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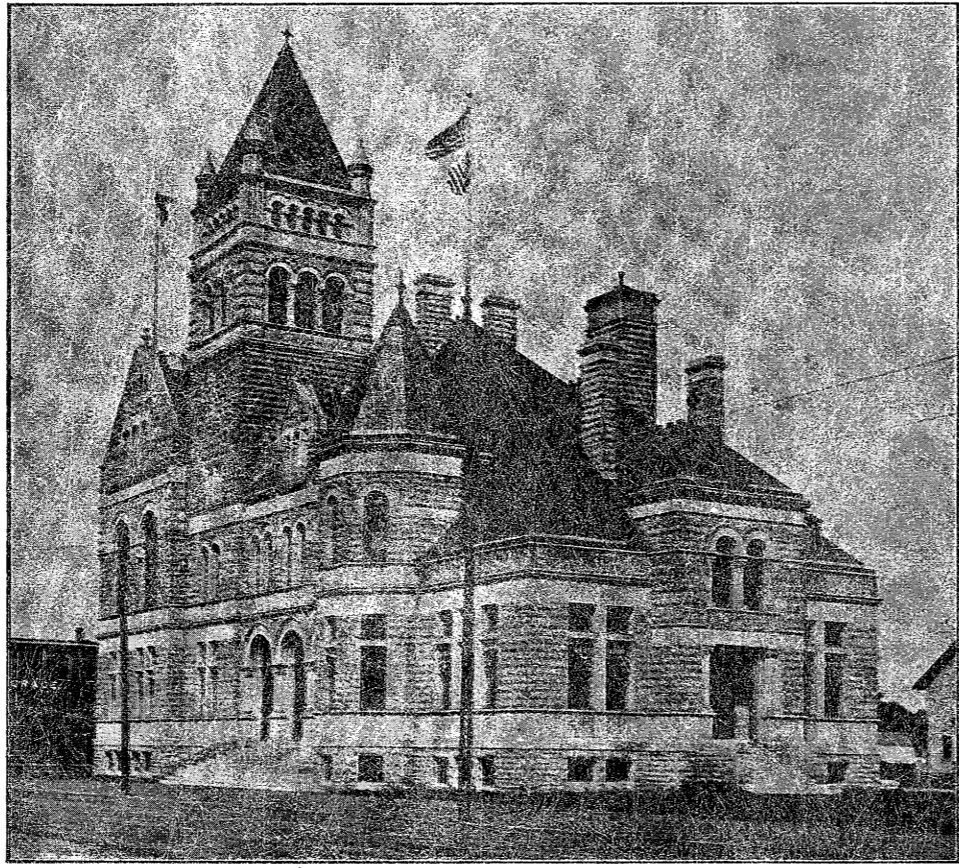
of

Marguerite N. Lambert





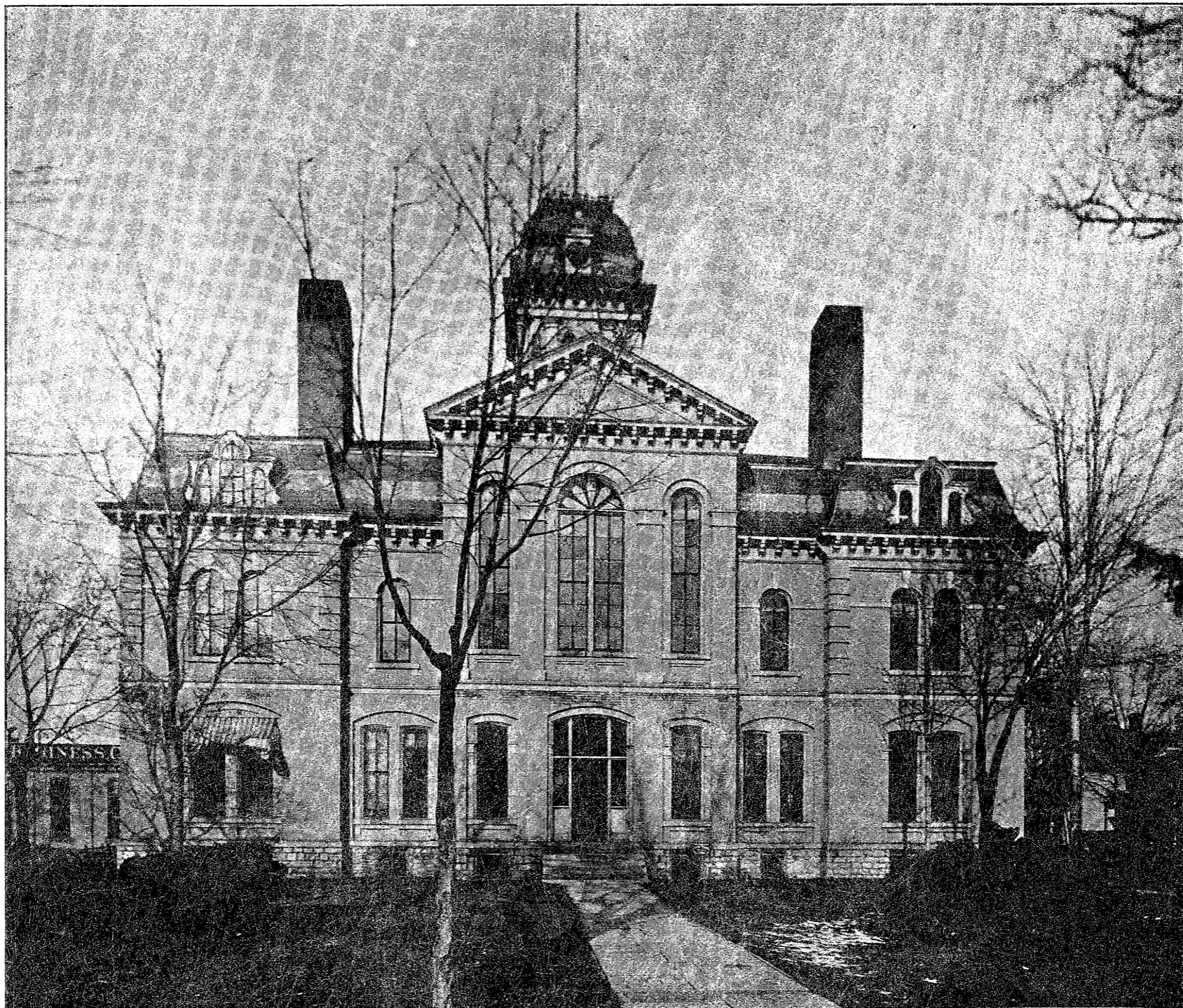




U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT BAY CITY.  
Containing Postoffice, United States Court and Custom House Office.



CITY HALL AT BAY CITY.



BAY COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

THE  
COUNTY OF BAY  
MICHIGAN

---

Maps, History, Illustrations

AND

STATISTICS

---

BAY CITY:  
D.A. BULLOCK & CO.  
1896.

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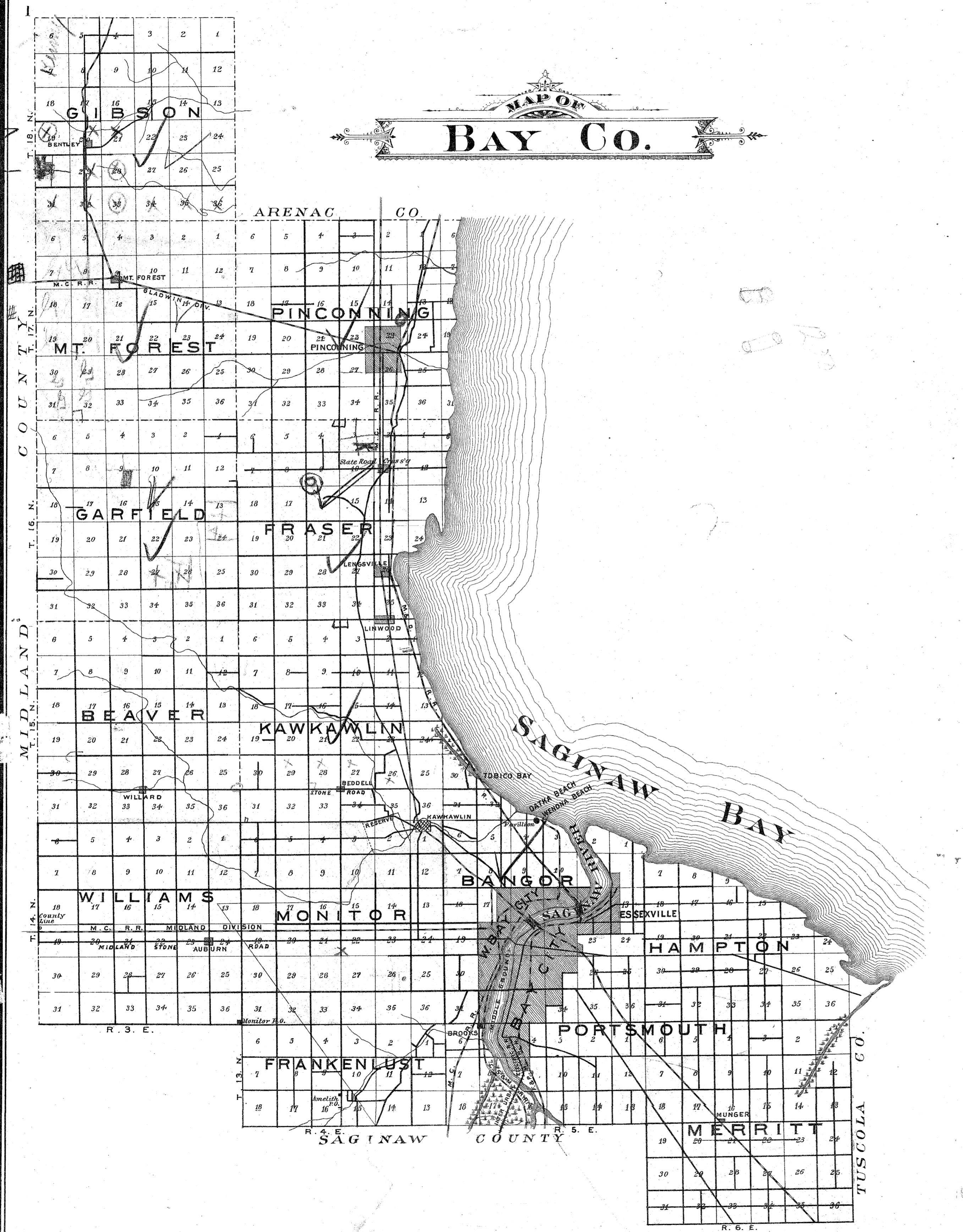
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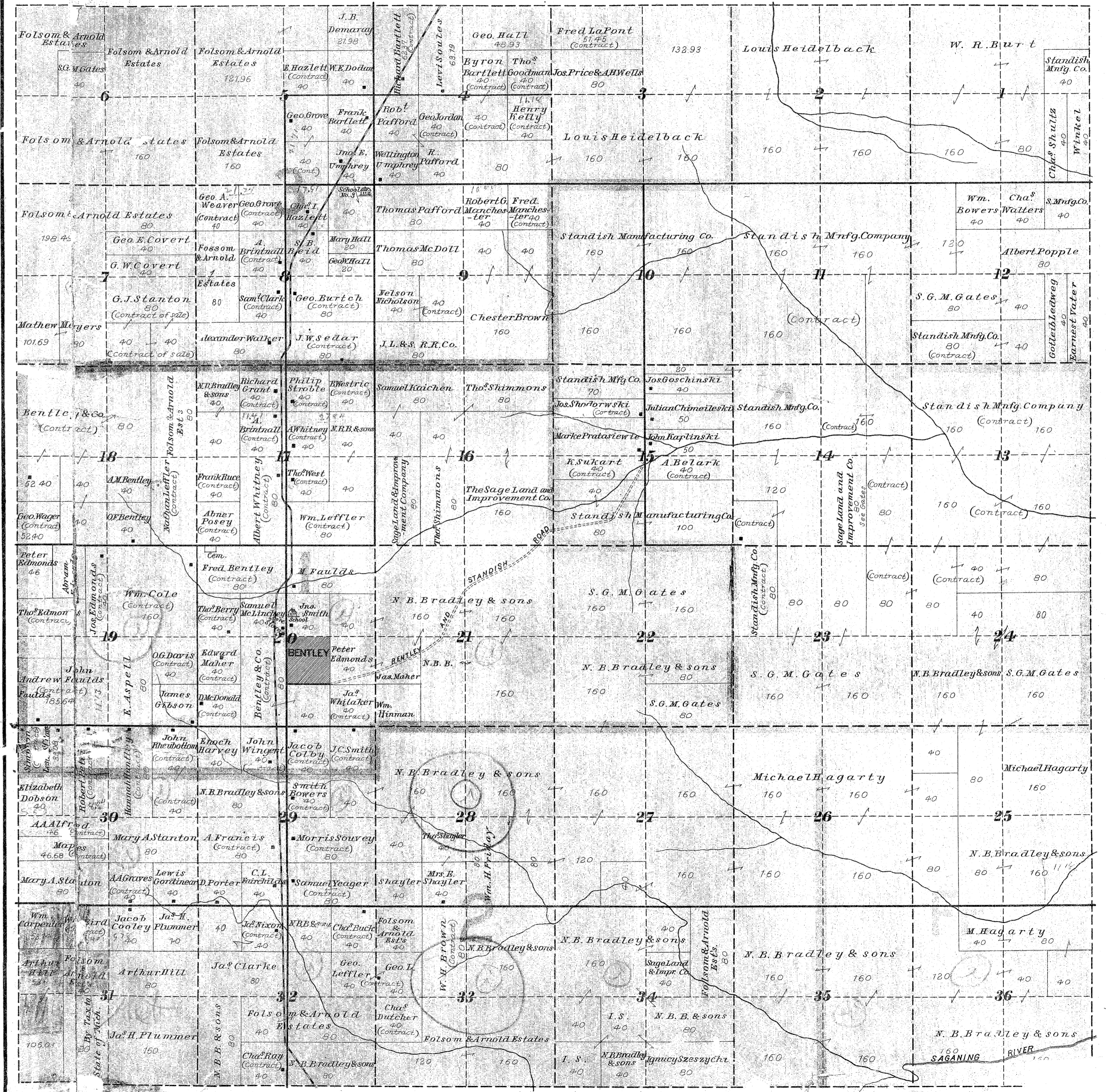




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**MAP OF**  
**GIBSON**  
 Township 18 North Range 3 East

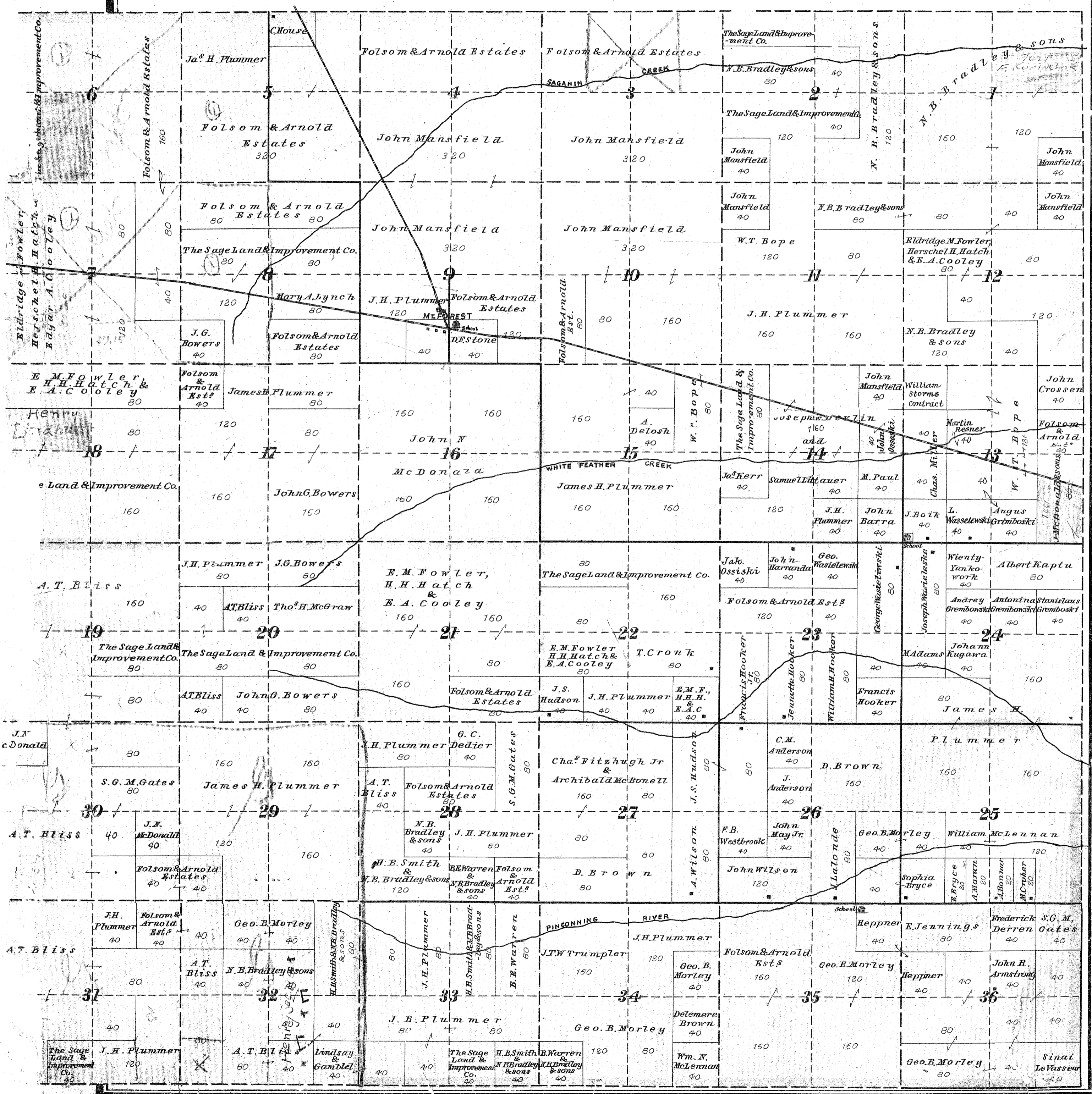






# MAP OF MT. FOREST

Township 17 North Range 3 East



# MAP OF PINCONNING

Township 17 North Range 4 East













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page

# MAP OF KAWKAWLIN

Township 15 North Range 4 East











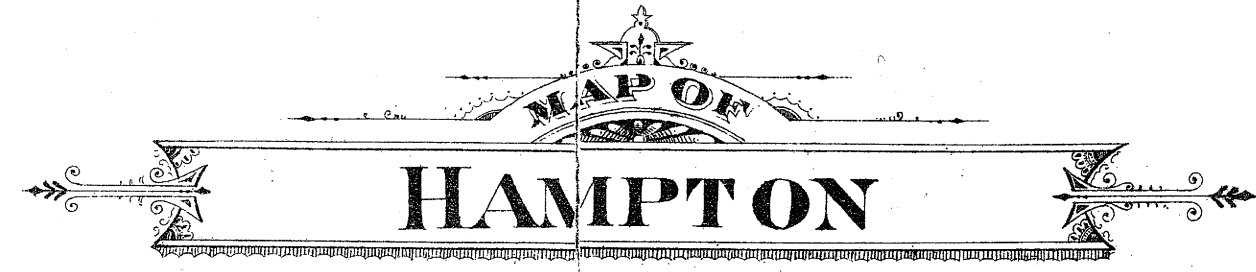




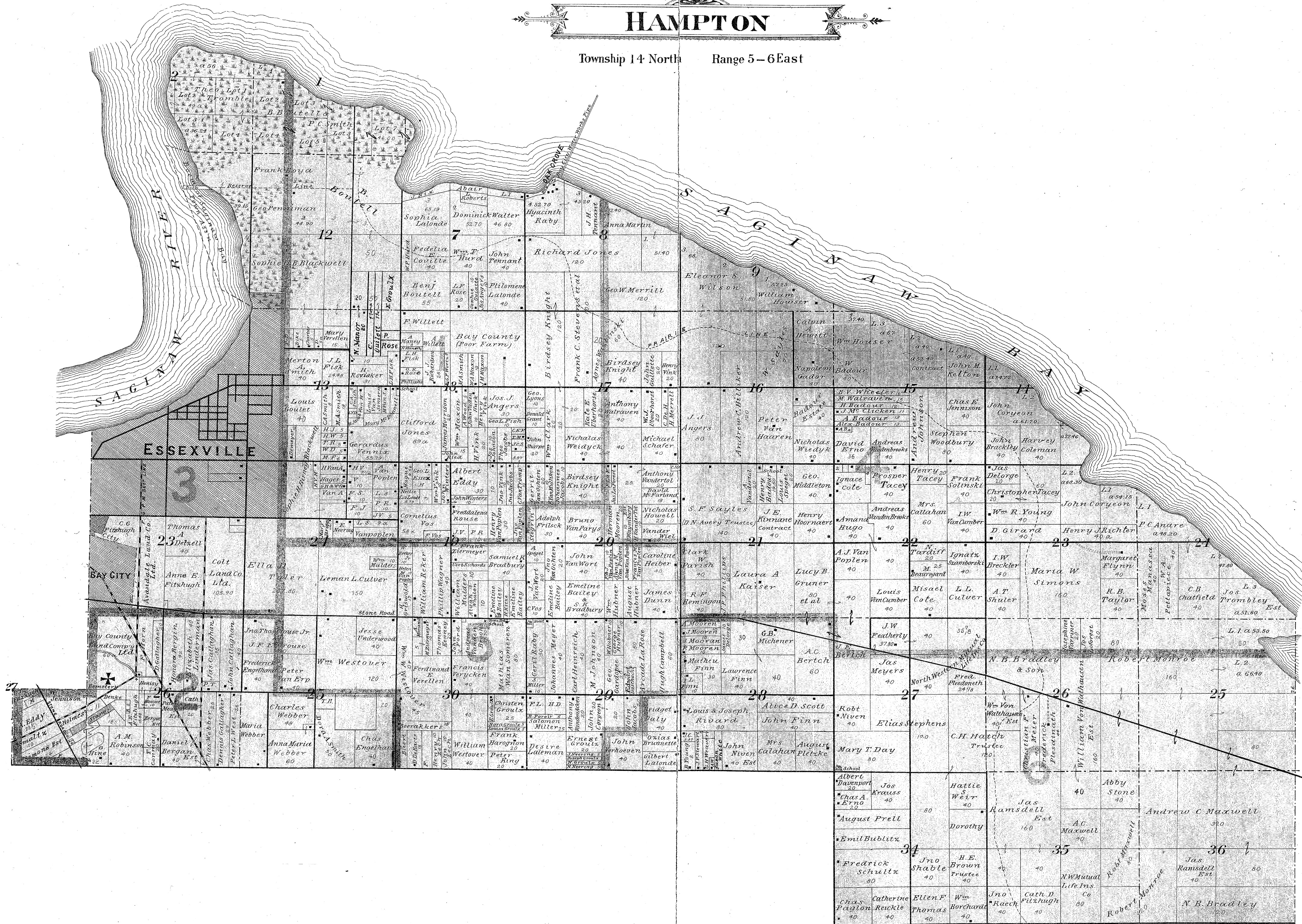







  
**MAP OF**  
**HAMPTON**

Township 14 North Range 5-6 East





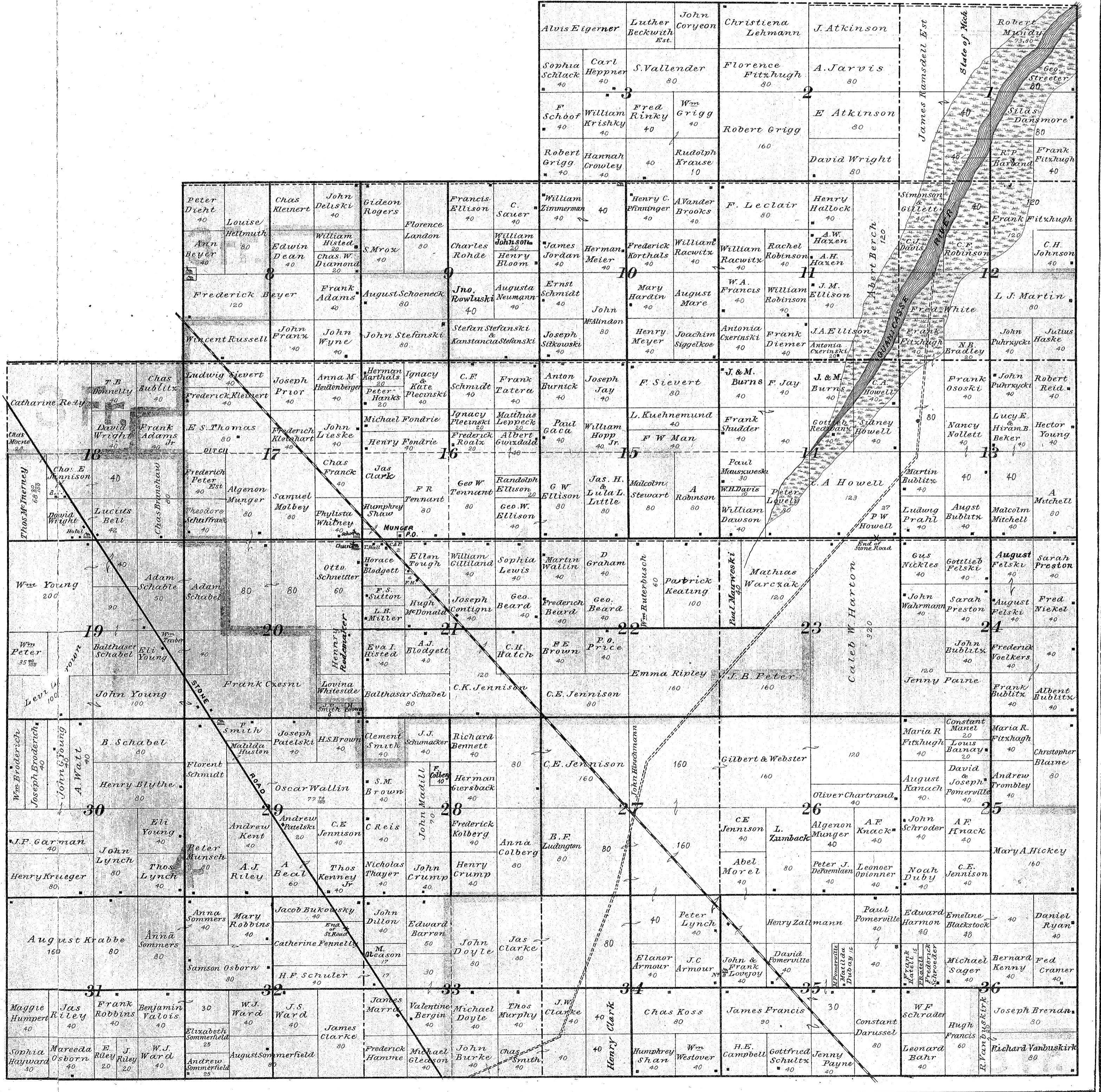
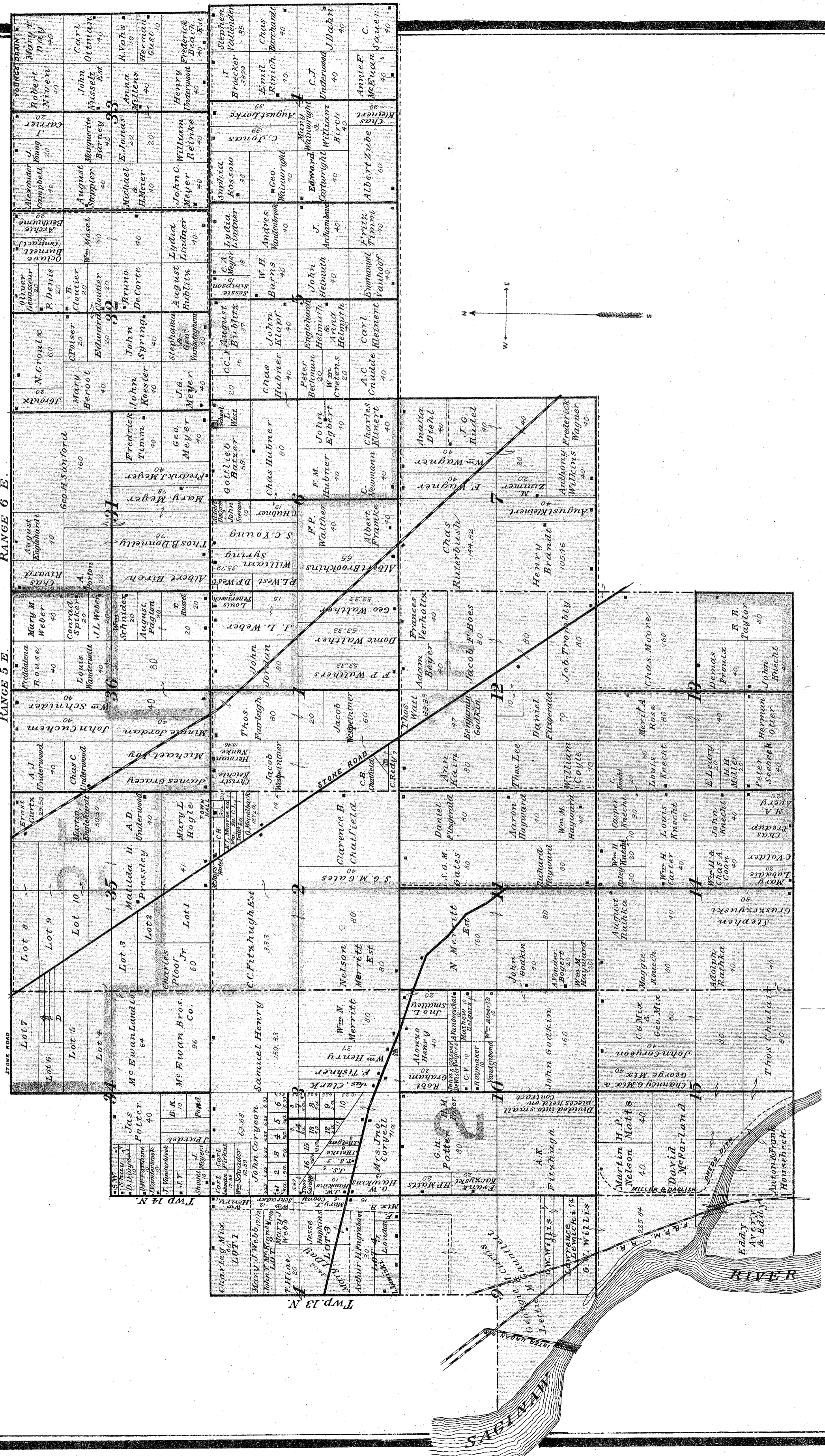


# MERRITT

Township 13 North Range 6 East

## PORTSMOUTH

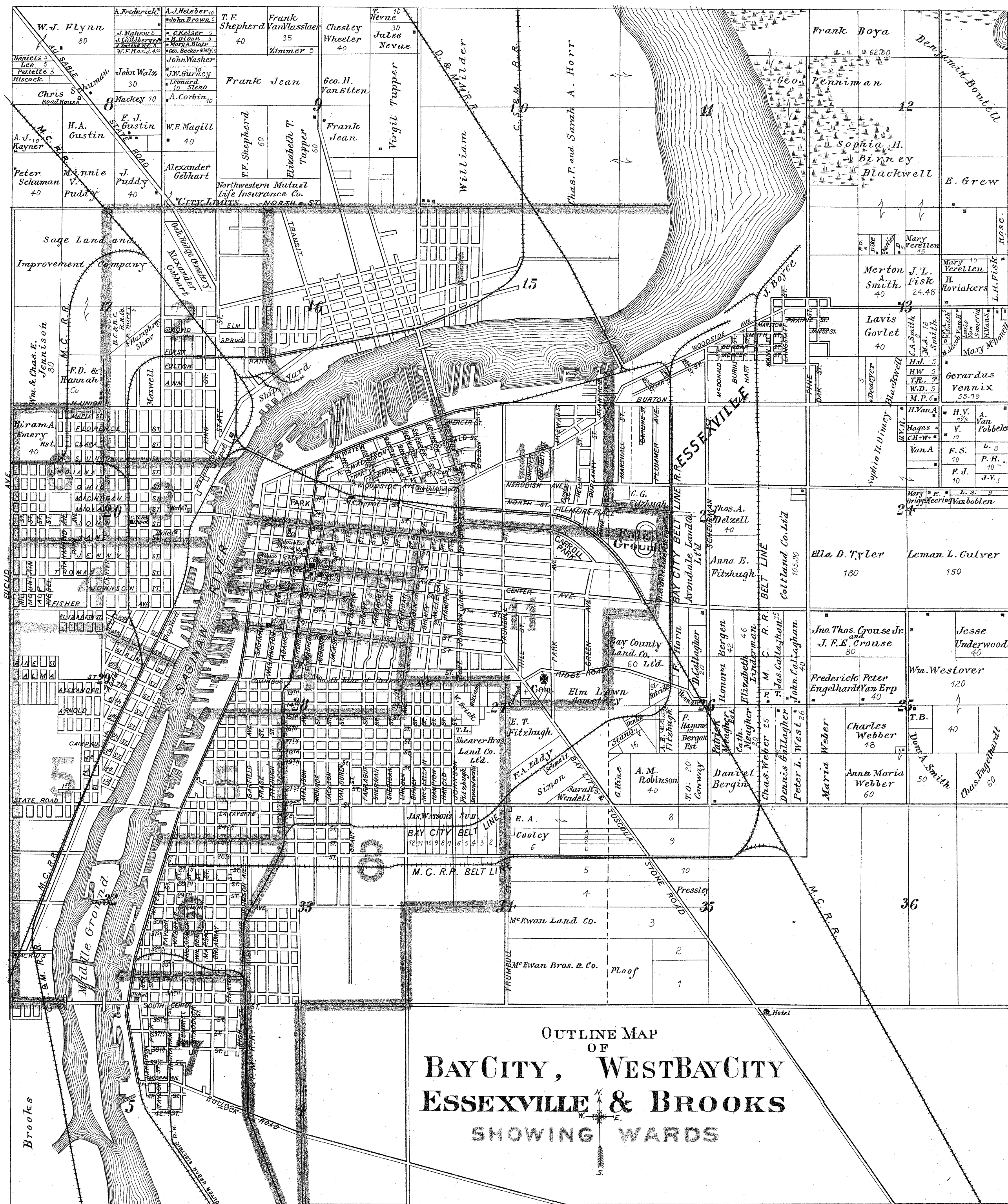
Township 13 North Range 5-6 East



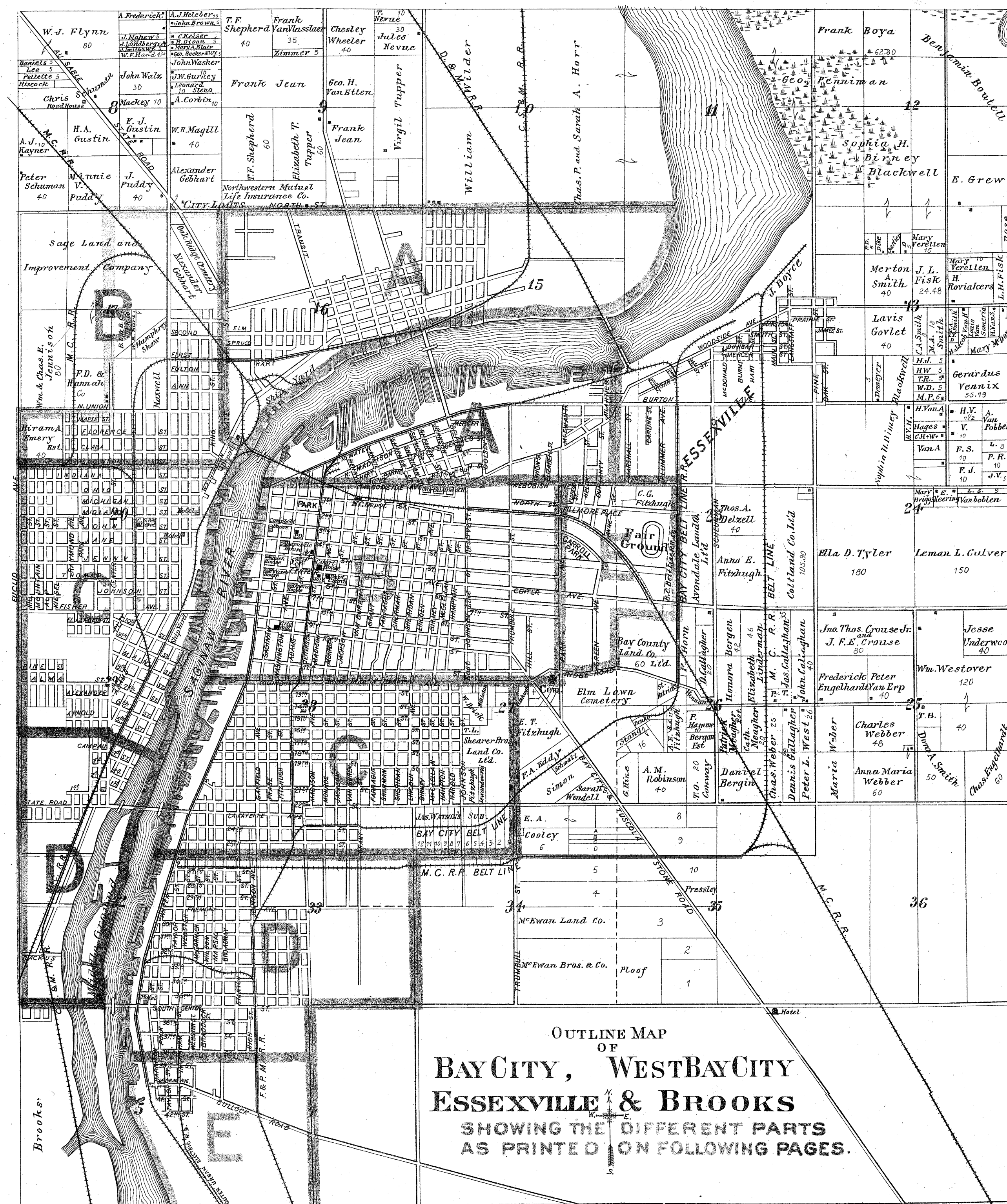








OUTLINE MAP  
OF  
BAY CITY, WEST BAY CITY  
ESSEXVILLE & BROOKS  
SHOWING WARDS

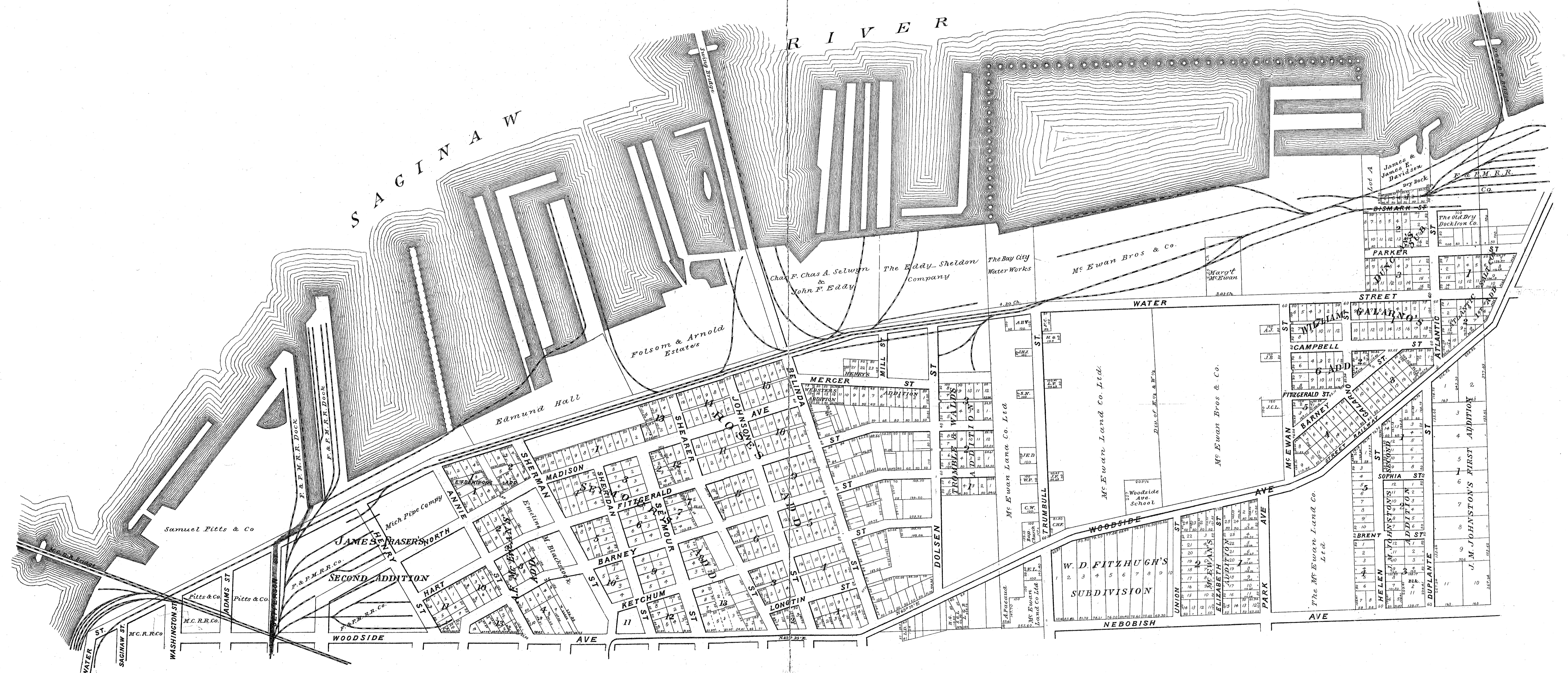


OUTLINE MAP  
OF  
BAY CITY, WEST BAY CITY  
ESSEXVILLE & BROOKS  
SHOWING THE DIFFERENT PARTS  
AS PRINTED ON FOLLOWING PAGES.





