to Washtenaw County in 1846, where he has since resided engaged in agricultural pursuits. He owns 73 acres of land adjoining Milan, also property in that village. Mr. Doyle is an honest and upright man, and one well respected.

J. D. Forsyth, farmer, sec. 33, was born in New York Sept. 3, 1844. His parents were George and Louisa (Hack) Forsyth, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter a native of Vermont. Mr. Forsyth emigrated to this county in 1864, and in 1869 was married to Mary E. Allen, born in this county, March 11, 1849, and daughter of L. C. and Sarah (Dewey) Allen. Five children have been born to them—Pearl I., born Aug. 21, 1871; Lottie M., born Nov. 29, 1874; G. Allen, born June 5, 1876, Blanche, born June 29, 1879, and Lewis L., born Nov. 9, 1880. Charles was born June 7, 1878, and died July 2, 1878. Mr. Forsyth is a member of the Baptist Church and a Republican.

Josiah W. Fuller is the son of Levi and Draxa (McLouth) Fuller, and the fourth of a family of 14 children. His father was born Dec. 19, 1792, in New York, and the mother Sept. 11, 1789, in Massachusetts. They were married in 1807, and emigrated to this county in 1833, where the former died in 1859, and the latter Jan. 26, 1857. Josiah W. was raised on a farm and has followed the vocation of a farmer through life. In 1843 he married Eliza A. Brooks, who was born in New York in 1822. No children have ever been born to them, but they have an adopted son, Elam, born in 1854, who married Alice Knickerbocker, daughter of Isaac and Phoebe Knickerbocker, residents of this county over 25 years. They have 1 child, Eliza, born June 9, 1880. Mr. Fuller came to this county when it was almost a wilderness, and many an exciting episode can he relate. He has lived in York tp. 47 years, and never missed a vote. He has been honored with all the offices the people of the tp. could confer, and officiated as Justice of the Peace for 13 years in succession, with credit to himself and constituents. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are faithful members of the Baptist Church.

Thomas H. Fuller, farmer, sec. 24, P. O., Stony Creek; was born in New York Nov. 25, 1827. His parents were Levi and Draxa (McLouth) Fuller, who emigrated to this county in 1833, where the former died in 1865, and the latter in 1857. Mr. Fuller was married June 12, 1857, to Emeline V. Richards, a native of this county, and born June 8, 1837. Five children have been sent to bless this union—Effe E., born Feb. 12, 1861; William C., born Nov. 4, 1864; Allie D., born in

1866; Emma F., born Sept. 13, 1873; and Thomas W., born Dec. 25, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are members of the Baptist Church, and he owns 120 acres of good land.

James Gauntlett, retired farmer, was born in England Dec. 25, 1811, and was a son of James and Mary (Bastrell) Gauntlett, the former a prominent boot and shoe dealer of his native shire. James learned the shoemaker's trade when quite young, and continued to follow the business until he was 21 years of age. He then entered his father's store, remaining there until 1846, when he emigrated to America and purchased a farm in York tp., which he continued to farm until he had gained a competency sufficient to enable him to retire from active life. Mr. G. also owns property in Milan village. He was married in 1831 to Mary Wilkins, born in 1812. Eleven children were born to them, 6 of whom are living—James, Harriet, wife of Albert Holcomb, of Monroe county, Mich.; Joseph, Richard, a resident of Detroit, William and Charles. The deceased are Mary A., Sarah, William, Ann and May. Mrs. Gauntlett died in 1854, and Sept. 13, 1855, Mr. G. married Anna Hubbard. They have 1 child—Archie M. Mrs. G. is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Gauntlett has been connected with the I. O. O. F. for 49 years, and is a Republican.

Joseph Gauntlett, Deputy Sheriff of Washtenaw County, was born in London, England, Sept. 20, 1841, and son of James and Mary (Wilkins) Gauntlett. He spent his early life upon a farm, and when 14 years of age learned the blacksmith's trade. He was married in Washtenaw Co., Mich., October, 1860, to Julia E. Brown, born in Monroe Co. Two children have been sent to bless this happy union—Almira, born in 1864, and Mabel A., born in 1875. Mr. Gauntlett was once Marshal of Dundee, Monroe Co., Mich., and previously held the position he now occupies for one term. He is Democratic in politics, and owns property in Milan village.

Reid Gillett, farmer, sec. 14, was born in this county, Dec. 12, 1831, and is a son of William W. and Amanda (Grandall) Gillett, natives of New York. They settled in Saline village in 1831, when only three houses marked the spot where now stands that thriving little village. Mr. Gillett opened the first blacksmith shop in Saline. His wife died in 1865, and he was laid at rest in 1878. Reid was married in 1856 to Fanny Eldridge, who was born in Wayne Co., Mich., in 1833. One child was born to this couple, Frank. Mrs. Gillett died, and in 1858 he was married to Martha E. Watkins. Her parents Allen B., and Abba (Smith) Watkins, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Vermont, emigrated to this county in 1832, where the former died in 1845. Mr. Gillett and wife have 3 children—Willie W., born Feb. 10, 1863, Fred B., born Aug. 14, 1865, and Earnest B., born April 20, 1874. Mr. Gillett owns 103 acres of land, valued at \$50 an acre.

Noble Gilmore is a life resident of this county, and was born June 5, 1845. His father, Calvin Gilmore, was born in New York, and in 1831 came to Michigan, where in 1837, he married Elmira, daughter of Silas and Susannah Shepard. The subject of this sketch was married, July 4, 1866 to Addie Ailsworth, who was born April 20, 1844, and daughter of Warren and Mary Ann Ailsworth. To these was given 1 child, Freddie, born Nov. 25, 1868, and died April 2, 1873. An adopted child, Willie, was born April 25, 1870. Mr. Noble commenced life very poor, but now owns 76 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. He is Republican in politics, and has been Assessor and Moderator of school district.

Othniel Gooding, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 15, was born in New York, Nov. 30, 1811. His father, Elnathan Gooding, was born in Massachusetts Oct. 15, 1771, and was married to Esther Simmons, who was born in New York Sept. 15, 1784; the former was an early settler of New York State, a kind parent, and affectionate husband, possessing a heart always open to the wants of the poor. He departed this life Aug. 28, 1841, at the age of 69 years. Othniel came to Washtenaw county in 1834, locating on the farm where he now resides. He had been previously married in New York Jan. 1, 1834, to Abbey A. Gregg, who was born July 29, 1815, and a daughter of George and Elizabeth Gregg, natives of New York. Seven children were born to this union, 3 of whom are living.—Benjamin F., Mary, wife of Wesley Oulder, and Abbey C., who married Henry Kesler. The deceased are Elnathan, Caroline, Othniel and Senecas. Mrs. Gooding died in 1866, and Jan. 1, 1871. Mr. G. was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Gordon, daughter of Benjamin and Betsey Bonney. Mr. and Mrs. Gooding have 1 grandchild living with them, whose name is Bessie B. Bonnahan.

Her mother is deceased. Mr. Gooding owns 170 acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation. He is considered as one of the most respected and influential citizens of York tp. His portrait appears in this volume, on page 383

Othniel E. Gooding, farmer, sec. 13, P. O., Stony Creek, was born in New York Oct. 6, 1836. His parents, Elnathan and Helen Gooding, emigrated to this county in 1856. Mr. Gooding was married in Washtenaw county, Feb. 28, 1866, to Lucy Dexter, who was born in this county in 1842, and daughter of William and Annis (Fuller) Dexter, the former a native of England, and the latter of New York. They came to this county in 1832. Six children have been given to bless this union—Charles E., William D., Elnathan, Frank, Rex and Carl. Mr. Gooding enlisted in 1862, in Co. A, 4th Mich. Cav., and was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., two years later. He is Democratic in politics, and has been elected to different positions of trust in York tp. Mr. and Mrs. Gooding are members of the Baptist Church.

A. B. Hanson, carpenter and joiner, P. O., Milan; was born in New York, June 13, 1828. In 1832 he accompanied his parents, Mallion and Susanna (Smith) Hanson, to Washtenaw Co., where the former died in 1867, and the latter in 1864. Mr. Hanson has never married, but is an industrious and enterprising man, well respected in the community wherein he resides. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

George M. Hanson, millwright, was born in Maine Oct. 29, 1812, and is a son of William and Susanna (Smith) Hanson. Mr. Hanson was married in this county to Eleanor Hankinson born in 1815, and daughter of James and Catherine Hankinson. One child was born to this union, Edgar. Mrs. Hanson died in 1842. Mr. Hanson was again married in 1843 to Abigail Lawrence, who was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1824. Three children have been born to them—Victor, Lucy J., wife of Spencer Coe, and Ellen, wife of Hubert Taylor. Mr. Hanson is an old and honored pioneer of this great and prosperous county.

David W. Hitchcock, station agent of T., A. A. & G. T. R. R., at Milan, was born in this county, Sept. 12, 1838. His parents, David R. and Anna (Peck) Hitchcock, removed to Michigan in 1830, locating in Monroe county, and three years later in Washtenaw county. They remained 12 years, and then returned to Connecticut, but came again to this county in 1863. Mr. Hitchcock was married Nov. 19, 1864, to Harriet Fuller, who was born in Monroe Co., Mich., Oct., 1838. They have three children—Cora A., born Oct. 21, 1866, Milton W., born June 18, 1868, learning telegraphy with his father, and Willie N., born June 1, 1871. Mr. Hitchcock is a Mason, and well respected by his fellow citizens

Clinton Hobbs, farmer, sec. 29, P. O., York; was born in Washtenaw county, Dec. 16, 1855, and is a son of James and Melvina Hobbs, natives of New York, who settled in this State at an early date. Mr. Hobbs was married Dec. 30, 1875, to Mary Avery, who was born in this county Aug. 6, 1859, and a daughter of John and Joanna Avery, pioneers of Washtenaw county. They have 2 children—Gertrude and Cora. Mr. H. was reared a farmer and has continued to follow that vocation through life. Mr. Hobbs is a Democrat, and owns 51 acres of valuable land.

Fredrick Kader, farmer, sec. 3, P. O., Saline, was born in Germany, Nov. 11, 1851, and came to the United States at the outbreak of the civil war. He located in Washtenaw county, Mich., where he has since resided. His parents are Ulrich and Rosina Kader. Mr. Kader was married in 1876, to Mrs. Catherine Cook, who was born in this county in 1845. They have two children—Jedd and one infant. Mrs. Kader had 3 children by her former marriage—Mary C., Emanuel and Eliza. Mr. Kader owns 200 acres of land and is an enterprising and industrious farmer.

Walter Kanouse, farmer and stock-dealer, sec. 5, was born in this county, July 16, 1840, and is a son of Peter and Sally (Cook) Kanouse, natives of New York, who came to Washtenaw county, in 1840. Mr. Kanouse was married, Dec. 15, 1863, to Mary Rogers, who was born in this county in 1838. They have 3 children—Peter F., born Nov. 9, 1865; Clark D., born June 29, 1872; Oscar, born May 17, 1874. Mr. Kanouse owns 83 acres of land, which he has accumulated by years of hard toil and strict economy.