MAP OF  
**BAY CITY**  
 PART A

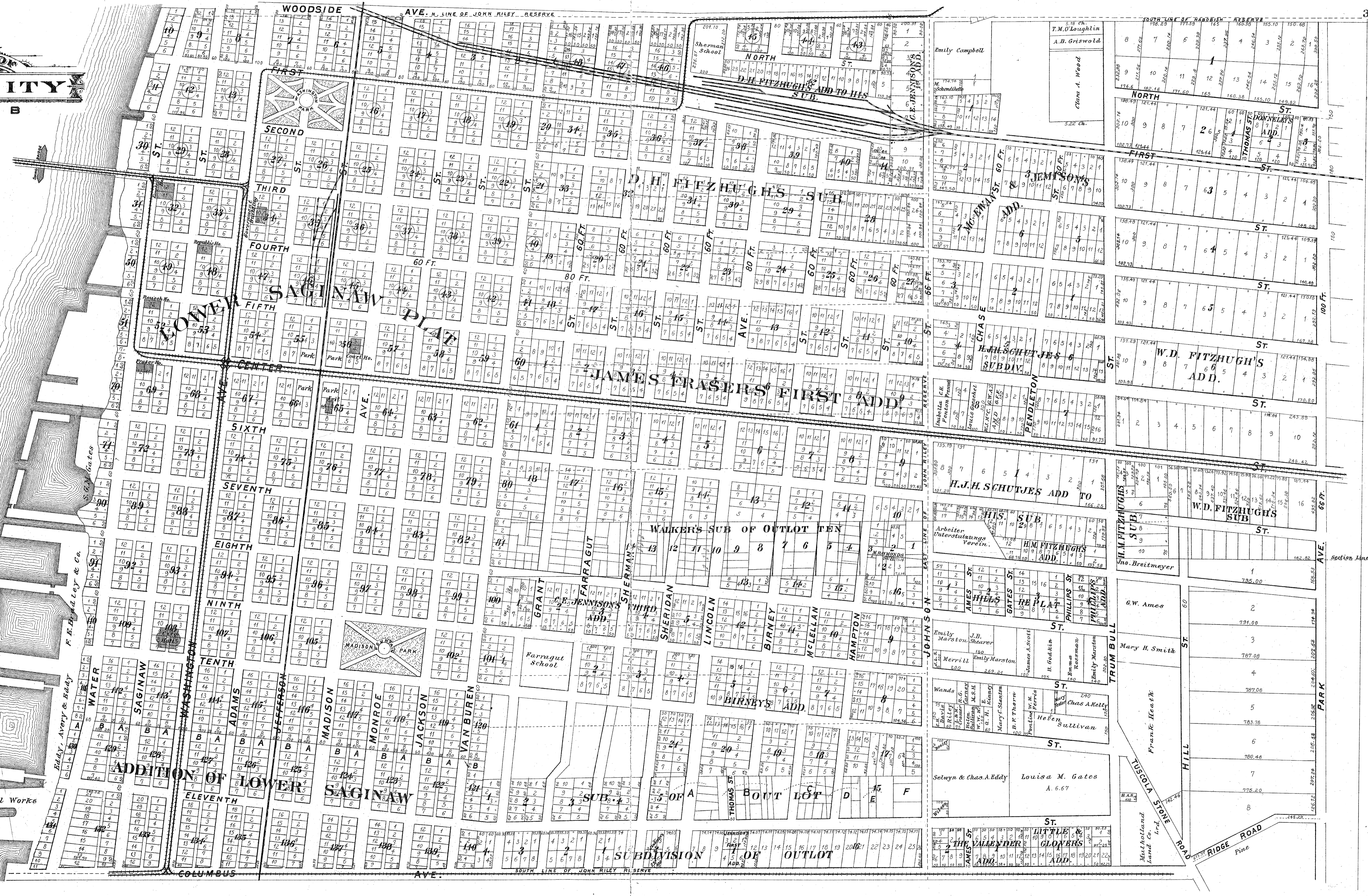








# MAP OF BAY CITY PART B



Industrial Works

Peter

WATER

SAGINAW

WASHINGTON

ADAMS

JEFFERSON

MADISON

MONROE

JACKSON

VAN BUREN

SHERMAN

GRANT

LINCOLN

BIRNEY

MC MILLAN

HAMPTON

JOHNSON

AMES

GATES

PHILLIPS

TRUM BULL

HILL

TUGOLA STONE ROAD

FRANK HEATH

MAITLAND

RIDGE ROAD

PINE

SECTION LINE

66 FT.

100 FT.

150 FT.

200 FT.

250 FT.

300 FT.

350 FT.

400 FT.

450 FT.

500 FT.

550 FT.

600 FT.

650 FT.

700 FT.

750 FT.

800 FT.

850 FT.

900 FT.

950 FT.

1000 FT.

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1150 FT.

1200 FT.

1250 FT.

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1850 FT.

1900 FT.

1950 FT.

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6900 FT.

6950 FT.

7000 FT.

7050 FT.

7100 FT.

7150 FT.

7200 FT.

7250 FT.

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7800 FT.

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7950 FT.

8000 FT.

8050 FT.

8100 FT.

8150 FT.

8200 FT.

8250 FT.

8300 FT.

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8600 FT.

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8700 FT.

8750 FT.

8800 FT.

8850 FT.

8900 FT.

8950 FT.

9000 FT.

9050 FT.

9100 FT.

9150 FT.

9200 FT.

9250 FT.

9300 FT.

9350 FT.

9400 FT.

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9500 FT.

9550 FT.

9600 FT.

9650 FT.

9700 FT.

9750 FT.

9800 FT.

9850 FT.

9900 FT.

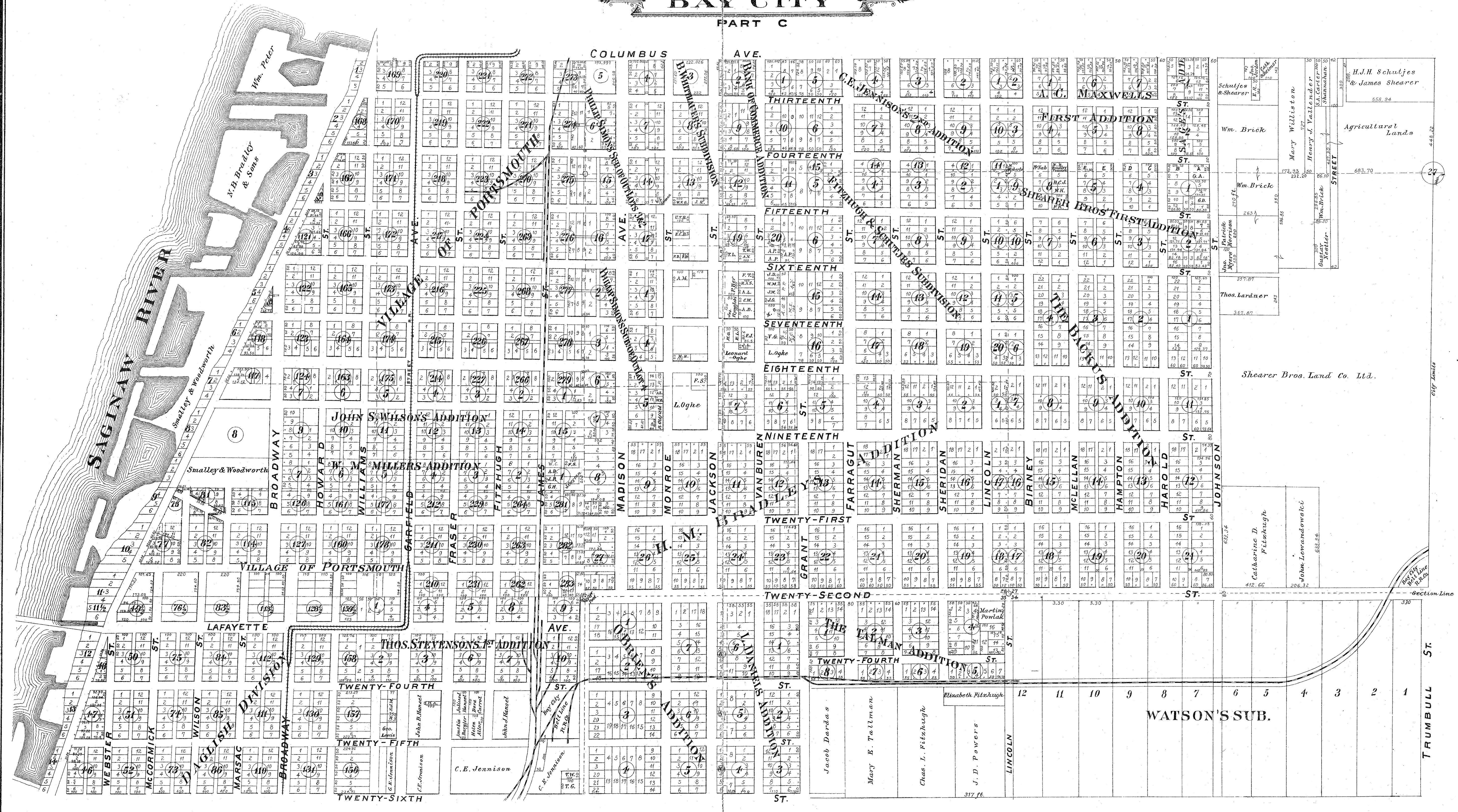
9950 FT.

10000 FT.





**MAP OF  
BAY CITY  
PART C**

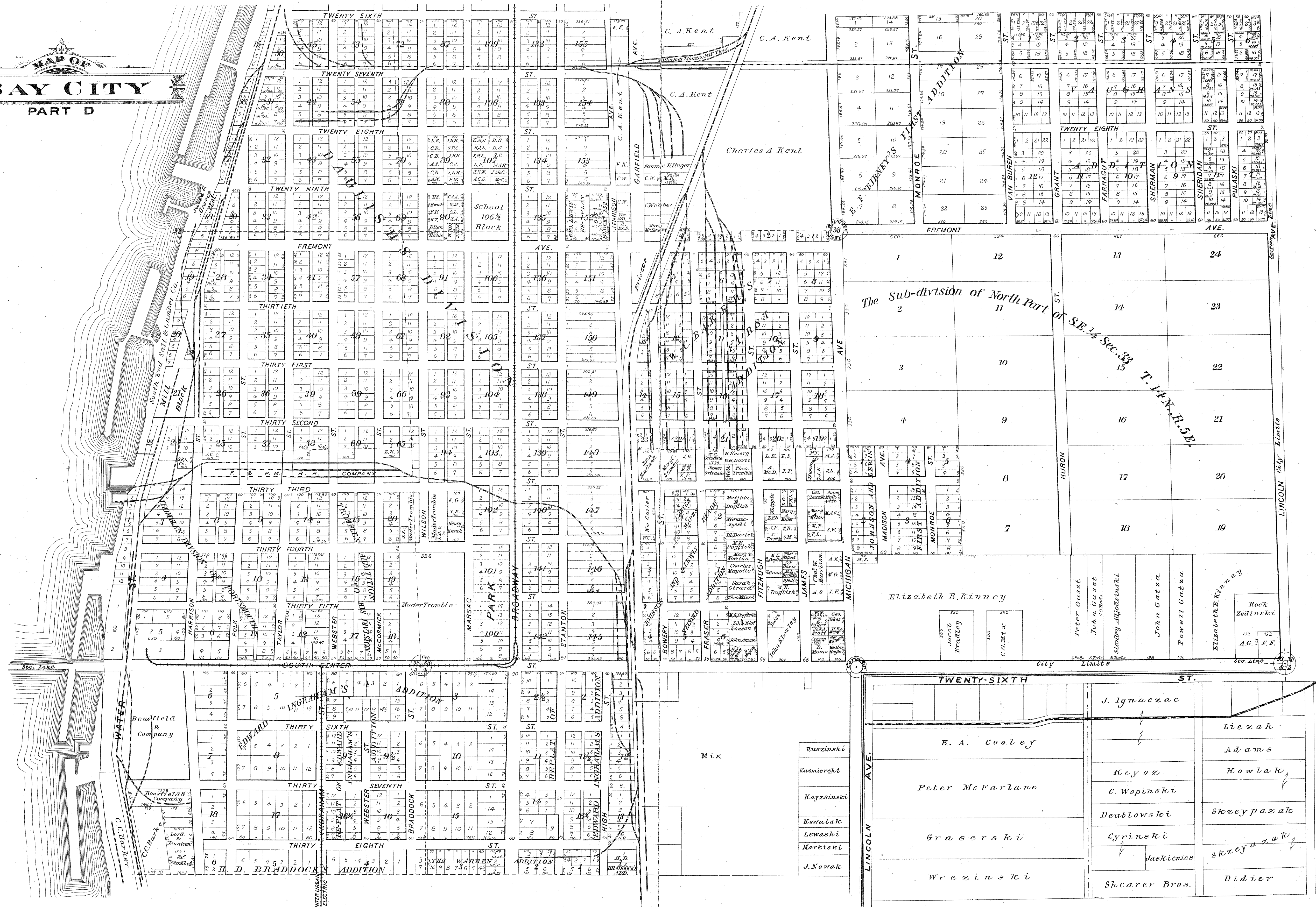


Section Line  
TRUMBULL ST.





MAP OF  
**BAY CITY**  
 PART D



The Sub-division of North Part of S.E. 1/4 Sec. 33, T. 14 N. R. 5 E.

Elizabeth B. Kinney

Rock Zedinski

AG. F.F.

City Limits

Sec. Line

- Ruzinski
- Kasmierski
- Kayzinski
- Kowalak
- Lewaski
- Markiski
- J. Nowak

Lincoln Ave.

Twenty-Sixth St.

J. Ignaczak

E. A. Cooley

Peter McFarlane

Graserski

Wrexinski

Liczak

Adams

Kowalak

Skreypazak

Skreypazak

Didier

Shearer Bros.

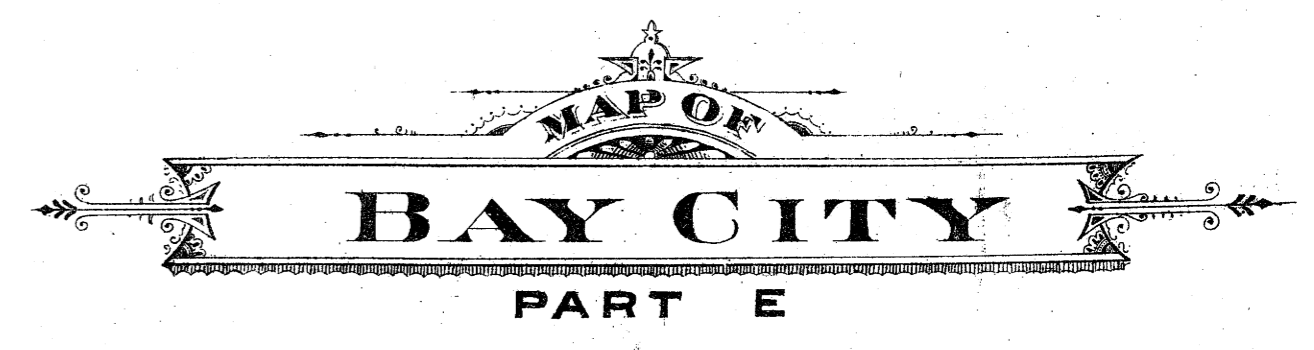
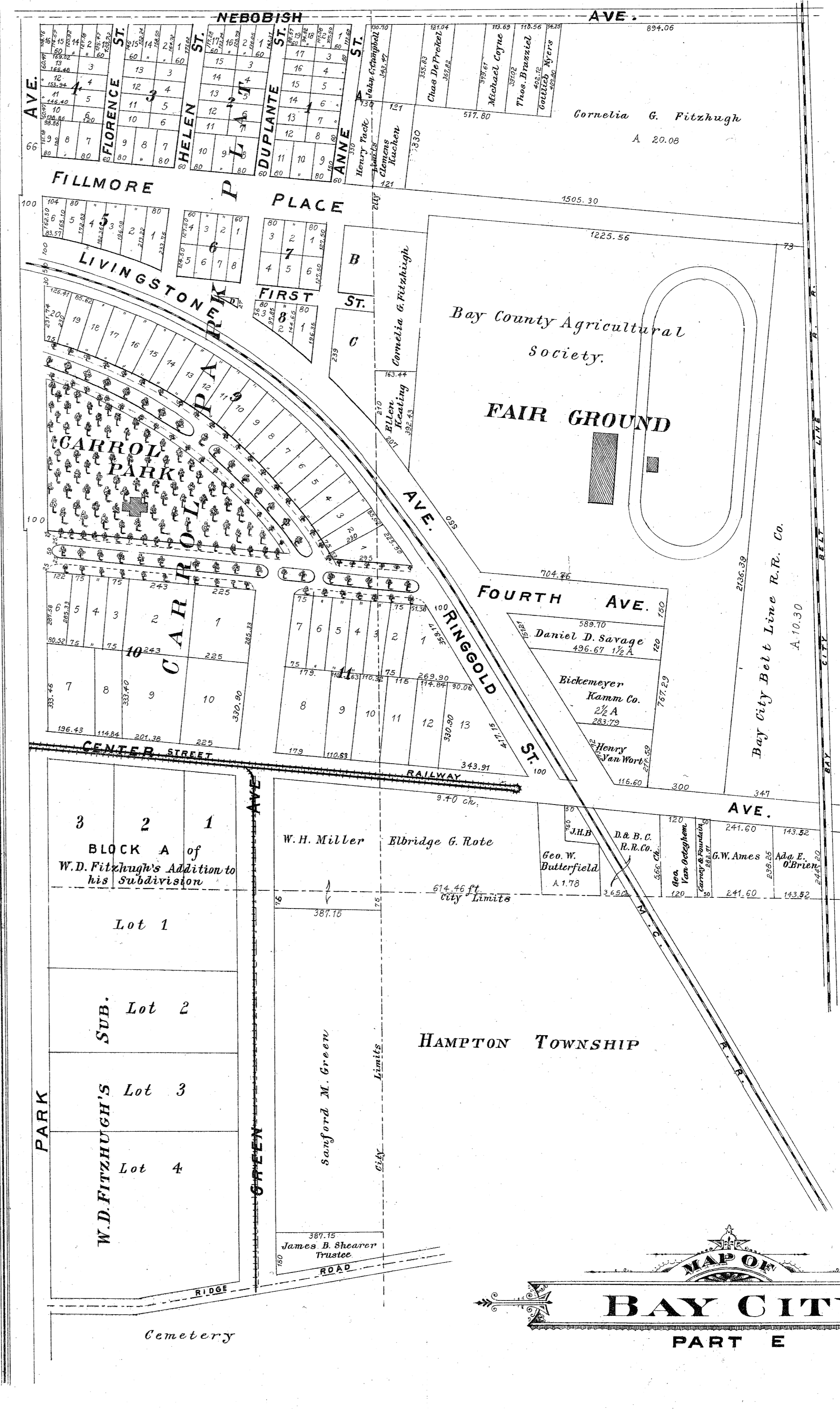
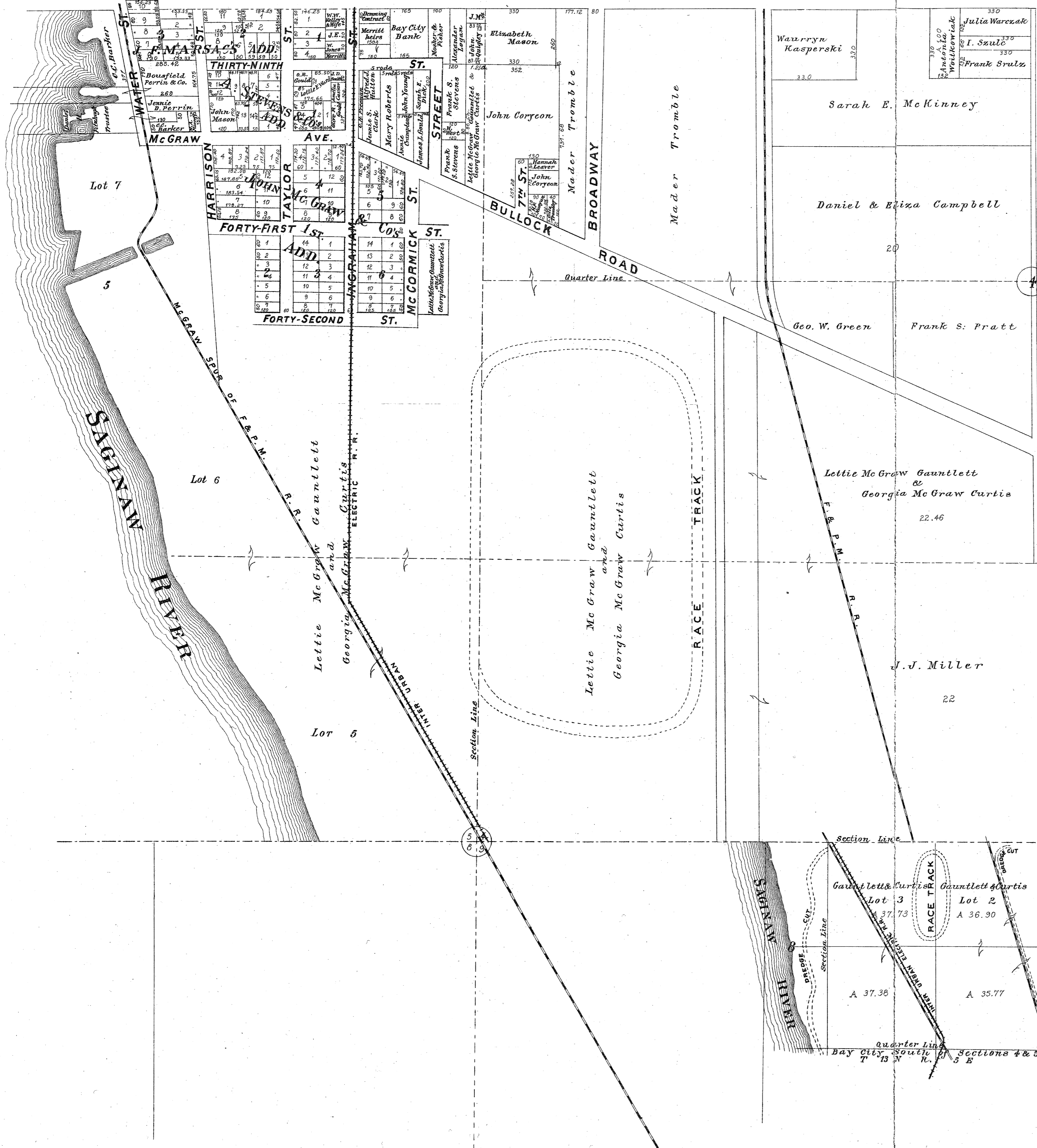
City Limits

Sec. Line









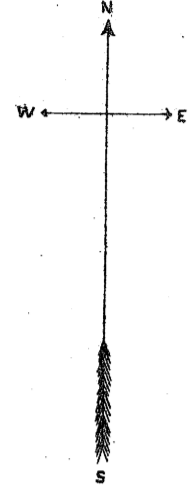








# MAP OF WEST BAY CITY PART B



The Sage Land & Improvement Company

Deen, J. Pylon, Mrs. A. Larvie, Mrs. N. Deen, Henry Bordings, Geo. Robb, M.C.R.R. Co. Lease, P.M. Mahon, The Sage Land and Improvement Company, The Sage Land & Improvement Company, Alexander Gebhardt, 0 or N. Ridge Ave. Cemetery, Alexander Gebhardt

Sage Land & Improvement Co.

Bay City & Battle Creek R.R. Co. 1866 A, W. R. Bart, 6.77 A, Humphrey Shaw

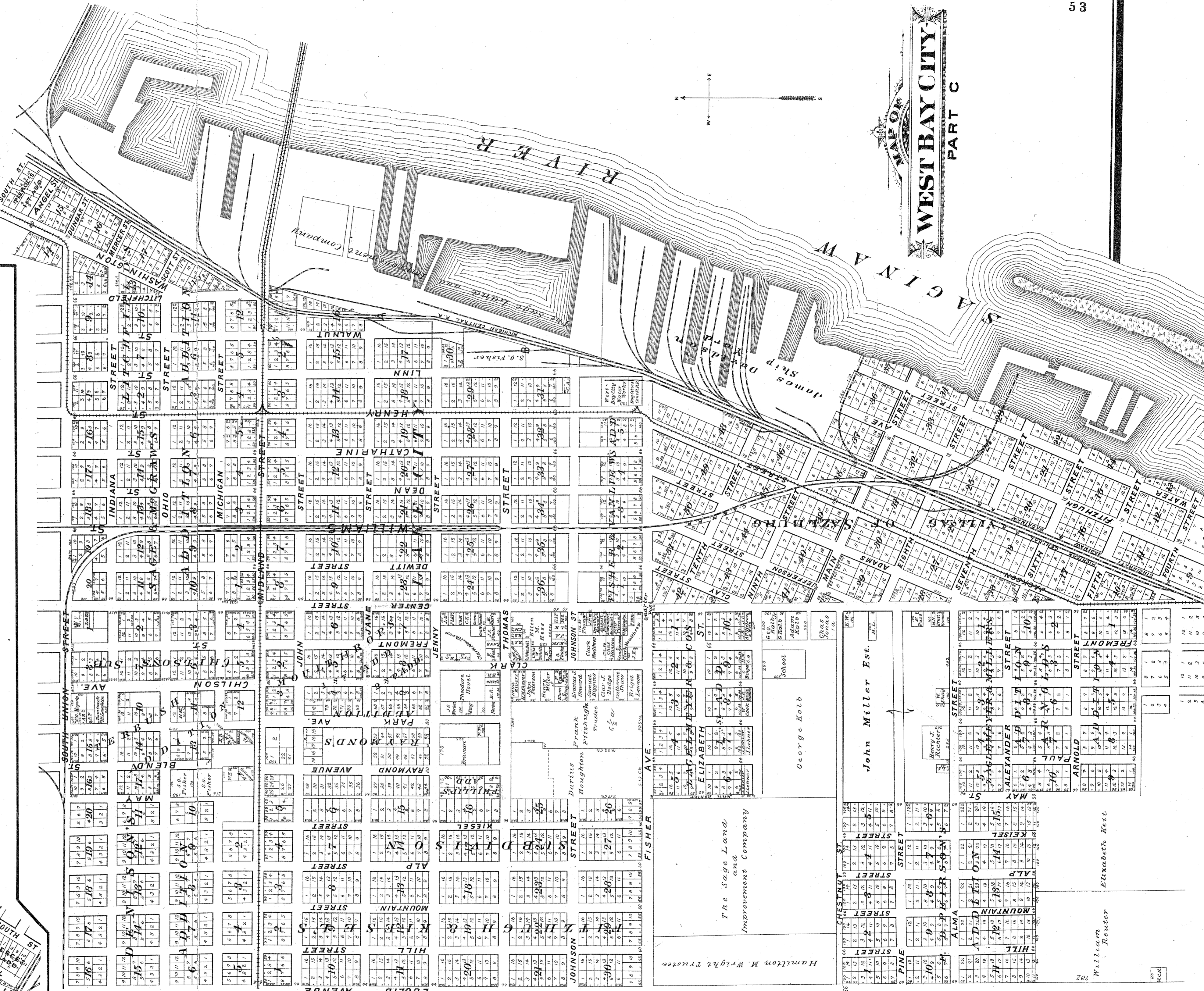
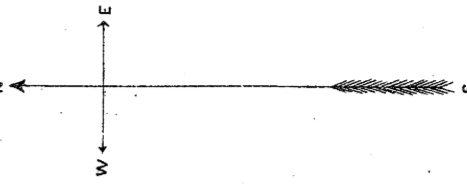
Frank D. Cole, Frank D. Cole, Clark Land Co. Ltd., Anna E. Harrison, Robert Maxwell

Hiram A. Emery Est A 40

MAPLE STREET, FLORENCE STREET, CLARA STREET, CHILSON STREET, CORNELIA STREET, CENTRAL STREET, DEAN STREET, NORTH UNION STREET, SOUTH UNION STREET

FULTON STREET, ANN STREET, PHOENIX STREET, ADD STREET, CARRINGTON STREET, FLORENCE STREET, CLARA STREET, LINDA STREET, VALANCE STREET, ALICE STREET, SOUTH UNION STREET, DUNBAR STREET

# MAP OF WEST BAY CITY PART C



30th St, 29th St, 28th St, 27th St, 26th St, 25th St, 24th St, 23rd St, 22nd St, 21st St, 20th St, 19th St, 18th St, 17th St, 16th St, 15th St, 14th St, 13th St, 12th St, 11th St, 10th St, 9th St, 8th St, 7th St, 6th St, 5th St, 4th St, 3rd St, 2nd St, 1st St

INDIANA STREET, OHIO STREET, MICHIGAN STREET, CATHARINE STREET, DEAN STREET, LINN STREET, MAIN STREET, HENRY STREET, WILLIAMS STREET, WILKINSON STREET, JOHN STREET, JENNY STREET, THOMAS STREET, JOHNSON STREET, PARK AVENUE, MONROE AVENUE, RAYMOND AVENUE, HILL STREET, MOUNTAIN STREET, PLEASANT STREET, JOHNSON STREET, FISHER AVENUE

JOHNSON ST, PARK AVENUE, MONROE AVENUE, RAYMOND AVENUE, HILL STREET, MOUNTAIN STREET, PLEASANT STREET, JOHNSON STREET, FISHER AVENUE

The Sage Land and Improvement Company, Hamilton M. Wright Trustee

John Miller Est.

George Kolb

Elizabeth Acc

William Reuser

192





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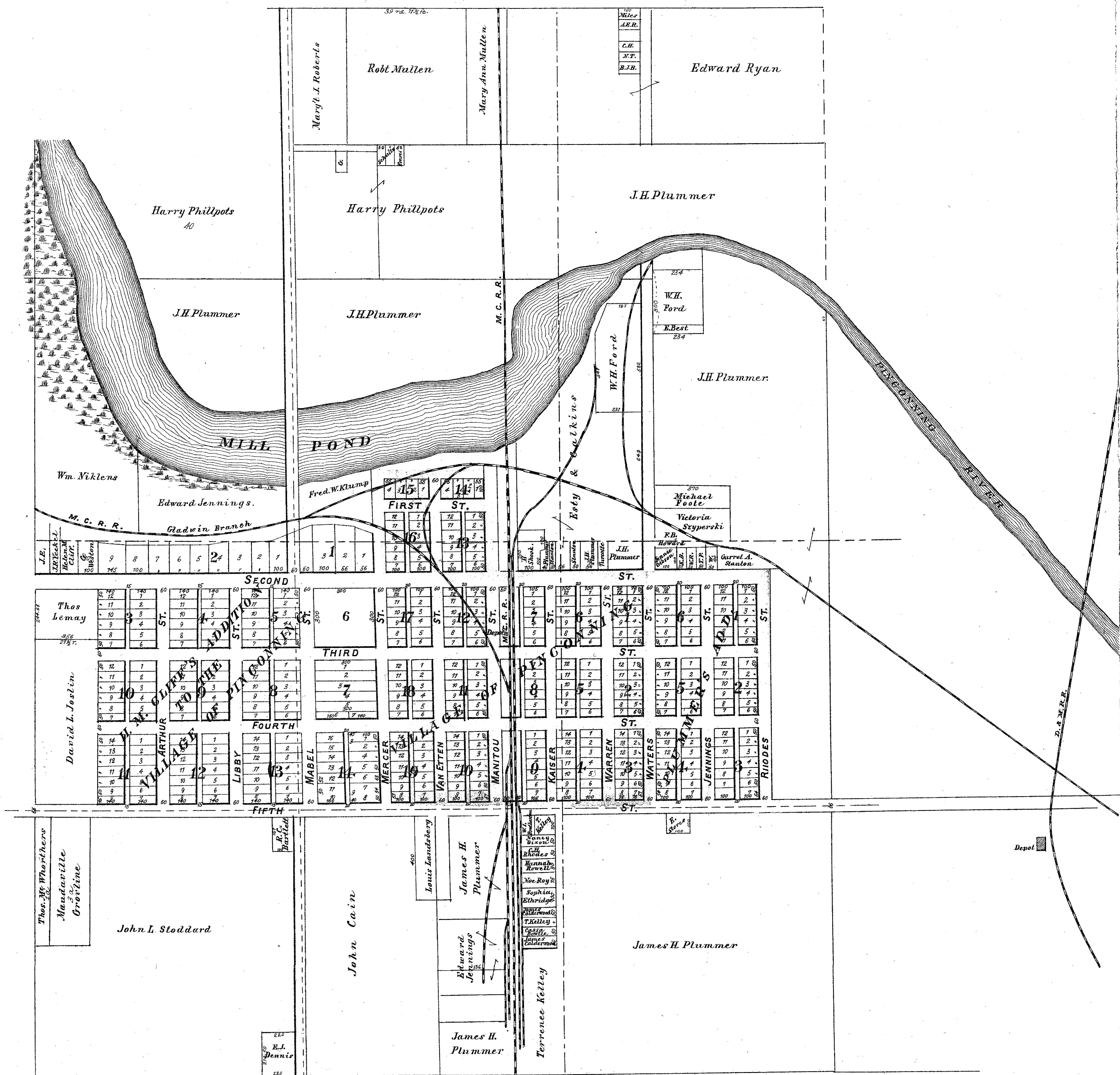
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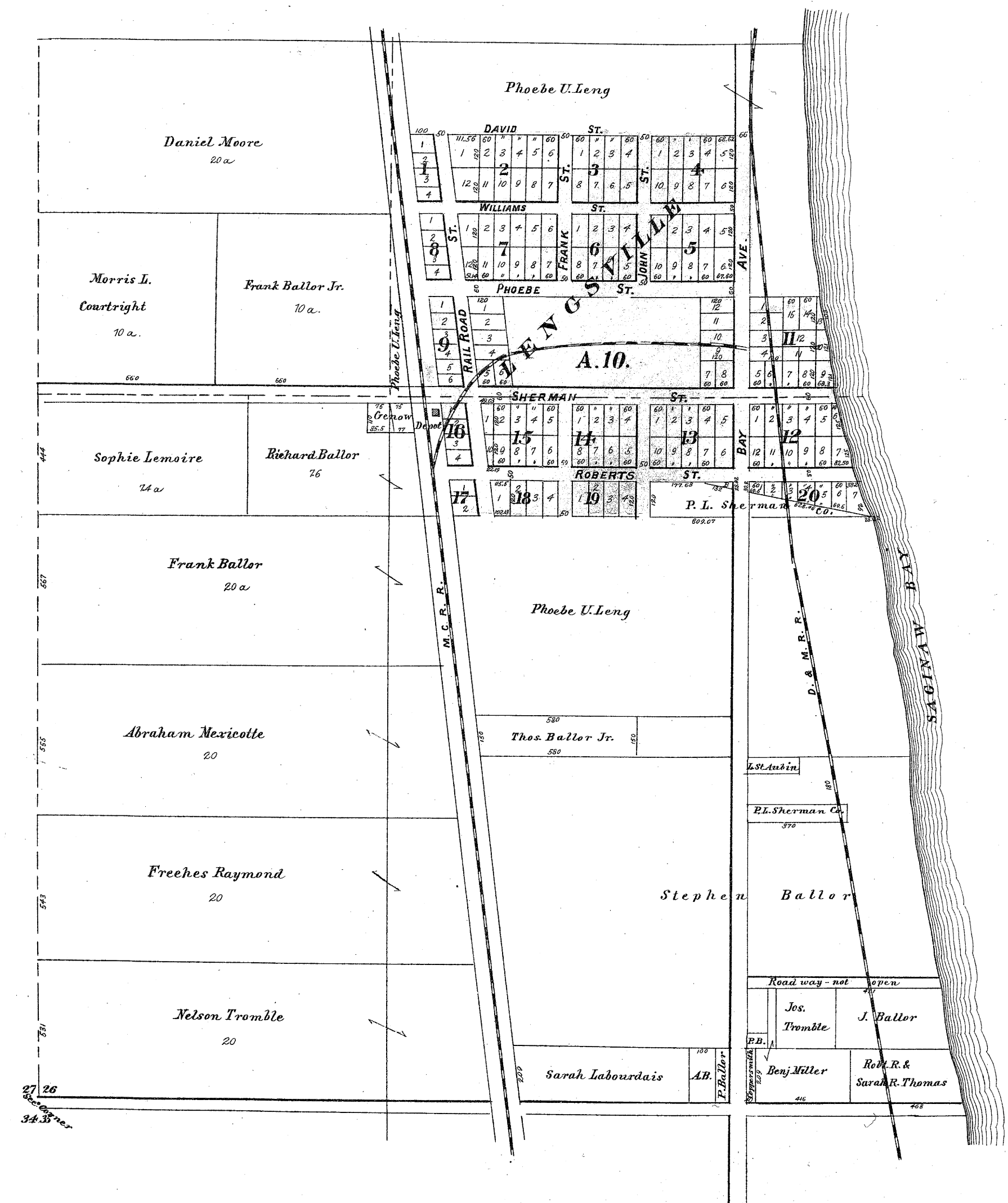
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### MAP OF PINC ONNING



### LENG SVILLE



### LINWOOD

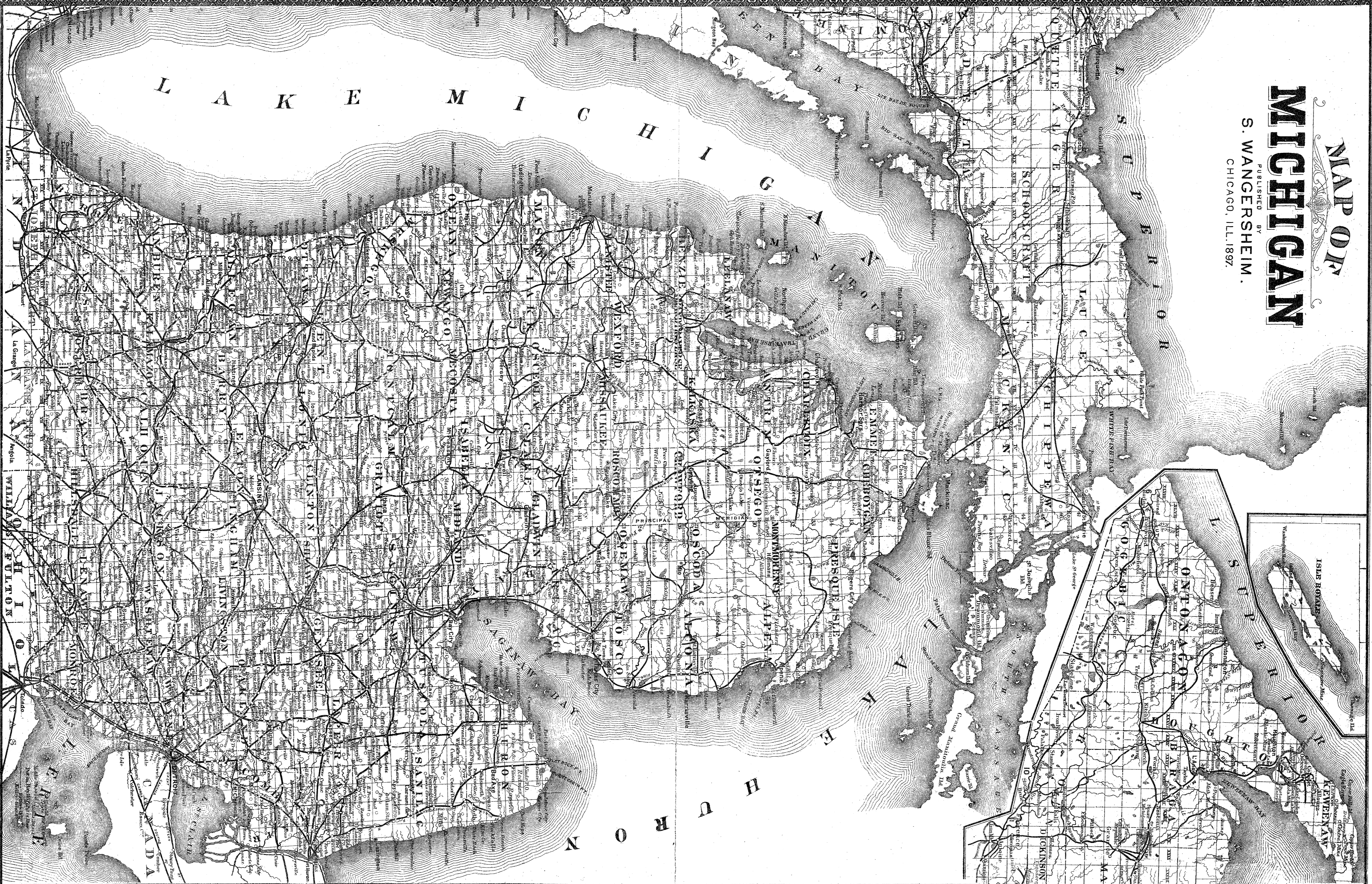








MAP OF  
**MICHIGAN**  
PUBLISHED BY  
S. WANGERSHEIM,  
CHICAGO, ILL., 1897.





# BAY COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

JANUARY 11, 1805, Congress passed an act providing for the organization of Michigan Territory, and the act was made effective on June the 3rd of the same year. The territory was formed from a portion of Indiana and consisted of the lower peninsula only, the remainder of our present state being still attached to Indiana and Illinois. The territorial capital was fixed at Detroit, a small French trading village of log huts. President Jefferson appointed as officers General William Hull for governor and Hon. A. B. Woodward for presiding judge.

We trust we may be pardoned for venturing to refer briefly to some of the peculiarities of the territorial legislation, not only relative to the origin of counties but also to the government of the people of the territory. The first recorded act is dated July 9, 1805, and provides for a temporary seal of the territory. On July 24, 1805, provision was made for the organization of the supreme court, to consist of three judges, the first one appointed to be chief judge. This act provided for but one regular term, but authorized the holding of special sessions whenever two of the judges should deem it necessary. It also defined certain jurisdictional powers, procedure and practice in said court—that paper instead of parchment should be used for all court proceedings.

August 2, 1805, an act was adopted providing that the justices of the peace and every regular minister of the Gospel may solemnize marriages. This act required the consent of the father or guardian of the parties to the marriage when either of the parties to be married were under the age of twenty-one years. August 29, 1805, an act was passed licensing various occupations, and affixing certain penalties for its violation. It provided for the licensing of ferries, requiring each ferryman, whenever called upon, at any hour of the night or day, to respond to any call, and affixing a penalty of \$100 for refusing to do so, and should such ferryman demand and take a higher rate of ferriage than prescribed by law, he should pay a fine, not exceeding \$100.

The governor and judges of the territory who were the law-making power thereof, seem to have an eye to the necessities of the inner man and his creature comforts in the foregoing enactments, and what follows in relation to said last mentioned act proves likewise that they had a tender regard for the morals of the people of the territory. They provided that "any person licensed to keep a tavern, any retailer of wine or spirituous liquors or strong drink,—whatever that might have been,—who should knowingly permit or allow any rioting, or should suffer any disorders, revelling or drunkenness within their houses, out houses, sheds, arbors or places of occupancy, shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding \$100, besides costs, for every such offense."

By way of compensating public officers for their services rendered to the people of the territory, on August 30, 1805, an act was adopted allowing them compensation as follows: To the clerk of the supreme court, for all services rendered by him, an annual sum of \$25, besides such fees as were properly chargeable to litigants in said court. "To the clerk of any district court an annual sum of \$15 besides fees from litigants

as aforesaid, which were fixed by the act. "To every juror twenty-five cents in each verdict rendered in any case, to each witness fifty cents per day, and six and one-fourth cents traveling fees per mile, coming only; to the marshal of the territory an annual compensation of \$25, payable semi-annually," besides certain fees from litigants which were also fixed by the act.

September 10, 1805, the governor and judges enacted that "there should be a tax on every coach, chariot, phaeton, chaise, calash, chair or other riding carriage, of \$1 for every wheel and on every sleigh, carryall, or other carriage for riding in winter, of \$2; upon every horse and mare of the age of three years, \$1, and upon every other horse, mare, colt, ass or mule, of thirty cents; on every dog three months old kept by any one person or family, of fifty cents; if more than one dog is kept, on a second dog \$1, and for every dog above two, \$1.50."

On September 13, 1805, a law was enacted relative to the holding of inquests by the marshal, which provided that as soon as he shall be certified of the dead body of a person supposed to have come to his or her death by violence or casualty, forthwith to summon a jury for such inquest, and if a juror thus summoned failed to appear without having a reasonable excuse he shall forfeit the sum of thirteen dollars, thirty-three and one-third cents." This act also provided for the collection of such forfeiture. It further provided that in case the marshal failed to do his duty as imposed by said act, "for each offense he should forfeit \$100, one-half of which should be paid to the informer and the other half for the use of the territory."

October 7, 1805, an act was passed allowing certain claims, among which were the following: To the marshal a sum not exceeding \$25 for summoning three grand juries, one petit jury, and superintending the erection of a bower for the holding of a court. John Donymede was allowed \$20 for the use of his house for holding a court eight days. Louis Moran was allowed eight dollars for two months' use of his house for the session of the governor and judges acting in their legislative department. John Meame was allowed five dollars for fitting up drums for the militia. To John Burnett, seven dollars for writing militia commissions.

To meet extraordinary and unforeseen expenses justly incurred, there is appropriated a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

October 8, 1805, the marshal was authorized to contract with any person offering the lowest bid for the support of each pauper, but limiting his authority to contract for a greater sum than twenty-five cents per day.

Governor Hull filled his position with honor and credit until August 16, 1812, when he surrendered fourteen hundred troops and the whole of Michigan Territory to a few hundred British troops. For this act he was stripped of all official title and Gen. W. H. Harrison was appointed his successor.

General Harrison exercised gubernatorial authority over the territory until October 13, 1813, when he resigned in favor of Col. Lewis Cass. By various appointments Col. Cass retained this position until he

was called to a seat in President Jackson's cabinet in 1831. His career as governor of Michigan, noted as the longest, the most peaceful, the most effective in developing out of the wilderness a beautiful and prosperous state, was ended, but his memory is still fresh in the minds and hearts of many very old citizens. The names of streets, cities, townships, counties, rivers and lakes in Michigan testify that his place in history will not be forgotten. A really useful, heroic man lives forever.

In 1815, Congress established a base line and a principal meridian from which congressional townships and ranges might be surveyed and numbered. The next year public lands were surveyed in the vicinity of Detroit and were offered for sale soon afterwards at the Detroit Land Office. From that time on the State has been gradually surveyed and opened for the people until at present only a small area of the upper peninsula is known as public land.

About this time the formation of counties began. At first the county of Wayne included about the whole of the territory, but from time to time portions were cut off and called by new names.

## THE SAGINAW VALLEY.

### Early Traders and Settlers.

The Saginaw river was visited by white traders long before any permanent settlement was made within the present limits of Bay county. Gassette Trombley and his brother were here bartering for furs and game with the Indians in 1792. Another very interesting character in those early days was Jacob Graverot, an old Hollander who in his younger days, was a trader for John Jacob Astor in the early days of the Astor fur trading business. His wife was the daughter of an Indian chief and together they located their temporary abode wherever they could find a favorable spot for hunting and fishing.

The first person to settle permanently within the present limits of Bay county was Leon Trombley, a brother of Gassette Trombley, above mentioned. He came in 1831 and erected a small log hut at a point about the middle of Water street just south of Fourth street. About half an acre of ground was cleared for an Indian camp ground and for a garden, and here Mr. Trombley, as an employe of the United States government, taught the Indians the science of practical farming, a profession which, to this day, they have never succeeded well in learning.

In 1834 John B. Trudell, who married a daughter of Benoit Trombley, built a log house in what is now the Fifth Ward, afterwards removed to West Bay City. In the same year Benjamin Cushman arrived, having been sent by the United States government as a blacksmith for the Indians. He built a log house and a blacksmith shop on the west side of the river, not far from where

the Twenty-third street bridge now is. For many years he did the blacksmithing, and assisted the traders in their traffic with the Indians.

It would be impossible to write a history of Bay county, however brief, without a personal mention of the Trombleys, or Trombles, as some of them spell the name. They have been associated with the history of the Saginaw Valley for a century. In 1835 Joseph and Medor Tromble came from Detroit to the Saginaw Bay country, where they had previously entered some land, with the intention of establishing a store. Joseph came by water with a stock of goods, arriving in July, and Medor came later by land. Having no place at which to store the goods, they were taken to Saginaw until he could complete their store building. He erected a log store building near the corner of Twenty-third street and Water street in the present Bay City, he finding this point to be the most advantageous for their purposes, as it was high and dry and commanded a good view of the river where they could note the arrival and departure of canoes. Their experience in store building is very illustrative of pioneer life.

It was built of pine logs flattened on two sides. The foundation was made of oak, and the lumber with which it was finished was brought by boat from Detroit, the freight upon it being \$4 per thousand. The lumber was clear stuff and was manufactured at Black river, now one of the exhausted pine streams. The price paid upon the lumber was \$16 per thousand. Then the lumber had to be hewn, the shingles split, and part of the lumber whip-sawed. The building was 25 by 30 feet inside. It is still standing on Water street. About September 1st Medor arrived with a drove of cattle. They got the store ready in time for "Indian payment" in the fall, and did a prosperous business with the Indians. Having prospered, in 1837 they decided to have a more pretentious house, and began the erection of a frame building near their store. It was completed in a little over a year, and was the finest house in the Saginaw Valley. It was called for years "The Center House."

Joseph Tromble was born in Detroit in 1809. At the age of twenty, acting upon the advice of his uncle, Gazette Trombley, he came to the Saginaw Valley for the purpose of locating land. He made the trip afoot and history has it that he covered seventy miles a day, a statement most astounding to the skeptical ears of 1896, following an old Indian trail most of the way. At Saginaw he decided to prospect before locating and accordingly made a trip via canoe to Sebewaing, and back at what is now called Bay City he was told that there was no land to be had—it being an Indian reservation. He returned to Detroit and upon investigating the records of the U. S. Land Office there he learned that there was a piece of land on the east side of the Saginaw river just south of the reservation, containing about a mile of river front. Some two or three years afterwards he entered this land. It is now within the corporate limits of Bay City.

His operations with his brother Medor in the mercantile line have been above noted. In 1844 he removed to the west side of the river where he had purchased land and took up the business of farming and fishing. He died in 188—.

Medor Tromble was born in Detroit November 16, 1813. He came to Bay county in 1835. In 1847 he married Miss Sarah McCormick, a daughter of James McCormick the well known pioneer. After going out of the mercantile business he turned his attention to hunting and fishing, but more particularly the latter and subsequently to farming. He was an extensive owner of lands, which being situated on Saginaw river and characteristically low and level were considered practically worthless at first, but which have since proven to be very profitable property. For many years he has turned his attention to the management of his real estate interests. He is one of the very few now living pioneers of the state, who have lived to see the swampy wilderness transformed into a beautiful city, who has not only witnessed the change, but has with his own hands and brain done as much as any other citizen

towards creating the prosperous and beautiful habitation.

In 1836 nothing looked more attractive to men speculatively inclined than the virgin soil of the west. Michigan was, about that time, considered the Eldorado of the West, and Uncle Sam was disposing of large tracts of his choicest land at \$1.25 per acre. A large stream of immigration was pouring into the peninsula and a favorite method of speculation was to purchase lands in those parts of the territory most advantageously situated and thus forestall emigrants and force them to buy their homes at higher prices than the government was charging. Considering the natural resources of the Saginaw Bay country it is not surprising that it passed through a period of land booming.

During the spring of 1836 the land in this region was on sale at the Detroit land office. This office was removed to Flint in September or October of the same year. That place immediately became thronged with land speculators. Purchases of government lands were then made with gold or silver and "Bill Gifford," who kept a small hotel at Flint says that "there were nights when more than \$40,000 in specie was lying in different parts of the house, which had been brought by guests who were waiting their turn to do business in the land office."

Saginaw City was supposed by many to be the only town likely to be built on the river, but others who were aware of the difficulty of ascending the river with heavy laden craft and anticipating the vast commerce, which the products of the valley must eventually induce, conceived the idea of starting a town nearer the mouth of the river. With this in view Judge Albert Miller, who had become familiar with this region, purchased a large tract of land of the Trombleys and in July, 1836, had it surveyed and platted as the village of Portsmouth. It extended from Twelfth street south, to a line between Thirty-Seventh and Thirty-Third streets. This was the first attempt to start a town within the present limits of Bay county—then Saginaw county. In 1837, Mr. Miller, with two partners, erected a steam saw mill in the village, the second one in operation at that time on the river. They also erected the second salt block of the vicinity. A company was organized under the name of "The Portsmouth Company." They were not satisfied with Judge Miller's plat and caused a re-survey and a re-plat to be made by John Farmer. A portion of this second plat was re-surveyed and re-platted in 1855 by William Daglish, and it is now called "The Daglish Division of Portsmouth." The first post-office was established here in the winter of 1837, and Judge Miller was appointed postmaster. The first physician of the vicinity, Doctor J. T. Miller, located at Portsmouth in 1836. Also the second physician, Mrs. Thomas Rogers, located here with her husband. The first cargo of lumber shipped out of the Saginaw Valley was sent out by James McCormick & Son in 1841. The first school was here. The first ship-building of any consequence was done by the Braddocks, of Portsmouth, in 1857. Captain Marsac located here in 1838 and became an enthusiastic and influential citizen. The first hotel in Bay county was the River House, afterwards known as the Center House. Upon the incorporation of the village of Bay City in 1859 a portion of Portsmouth was included, and in 1873 by annexation the whole of the village of Portsmouth was merged into Bay City, and hence whatever of importance follows this time will be given in our mention of Bay City. The early history of Portsmouth recalls the names of Trombley, Miller, McCormick, Marsac, Wilson, Braddock, Stephens, Daglish, Southworth and others of whom we append the personal mention in this work.

#### LOWER SAGINAW.

The United States government in securing title to lands from the Indians in 1819 found one Stephen V. R. Riley, a trader among them, who exercised such an in-

fluence over the Chippewas, that they found it necessary to conciliate him before a favorable treaty could be made. That was done by allowing him to select six hundred and forty acres of land for each of his three half breed sons, John, Peter and James. Mr. Riley located his eldest and favorite son, John, on a tract about a mile square, well known to everyone in Bay City to-day as the John Riley Reserve.

In 1836 the late James Fraser, who had become one of the most noted speculators of this region, was living at Saginaw; or, rather his family were, while his home was in the saddle. He was quick to find out property from which money could be made, and after the Portsmouth project was started he matured a plan for purchasing the Riley reservation, upon which to lay out a town. His plan was to purchase the reservation, and organize a stock company, which should lay out and build a town. John Riley, who was then living near Port Huron, was applied to for the purchase. His father had always advised him not to sell until he could get a large price for his land, and he refused to make sale upon any terms without the advice and consent of his father, who was then residing at Schenectady, N. Y. The elder Mr. Riley advised him to sell. The purchase was made by several prominent men in Detroit, the consideration being \$30,000. Subsequently the stock company was organized, and was known as the "Saginaw Bay Company."

They began extensive improvements such as building a dock and a warehouse and endeavored to induce capitalists to invest in their new city. But the panic of that year caused all business of a forced nature to succumb, and the company was unable to "stand from under." About the only one of the original company to survive was James Fraser. After 1838 no further active operations were carried on by the company and for six years Lower Saginaw was under a cloud more dismal than that of the surrounding wilderness.

One Theodore Walker, a tailor in the city of Brooklyn, had a claim against one of the bankrupt stockholders of the company who, having nothing at his disposal, turned over to Mr. Walker a strip of land in Lower Saginaw. It was supposed to be worthless, but Mr. Walker accepted it and afterwards came to Lower Saginaw where he lived long enough to see himself made wealthy by the rising value of his land.

In 1836 to 1842 the Saginaw Valley was "dead," commercially speaking, although a few new comers made their appearance. On March 1st Sydney S. Campbell and family arrived from Bridgeport, a settlement a few miles southeast of Saginaw, and established themselves. This was the first permanent settlement made in Lower Saginaw and was the first event in the line of actual development and history. He soon built and opened the Globe Hotel, the first tavern in Lower Saginaw.

A year or two after settling here Mr. Campbell borrowed government oxen and ploughed a piece of land near where the Folsom & Arnold sawmill now stands, which he sowed with buckwheat. When the time came to gather it, he would take his canoe, his wife accompanying him, and go down to the field. On the way he would shoot ducks for their dinner. Spreading his sail cloth on the ground, Mrs. Campbell would bring the bundles of buckwheat together and he thrashed it out on the sail cloth. He would then take it in his canoe to the hotel where it was emptied into a bedroom up stairs. The following winter there was a scarcity of flour, and in February the supply in Lower Saginaw became exhausted. None could be had at Saginaw or Flint, but people in those days did not starve. In this instance Mr. Campbell's harvest of buckwheat was opportune. Fred Derr, who had moved into a building opposite the Globe, had a big coffee mill, and each neighbor as he needed would visit the buckwheat pile and taking his quota would grind it in Mr. Derr's coffee mill. In this way the only flour used in the settlement for three weeks was made, and it is not recorded that the bloom of health vanished from their faces.

About 1840 Doctor D. H. Fitzhugh purchased several parcels of land where West Bay City now stands. The United States Government was more active in subduing

the new country than any of the citizens. In 1838-39 the Rosseaus engaged with the government in a surveying contract, their work being to sub-divide the townships in the vicinity. In 1839 Stephen Wolverton was commissioned to build a lighthouse at the mouth of the river.

About 1841 forces that were to enter into the future development of Bay City were being gathered together. It was about this time that the scrip for the land of the Saginaw Bay Company came into the possession of James Fraser, Doctor D. H. Fitzhugh, James G. Birney and Theodore Walker. In the spring of 1842 Mr. Birney arrived with his family. In the same year Frederick Backus brought a stock of goods and opened a store. In 1843 the chief event was the organization of Hampton Township. The first election was held at the Globe Hotel. W. R. McCormick's hat was used for a ballot box and thirteen qualified voters deposited their ballots therein. In 1844 the first school house was built. It was situated in the north part of the village and was often used as a place of worship. In 1846 and '47 Hopkins, Pomeroy and Fraser built the first sawmill of the village. A postoffice was established at the house of Mr. Thomas Rogers, a blacksmith, who in the election just mentioned was chosen Justice of the Peace; to him was given the honor of "pronouncing" the first marriage ceremony of the village. In the spring of 1846 Hon. James Birney, resident of Connecticut paid a visit to his father, James G. Birney. In coming into the wilderness he little thought he would become one of its most honored citizens or that he would live to see Bay City the peer of the great cities of the state.

In the winter of 1847 Hon. H. W. Sage first made his appearance, and the same year D. H. Fitzhugh, Jr., arrived and built what was then thought to be an extravagant house on the corner of Third and Water streets.

From 1848 the prospects of the settlement grew brighter. Curtis Munger, Edwin Park, Thomas Carney and wife and J. S. Barclay and wife took up their home in the village and social life among the ladies of the place was not a barren waste. A serpentine footpath dodged along among the stumps near the river bank and showed evidences of being well trodden. All belonged to "our set" and kept perpetual open house and discussed the local news with diligence. 1850-51 witnessed a number of arrivals and the introduction of new industries. Doctor George E. Smith brought the healing art and James Fox opened a law office. William and Alexander McEwan came and built a sawmill as also did Henry Raymond and James Watson. Charles E. Jennison went into the mercantile business with James Fraser, in the building where the Fraser House now stands. The Wolverton House, a very pretentious hotel, was built and owned by Mr. Barclay. The Lathrop, the first tug boat on the river, came in '51. In 1852 that dread visitor cholera found many victims among the mill-hands. In 1853 the Methodist church was built. Its location on Washington avenue was thought to be the means of more boat riding on Sunday than was in harmony with scriptural teachings. B. F. Partridge in 1856 built a house on what is now the corner of Center and VanBuren streets. People could not understand why he wanted to start a hermitage in the depths of the forest when there was plenty of room in town. In 1856 James Fraser came here to reside permanently. Judge James Birney also arrived this year. In 1856 a small hotel called the Farmer's home was built by one Dodge, near the corner of Saginaw and Third streets—at that time in a swamp; it is thought that this hotel never had a farmer for a guest. The young folks used to hold dances here and when there was a drought of girls a shawl would be wrapped about an Indian and he would be pressed into service as the belle of the ball.

Charles Cottrell, who had a store at the corner of Second and Water streets, first introduced kerosene lamps in 1851. The most important event in the local history of the town at about this time was the change of name from Lower Saginaw to Bay City. A bill to this effect was passed, through the efforts of Hon. James Birney, by the state legislature of 1857.

The next legislature incorporated the village, it having at that time about seven hundred inhabitants. The United States census showed the entire of Bay county to have fifteen hundred and nineteen inhabitants engaged principally in lumbering and fishing. Agriculture as yet attracted very little attention or interest. The first municipal election under the village charter occurred on the second day of May, 1859. 155 votes were cast and Curtis Munger was elected president by a majority of twenty-three votes. Among the first acts of the village trustees is the ordering of sidewalks on Washington street from First to Tenth streets, and the opening of Jefferson and Madison streets north of Center street. On June 27th, a general tax for village purposes of \$1,047 and a highway tax of one-half of one per cent. was ordered by the assessors.

The salt industry became of considerable importance in 1860. The Bay City and Tuscola plank road was built about this time and became of great commercial importance to Bay City. For several years the village prospered greatly, and in 1865 it was granted a city charter by the state legislature.

#### A CHARTERED CITY.

The new charter gave Bay City three wards. At the election held the first Monday in April following, Hon. N. B. Bradley was chosen Mayor, William T. Kennedy Jr., Recorder; Ernest Frank, Treasurer. The first act of importance of the city fathers was the purchase of a steam fire engine. The amount of money raised for city purposes that year was \$4,997.47. The valuation of the city property was \$633,000.

Since obtaining the charter in 1865 the growth of Bay City has been phenomenal. The new comers have been altogether too numerous to mention and our space will not admit of a detailed account of events. The city is noted over the state for its many fine buildings, streets and other improvements, concerning which it may be stated briefly that the Fraser House, a fine four story brick structure on the southeast corner of Water street and Center avenue, was erected in 1864. A land-mark in Bay City, recently burned, was the old Miller hardware store erected in 1865. The Watson block in 1868; the Rouech House in 1869; the old Shearer block in 1876. The Westover Opera House block, which was destroyed by fire about twelve years ago, was immediately replaced by the Phoenix block. The McEwan block on Water street was built in 1876; The First National Bank block was built in 1872, the Central block in 1880, and the Shearer Brothers' block in 1884. The Crapo building was built about five or six years ago; the new M. C. depot in 1892; the government building in 1893. The city hall—not yet completed—is located at the corner of Tenth street and Washington avenue, and will be superior to any public building in this corner of the state. In 1896 the Republic House was partially destroyed by fire. It has since been reconstructed and greatly improved in many ways, and is today one of the fine structures of the city. The Ridoto building was erected in 1896. The oldest brick building now standing in the city is the Meeker & Adams store.

Bay City has enjoyed the privilege of a public library for more than twenty-five years. For the last ten years, since the erection of the Wood Opera House Block, the city library has been located in the rear of that building.

The telephone was first introduced here in 1879.

The first paving in Bay City was done about twenty-three years ago on Water street, from Third to Sixth streets. We have heard old residents remark that the city has never had a pavement since to equal it.

When the city was first organized the executive was vested in a marshal and one or two deputy policemen. After a few years part of them were partially uniformed, but in 1877, upon the formation of the Board of Police Commissioners, the city was provided with a first-class police department, uniformed and equipped. Chief N. N. Murphy was then appointed to the position which he now holds. Captain Wm. Simmons was appointed at the same time. Sergeant Geo. A. Hemstreet was also appointed, and in 1881 Wm. E. Toles received a similar honor. The police department of the present time con-

sists of the officers mentioned and twelve patrolmen, one truant officer, one special detective and one driver.

The street railway of Bay City was laid some twenty-six or twenty-seven years ago. It has been gradually improved and extended, and now the entire system takes in about ten miles of track. About three years ago electricity was substituted for horses as a motive power.

The manual force of the fire department consists of sixty-eight men. Engines, trucks, hose carts, sleighs, cutters, etc., number nineteen. The city has erected six substantial brick fire stations. The department has twenty-one horses in its service. The alarms turned in during 1895 numbered 159. The damage done amounted to \$59,229.50.

The waterworks were established in 1873, and the receipts for that year were \$728.82. The total on the roll for 1894 was \$23,366.11. The waterworks system is as far in advance of the system of 1873 as the receipts of 1894 were ahead of those of 1873. The pumping machinery in this department, together with the engines, hose, and other necessary equipment, cost the city about \$100,000. Piping, hydrants, etc., have cost about \$400,000 more. There are at present waterworks bonds outstanding to the amount of \$362,000.

The eighth annual report of the Electric Light Commission (1895), shows a total investment of \$36,305.11. It shows that for 1895, 181 lamps were run on 341 nights, a total of 2586 hours, at a cost of \$8,900.31. The system extends over 36.64 miles of wire and lights up eleven and one-half square miles of territory.

Bay City has suffered from very disastrous fires in 1865, 1872 and 1892.

The total bonded indebtedness of the city is \$651,000.

#### WEST BAY CITY.

##### BANGOR.

The village of Bangor was so named by Thomas Whitney, an early pioneer from Bangor, Maine. It is now known as Banks, although it is within the corporate limits and is therefore a part of West Bay City. It occupies a beautiful site of land fronting the river and directly across from the north part of Bay City. The Bay county records show that Jos. Tromble, mentioned in connection with the history of Portsmouth, owned all of the land at this point in an early day, and was the originator of the village. In 1845 he took up his abode there. In 1851 he caused twenty-five acres of his land to be platted as a village. The splendid riparian advantages of the place caused several mills to be erected, the first of which was built and owned by Thos. Whitney. Moore, Smith & Co., and also George Lord, erected mills and entered into the manufacture of salt. As an industry the fishing business has been of little less importance than that of lumbering. Many are engaged in that occupation, and the freight bill of one dealer to one railroad company for a single season was over \$6,000. An industry which was indeed humble in its beginning, was ship building. Wm. Crosswaite came from Buffalo in 1864 and established a ship yard and dry dock. He employed some thirty men. Since that time the ship building industry has grown more than a hundred fold, as will be seen later.

The village of Banks was incorporated April 15, 1871. It became the first ward of West Bay City in 1891.

##### SALZBURG.

Salzburg was so called by Dr. D. H. Fitzhugh, the proprietor of its land-site. That name was given from an Austrian salt manufacturing town, and was deemed appropriate on account of the abundance of salt found, and the excitement aroused over the prospects of a successful salt industry. The place was platted by Dr. Fitzhugh in 1861, but was never incorporated as a village. It seems to have received an early immigration, for we find Jos. Cushway living there, established as a

blacksmith for the Indians in 1834. In 1842, Captain Solomon S. Stone and wife arrived in a canoe. He built a bark wigwam on the Indian cornfield, where he resided about two years. He then purchased "Stone Island," where he lived until his death in 1883. Dr. Fitzhugh, Hill & Son, Johnson & Walsh and the Huron Salt & Lumber Co., were the first to engage in the manufacture of salt or lumber. Laderach Brothers settled here in 1861. The post office was established in 1868.

#### THE VILLAGE OF WENONA.

On the opposite side of the river from Bay City, nature seems to have intended a town. The regular ascent of the ground from the river, the pleasing landscape presented by the shady trees and smooth waters, the accessibility of the spot by boats, all these seem to have foretold a town; but until 1864 the bark wigwams of a few Indians were the only signs of dwelling that marked the spot. Soon after this date John Hayes made a home for himself on that side of the river. He was a ferryman, and assisted passengers between Bay City and Midland street, across the river. The next house built was that of George King. A little school house had been erected in 1860, and it accommodated the pupils from the entire township of Bangor, then very much larger than at the present time. The building was also used for many years as the polling place for the township. A little distance west from the river bank were the Chilson and Sayles' farms. In January, 1864, Mr. H. W. Sage purchased one hundred and sixteen acres of ground on the west side of the river for a mill site, and erected a mill in the same year. He also erected a store building, which at that time was considered a mammoth structure. They also caused their land to be platted into village lots, which they offered for sale at \$200 each. They first named the village Lake City, but found it necessary to change, and Wenona was substituted. During 1865 business began in earnest. A postoffice and telegraph office were established. The Presbyterian church was built, and a bridge was built from the village to Bay City. The growth of the place was so rapid that by 1866 the people felt that they were entitled to corporate privileges. The village site had been greatly benefitted by the Bay City and Midland plank road, and also by a plank road constructed by the state from Saginaw to the same point. A village charter was granted in May of 1867, and at the first election held on the first day of the following June, David B. Arnold was chosen president.

#### CITY ORGANIZATION.

The three villages grew rapidly, the settlements of one gradually approaching those of another, until they concluded that there was not room enough for three small towns, and remembering that "In union there is strength," they were consolidated by the state legislature of 1877, under the name of West Bay City.

The city had three wards—the three original villages respectively. The first election was held on the first Monday in May, 1877, and David G. Arnold was chosen mayor. In 1883 the charter was amended, establishing five wards instead of three. There are now six wards.

West Bay City may with some propriety, be called the Phoenix city, for in 1881 she was visited by a very destructive fire, entailing a loss of \$90,930.00, and a temporary suspension of business. The fire originated in the tailoring establishment of Waldbauer & Szysperski. The flames swept easterly, taking down before them the fine brick structures of Fisher and Norrington, W. W. Vedder, the Alpin block, the Opera house block, and others.

One of the most important buildings of West Bay City is the Sage library, which is not second to any thing of its kind in the state. This magnificent structure, together with ten thousand dollars, is the gift of Henry W. Sage, of Ithaca, New York, and was founded in 1883. The management of this library is in the hands of a board of trustees, composed of five citizens

of the city and the mayor, the president of the board of education, the superintendent of the public schools, and the resident clergymen of all church congregations in the city. There are about 23,000 volumes properly arranged and classified in this library, which is open to the public at all times from eight o'clock in the forenoon to nine o'clock at night, Sundays excepted. Mrs. M. F. Ostrander has been librarian since its establishment.

West Bay City is well sewered. In 1888 the first sewer bonds were issued. They amounted to \$60,000, and were issued for the purpose of raising money with which to build the main or trunk sewer. It is constructed of brick, and has a diameter of about five feet. It is about a mile in length, extending from its outlet, just south of the M. C. R. R. bridge, on South street and Washington street to South Union street, then to Center street, and south along that street to its terminus. - Since the construction of this trunk line many district and lateral sewers have been added to the system of sewerage in the city, at an additional cost of nearly, if not quite, \$100,000.

The present city fire department was organized in 1888. It consists of twenty members, including the chief; three hose companies and one fire engine, with a complete system of Holly water works at its disposal whenever a fire occurs. It is due to the energy and efficient services of George F. Russell, the present Chief of Fire Department, that the city succeeded in obtaining the complete Gamewell system of fire equipment for its use.

The police force of the city now consists of a chief of police and six patrolmen, who are appointed for a term of "during good behavior," unless by a two-thirds vote of the common council the force is decreased. The present police system was established in 1891, by an act amending the city charter. Prior thereto the police system was quite imperfect, partisan preference being the guiding rule.

Wenona Beach, while in the township of Bangor, is properly an institution of West Bay City. It is a beautiful summer resort, located on Saginaw bay, just west of the mouth of the river. It is connected by electric railway with the consolidated system of the Bay Cities, and is the resort of many parties of pleasure seekers.

To Hon. S. O. Fisher, of West Bay City, must be given the credit of introducing electric street railways in the Saginaw valley. Through his direct and persistent efforts this system of street transit was introduced in West Bay City some years before Bay City or Saginaw enjoyed their presence.

#### ORGANIZATION OF BAY COUNTY.

Bay county, previous to its organization, was the territory of Saginaw and Midland counties. After a very hard struggle with these two counties, the citizens of Lower Saginaw succeeded in forming a separate organization called the County of Bay, in 1857. The legality of this organization was disputed for years by the above mentioned counties. As first formed it included the whole of Arenac county, which was set off by itself in 1883. Immediately after the county was formed the seat of justice was fixed at Bay City. A resolution was once passed changing the county seat to Portsmouth, but it never went into effect and was soon changed back again. A wooden building on Water street served as court house until 1868, when a one story brick was erected where the court house now stands. The present brick structure was erected by the county in 1868. The first jail was a one story wooden building erected on the corner of Sixth and Saginaw streets for jail purposes. It was destroyed by fire in 1863, and a wooden building of a similar character was leased of James Fraser until 1870, when the present jail building was erected on Center street at a cost of \$75,000.00.

The County Infirmary was purchased by the Bay county board of supervisors in 1866. It consists of 120 acres of land in the township of Hampton, and is well equipped for its purposes, with jail, hospital, etc.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIPS.

As previously mentioned, the township of Hampton was organized in 1843. The name was chosen by James G. Birney, and applied in honor of his wife's old homestead in New York state. Its territory included all of the Lower Saginaw region, but was rendered smaller from time to time by the formation of other townships from its territory. It now contains an area of about thirty square miles. The land of the present Hampton township was but a few years ago mostly covered with water at certain seasons of the year, and was thought to be entirely too low and wet to admit of drainage and cultivation. A visit to the township today will soon convince one of the erroneousness of this opinion, for the land is very rich and productive, and some of it has been put in such a perfect state for the production of fruits and vegetables that three hundred dollars per acre has been refused by its owners.

It is cosmopolitan in population, but one characteristic of all its people is frugality. The township is traversed by numerous stone roads and dredge ditches, which have cost thousands of dollars, but which have given back this cost almost ten fold to the people.

The County Farm is located in this township.

The township contains the village of Essexville—named for R. P. Essex, its founder. The village was platted in 1867. It is now a prosperous place, and the location of a great lumbering industry. It is well equipped with schools and churches, and is connected by electric railway with Bay City and West Bay City. Its postoffice was established in 1872. The village was incorporated in 1883.

Williams township was at the time of its organization a part of Midland county, and was organized by the board of that county. It contained the lands of townships 14, 15 and 16, north of range 3 east, and all of Arenac county. It has contributed of its territory to the formation of other townships so that now it contains but thirty-six square miles, designated as township 14, north of range 3 east.

The early settlers of Williams township were, for the most part, native Americans, the most prominent of whom were Charles Bradford, John Gaffney, Wm. Spofford, Chas. Fitch, Geo. W. Smock, and Lyman Brainard. These gentlemen prospected in that territory in 1854. They were so well pleased with the lands, although wild and uninhabited, that they proceeded to Flint land office and purchased farms upon which they immediately settled. The number of inhabitants was added to the same year by the arrival of Wm. W. Skelton, A. J. Willsie, and Amos Culver. Upon the organization of the township G. W. Smock was made supervisor. In 1855 Samuel Rowden, David Jones and Josiah Perry came into the township. John C. Rowden came there a boy and has given the best years of his life to the development of the place.

The growth of its institutions has kept pace with the increase of population. Nearly the whole township is now under improvement. The Bay City and Midland plank road, now a macadamized highway, has been a royal road to wealth for the citizens of Williams. The soil is very productive and easily tilled. There are now four post offices in the township, the most prominent of which is Auburn.

This place is well named in respect to its being the loveliest village of the plain. It cannot claim, however, a farther analogy to Goldsmith's English hamlet. It is situated midway between Bay City and midland, and about an equal distance from Saginaw. It has fine churches and school facilities, and enjoys the privileges of railroad traffic.

The township of Arenac was organized by the Bay county board in 1859. It included all of Arenac county which was then a part of Bay, and it also included the territory now comprising the townships of Pinconning, Mt. Forest, and Gibson. Arenac being no longer a portion of Bay county, the subdivisions of its territory will not be noted.

## BANGOR.

In 1859, soon after the organization of Bay county, the township of Bangor was formed. It comprised all of Hampton which lay west and north of the Saginaw river, being the territory of the present townships of Fraser, Kawkawlin, Bangor and Monitor. The first town meeting was held the 7th day of April that year, at a school house situated in the present Bangor. Scott W. Sayles was elected supervisor. The history of the territory must be divided among the townships mentioned, as Bangor has become very much smaller than it was when first formed. It now comprises that portion of township 14, north of range 5 east, that lies north of Monitor and north and west of West Bay City, and also fractional township 15 north of range 5 east.

The Kawkawlin river, which flows through Bangor, was the scene of much early activity. The mouth of this river was a favorite hunting, fishing and camping place for the Saginaw tribe of Indians. In 1837 Neh-way-go, a noted brave, had his home here. In 1847 the Indian mission church was built here, it being the first church in what is now Bay county, and there now exists an Indian village numbering some forty or fifty souls. They still maintain their church with the Rev. Mr. Cloud as pastor. In 1842 "Uncle Harvey Williams," a well known pioneer of the valley, moved to the mouth of the Kawkawlin river, and engaged in fishing and trading with the Indians. He died in 1864, leaving many friends among whom the Indians were not last in their devotion.

The villages of Bangor, Salzburg and Wenona, before mentioned, for several years formed an important part of the township's territory, but they were swallowed up by the organization of West Bay City in 1877. The farmers of Bangor are favored by their proximity to West Bay City, and by the advantages derived from the Midland and AuSable stone roads which traverse the township.

## BEAVER.

The township of Beaver was created by an act of the legislature in 1867, in which act it was described as being townships 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, north of range 3 east. The first township meeting was held at the house of Levi Willard, one of the best known names in Beaver today, who was made the first supervisor.

The land in this township is as good as can be found in the state. It is level, fertile, and well settled by an excellent class of citizens. Beaver has contributed from its territory so that now it contains but one congressional township, viz: T. 15 N., and R. 3 E. Willard is a postoffice, and consists of several of the best families. John P. Ittner, the present supervisor, is located here as a merchant and manufacturer, and his home and surroundings may be taken as an index to the thrift and enterprise of the community.