William Kanouse, farmer, sec. 20, was born in New Jersey, in 1818, and is a son of John and Eleanor Kanouse, who came to Washtenaw county in 1831. Mr. Kanouse was married, in 1849, to Amanda E. Judl, who was born in New York Oct. 1, 1828. Three children have been born to this union—Arcelia, born July

30, 1851; Mary H., born Sept. 16, 1856; and Hattie, born June 21, 1861. Mrs. Kanouse is a daughter of Ephraim and Amanda (Pierson) Kanouse, natives of New York. Her father served in the war of 1812.

Henry L. Kelsey, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 9, was born in Washtenaw county Jan. 23, 1833, and is a son of James M. and Harriet Kelsey, who emigrated to this county at a very early day. Mr. Kelsey was married in 1867, to Abi N. Gooding, born in this county Feb. 12, 1847, and daughter of Othniel and Abi (Gregg) Gooding, who came to Washtenaw county in 1831. They have 2 children—Ola A., born Jan. 2, 1869, and Caroline J., born Aug. 5, 1871. Mr. Kelsey owns 160 acres of well-improved land, and believes in the principles of the Democratic party. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

James N. Kelsey, farmer, sec. 28, was born in New York, Jan. 17, 1809. His parents were Daniel and Sophia (White) Kelsey, natives of Saratoga Co., N. Y., who emigrated to this county in 1837. The father died in 1838, and the mother in 1850. Mr. Kelsey has been married three times. In Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1833, he married Esther Whipple, and 1 child (now deceased) was born to them. Mrs. Kelsey died in 1835. He was married in Seneca Co., N. Y., in 1836, to Hannah Dunning, who was born in New York in 1812. They had 5 children—Melissa, wife of Horace LeBaron; Henry L., William W., Hester, wife of George Richards, and Charlotte E. wife of Jerome Lasher. He was again married, in 1864, to Mrs. Amanda (Graves) McIntyre, who was born in New York, in 1824. She had 2 children by her former marriage—Archibald D., and Amos G. Mr. Kelsey has been a Justice of the Peace of York tp. for over 16 years, and has also been Supervisor. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He possesses 240 acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre.

Moses J. Kelsey, farmer, sec. 16, P. O., Saline; was born in New York, Oct. 25, 1825. His parents, Linnus and Sally (Hill) Kelsey, came to this county in 1848, where the former died in 1870, and the latter in 1873. Moses was raised a "farmer's boy," but at the age of 21 years learned the carpenter and joiner's trade. He was married in 1855 to Caroline LeBaron, born in Washtenaw county, in 1835, and daughter of Leonard and Fanny LeBaron, natives of New York, and early pioneers of this region. One child, Franklin, was sent to bless the union. Mr. Kelsey has been elected to fill several minor offices, and politically is Democratic.

William W. Kelsey, farmer, sec. 13, is a life resident of this county, and was born Oct. 29, 1848. His parents, James and Hannah (Dunning) Kelsey, were natives of New York, and came to this county in 1833. Mr. Kelsey has been engaged in agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life, in which business he has been financially successful. He was married June 12, 1873, to Absena N. Wheeler, born in this county July 11, 1849, and daughter of Charles G. and Eliza (Miller) Wheeler, natives of New York. Mr. Kelsey has been Township Clerk, and himself and wife are consistent members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Kelsey has been a Democrat since 1860, but in the Presidential election of 1880 he cast his vote for James A. Garfield. He owns 93 acres of well-improved land.

Jerome B. Lashier, farmer, sec. 5, York tp., was born in New York Oct. 8, 1833. His parents were Michael and Hannah (Winters) Lashier, the former a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent, the latter a native of Connecticut and of English ancestry. They came to Washtenaw county in 1834 locating on sec. 6, York tp., where they remained six months, and then settled on sec. 5, living there until their death; the former dying Dec. 7, 1859, aged 73 years, and the latter in 1869, aged 75 years. Jerome B. was married in this county, Feb. 27, 1868, to Adeline LeBaron, who was born in Washtenaw county, in 1840. Two children were given to this happy union, both of whom are deceased—Blanche, who died Dec. 7, 1873, aged two and a half years, and an infant. Mrs. Lashier died in 1873, and Sept. 16, 1873, he married Charlotte A. Dunning, born March 19, 1839, and daughter of Kelsie and Hannah Dunning, natives of New York. They emigrated to this county in 1837, where the former died in 1863, the latter still surviving. One child was born to them—Beatrice, who died April 18, 1875, aged 7 months. Mr. Lashier is a member of the Republican party, and one of the better class of citizens of this county.

Mrs. Helen Jane Lawrence, nee Young, (deceased), was born at Meriden, Livingston county, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1828, and at the age of six years accompanied her parents to Michigan. Their new home was in the dense wilderness, and the school privileges were limited. She had to walk two and a half miles through the timber to school, and the nearest neighbors were two miles distant. The

nearest church was at Ypsilanti, a distant of 12 miles, which was traversed with an ox-team. At 11 years of age, Mrs. Lawrence began to earn her own clothes, and did so up to the time of her marriage, often working 10 or 12 miles from home. On her 22d birthday she married James Lawrence.

James N. Lawrence, farmer, sec. 22; P. O., Nora; was born in Monroe Co., Mich., July 26, 1851, and is a son of James and Helen Lawrence, natives of Livingston Co., N. Y., who emigrated to this county in 1854, where the former died 20 years later. The mother is still living, and resides with her son. Mr. Lawrence was married in 1875, to Susie M. Stephenson, born in Washtenaw county April 16, 1856, and daughter of James and Caroline Stephenson, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of New Hampshire. They came to this county in 1853, where the father died in 1877. Mrs. Stephenson still survives, and resides with her daughter. They have 2 children—Elston J., born Aug. 23, 1877, and Mabel, born June 17, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence are members of the M. E. Church, and he is connected with the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

Leander Le Baron (deceased) was born in Connecticut in 1801. He came to Washtenaw county in 1828, and located in York tp., where he passed the remainder of his days. He was married in New York, in 1827, to Fanny Tracy. They had 4 children—Francis E., Horace T., James W. and Adeline, wife of William Crosby. Mrs. Le Baron died in 1846. In 1850 he married Louisa Throop. She died the same year. In 1851 he again married, this time Mrs. Sally (Kelsey) Carter. Of the 3 children given them, 2 are living—Irving L. and Alfred F. Mr. LeBaron was an industrious and enterprising man, and at the time of his death owned 160 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation. He was an energetic citizen, a friendly neighbor and a sympathizing friend. He died April 23, 1871, mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Uriah Le Baron was one of the very earliest settlers in the tp. of York. He was the oldest son of Francis LeBaron; was born in Killingsworth, Conn., Nov. 10, 1799, and with his father removed to Le Roy, N. Y., in 1804, living there until 1827, when he removed to York, Mich., May 10, 1827, he bought the farm on which he died. He was married to Lois Shepard March 15, 1832. She was the first teacher in the tp. She died March 2, 1851. His second wife was Adaline Bortle, of Port Gibson, N. Y., who died May 26, 1879. He was elected honorary member of the Saline Lodge of Freemasons, and held the commission of Colonel of the State militia. He died April 2, 1874. Although a quiet man he held the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He gave his children a good education, 3 of whom graduated at the State Normal, at Ypsilanti, and dying left them a legacy more precious than gold, the memory of a father tender and kind upright in all his works, honored by all.

William O. Loveland, farmer, sec 14; P. O., Nora; is a native of this county, and was born June 23, 1843, and is a son of R. L. and Alzina (Troup) Loveland, natives of New York, who removed to Washtenaw county in 1835. Mr. Loveland enlisted in 1862, in Co. B, 2d Mich. Vol. Inf., and served three years in the Union army. He was mustered out of service at Columbus, Ohio. During his term of service he was taken prisoner and remained in the hands of the enemy five months. He was married in 1866 to Absena Dexter, who was born in this county March 20, 1842. Two children are the fruit of this union—Edwin O., born July 23, 1868, and Grace A., born Feb. 23, 1873. Mr. Loveland is a prominent politician of York tp., and has held several tp. offices. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

A. G. Mesic, physician and surgeon, Milan, was born in St. Clair Co., Mich., Nov. 6, 1849, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth J. (Gregg) Mesic, natives of New York. The doctor graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1873, and forthwith commenced the practice of medicine in Milan, where he is doing a fair business. He was married in Macomb Co., Mich., in 1877, to Mary Keeley, born in Wayne Co., Mich., and daughter of Patrick and Mary Keeley. One child has been given to them—Charles H., born May 25, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Mesic are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a Republican.

Caleb Moore (deceased) was born in New York Dec. 14, 1803, and was a son of Washington and Lucy (Rice) Moore, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Massachusetts, both being of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Moore came to this county in 1834. He has been thrice married. In New York, May 8, 1827,

he married Ann Burnett, who was born May 2, 1803. She died Jan. 14, 1836. He was next married Aug. 22, 1836, to Harriet Wright, born in New York Feb. 7, 1808. One child was born to them—Harriet A. (dec.), wife of E. D. King. Mrs. Moore, died April 22, 1841. He was again married Oct. 21, 1841, to Alvina Shepherd, daughter of Joseph and Asenath (Bailey) Shepherd, of New York. Three children were born to this alliance—Maria, wife of B. F. Gooding; Arminia, wife of Truman Carpenter, of Illinois, and W. Irving. Mr. Moore was Supervisor of York tp. for 13 years, and filled other tp. offices. At the time of his death he owned 200 acres of good land. His widow still survives, and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Gooding.

Mr. Moore's portrait will be found on page 293 of this work.

Washington D. Morton, farmer, sec 16, was born in Vermont, Sept. 10, 1810. His parents were Isaac and Nancy Morton, and resided on a farm, to which occupation Washington was reared. His parents had not sufficient means to enable him to obtain an academic education, so he was content to obtain a fair education in the common schools. He studied diligently, and obtained sufficient knowledge of the three R's—'readin, 'ritin and 'rithmetic—to enable him to teach school. He taught the first school in York tp. in 1832, the same year he came to the county. He was married in New York, Aug. 23, 1833, to Laura Ingersoll, a daughter of John and Martha Ingersoll. They have 4 children—Laura A., wife of John Richards; George W., Benjamin F., and Alexander W. Mrs. Morton is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Morton commenced in life in this county teaching school at \$12 a month, and now owns 100 acres of excellent land.

William Muir was born in Scotland, June 15, 1822, and is a son of William and Margaret Muir. He emigrated to the United States at an early day, and July, 1856, was married to Emeline Rheinfrank, who was born in Germany, March 27, 1835. Of the 6 children given them, 4 survive—Josephine, born June 7, 1858; Amanda C., born May 1, 1863; William, and James E., born July 25, 1877. Mr. Muir held different official positions in York tp., and is well respected by his neighbors. Mr. Muir is Republican in politics, and owns 127 acres of good land. He resides on sec. 6, and his P. O. address is Saline.