The word Kawkawlin cannot fail to awaken interest as it has been identified with historic events in the Saginaw Valley for over a hundred years. But the Kawkawlin of today does not contain any of the old historic ground. When first organized, Jan. 7, 1868, it contained all of the territory lying between the Saginaw Bay and Beaver township, and also sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Bangor, and sections 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 of Monitor. The territory has been reduced in area so that Kawkawlin now contains only township 15 north and range 4 east. It is well settled, contains excellent land, and is one of the most prosperous of the newer townships of the county.

Nature has provided the citizens with numerous flowing wells, the water of which is of a most excellent quality, and contains many minerals with medicinal properties. It is proposed by certain citizens of Linwood to erect a fine hotel with mineral baths.

Schools are numerous, and for architectural beauty and conveniences are unsurpassed by any township in the county. Kawkawlin is well provided with means for moral culture in its four churches. Linwood, situated on the line between Kawkawlin and Fraser, is a splen-

did little marketing place, supplied with two railroads, hotels, a mill, etc.

## MONITOR.

The township of Monitor was erected in 1869. On an old map of Bay county we notice that Monitor contains the south thirty sections of township 14 north of range 4 east, and sections 30 and 31 of township 14 north of range 5 east. At present it contains all of township 14 north of range 4 east, and the two sections mentioned in township 14 north of range 5 east. The township was formed from Bangor and its organization was strongly opposed on the ground of being attempted for political purposes. The effort however was not defeated.

The southern part of Monitor was colonized in 1845 by a portion of the large German immigration to the Saginaw valley. These thrifty people were among the first to subdue the wild land and make farming a success in this part of the state. The southern part of the township today is almost wholly occupied by them, and their fine homes, large barns, well fed stock and good roads testify to the value of these settlers to Bay county.

Soon after their arrival we find in the county records the names of Thomas Kent, James Felker, Wm. H. Needham, Wm. Hemmingway, who took up land in this territory. In close succeeding years came Jeremiah Waite, John Hunn, Frederick Shaw, William Gaffney, Owen C. White, T. C. Phillips, and others. The early settlers here suffered considerably from excessive taxation on account of a large amount of the land being railroad land, and therefore exempt. For several years, however, the citizens of the township have enjoyed general prosperity.

The soil is very rich and productive, and their fine system of drainage has reclaimed almost every foot of the soaking swamps of years back. Their stone roads have been of untold value to the people. It would be difficult to find better farms, or better evidences of an intelligent farming community. But farming is not the only industry engaged in by the people of this prosperous section of the county, as will be noticed by referring to the coal mining industry, which we note herein later.

## PORTSMOUTH.

The territory now included in Portsmouth was utilized as farming land prior to all other sections of Bay county, for we have noticed that the Trombles of the village of Portsmouth were cultivating the soil in the '30's. The territory of which we write was a portion of the township of Hampton, and was detached therefrom and organized as the township of Portsmouth in 1859. It included all that portion of Hampton comprising the north half of township 13 north and range 5 east, lying east of the Saginaw river, also the north half of township 13 north, of range 6 east, also sections 34, 33, and that part of 32 lying east of the Saginaw river in township 14 north, of range 5 east. In 1871 a strip of land was added to Portsmouth from Saginaw county, which was described as sections 19 to 36, inclusive, being the south half of township 13 north, of range 5 east.

This township has since been subdivided by the erection of Merritt in 1871. Petitions pro and con were presented to the board of supervisors on June 8th, and on July 8th a resolution erecting the township of Merritt was passed by the board. It included all of township 13 north, of range 6 east, and sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, in township 13 north, and range 5 east.

As before mentioned, the village of Portsmouth was annexed to Bay City in 1873. Immediately following that act the state legislature passed a resolution that all that portion of the township of Merritt, in the County of Bay, which lies in township 13 north of range 5 east; and sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 in township 13 north of range 6 east; and sections 31, 32 and 33 in township 14 north of range 6 east, in Hampton; also sections 34, 35 and 36 in township 14 north of range 5 east, be added to the township of Portsmouth, thus erecting the new Portsmouth. It is in a high state of cultivation and takes on the appearance of the oldest settled portions of the

state. The forests have so entirely disappeared that many farms are without wood for fuel. The shanties and log houses have been replaced by large frame and brick dwellings. There are fine orchards, stone roads and drains.

Merritt is in the extreme south-east corner of Bay county. It is crossed by the Quanicasse creek, which forms the trunk line of a drainage system which has reclaimed a large amount of the swampy land. There is much land left however, which is described as prairie land, it being low and mucky. The township was visited by a cyclone in the summer of 1896, by which great damage was done in the east central portion. Mungers, a post office and railroad station, is in the central portion of the township; it was named for a prominent citizen of the county.

## PINCONNING.

This township takes its name from the Pinconning river, which, in turn, was derived from the Indian word O-pinnic-con-ing, meaning "the potato place," so named from the fact of wild potatoes being found abundant there. Mr. F. A. Pelky located here in 1853; he found, near the mouth of the river, an old water mill, which had then been operated for several years. It is not certain as to who its owner was.

At the mouth of the river was an Indian settlement, and also an old log mission church. In 1869 F. A. Stark established himself as a fisherman; later he removed to Pinconning. Nearly all of the enterprise of the north part of Bay county was centered at this village, all the rest of the surrounding territory being covered with standing pine.

In February, 1872, Geo. H. Van Etten and others formed a company and built a saw mill. Van Etten, Kaiser & Co. purchased an hundred acres of land lying on both sides of the railroad in section 23, and made preparations for an extensive business; they also caused the construction of the Gladwin branch of the Michigan Central Railroad, then known as the Pinconning and Kaiserville Railroad. In 1875 the road was extended to the bay, and its name was changed to the Saginaw Bay and North-Western Railroad. The post office was established in 1872. The place is well provided with manufacturing institutions, churches, schools and societies. Its newspaper, "The Pinconning Times," enjoys a good patronage.

The western portion of the township contains some very fine farming lands. The agricultural industry is only partially developed, but the day is not far distant when this portion of Bay County will be equal to any other part of the county as a farming locality. The township was organized in 1887. It was rendered smaller by the organization of Mt. Forest and Gibson in 1889.

## FRASER.

Fraser was erected by an act of the legislature in 1875. The first township meeting was held on the first Monday in April at the house of William Mitchie, who was elected supervisor of the new township. Fraser is rapidly filling up with settlers, there now being no large tracts of land owned by one person. There are three post offices in this township: Linwood, Lengsville and Mitchie.

The township is crossed by two parallel railroads, the D. & M. and the M. C. Railroads. Lengsville is a prosperous little village in the east central portion of the township, and is the location of the P. L. Sherman Co., manufacturers of staves and heading. The people are well supplied with mineral water in the numerous flowing wells, some of which are said to be powerful enough to be used for practical irrigation purposes.

## FRANKENLUST.

Until the winter of 1880-81, the territory of this township formed the north half of Kochville, Saginaw county. The late Rev. Mr. Sievers established a colony

of German immigrants here in 1848, and a ride over the township today cannot fail to convince one that these people are industrious and enterprising. The appearance of the country rehearses the story of German perseverance, and gives one a peep at the Fatherland, with its manners, customs, and language.

Mr. John A. Leidlein was one of the most active in securing Frankenlust to Bay county. He tells us an interesting story of his struggle at Lansing with the legislature, and practically with the "Third House." Untiring efforts on the part of Mr. Leidlein and others were finally successful and the township was organized. Mr. Leidlein was elected supervisor. John G. Weggel, the present supervisor, has represented his constituents on the Bay county board for many years. Frankenlust contains two post offices, Amelith and Brooks, the latter being a suburb of West Bay City.

The people are mostly devoted to farming, but we find in the township John Burger engaged in the manufacture of cheese. J. S. Snell has a creamery. There is in the southeast quarter of section two, a mill; and we find four hotels in different parts of the township, the best known of which are the Michigan House and the new hotel owned by Wm. Reichenbach on the north line of the township. We give herein cuts of some of the residences of Frankenlust which are typical in the place.

The citizens of Frankenlust are proud of the record of Clemens Letgus, who was the only one of their number to take part in the late war. He fought in many leading battles and marched with Sherman to the sea. His experience in the hospital and on the field, the story of his wounds and hardships, makes him an entertaining companion at social gatherings. He was born in Germany.

#### GARFIELD, MT. FOREST AND GIBSON.

Garfield, Mt. Forest and Gibson comprise respectively, townships 16, 17 and 18 of range 3 east. The first was organized from Fraser in 18— and latter two from Pinconning in 18—. They are situated in the northwestern part of Bay county, and consist of lands endowed by nature for the production of all the leading cereals and grasses of a temperate climate. The soil is deep, black and loamy. It is, for the most part, undeveloped, being covered with hemlock, beech, maple, elm and ash. The removal of the pine has left a large acreage of stumpage. The exceedingly low price at which the land is held by the lumbermen who own it, its proximity to Bay City, one of the best markets in the state, the good roads leading to the territory and the excellent class of citizens already located there, all bespeak a brilliant career for those who take advantage of the opportunities offered in this portion of Michigan.

The village of Bentley, located in the western part of Gibson, is a railroad station and post office. It was named in honor of O. F. Bentley, a manufacturer of the place. Mt. Forrest is a post office at the junction of two railroads, on section 16 of Mt. Forest township.

#### SOME HISTORICAL PIONEERS.

##### JUDGE ALBERT MILLER.

A history of this county, however elaborate in statistics or in the narration of events, would not be complete without a personal mention of a few of the historical pioneers.

Aside from the Trombleys, Judge Albert Miller was more closely identified with the very early history than anyone else. He was born in Hartland, Windsor county, Vt., May 10, 1810. He was the son of Jeremy Miller, a native of Middletown, Conn., whose ancestors were of an old English family, and settled in Massachusetts in 1640. Judge Miller was thrown upon his own resources at an early age, his father having died when Albert was but 7 years old. From the age of 10 years until he was 16 he lived with relatives, working on their farms in summer and attending district schools in winter. The next two years were spent in teaching

school. In 1830 he entered an academy at Meriden, N. H.; sickness prevented a long attendance at school, and he started west the same year.

In 1831 he settled with his mother and sisters at Grand Blanc, Genesee County, Mich. In 1832 he visited Saginaw, and purchased land in that vicinity. In Genesee county he taught school—the second term ever taught there. In 1833 he removed to Saginaw county, and taught for two years; upon the organization of that county he was appointed judge of probate by acting governor of the territory, S. T. Mason. In 1847 he represented the county in the state legislature. In 1836 he purchased the tract of land upon which he located the village of Portsmouth. His enterprise gave a great impetus to the early development of the place. He built a saw mill; was very instrumental in securing the first railroad that ever came to Bay city. He died 18

##### JAMES McCORMICK

Was one of the very early settlers. He was born near Albany, New York, May 25, 1787; he was of Scotch ancestry; lived the life of the farmer boy of his time, working the farm in summer, and attending school in winter. At the age of twenty-four he married Miss Ellen Garratt. His father was wealthy, and had promised him a farm when he married; but he now withheld this gift because the son left the old Scotch Presbyterian church and joined the Universalists. James bought a farm adjoining his father's and accumulated a fortune. In 1830 he signed some bonds for a friend to the amount of \$16,000, which he had to pay. He sold his farm, and after settling up had but \$300 left. He then took his large family to the far west, so called, arriving in Detroit in the early part of 1832. From Detroit he went to Flint; built him a home, and resided there for two years. He then sold his place for \$600 and removed to the Indian corn fields, south of Bridgeport, Saginaw county. These corn fields were within the Indian reservation, and Mr. McCormick succeeded in leasing 640 acres for a term of years for the sum of twenty-five bushels of corn and twenty-five bushels of potatoes per annum.

Here he built a comfortable log house, and lived as early pioneers had to live. For favors shown the Indians during an epidemic of small pox that prevailed among them, they leased to him the 640 acres of land for ninety-nine years. Afterwards, by means of fraud, used by government officials with the Indians, they ceded this 640 acres, together with the rest of their reservation to the government, and Mr. McCormick was ejected. In 1841 he removed to Portsmouth, and, in company with his son, James J., purchased an interest in the steam saw mill there and commenced the manufacture of lumber. He shipped the first cargo of lumber that ever went out of the Saginaw river—40,000 feet. He continued in business till his death in 1846.

##### JAMES J. McCORMICK,

Third son of James McCormick, was born near Albany, New York, 1817. His early days were spent with his father at the places and under the conditions narrated in the preceding paragraph. He early evinced a good business talent; and for some years previous to coming of age he transacted all of his father's business. While James McCormick, his father, resided at Pewanagowink, the son went to Kentucky and engaged with an elder brother in a railroad contract. While there he met and married Miss Jane Shelton. He returned in 1841, in time to help move to Portsmouth. He was as full of energy as his father, and soon they made things take on a different appearance around the village. They erected buildings on contracts, furnishing all the material used. They erected buildings for James G. Birney, Joseph Trombley, Medor Trombley, Captain Joseph F. Marsac and others. After the death of James McCormick, senior, in 1846, James J. carried on the business alone until 1848, when he sold an interest to Judge Albert Miller. In 1849 he sold his entire interest in the mill and, with an ox team and wagon, went to California. He returned with some money and re-

entered the lumber business, in which he continued until 1871. In 1854 his wife died, leaving three children: he afterwards married Miss Matilda Wayne. He was a member of the first council of Bay City, and was elected mayor in 1869. He was an extensive builder, and owned much valuable real estate. He died in 1872; his wife died in 1880.

##### W. R. McCORMICK,

Another son of James McCormick was born near Albany, New York, 1822. His early years were spent in helping his father's family through their reverses. His playmates were the young Indians, whose tongue he learned, and in whose sports he became an adept. In 1837 he was employed as clerk and Indian interpreter in the store of Coburn and Dixon at the mouth of the Tittabawassee river. He devoted his entire leisure time to study; his employers failed, and he returned home for a year. He then started out to do for himself, going to live with Major Moseley of Saginaw, choring for his board, and attending school through the fall and winter. In 1839, without the consent of his parents, he started afoot for Illinois, where a brother resided. The journey was so long that he became penniless and footsore before the end was reached. The next winter the father visited his sons, and William returned home with him. He lived at home until 1846, when he went to New York state. Here he married Miss Angelica Wayne of Albany, and soon returned to Bay county, where he continued to reside until 18 , the time of his death. He was one of the prime movers in many of the early enterprizes in Bay City.

##### THOMAS ROGERS.

Thomas Rogers, the pioneer blacksmith and mechanic, was born in Scotland, 1804. His father emigrated to Canada in 1818, where Thomas learned his trade and married Miss Elizabeth Wilcox. He came to Michigan in 1837 and found employment at Saginaw. He was sent from there to Portsmouth in 1838; his family following him the next year. He removed from there to Lower Saginaw in 1842 and built a shop on Water street. He died in August, 1852. Mrs. Rogers was the daughter of Dr. Wilcox, of Watertown, New York, who afterwards removed to Canada. She assisted her father in the office and studied medicine with him until she became well versed, for those times, in the healing art. From 1837 to 1850 she weathered the storms of winter in her attendance upon the sick of Lower Saginaw and Portsmouth, and was truly a God-send to the suffering mill hands during the terrible seige of cholera. "When circumstances demanded it, she was as brave as a lion, and when her sympathies were called into action, she was as tender as a child." She died in Bay City in 1881.

##### SYDNEY S. CAMPBELL.

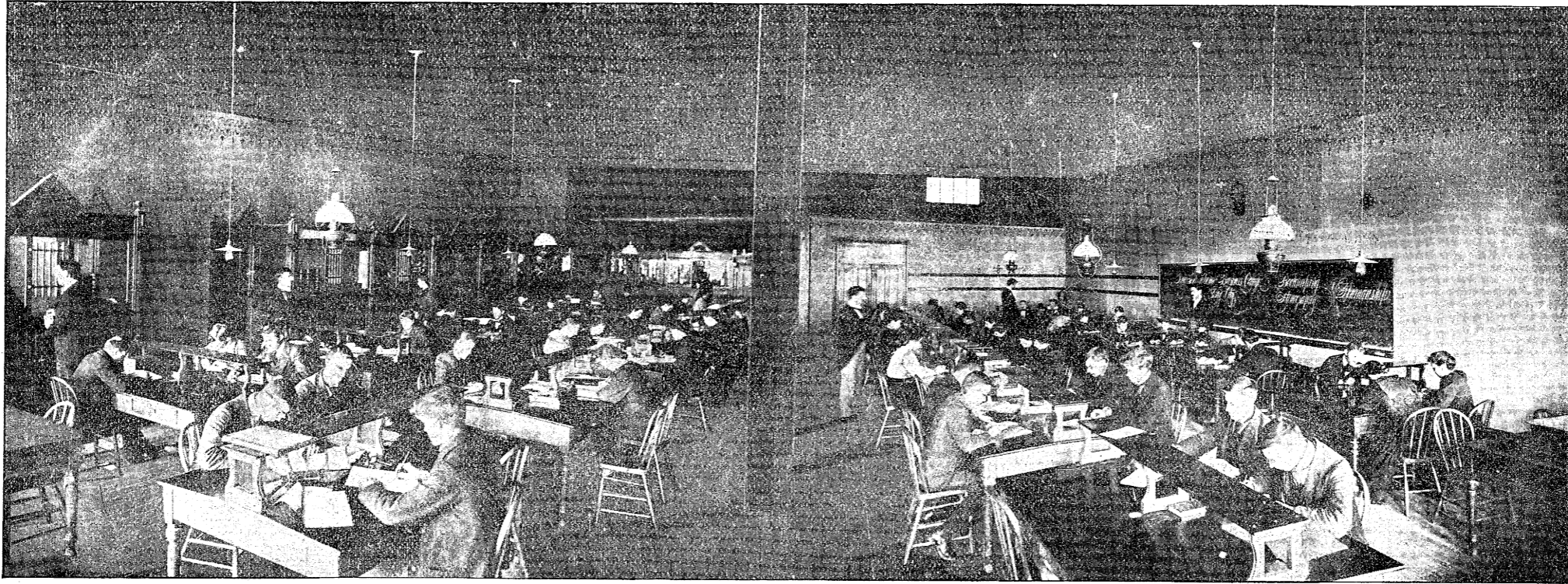
This pioneer was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, 1804. In 1830 he came to Michigan, locating first at Pontiac and later at Cass River Bridge. Here he laid out the village of Bridgeport and resided for two years. In 1838 he was induced to remove to Lower Saginaw and was undoubtedly the first to settle permanently there. He built and opened the Globe Hotel as related elsewhere in this work. He was married in 1830 to Miss Catharine J. McCarty of Schenectady, New York. He was the first supervisor of Hampton township and held the position several years. Upon the organization of Bay county he was elected to the position of judge of probate, and he retained that position many years. He died in 18—.

##### JAMES FRASER.

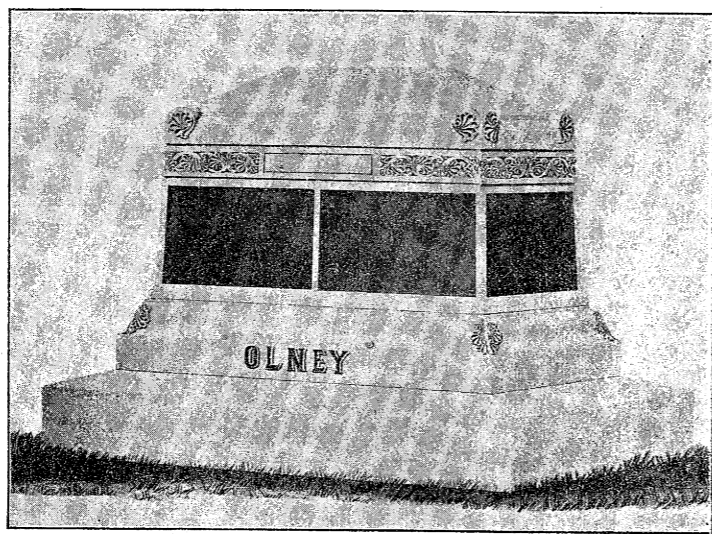
To this energetic man we owe many of the most important facts that enter into this work. He was not a man to relate history but to make it. He was born at Inverness, Scotland, February 5, 1803. When quite



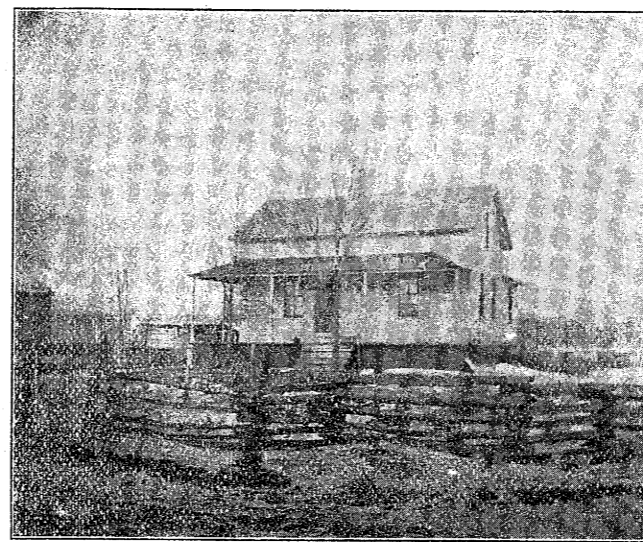




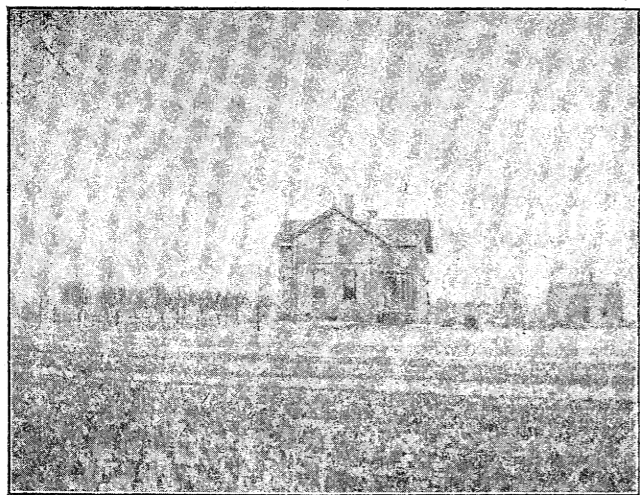
ACTUAL BUSINESS ROOM AT INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, BAY CITY.



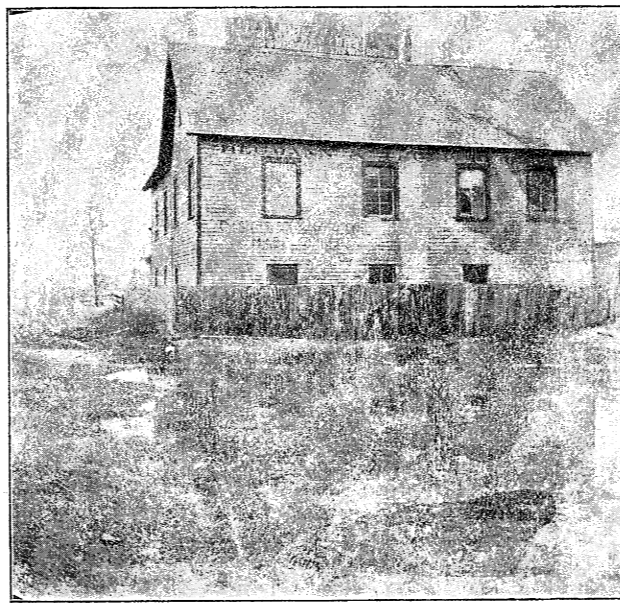
SPECIMEN FROM THE WORKS OF THE BAY CITY STONE CO.



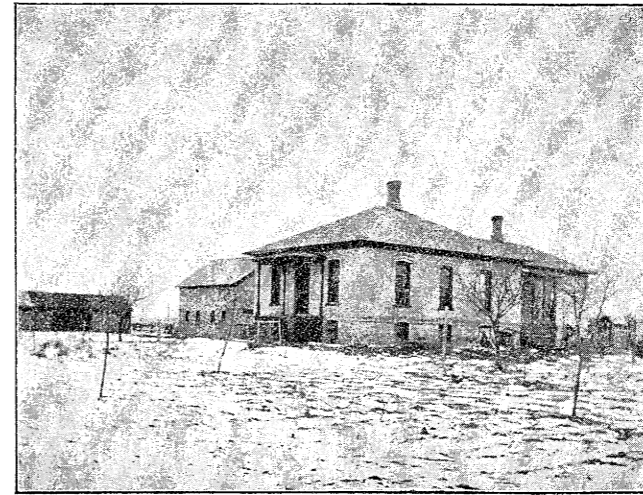
RESIDENCE OF HENRY MEYER,  
FRANKENLUST.



RESIDENCE OF J. P. BICKEL,  
FRANKENLUST.



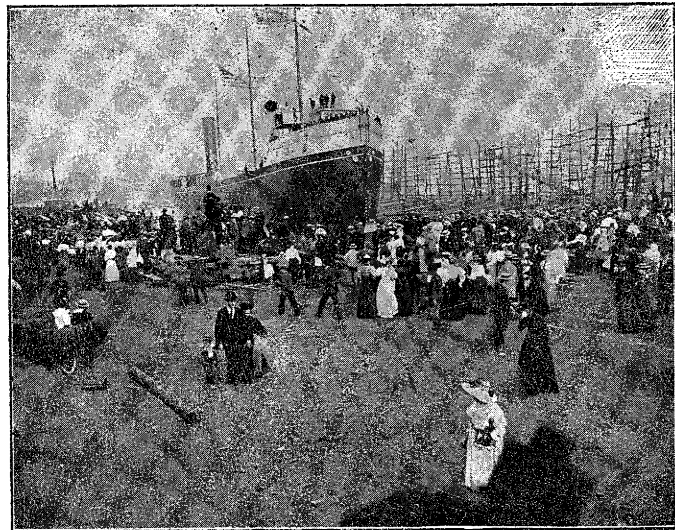
PROPERTY OF HEUMANN & TRUMP,  
Manufacturers of Sash, Doors and Blinds,  
TENTH AND BIRNEY STREETS, BAY CITY.



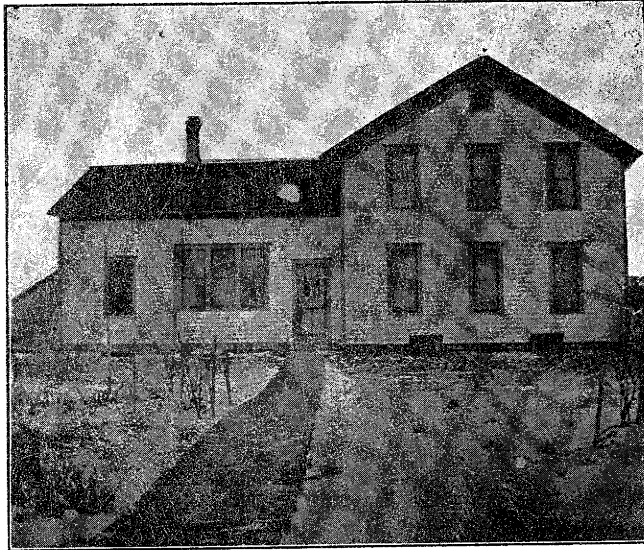
RESIDENCE OF LOUIS AUSTIN,  
MONTFORT.



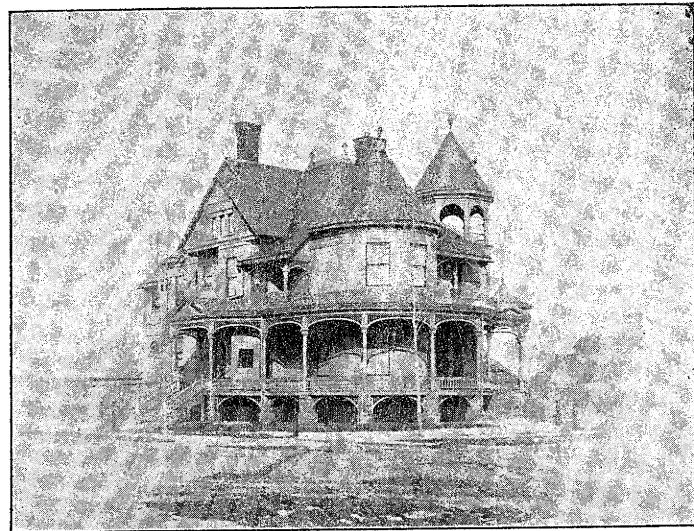
RESIDENCE OF J. P. KORMAN,  
FRANKENLUST.



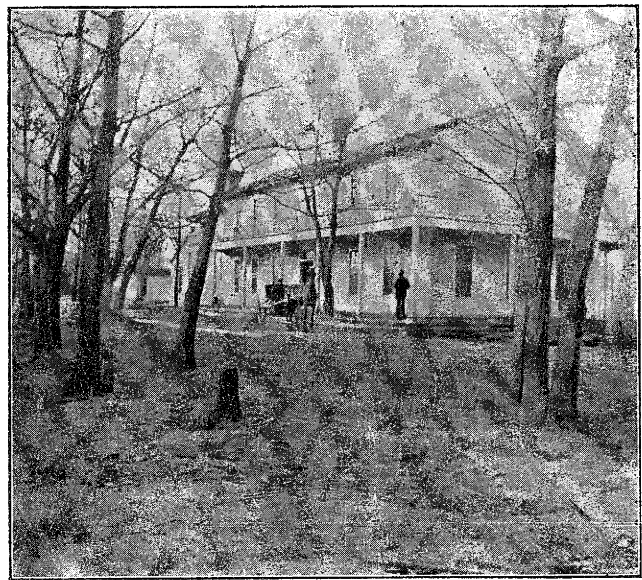
A LAUNCHING AT WHEELER'S,  
WEST BAY CITY.



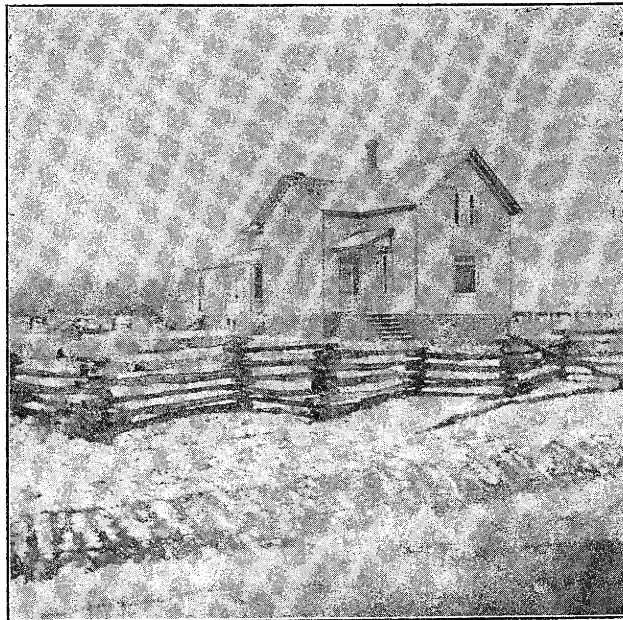
RESIDENCE OF JOHN C. KUCH,  
FRANKENLUST.



RESIDENCE OF B. BOUTELL,  
COR. FIFTH ST. AND MADISON AVE., BAY CITY.



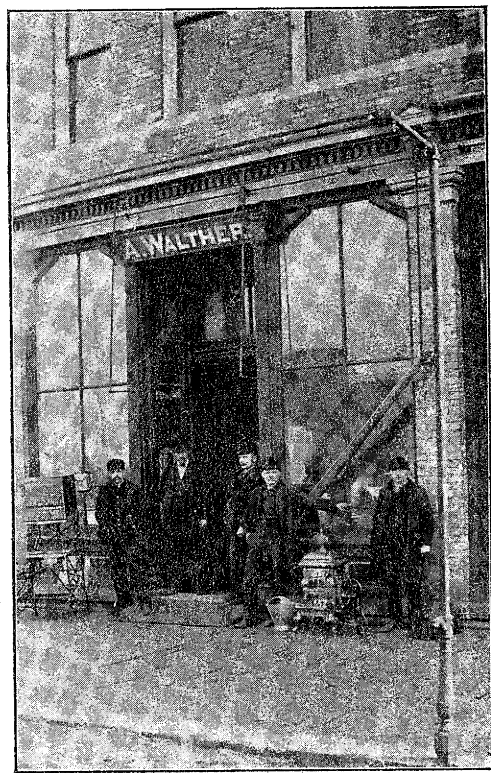
HOTEL OAK GROVE,  
HAMPTON.



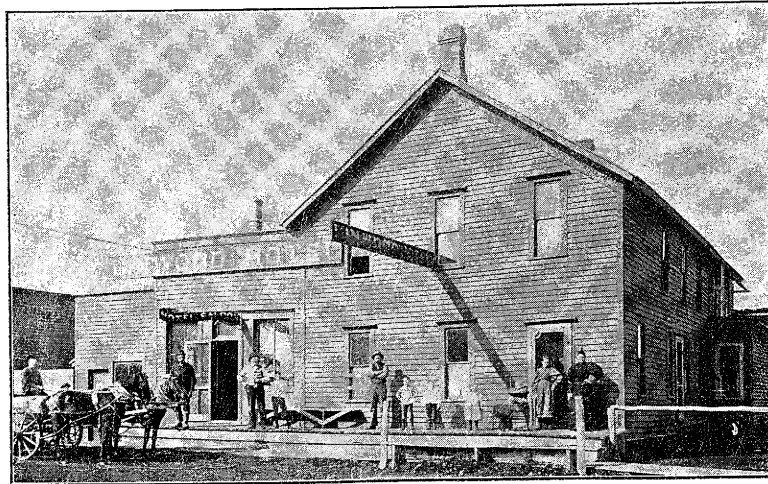
RESIDENCE OF JOHN G. RUEGER,  
FRANKENLUST.



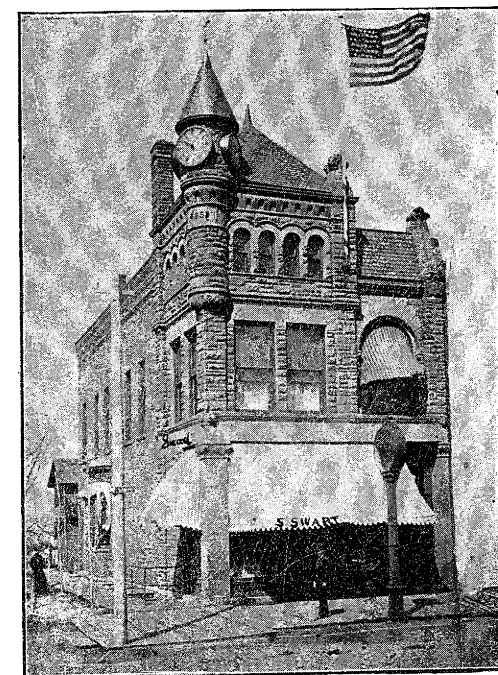
WASHINGTON HALL,  
PROPERTY OF HURLEY BROS., PRINTERS, BINDERS AND STATIONERS,  
BAY CITY.



STORE OF A. WALTHER, Plumber,  
BAY CITY.



LINWOOD HOTEL,  
LINWOOD.



JEWELRY STORE OF S. SWART,  
WEST BAY CITY.



## JOHN S. WILSON

young he engaged in business for himself and accumulated several thousand dollars, which he brought with him to America, in 1829. He came directly to Michigan and attempted to start a mill at Rochester, Oakland county. This enterprise was a failure, but was abandoned only when his funds had run to less than \$100. With this small amount he went to Detroit and established a small grocery store. It was a successful venture. In 1832 he married Miss Elizabeth Busby, a native of London, England. In 1833 he came to Saginaw where he had previously purchased a tract of land. He removed his family from Detroit on an ox sled, and then returned to that place for cattle and implements with which to cultivate his farm. He has related that on his way back, the cattle became wild and would not keep the trail. He ran after them until he was tired out, when he took off his coat and carried it. He thought that he had found the trail and accordingly hung his coat on a shrub while he ran to head off the cattle from again going astray. He returned for his coat, but lo, he could not find it. He searched for several hours, but to no avail. After he had become a millionaire he used to tell that that was his severest loss, as the pocket of that coat contained \$500, all the money he had in the world.

He cleared some of the farm and planted an orchard, which became the most prolific fruit bearer in the Saginaw Valley. This farm was located at Painesville, Saginaw county; and the land now belongs to Mrs. Payne. His many business operations soon became altogether too large to relate in this biography. He was the leading spirit in organizing the Saginaw Bay Company, of which the history has been told. In 1845 he built a water mill at Kawkawlin and began the manufacture of lumber. He, in the two or three years, became interested in two steam saw mills on the Saginaw river, and one on the Kawkawlin. In 1848 his wife died, but he re-married in 1850, his second wife being Miss Susan Moulton, of Westport, Conn. About the last enterprise of his life was the erection of the Fraser House, the best hotel in Bay City today. In 1864 he concluded to take life easier and removed to Brooklyn for a few months. He then removed to Westport, Connecticut, where he died, January 28, 1866. We feel that it is impossible to portray this man as he existed. A keen, shrewd business man, and a money maker, but also a broad minded, public spirited, benevolent citizen and none who knew him can say he was not our friend.

## JOSEPH F. MARSAC.

Joseph F. Marsac, one of the best known names in Bay county, was born near Detroit, in 1793. He served as an officer in the war of 1812, and it was there that he received his title of Captain. He was of French extraction. In 1816 he was employed to go to Chicago and act as an Indian interpreter and to sell goods to the Indians. In a short time he returned to Detroit and was asked by General Lewis Cass to accompany him to Saginaw to make a treaty with the Chippewa Indians. He was a close friend of General Cass, and was often called upon to fill governmental positions. In 1836-37 he was called to make another Indian treaty at Saginaw, whereby the reservations along the Saginaw river and its tributaries, were purchased by the United States. In 1838 he came to Lower Saginaw, and served for many years as Indian farmer. He accumulated property and always held a high social position in the state. He was married in 1829 to Miss Theresa Revard. He died at his homestead in Bay City, June 18, 1880. His wife died August 9th, 1881.

Was born in Jefferson county, New York, September 30, 1804. In his younger days he followed sailing and fishing. In 1837 he engaged in the fishing business in Thunder bay, Lake Huron, and made a trip to Saginaw for supplies; he was so well pleased with the outlook that he determined to remove his family to Portsmouth, which he did in 1840. He hunted and fished for a living, and purchased a piece of land of Captain Marsac, where he built a house and moved his family into it in 1842; he superintended the building, and afterwards took command of the first regular trading boat in the Saginaw bay. In the fall of 1844 he encountered a storm which blew his boat to the Canada shore and wrecked her; he and his men succeeded in landing, and after many hardships, by walking around by Detroit, they returned to Saginaw. Captain Wilson, by frugality, prepared a competency for his old age. He died August 21, 1879.

## DR. D. H. FITZHUGH

Was born in Washington county, Indiana, April 20, 1794. He prepared himself for the practice of medicine, but, becoming interested in real estate, he never entered into the duties of his profession. In 1816 his parents removed to New York state, where he made his home. In 1834 he came to the Saginaw valley for the purpose of purchasing land. He first purchased in the vicinity of Saginaw City, and soon afterward several parcels where West Bay City now stands. He was one of the proprietors of Lower Saginaw. He never made a permanent residence here. He died in 1881.

## JAMES G. BIRNEY

Was associated with most of the progressive operations of Bay county for nearly twenty-five years. He was born at Danville, Kentucky, and reared amid the surroundings of comfort and wealth. He was a finished scholar, having graduated at Princeton in 1810. He began the practice of law at Danville, and soon after was elected to the Kentucky legislature. He removed to Alabama, and was one of the presidential electors of the whig party in 1828. He made a profession of religion, and became a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He became convinced that slavery was an evil, and accordingly freed all his slaves and denounced the system of slavery on all occasions. Upon the death of his father he insisted that all the slaves of the estate be apportioned to him, which was done, and they were freed. In May, 1840, he was nominated for the presidency by the Liberal party, and received 7,000 votes.

About 1840-41 he became one of the owners of Lower Saginaw; he brought his family here in the spring of 1842; he brought a fine herd of blooded cattle from Ohio, and engaged in stock raising. In 1843 he was again nominated for the presidency, receiving 62,300 votes. In 1855 he removed to Englewood, New York, where he died in 1857.

He was succeeded in Lower Saginaw by his son, Judge James Birney, who purchased his father's interest in Lower Saginaw, and also made several independent purchases from the government; like his father, he was a native of Danville, Kentucky. He graduated from Miami university of Ohio, in 1836; and was, for two years, a professor of Greek and Latin in the university. He then took the law course of Yale college in Connecticut, and while there was married to Miss Moulton. In 1857 he removed to Lower Saginaw, and at once interested himself in the development of the town;

through his instrumentality the bill was passed changing the name from Lower Saginaw to Bay City. In 1853 he was elected to the State Senate. The county had always been considered democratic, but he received all of the Bay county votes excepting five democratic and a very few scattering. He succeeded in having a bill passed giving a state bounty of 10 cents per bushel on all salt manufactured in the state. In 1860 he was elected lieutenant governor by over 20,000 majority. He was appointed circuit judge to fill a vacancy, and for four years he presided over the litigation of Saginaw, Bay, Midland, Gratiot, Isabella and Iosco counties. In 1871 he established the Bay City Chronicle, and in 1873 made it a daily paper. In 1875 he was appointed United States' minister to the Netherlands, where he went in 1876. He resigned the post in 18 ; he died in 18 .

In all his associations he was received as a gentleman and a scholar; and his advice was sought on all matters pertaining to the public good.

## CHESTER H. FREEMAN.

Chester H. Freeman, a pioneer lawyer and "father of his county," was born in New York, 1822. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm, and secured a good education in the public schools, and in Cazenovia Seminary and at Mexico, New York. In 1834 he married Miss Ellen O. Davis, of Williamston, New York. He studied law in that state and practiced about a year when he came to Lower Saginaw, 1855, and opened an office on Water street, at the foot of Center avenue. He soon took a commanding position in his new home. When Bay county was organized in 1857 he was elected prosecuting attorney and began his celebrated fight, against great odds, and contrary to the judgment of almost every attorney in the state. He contended that Bay county was a full fledged county. He finally achieved a triumphant decision from the State Supreme Court. This struggle secured for him the admiration and confidence of all, and his career, from a legal and financial point of view, was a successful one; but ill health caused him several years of suffering. He died in 18—.

## REV. J. AMBROSE WIGHT, D. D.

Rev. J. Ambrose Wight, D. D., bore an important part in the religious history of Bay county. He was born in New York, 1811. He first left home at the age of six years. He worked his way up in the world, and at the age of eighteen, began the study of law at Bennington, Vermont. He became converted and determined to enter the ministry. In 1836 he graduated from Williams college, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. From then until 1855 he was engaged in editorial work, part of the time on the Chicago Tribune. In 1855 he was licensed to preach. He came to Bay City in 1865 and built up a strong church. His alma mater, Williams College, honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1876. He died in Bay City in 18—.

## H. D. BRADDOCK.

H. D. Braddock came to Bay City, then the village of Portsmouth, in 1855, from Essex, Connecticut. With his son, H. A. Braddock, he formed the firm of H. D. Braddock & Co. and went into the manufacture of lumber. In 1857 or '58 they built the first boat of consequence that was built in the Saginaw waters. In 1860 he and his two sons, H. A. and L. W. Braddock, organized the firm of H. A. Braddock & Co., and began the manufacture of salt. In 1863 they built what was afterwards called the Watrous mill on the middle ground. He lived a life of usefulness to the community. He died 1864.

## Churches of Bay County.

The pioneers of Bay county were fully alive to the beneficent influences of churches upon a community; hence we find that while the boundaries of towns and townships were being marked out, the organization of churches was being contemplated. The first church in Bay county was an Indian Mission church, erected on the bank of the Kawkawlin river in 1847. Religious services, however, had been held here sporadically since 1828 or '29, by both Roman Catholics and Protestants.

Judge Albert Miller, in writing of the church privileges of Bay county when he first came here, says: "Coming to Portsmouth to reside when there were only four or five families within a mile of us. There were a few families living at Lower Saginaw who had so far advanced in civilization as to build a small school house about twenty feet square, which, I believe, now stands connected with another building near the corner of First and Washington streets. A successful mission had been established among the Indians, and as a result, many of them had been converted from heathen to Christianity. The Rev. Mr. Brown, the Methodist missionary at Kawkawlin, preached occasionally in the little school house in Lower Saginaw, when the people at Portsmouth had the privilege of attending religious worship by walking two or three miles over a rough road, which privilege some of them almost invariably availed themselves of.

In 1850-51, the firm of Russell, Miller & Crowl was engaged in the lumber business at Portsmouth, employing a number of men, many of whom had a temporary residence for their families. The resident members of the firm, desiring some religious privileges for their families and for those in their employ, in the fall of 1850, hired the Rev. Mr. N. B. Payne, a young man belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist connection, to come to Portsmouth to preach. His first sermon was delivered from the cabin of a propellor that had come to that point for lumber. Soon afterwards a rough building, 20x30 feet on the ground, was erected and formally dedicated to the worship of God. The building was afterwards enlarged and improved for a school house, and was used for school and religious purposes, until the new school house (the one that was burned) and the Baptist church were built. Mr. Payne did not remain long at Portsmouth, and after he left the house above referred to was open for all denominations to preach in, and was for some years a regular preaching station for the Methodists."

### METHODIST.

After the first school house of Lower Saginaw was built, just south of the Woodside avenue on Washington avenue, religious services were held there, conducted by Hon. James G. Birney.

The first Methodist Episcopal society of Lower Saginaw was established in 1852. The Rev. Geo. Bradley was assigned here by the annual conference held in Niles, and during his ministry a church was built on Washington street. This church was improved and added to from time to time and served its purpose for nearly forty years. The society is now located at the northwest corner of Ninth street and Madison avenue in one of the finest houses of worship in the city. The Methodists now have five splendid church structures in Bay City and three in West Bay City, besides six that are located in the various townships and villages of the county.

### PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbyterian church of Bay City was brought into existence in 1856. In 1855 a subscription was taken, in which \$300 was raised towards paying a minister's salary. The prime mover in this enterprise, was Mr. Wm. Jennison. In the spring of 1856 Rev. L. I. Root came to Lower Saginaw in response to an invitation of some of the citizens to look over the ground to see what might be done in starting a Presbyterian church. He decided to locate here, and accordingly brought his family. In September the church was formally organized with eight members. The church worshipped, at first, in the school house previously mentioned. Afterwards its meetings were held in a public hall, and for a time in the court room. In 1861 they built an edifice which soon burned. A new one was built on Washington street and dedicated in 1863. This church is now used for the I. O. O. F. hall, and the Presbyterians now worship in the finest Protestant building in the Saginaw Valley, located on the corner of Center avenue and Jackson street. Rev. J. Ambrose Wight, D. D., was chosen pastor in 1865, and his good influence upon the society, and upon the city as well, have given him a permanent place in local history.

The denomination is represented by the above society, called the First Presbyterian church, the Memorial Presbyterian, both of Bay City, Covenant Presbyterian and Westminster Presbyterian in West Bay City and three Presbyterian societies in the villages of the county.

### BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The first Baptist society organized in this county was at Portsmouth in 1858. The society was formed in the house of Jesse M. Braddock, and was called the first Baptist church of Portsmouth. Of the fourteen original members, seven were Braddocks. The early history of this denomination in Bay county is filled with pioneer struggles; for several years the services were held alternately at Portsmouth and Bay City. In 1859 an edifice was built. The first Baptist church of Bay City was organized by twenty-seven members of the Portsmouth society, who withdrew from there for the purpose of helping to establish the Bay City congregation. They at first held services in the courtroom and at Birney hall. The late James Fraser presented them with nearly enough money and property to enable them to build a church, and they succeeded in raising the small additional amount required, and built a church on Washington street, between Fifth street and Center avenue; later, they required a larger structure, and built their present fine edifice on the corner of Center avenue and Madison avenue.

In Bay City are the following Baptist societies: Broadway Baptist church, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth; First Baptist church on Center and Madison avenues; South Bay City Baptist church on South Center street, between Broadway and Braddock streets; Patterson Mission church on Barney street, between North Johnson and Sherman streets; Second Baptist church (colored), on Monroe street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. In West Bay City we find the Brooks Baptist Mission on the corner of Hotchkiss and Andre streets; and the First Baptist on the corner of Ohio and Dean streets.

### LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Bay county is a stronghold for this denomination, there being ten societies scattered over the county. There are in Bay City: The German Evangelical, on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street; the German Lutheran Bethel church, on the corner of Eighth street and Madison avenue; and the German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel church, on Lincoln avenue and Tenth street. Three are located as follows in West Bay City: German Reformed on corner of South Center and Second street; St. John's German Lutheran on the corner of Alp and Jane streets; and the Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran on Henry street, at the south west corner of Thomas street. The township of Frankenlust has three German Lutheran churches.

The oldest church is the Evangelical Lutheran Bethel, which was organized in 1852 under the title of the German Lutheran society of Lower Saginaw. In 1856 they built a church. Ten years later a larger one was constructed, the old building being used as a parsonage and parochial school. In 1871 these buildings were burned, and a beautiful brick church was constructed and dedicated to the worship of God, November 25, 1872.

The German Lutheran Immanuel church was founded in 1854 by Rev. F. Sievers of Frankenlust. The good works of this man will long be felt in Bay county.

### EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

This denomination has four societies in the county; two in Bay City, and two in West Bay City. The oldest society is the Trinity Episcopal, which was principally aided by the Fitzhughs in being established. Their edifice, located on the corner of Grant street and Center avenue, is one of the fine structures in the city. Their membership includes many of the wealthy citizens of the city.

Congregational services were first held in Bay City at the Good Templars' hall, in June, 1875. Rev. J. B. Dawson preached, and called a meeting to consider the practicability of organizing a Congregational church and society. The meeting decided favorably to the plan, and regular services commenced. They immediately set about the erecting of a church on the corner of Sixth and Van Buren streets. This was completed and dedicated April 20, 1876, and Rev. J. Homer Parker was called as their pastor. The church is now presided over by Rev. Chas. F. Patchell. The denomination has a church at Essexville, but they have no regular pastor there.

### UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Universalist denomination is represented in Bay county by the First Universalist society of Bay City, Mich. They were organized by Rev. William Tomkins in 1864. The society is composed of many of the prominent Bay City people. About two years ago they were unfortunate in having their fine house of worship destroyed by fire, and at present they are without a church.

### HEBREW SOCIETY.

Anshei Chesad, Hebrew reform congregation, has a synagogue at 417 Adams street, with Rev. Wolf Landaw, Rabbi. The society was organized in 1878.

Schari Zadeck congregation, at the corner of Eleventh and N. Van Buren sts., Rev. Jos. Taub, Rabbi.

## EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Was organized 1875 by many of the most prominent Germans of Bay city. Their church is on Monroe street, between Fourth and Eleventh streets.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bay county has also the following organizations: City Mission, Gospel Hall, Seventh Day Adventists, Salvation Army and Latter Day Saints.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

The church going population of Bay county is about evenly divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants. The former must be credited with the priority of arrival, for their missionaries were passing up and down the river administering to the moral wants of the Indians and of the French settlers as early as 1829. Fathers Kundig, Louis and Peter Kindekens were the most frequent visitors prior to 1848, and Fathers Monaghan, Joseph Kindekens, and Kilroy, until the time of Father Schutjes' arrival in 1852. In 1850-51 the Catholics of the valley considered themselves numerous enough and financially able to attempt the building of a church; they being the first to take advantage of a free church site offered by the projectors of the village to all Christian denominations.

The work progressed very slowly, but upon the arrival of Father Schutjes they found in him an able director, and the building gradually assumed shape; and Father Schutjes was soon able to perform divine service

in it. He was pastor over the whole Saginaw Valley, and had to divide his time between the upper and lower towns, every alternate Sunday being spent in Saginaw and East Saginaw. Many were his battles for life in his contests with the rains and winds and snow as he traveled back and forth.

In 1863 the increased population made it necessary for the appointment of a priest at Saginaw and one at East Saginaw, so that Mr. Schutjes could confine his labors to Bay City. It soon became apparent that the little St. Joseph was too small to accommodate the congregation, and it was resolved to build a new church, which they called the St. James church. Father Schutjes retained charge until 1873, when he went to Detroit to assist in the labors of the Bishop. He was succeeded here by Rev. Father Thomas Rafter, a native of Monroe, Michigan. He is in charge of the society to day, and his judgment and experience has made him occupy an influential position in society.

Previous to Father Schutjes' departure it was deemed necessary to set off West Bay City as a separate parish. This was brought about by an order from the Bishop, and Rev. M. G. Cautors was appointed for the parish.

Since then there has been a large immigration of Germans, French Canadians, Poles, Hollanders and Irish, and the authorities have endeavored to accommodate each of these nationalities in a church of its own.

St. Joseph's (French) church, on the corner of Grant and Second streets, is presided over by Rev. F. J. M. Dangelzer.

St. Stanislaus Kostka (Polish) church is on Grant,

at the corner of Twenty-second street. Father Bogacki is its pastor.

St. Boniface (German) church is on Eighth street, between Lincoln and Birney streets. Father John G. Wyss is pastor.

St. James church is on the corner of Columbus avenue and Monroe street. Rev. Thomas Rafter is pastor.

St. Johns church is on Hudson street at the south-west corner of Pine street in Essexville.

The Catholic church at Linwood, the name of which we have been unable to learn, is making good headway battling with the disadvantages of an undeveloped locality.

St. Mary's church was started in 1873, being the oldest established Catholic church in West Bay City. It is located on Walnut street, near Clara, and Rev. Schrembs is its pastor.

Notre Dame de la Visitation, on the corner of Smith and State streets, is ministered to by Father J. G. Sanson.

Holy Trinity Catholic church, on corner of Alma and Park avenue, has for pastor Rev. Leo L. Browns.

In 1895 and '96 discord arose among the members of St. Stanislaus church, resulting in several legal actions being instituted, and finally a change of priests; Father Matkowski being succeeded by Father Bogacki.

The Catholics of Bay county have always been fortunate in possessing broad minded, patriotic leaders; believers in education and progress, who have labored unceasingly to inspire their members with energy, ambition, prudence and good citizenship.

## The School System.

By J. W. SMITH, M. A.

The school system of the Bay cities and Bay county presents all the phases that are commonly found in a great majority of the counties of the state. For our present purpose they may be classified into public and parochial. The public school system may be again divided into urban and rural, the former term being applied to the Bay City and West Bay City systems, while the latter will include all schools outside of these two cities.

## THE BAY CITY SCHOOLS.

In April, 1842, the first school district was organized in what is now known as Bay county. The school house was a small frame building previously used as a dwelling, 14x 20 feet in size, one story high, and located not far from the gas works on Water street. In November, 1844, the school district was re-organized, and was known as School District No. 2, township of Hampton. It included both sides of the river from about where McEwan's mill now stands, at the foot of McEwan street on the north, to Twenty-second street on the south. A site for the school house was located not far from the north end of Madison avenue, and a building 20x26 feet was erected at a cost of about one hundred dollars.

South of Twenty-second street was located District No. 1, township of Hampton. The school house stood on the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Water, upon a triangular piece of land. It was a simple frame structure, painted white, containing a single room, and would accommodate perhaps sixty pupils. Mrs. M. E. Daglish, nee Matilda E. Southworth, who taught here in 1859, describes the interior arrangement as consist-

ing of a long desk built against either side of the building, in front of which stood a long seat. In front of these seats were two low seats with backs to accommodate the younger pupils. The course of study included the whole range from A, B, C, to Algebra, the ages of the pupils being from five to twenty. This old school house now serves as a dwelling, and stands between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets on Water street.

The successor to this school house was a two story, frame building, which burned in 1873, during which year the two school districts were united.

The growth of the school system has kept pace with the growth of the city, and building after building has been added, though even now the seating capacity is insufficient. In 1854 a second building was erected on Adams street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, with a seating capacity of 160, which was deemed amply sufficient for the children of the township of Hampton. The last addition is the Washington school, erected in 1895, with a seating capacity of 430, the cost being not far from \$32,000. The following is a list of the school buildings with a statement of their valuation, etc.:

Name of School	Erected	Material	No. Session Rooms	Class Rooms	Seating capacity	Valuation
Ungraded, 1st..		Wood	1		56	
Woodside.....		Wood	4		186	\$ 4,500
Sherman.....	1874	Brick	8	1	419	18,500
Dolsen.....	1883	Brick	12	1	645	40,000
High.....	1881	Brick	3	12	353	58,000
					82	
Farragut.....	1868	Brick	13	1	644	40,000
Washington....	1895	Brick	8	2	450	32,000
Lincoln.....	1889	Brick	5	1	282	11,000
Garfield.....	1886	Brick	8	1	449	24,000
Fremont.....	1875	Brick	10	1	571	28,000
Whittier.....	1875	Brick	7	1	364	15,000
Bowery.....		Wood	3		145	2,000
Fitzhugh site..						2,000
			82	21	4627	\$275,000

## FINANCIAL.

The amount expended in 1895-96 was \$71,953.51, or a per capita of \$19.12. This per capita is based upon the average number belonging, which was 3762. By far the largest item of expense was that for teacher's wages, which, including the superintendent's salary, amounted to \$52,118.32. This was distributed among 106 ladies and six men, the salaries ranging from \$100 per annum in the training department to \$2000 for the superintendent. The janitors received \$5855; and the free text book system cost the city \$4593.13.

## ORGANIZATION.

The public schools of Bay City are organized in three departments of four grades, or years, each, making twelve grades in all. In addition, there is a sub-primary grade for children who are barely of school age and those who, at home, speak a foreign tongue. In the sub-primary, kindergarten methods are largely used. The primary proper consists of four grades, beginning with the first, and the grammar department consists of four grades, beginning with the fifth. Taken together, the eight grades constitute what is known as the common school course.

## THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The development of the school system in our Michigan cities has been quite uniform. In the early days, when the inhabitants were few, and the struggle for a livelihood hard, the course of study included little outside of more leisure for the cultivation of the mind, a demand

for a more extended course arose. This demand made itself felt in Bay City in the early 60's, and in May, 1866, the board of education was instructed to purchase a high school site. Accordingly the block bounded by Ninth, Tenth, Grant and Farragut streets, was bought for \$4400. In September, 1867, the contract for the high school building, a massive three story edifice, was let at \$67,350, and on the sixth day of the following May, the corner stone was laid. The high school department was formally opened in April, 1869, but occupied only a part of the building, the remainder being given up to the lower grades. The rapidly increasing population, the excellence of the location for a ward school, and the undesirableness of having the more advanced and the younger pupils in the same building, led the board to select a new site for a separate school, which should be devoted exclusively to the higher grades. Accordingly the nucleus of the present high school building was erected in 1882, on Madison avenue, at the corner of Eleventh street. Since then additions have been made to the original structure whereby the original seating capacity has been doubled and the school provided with as fine a set of laboratories as can be found in schools of like size in the country.

The growth of the high school and the character and variety of the instruction is well shown by the following tables:

## ENROLLMENT.

Periods of five years	For last five years	By courses 1895-96	
1876-77.....118	1891-92.....333	Classical.....19	Mech'l Engr'g.....50
1880-85.....173	1892-93.....374	Latin.....59	Commercial.....25
1885-89.....198	1893-94.....379	Scientific.....104	Special.....34
1890-91.....202	1894-95.....410	Modern Lg's.....50	Post Graduates.....19
1895-96.....418	1895-96.....418	English.....57	Total.....418

## Average Number in Each Study.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Algebra, elementary.....	35	46	81
Algebra, advanced.....	30	28	58
Algebra, higher.....	4	3	7
Arithmetic.....	31	33	64
Astronomy.....	2	8	10
Bookkeeping.....	13	26	39
Botany.....	32	54	86
Chemistry.....	9	16	25
Civil government.....	5	24	29
Composition.....	73	80	153
Drawing.....	41	0	41
English literature.....	3	13	16
French I. and II.....	2	8	10
French III. and IV.....	41	10	111
General English, 9.....	20	27	47
General English, 10 B.....	14	20	34
General English, 10 A.....	15	25	40
General English, 11.....	6	23	29
General English, 12.....	35	45	81
Geometry, elementary.....	11	26	37
Geometry, advanced.....	10	15	25
German I.....	5	11	16
German, II.....	5	7	12
German, III.....	3	6	9
German, IV.....	38	47	85
Grammar.....	6	7	13
Greek.....	5	17	22
History, American.....	2	17	19
History, English.....	2	17	19
History, Ancient.....	22	34	56
History, Modern.....	12	33	45
Latin, 9 A.....	18	31	49
Latin, 9 B.....	12	20	32
Latin, 10 B.....	11	12	23
Latin, 10 A.....	10	12	22
Latin, 11.....	3	9	12
Latin, 12.....	4	14	18
Physical Geography.....	10	20	30
Physics, B.....	13	21	34
Physics, A.....	18	37	55
Physiology.....	0	12	12
Rhetoric.....	16	25	41
Rhetoric, advanced.....	0	14	14
Shop work.....	40	0	40
Trigonometry.....	4	3	7
Word analysis.....	0	14	14

\* Classes during two terms.

† Classes during one term only.

## POST GRADUATE COURSE.

For several years the graduates of the high school have been admitted to the University of Michigan upon the presentation of their diplomas, and without further examination. Since 1890 even better terms have been granted by the University. In the first of the above tables it will be noticed that the number of pupils in the post graduate course is given as nineteen. This course was established in 1890 and its object is two-fold: First, to enable the graduates of the high school to complete at home the studies of the freshman year in college; and second, to furnish an extended course for those of the graduates who desire to enter the teacher's training school. Those of the graduates of the class '90 completed this course in '91, and in the following September were permitted to enter the sophomore year of the University. Since then other graduates have pur-

sued the same course with like results, so that it has become an established fact that pupils can graduate from colleges in three years after completing the post graduate course in the Bay City high school.

## THE TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Another distinctive feature of the Bay City school system is the teacher's training school. This department was established in 1877, its aim being to give one year's instruction in the theory and art of teaching to those of the high school graduates who desire to become teachers in the public schools. The number of pupils-teachers was limited at first to eight, but afterwards increased to ten, and they are placed for one year under the close supervision of a principal and a critic teacher, who are specially selected for their knowledge of the theory and their skill in the art of teaching. The training department in a practice school, where the pupil-teachers are constantly engaged either in teaching or in observing the teaching of others, they each receive \$50 per annum for their services, and if they show a reasonable degree of proficiency, are assured of any appointment that may occur in the grades after this probationary year has past. Previous to the establishing of this department teachers were taken largely from other localities, but in 1883 we find that thirty-three out of the fifty-five, and in 1892 fifty-four out of the ninety-six teachers employed in the public schools were graduates of the training school. This department has been the means of largely decreasing the rate of salaries, and, while it is true that the graduates do not always make good teachers, the risk of failure is far less than when outside persons are engaged upon recommendations which often signify little.

Next in importance to the Bay City school system comes that of West Bay City. It has been noticed that in 1844, District No. 2, of Hampton, included both sides of the river. Upon the organization of the township of Bangor a school district was formed comprising the territory on the west side of the river. This in turn gave place to three school districts of the villages of Wenona, Banks and Salzburg, which in 1885 were united again to form the West Bay City system.

## DEVELOPMENT AND PRESENT SIZE.

Of the three villages now included within the boundary of West Bay City, Wenona, the most important, in 1863 contained only two dwellings, but eight years later the nucleus of the present Central school building of West Bay City had been erected at a cost of \$20,000, and was capable of seating five hundred pupils. At the time of its incorporation, in 1871, the village of Banks found it necessary to employ but two teachers, and Salzburg, which the "Directory" describes as a "small place situated about a mile south of Wenona," employed but one teacher, who "boards in Portsmouth."

This was in 1871, and how great a change was made during the next twenty-five years, the last report of the president and clerk of the board of education of West Bay City to the superintendent of public instruction will illustrate. The number of pupils of school age was 4614, and of those 3380 were enrolled in the public schools. 64 teachers were employed at an expense of \$32,376.01. There are four brick and four frame buildings, valued at \$150,000, and capable of seating 3,000 pupils.

Educationally, also, the school has fully kept pace with the material and numerical growth. The act organizing the West Bay City schools was passed by the Legislature of 1877, and the work of combining the three independent schools into one system was intrusted to A. J. Demorest, who in turn was succeeded by J. E. Lemon in 1887. During the succeeding eight years the schools were thoroughly graded, and in 1889 the high school department was placed upon the University diploma list, where it has since remained.

## THE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

With one exception, excluding the villages of Essexville and Pinconning, the school districts of the vari-

ous townships are organized under the general laws of the State, each being under the charge of a board consisting of three members. By special act, however, the township of Bangor is organized into one school district, the four schools being controlled by a single board of four members. The following table, compiled from the reports of the township clerks of the superintendent of public instruction for the school year ending September 7th, 1896, will furnish valuable information:

## General Statistics.

Name of township	No. children in districts between 6 and 20		Total attendance	No. school districts	No. teachers employed	No. pupils that can be seated	Value school property	Total indebtedness of districts	Average No. months school in each school	Total teachers' wages
	Male	Female								
Bangor.....	160	165	325	160	4	4	188 \$ 4700	\$ 208.0	7.8	\$ 1120.00
Beaver.....	206	230	436	197	6	6	379 2325	72.37	7.2-8	1464.00
Fraser.....	297	227	524	288	5	5	310 3800	322.55	8.3-5	1816.37
Frankenlust.....	271	243	514	220	2	3	252 2900	150.00	8.1-3	875.0
Gibson.....	93	102	195	137	4	4	152 2550	200.00	7.8	887.50
Garfield.....	60	57	107	80	4	3	77 310	320.00	8.1-3	534.00
Hampton.....	637	614	1251	523	6	9	546 10850	1041.91	9.1-9	3319.02
Kawkawlin.....	386	419	805	523	7	8	520 5810	1300.00	8.5-7	2315.00
Monitor.....	347	344	691	549	6	7	400 6055	520.00	6.6-7	2155.0
Merrett.....	241	225	466	296	4	4	278 2500	700.00	9	1198.50
Mt. Forest.....	60	51	111	56	3	3	106 1300	652.55	6.1-3	600.00
Portsmouth.....	228	201	424	183	3	3	242 3000	3567.55	9.1-3	930.00
Pinconning.....	339	351	740	485	4	7	507 6300	17.00	8.1-2	2940.00
Williams.....	305	284	589	331	6	9	290 3275	10047.43	8.1-2	2031.00
Totals	3760	3513	7273	4028	64	73	4245 \$55725	\$10047.43		\$21686.99

\* New district, organized April, 1896.

The facts brought out in the above compilation furnish abundant cause for satisfaction. It is within the memory of men now living in our community, when that portion of Bay county now included in the townships was an unbroken wilderness. Except upon the sand ridges, which supported a heavy growth of pine, the land was low and covered with a dense growth of black ash and elm. In the early days the lumber industry was the great source of employment and profit, and there was a constantly increasing demand for agricultural products of all kinds. Under the stimulus furnished by this demand the farming lands began to be settled. It did not take many years to develop the fact that these lands were immensely productive; an enterprising class of settlers came in and although the county is comparatively new, with hundreds of acres still in an unbroken wilderness, there are still other hundreds of acres under a state of first class tillage.

The educational history of Bay County is not essentially different from that of other counties of this state. Along with the early settlers came the pioneer schoolmasters who taught in simple structures largely made of logs. These early school houses and the old time school masters have very nearly all disappeared. At present there is only one log school house in actual use for school purposes, but if you look sharply you will sometimes discover the old school house converted into a dwelling, or with its paneless windows stuffed full of straw or in more humble lot serving to protect the cattle from the winter storms. Of the sixty-two school houses one is built of logs, two are brick and fifty-nine are frame. Together with the grounds they occupy they cost over \$55,000, and as a rule they are well equipped with all the modern appliances for conducting a successful school.

## ESSEXVILLE AND PINCONNING.

All of the county schools outside of those in the villages of Essexville and Pinconning are, properly speaking, ungraded. It is true that of late years an attempt has been made, and some progress attained, in grading the rural schools, not only of Bay county, but in all the counties of this state. Whether a school containing a single teacher, and occupying a single room, can be strictly graded is an unsolved question, but this remark does not apply to larger schools. Essexville, with a school population of 644, during the years 1895-6 enrolled 227 who were instructed by four teachers at an expense of \$2798.75. Only the first eight grades are taught but the pupils are admitted to the Bay City High School upon their diplomas, the school district of Essexville paying the tuition. The plan is an excellent one, for, at a very small expense, it secures to the pupils all the advantages of a first class high school, and



really makes the Essexville schools a part of the Bay City system.

Pinconning, out of a school population of 476 during the year 1895-6 enrolled 331 pupils. The total expenditures were \$3065.40, of which \$2190 were paid for teachers, wages. These schools are well graded and include a High School department consisting of the ninth and tenth grades. The character of the instruction is excellent, as is shown from the fact that the graduates seldom fail to obtain a teacher's certificate upon examination before the county board of school examiners.

#### PROMINENT EDUCATORS.

In every community there are a few persons, who enter for their love for the work, or because of their official position, are entitled to special mention. The efficiency of the Bay City school system was first made manifest

under D. C. Scoville who assumed the superintendency of the Bay City schools in April, 1869, at which time the new high school building was opened. Prof. Scoville was a born organizer, and under his able administration the schools were given an impetus that they never lost. In the summer of 1874 Prof. I. W. Morley, who came to Bay City with Prof. Scoville in 1869, succeeded the latter as superintendent, and for the next eleven years continued in that capacity with marked success.

In the fall of 1886 the writer of this article succeeded to the superintendency and remained in that position for eight years. Under his management the course of study was carefully revised and extended, new courses were added in the High School, Manual Training and a Commercial department were introduced, and the school held a rank second to none in the state for scholarship and general efficiency. It will be seen that for twenty-five years the Bay City schools had only three superintendents, and thus it was that plenty of time was given

to each to work out his own plans for the benefit of the schools. In 1894 Prof. J. A. Stewart succeeded to and still holds the superintendency.

The services rendered by Prof. J. E. Lemon to the West Bay City system also entitles him to special mention. Among the county teachers J. E. Kinnane, C. W. Hitchcock, T. S. Joslyn, M. R. Hartwell, C. A. Clark and S. G. Houghton should not be overlooked.

Both Mr. Kinnane and Mr. Hitchcock have very creditably filled the office of County Commissioner of Schools; Mr. Clark is the present principal of Pinconning schools. Mr. Hartwell has acted as principal of the Pinconning schools, has been principal of the Salzburg schools for twelve years, has served on the County Board of Examiners and is at present president of Bay County Teacher's Association. In all these positions he has given active and valuable assistance to the schools of Bay County.



## The Press of Bay County.

The press of Bay county is represented by a few but so much more influential papers. The place is covered by three dailies,—two in Bay City and one in West Bay City,—six weeklies in the English language and four in foreign languages,—German, French and Polish.

#### THE TRIBUNE.

The oldest of the daily papers is the Tribune. It was founded in 1873 by a stock company composed of John Culbert, Thomas K. Harding, Ed. G. Kroenke and Griffin Lewis. In 1881 Edwin T. Bennett, having owned a part interest for a few years, became its sole proprietor. In 1888 S. J. Tomlinson of Lapeer purchased the paper, but two years later sold it back to Mr. Bennett. As time went on he found it to his better advantage to form a stock company, which was done by organizing the Tribune Publishing Co., capitalized for \$50,000. Mr. Bennett managed the business of the company until August, 1896, when the paper was sold to satisfy a chattle mortgage. The paper was bid in by a newly organized company composed of some of the stockholders of the first concern. They have lately sold it to Snyder and McCabe. The Tribune is at present ably edited by Frank McPhillips. It gives the telegraphic reports of the Associated Press, every morning, and all local, county and other news of interest in an attractive and spicy manner. It is republican in politics.

In connection with it is published the weekly edition, which enjoys a good circulation in the rural districts of this and neighboring counties.

#### THE TIMES-PRESS

of Bay City appears daily with a Sunday edition called the Sunday Times. It was founded in 1889, when the Times and Press were consolidated. The Press was started by Moran and Hardwick in June, 1879. In 1889 the Times appeared upon the newspaper field of Bay City, but shortly afterwards combined with the Press—the consolidated paper being called the Times-Press. Its present editor is A. McMillan, one of the ablest editorial writers of the state. Bert Gustin, its local editor, furnishes in the local columns of the paper a splendid history of daily events. F. C. Merrill is business manager. The paper is independent in politics, but has inclined editorially towards the free coinage of silver.

The West Bay City Independent was started as a weekly in 1894 by its present proprietor, Walter C. Clark. A year later he established the daily edition. The latter is now known as the Bay County Independent. Both papers enjoy a good circulation and are very popular in West Bay City and the county at large. Politically the paper has leaned towards the democratic-fusion party.

Chat, is an illustrated weekly issued by Jas. C. McCabe of the Tribune. It was established in 1894 as a society paper, and at once became popular for the credible manner in which it filled its place.

The Bay County Democrat, owned and edited by Geo. Washington, was established in 1893. It is a good representative of the regular democratic party.

Town Talk, is a paper which appears sporadically and dwells upon sensational events. It was established in 1893 by its present publisher, Bert Moran.

The Pinconning Press, an eight page weekly paper, was established in 1893. It enjoys a good circulation in Pinconning and the north part of Bay county.

The Michigan Freie Press, was started October 17, 1878, by G. Reuther, of Saginaw. A short time afterwards Mr. Ed. Raumbair became its manager and editor and in 1884 he purchased it. In 1892 it was sold to a stock company called the German Printing and Publishing Company. In September, 1895, B. Muehlen of Grand Rapids bought the paper and still owns it. It is impartial in its views but during the late campaign it espoused the cause of sound money.

Le Patriote, a French weekly, was started by H. A. Pacaud in 1879. It is now owned and edited by S. P. LeRoux. The paper is independent, but in the last political contest it advocated the principles of national democracy.

Prawda, a Polish weekly, was established in Detroit, and removed to Bay City about a year ago. It is published by Chas. Laskowski, Ph. D., editor, and W. V. Przybyszewski, manager. In the last campaign this paper supported the whole republican ticket.

Le Courrier, is the name of a French weekly which has just been established by H. A. Pacaud. It is printed in the French language and is devoted to the local and general news, being independent in politics.



## The Lumber Industry.

When the immigration to Michigan began sixty years ago, the principal value that the territory was thought to contain was its vast agricultural resources, but as the southern part of the state filled up and pioneers sought more northern localities they awakened to the fact that the pine forests contained richer leads of wealth than the vast gold mines of California, and, until a comparatively short time ago, lumbering operations, more than all else combined, engrossed the attention of settlers in the north.

The lumbering business today, still the principal industry in northern Michigan, is not the business that it once was. In Bay county it can only rate as *one* of the chief industries. The valuable timber of Bay county has been exhausted, and the mills now operating within its limits are dependent principally upon Canada for their supply of logs. As a lumbering manufacturing county it ranks first in the state.

The first saw mill that was ever built in the Lower Saginaw region was the one at Portsmouth, mentioned in a preceding paragraph. Judge Albert Miller, the owner and builder, relates. "I remember during the summer of 1836 a vessel came into the river from Chicago and the parties controlling her offered to wait until a load of lumber could be sawed and to pay the price that it was selling for at the mill, which was \$12 per thousand feet, as it ran, and would give a bonus of

\$200 if they could be accommodated. The offer was refused for the reason that all the lumber they could make was needed at home. The reason that the Chicago parties were so anxious to obtain the lumber was that they had purchased lots in that town, a part of the consideration of which was the erection of buildings on them and if they failed in that they would forfeit their lots. I do not think lots in Chicago that year sold as high as they did in Saginaw."

The mill at Portsmouth was operated but a short time and then shut down. In 1841 it came into the hands of James McCormick & Son, and they shipped the first cargo of lumber from the Saginaw Valley. It was sent to Detroit and sold for \$8.00 per thousand. The lumber business languished for several years on account of the general depression. In the winter of 1844-45 Mr. Cromwell Barney and James Fraser erected a mill at Kawkawlin. In 1845-46 Hopkins, Pomeroy and Fraser erected the first saw mill at what was then Lower Saginaw. It stood on the present site of the S. G. M. Gates mill on Water street. Catlin & Fraser built a mill, afterwards known as the Jennison & Rouse mill. Its capacity was 6000 feet per day. It was located on Water street between Eighth and Ninth streets and was destroyed by fire.

From 1850 to 1857 there had been erected fourteen mills in Bay county, cutting from 1,500,000 feet to

4,000,000 feet each. Geo. W. Hotchkiss, now of Chicago, speaking of the mills in 1860 says: "The saw mills of those days all used gate, muley and circular saws. There was but one gang on the river, and the manufacture amounted to 300,000,000 feet of lumber and 300,000,000 cords of saw dust annually. He thinks that he may have exaggerated the latter a trifle, but the circular saws of those days were mostly of six gauge swaged to four gauge, and the saw dust heap rivaled the lumber pile. With the introduction of the gang saws, and later of the band saw, a great saving has resulted and the sawing capacity of the mills has been greatly enlarged.

The Sage & McGraw mill, built in '64, was considered one of the largest mills in the world. The main building was 80 x 120 feet, two stories high, having a wing upon one side and a boiler room upon the other. Five large engines were required to furnish power, and the largest record ever made by any mill in Michigan was made Nov. 6, 1867, by this monster, its cut being 370,797 feet, most of which was one and a half and two inch stuff. We regret that space will not permit a mention of the several mills that have existed in the county.

The years of 1895-96 have been unfortunate for lumbermen. The failure of A. Mosher & Son, in December, 1895, brought disaster to many business houses in Bay county and caused the downfall of several other splendid lumbering concerns.

## The Salt Industry.

State Geologist, Dr. Houghton, was directed by the legislature to commence boring for salt at one or more of the places suspected at that time, 1836, to contain that condiment. He selected a point in the Saginaw Valley, on the west side of the Tittabawassee river, and began operations in June, 1838. The appropriation was exhausted before any satisfactory results could be obtained and the work was abandoned.

Dr. Houghton was of the opinion that abundance of salt existed along the Saginaw river, and he inspired the people of Saginaw with the same belief. In January, 1859, a public meeting was held at Saginaw and a committee appointed to petition the legislature for aid in the manufacture of salt. Judge Birney, from this district, was instrumental in having a bill passed allowing a bounty of ten cents per barrel for all of the product manufactured in the state. Soon the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Co. was organized and the boiling of brine commenced in August, 1860.

W. H. Fennell later of Bay City shipped the first hundred barrels of Saginaw salt from the Valley. As soon as the existence of salt was proven two companies were formed in Bay City, 1860. One comprised Jas. D. Mc-

Cormick, Appleton Stevens, A. D. Braddock & Co., B. F. Beckwith, Albert Miller and others, and the other Jas. Fraser, D. H. Fitzhugh, H. M. Fitzhugh and A. S. Munger. The first company sunk a well to the depth of 600 feet and succeeded in finding salt.

The well was located near the present site of the McGraw property, in the south end, and they were the first to make salt. The second company operated a deeper well on the land afterwards purchased by the Michigan Pipe Works. Other wells followed in rapid succession. Harkness & Sohne sank a well 900 feet and equipped works to the capacity of 100 barrels per twenty-four hours. Hayden & Co. sank a well 1000 feet. In 1862 the New York Salt Works was established, their well was 1016 feet deep. Their process of manufacture was by kettles and solar covers. The Lower Saginaw Salt Co.; Dolson & Walker, and the Atlantic Salt Co. followed in 1862-63. Long & Bradfield the same year sunk a well at Bangor. In 1864 there were twenty-six salt blocks operating in Bay county, with a combined capital of \$622,000.00.

Mr. H. M. Fitzhugh reviewing the salt business in 1873 said in part: "The production of salt in the Sagi-

naw Valley may be considered in two phases, one in which it appears as a separate business, and the other where it is a mere parasite of the lumber manufacture. At the start all the conditions seemed to favor the production of salt as an exclusive business, but I can not recall a single instance in which an original and independent investment in the salt manufacture in the Saginaw Valley has afforded a reasonable profit as a result of the manufacture itself."