Wesley Onderkirk, farmer, sec. 16; P. O., Saline; was born in New York, June 23, 1841. His parents were Andrew J. and Catharine Onderkirk, natives of New York, who came to this county in 1861, where the former died in 1873, and the latter, Jan. 16, 1881. Mr. Onderkirk was married Jan. 31, 1871, to Mary E. Gooding, born in Washtenaw county Dec. 2, 1843, and daughter of Othniel and Abba A. (Gregg) Gooding, who were among the early and honored pioneers of this county. One child was sent to bless this alliance—Edward N., born Feb. 26, 1879. Mr. Onderkirk enlisted in the Union army during the civil war, and served three years in defending the honor of these United States. He owns 40 acres of good land.

Henry S. Orr, farmer, sec. 16, York tp., was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1835. His parents, William and Susan (Bachelor) Orr, were natives of New York, and emigrated to Michigan in 1835, settling in Oakland county, where they remained until 1867, the date of their removal to Washtenaw county. The father died Nov. 27, 1880, but the mother still survives. Mr. Orr was married in Oakland county, April 27, 1855, to Mary C. McMichael, born in Oakland county in 1833, and daughter of William and Mary A. McMichael, pioneers of that region. Four children were sent to bless this union, 3 of whom survive—Ora L., born Dec. 7, 1862; William, born Jan. 23, 1860, and F. Lula, born July 19, 1877. Lillian (deceased) was born May 31, 1858, and died in 1860. Mr. Orr is a well-to-do farmer, possessing 120 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre, and politically, is a faithful adherent to the principles of the Democratic party.

E. O. Parker, farmer, sec. 22; P. O., Nora; was born in this county Sept 9, 1827, and is a son of Ezra and Evaline (Seymour) Parker. Mr. Parker was married in 1853 to Mrs. Sarah (Warner) Harman, who was born in New York April 14, 1825, and daughter of Jesse and Margaret Warner. Three children have been given to bless this union—Helen M., Lizzie M. and Clark W. Mrs. Parker has 1 child, Estella Harman, by her former marriage. Mr. Parker claims to be the first white child born in Webster tp. He is a Democrat and owns 13 acres of land.

Parley Phillips (deceased) was born in New York in 1812, and emigrated to Michigan in 1836. He located on sec. 19, York tp., where he passed the remainder of his days. He was married in 1839 to Mary Warner, who was born in New

York in 1817, daughter of Jesse and Margaret Warner, who settled in this county in 1830. Seven children were given to this union, 5 of whom survive—Henrietta, wife of Benjamin Martin, of Bay City, Mich.; Sarah E., Milton, Ellen, wife of William Cook, of York tp., and Willard, who resides on the farm with his mother. William and an infant are deceased. Mr. Phillips was a Democrat in politics. He died in October, 1874, leaving 170 acres of valuable land.

George F. Richards, farmer, sec. 16, York tp.; P. O. Saline; was born in Washtenaw Co., Mich., Dec. 4, 1844. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Sibbert) Richards, natives of England, the former being a manufacturer of lace and watches. They emigrated to this county in 1830, and among the pioneers of this fair region George F. was reared to manhood, and on Oct. 17, 1873; was married to Esther L. Kelsie, born in this county July 3, 1845, daughter of James M. and Hannah (Dunning) Kelsie, natives of New York, who emigrated to Washtenaw county in 1834. Three children were sent to this marriage—Henry S., born Oct. 24, 1874; Ray D., born June 18, 1876, and Dora G., born Jan. 3, 1878. Mr. Richards has officiated in several township positions, and ranks among the better citizens of the county. He owns 160 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$60 per acre.

John Richards, farmer, sec. 18, is a life resident of this county, and was born Feb. 10, 1832. His parents, William and Elizabeth Richards, were natives of England, and came to Michigan in 1829. Mr. Richards was married in 1858, to Laura A. Morton, born in this county Oct. 27, 1834, and daughter of Washington and Laura Morton. Of the 7 children born to them, 6 are living—Ethelanda, Alfred C., William, Frederick, Charlotte, and Delbert E. John F. is deceased. Mr. Richards owns 124 acres of fertile land, and is a faithful adherent to the principles of the Republican party. His P. O. address is Saline.

Thomas Richards, farmer, sec. 25; P. O., Milan; was born in England, Sept. 17, 1825. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Sibbert) Richards, emigrated to this county in 1830. Mr. Richards was married in 1847, to Urania Blakeslee, born in New York in 1829, and daughter of John and Urania Blakeslee. They have 2 children—George B., born in 1851, and Elizabeth P., born in 1855. Mr. Richards was U. S. mail agent for 12 years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Republican. He owns 63 acres of land.

Clark Rogers, farmer, sec. 5; P. O., Saline; was born in New York, in 1813, and is a son of Francis Rogers. Mr. Rogers came to Washtenaw county in 1834, locating in Pittsfield tp. He was married in New York in 1832, to Nancy Cotton, who was born in the Empire State, 1816, and is a daughter of Robert and Phebe (McNair) Cotton. The fruit of this union are 12 children, 7 of whom are living—Edgar; Mary, wife of Walter Kanouse, of York tp.; Jane, wife of John Cowen; Spencer; Madaline wife of Daniel Pierce; Hebern and William. The deceased are Ira, Clarence, and 3 infants. Mr. Rogers is one of the old and honored pioneers of Washtenaw county, and has done much toward improving this large and prosperous county. He is Republican in politics.

J. E. Rogers, farmer and stock-raiser, sec. 6, was born in New York, June 20, 1836, and is a son of Clark and Nancy (Carpenter) Rogers, natives of New York, who came to this county in 1834. Mr. Rogers was married Sept. 29, 1858, to Hattie Parsons, born in New York Aug. 9, 1839, and is a daughter of John and Harriet J. Parsons, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of New York. They came to this county in 1826. Of the 4 children born to this union, 3 are living—Bert E., born Feb. 27, 1869; Ollie M., born July 10, 1871, and Linnie A., born March 13, 1879. Carrie was born, May 15, 1866, and died Aug. 24, 1869. Mr. Rogers is among the more energetic and enterprising citizens of the county. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and he and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Rogers' father is deceased, and her mother resides with them, on their farm of 160 acres. Mr. Rogers deals extensively in stock, and especially sheep, of which he always has from 300 to 400 head.

Ransom Salsbury, farmer, sec. 10, York tp., was born in Greene Co., N. Y., May 31, 1824. His parents were Matthew and Esther (Leslie) Salsbury, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of English descent, and the latter a native of New York, of Irish descent. They emigrated to this county in 1829, locating at Woodruff's Grove, now called Ypsilanti. The father was a carpenter, and was kept busy at his trade for several years. He built the greater portion of the first mills erected in that part of the county. He had 10 children, of whom Ransom was the 9th. He was reared on a farm, receiving but a limited education. He was married

Dec. 22, 1850, to Margaret S. Throop, who was born in Canada, June 24, 1828, and daughter of Eli and Mary (Galloway) Throop, who came to this county in 1836. Two years later they removed to Hillsdale county, Mich. They were married Feb. 4, 1811. The father was born Aug. 16, 1787, and died Dec. 11, 1846; the mother was born June 12, 1788, and died Oct. 9, 1868. Five children have been given to Mr. and Mrs. Salsbury, 3 of whom are living—Franklin J., born Aug. 21, 1854, was married in 1878, to Mary Crane; Fred. A., born Aug. 24, 1860, and Lee R., born Nov. 6, 1869. Florence E. was born May 8, 1852, and died Sept. 17, 1854, and Kittie was born Jan. 12, 1857, and lived but 10 days. Mr. Salsbury and wife have also taken 3 girls to raise, one of whom, Helen D., is the wife of H. S. Belden, of Ohio. The others are deceased. Mr. Salsbury has filled different tp. offices, and politically is a member of the Republican party. He has been very successful in life, and owns at present 160 acres of excellent farm land.

Christian C. Sangree, farmer, sec. 22; P. O., Saline; was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 14, 1829, son of Jacob and Anna (Shelby) Sangree. They came to this county in 1852. Mr. Sangree was married in Orange county, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1851, to Harriet Burnham, born in this county Dec. 24, 1834, and daughter of Allen E. and Olive (Harrison) Burnham, the former of whom was killed by lightning in 1831. Mrs. Burnham is still living and resides with her daughter. Four children have been given to this union, 3 of whom survive—Wayne, born Sept. 17, 1853; Mary A., born Aug. 22, 1868, and Ettie O., born Oct. 11, 1870. Mr. Sangree has been elected to several tp. offices, and is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 33, at Saline. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

George A. Shaw, farmer on sec. 19; P. O., York; was born in Washtenaw county in 1842, and is a son of William and Electa (Miller) Shaw, the former a native of England, and the latter of New York. They emigrated to this county in 1830, where the former died in 1853, and the latter in 1852. Mr. Shaw was married in 1867 to Almira C. McBride, who was born in New York in 1840. They have no children but an adopted child—Vade L., who was born in 1869. Mr. Shaw is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a prominent farmer of York tp. He owns 120 acres of land.

George W. Shaw, farmer, sec. 19, was born in Washtenaw county in 1852, and is a son of Robert and Eliza Shaw, natives of England. Mr. Shaw was married Oct. 21, 1874, to Sarah Martin, who was born in New York Sept. 20, 1850, and daughter of Myron and Harriet M. Martin, natives of New York. Mr. Shaw's father is a prominent farmer of Saline tp., and an old and honored pioneer of Washtenaw county.

Thomas Shaw, farmer, sec. 31, was born in England July 21, 1811, and his parents were Joseph and Mary Shaw. Mr. Shaw emigrated to America in 1830, and settled in York tp., where he has since resided. He was married in 1842 to Ann Throop, a native of Canada. Of the 7 children born to them 3 are living—Sophia T., wife of Vol. Davenport; Minnie L., wife of Frank Olds, and Effie M. Mrs. Shaw's parents came to this county in 1837. Mr. Shaw and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a Republican. He owns 120 acres of land.

Robert K. Stansfield, farmer, sec. 17, was born in Vermont, Dec. 19, 1854, and is a son of Edwin and Hannah (Kinworthy) Stansfield, natives of England, who came to this county in 1850. Mr. Stansfield was married at Saline, Mich., in 1876, to Adelaide Tolland. They have no children. Mr. Stansfield's father is a woolen manufacturer, and Robert worked at that business for four years. He is farming at the present time, and owns 120 acres of fertile land.

Jesse Warner, farmer, sec. 31, was born in New York, April 30, 1827. His parents, Jesse and Margaret Warner, natives of Ontario Co., N. Y., emigrated to this county in 1835, locating on sec. 31, York tp., where the latter died September, 1849, and the former, April, 1861. Mr. Warner was married April 12, 1853, to Mary E. Wilcox, born in 1835, daughter of Daniel E. and Mary Wilcox, who came to Washtenaw county in 1835. They have 3 children—Helen E., born Dec. 30, 1854, wife of William Gauntlett; Della, born in 1861, and Ada L. born March 31, 1865. Mr. Warner is the present Supervisor of York tp., which office he has acceptably filled for five years. He owns 144 acres of well-improved land, valued at \$60 per acre. Politically he is Democratic.