After it was discovered that the vast profits derived from an independent salt business were purely imaginary, it occurred to mill owners that it might be more profitably conducted as an adjunct of the saw mills. The vast amount of refuse could be used as fuel, and in this way rid the mills of their own waste; but since the growth of Bay City, it has provided a market for slabs and other refuse, with the result that the manufacture of salt is now more expensive, and its abundance in the market has lessened its value so that it can now scarcely be produced with profit. The average price of salt per barrel in 1866 was \$1.80. It has steadily declined to 75 cents in 1886 and to 35 cents in 1896.

## Bay County Coal.

An old Bay county history devotes considerable space to the coal resources of the county. The coal that was then spoken of was of an inferior quality and was never found in a paying quantity. It was also located in a territory that does not now belong to Bay county. There has been recently found, however, a very superior quality of bituminous coal in the township of Monitor, and in such quantities as to cause two companies to be organized and the mining of coal is now an established fact and cannot be said to be in an experimental stage.

About three years ago Mr. Zill, in boring a well on his farm, discovered indications of coal. He consulted C.

H. Laterback, who became very enthusiastic over the prospects, samples were procured and found to be free from sulphur and other foreign substances. Soon the Monitor Coal Co. was organized and 400 acres of ground was leased. The company sunk a shaft 135 feet deep and are now employing sixty men, and are removing from eighty to a hundred tons of coal per day. A tram has been built from the M. C. railroad to the mine so that the coal is easily brought to the markets. Their product has been pronounced first-class by its many consumers among whom may be mentioned the M. C. R. Co., the Interurban Electric R. R. Co., the leading

hotels, factories, schools, court house, public library, etc.

The Bay Coal Company has sunk a shaft and is now about ready to begin operations. Their shaft will accommodate two buckets, and it is expected that their capacity will be about one hundred and fifty tons per day.

Coal has lately been discovered on the farm of Mr. George Penniman, in Hampton township, near the mouth of the river.



## Ship Building in Bay County.

This is one of the largest industries in Bay county and it may be said that the ship yards of West Bay City are the largest in the state. Since 1850 there has been more or less of boat building done here. In 1858 H. D. Braddock & Co. built two schooners, the "Essex" and "Bay City." Since then the industry has been of enough importance to make the county feel considerable pride in this branch of labor. The firm of F. W. Wheeler & Co. are located on the west side of the river. They are capitalized for \$500,000 and employ from 800 to 1400 men. During the past season they have been occupied on several large steel vessels, the most important, perhaps, of which is the Appomattox and the F. & P. M. car ferry. This concern builds only steel vessels.

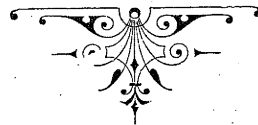
James Davidson is also the owner of a large boat building institution which is located in West Bay City, about half a mile further up the river. He confines his work to wooden vessels and launches, having built several of the largest lake crafts each year. He employs from 600 to 800 men, and does not confine himself to building on orders, but owns several large boats which are doing service in lake traffic. The importance of these two institutions to the county will be seen when it is noted that they pay out in employee's wages something like \$100,000 every month.

Fishing has been an important industry in Bay county since the first man arrived here. Many of the fortunes of the city result from the fish product of the

Saginaw Bay. There are now about two hundred men engaged in the occupation, and the freight bill of only one concern for a single season, over only one railroad, was \$6000.

Fruit raising is perhaps in its infancy in Bay county but the abundant product of the township of Hampton, and the practical manner in which the business is carried on there, speaks well for the future of this part of Michigan in the culture of fruits.

So much has been said in regard to the great farming interests and resources of Bay county, that we pass the topic.



# Bay City Street and Avenue Guide.

Revised by the Post Office Officials.

**EXPLANATION**—The names of the streets are arranged in alphabetical order, without regard to location. First is given point at which the streets start, the location and direction in which they run, then follow names of intersecting streets in their regular order, and street numbers where they intersect. For example, if you wish to know the location of 514 Adams street, you will find that Eighth intersects Adams at No. 500 Adams, and Seventh street at 600, so that the number you wish to find is on the east side of Adams, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Columbus avenue is the dividing line between the northern and southern sections of the city. All streets running north and south are numbered from Columbus avenue.

**ADAMS**, third east of Water, from Columbus ave., north to Saginaw river.  
100 Columbus ave.  
200 Eleventh.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
600 Seventh.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth ave.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1300 First.  
1400 Woodside ave.  
1500 N. Water.

**AMBROSE**, first west of Park ave. from M. C. R. R. north to North.  
1400 M. C. R. R.  
1500 North.

**AMES** street, from Eleventh street to Sixth street.  
200 Eleventh.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
600 Seventh.

**ANNE**, between Duplante and east city line, from Livingston ave. north to Nebobish ave.  
100 First.  
200 Filmore Place.  
—Nebobish ave.

**ANNIE**, first east of Henry, from Woodside ave. north to N. Water.  
100 Woodside ave.  
200 Barney.  
300 Hart.  
400 Lord.  
.... N. Water.

**ATLANTIC**, 1st west of western city line, from Woodside ave, north to Bismark.  
100 Woodside ave.  
200 N. Water.  
300 Parker.  
400 Bismark.

**BARNEY**, 3d south of N. Water, from N. VanBuren east to Dolsen.  
100 N. VanBuren.  
200 Annie.  
300 N. Sherman.  
400 Sheridan.  
500 Seymour.  
600 Shearer.  
700 Johnson.  
800 Belinda.  
900 Dolsen.

**BAY CITY AND TUSCOLA PLANK ROAD**, from Trumbull, between 9th and 10th, southeast across city line.

**BELINDA**, 1st east of N. Johnson, from Woodside ave north across Saginaw river to West Bay City.  
100 Woodside ave.  
200 Longton.  
300 Ketchum.  
400 Barney.  
500 Fitzgerald.  
600 Campbell.  
700 Mercer.  
800 N. Water.

**BIRNEY** (north), between McLellan and Lincoln ave., from 11th north to

Woodside ave. and (south) from Columbus ave. two blocks.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth ave.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1300 First.

**BISMARK**, 1st north of Parker, from Galarno east to Atlantic.  
100 Galarno.

**BRADDOCK**, fourth east of Harrison, from S. Center south to Thirty-eighth.  
200 Thirty-sixth.  
400 Thirty-seventh.

**BROADWAY**, from 16th and Water south to 38th.  
100 Sixteenth.  
200 Seventeenth.  
300 Eighteenth.  
400 Nineteenth.  
600 Twenty-first.  
700 Twenty-second.  
800 Twenty-third.  
900 Twenty-fourth.  
1000 Twenty-fifth.  
1100 Twenty-six.  
1200 Twenty-seven.  
1300 Twenty-eight.  
1400 Twenty-ninth.  
1500 Fremont ave.  
1600 Thirtieth.  
1700 Thirty-first.  
1800 Thirty-second.  
1900 Thirty-third.  
2000 Thirty-fourth.  
3000 Thirty-fifth.  
3100 Thirty-six.  
3200 Thirty-seventh.  
3300 Thirty-eighth.

**BULLOCK ROAD**, (continuation of McGraw ave.)

**CENTER AVE**, between 5th ave. and 6th, from Water east beyond city line.  
100 Water.  
200 Saginaw.  
300 Washington.  
400 Adams.  
500 Jefferson.  
600 Madison ave.  
700 Monroe.  
800 Jackson.  
900 Van Buren.  
1000 Grant.  
1100 Farragut.  
1200 Sherman.  
1300 Sheridan.  
1400 Lincoln ave.  
1500 Birney.  
1600 McLellan.  
1700 Hampton.  
1800 N. Johnson.  
1900 Pendleton.  
2000 Trumbull.  
2100 Park ave.  
2200 Green ave.  
2300 Ringold ave

**CHASE**, between Johnson and Pendleton, from Fifth ave. north to First.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth ave.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1300 First.

**COLUMBUS AVE.**, 7th south of Center ave., from Water east to city line.  
100 Water.  
200 Garfield.  
300 Fraser.  
400 Fitzhugh.  
500 James.  
600 S. Madison ave.  
700 S. Monroe.  
800 S. Jackson.  
900 S. VanBuren.  
1000 Grant.  
1100 Farragut.  
1200 S. Sherman.  
1300 S. Sheridan.  
1400 Lincoln ave.  
1500 Birney.  
1600 McLellan.  
1700 Hampton.  
1800 Johnson.

**DAILEY**, 1st east of Belinda, from Barney south to Woodside ave.  
100 Barney  
200 Ketchum

**DOLSEN**, 1st east of Dailey, from Woodside ave. north to N. Water street.  
100 Woodside ave.  
300 Ketchum.  
400 Barney.  
500 Fitzgerald.  
600 Mercer.

**DUNN**, 1st west of N. Johnson, from 10th south to 11th.  
100 Eleventh.

**DUPLANTE**, 3d east of Park ave., from Livingston ave. north to Woodside ave.  
100 Livingston ave.  
200 Filmore place  
300 to 600 Nebobish ave.

**EIGHTEENTH**, 6th south of Columbus from N. Water east across Lincoln ave.  
100 Water.  
200 Broadway.  
300 Howard.  
400 Williams.  
500 Garfield ave.  
600 Fraser.  
700 Fitzhugh.  
800 James.  
900 Madison ave.  
1000 Monroe.  
1100 Jackson.  
1200 Van Buren  
1300 Grant.  
1400 Farragut.  
1500 Sherman.  
1600 Sheridan.  
1900 Lincoln ave.

**EIGHTH**, 3d south of Center ave., from Water east to Park ave.  
100 Water.  
200 Saginaw.  
300 Washington ave.  
400 Adams.  
500 Jefferson.  
600 N. Madison ave.  
700 N. Monroe.  
800 N. Jackson.  
900 N. Van Buren.  
1000 Grant.  
1100 Farragut.  
1200 Sherman.  
1300 Sheridan.  
1400 N. Lincoln ave.  
1500 Birney.  
1600 McLellan.  
1700 Hampton.  
1800 Johnson.

**ELEVENTH**, 6th south of Center ave., from Water east to Trumbull.  
100 Water.  
200 Saginaw.  
300 Washington ave.  
401 Adams.  
503 N. Jefferson.  
600 N. Madison ave.  
800 N. Jackson  
900 N. Van Buren.  
1000 N. Grant.  
1100 N. Farragut.  
1200 N. Sherman.  
1302 N. Sheridan.  
1400 N. Lincoln ave.  
1500 N. Birney.  
1600 N. McLellan.  
1700 Hampton.  
1800 Johnson.

**ELIZABETH**, 1st west of Park ave. from Nebobish ave. north to Woodside ave.  
100 Nebobish ave.

**FARRAGUT**, see north and south Farragut.

**FIFTEENTH**, 3d south of Columbus, from Water east to Lincoln ave.  
100 Water.  
200 Howard.  
300 Williams.  
400 Garfield ave.  
500 Fraser.  
600 Fitzhugh.  
700 James.  
800 Madison ave.  
900 Monroe.  
1000 Jackson.  
1100 Van Buren.  
1200 Farragut.  
1300 Sherman.  
1400 Sheridan.  
1500 Lincoln ave.

**FIFTH AVE.** 1st north of Center ave., from Water east to Park ave.

100 Water.  
200 Saginaw.  
300 Washington ave.  
400 Adams.  
500 Jefferson.  
600 N. Madison.  
700 N. Monroe.  
800 N. Jackson.  
900 N. Van Buren.  
1000 N. Grant.  
1100 N. Farragut.  
1200 N. Sherman.  
1300 Sheridan.  
1400 N. Lincoln ave.  
1500 Birney.  
1600 McLellan.  
1700 Hampton.  
1800 N. Johnson.  
1900 Chase.  
2000 Pendleton.  
2100 Trumbull.  
.... Park ave.

**FILMORE PLACE** (continuation of North), 1st south of Nebobish ave., from Park ave. east to Anne.

100 Florence.  
200 Helen.  
300 Duplante.  
400 Anne.

**FIRST**, 1st south of Woodside ave. from Water east to city line.  
100 Water.  
200 Saginaw.

300 Washington ave.  
400 Adams.  
500 Jefferson.  
600 Madison ave.  
700 Monroe.  
800 Jackson.  
900 Van Buren.  
1000 Grant.  
1100 Farragut.  
1200 Sherman.  
1300 Sheridan.  
1400 Lincoln ave.  
1500 Birney.  
1600 N. Johnson.  
1700 Chase.  
1800 Pendleton.  
1900 Trumbull.  
2000 Duplante.  
2100 Anne.

**FITZGERAND**, 2d south of Water, from Sherman east to Dolsen.

100 Sherman.  
200 Sheridan.  
300 Seymour.  
400 Shearer.  
500 Johnson.  
600 Belinda.  
700 Dolsen.

**FITZHUGH**, 5th east of Broadway, from 12th south to 24th.  
100 Columbus ave.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.  
600 Seventeenth.  
700 Eighteenth.  
800 Nineteenth.  
1000 Twenty-first.  
1100 Twenty-second.  
1200 Twenty-third.  
1300 Twenty-fourth.  
2200 Thirty-second.  
2300 Thirty-third.  
2400 Thirty-fourth.  
2500 Thirty-five.

**FITZHUGH ROAD**, south of South Center, from Lincoln ave. east.

**FLORENCE**, 1st east of Park, ave., from Filmore Place north to Nebobish ave.  
100 Filmore place.

**FORTIETH**, 1st south of McGraw ave. from Harrison east across McCormick.  
200 Harrison.  
300 Taylor.  
400 Ingraham.  
500 McCormick.  
600 Marsac.

**FOURTEENTH**, 9th south of Center ave. from Saginaw river east to Lincoln ave.  
.... Howard.  
200 Williams.  
300 Garfield ave.  
400 Fraser.  
500 Fitzhugh.  
600 James.  
700 Madison ave.  
800 Monroe.  
900 Jackson.  
1000 Van Buren.  
1200 Farragut.  
1300 Sherman.  
1400 Sheridan.  
1400 Lincoln ave.

FOURTH AVE., 2d north of Center ave., from Water, east to Park ave.  
100 Water.  
200 Saginaw.  
300 Washington ave.  
400 Adams.  
500 Jefferson.  
600 N. Madison ave.  
700 N. Monroe.  
800 N. Jackson.  
900 N. Van Buren.  
1000 N. Grant.  
1100 N. Farragut.  
1200 N. Sherman.  
1300 N. Sheridan.  
1400 N. Lincoln ave.  
1500 Birney.  
1600 McLellan.  
1700 Hampton.  
1800 N. Johnson.  
1900 Chase.  
2000 Pendleton.  
2100 Trumbull.  
2200 Park ave.

FRASER, 4th east of Broadway, from Columbus ave. south to 24th.  
100 Columbus ave.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.  
600 Seventeenth.  
700 Eighteenth.  
800 Nineteenth.  
1000 Twenty-first.  
1100 Twenty-second.  
1200 Twenty-third.  
1300 Twenty-fourth.  
2200 Thirty-second.  
2300 Thirty-third.  
2400 Thirty-fourth.  
2500 Thirty-fifth.

FREMONT AVE., 1st south of 29th, from Water east to Jennison ave.  
100 S. Water.  
200 Polk.  
300 Taylor.  
400 Webster.  
500 McCormick.  
600 Wilson.  
700 Marsac.  
800 Broadway.  
900 Stanton.  
1000 Jennison ave.  
1100 Michigan ave.  
1200 Monroe.  
1300 Van Buren.  
1400 Grant.  
1500 Huron.  
1600 Lincoln ave.

GALARNO, 1st east of McEwan, from Woodside ave. north to Bismark.  
100 Woodside

GARFIELD AVE., 3d east of Broadway, from Columbus ave. south to 24th.  
100 Twelfth.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.  
600 Seventeenth.  
700 Eighteenth.  
800 Nineteenth.  
1000 Twenty-first.  
1100 Twenty-second.  
1200 Twenty-third.  
1300 Twenty-fourth.

GRANT. See north and south Grant.

GATES, one block long.  
500 Eighth

GREEN AVE., 1st east of Park ave., from Ridge road north to Carroll Park.  
100 R. road.  
200 Center ave.

HAMPTON, see north and south Hampton.

HAROLD, 4th east of S. Lincoln ave., from 14th south to 16th.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

HARRISON, 1st east of south Water, from Junction of Water and 38th, south to 38th.  
100 Thirtieth.  
200 Thirty-first.  
300 Thirty-second.  
400 Thirty-third.  
500 Thirty-fourth.  
600 Thirty-fifth.  
700 South Center.  
800 Thirty-sixth.  
900 Thirty-seventh.  
1000 Thirty-eighth.

HART, 2d south of N. Water, from Henry east to N. Sherman, 1st ward.  
100 Henry.  
200 Annie.  
300 Sherman.

HELEN, 2d east of Park ave. from Livingston ave. north to Nebobish ave.  
100 First.  
200 Filmore Place.  
300 Nebobish ave.

HENRY, 1st east of Madison ave., from Woodside ave. north to N. Water  
100 Woodside ave.  
200 Hart.  
300 Lord.  
400 N. Water

HIGH, 6th east of Harrison, from S. Center to 38th, 7th ward.  
100 S. Center.  
200 Thirty-six.  
300 Thirty-seventh.  
400 Thirty-eighth.

HILL, 1st east of Trumbull, from junction of Columbus and Tuscola plank road north to 6th.  
100 Columbus ave.  
200 Eleventh.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
600 Seventh.

HOWARD, 1st east of Broadway, from 14th south to 22d.  
200 Fifteenth.  
300 Sixteenth.  
400 Seventeenth.  
500 Eighteenth.  
600 Nineteenth.  
800 Twenty-first.  
900 Twenty-second.

HURON, 3d east of Michigan ave. from Tremont ave. extended south to S. Center.  
100 Fremont ave.  
200 Thirtieth.  
300 Thirty-first.  
400 Thirty-second.  
500 Thirty-third.  
600 Thirty-fourth.  
700 Thirty-fifth.

INGRAHAM, 2d east of Harrison, from S. Center south to city line.  
100 S. Center.  
200 Thirty-sixth.  
300 Thirty-seventh.  
400 Thirty-eighth.  
500 Thirty-ninth.  
600 McGraw ave.

JACKSON, see north and south Jackson.

JAMES, 4th east of S. Water, from Columbus ave. south to 26th and from 32d south to S. Center.  
100 Columbus ave.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.  
600 Seventeenth.  
700 Eighteenth.  
800 Nineteenth.  
1000 Twenty-first.  
1100 Twenty-second.  
2200 Thirty-second.  
2300 Thirty-third.  
2400 Thirty-fourth.  
2500 Thirty-fifth.

JEFFERSON, 4th east of N. Water, from Columbus ave. north to N. Water.  
100 Columbus ave.  
200 Eleventh.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
600 Seventh.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth ave.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1300 First.  
1400 Woodside ave.  
1500 N. Water.

JENNISON AVE., 7th east of S. Water, from 24th south to S. Center.  
100 Twenty-fourth.  
200 Twenty-fifth.  
300 Twenty-six.  
400 Twenty-seventh.  
500 Twenty-eighth.  
600 Twenty-ninth.  
700 Fremont ave.  
800 Thirtieth.  
900 Thirty-first.  
1000 Thirty-second.  
1100 Thirty-third.  
1200 Thirty-fourth.  
1300 Thirty-fifth.  
.... S. Center.

JOHNSON, see north and south Johnson.  
KETCHUM, 1st north of Woodside ave., from Sherman east to Dolsen.

100 N. Sherman.  
200 N. Sheridan.  
300 Seymour.  
400 Shearer.  
500 N. Johnson.  
600 Belinda.  
715 Dailey.  
800 Dolsen.  
LINCOLN AVE. See North and South Lincoln ave.

LIVINGSTON AVE. (continuation of 1st) from Park ave. east and southeast to city line.  
100 Center ave.  
200 Fifth ave.  
300 Fourth ave.  
400 Third.  
500 Second.  
600 Helen.  
700 Duplante.  
800 Anne.

LONGTON, 1st north of Woodside ave., from Shearer east to Belinda.  
100 Shearer.  
200 N. Johnson.  
300 Belinda.

McCORMICK, 1st east of south Water, from 22d south to south city line.  
100 Twenty-second.  
200 Lafayette ave.  
300 Twenty-fourth.  
400 Twenty-fifth.  
500 Twenty-six.  
600 Twenty-seventh.  
700 Twenty-eighth.  
800 Twenty-ninth.  
900 Fremont ave.  
1000 Thirtieth.  
1100 Thirty-first.  
1200 Thirty-second.  
1300 Thirty-third.  
1400 Thirty-fourth.  
1500 Thirty-fifth.  
1600 S. Center.

McEWAN (continuation of Park ave.) from Woodside ave. north to N. Water.  
100 Woodside ave.  
200 N. Water.

McGRAW AVE., 5th south of S. Center, from river east, southeast to city line.  
.... Harrison.  
.... Taylor.  
.... Ingraham.  
.... Michigan ave.

McLELLAN. See north and south McLellan.

MADISON AVE. See north and south Madison ave.

MARSAC, 2d east of S. Water, from 21st south to S. Center.  
200 Twenty-first.  
300 Twenty-second.  
400 Twenty-third.  
500 Twenty-fourth.  
600 Twenty-fifth.  
700 Twenty-sixth.  
800 Twenty-seventh.  
900 Twenty-eighth.  
1000 Twenty-ninth.  
1100 Fremont ave.  
1200 Thirtieth.  
1300 Thirty-first.  
1400 Thirty-second.  
1500 Thirty-third.  
1600 Thirty-fourth.  
1700 Thirty-fifth.  
1800 S. Center.

MERCER, 1st south of N. Water, from Belinda east to Trumbull.  
100 Belinda.  
200 Mill.  
300 Dolsen.  
400 Trumbull.

MICHIGAN AVE., 10th east of S. Water, from 22d south to Bullock road.  
200 Twenty-third.  
300 Twenty-fourth.  
400 Twenty-fifth.  
500 Twenty-sixth.  
1200 Thirty-second.  
1300 Thirty-third.  
1400 Thirty-fourth.  
1500 Thirty-fifth.  
1600 S. Center.  
1700 Thirty-sixth.

MONROE. See north and south Monroe.

NEBOBISH AVE., 1st south of Woodside ave., from Trumbull east to Essexville.  
100 Trumbull.  
200 Union.  
300 Elizabeth.  
400 Park ave.  
500 Florence.  
600 Helen.  
700 Duplante.  
800 Anne

NINETEENTH, from Water east to Lincoln ave.  
100 Water.  
200 Broadway.  
300 Howard.  
400 Williams.  
500 Garfield ave.  
600 Fraser.  
700 Fitzhugh.  
800 James.  
900 Madison ave.  
1000 Monroe.  
1100 Jackson.  
1200 Van Buren.  
1300 Grant.  
.... Farragut.  
.... Sherman.  
1700 Sheridan.  
1800 Lincoln ave.

NINTH, 4th south of Center ave., from Water east to Trumbull.  
100 Water.  
200 Saginaw.  
300 Washington.  
400 Adams.  
500 Jefferson.  
600 Madison ave.  
700 Monroe.  
800 Jackson.  
900 Van Buren.  
1000 Grant.  
1100 Farragut.  
1200 Sherman.  
1300 Sheridan.  
1400 Lincoln ave.  
1500 Birney.  
1600 McLellan.  
1700 Hampton.  
1800 Johnson.  
1900 Trumbull.

NORTH, 1st south of Nebobish ave., from Trumbull east to Park ave.  
100 Trumbull ave.

NORTH FARRAGUT, between Grant and Sherman, from Columbus ave. north to Woodside avenue  
100 Columbus avenue  
200 Eleventh.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
600 Seventh.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth ave.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1300 First.  
1400 Woodside ave.

NORTH GRANT, between Van Buren and Farragut, from Columbus ave. north to Woodside avenue  
100 Columbus.  
200 Eleventh.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
600 Seventh.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth ave.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1300 First.  
1400 Woodside ave.

NORTH HAMPTON, 3d east of Lincoln ave., from 11th north to 3d.

300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
600 Seventh.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Third.

NORTH JACKSON, 7th east of Water from Columbus north to Woodside ave.

100 Columbus.  
200 Eleventh.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
600 Seventh.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth ave.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1300 First.  
1400 Woodside ave.

NORTH JOHNSON, 4th east of Lincoln ave., from Columbus ave. north to Water.

100 Columbus ave.  
200 Eleventh.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
600 Seventh.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1300 First.  
1400 Woodside ave.  
1500 Longton.  
1600 Ketchum.  
1700 Barney.  
1800 Fitzgerald.  
1900 Campbell.  
2000 N. Water.

NORTH LINCOLN AVE. 4th west of John on, from Columbus north to 1st.

100 Columbus.  
200 Eleventh.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
600 Seventh.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth ave.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1400 First.

NORTH McLELLAN, 2d east of Lincoln ave., from 11th north to 3d.

200 Eleventh.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
600 Seventh.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth ave.  
1100 Third.

NORTH MADISON AVE., 5th east of N. Water, from Columbus north to Lord.

100 Columbus.  
200 Eleventh.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
600 Seventh.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.

1000 Fourth ave.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1300 First.  
1400 Woodside ave.  
1500 Henry.  
1600 Annie.  
1700 Sherman.  
1800 Sheridan.  
1900 Seymour.  
2000 Shearer.  
2100 Johnson.  
2200 Belinda.

NORTH MONROE, 6th east on N. Water, from Columbus ave., north to Woodside ave.

100 Columbus ave.  
200 Eleventh.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
600 Seventh.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1300 First.  
1400 Woodside ave.

NORTH SHERIDAN, 1st west of Lincoln ave., from 11th north to Campbell.

200 Eleventh.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth ave.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1300 First.  
1400 Woodside ave.  
1500 Ketchum.  
1600 Barney.  
1700 Fitzgerald.  
1800 Campbell.

NORTH SHERMAN, 2d west of Lincoln ave., from Columbus north to Campbell.

100 Columbus ave.  
200 Eleventh.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1300 First.  
1400 Woodside ave.  
1500 Ketchum.  
1600 Barney.  
1700 Fitzgerald.

NORTH VAN BUREN, 8th east of Water, from Columbus ave. north to Woodside ave.

100 Columbus ave.  
200 Eleventh.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
600 Seventh.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth ave.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1300 First.  
1400 Woodside ave.

NORTH WATER, parallel with Saginaw river, from Columbus ave. north to Woodside ave., thence east to city line.

100 Columbus ave.  
200 Eleventh.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
600 Seventh.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth ave.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1300 First.  
1400 Saginaw  
1500 Washington ave  
1600 Adams.  
1700 Jefferson.  
1800 Henry.  
1900 Anne.  
2000 N. Sherman.  
2400 Seymour.  
2500 Shearer.  
2600 N. Johnson.  
2700 Belinda.  
2800 Mills.  
2900 Dolsen.  
3000 Trumbull.  
3100 McEwan.  
3200 Galarno  
3300 Atlantic.

PARK AVE, 2nd west of eastern city line, from Tuscola plank road north to Woodside ave.  
100 Ridge road.  
200 Eleventh  
300 Tenth  
400 Ninth  
500 Eighth  
600 Seventh  
700 Sixth  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth ave  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1300 First.  
.... North.  
.... Nebobish.  
1400 Woodside ave.

PARKER, 1st north of N. Water, from Woodside avenue, west two blocks.  
100 Galarno  
200 Atlantic.

PENDLETON, 2d east of Johnson, from Center avenue north to third.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth ave.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.

POLK, 1st east of Harrison, from 28th and S. Water south to city line.  
200 Twenty-ninth.  
300 Fremont ave.  
400 Thirtieth.  
500 Thirty-first.  
600 Thirty-second.  
700 Thirty-third.  
800 Thirty-four.  
900 Thirty-five.  
1000 South Center.  
1100 Thirty-sixth.  
1200 Thirty-seventh.  
1300 Thirty-eighth.  
1400 Thirty-ninth.

PHILLIPS, 3d east of Johnson, from 7th to 8th.  
500 Eighth.

RIDGE ROAD, from east end of Columbus ave, east to city line.  
100 Park ave.  
200 Green ave.

RINGOLD, from Carroll Park southeast to city line.  
100 Park ave.

RIVER (continuation of S. Water), from S. Center south to city line.  
100 S. Center.  
200 Thirty-eighth.  
300 McGraw ave.

SAGINAW, 1st east of N. Water, from Columbus ave., north to Woodside.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Eleventh.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
600 Seventh.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth ave.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1300 First.  
.... Woodside ave.

SCOTT, between N. Sherman and Annie, from N. Madison, north one block to N. Water st.  
SECOND, 4th north of Center avenue, from Saginaw river east to Park avenue.  
100 Water.  
200 Saginaw.  
300 Washington ave.  
400 Adams.  
500 Jefferson.  
600 N. Madison ave.  
700 N. Monroe.  
800 N. Jackson.  
900 N. Van Buren.  
1000 N. Grant.  
1100 N. Farragut.  
1200 N. Sherman.  
1300 N. Sheridan.  
1400 N. Lincoln ave.  
1500 Birney.  
1600 McLellan.  
1700 Hampton.  
1800 N. Johnson.  
1900 Chase.  
2000 Pendleton.  
2100 Trumbull.  
2200 Park ave.

SEVENTEENTH, 5th south of 12th, from S. Water east to Lincoln ave.  
100 S. Water.  
200 Broadway.  
300 Howard.  
400 Williams.  
500 Garfield ave.  
600 Frazer.  
700 Fitzhugh.  
800 James.  
900 Madison ave.  
1000 Monroe.  
1100 Jackson.  
1200 Van Buren.  
1400 Farragut.  
1500 Sherman.  
1600 Sheridan.  
1700 Lincoln ave.

SEVENTH, 2d south of Center avenue from N. Water east to Van Buren, and from N. Johnson east to Park ave.  
100 Water.  
200 Saginaw.  
300 Washington.  
400 Adams.  
500 Jefferson.  
600 Madison ave.  
700 Monroe.  
800 Jackson.  
900 Van Buren.  
1000 Johnson.  
1100 Trumbull.  
1200 Park ave.

SEYMOUR (1st ward), between North Sheridan and Shearer, from Woodside avenue north to Campbell.  
100 Woodside ave.  
200 Ketchum.  
300 Barney.  
400 Fitzgerald.  
500 Campbell.

SHEARER, 1st west of N. Johnson, from Woodside avenue north to Water.  
206 Woodside ave.  
218 Longton.  
300 Ketchum.  
400 Barney.  
500 Fitzgerald.  
600 Campbell.  
.... Water.

SHERIDAN, see North and South Sheridan.  
SHERMAN, see north and south Sherman.

SIXTEENTH, 4th south of Columbus, from Water east to Lincoln ave.  
.... Water.  
.... Broadway.  
200 Howard.  
300 Williams.  
400 Garfield ave.  
500 Fraser.  
600 Fitzhugh.  
700 James.  
800 Madison ave.  
900 Monroe.  
1000 Jackson.  
1100 Van Buren  
1200 Grant.  
1300 Farragut.  
1400 Sherman.  
1500 Sheridan.  
1600 Lincoln ave.  
.... Johnson.

SIXTH, 1st south of Center avenue, from Saginaw river east to Park ave.  
100 Water.  
200 Saginaw.  
300 Washington ave.  
400 Adams.  
500 N. Jefferson.  
600 N. Madison.  
700 N. Monroe.  
800 N. Jackson.  
900 N. Van Buren.  
1000 N. Grant.  
1100 N. Farragut.  
1200 N. Sherman.  
1300 N. Sheridan.  
1400 N. Lincoln ave.  
1500 Birney.  
1600 McLellan.  
1700 Hampton.  
1800 N. Johnson.  
2200 Trumbull.

SOUTH CENTER, 1st south of 35th, from Water east to city line.  
200 Harrison.  
300 Polk.  
400 Taylor.  
500 Webster.  
600 McCormick.  
700 Wilson.  
800 Marsac.  
900 Broadway.  
1000 Stanton.  
1100 High.  
1200 Jennison ave.  
1300 Garfield.  
1400 Fraser.  
1500 Fitzhugh.  
1600 James.

SOUTH FARRAGUT, 9th east of Water, from Columbus south to 22d.  
100 Twelfth.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.  
600 Seventeenth.  
700 Eighteenth.  
800 Nineteenth.  
1000 Twenty-first.  
1100 Twenty-second.

SOUTH GRANT, between Farragut and Van Buren, from 18th south to 22d.  
700 Eighteenth.  
800 Nineteenth.  
1000 Twenty-first.  
1100 Twenty-second.

SOUTH HAMPTON, 4th east of S. Lincoln avenue, from Columbus south to 14th and from 15th south to sixteenth.  
100 Columbus ave.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH JACKSON, between Van Buren and Monroe, from 12th south to 25th.  
100 Columbus ave.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.  
600 Seventeenth.  
700 Eighteenth.  
800 Nineteenth.  
1000 Twenty-first.  
1100 Twenty-second.  
1200 Twenty-third.  
1300 Twenty-four.  
1400 Twenty-fifth.  
1500 Twenty-sixth.

SOUTH JOHNSON, 1st through street east of Lincoln ave, from Columbus south to 26th.  
100 Columbus ave.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.  
600 Seventeenth.  
700 Eighteenth.  
800 Nineteenth.  
1000 Twenty-first.  
1100 Twenty-second.  
1200 Lafayette ave.  
1300 Barney.  
1400 Twenty-fourth.  
1500 Twenty-six.

SOUTH LINCOLN AVE., 7th east of Madison ave, from Columbus south to city line.  
100 Columbus ave.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.  
600 Seventeenth.  
700 Eighteenth.  
800 Nineteenth.  
1000 Twenty-first.  
1100 Twenty-second.  
1200 Lafayette ave.  
1300 Barney.  
1400 Twenty-fourth.  
1500 Twenty-six.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH McLELLAN, 3d east of Lincoln avenue, from Columbus south to 14th.  
100 Columbus ave.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH JACKSON, between Van Buren and Monroe, from 12th south to 25th.  
100 Columbus ave.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.  
600 Seventeenth.  
700 Eighteenth.  
800 Nineteenth.  
1000 Twenty-first.  
1100 Twenty-second.  
1200 Twenty-third.  
1300 Twenty-four.  
1400 Twenty-fifth.  
1500 Twenty-sixth.

SOUTH JOHNSON, 1st through street east of Lincoln ave, from Columbus south to 26th.  
100 Columbus ave.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.  
600 Seventeenth.  
700 Eighteenth.  
800 Nineteenth.  
1000 Twenty-first.  
1100 Twenty-second.  
1200 Lafayette ave.  
1300 Barney.  
1400 Twenty-fourth.  
1500 Twenty-six.

SOUTH LINCOLN AVE., 7th east of Madison ave, from Columbus south to city line.  
100 Columbus ave.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.  
600 Seventeenth.  
700 Eighteenth.  
800 Nineteenth.  
1000 Twenty-first.  
1100 Twenty-second.  
1200 Lafayette ave.  
1300 Barney.  
1400 Twenty-fourth.  
1500 Twenty-six.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH McLELLAN, 3d east of Lincoln avenue, from Columbus south to 14th.  
100 Columbus ave.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

SOUTH MADISON AVE, 6th east of Water, from Columbus avenue south to 22d, also from 32d extended, south to 35th extended.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth.  
400 Fifteenth.  
500 Sixteenth.

500 Sixteenth.  
600 Seventeenth.  
700 Eighteenth.  
800 Nineteenth.  
1000 Twenty-first.  
1100 Twenty-second

SOUTH VAN BUREN, 9th east of Water, from Columbus ave. south to Fremont ave. extended.  
100 Columbus  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth  
400 Fifteenth  
500 Sixteenth  
600 Seventeenth  
700 Eighteenth  
800 Nineteenth  
1000 Twenty-first  
1100 Twenty-second  
1200 Twenty-third  
1300 Twenty-fourth  
1400 Twenty-fifth  
1500 Twenty-sixth  
1600 Twenty-seventh  
1700 Twenty-eighth.  
1800 Twenty-ninth.  
1900 Fremont ave.

SOUTH WATER, from Columbus along Saginaw river south to S. Center.  
100 Columbus avenue  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth  
400 Fifteenth  
500 Sixteenth  
600 Seventeenth  
700 Eighteenth  
800 Nineteenth  
1000 Twenty-first  
1100 Twenty-second  
1200 Twenty-third  
1300 Twenty-fourth  
1400 Twenty-fifth  
1500 Twenty-sixth  
1600 Twenty-seventh  
1700 Twenty-eighth.  
1800 Twenty-ninth.  
1900 Fremont ave.

SOUTH WATER, from Columbus along Saginaw river south to S. Center.  
100 Columbus avenue  
200 Thirteenth.  
300 Fourteenth  
400 Fifteenth  
500 Sixteenth  
600 Seventeenth  
700 Eighteenth  
800 Nineteenth  
1000 Twenty-first  
1100 Twenty-second  
1200 Twenty-third  
1300 Twenty-fourth  
1400 Twenty-fifth  
1500 Twenty-sixth  
1600 Twenty-seventh  
1700 Twenty-eighth.  
1800 Twenty-ninth.  
1900 Fremont ave.

STANTON, 5th east of Water, from 22d south to 38th.  
100 Twenty-second  
200 Twenty-third.  
300 Twenty-fourth  
400 Twenty-fifth  
500 Twenty-sixth  
600 Twenty-seventh  
700 Twenty-eighth  
800 Tremont ave  
900 Thirtieth,  
1000 Thirtieth.  
1100 Thirty-first.  
1200 Thirty-second.  
1300 Thirty-third.  
1400 Thirty-fourth.  
1500 Thirty-fifth.  
1600 S. Center.  
1700 Thirty-sixth.  
1800 Thirty-seventh.  
1900 Thirty-eighth.

TAYLOR, from Water at 26th, south to S. Center, and from 38th south to city line.  
100 Twenty-sixth.  
200 Twenty-seventh  
300 Twenty-eighth  
400 Twenty-ninth  
500 Fremont ave.  
600 Thirtieth  
700 Thirty-first.  
800 Thirty-second.  
900 Thirty-third.  
1000 Thirty-fourth.  
1100 Thirty-fifth.  
1200 S. Center.  
1300 Thirty-seventh.  
1400 Thirty-eighth.

TAYLOR, from Water at 26th, south to S. Center, and from 38th south to city line.  
100 Twenty-sixth.  
200 Twenty-seventh  
300 Twenty-eighth  
400 Twenty-ninth  
500 Fremont ave.  
600 Thirtieth  
700 Thirty-first.  
800 Thirty-second.  
900 Thirty-third.  
1000 Thirty-fourth.  
1100 Thirty-fifth.  
1200 S. Center.  
1300 Thirty-seventh.  
1400 Thirty-eighth.

TAYLOR, from Water at 26th, south to S. Center, and from 38th south to city line.  
100 Twenty-sixth.  
200 Twenty-seventh  
300 Twenty-eighth  
400 Twenty-ninth  
500 Fremont ave.  
600 Thirtieth  
700 Thirty-first.  
800 Thirty-second.  
900 Thirty-third.  
1000 Thirty-fourth.  
1100 Thirty-fifth.  
1200 S. Center.  
1300 Thirty-seventh.  
1400 Thirty-eighth.

TAYLOR, from Water at 26th, south to S. Center, and from 38th south to city line.  
100 Twenty-sixth.  
200 Twenty-seventh  
300 Twenty-eighth  
400 Twenty-ninth  
500 Fremont ave.  
600 Thirtieth  
700 Thirty-first.  
800 Thirty-second.  
900 Thirty-third.  
1000 Thirty-fourth.  
1100 Thirty-fifth.  
1200 S. Center.  
1300 Thirty-seventh.  
1400 Thirty-eighth.

TAYLOR, from Water at 26th, south to S. Center, and from 38th south to city line.  
100 Twenty-sixth.  
200 Twenty-seventh  
300 Twenty-eighth  
400 Twenty-ninth  
500 Fremont ave.  
600 Thirtieth  
700 Thirty-first.  
800 Thirty-second.  
900 Thirty-third.  
1000 Thirty-fourth.  
1100 Thirty-fifth.  
1200 S. Center.  
1300 Thirty-seventh.  
1400 Thirty-eighth.

TAYLOR, from Water at 26th, south to S. Center, and from 38th south to city line.  
100 Twenty-sixth.  
200 Twenty-seventh  
300 Twenty-eighth  
400 Twenty-ninth  
500 Fremont ave.  
600 Thirtieth  
700 Thirty-first.  
800 Thirty-second.  
900 Thirty-third.  
1000 Thirty-fourth.  
1100 Thirty-fifth.  
1200 S. Center.  
1300 Thirty-seventh.  
1400 Thirty-eighth.

TAYLOR, from Water at 26th, south to S. Center, and from 38th south to city line.  
100 Twenty-sixth.  
200 Twenty-seventh  
300 Twenty-eighth  
400 Twenty-ninth  
500 Fremont ave.  
600 Thirtieth  
700 Thirty-first.  
800 Thirty-second.  
900 Thirty-third.  
1000 Thirty-fourth.  
1100 Thirty-fifth.  
1200 S. Center.  
1300 Thirty-seventh.  
1400 Thirty-eighth.

TAYLOR, from Water at 26th, south to S. Center, and from 38th south to city line.  
100 Twenty-sixth.  
200 Twenty-seventh  
300 Twenty-eighth  
400 Twenty-ninth  
500 Fremont ave.  
600 Thirtieth  
700 Thirty-first.  
800 Thirty-second.  
900 Thirty-third.  
1000 Thirty-fourth.  
1100 Thirty-fifth.  
1200 S. Center.  
1300 Thirty-seventh.  
1400 Thirty-eighth.

TAYLOR, from Water at 26th, south to S. Center, and from 38th south to city line.  
100 Twenty-sixth.  
200 Twenty-seventh  
300 Twenty-eighth  
400 Twenty-ninth  
500 Fremont ave.  
600 Thirtieth  
700 Thirty-first.  
800 Thirty-second.  
900 Thirty-third.  
1000 Thirty-fourth.  
1100 Thirty-fifth.  
1200 S. Center.  
1300 Thirty-seventh.  
1400 Thirty-eighth.

800 N. Jackson.  
900 N. Van Buren.  
1000 N. Grant.  
1100 N. Farragut.  
1200 N. Sherman.  
1300 N. Sheridan.  
1400 N. Lincoln ave.  
1500 Birney.  
1600 McLellan.  
1700 Hampton.  
1800 N. Johnson.  
1900 Chase.  
2000 Pendleton.  
2100 Trumbull.

THIRTEENTH, 1st south of Columbus from Water east to Johnson.  
.... Water.  
100 Williams.  
200 Garfield ave.  
300 Fraser.  
400 Fitzhugh.  
500 James.  
600 S. Madison ave.  
700 S. Monroe.  
800 Jackson.  
900 Van Buren.  
1000 S Farragut.  
1100 S. Sherman.  
1200 S. Sheridan.  
1300 Lincoln ave.  
.... Johnson.

THIRTEENTH, 1st south of Columbus from Water east to Johnson.  
.... Water.  
100 Williams.  
200 Garfield ave.  
300 Fraser.  
400 Fitzhugh.  
500 James.  
600 S. Madison ave.  
700 S. Monroe.  
800 Jackson.  
900 Van Buren.  
1000 S Farragut.  
1100 S. Sherman.  
1200 S. Sheridan.  
1300 Lincoln ave.  
.... Johnson.

THIRTIETH, 1st south of Fremont ave., from Water east to Jennison ave.  
.... Water  
.... Harrison  
200 Polk  
300 Taylor  
400 Webster  
500 McCormick  
600 Wilson  
700 Marsac  
800 Broadway  
900 Stanton  
.... Jennison avenue

THIRTY-FIRST, 2d south of Fremont ave., from Water east across Stanton.  
.... Water  
200 Harrison  
300 Polk  
400 Taylor  
500 Webster  
600 McCormick  
700 Wilson  
800 Marsac  
900 Broadway  
1000 Stanton

THIRTY-SECOND, 3d south of Fremont ave., from Water east across Stanton.  
.... Water  
200 Harrison  
300 Polk  
400 Taylor  
500 Webster  
600 McCormick  
700 Wilson  
800 Marsac  
900 Broadway  
1000 Stanton

THIRTY-SECOND, 3d south of Fremont ave., from Water street east across Stanton.  
.... Water  
200 Harrison  
300 Polk  
400 Taylor  
500 Webster  
600 McCormick  
700 Wilson  
800 Marsac  
900 Broadway  
1000 Stanton

THIRTY-THIRD, 3d north of S. Center, from Water east across Stanton.  
100 Water  
200 Harrison  
300 Polk  
400 Taylor  
500 Webster  
600 McCormick  
700 Wilson  
800 Marsac  
900 Broadway  
1000 Stanton

THIRTY-THIRD, 3d north of S. Center, from Water east across Stanton.  
100 Water  
200 Harrison  
300 Polk  
400 Taylor  
500 Webster  
600 McCormick  
700 Wilson  
800 Marsac  
900 Broadway  
1000 Stanton

THIRTY-THIRD, 3d north of S. Center, from Water east across Stanton.  
100 Water  
200 Harrison  
300 Polk  
400 Taylor  
500 Webster  
600 McCormick  
700 Wilson  
800 Marsac  
900 Broadway  
1000 Stanton

THIRTY-FOURTH, 2d north of S. Center, from Water east across Stanton.  
.... Water  
200 Harrison  
300 Polk  
400 Taylor  
500 Webster  
600 McCormick  
700 Wilson  
800 Marsac  
900 Broadway  
1000 Stanton

THIRTY-FIFTH, 1st north of S. Center, from Saginaw river east across Stanton.  
200 Harrison  
300 Polk  
400 Taylor  
500 Webster  
600 McCormick  
700 Wilson  
800 Marsac  
900 Broadway  
1000 Stanton

THIRTY-FIFTH, 1st north of S. Center, from Saginaw river east across Stanton.  
200 Harrison  
300 Polk  
400 Taylor  
500 Webster  
600 McCormick  
700 Wilson  
800 Marsac  
900 Broadway  
1000 Stanton

THIRTY-FIFTH, 1st north of S. Center, from Saginaw river east across Stanton.  
200 Harrison  
300 Polk  
400 Taylor  
500 Webster  
600 McCormick  
700 Wilson  
800 Marsac  
900 Broadway  
1000 Stanton

THIRTY-FIFTH, 1st north of S. Center, from Saginaw river east across Stanton.  
200 Harrison  
300 Polk  
400 Taylor  
500 Webster  
600 McCormick  
700 Wilson  
800 Marsac  
900 Broadway  
1000 Stanton

THIRTY-FIFTH, 1st north of S. Center, from Saginaw river east across Stanton.  
200 Harrison  
300 Polk  
400 Taylor  
500 Webster  
600 McCormick  
700 Wilson  
800 Marsac  
900 Broadway  
1000 Stanton

THIRTY-SIXTH, 1st south of S. Center, from Harrison east across High.  
200 Harrison  
300 Polk  
400 Ingraham  
500 Braddock  
600 Broadway  
700 Stanton  
800 High

THIRTY-SEVENTH, 2d south of S. Center, from Saginaw river east across High.  
200 Harrison  
300 Polk  
400 Ingraham  
500 Braddock  
600 Broadway  
700 Stanton  
800 High

THIRTY-EIGHTH, 3d south of S. Center, from Saginaw river east across High.  
200 Harrison  
300 Polk  
400 Ingraham  
500 Braddock  
600 Broadway  
700 Stanton  
800 High

THIRTY-NINTH, 1st north of McGraw ave., from Saginaw river east across Ingraham.  
200 Harrison.  
300 Taylor  
400 Ingraham

THOMAS, 2d west of Park ave., from 1st north to North.  
1300 North

TRUMBULL, 3d east of Johnson, from Columbus north to N. Water.  
.... Tenth  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
600 Seventh.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth ave.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1300 First.  
1400 North.  
1500 Nebobish.  
1600 Woodside ave.  
1700 Ketchum.  
1800 Barney.  
.... N. Water

TUSCOLA PLANK ROAD. See Bay City and Tuscola Plank Road.

TWENTY-FIRST, 8th south of Columbus from Water east across Lincoln ave.  
100 Water  
200 Wilson  
300 Marsac  
400 Broadway.  
500 Howard.  
600 Williams.  
700 Garfield ave.  
800 Frazer.  
900 Fitzhugh.  
1000 James.  
1100 Madison ave.  
1200 Monroe.  
1300 Jackson.  
1400 Van Buren.  
1500 Grant.  
1600 Farragut.  
1700 Sherman.  
1800 Sheridan.  
1900 Lincoln ave.

TWENTY-SECOND, 9th south of Columbus, from Water east to city line.  
100 Water.  
200 McCormick  
300 Wilson  
400 Marsac  
500 Broadway  
600 Stanton  
700 Garfield ave.  
800 Fraser.  
900 Fitzhugh.  
1000 James.  
1200 Madison ave.  
1300 S. Monroe.  
1400 Jackson.  
1500 Van Buren.  
1600 Grant.  
1700 Farragut.  
1800 Sherman.  
1900 Sheridan.  
2000 N. Lincoln ave.

TWENTY-THIRD, (now Lafayette ave.) 17th south of Center ave., from Water east to Michigan ave.  
.... Water  
100 Webster  
200 McCormick  
300 Wilson  
400 Marsac  
500 Broadway  
600 Stanton  
700 Garfield.  
800 Fraser.  
900 Fitzhugh.  
1000 James.  
1100 Michigan ave.

TWENTY-FOURTH, 18th south of Center ave., from Water east to Michigan ave., and from Jackson east to Grant.  
100 Water.  
200 Webster.

300 McCormick  
400 Wilson.  
500 Marsac  
600 Broadway.  
700 Stanton.  
800 Jennison ave  
900 S. Madison ave.  
1000 Monroe.  
1100 Jackson  
1200 Van Buren  
1300 Grant

TWENTY-FIFTH, 12th south of Columbus, from Water east to Jennison ave., and from Jackson east to Grant.

.... Water.  
.... Webster  
300 McCormick  
400 Wilson  
500 Marsac  
600 Broadway  
700 Stanton  
800 Jennison avenue  
.... Jackson.  
.... Van Buren.  
.... Grant.

TWENTY-SIXTH, 13th south of Columbus from Water east to Jennison ave., and from Jackson east to Grant.

.... Water  
.... Taylor  
200 Webster  
300 McCormick  
400 Wilson  
500 Marsac  
600 Broadway  
700 Stanton  
800 Jennison ave  
900 Michigan ave  
1000 Monroe  
1100 Jackson  
1200 Van Buren  
1300 Grant.

TWENTY-SEVENTH, 14th south of Columbus, from Water east to Jennison ave.

100 Water  
200 Taylor  
300 Webster  
400 McCormick  
500 Wilson  
600 Marsac  
700 Broadway  
800 Stanton  
.... Jennison

TWENTY-EIGHTH, 15th south of Columbus, from Water east to Jennison ave.

.... Water  
100 Polk  
200 Taylor  
300 Webster

400 McCormick  
500 Wilson  
600 Marsac  
700 Broadway  
800 Stanton  
.... Jennison

TWENTY-NINTH, 8th north of S. Center, from Water east to Jennison ave.

100 Water  
200 Polk  
300 Taylor  
400 Webster  
500 McCormick  
600 Wilson  
700 Marsac  
800 Broadway  
900 Stanton  
1000 Jennison ave

UNION, 2d west of Park ave., from Nebobish ave., north to Woodside ave.  
1400 Nebobish ave

VAN BUREN, See North and South Van Buren.

WASHINGTON AVE., 2d east of Water, from Columbus ave., north to N. Water.  
100 Columbus.  
200 Eleventh.  
300 Tenth.  
400 Ninth.  
500 Eighth.  
600 Seventh.  
700 Sixth.  
800 Center ave.  
900 Fifth ave.  
1000 Fourth ave.  
1100 Third.  
1200 Second.  
1300 First.  
1400 Woodside ave.  
1500 N. Water.

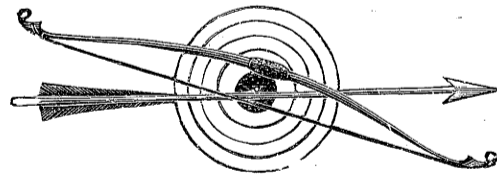
WATER. See North and South Water.

WEBSTER, from corner S. Water and 23d south to S. Center.  
100 Twenty-third  
200 Twenty-fourth  
300 Twenty-fifth  
400 Twenty-sixth  
500 Twenty-seventh  
600 Twenty-eighth.  
700 Twenty-ninth.  
800 Fremont ave.  
900 Thirtieth.  
1000 Thirty-first.  
1100 Thirty-second.  
1200 Thirty-third.  
1300 Thirty-fourth.  
1400 Thirty-fifth.

WILLIAMS, from corner of S. Water and 13th south of 24th.  
100 Thirteenth  
200 Fourteenth  
300 Fifteenth  
400 Sixteenth  
500 Seventeenth  
600 Eighteenth  
700 Nineteenth  
800 Twenty-first  
1000 Twenty-second

WILSON, 2d west of Broadway, from 21st south to S. Center.  
.... Twenty-first.  
.... Twenty-second.  
.... Lafayette ave.  
.... Twenty-fourth.  
500 Twenty-fifth.  
700 Twenty-sixth.  
800 Twenty-seventh.  
900 Twenty-eighth.  
1000 Twenty-ninth.  
1100 Fremont ave.  
1200 Thirtieth.  
1300 Thirty-first.  
1400 Thirty-second.  
1500 Thirty-third.  
1600 Thirty-fourth.  
1700 Thirty-fifth.  
1800 S. Center.

WOODSIDE AVE., from cor. N. Water and Washington ave., east to N. Johnson, thence northeast to Essexville.  
.... N. Water.  
.... Saginaw.  
300 Washington ave.  
400 Adams.  
500 Jefferson.  
600 N. Madison ave.  
700 N. Monroe.  
800 N. Jackson.  
900 N. VanBuren.  
1000 Grant.  
1100 Farragut.  
1200 N. Sherman.  
1300 N. Sheridan.  
1400 N. Lincoln ave.  
1500 Seymour  
1600 Shearer  
1700 N. Johnson.  
1800 Belinda  
.... Dolsen  
1900 Trumbull.  
2000 Park ave.  
2100 Galarno.  
2200 Duplante  
2300 Atlantic.  
2400 N. Water.



# West Bay City Street and Avenue Guide.

Revised by the Post Office Officials.

**EXPLANATION**—Midland street is the dividing line between the northern and southern sections of the city, and Center street is the dividing line east and west. Streets number from Midland north and south, and from Center street east and west. One hundred numbers to each block, without regard to size or location, except a few streets which are numbered from 1, at the beginning of the street, consecutively to the end, without skipping any numbers.

- ADAMS, 2d west of M. C. R. R. from E. Fisher ave., southwest to S. Center.  
100 E. Fisher ave.  
200 Tenth  
300 Ninth  
400 Main  
500 Eighth
- ALEXANDER, 5th south of E. Fisher ave., from S. Center west across Paul.  
100 S. Center  
200 S. Fremont  
300 S. Chilson ave.  
400 S. Park ave.  
500 Paul
- ALMA, 4th south of W. Fisher ave., from S. Center west to city line.  
100 S. Center  
200 S. Fremont  
300 S. Chilson ave.  
400 S. Park ave.  
500 Paul
- ALP, 7th west of Center from W. Midland south to W. Fisher ave.  
100 W. Midland  
200 W. John  
300 W. Jane  
400 W. Jenny  
500 W. Thomas  
600 W. Johnson  
700 W. Fishet ave
- ANDRE, 5th east of Patterson ave., from Saginaw river north and (near southern city line) second west of Saginaw river from Hotchkiss south to Stark.
- ANN, 1st north of North Union, from Henry east to M. C. R. R.
- ARNOLD, 2d south of Alma, from S. Center west to Paul.
- AU SABLE STATE ROAD, from State northwest along Oak Ridge cemetery to north city line.
- BACKUS, 1st north of southern city line, from Saginaw river west to west city line.
- BANGOR, between Frank and Sophia, from Saginaw river north beyond the city line.
- BAY AVE. 2d east of Patterson ave., from North south to Prairie ave.
- BLEND, 4th west of Center, from near W. Midland north to North Union.
- BRADFIELD, 6th north of Saginaw river, from Joseph east to Sophia.
- BROOKS (near southern city line), 1st west of Saginaw river, from Hotchkiss south to Stark.
- CAMPAU, 4th north of State Road, from M. C. R. R. west across S. Chilson ave.
- CATHERINE. See North and South Catherine.
- CENTER. See North and South Center.
- CHESTNUT, between Pine and Elizabeth, from S. Center west to city line.
- CHILSON AVE. See North and South Chilson ave.
- CLARA. See East and West Clara.
- CLAY, 4th west of M. C. R. R. from E. Fisher ave southwest to S. Center.
- CURTIS, 1st west of Joseph from C. S. & M. R. R. north to Marchand.
- DEAN. See North and South Dean.]
- DEWITT. See North and South Dewitt.
- EAST CLARA, 5th north of E. Midland, from N. Center east across Litchfield.
- EAST FISHER AVE. 6th south of E. Midland, from S. Center east to M. C. R. R.
- EAST FLORENCE, 2d south of North Union, from Center east to State.
- EAST INDIANA, 3d north of E. Midland, from N. Center east to Washington.  
100 N. Center  
200 N. Dewitt  
300 N. Williams  
400 N. Dean  
500 N. Catherine  
600 N. Henry  
700 N. Linn  
800 N. Walnut  
900 Litchfield  
1000 Washington
- EAST JANE, 2d south of E. Midland, from S. Center east to M. C. R. R.  
100 S. Center  
200 S. Dewitt  
300 S. Williams  
400 S. Dean  
500 S. Catherine  
600 S. Henry  
700 S. Linn
- EAST JENNY, 3d south of E. Midland, from S. Center east to M. C. R. R.  
100 S. Center  
200 S. Dewitt  
300 S. Williams  
400 S. Dean  
500 S. Catherine  
600 S. Henry  
700 S. Linn
- EAST JOHN, 1st south of E. Midland, from S. Center east to Mill Row.  
100 S. Center  
200 S. Dewitt  
300 S. Williams  
400 S. Dean  
500 S. Catherine  
600 S. Henry  
700 S. Linn
- EAST JOHNSON, 1st north of E. Fisher ave., from S. Center east to M. C. R. R.  
100 S. Center  
200 S. Dewitt  
300 S. Williams  
400 S. Dean  
500 S. Catherine  
600 S. Henry  
700 S. Linn  
800 M. C. R. R.
- EAST MIDLAND, between E. Michigan and E. John, from Center east to 3d street bridge  
100 Center  
200 Dewitt  
300 Williams  
400 Dean  
500 Catherine  
600 N. Henry  
700 N. Linn  
800 Litchfield
- EAST OHIO, 2d north of E. Midland, from N. Center east to M. C. R. R.  
100 N. Center  
200 N. Dewitt  
300 N. Williams  
400 N. Dean  
500 N. Catherine  
600 N. Henry  
700 N. Linn  
800 N. Walnut  
900 Litchfield
- EAST THOMAS, 4th south of E. Midland, from S. Center east to M. C. R. R.  
100 S. Center  
200 S. Dewitt  
300 S. Williams  
400 S. Dean  
500 S. Catherine  
600 S. Henry  
700 S. Linn  
800 M. C. R. R.
- EDMUND, 1st south of North, from Patterson ave. east to Andre.
- EIGHTH, 1st south of Main, from S. Center east to Water.
- ELIZABETH, 1st south of W. Fisher ave., from S. Center west across Raymond ave.
- ELM, 2d north of Hart, from State east to Patterson ave.  
... State  
... Lincoln  
... Joseph  
... Keystone  
... Frank  
... Bangor  
... Sophia  
... Transit  
... Green  
... Patterson ave.
- ERIE, 3d west of M. C. R. R. from State Road south one block to Sherman.
- EUCLID AVE. See North and South Euclid ave.
- FIFTH, between 4th and 6th, from S. Center southeast to Saginaw river.
- FIRST, 1st north of State Road, from S. Center west to Selee.
- FISHER AVE. See East and West Fisher ave.
- FISHER AVE., 1st south of Howard, from the river west to the limits.
- FITZHUGH AVE., 2d west of Saginaw river, from 9th southwest to S. Center.
- FLORENCE. See East and West Florence.
- FOURTH, between 3d and 5th, from S. Center east to Saginaw river.
- FRANK, 1st west of Bangor, from Saginaw river north across Smith.
- FRANKLIN, 1st east of State, from the river northeast across Washington, hence north to M. C. R. R.
- FREMONT. See North and South Fremont.
- FULTON, 2d north of E. North Union, from Henry east to M. C. R. R.
- GARFIELD AVE., 3d east of Patterson ave. from North South to Prairie ave.
- GRANT AVE., 4th east of Patterson ave., from North south to Prairie ave.
- GREEN, 1st east of Transit, from Saginaw River north across Smith.
- HAMILTON, 1st east of Washington, from State north across Franklin.
- HAROLD, 2d west of Joseph, from C. S. & M. R. R. north to Marchand.
- HARRISON AVE., 1st east of Patterson ave. from North south to Prairie ave.
- HART, 1st north of Fulton, from N. Henry east across Lincoln.
- HENRY. See North and South Henry.
- HILL. See North and South Hill.
- HOTCHKISS, southern city line, from Saginaw river west to city line.
- HURON, 4th west of M. C. R. R., from State Road south one block to Sherman.
- INDIANA. See East and West Indiana.
- JAMES, 3d west of Joseph from C. S. & M. R. R. north to Marchand.
- JANE. See East and West Jane.
- JEANETTE, 13th north of E. Midland, from Henry east to State.
- JEFFERSON, 3d west of M. C. R. R., from E. Fisher ave. south to S. Center.
- JENNY. See East and West Jenny.
- JOHN. See East and West John.
- JOHNSON. See East and West Johnson.
- JOSEPH, 3d west of Bangor, from the river north to city line.
- JULIA (near southern city line), 2d east of Brooks, from Hotchkiss south one block to Stark.
- KELTON, 2d south of State Road, from Saginaw river west to S. Euclid ave.
- KEYSTONE, 1st east of Joseph, from Martin north across Smith.
- KIESEL, 5th west of Center from W. Midland north to city line, and south to W. Fisher ave.  
100 W. Midland  
200 W. John  
300 W. Jane  
400 W. Jenny  
500 W. Thomas  
600 W. Johnson  
W. Fisher ave.
- KING, 1st west of State, from E. Clara north to Hart.
- KIRBY, 1st south of city line from Lincoln west to State.
- LENG, 4th north of Saginaw river, from Joseph east to Patterson ave.
- LEWIS, 1st north of Smith, from Bangor east to Transit and from Patterson ave. east to Andre.
- LINCOLN, 3d east of State, from M. C. R. R. north to limits.  
100 Hart  
200 Spruce  
300 Elm
- LINN. See North and South Linn.
- LITCHFIELD, from E. Midland at M. C. R. R. north to Mosher.  
100 E. Midland  
200 E. Michigan  
300 E. Ohio  
400 E. Indiana  
500 E. South Union  
600 E. Clara  
700 E. Florence
- MADISON, 1st east of Franklin, from Washington north to Spruce.
- MAIN, 1st south of 9th, from S. Center east to the river.
- MAPLE. See east and west Maple.
- MARCHAND, 3d north of Washington, from Joseph east to Patterson ave.
- MARSTON, 4th west of Joseph from Spruce north to Marchand.
- MARTIN, 1st north of Saginaw river, from Joseph east beyond Roy.
- MAY, 5th west of N. Center, from W. Michigan north to W. North Union.
- MICHIGAN. See East and West Michigan.
- MIDLAND. See East and West Midland.
- MILL ROW, from John south to Jane, 1st east of Walnut.
- MONROE, 1st east of Madison, from M. C. R. R. north across Spruce.
- MORTON, 1st west of Saginaw river, from State Road southwest to Backus.
- MOSHER, 12th north of E. Midland, from N. Henry east to State.
- MOUNTAIN. See North and South Mountain.
- MURPHY, 2d south of city line from State east to Joseph.
- NINTH, 1st north of Main, from S. Center east to M. C. R. R.
- NORTH, along north city line, from N. Center east beyond Sidman.
- NORTH CATHERINE, 4th east of N. Center, from E. Midland north to city line.  
100 E. Midland  
200 E. Michigan  
300 E. Ohio  
400 E. Indiana  
500 E. South Union  
600 E. Clara  
700 Florence  
800 Maple  
900 E. North Union
- NORTH CENTER, between N. Fremont and N. Dewitt, from Midland north to city line.  
100 Midland  
200 Michigan  
300 Ohio  
400 Indiana  
500 South Union  
600 Clara  
700 Florence  
800 Maple  
900 North Union
- NORTH CHILSON AVE, 2 west of Center, from W. Midland north to city line.
- NORTH DEAN, 3d east of N. Center, from E. Midland north to city line.
- NORTH DEAN, 3d east of N. Center, from E. Midland north to city line.  
100 E. Midland  
200 E. Michigan  
300 E. Ohio  
400 E. Indiana  
500 E. South Union  
600 E. Clara  
700 E. Florence  
800 E. Maple  
900 E. North Union.



**NORTH DEWITT**, 1st east of N. Center, from E. Midland north to E. North Union  
100 E. Midland  
200 E. Michigan  
300 E. Ohio  
400 E. Indiana  
500 E. South Union  
600 E. Clara  
700 E. Florence  
800 East Maple  
900 E. North Union

**NORTH EUCLID AVE.**, along west city line, from W. Midland north to W. North Union.

**NORTH FREMONT**, 1st west of N. Center, from W. Midland north to W. North Union  
100 West Midland  
200 W. Michigan  
300 W. Ohio  
400 W. Indiana  
500 W. South Union  
600 W. Clara  
700 W. Florence  
800 W. Maple  
900 W. North Union.

**NORTH HENRY**, 5th east of N. Center, from E. Midland north to the limits.  
100 E. Midland  
200 E. Michigan  
300 E. Ohio  
400 E. Indiana  
500 E. South Union  
600 E. Clara  
700 E. Florence  
800 E. Maple  
900 E. North Union  
1000 Fulton

**NORTH HILL**, 9th west of Center, from W. Midland north to W. North Union.

100 W. Midland  
200 W. Michigan  
300 W. Ohio  
400 W. Indiana  
500 W. South Union  
600 W. Clara  
700 W. Florence  
800 W. Maple  
900 W. North Union

**NORTH LINN**, 6th east of N. Center, from E. Midland north to Hart.  
100 E. Midland  
200 E. Michigan  
300 E. Ohio  
400 E. Indiana  
500 E. South Union  
600 E. Clara  
700 E. Florence  
800 E. Maple  
900 E. North Union  
1000 Ann  
1100 Fulton  
1200 Hart

**NORTH MOUNTAIN**, 8th west of Center, from W. Midland north to W. North Union.  
100 W. Midland  
200 West Michigan  
300 W. Ohio  
400 W. Indiana  
500 W. South Union  
600 W. Clara  
700 W. Florence  
800 W. Maple  
900 W. North Union

**NORTH PARK AVE.**, 3d west of N. Center, from W. Midland north to W. North Union.  
100 W. Midland  
200 W. Michigan  
300 W. Ohio  
400 W. Indiana  
500 W. South Union  
600 W. Clara  
700 W. Florence  
800 W. Maple

**NORTH UNION**, 4th north of South Union, from west city line east to Franklin and numbering east and west from Center.  
600 N. Henry  
700 N. Linn  
800 N. Walnut  
900 Litchfield  
1000 King  
1100 State  
1200 Franklin

**NORTH WALNUT**, 7th east of N. Center, from E. Midland north to Hart.  
100 E. Midland  
200 E. Michigan  
300 E. Ohio  
400 E. Indiana  
500 E. South Union  
600 E. Clara  
700 E. Florence  
900 Ann  
1000 Fulton  
1100 Hart

**NORTH WILLIAMS**, 2d east of N. Center, from E. Midland north to E. Clara.

100 E. Midland  
200 E. Michigan  
300 E. Ohio  
400 E. Indiana  
500 E. South Union  
600 E. Clara

**OHIO.** See East and West Ohio.

**PARK AVE.** See North and South Park ave.

**PATTERSON AVE.**, 7th east of Joseph, from Washington north beyond city line.

**PAUL**, 4th west of S. Center, from W. Fisher ave. south across Alexander.

**PINE**, 1st north of Alma, from S. Center west to city line.

**PRAIRIE AVE.**, from Patterson ave. northeast.

**RAYMOND AVE.**, 4th west of S. Center, from W. Midland south to W. Fisher ave.

100 W. Midland  
200 W. John  
300 W. Jane  
400 W. Jenny  
500 W. Thomas  
600 W. Johnson  
700 W. Fisher ave.

**ROY**, 8th east of Joseph, from Saginaw river north to Prairie ave.

**ST. CLAIR**, 5th west of M. C. R. R., from State Road south one block to Sherman.

**SECOND**, 2d north of 23rd street bridge, from S. Chilson ave. east to Saginaw river.

**SELEE**, 1st west of S. Park ave., from State Road south one block to Sherman.

**SEVENTH**, 5th south of S. Fisher ave., from S. Center east to Saginaw river.

**SHERMAN**, 1st south of State Road, from M. C. R. R. west to city line.

**SIBLEY**, 1st east of State, from Murphy north to city line.

**SIDMAN**, 1st east of Andre, from Prairie ave. north to North.

**SIXTH**, between 5th and 7th, from S. Center east to Saginaw river.

**SMALLEY**, 3d south of State Road, from Saginaw river west to city line.

**SMITH**, 7th north of E. North Union, from Henry east to Andre.

**SOPHIA**, 1st east of Bangor, from Saginaw river north beyond Lewis.

**SOUTH CATHERINE**, 4th east of Center, from E. Midland south to E. Fisher ave.  
100 E. Midland  
200 E. John  
300 E. Jane  
400 E. Jenny  
500 E. Thomas  
600 E. Johnson  
700 E. Fisher ave

**SOUTH CENTER**, between Dewitt and Fremont, from Midland south to First.

100 Midland  
200 John  
300 Jane  
400 Jenny  
500 Thomas  
600 Johnson  
700 Fisher ave  
800 Tenth  
900 Ninth  
1000 Main  
1100 Eighth  
1200 Seventh  
1300 Sixth  
1400 Fifth  
1500 Fourth  
1600 Third  
1700 Second  
1800 First

**SOUTH CHILSON AVE.**, 2d west of S. Center, from W. Midland south to State  
.... W. Midland  
.... W. John  
.... W. Jane  
.... W. Jenny  
.... W. Thomas  
.... W. Johnson  
.... W. Fisher ave  
.... Elizabeth  
.... Alma

**SOUTH DEAN**, 3d east of S. Center, from E. Midland south to E. Fisher ave.

100 E. Midland  
200 E. John  
300 E. Jane  
400 E. Jenny  
500 E. Thomas  
600 E. Johnson  
700 E. Fisher ave

**SOUTH DEWITT**, 1st east of S. Center, from E. Midland south to E. Fisher ave.

100 E. Midland  
200 E. John  
300 E. Jane  
400 E. Jenny  
500 E. Thomas  
600 E. Johnson  
700 E. Fisher ave.

**SOUTH EUCLID AVE.**, extends along west city line from W. Midland south.

100 W. Midland  
200 W. John  
300 W. Jane  
400 W. Jenny  
500 W. Thomas  
600 W. Johnson  
700 W. Fisher ave.

**SOUTH FREMONT**, 1st west of S. Center, from W. Midland south to State Road.

100 W. Midland  
200 W. John  
300 W. Jane  
400 W. Jenny  
.... W. Thomas  
.... W. Johnson  
.... W. Fisher ave

**SOUTH HENRY**, 5th east of S. Center, from E. Midland southwest to S. Center.

100 E. Midland  
200 E. John  
300 E. Jane  
400 E. Jenny  
500 E. Thomas  
600 E. Johnson  
700 E. Fisher  
.... Tenth  
.... Ninth  
.... Main  
.... Eighth  
.... Seventh  
.... Sixth  
.... S. Center

**SOUTH HILL**, 8th west of S. Center, from W. Midland south across Alma.

100 W. Midland  
200 W. John  
300 W. Jane  
400 W. Jenny  
500 W. Thomas  
600 W. Johnson  
700 W. Fisher ave

**SOUTH LINN**, 6th east of S. Center, from E. Midland south to E. Fisher ave.

100 E. Midland  
200 E. John  
300 E. Jane  
400 E. Jenny  
500 E. Thomas  
600 E. Johnson  
700 E. Fisher ave

**SOUTH MOUNTAIN**, 7th west of S. Center, from W. Midland south to W. Fisher ave.

100 W. Midland  
200 W. John  
300 W. Jane  
400 W. Jenny  
500 W. Thomas  
600 W. Johnson  
700 W. Fisher ave

**SOUTH PARK AVE.**, 3d west of S. Center, from W. Midland south to Alexander and from State Road south to Sherman.

100 W. Midland  
200 W. John  
300 W. Jane  
400 W. Jenny  
500 W. Thomas  
600 W. Johnson  
.... W. Fisher ave.

**SOUTH UNION**, 4th north of E. Midland, from Saginaw river west to city line, and numbering east and west from Center.

.... Washington  
.... Litchfield  
.... N. Walnut  
.... N. Linn  
.... N. Henry  
.... N. Dean  
.... N. Williams  
.... N. Dewitt  
.... N. Center  
.... N. Fremont  
.... N. Chilson ave  
.... N. Park ave  
.... Blend  
.... May  
.... N. Keisel  
.... N. Mountain  
.... N. Hill  
.... Euclid ave

**SOUTH WALNUT**, 7th east of S. Center, from E. Midland south to Jane.

100 E. Midland  
200 E. John  
300 E. Jane

**SOUTH WILLIAMS**, 2d east of S. Center, from E. Midland south of E. Fisher ave.

100 E. Midland  
200 E. John  
300 E. Jane  
400 E. Jenny  
500 E. Thomas  
600 E. Johnson  
700 E. Fisher ave.

**SPRUCE**, 1st north of Hart, from Henry east to Joseph.

**STARK**, near southern city line, from Brooks west across Julia.

**STATE**, 1st west of Franklin, from Saginaw river northwest across Washington, thence north to North.

**STATE ROAD**, from west end of 23d st. bridge, west to city line.

**SUPERIOR**, 6th west of M. C. R. R., from State Road south one block to Sherman.

**TENTH**, 1st south of E. Fisher ave., from S. Center southeast to M. C. R. R.

**THIRD**, between 2d and 4th, from S. Center southeast to Saginaw river.

**THOMAS.** See East and West Thomas.

**TRANSIT**, 1st east of Sophia, from Saginaw river north to North.

.... Martin  
.... Washington  
.... Elm  
.... Leng  
.... Marchand  
.... Bradfield.  
.... Smith  
.... North

**WALNUT.** See North and South Walnut.

**WASHINGTON**, 2d north of Saginaw river, from Litchfield at W. Ohio, northeast to Andre.

**WATER**, from E. Midland north along M. C. R. R. to State, and from Davidson's shipyard southwest along Saginaw river to 1st.

**WEST FISHER AVE.** 6th south of W. Midland, from S. Center west to city line.

**WEST FLORENCE**, 2d south of W. north, Union, from Center west to city line.

.... N. Fremont  
.... N. Chilson ave  
.... N. Park ave  
.... Blend  
.... May  
.... Keisel  
.... Alp  
.... N. Mountain  
.... N. Hill  
.... N. Euclid ave

**WEST INDIANA**, 3d north of W. Midland, from Center west to city line.

100 N. Center  
200 N. Fremont  
300 N. Chilson ave  
400 N. Park ave  
500 Blend  
600 May  
700 Keisel  
800 Alp  
900 N. Mountain  
1000 N. Hill  
1100 N. Euclid ave

**WEST JANE**, 2d south of W. Midland, from Center west to city line.

100 S. Center  
200 S. Fremont  
300 S. Chilson ave  
400 S. Park ave  
500 Raymond ave  
600 Keisel  
700 Alp  
800 S. Mountain  
900 S. Hill  
1000 S. Euclid ave

**WEST JENNY**, 3d south of W. Midland, from S. Center west to city line.

100 S. Center  
200 S. Fremont  
300 S. Chilson ave  
400 S. Park ave  
500 Raymond ave  
600 Keisel  
700 Alp  
800 S. Mountain  
900 S. Hill  
1000 S. Euclid ave

**WEST JOHN**, 1st south of W. Midland, from S. Center west to city line.

100 S. Center  
200 S. Fremont  
300 S. Chilson ave  
400 S. Park ave  
500 Raymond ave  
600 Keisel  
700 Alp  
800 S. Mountain  
900 S. Hill  
1000 S. Euclid ave

**WEST JOHNSON**, 5th south of W. Midland, from S. Center west to city line.

100 S. Center  
200 S. Fremont  
300 S. Chilson ave  
400 S. Park ave  
500 Raymond ave  
600 Keisel  
700 Alp  
800 S. Mountain  
900 S. Hill  
1000 S. Euclid ave

**WEST MAPLE**, 1st south of N. Union, from N. Center west to west city line.

**WEST MICHIGAN**, 1st north of W. Midland, from Center west to city line.

100 N. Center  
200 N. Fremont  
300 N. Chilson ave  
400 N. Park ave  
500 Blend  
700 Keisel  
800 Alp  
900 N. Mountain  
1000 N. Hill  
1100 N. Euclid ave

**WEST MIDLAND**, between John and Michigan, from Center west to city line.

100 Center  
200 S. Fremont  
300 Chilson ave  
400 Park ave  
500 Raymond ave  
600 Keisel  
700 Alp  
800 Mountain  
900 Hill  
1000 Euclid ave

**WEST OHIO**, 2d north of W. Midland, from Center west to city line.

100 N. Center  
200 N. Fremont  
300 N. Chilson ave  
400 N. Park ave  
500 Blend  
600 May  
700 Keisel  
800 Alp  
900 N. Mountain  
1000 N. Hill  
1100 N. Euclid ave

**WEST THOMAS**, 4th south of W. Midland, from S. Center west to city line.

100 S. Center  
200 S. Fremont  
300 S. Chilson ave  
400 S. Park ave  
500 Raymond ave  
600 Keisel  
700 Alp  
800 S. Mountain  
900 S. Hill  
1000 S. Euclid ave

**WH EELER.** Name

**WILLIAMS.** See North and South Williams.

## American System of Rectangular Survey.



The struggle for the independence of the thirteen American colonies with Great Britain, although a successful one, left the colonies with a heavy burden of debt to pay. The fact, however, that several of the colonies (now states) had an interest in what was then known of the Northwest Territory, proved one of the most powerful influences which kept the new born nation from dropping to pieces, and a fruitful means to assist in clearing off the burden of debt.

The four states, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Virginia, which claimed all the land north of the Ohio river, west to the Mississippi, agreed (from 1780-1786) to give it to the United States, to be disposed of for the common good, and in 1787 Congress passed an ordinance for the government of this territory, and also for establishing a definite method for the survey and sale of these lands, which were then designated as "Public Lands," to be placed on the market for sale, the proceeds of which were to be principally applied to the payment of the war debt of the Revolution.

To draw up a definite plan for the survey of these "Public Lands" in the Northwest Territory was a difficult problem, as the methods of survey in the different states differed somewhat. Virginia had her regular plats known as "Tamahawk Surveys." Connecticut had a more uniform plan which she had adopted in her survey of the "Western Reserve" in Ohio, part of the territory to which she laid claim. And now as all these different states had ceded all this territory to the general government for the good of all, it became highly necessary that some general and definite method of survey be adopted.

The plan arranged by James Mansfield, surveyor general of the Northwest Territory, was adopted by Congress in 1802. It is so simple and practical that it has received very few modifications by any of the land commissioners since. After the adoption of a definite method of survey the government proceeded to have tracts of this territory surveyed off as the demands of the public required; the first tract surveyed being nearly all in the state of Ohio, the second in Indiana.