Edwin D. Webb, farmer, sec. 20, was born in New York, Nov. 1, 1830. His parents, Pascal and Linna (Monk) Webb, emigrated to this county in 1835. Mr. Webb was married in 1857, to Mary A. Kanouse, who was born in New Jersey in July, 1839. They have 2 children—Milton H., born April 24, 1859, and Otie M.,

born Feb. 19, 1873. Mr. Webb has held several positions of honor and trust in York tp., and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Webb owns 80 acres of fertile land.

Reuben Westfall, farmer, sec. 36, was born in Livingston Co., Mich., Jan. 18, 1846, son of Levi and Lydia (Burgess) Westfall. Mr. Westfall moved to this county in 1862, and was married in Lenawee Co., Mich., in 1867, to Mary E. Cook, who was born April 27, 1846, daughter of Hiram and Catherine Cook, natives of New York and early settlers in Lenawee county. They have 2 children—Irena, born Oct. 8, 1868, and Luella C., born Sept. 25, 1878. Mr. Westfall owns 172 acres of good land, and deals extensively in sheep. He believes in the principles as set forth by the Democratic party.

James W. Waugh, farmer, sec. 31, was born in Vermont Sept. 1, 1816. His parents were Nathaniel and Mary Waugh, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of New Hampshire. They came to this county in 1832. He was married in Vermont in 1837, to Abigail Phillips, who was born in New York, December, 1823. Two children were born to this marriage—Sarah A., wife of Albert Warner, of this county, and Nancy, a resident of Livingston Co., Mich. Mrs. Waugh died in 1847, and in 1849 Mr. W. married Mrs. Rhoda Stone, who was born in New York in 1823. She had 2 children by her first marriage—William I. and Francis E. Mrs. Waugh is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Waugh is a firm believer in the doctrines of the universal salvation of all mankind, and Democratic in politics.

Lewis A. Wilcox, farmer, was born in this county Jan. 5, 1842. His parents were Alexander and Alvira A. (Sherman) Wilcox, the former of whom came to Michigan in October, 1834, and located 120 acres of land on secs. 25 and 26. He died Oct. 18, 1875. Two children were born to them—Lewis, and Addie, who was born Jan. 9, 1853, and married March 28, 1877, to Alva R. Dexter. Lewis was raised on a farm, and Feb. 12, 1863, married Louisa J. Fox, a native of Niagara Co., N. Y. Four children were given them, 1 of whom survives—Clara B., who was born December 24, 1863. Hiram A., Addie, and an infant are deceased. Mr. Wilcox owns 80 acres of land on secs. 6 and 35, valued at \$65 per acre. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Henry Young (deceased) was born Jan. 16, 1794, in New Jersey. He learned the tailor's trade in the city of New York, from which place he went to his native place. Afterward he went to West Meriden, Monroe Co., N. Y. He joined the war of 1812 just before its close, being in the service only three months. He married Miss Mary Scramlin Dec. 21, 1817, who was born Feb. 20, 1802, near the Honeoye Falls, in Meriden, Monroe Co., N. Y. He came to Michigan in the spring of 1833, bought some land in sec. 36, town of York, this county, where he lived until his death, Dec. 28, 1863. He built a log house and chopped the timber on four acres. Then he went East for his family. Aug. 19, the same year, they started again for Michigan. At Rochester he took passage on a canal boat for Buffalo, whence he sailed for Detroit on the *Sheldon Thompson*. They had a very rough voyage. The boat sprung a leak which put the fire out, and every man had to take his turn at the pumps to save the boat from sinking. They managed to run into Cleveland for repairs; then went on to Detroit. There was a very sick time on the boat, scarcely well ones enough to care for the sick. They came from Detroit to Saline with a team, taking four days to accomplish the journey. In about two weeks from the time of starting from their home in the East they reached their home in the West. After getting his goods they went to housekeeping in the wilderness. There was no family except a bachelor brother, whose land joined within two miles. After a year or two the country was settled very rapidly.

He raised a large family of children, 6 of whom are now living—Franklin was born Aug. 28, 1824, and now lives in Saginaw county; Francis, born Dec. 28, 1838, who lives on a part of the old homestead; Helen J. was born Nov. 13, 1848, married James Lawrence, Nov. 14, 1850, and lives in the town of York, this county; Janet was born Dec. 11, 1830, and married Nathan Stewart, of London, Monroe county, where they now reside; Caroline, was born April 12, 1835, and married Jonathan Atkinson, of Raisinville, Monroe county, where they now reside; Ardella was born April 3, 1840, and married Andrew Braman; they live in Milan, this county. Mrs. Young died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James Lawrence, Nov. 25, 1876.

They attended the M. E. Church when they first came to Michigan; their nearest meeting place was at Ypsilanti, a distance of 12 miles. It sometimes took two days to go, as they had to go with ox teams. He was no hunter, but the first year he came to Michigan he used to stand on the run-ways and kill deer. One evening he shot an old stag, then went to cut his throat and in their struggle he came very near losing his life. As for privations he had none worth mentioning, as he had some money that he received for his farm in New York State.

AUGUSTA TOWNSHIP.

It has been stated emphatically by many of the surviving pioneers that Andrew Muir was the first settler in the district now known as the township of Augusta. He built the first fire ever lighted by an American citizen in that portion of the wilderness, and also the first log house ever erected in that section of the county. The pioneer frame house was that built by the Bennett family in 1836, the second by Josiah Childs, and the frame buildings of Markham and Lawrence immediately after. The first saw-mill was erected in 1831-'32 by Asa Redding and David Hardy, who located a water-power on the East Monroe road, near Oakville, Monroe county. The Smith saw-mill, located in section 28, was subsequently put in operation, and in this manner the nucleus of the township manufacturing industries was formed.

SECULAR AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

In 1833 the settlers erected a log school-house on section 3, which they dignified with the title of "District School No. 1." This establishment was presided over by the first school-teacher, Richard Gorton, and answered all the educational requirements of the time in that township. The first district school was not organized until 1839, although the school-building was erected in 1838. What a change has taken place! Now the well-built school-houses are numerous, and the system of education well adapted. The town hall is a neat building and stands near the southwest angle of section 15, and cost about \$1,500. The workings of the Church have also changed since the time when Ralph Fisk was accustomed to call his friends together and join with them in quiet prayer. The Presbyterian congregation, organized in September, 1833, erected a church in 1835. Rev. Mr. Boughton was the first regular preacher to this congregation, and it was he who preached the dedicatory sermon. The Methodist and Congregational Churches have been added to the list in later days, so that in this respect the people are well provided for.

THE HARDY MURDER.

This was enacted under the most mysterious auspices. The pioneer settler was returning to his home, and was in the act of placing his horses in the stable, when he fell beneath the blows of an assassin.

THE WILD-CAT DAYS.

In the early times, when an uncertain paper currency circulated throughout the land, the people of Augusta did not exceed their fellow citizens in other districts in prudence. The issue of the wild-cat banks found its way into their hands, and for a period everything flourished in the quick motion and the new strength it infused into the people; but failing to continue its beneficial career, as all things unsound do fail, many of the people were plunged into financial ruin, from which a few of them never recovered. Others by their courage rather than their craft survived the crash of wild-catism, and are now among the most prosperous inhabitants of the county. In dealing with Ypsilanti township, of which Augusta once formed a part, the very insecure banking system of the past is referred to.

PENUMBRA.

Andrew Muir is said to be the first settler; but there is a faint shadow of probability that James Miller, who made a settlement near Stony Creek in 1829, may be the owner of the honor—he who founded the village of Stony Creek—and to him is accorded the honor of being the father of Andrew Miller, said to be the first white child born in the district. To obtain the seed for a garden of a few rods in extent which he intended planting with potatoes, he had to traverse the marsh for a distance of 18 miles, when he reached Tessabik or Flat Rock, procured the seedlings, and returning, planted them around the stumps which decorated the little garden.

THE FIRST POSTOFFICE

was established as early as 1832 at Wejinigan-sibi, or Paint Creek. The mail stage between Monroe and Ypsilanti passed that way at irregular intervals, never failing, however, to transfer a mail packet into the care of David Hardy, the owner of the office and first postmaster in the town. This little building stood on the spot where Josiah Childs subsequently built his dwelling-house and now resides.

THE FIRST AND ONLY ROBBERY

was that of March, 1878, when Township Treasurer Augustus Phelps was despoiled of \$400; and after being subjected to very severe treatment at the hands of the burglars, was discovered in an unconscious condition by his mother. The perpetrators of this outrage were evidently strangers in the township, as no clue whatever could be obtained regarding their names or whereabouts.

ORGANIC.

The organization of Augusta into a separate township was carried out in April, 1836, under authority of the following act, passed by the Territorial Legislative Council, and approved January, 1836:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That all that portion of the county of Washtenaw designated by the United States survey as township 4 south, of range 7 east, be, and the same is, hereby set off and organized into a separate township by the name of Augusta, and the first township meeting therein shall be held at the dwelling-house of Aaron Childs in said township.

The election was held in accord with the spirit of the act at the house of Mr. Childs resulting in the election of Stephen Meade as first supervisor, and Aaron Childs as township clerk. From the organization of the county to that date it formed a portion of Ypsilanti township. For over 40 years the highest political honors in the power of the township inhabitants to confer was bestowed largely upon the Childses, Howards, and Alcotts. The names of the old settlers are found propping up annually the record of the officials.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The township of Augusta has long since passed from the condition of a vast, untenanted timber marsh land into that of a beautiful field of grain and grass. The great labors of the pioneers have been the first cause in the attainment of this result. They who cleared the land of its heavy forests were, perhaps unknowingly, the great drain-makers; for it is said, and with truth, that every clearance effected in the forest lowers the waters in the neighborhood, by permitting the atmosphere to play its full part as an absorber. The water courses, known as Paint creek, which runs through the heart of the township from north to south, and Stony creek with its main tributary, Sugar creek, which may be said to spread in every direction through the western half of the town, aided the efforts of the early cultivators, so that by the combined efforts of industry and nature, another tract of land was converted from its primitive state into one of the richest agricultural divisions of Washtenaw. The new railroad was completed toward the close of 1880, and forms a most beneficial industrial characteristic of the town.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

The township of Augusta possesses the smallest area of improved lands of all the political divisions of the county. Of 13,042 acres under fence, 7,129 are under cultivation and about 5,913 used as pasture. The entire number of farms is set down at 142, which would give an average acreage of 91.85 to each farm.

The number of acres reported sown in wheat in May, 1880, was 1,833. This compares very favorably with the advances made in this direction in 1879. During that year 1,340 acres yielded 29,703 bushels, averaging 22.17 bushels per acre. The corn-fields comprised 1,235 acres, producing 104,380 bushels, and the acreage of oats, 679, yielding 31,000 bushels. The acreage of clover was 122, producing 243 bushels of seed; that under potatoes 80, yielding 8,840 bushels; while the 1,095 acres given up to pasture and meadow lands showed a product of 2,062 tons of hay. Evidently what this little township has lost in extent of improvements has been amply repaid by the fertility of its soil.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church of Stony Creek was organized Oct. 25, 1833. Previous to this date religious meetings had been held with considerable regularity for several years in school-houses and private dwellings, the services for the most part being conducted without ministerial assistance. In these the ladies took a prominent part. Sermons were frequently read by Mrs. George McDougall and others.

The formal exercises of organization were held in the school-house in Pittsfield, situated in what is now known as the Crittenden district, by Rev. Ira M. Wead and Rev. John Beach, delegates from the Presbytery of Detroit. The following persons constituted the original membership: Deacon Mason Hatfield and Azubah Crittenden, his wife; Cyrenius I. Dewey and Beulah his wife; Allen Crittenden and Emily Reed, his wife; Daniel W. Russell and Cornelia Miller, his wife; Henry Albright and Catharine Miller, his wife; Elisha Pratt and Sarah, his wife; George McDougall and Mary Muir, his wife; Coon Redner, Alva Pratt, Mrs. Gitty Miller, and Misses Luna Dewey, Lucinda Rowley and Mary Wickham. Mason Hatfield and Cyrenius I. Dewey were the first elders, the former being also elected deacon.

The Church society was organized Feb. 10, 1835, Coon Redner, Rodrick Rowley and Alva Pratt serving as the original trustees and Cyrenius I. Dewey as clerk. The same year (1835) the original church building, a log structure, was erected by Ebenezer Giles, for the sum of \$75, on land owned by James Pierson, sr., west of the road, nearly opposite the present church. The commodious brick building now in use was constructed in the year 1845. At its dedication Rev. Justin Marsh preached the sermon, the choir being led by Mr. Rollo. The parsonage house was put up in 1849. In 1871 the church building was repaired, reseeded and re-dedicated, Prof. Estabrook, of Ypsilanti, preaching.

The first minister who had charge of the Church was Rev. Mr. Boughton. He was succeeded by the following line of pastors,—Rev. E. B. Emerson, Rev. Oliver Hill, Rev. Justin Marsh, Rev. Alanson Scofield, Rev. Seth Hardy, Rev. Henry Bates, Rev. Nor-

man Kellogg, Rev. Wm. H. Platt, Rev. E. P. Goodrich, Rev. Mills Gelston, and Rev. W. H. Blair. In addition to these Revs. Messrs. Worthington, Wead, Jewshaw, Ellis, Gelston, and Prof. Joseph Estabrook have supplied the pulpit for short intervals.

In recent years the Church has numbered above a hundred members. The existing eldership is composed of Franklin C. Crittenden, Nathan Reed, David Gordner, and John K. Campbell; the following are at present trustees: Newton E. Crittenden, Peter D. Rogers, W. P. Olcott, and W. M. Dansingburg.

A prosperous Sunday-school has been maintained from the first, Deacon Alva Pratt being superintendent for a long term of years, and Mr. F. C. Crittenden more recently filling that position. Of the Sunday-school teachers Mrs. Peter Dansingburg, lately deceased, held a conspicuous place for about 40 years.

This Church has enjoyed a good name for musical ability and culture. Successful singing schools, musical conventions, and concerts have been common in its history, while the choir has furnished singers for other places. These results have been due in large measure to the unflagging perseverance of Mr. David Gordner, who has been in charge of the singing for nearly 30 years.

The First Congregational Church and Society of Augusta.—This society was organized according to statute March 9, 1854, then consisting of 13 members, as follows: David Hardy, Christopher Howard, J. Webster Childs, A. Jackson Stitt, Josiah Childs, Stephen D. Hardy, Peter Tyler, John W. Flower, Calvin M. Lowe, Samuel J. Viall, John Russ, jr., Spencer Russ, Osmer A. Lawrence.

At the same meeting the following persons were elected Trustees: J. Webster Childs, Christopher Howard, John W. Flower, Stephen T. Hardy, Calvin M. Lowe, Josiah Childs. These trustees were immediately instructed to raise money by subscription and otherwise for the purpose of providing a house of worship and procuring a site on which to erect the same. The trustees met the same day, elected its officers—C. Howard as chairman and J. Webster Childs as clerk—the last named having held the same office continuously up to the present. The trustees proceeded at once and selected a site on the East Monroe road, section 22, made a contract with John W. Flower for the erection of a frame building 32x48 feet, which was finished the following season at an expense of about \$1,300. The lot (one acre) on which the church was erected was presented to the society by Wm. Jarvis, of Ypsilanti. The building was dedicated soon after being finished, in March, 1855. the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Kitchell, of Detroit.

The First Congregational Church of Augusta was organized in connection with said society, on April 18, 1854, consisting of the following members: Josiah Childs, Alva Raymond, Joseph Talcott, J. Webster Childs, Calvin M. Lowe, Louisa Childs, Mary A. Raymond, Priscilla Talcott, Lucy A. H. Childs, Mary E. Lowe, Jeanette Stitt, Hannah Viall, Eunice L. Keeler. The Church was

organized by a council of ministers and delegates from surrounding Churches, Rev. L. Smith Hobart acting as moderator.

At a subsequent meeting of this Church, Josiah Childs and C. M. Lowe were chosen deacons, J. Webster Childs, clerk, which several positions they have held ever since.

The first pastor was Rev. Wm. Kent; those succeeding have been Revs. Michael Porter, Wm. Hall, Sam'l D. Breed, Wm. H. Osborn, Nath'l D. Lamphear and Wm. H. Blair.

The Sabbath-school was organized at the same time. J. Webster Childs was chosen as superintendent, holding the same office to date. There has never been a vacation in this school. It now numbers about 60 members.

Adjoining the church is their cemetery; the first to be buried there was John Flower, in August, 1835. Present membership of Church is 60.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Following is a list of the supervisors, clerks, treasurers, assessors and justices of the peace who have served, or are now serving this township.

SUPERVISORS.

Stephen Mead.....	1836	Christopher Howard.....	1857
Aaron Aber.....	1837	Aaron Childs.....	1858
W. B. Bradford.....	1838	Christopher Howard.....	1859
Stephen Mead.....	1839	Aaron Childs.....	1860
Prince Bennett, jr.....	1840	J. Webster Childs.....	1864
Lee L. Forsyth.....	1842	Aaron Childs.....	1865
W. B. Bradford.....	1843	J. D. Olcott.....	1871
Lee L. Forsyth.....	1845	Aaron Childs.....	1874
Christopher Howard.....	1847	J. D. Olcott.....	1875
J. Webster Childs.....	1852	Wm. Dansingburgh.....	1879
Christopher Howard.....	1853	Wm. Dansingburgh.....	1880
Aaron Childs.....	1854-5-6	Wm. Dansingburgh.....	1881

CLERKS.

Aaron Childs.....	1836	Milton Pettybone.....	1858
David Eaton.....	1837	Philetus Case.....	1859
Aaron Childs.....	1838	Wm. G. Shipman.....	1860
Jeduthon Eaton.....	1839	Thorn Dewel.....	1862
Aaron Childs.....	1841	Leartas Brown.....	1865
Milo Woodruff.....	1847	B. F. Whittaker.....	1866
Aaron Childs.....	1848	Thorn Dewel.....	1867
Milo Woodruff.....	1849	Chas. Rogers.....	1868-69
Prince Bennett.....	1850	Wm. L. Dansingburgh.....	1871
Aaron Childs.....	1851	Thomas C. Howard.....	1875
Prince Bennett.....	1852	Nathan Dressie.....	1877-78
Calvin Stone.....	1856	Wm. E. Ward.....	1879-80
Prince Bennett.....	1857	Walter L. Rogers.....	1881

TREASURERS.

Miram H. Warner.....	1836	Lee L. Forsyth.....	1855
Jacob J. Hainer.....	1837	Thos. H. Shipman.....	1856
W. H. Flower.....	1838	Joseph Bennett.....	1857
John B. Starks.....	1839	Thos. H. Shipman.....	1858
David Hardy.....	1840	C. C. Lowe.....	1860
Robt. Barr.....	1841	Joel S. Smith.....	1862
John B. Starks.....	1842	Geo. W. Bordine.....	1864
David Hardy.....	1843	Peter D. Rogers.....	1865
Joseph Bennett.....	1845	Calvin M. Lowe.....	1867
David Hardy.....	1846	Peter D. Rogers.....	1868
Hiram Thompson.....	1847	Josiah Childs.....	1871
Lee L. Forsyth.....	1848	Thos. C. Howard.....	1872
John French.....	1849	A. H. Phelps.....	1875
Robt. M. Stitt.....	1852	Wm. Webster.....	1878
John B. Stark.....	1853	Wm. A. Russell.....	1880
Josiah Childs.....	1854	Robert Young.....	1881

ASSESSORS.

Alonzo Markham)		Aaron Childs)	
C. G. Wait)	1836	Lee L. Forsyth)	1843
B. C. Wickham)		Lee L. Forsyth)	
B. C. Wickham)		Aaron Childs)	1844
C. G. Wait)	1837	Hiram Thompson)	1845
James Miller)		Aaron Childs)	
B. C. Wickham)		Hiram Thompson)	1846
Chris. Howard)	1838	Aaron Childs)	
Dan. Wiley)		Hiram Thompson)	1847
Chris. Howard)		J. T. Griffin)	
John Rose)	1839	John Rose)	1848
Stephen Mead)		Aaron Childs)	
Dan'l Wiley)		C. H. Griffin)	1849
Joshua Fish)	1840	Hiram Thompson)	
John Rose)		Chas. H. Griffin)	1850
Dan'l Wiley)		Hiram Thompson)	
Milo Woodruff)	1841	John B. Stark)	1859
Chris. Howard)		Aaron Childs)	
Ezek'l Abernathy)			
Aaron Childs)	1842		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

David Hardy.....	1836	Watson Barr.....	1857
Robt. M. Stitt.....	1836	Watson Barr.....	1858
Wm. Burnett.....	1836	Roswell Strong.....	1859
Oscar Welch.....	1836	Lee L. Forsyth.....	1860
David Hardy.....	1837	Thorn Dewel.....	1860
Lee L. Forsyth.....	1838	Thorn Dewel.....	1861
Jeduthon Eaton.....	1838	Watson Barr.....	1862
Stephen Mead.....	1839	Christopher Howard.....	1863
Robt. M. Stitt.....	1840	S. T. Hardy.....	1864
Lee L. Forsyth.....	1841	Wm. Campbell.....	1864
Christopher Howa.....	1841	John French.....	1864
Milo Woodruff.....	1842	S. T. Hardy.....	1865
Daniel Winer.....	1843	R. H. Woodard.....	1866
Prince Bennett.....	1843	Watson Barr.....	1867
Robt. M. Stitt.....	1844	Josiah Childs.....	1867
Prince Bennett.....	1844	Wm. Losie.....	1868
John Rose.....	1844	Josiah Childs.....	1869
Lee L. Forsyth.....	1845	James Rust.....	1870
Milo Woodruff.....	1846	Watson Barr.....	1871
John Rose.....	1847	Lyman O. Rose.....	1872
John W. Flowers.....	1848	Josiah Childs.....	1873
Prince Bennett.....	1849	James Rust.....	1874
Thos. H. Shipman.....	1850	Watson Barr.....	1875
John Rose.....	1851	Thos. C. Howard.....	1876
John W. Flowers.....	1852	Josiah Childs.....	1877
Milo Woodruff.....	1852	Lyman O. Rose.....	1877
Calvin H. Stone.....	1854	John Bunton.....	1878
Roswell Strong.....	1854	Watson Barr.....	1879
John Rose, jr.....	1855	Geo. Moffitt.....	1880
J. Webster Childs.....	1856	Josiah Childs.....	1881
Prince Bennett.....	1857		

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The rest of the history of this township consists of brief personal sketches of some of the more prominent citizens.

George Bennett, one of the pioneers of Augusta tp., was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1821. His parents, Prince and Esther Bennett, came to this county in 1831, and entered three tracts of land in secs. 2 and 3, Augusta tp. In this wild region George was reared to manhood, receiving only a limited education. July 4, 1849, he married Catherine A. Shannon, and the result of this union has been the birth of 6 children—James H.; Ida A., wife of John Groves; Emma A., wife of Charles Moore; Ada E., wife of William Cromie, and Lillie M. Mr. Bennett's father assisted in the organization of Augusta township.

Rev. Prof. Gabriel Campbell is a grandson of Andrew Muir, sr., one of the first settlers in Augusta tp. He was born in 1838, at Dalrymple, Ayrshire, Scotland, and is a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell. His father was Robert Campbell, sr., who emigrated from Scotland to America in 1842, and was one of the liberal contributors who secured the location of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. Six of his sons graduated from this institution of learning, which was due in a great measure to the noble endeavors of their mother. Gabriel, the fourth son, received his preliminary education in the district schools, and in 1856 entered Union school, Ypsilanti, then under the efficient charge of Prof. Joseph Estabrook. He subsequently attended the Normal school, where he spent three or four years. He studied foreign languages in connection with the regular course, and graduated as valedictorian of the class, in 1861. While attending the Normal School, he was president of both student societies, and attracted considerable attention by his poetical productions. In 1861 entered the sophomore class of the University of Michigan, and the following year was chosen Captain

of the military company, formed of both Normal and University students, and known as the "Normal Company." It became Co. E, 17th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf. and 100 strong, went forth in the summer of 1862 to a campaign of unblemished honor. After the retreat from Richmond, when the city of Washington was threatened, Captain Campbell and "Co. C." were stationed in command of the bridge over the Potomac leading to the Navy Yard, a task of extreme difficulty and importance, but performed with distinguished credit. At South Mountain the 17th Reg. succeeded in dislodging the enemy from their stone-wall defenses, with such eminent bravery, as to win the title "Stonewall Regiment" and receive from Gen. McClellan special mention and commendation in his report on the conduct of the war. In 1863 Capt. Campbell was compelled to relinquish his position in the army, on account of ill health, and he returned to his studies in the University. At the inauguration of Class-Day celebration in the University, Capt. Campbell was elected the first class poet. His poem was entitled "War Pictures," giving a graphic description of experiences during the war, and met with such enthusiastic reception that President Haven, in behalf of the faculty and others, requested it for publication. It was issued in a handsome pamphlet, a mark of distinguished appreciation which no other student of Michigan University has yet attained. In 1865 he attended the Chicago Theological Seminary, and while in Chicago taught the German language to large classes, subsequently issuing "Campbell's New German Course," which was immediately introduced into the schools of Chicago, and throughout the country. It has passed through several editions, and had an increasing sale. Having completed his three years' course in theology, and received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, he accepted an election to the chair of mental and moral philosophy in the University of Minnesota. Soon after entering the University, and in 1868, he was ordained to the ministry in the Congregational Church. He has supplied pulpits with so great acceptance as to receive calls, on several occasions, to the pastorate of leading Churches of that denomination in this country. One sermon, "The Eternity of Future Penalties," was recommended to the students of Auburn Theological Seminary, as the ablest discussion extant of that profound subject.

The years 1870 and '71, Prof. Campbell spent in travel and study abroad, pursuing a full course in philosophy at the University of Berlin. While engaged with his studies, he was invited by Michelet to the Philosophical Society of the German capital, as a guest, and was subsequently elected a member of the Philosophical Society of Berlin, the most distinguished body of philosophers in Europe. He has published a series of Essays on Philosophy in England, Scotland, and Germany, which attracted such attention as to be translated into German and published in that language. During 1874 and '75, in connection with his professional labors, he was editor of the *Citizen*, a State educational and religious journal. Prof. Campbell's work in the University of Minnesota was one of uncommon popularity and power. Several years ago he was offered the Presidency of that institution, which, however, he declined. This unsolicited tender of the presidency of a State University is an honor as great as has been bestowed upon any of the living Alumni of Michigan University. When, in 1880, the Professor gave up his position as Vice-President and Professor in Minnesota University, for a period of rest and preparation for a larger field of labor, the Alumni of that institution, with one accord, protested, and secured a large addition to his salary in order to induce him to remain. Prof. Campbell was married in 1865, to Louise T. McMahon, second daughter of Joseph McMahon, of Manchester, Washtenaw Co., Mich. They have been blessed with 5 children.

Robert Campbell, farmer, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Nov. 1, 1802. His parents were William and Elizabeth Campbell. He was reared and educated in Scotland. His father died June 23, 1825, and his mother and brother came to America in 1841, followed in 1842, by Robert. They came immediately to Washtenaw Co., and purchased 160 acres of land, and afterward 80 acres more. March 1, 1825, he married Ann Muir, born in Scotland, Sept. 18, 1804. She emigrated with her parents to America in 1829 and settled in this county. Her father built the first brick chimney in Augusta township. Of their 10 children, only 6 are now living—Mary, wife of William Lambie, William, Andrew, Robert, Gabriel and John K. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are members of the Presbyterian Church, the former being connected with that denomination for 62 years, and the latter for 60 years. In politics he is a Republican.

A portrait of Mr. Campbell appears on page 1041 of this volume.

Aaron Childs is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Augusta tp. He was born at Henniker, Merrimack Co., N. H., Dec. 1, 1806, and is the son of Josiah and Abigail (Ward) Childs, natives of the same place. He was reared on a farm till he was 17 years old, when he learned to weave woolen cloths in a factory at Petersburg. He remained there between five and six years, and then moved to Great Falls, N. H., where he was engaged in this business one year. From this latter place he went to Nashua; remained there a short time, thence to Chautauqua, N. Y., and a year after (in 1834) emigrated to Washtenaw Co., and entered 160 acres of land on sec. 15, subsequent additions making the farm now comprise 175 acres. Mr. C. assisted in the organization of Augusta tp., the first meeting being held at his residence, and he being elected clerk at the first tp., election, which office he has satisfactorily filled for several terms. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors for 15 consecutive years, and Postmaster at Paint Creek for a considerable length of time. In 1870 he was elected a member of the State Legislature from Washtenaw Co. for one term, consisting of two sessions. Politically he is a firm believer in the principles inaugurated by Andrew Jackson. On April 11, 1833, he was united in marriage to Hannah F. Bemis, born in Windham Co., Vt., July 19, 1814, and daughter of Jonathan and Lovina (Greenwood) Bemis. This union has been blessed with 9 children, 7 of whom are living—Jonathan W., Clerk in the Interior Department, Washington, D. C.; Lewis E., Lovina L., wife of Robert Campbell; William K., Sergeant-at-Arms of the present Michigan House of Representatives; Eugene M., Alma C. and Ella A., wife of William Osborn, of Allegan Co., Mich. Mr. Childs has followed farming and stock-raising as an occupation since coming to this county, and is one of the most enterprising men of "Fair Washtenaw."

Hon. J. Webster Childs, the youngest child of Deacon Josiah and Abigail Childs, was born at Henniker, N. H., the birth place of his parents, June 16, 1826. His father closed a life of activity and usefulness at the age of 71 years; his mother attained to the ripe old age of 88 years. Mr. Childs early entertained a strong desire to obtain a good education, and accordingly paid his own way through school from the age of 15 years. Too close application to study impaired his health, and in 1848 he removed to Michigan, locating in Augusta tp. In 1849 he was elected School Inspector and served in that capacity over 25 years; in 1854, he joined the ranks of the Republican party, and has continued a faithful and efficient member since that period. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, which position he held seven years; was Justice of the Peace for one term; in 1858 was elected to the State Legislature, and re-elected in 1860; has since been elected three times to the State Senate, and during his last term, in 1873, was President *pro tempore* of that important body; in 1868 he was appointed by the Board of Agriculture, and re-appointed by Gov. Bagley in 1874, still occupying that position; in 1868 he was elected President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Trade Association, of Ypsilanti, a very successful and prosperous body; at the organization of the Eastern Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical Society, of Ypsilanti, in 1878, he was elected President, holding that position for three years; for six years was a member of the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society; in 1873 became connected with the Patrons of Husbandry, and for a term of years was chairman of the executive committee of the State Grange. At the age of 15 years, he united with the Congregational Church, and since 1854 has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Childs was married Aug. 30, 1848, to Lucy A. Hubbard, who was born at Claremont, N. H., Sept. 13, 1825. Mrs. Childs is a lady of rare attainments, remarkable business ability and bounteous hospitality. Mr. Childs has been strictly temperate from childhood, and has frequently lectured on the subject of temperance. His deep voice and profound language hold an audience spell-bound. He is a man of strict integrity, high principles and fine social character.

Dr. Robert E. Douglass, jr., was born in Albany Co., N. Y., June 25, 1848, and is a son of Prof. Robert E. Douglass, a Professor of considerable eminence in the Albany Medical College, N. Y. He practiced medicine in Albany for 45 years, and for a number of years was connected with the college. His ancestors, for six generations back, were physicians. His grandfather came from Scotland. The subject of this sketch commenced reading medicine with Prof. T. A. McGraw, M. D., of Detroit, with whom he remained three years. He then attended a course of lectures at Detroit Medical College, graduating June 8, 1869. He was a physician in Bellevue hospital, New York city, one year, then went to Saline, Mich., where he practiced three years, and subsequently to Stony Creek. He holds the

position of College Physician and Surgeon in the Medical College at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Douglass was married Aug. 4, 1870, to Emily M. Gooding, and 1 child, Fred G., was born to them. Mrs. D. died Oct. 2, 1875, and Dr. Douglass married Louisa P. Gooding, May 15, 1876. She died some time ago. In politics Mr. Douglass is Democratic. He owns 40 acres of land in York and Augusta tps.

David Gardner, farmer, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, May 6, 1827. His parents, Robert and Margaret Gardner, emigrated to America in 1831, and the same year settled in Ypsilanti, where they still reside. Mr. G. was raised on a farm, and obtained his education in the public schools. He was married Nov. 18, 1874, to Mary B. Phelps, born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 27, 1847. This union has been blessed with 3 children—Ella M., Mary E., and Margaret E. Mr. Gardner has devoted a considerable portion of his life to the study of vocal music, and attended the first Normal musical convention that was assembled in the United States. It convened in Dodsworth Hall, Broadway, New York city. He has been chorister of Stony Creek Baptist Church for 28 years, is also a member of the Church. He worked at the carpenter's trade for 10 years of his life, but lately has directed his attention to agricultural pursuits, and now owns a fine farm of 191 acres on sec. 5, on which, in 1875, he erected a large and handsome residence, costing him over \$5,000. In politics he is a "black Republican."

Mr. Gardner's portrait is given in this volume, on page 1265.

Jesse Hewens (deceased) was born in Gloucester, England, October, 1804. He was a shoemaker by trade, and in 1835 emigrated to America, and the same year bought land of Government in Augusta tp. He worked at his trade for several years, one season being spent at Detroit, and two seasons at Ypsilanti. During the summer months he followed farming. May 1, 1840, he married Jeanette Campbell, and 4 children were born to them, 3 of whom are living—William, James, and Jesse; the latter married Betsey Albin, who was born in England, Dec. 10, 1863. They have 1 child—John E. John Hewens (deceased), the eldest child, was a soldier in Co. K, 24th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and died of the measles, while in training camp at Springfield, Ill. He was only 18 years old at the time of his death. Mr. Hewens died Nov. 22, 1876, aged 72 years, and his wife followed him Oct. 18, 1880.

Samuel Mason, one of the pioneers of Augusta tp., was born in Yorkshire, England, June 3, 1800, and was a son of Thomas and Hannah Mason. Samuel passed his early life on a farm, and cultivated a taste for horticulture, which proved of great value to him in after years. At the age of 19 he commenced the life of a gardener, and continued it nine years. Nov. 23, 1823, he married Ann Barton, born in Yorkshire, England, July 29, 1802, and daughter of Richard and Hannah Barton. Eight children were born to them. Six survive, namely: James, a lumber merchant of Toledo, Ohio; Hannah, wife of Henry Flowers; Richard, Henry, the two latter residents of Wyandotte, Mich.; George, and Eliza J., wife of Melvin Osborn. John (deceased) was a soldier in Co. E, 17th Reg. Mich. Vol. Inf., and died in August, 1871, from disease contracted in the service. Mr. Mason came to America in 1831, and to Washtenaw county about seven years later. While a resident of Detroit, he was employed as gardener to the lamented Gov. Cass. He bought 80 acres of ground on sec. 26, Augusta tp., and subsequent additions have increased it to 160 acres of well-improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Mason have survived the hardships incident to pioneer life, and at present reside in one of the most prosperous counties in the "Wolverine State." Mr. Mason is a Democrat.

Hiram McCarty, an old pioneer of this county, was born near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1802, son of William and Zilpha McCarty, natives of the same place. When Hiram was small his parents removed to the vicinity of Toronto, Canada West, where he was reared till of age. His education was obtained in the common school of Canada. In 1838 he removed to this county, and purchased 160 acres of land in Augusta tp., which he still occupies. This land was covered with timber, and a thick growth of under-brush, but Mr. M. went resolutely to work and cleared it all off, with the exception of 30 acres. He was married Jan. 15, 1828, to Sarah Hall, who has been the mother of 10 children, 7 of whom are living—Margaret, wife of Nelson Burkee; Hiram, Wellington, Eliza J., Sarah, Sabina, wife of Monmouth Miller, and Levi. William, Joseph, and Perry are deceased. Mrs. McCarty departed this life July 3, 1860. Oct. 16, 1867, he was married to Mrs. Sarah Ensley, widow of William Ensley, deceased, and born in England, May 27, 1808. She is the daughter of Francis and Sarah Prince, natives of the same coun-

try. Mr. McCarty's father was Captain of militia in the war of 1812, and born at the time his father was fighting in the battle of Ticonderoga, in the Revolutionary war. Mr. C. is the possessor of a quarter sec. of well-improved land on sec. 9. He is a Republican.

George Moffitt, farmer, Augusta tp., was born in Worcester county, Mass., Feb. 16, 1827. His parents, Horace and Phœbe Moffitt, removed to Monroe, Mich., in 1836. His father was a saddler and harness-maker by trade, and died at Akron, O., in May, 1878, aged 78 years. Mrs. Moffitt died in July, 1876, aged 76 years. George passed his early life in Monroe, obtaining his education in the public schools. His occupation is farming and dealing in lumber. He owns a saw-mill on sec. 28, and 40 acres of land on secs. 28 and 32. He was married March 20, 1848, to Tirzah Rose, born in Yates Co., N. Y., August, 1828, and daughter of John and Matilda Rose, natives of New Hampshire. They have 3 children—Horace, who married Ellen Sunbury; William, husband of Ida Vanderwaker, and Clara, wife of Joseph Boltz, Wayne Co., Mich. Mr. Moffitt is a Democrat, and has filled the office of Justice of the Peace for six terms.

Andrew B. Minzey, Augusta tp., was born near Montezuma, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1826. His parents, John and Phœbe Minzey, located in Augusta tp., in April, 1833. In this wild, yet beautiful region, Andrew was reared from the tender years of youth to the sterner scenes of manhood, and beheld many strange and wonderful sights during this time. He well remembers the first time he went to Ypsilanti, for he saw a band of 400 Indians, who but a few years before were the only inhabitants of Washtenaw county. One summer evening when only 10 years old, he was driving home the cows, when suddenly they stopped and started into the forest. He looked forward and saw a huge black bear standing on his haunches in the center of the path, but when he saw young Minzey, he slowly moved from his position and returned to the forest. On Dec. 31, 1854, Mr. Minzey married Mary Fullerton, the birth of 3 children being the result of this union, 2 of whom are living—Ella E. and Daniel E. Phœbe E. (deceased) departed this life June 13, 1862. Mrs. Minzey was born in Monroe county, N. Y., Ap il 23, 1835, and is a daughter of John and Caroline Fullerton, the former a native of England, and the latter a native of New York. Mr. M. now owns a fine farm of 200 acres on sec. 20, surmounted by a handsome residence. Politically he is a Democrat.

John Minzey, an early settler in Augusta tp., was born in Albany, N. Y., April 4, 1800. His parents, Duncan and Jeanette Minzey, were natives of Scotland, and emigrated to America in 1798, settling in Montgomery county, N. Y. John was reared on a farm and educated at the district schools. On March 22, 1820, he married Phœbe Avery, and 12 children were born to them, 8 of whom are living—William, Duncan, Andrew B., Redner, Allen, Martha J., Phœbe A. and Jeanette, wife of Jacob E. Leaser. Mr. Minzey came to Washtenaw county in May, 1833, and entered 80 acres of land on secs. 7 and 8, Augusta tp. He built a log cabin which was without windows and doors till the leaves began to fall in the autumn. When Mr. Minzey arrived in this county he had only one dollar in money, and was first employed as a farm hand, receiving 20 bushels of wheat per month, this cereal being worth 50 cents per bushel. He has worked long and earnestly, and the results of his labors are seen in the fine farm he possesses, with a good residence, and all the conveniences necessary to make home comfortable and happy. He was one of the organizers of Augusta tp., and aided in building its first school-houses. Mrs. Minzey died March 15, 1875. Politically, Mr. M. is a faithful adherent to Democratic principles.

Charles Rogers was born in Augusta, Jan. 12, 1842. His parents, Andrew and Christiana Rogers, were natives of Seneca Co., N. Y., and emigrated to Augusta tp. in the spring of 1832, where he entered 160 acres of land on sec. 8. He first erected a rude dwelling, and then resolutely went to work to clear the forest surrounding his new home. By incessant and laborious efforts, he finally cleared the land, and on Jan. 25, 1868, his soul went back to its Maker. He had lived 65 years on this earth, the greater part of it being spent in pioneer labors. His companion through the rough and thorny path of life died in June, 1876, aged nearly 70 years. Charles passed his early life on a farm, and was educated in the Union school of Ypsilanti. He was married Dec. 5, 1866, to Mary A. Woodward, who was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Nov. 23, 1842. Her parents, Richard H. and Amanda E. Woodward, came to Washtenaw Co. in 1864, but now reside in Grand Traverse Co., Mich. In politics Mr. Rogers is a supporter of Democratic doctrines. He has held the office of Township Clerk two terms. His farm, a portion of the old homestead, is situated on secs. 8 and 16, and is finely improved.

William Sanderson is one of the few surviving pioneers who first set foot in

Augusta and laid the foundation on which was built the churches, school-houses business and agriculture, that is now enjoyed by the inhabitants of that section of Washtenaw Co. He was born in Franklin Co., Mass., July 29, 1809. His parents, William and Mary Sanderson, were natives of Massachusetts. Mr. Sanderson came to Washtenaw Co. in 1830, and settled near Ypsilanti. In 1832 he removed to Augusta tp., entering 40 acres of land on sec. 11, where he has since resided. Dec. 17, 1835, he married Catherine Flowers, born March 7, 1817, and daughter of William and Lodemia Flowers. Five children have been born, to them, 2 of whom are living, namely: William E., who married Annetta Beckley, and George W., husband of Miriam Bennett. Miriam, Charles H. and Lyman, are deceased; the latter enlisting in Co. A, 4th Reg. Mich. Cav., and died of small-pox at Louisville, Ky., hospital Feb. 23, 1864, aged 21. He had served only one year and a half for his country, when that fatal disease carried him off. Mr. Sanderson and wife are members of the Free Methodist Church, and politically he is a Republican.

A. B. Shay was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1805. His parents were John and Lucy Shay, natives of New York. Mr. Shay passed his early life and manhood on a farm, receiving a good common-school education. He came to Augusta tp., Washtenaw Co., Mich., in June, 1836. He entered 80 acres of land near Lansing, subsequently selling it and purchasing in Augusta tp. While a native of New York, on Oct. 3, 1824, he married Polly Ambrose, and 4 children were given to him—Mary A., widow of Monroe Smith (dec.) who enlisted in Co. D, 27th Mich. Vol. Inf., Jan. 2, 1863, and received the fatal bullet at the battle of the Wilderness on May 6, 1864. He was buried on the field, and is numbered with the heroic dead. The other children are—Lucy, wife of Duncan Minzey; John and James W. Mrs. Shay was born Aug. 28, 1799, and was a daughter of James and Hannah Ambrose. She departed this life Nov. 8, 1880, at the ripe old age of 81 years. Mary A., the eldest daughter, has 2 sons—William W. and Joseph M. Their father they never knew. Mr. Shay's father was a soldier in the Continental army under Gen. Washington.

Harmon Vedder was born in Orleans Co., N. Y., June 3, 1826. His parents, Philip and Mary Vedder, were natives of Schenectady Co., N. Y., where the former was born Dec. 3, 1788, and the latter March 31, 1798. They removed to Orleans Co., N. Y., in 1818, where Mrs. Vedder died. In 1832 Mr. V. married again, and a year later came to Washtenaw county, locating in Augusta tp. He bought 160 acres of land, built a cabin, and moved into it. He was one of the organizers of Augusta tp., and attended every election and town meeting, except one, from the first until the time of his death. He was also a prominent leader in the organization of the M. E. Church societies, and was a "substantial pillar," and ardent worker in that body, until the last. He died Dec. 15, 1879. Harmon was reared on a farm, and July 3, 1851, married Elizabeth Mudge. They have 4 children—Lewis H., husband of Emma Holt; Mary M., wife of Chester Higley, Allegan Co., Mich.; Lydia A., wife of Samuel S. Bibbins, and Arthur H. Mrs. Vedder is a daughter of Uri and Charlotte Mudge, and was born in Upper Canada, Oct. 10, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. V. are members of the M. E. Church, and in politics he is Republican. His farm, comprising 100 acres of well-improved land, is situated on sec. 23.

John Wardle, farmer, Augusta tp., was born in Washtenaw Co., Mich., Aug. 11, 1841. His parents, James and Esther Wardle, were natives of England, and emigrated to America in 1834. They first stopped near Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1835 came to Augusta tp., where Mr. Wardle entered 160 acres of land on sec. 30, living there until Jan. 1, 1861, when death called him to a higher and brighter home. John was raised a "farmer's boy," and April 30, 1867, married Susan Armstrong, who was born in Canada, Jan. 1, 1843. They have 1 child—James A., born April 7, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Wardle are connected with the Baptist denomination. Politically Mr. W. is a Republican. He owns 120 acres of choice land.

The following are residents of Northfield tp.:

Mrs. Avira Allen was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1809, a daughter of Ira and Mercy (Sherwood) Chubb, who came to this county in 1835. Mrs. Allen was married June 5, 1835, to Nathan Sutton, and their sorrows and joys were shared alike until June 21, 1844, when death called the fond husband and loving father to a higher realm. Of the 4 children born to them only 1 is living—George. Mrs. Sutton again married, Dec. 9, 1847, to William Allen, who departed this life Dec. 9, 1853, leaving her twice widowed. Mrs. Allen's father subsequently settled in Livingston Co., Mich., where he passed the remainder of his days.

Nelson Brundage, farmer, was born at Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y., Aug. 2, 1821. His parents, Nathaniel and Avis Brundage, were natives of New York and Connecticut, and came to this county in 1828, locating on sec. 35, Northfield tp., where the former died August, 1829, and the latter June 21, 1874. Mr. Brundage has been a resident of Northfield tp. since 1828. He was married Sept. 13, 1872, to Ann Bartlette, who was born in England Nov. 22, 1839. They have 2 children—Elizabeth and Cora B.

William Doty is one of the most prominent farmers of Northfield tp. He was born in Niagara Co., N. Y., Dec. 19, 1824. His father was a descendant of one of three brothers who came to America in the *Mayflower*, and was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y. He came to this county in September, 1831, and settled in Pittsfield tp., and five years later in Ann Arbor city. In 1844 they removed to Northfield tp., where Mr. Doty died Jan. 23, 1866, and his wife May 13, 1846. William was reared a farmer, and has followed that vocation with the exception of 10 years spent working at the carpenter's trade. He was married Feb. 21, 1850, to Eliza J. Curtis, who was born in Yates Co., N. Y., Aug. 29, 1827, and daughter of Roswell and Jerusha (Bennett) Curtis, who came to this county in 1842, locating in Northfield tp., where the former died Oct. 29, 1869, and the latter July 24, 1869. They were both members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Doty and wife are the parents of 2 children—Jennie E. and Etta. Mr. Doty was Postmaster of Gravel Run (which was discontinued in 1876); Census Enumerator in 1880, and has been Commissioner of Highways. He resides on sec. 11.

Christian F. Kapp was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 26, 1806. He is a son of John and Margarete C. Kapp, the former of whom died Jan. 31, 1837, and the latter, December, 1839. Christian learned the weaver's trade with his father, and in 1836 came to America. Feb. 10, 1838, he located in Northfield tp., where he has since resided. He was married Feb. 26, 1838, to Mrs. Rachel (Schlechter) Danner, and of the 8 children born to this union, 6 are living—Margaret C., Dr. John, Mayor of Ann Arbor; Dr. C. F., of Manchester, Mich.; Anna M., Caroline, Sarah and Olive. Mrs. Kapp had 2 children by her former husband—Simeon and George. Mr. Kapp is a well-respected citizen of this township, and was active in building the present Lutheran church. He is giving his children good educational facilities, and his daughter a good musical education.

Frederick Kapp was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Dec. 9, 1832. His parents, John and Annie Kapp, came to America in 1852, locating at Albany, N. Y., where the former died in 1853. Mrs. Kapp came to this county, where she died, May, 1867, leaving 7 children. Frederick was reared on a farm, and March 22, 1862, married Fredericka Schuaitman, who was born in Germany, Dec. 12, 1838. They have 7 children living—Clara, Charles, Lydia, Daniel, Emanuel, Emma and Julia. Mr. Kapp and wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and own 103 acres of good land in sec. 27.

Hascal Laraway, agriculturist, was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1822. His parents, Jonas and Sarah Laraway, emigrated to this county in 1829, locating in Salem tp., where the former died in September, 1863. Mrs. Laraway still survives. Hascal came to Northfield tp. in 1865. He has been a farmer through life, with the exception of 15 years spent at the carpenter's trade. He was married Feb. 17, 1856, to Sylvia Leland, who was born in this township, Oct. 25, 1834, and a daughter of Joshua G. and Nancy Leland. Of the 5 children born to this union, 3 are living—Guy, Joshua B. and Grace. Mr. L. owns 254 acres of good land, 134 of which is in Northfield tp. Mr. Laraway and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Emory B. Leland is a life resident of this county, and born March 26 1845. His parents were Joshua and Nancy (Bly) Leland, who came to this county at an early day. Emory was reared on a farm, and received a good English education. He was married March 30, 1868, to Sarah Sawyer, who was born at Bennington, Vt., July 14, 1844, and a daughter of Andrew J. and Martha M. (Rudd) Sawyer, the latter of whom died in Lenawee county, Mich., in 1862. Mr. Rudd resides in Pennsylvania. Six children have been given Mr. Leland and his estimable wife—Joshua G., Thaddeus E., Claude R., Gertrude L., Anna M. and Ira. Mr. Leland resides on sec. 26.

James H. Leland was born in Madison Co. N. Y., Jan 17, 1820. His parents were Orison and Sally (Davis) Leland, and came to this county in 1838, locating on the farm where now resides the subject of this sketch, and where the former died Sept. 2, 1875. Mrs. Leland died June 18, 1876. James H. was married Nov. 25,

1868, to Mary A. Whiteman, who was born in England, Nov. 6, 1843, daughter of Rope and Mary Whiteman, residents of Livingston Co., Mich. They have 1 child—Orson. Mr. L. owns 124 acres of land on sec. 15.

Mrs. Mary Moroney was born in Ireland Aug. 25, 1816, and is a daughter of Michael and Julia O'Neal. She was married May 7, 1836, to James O'Connor, and 6 children were given them—Ann, Morris, Michael, Patrick, Mary and John. Mr. O'Connor died in the Catholic faith Oct. 4, 1847, and Mrs. O'Connor subsequently married John Moroney, who departed this life December, 1875. Mrs. Moroney owns 120 acres of land and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

C. W. Taylor, a prominent farmer on sec. 34, was born at Mound Holly, Burlington Co., Vt., Oct. 6, 1811. His parents, W. and Ann E. (Horn) Taylor, came to this county in 1831, locating at Ann Arbor, and in 1834, in Northfield tp., where they passed the remainder of their days. C. W. was married in 1837 to Louisa Fraker, a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., who died in 1838. Mr. T. again married, June 7, 1857, to Emma Greenville, a native of London, Eng., who came with her parents, Benjamin and Mary Greenville, to America, at the age of two years. Her mother died in 1853, and her father, in Texas, in 1864. Three children were born to this union, 1 of whom is living—Emma L. Mrs. Taylor is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Taylor was a carpenter 10 years of his life, but has lately followed farming.

Capt. James B. Arms, retired farmer, Webster tp., was born in Franklin county, Mass., Aug. 4, 1801, and is the only son of Eleakim and Tabitha (Leonard) Arms, natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. He was reared to manhood in his native State, and when 33 years of age came to Michigan, locating in Washtenaw county. He immediately purchased 200 acres of Government land on sec. 4, this tp., where he still resides. He went resolutely to work to clear and improve his land, and at present owns 240 acres of as good land as can be found in this county. He was married at Albany, N. Y., in 1827 to Clarissa Smith, who was born in Massachusetts, in 1802, daughter of Joseph and Sallie (Cooley) Smith, also natives of the Bay State. Seven children were born to this union, 2 of whom survive—Charles, a resident of Marshall Co., Ill., and James B., jr., who was married in 1869 to Cora, daughter of Cornelius and Mary Cronan. They have 2 children—Alice E., born Dec. 8, 1870; and Lulu M., born May 12, 1876. The deceased children are George C. and Benjamin F., who was killed in the late civil conflict. Capt. Arms received his military title in his native State, when he served as Captain of the Massachusetts State militia. Since his residence in this county he has devoted his time to agricultural pursuits, and has seen the wonderful development of the county that was once a wilderness, into a busy, bustling, lively community, teeming with wealth and activity. He can tell many amusing and interesting stories of pioneer life, which are startling and surprising to many of his youthful auditors. He is a Republican in politics, and his wife is a member of the Congregational Church.

A portrait of Mr. Arms is given in this volume, on page 693.

Alexander Ewing, M. D. The late Dr. Ewing was for many years one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of Washtenaw county.

He was born in the north of Ireland, April 5, 1819, and was the youngest of a family of 6 children, all of whom, with their parents, emigrated to this country in 1833. Soon after, as a student of medicine, he entered the office of Dr. Alfred Digby, at that time the leading physician in Brantford, Ontario, and graduated from the Geneva, N. Y., Medical College in 1839. The following year he came to Michigan and located at Lima, where he married Sophia A., daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Sears.

After several years of extensive and laborious practice at Lima, he spent a year in the colleges and hospitals of New York city, and on his return, settled in Dexter.

In 1852 Dr. Ewing was chosen to represent his district in the Legislature, which position he filled with signal ability. At the breaking out of the late war, he was active in raising troops, and in the summer of 1861, he offered his services to Governor Blair, who promptly appointed him Surgeon of the 13th Mich. Inf., with which regiment he went to the field and saw much hard service participating in the leading battles of the Army of the Cumberland.

As Surgeon in charge of Hospital No. 3 at Nashville, Tenn., and subsequently at Lookout Mountain, he had an experience equaled by few army surgeons. At the

battle of Chickamauga, he was the operator of Gen. Wood's Division, and remained to care for the wounded of that division, who were captured by the enemy. After many days of constant operating he, with other surgeons, was taken to Richmond to spend six weeks in the famous Libby prison.

Upon his exchange, and while enjoying a much needed rest, he assisted the Ladies Sanitary Society by relating at public meetings his interesting army experience. Soon after the expiration of his three years, he was mustered out of service to resume private practice, which was continued without interruption until feeble health warned him to desist and to seek medical advice, which he had so often given and seldom received. New York city's best medical talent was invoked in vain, and he died in Dexter, Sept. 17, 1879, in his 61st year, leaving a wife and 3 sons to mourn the loss of a kind and an affectionate husband and a loving and indulgent father, and a community bereft of a public-spirited and faithful citizen.

His portrait appears in this volume on page 547.