The United States Rectangular Survey may be briefly stated as follows:

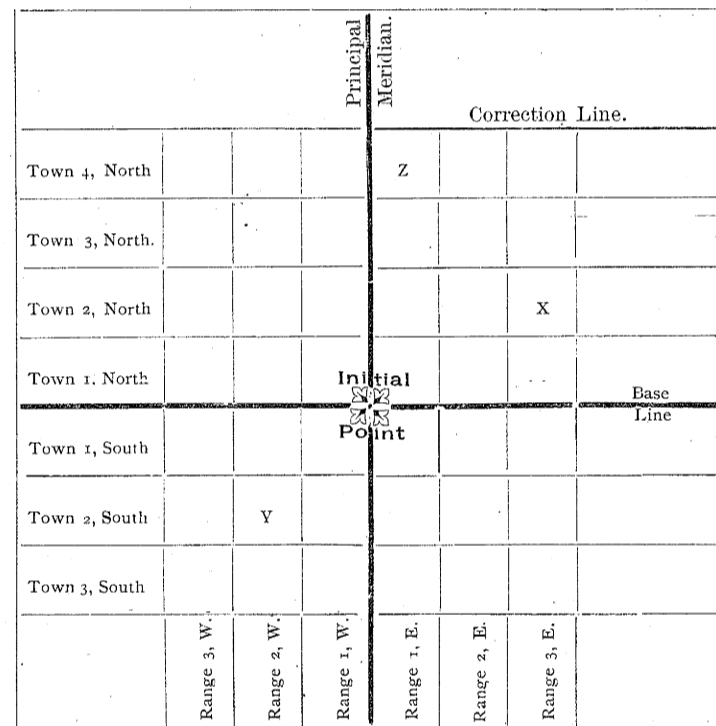
First, a north and south line is run through the tract determined upon to be surveyed. This line begins at some prominent or easily distinguished point, and is designated as a "Principal Meridian." Then a line running east and west, at right angles with the first line, is run through the tract, called the "Base Line."

The Principal Meridian of our state begins at a point forty-eight miles west of Lake Erie, on a line between Michigan and Ohio, and from there extends north to the city of Sault de Ste. Marie. The Base Line extends from Lake St. Clair to Lake Michigan, forming the south boundary of Eaton county. These lines are run with a "Solar Compass," avoiding the errors of a magnetic needle.

Lines are then run north and south parallel to the Principal Meridian and six miles apart, which divide the territory into long north and south strips called Ranges, which are numbered in their order 1, 2, etc., east of the Meridian, also the same west of it. In Michigan there are 17 Ranges east and 47 west. Across these are run lines six miles apart, parallel to the Base Line, cutting the territory into long east and west strips

called Towns, and these are numbered North and South from the Base Line. In Michigan there are 47 Towns north and 8 south.

By this "cross-lining" the territory is divided into squares, six miles on a side. Each of these squares is a Congressional Township. Such "Townships" sometimes, but often do not, correspond to the Civil Townships which are known by popular names. The only designation of Congressional Townships is their Range and Town numbers. The system is illustrated by the following diagram:



X is Township 2 North, Range 3 East.  
Y is Township 2 South, Range 2 West.  
Z is Township 4 North, Range 1 East.

In practice the surveyors did not run the Range and Town lines their whole length, continuously. The magnetic needle points east of north in Michigan and its variation from north continually changes. Running a line through primeval forests is beset with difficulties. No measurements of such great length can be made exactly. Hence the surveyors began on the Base Line six miles east of the initial point, ran a Range Line six miles north as nearly as they could, and then ran a "random line" west to the Principal Meridian, to check their work. Then they ran back to their Range line, marking section and quarter-section corners as they went, and so proceeded to lay out the next township north; and so on east and west of the Principal Meridian.

But as they ran north, on account of the fact that all lines running north continually approach each other and come together at the pole, every township was narrower at the north than at the south. To prevent this error growing, every fourth town line north and every fifth Town line south of the Base line is called a "Correction Line," and on these a fresh start is taken with distances full six miles east and west. "Auxiliary Meridians" were also established at every eighth Range line.

After the track is thus surveyed into townships six miles square, the townships are divided into thirty-six tracts, called "Sections," each containing one square mile, more or less.

The sections were run off very much as were the townships, using each township's east Range line and south town line as bases. Commencing one mile west of the southeast corner of the township, the surveyor runs north a mile, then east a mile to the east range line and corrects back to the northwest corner of the section. He sets a quarter post (or a half-mile post) on the west line of the section at forty chains north of the starting point, and sets the quarter post on the north line of each section, half way between the northwest and northeast section corners. The surveyor proceeds to run off the remaining sections on the east tier, up to the north line of the township, placing the last section corner where his north and south line intersects that north town line, whether this point is east or west of the section corner previously established in the township survey. The distance between the two corners, if any, is called the "jog" and is recorded.

In the more recent government surveys in the west, there is no "jog" left, the surveyor being required to close his lines at the section corners on the north and west lines of each township. The section surveyor establishes no quarter or half mile posts on the north line of any of the sections on the north and west sides of the township. Each tier of sections in the township is run off in this manner, except the last two, which are run off together.

On account of the errors previously mentioned no township will divide into thirty-six exact sections and in the sectional survey new errors arise. These errors are all run into the north and west tiers of sections, which are called "Exterior" or "Fractional Sections," because they contain the excess or deficiency of land in the township, and this apparent excess or deficiency is always thrown into the last quarter mile, lying next to the township lines on the north and west. The other sections are called "Interior" sections, and are intended to be full six hundred and forty acres each, but they nearly always exceed or fall short of this amount.

The government sub-divisions of the sections (although they are not actually surveyed by the government surveyor) by which the lands are sold, are "quarter" sections, or one hundred and sixty acres; "half-quarter" sections, or eighty acres, and "quarter-quarter" sections, or forty acres. The section is divided into quarters by running a straight line north and south and one east and west between the quarter posts on the sides of the section. The quarter sections are "halved" by running a straight line north and south or east and west (whichever way is wished to divide it) from points midway by measurement of opposite sides. The quarter sections are quartered by running lines north and south and east and west between points at the center of each side of the quarter section. Other smaller subdivisions can be made on the same principles.

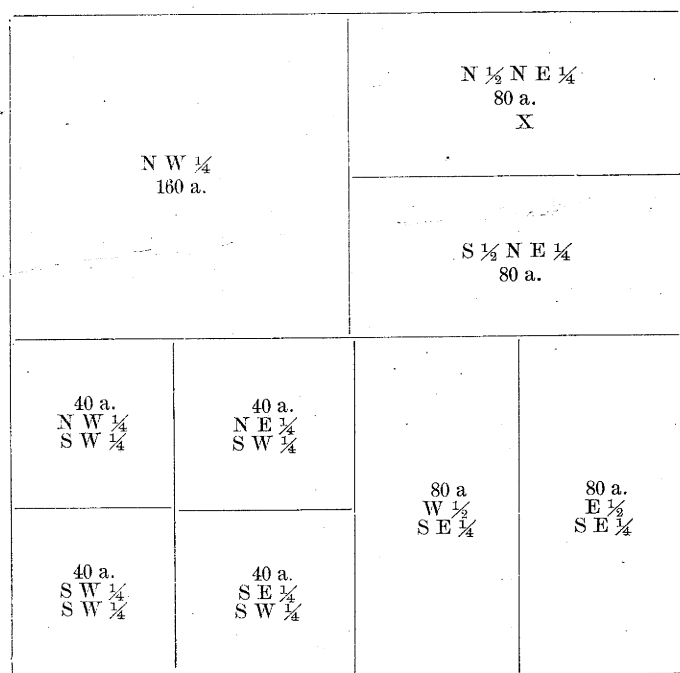
It will be seen from this that if a section is perfectly square and contains the exact number of acres, that this method would sub-divide it into tracts of equal areas, but it hardly ever occurs that a section is exactly square or contains the exact number of acres. Consequently, it almost always occurs that the sub-divisions will differ more or less in quantity. But the government has established this as the only method by which the sub-divisions shall be made, making the eight corners

established on the exterior lines of each section "the corners," however incorrect they may be.

In order that no one purchasing lands from the government may suffer injustice in expecting to get the actual number of acres intended to be in each sub-division, the government sells all of its lands on the conditions that each one of these sub-divisions contains so many acres, "be the same more or less," according to the government survey. And this rule follows the future transfer of the lands, where they are sold and described in "Government Descriptions," whether the words "more or less" are mentioned in the deed of conveyance are not. The method of description under this system is exact, and simple when once understood. The township is described as previously stated, by the numbers of its town and range. The sections are numbered from one in the northeast corner to six in the northwest corner, then the next row below that from left to right, and so on back and forth to thirty-six, in the southeast corner.

The sub-divisions of the section in the following diagram as it is divided into "Government Descriptions," are each described in brief on the diagram. The one marked X we will describe in full as a sample of all:

Section 36, Township 36 N., Range 11 East.



"The north half of the northeast quarter of section 36 township 36 north, range 11 east to the Principal Meridian."

The ne 1/4 and 1/4 nw of each section lying on the north side of the township are described as the fractional ne 1/4 or the fractional nw 1/4, and the sw 1/4 and the nw 1/4 of each section lying on the west side of the township are described as fractional ne 1/4 or fractional sw 1/4 of such sections.

If any of the fractional quarters on the north side of a township are divided into halves by an east and west line, the south half is made eighty rods wide and the north half takes the excess or deficiency and is described as the fractional n 1/2. If they are divided by a line running north and south each half is described as either the e 1/2 or the west 1/2 of the fractional ne 1/4 or nw 1/4.

Of the fractional quarters on the west side of the township the descriptions would be the reverse, as they are divided by a north and south or an east and west line. When a section contains a lake which was meandered out in the original survey, the fractional pieces in each quarter section were numbered as lots, and sold by the government as lot No. — in — quarter, section —, tp. — N., R. — E.

Land may also be described by "Metes and Bounds," that is, the actual beginning of the lines and actual measurements being given. Thus: "A parcel or tract of land lying in the southeast quarter of Sec. 35, twp. 36 North, Range 8 east, commencing at a point ten chains east of the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of said Sec. 35, running thence east ten chains, thence north twenty chains, thence west ten chains, thence south twenty chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres."

A tract running the whole length of any side of a square or rectangular piece of land, as a quarter-section, half-quarter or quarter-quarter, can be definitely described as so many acres off of the E side, or W side, or N side, or S side, whichever side it may be. But if the tract does not run the whole length of a side, that style of description would be wrong.

There is one very common error in the description of land, and that is many notaries public, attorneys and justices of the peace, where there may be an eighty acre tract or any other government subdivisions to be divided among different parties, who are unwilling to have each of their different interests surveyed before their deeds are made, naturally fix this in their minds,

that if it is a forty acre tract it must be eighty rods square, or if it is eighty acres it is one hundred and sixty rods long and eighty rods wide, or if one hundred and sixty acres that is one hundred and sixty rods square, which in our government sub-divisions hardly ever occur exactly, so in dividing the government sub-divisions, as if they were exact in measurement on each side, the different pieces will overlap each other as they are described, or leave a surplus not conveyed to any one of the parties. Real estate should be so conveyed that there could be no question as to its metes and bounds when it is surveyed.

#### TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS.

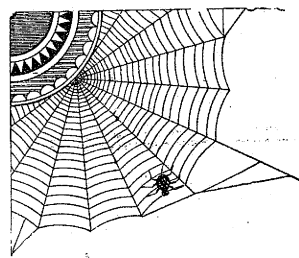
##### LINEAR.

16 1/2 Feet = 1 Rod.	7.92 Inches = 1 Link.
80 Rods = 1/2 Mile.	100 Links } = 1 Chain.
160 Rods = 1 Mile.	66 Feet }
320 Rods = 1 Mile.	4 Rods }
	80 Chains = 1 Mile.

##### SQUARE.

272 1/2 Square Feet = 1 Square Rod,
160 Square Rods = 43,560 Square Feet = 1 Acre.
640 Acres = 1 Square Mile = 1 Section.
1 Square Acre is { 12.65 Rods Square.
{ 208 Feet, 8 1/2 Inches Square.
{ 3 Chains, 16 1/2 Links Square.

Most of the territory indulged in Bay county is surveyed under the regular rectangular system. There are, however, some reservations which are not so surveyed. In 1819 a treaty between the United States and the Indians was entered into, making several reservations in this part of the state. These reservations were surveyed by meets and bounds in 1821 and 1822. Joseph Wampler laid out the reservations and sections abutting them. John Mullett subdivided these reservations in 1838 and 1839. Several small reservations were not subdivided by the government. The Roseaus surveyed the northern part of Bay county, but their work was nearly all re-surveyed on account of errors discovered later.



# Official Register of Bay County.

	CLERK.	REGISTER OF DEEDS.	TREASURER.	JUDGE OF PROBATE.	SHERIFF.	PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.	SURVEYOR.	CIRCUIT C'T COM'RS.	
1857	Elijah S. Catlin	T. v. Bligh	Jas. Watson	S. S. Campbell	Nathan Simons	C. H. Freeman	J. J. McCormick	S. P. Wright	1857
1858	Thos. W. Lyon	T. M. Bligh	Jas. Watson	S. S. Campbell	N. Wittemore	Jas. Birney	T. W. Watkins	W. L. Sherman	1858
1860	S. W. Saylor	F. A. Martin	Jas. Watson	S. S. Campbell	J. S. Barclay	T. C. Greer	B. F. Partridge	T. C. Greer	1860
1862	N. Wittemore	August Kaiser	A. S. Munger	S. S. Campbell	R. H. Weidman	L. Beckwith	B. W. Seeley	A. McDonald	1862
1864	N. Wittemore	B. Withauer	A. S. Munger	S. S. Campbell	P. J. Perrot	L. Beckwith	J. M. Johnston	A. McDonald	1864
1866	H. H. Wheeler	B. Withauer	A. S. Munger	S. S. Campbell	S. G. Sweeney	Isaac Marston	E. L. Dunbar	Wm. Daglish	1866
1868	H. A. Braddock	T. A. Delzell	C. Munger	H. H. Hatch	P. J. Perrot	Isaac Marston	E. L. Dunbar	H. H. Norrington	1868
1870	H. A. Braddock	T. A. Delzell	C. Munger	H. H. Hatch	Myron Bunnell	C. H. Dunnington	E. L. Dunbar	H. H. Norrington	1870
1872	H. A. Braddock	H. M. Hemstreet	Chas. Supe	J. W. McMath	Myron Bunnell	T. F. Shepard	E. L. Dunbar	John L. Stoddard	1872
1874	H. A. Braddock	H. M. Hemstreet	Wm. M. Fennell	J. W. McMath	Martin W. Brock	G. M. Wilson	Madison Johnston	Daniel Mangan	1874
1876	Wm. M. Kelly	H. M. Hemstreet	Jacob Knoblauch	John Hyde	Martin W. Brock	G. M. Wilson	J. M. Johnston	Daniel Mangan	1876
1878	Wm. M. Kelly	W. G. Bied	J. McNight	John Hyde	Geo. Washington	Alfred Lyon	H. C. Thompson	John E. Simonson	1878
1880	Wm. M. Kelly	W. G. McMath	Chas. Babo	T. E. Webster	Geo. Washington	Alfred Lyon	E. L. Dunbar	I. A. Gilbert	1880
1882	Wm. Gaffney	W. G. Bied	W. E. McGill	T. E. Webster	Chas. F. Marsac	H. Lindner	E. L. Dunbar	C. E. Pierce	1882
1884	Wm. Gaffney	John Savage, Jr	Chas. Babo	T. E. Webster	Martin Brennan	John E. Simonson	J. M. Johnston	I. A. Gilbert, C. E. Pierce	1884
1886	Wm. Gaffney	John Savage, Jr	W. E. McGill	T. E. Webster	R. Conklin	Jas. VanKleeck	J. M. Johnston	I. A. Gilbert, W. McCormick	1886
1888	Wm. Gaffney	W. A. Pettapiece	W. E. McGill	H. M. Wright	R. Conklin	C. E. Pierce	Jens Hartwig	E. E. Anneke, L. E. Joslyn	1888
1890	Geo. Riley	W. A. Pettapiece	Wm. Prybeski	H. M. Wright	Henry Gunterman	C. E. Pierce	Jens Hartwig	E. E. Anneke, L. E. Joslyn	1890
1892	Geo. Riley	Henry Fenton	Wm. Prybeski	H. M. Wright	Henry Gunterman	L. E. Joslyn	Jens Hartwig	E. E. Anneke, J. Donnelly	1892
1894	Frank L. Westover	L. Anders	M. Reigel	H. M. Wright	Alex Sutherland	I. A. Gilbert	Jens Hartwig	W. H. Tuincliffe, F. A. Walton	1894
1896	Frank L. Westover	L. Anders	M. Reigel	H. M. Wright	Henry Gunterman	I. A. Gilbert	Jens Hartwig	R. R. McKay, R. L. King	1896

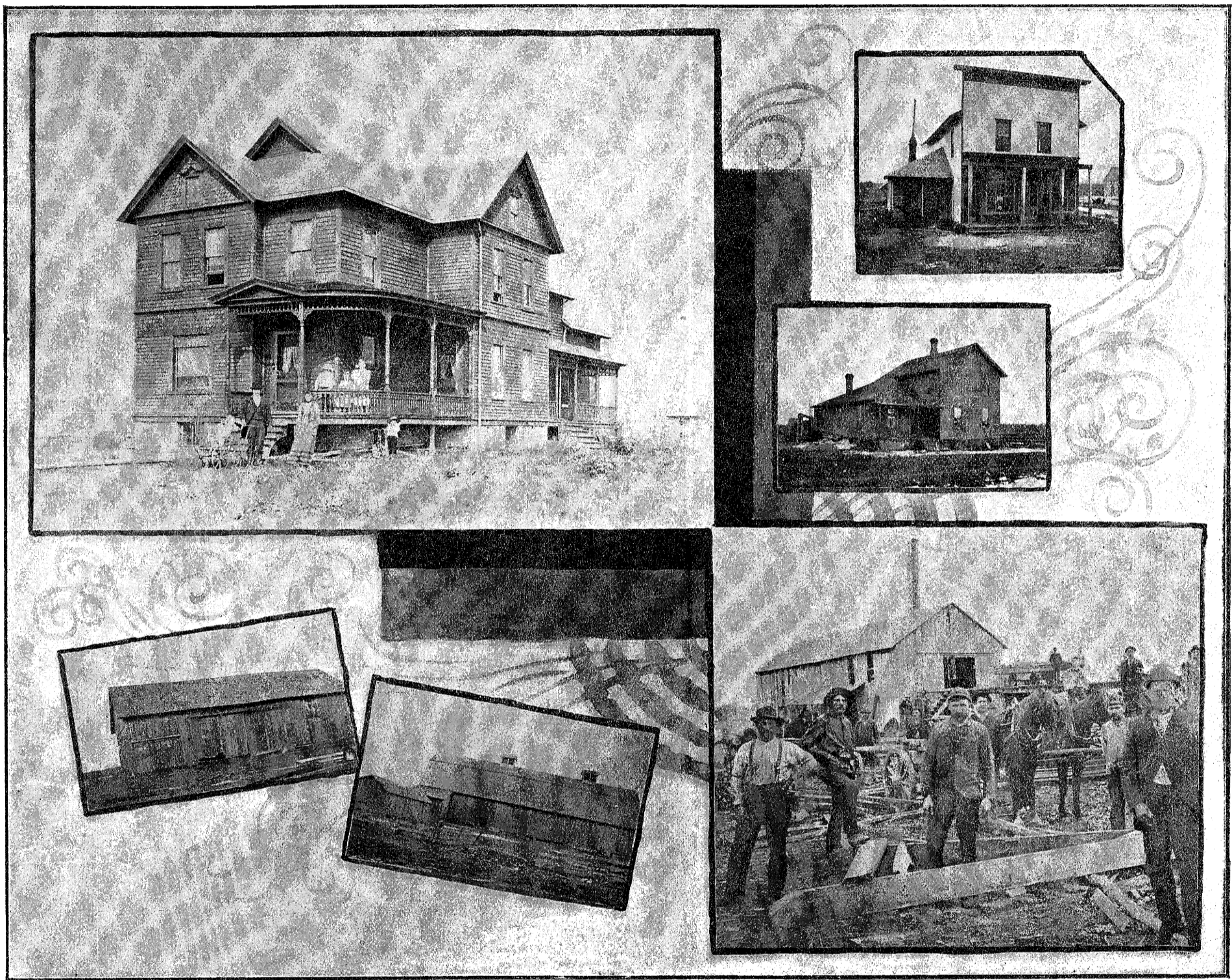
## Population.

	Org'd	POPULATION.				
		1870	1874	1880	1884	1894
Bangor.....	1857	9606	4892	271	852	848
Beaver.....	1867	141	170	351	531	1236
Fraser.....	1875	.....	300	669	1265	.....
Frankenlust.....	1881	.....	.....	1136	1414	.....
Garfield.....	1889	.....	.....	.....	302	.....
Gibson.....	1889	.....	.....	.....	495	.....
Hampton.....	1849	948	1247	2016	2501	3302
Kawkawlin.....	1888	756	934	1118	1478	1826
Merritt.....	1871	.....	316	690	772	1217
Monitor.....	1869	568	554	931	1066	1784
Mt. Forest.....	1890	.....	.....	.....	265	.....
Pineonning.....	1873	.....	459	738	1889	2166
Portsmouth.....	1859	1690	491	779	955	1223
Williams.....	1855	445	526	866	970	1751
Bay City.....	1865	7040	13690	20693	29412	30039
West Bay City.....	1877	.....	6397	9490	12337	.....
Pineonning.....	1887	.....	.....	.....	984	.....
Essexville.....	1883	.....	.....	1556	1654	.....

## Election Statistics.

1858, Republican.....	140;	Democrat.....	270
1860, Republican.....	306;	Democrat.....	327
1864, Republican.....	460;	Democrat.....	586
1868, Republican.....	1157;	Democrat.....	1098
1872, Republican.....	1943;	Democrat.....	1341
1876, Republican.....	2405;	Democrat.....	2859
1880, Republican.....	2367;	Democrat.....	2434
1884, Republican.....	3930;	Fusion.....	4683
1888, Republican.....	4364;	Fusion.....	5422
1884, Prohibition.....	207;	Greenback.....	184
1888, Prohibition.....	114;	Union Labor.....	116
1880, Greenback.....	1645;	Prohibition.....	.....

	1892.				1896.			
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Pro.
Bangor.....	60	46	3	1	123	66	2	1
Beaver.....	49	63	1	1	117	107	3	2
Fraser.....	85	79	3	4	145	156	4	7
Frankenlust.....	48	148	.....	.....	107	124	.....	1
Garfield.....	15	13	1	.....	47	14	2	1
Gibson.....	34	16	.....	.....	65	48	.....	.....
Hampton.....	245	940	7	5	249	405	10	1
Kawkawlin.....	94	124	1	1	132	209	5	2
Merritt.....	72	80	23	3	86	167	1	.....
Monitor.....	108	160	3	1	182	211	4	4
Mt. Forest.....	29	15	.....	.....	41	26	3	1
Pineonning.....	150	134	5	9	204	189	7	3
Portsmouth.....	73	79	2	.....	128	117	2	.....
Williams.....	132	109	18	8	165	218	3	.....
Bay City.....	2359	2926	80	48	2755	2969	66	18
West Bay City.....	1202	1195	25	53	1443	1277	39	22



**PROPERTY OF JOHN P. ITTNER,**  
**BEAVER.**

Residence. Mill Barn. Stock Barn. Tenement House. Saw Mill. Store.



### REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF BAY COUNTY.



LOUIS GOESCHEL,  
Wholesale Grocer, Real Estate & Insurance, BAY CITY.

LEWIS ANDERS,  
Register of Deeds,  
BAY CITY.

HON. R. O. CRUMP,  
Box Manufacturer,  
WEST BAY CITY.

F. J. TROMBLE,  
Real Estate Dealer,  
BAY CITY.

HENRY FENTON,  
Real Estate Dealer,  
BAY CITY.



HON. GEO. P. COBB,  
Attorney at Law,  
BAY CITY.

DEVERE HALL,  
Attorney at Law,  
BAY CITY.

FRANK L. FALES,  
Attorney at Law,  
BAY CITY.

GEO. E. DICKERSON,  
Attorney at Law,  
BAY CITY.

F. C. MERRILL,  
Business Manager Bay City Times-Press,  
BAY CITY.



E. A. COOLEY,  
Attorney at Law,  
BAY CITY.

JOHN E. SIMONSON,  
Attorney at Law,  
BAY CITY.

CALVIN G. THORNTHWAITE,  
Attorney at Law,  
BAY CITY.

S. G. HOUGHTON,  
Attorney at Law,  
BAY CITY.

JOS. P. HAPPEY,  
Attorney at Law,  
BAY CITY.

E. S. CLARK,  
Attorney at Law,  
BAY CITY.



R. A. M'KAY,  
Attorney at Law,  
BAY CITY.

W. J. M'CORMICK,  
Attorney at Law,  
BAY CITY.

J. E. KINNANE,  
Attorney at Law,  
BAY CITY.

BRAKIE J. ORR,  
Attorney and Justice of the Peace,  
BAY CITY.

LEE E. JOSLYN,  
Attorney at Law,  
BAY CITY.



J. W. COUGHLIN, M. D.,  
Pres. Bay County Medical Association,  
BAY CITY.

HARRY J. TIERNEY,  
Of Tierney's Personal Security Bank,  
BAY CITY.

WILLIAM M'CLOY,  
Lumber Inspector,  
BAY CITY.

HIRAM A. EMERY,  
Lumberman, (Deceased),  
WEST BAY CITY.

E. L. DUNBAR,  
Secretary of Water Works Board,  
BAY CITY.





REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF BAY COUNTY.



M. RIEGEL,  
County Treasurer,  
West Bay City.

PETER EDMUNDS,  
Chairman Bay County Board of Supervi-  
sors, GIBSON.

J. W. SMITH,  
Attorney at Law, County School Com-  
missioner, BAY CITY.

REV. L. A. WISSMUELLER,  
MONITOR.



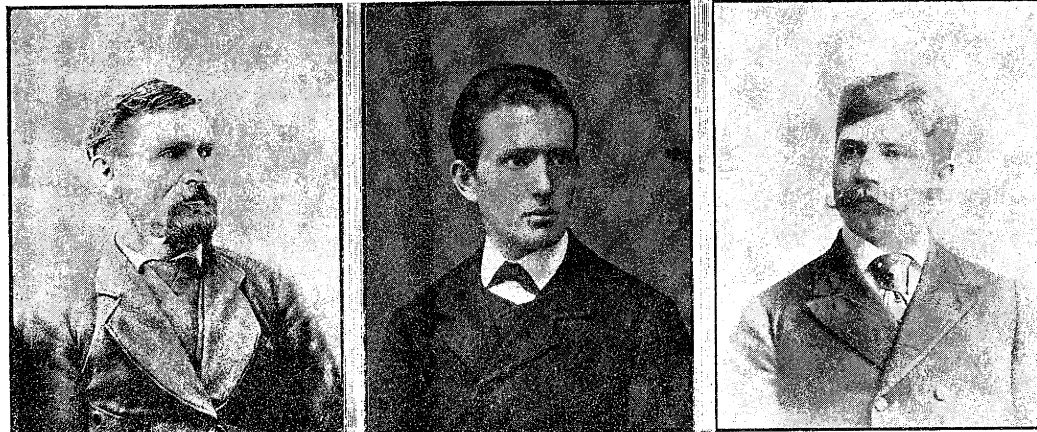
REV. H. A. SUMRELL,  
Pastor First Baptist Church,  
BAY CITY.

ALBERT DRAGO,  
Photographer,  
BAY CITY.

HON. GEO. D. JACKSON,  
Lumber Inspector and Shipper,  
BAY CITY.

MARTIN SCHINDEHETTE,  
Agent and Bottler of Buckeye Beer,  
BAY CITY.

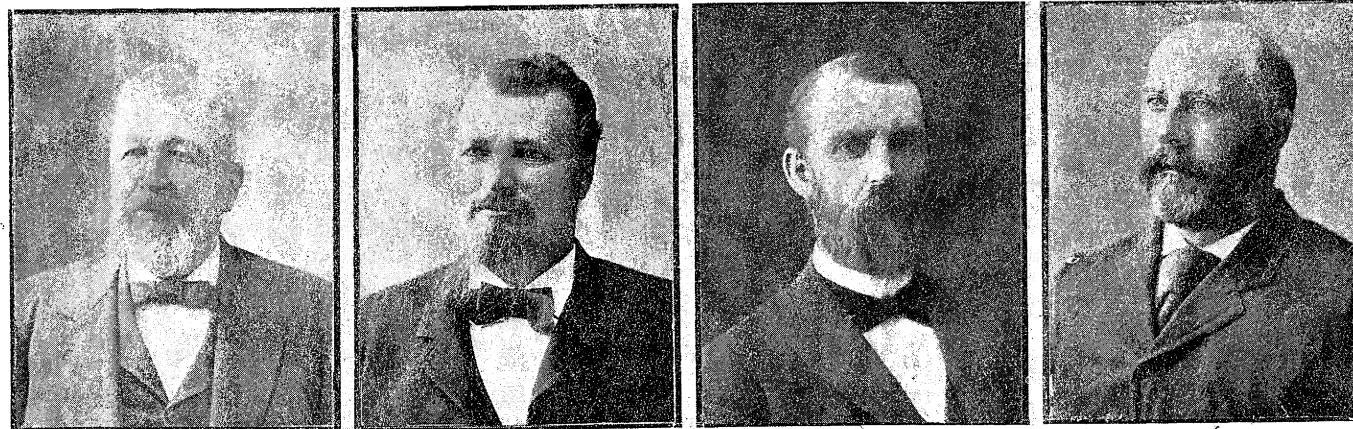
J. P. GARIEPY,  
Physician,  
BAY CITY.



O. F. BENTLEY,  
Lumberman,  
GIBSON.

CHAS. LASKOWSKI, PH. D.,  
Editor "Prawda,"  
BAY CITY.

WM. PRYBESKI,  
Business Manager of "Prawda,"  
BAY CITY.



JACOB KNOBLAUCH,  
(Deceased) Brewer,  
BAY CITY.

HON. JOHN C. ROWDEN,  
Merchant,  
AUBURN.

HON. T. F. SHEPARD,  
Attorney at Law,  
WEST BAY CITY.

HON. BIRDSEY KNIGHT,  
Farmer,  
HAMPTON.



W. C. ROTHERMEL,  
Merchant,  
ESSEXVILLE.

A. N. ROUECH,  
Proprietor of Rouch House,  
BAY CITY.

WM. MORRIS,  
Proprietor of Aldine Hotel,  
WEST BAY CITY.

JOHN G. BUCHANAN,  
Proprietor of Campbell House,  
BAY CITY.

JAS. M'CAREN,  
Cashier of Pinconning Bank,  
PINCONNING.



## REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF BAY COUNTY.



EDWIN VAN TUYL,  
Insurance Agency,  
BAY CITY.

GEO. H. SCHINDEHETTE,  
Proprietor of New Republic House,  
BAY CITY.

B. MUEHLEN,  
Editor and Proprietor of Freie Presse,  
BAY CITY.

JOHN D. WHALEN,  
Grocer,  
BAY CITY.

JOHN C. FRANK,  
Blacksmith,  
WEST BAY CITY.



REV. JOHN G. WYSS,  
Pastor of St. Boniface Church,  
BAY CITY.

REV. F. C. STROMER,  
Pastor of Bethel German-Lutheran  
Church BAY CITY.

REV. LEO L. BROWNS,  
Pastor of Holy Trinity Church,  
WEST BAY CITY.

JOHN ALLAN,  
Justice of the Peace,  
BAY CITY.

SAMUEL LITTAUER,  
Dealer in Wines, Liquors and Cigars,  
BAY CITY.



CHAS. PERRY REES,  
Expert Accountant,  
BAY CITY.

L. L. CULVER,  
Farmer,  
HAMPTON.

REV. J. F. HENNING,  
Pastor of St. Johns German-Lutheran  
Church, WEST BAY CITY.

JOHN TENNANT,  
Merchant,  
ESSEXVILLE.

WM. P. SHARP,  
Farmer and Gardener,  
ESSEXVILLE.



T. RUELLE,  
Real Estate Dealer,  
BAY CITY.

JAMES SHEARER,  
Banker (died Oct. 14, 1896)  
BAY CITY.

G. HARRY SHEARER,  
Of Shearer Bros., Real Estate Dealers,  
BAY CITY.

L. F. ROSE,  
Real Estate Dealer,  
BAY CITY.

LOUIS LANDSBERG,  
Merchant,  
PICOONING.



GEO. C. RAY,  
Druggist,  
WEST BAY CITY.

HUBERT CARRIER,  
Druggist (died March 19, 1891)  
BAY CITY.

HON. JOHN DONOVAN,  
Contractor,  
BAY CITY.

L. H. GRIFFIN,  
Laundryman,  
BAY CITY.

JOS. T. CARRIER,  
Farmer and Fisherman,  
BANGOR.



# REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF BAY COUNTY.



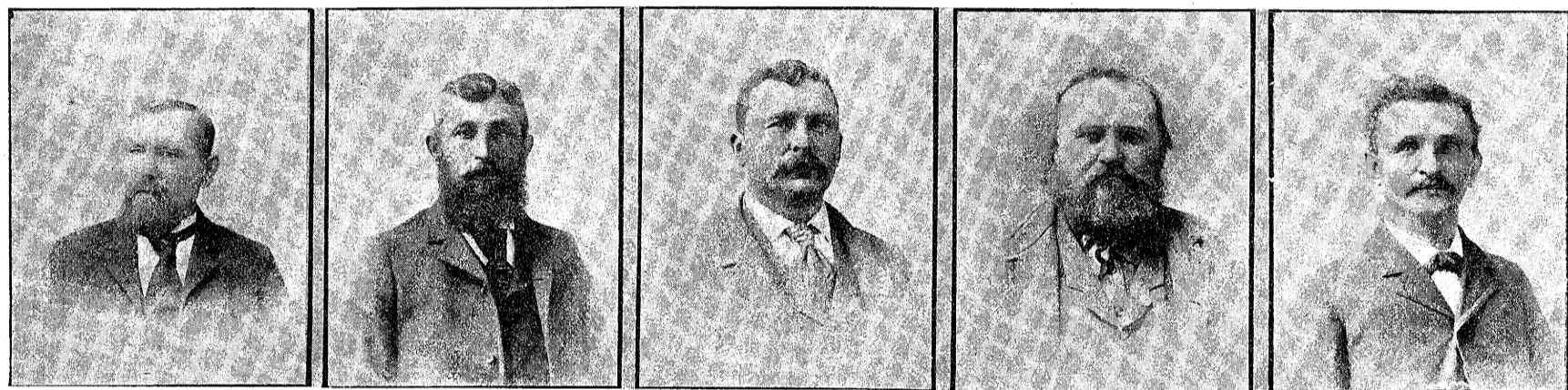
GOTTFRIED HARTMANN,  
FRANKENLUST.

MICHAEL RUEGER,  
FRANKENLUST.

CLEMENS LETZGUS,  
FRANKENLUST.

JOHN MEYER,  
FRANKENLUST.

ANDREW WEISS,  
FRANKENLUST.



GEO. KRAENZLEIN,  
FRANKENLUST.

GEO. RUEGER,  
FRANKENLUST.

JOHN G. WEGGEL,  
FRANKENLUST.

A. ITTNER,  
FRANKENLUST.

WM. REICHENBACH,  
FRANKENLUST.



GEO. MAURER,  
FRANKENLUST.

MRS. GEORGE MAURER,  
FRANKENLUST.

GEO. HAMMERBACHE,  
KOCHVILLE, SAGINAW CO.

JOHN BEISER,  
FRANKENLUST.

JOHN NUFFER,  
FRANKENLUST.



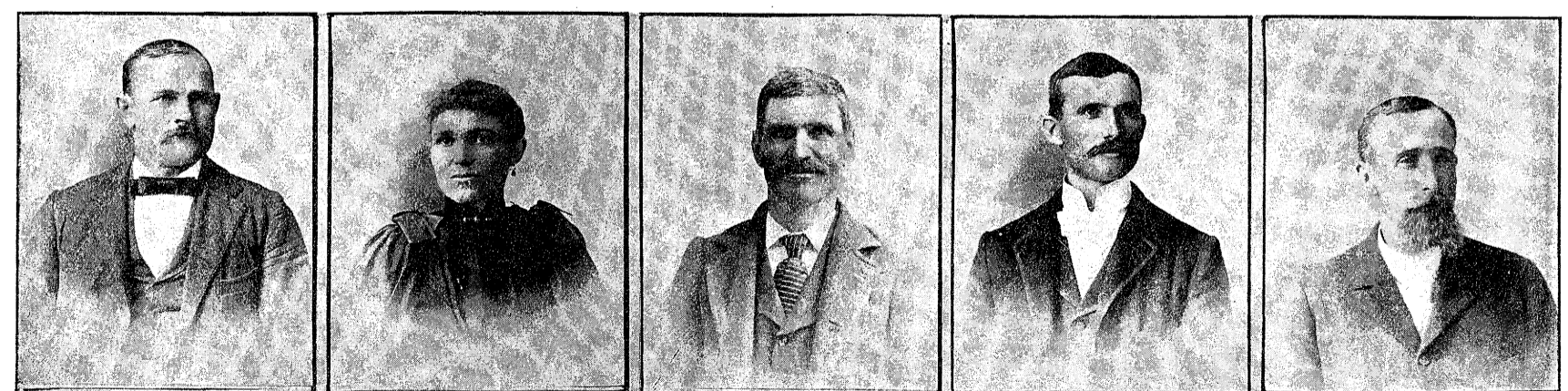
ADAM WALTER,  
FRANKENLUST.

JOHN RUEGER,  
FRANKENLUST.

HENRY DAESCHLE N.,  
FRANKENLUST.

JOHN P. KORMAN,  
FRANKENLUST.

CONRAD W. BAUER,  
FRANKENLUST.



JOHN P. ITTNER,  
BEAVER.

MRS. JOHN P. ITTNER,  
BEAVER.

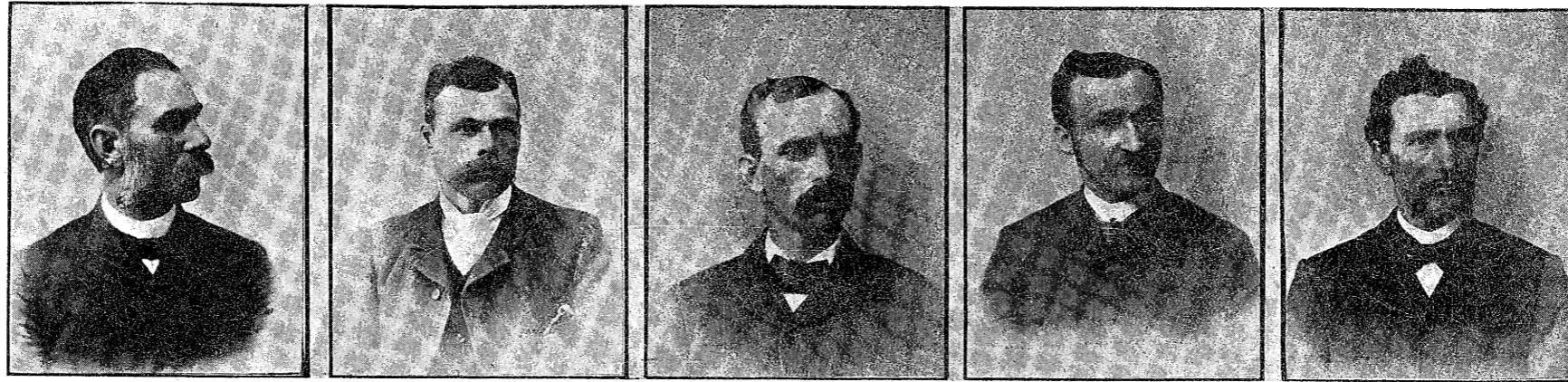
GILBERT LA LONDE,  
HAMPTON.

FRED RITTERSHOFFER,  
MONITOR.

L. W. OVIATT,  
WILLIAMS.



# REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF BAY COUNTY.



J. P. SNYDER, M. D.,  
WILLIAMS.

JOS. CHARTIER,  
Proprietor of Auburn House, AUBURN.

F. W. WAIT,  
Township Clerk, WILLIAMS.

W. W. TRELAVEN,  
PINCONNING.

THOS. GARU,  
BANGOR.



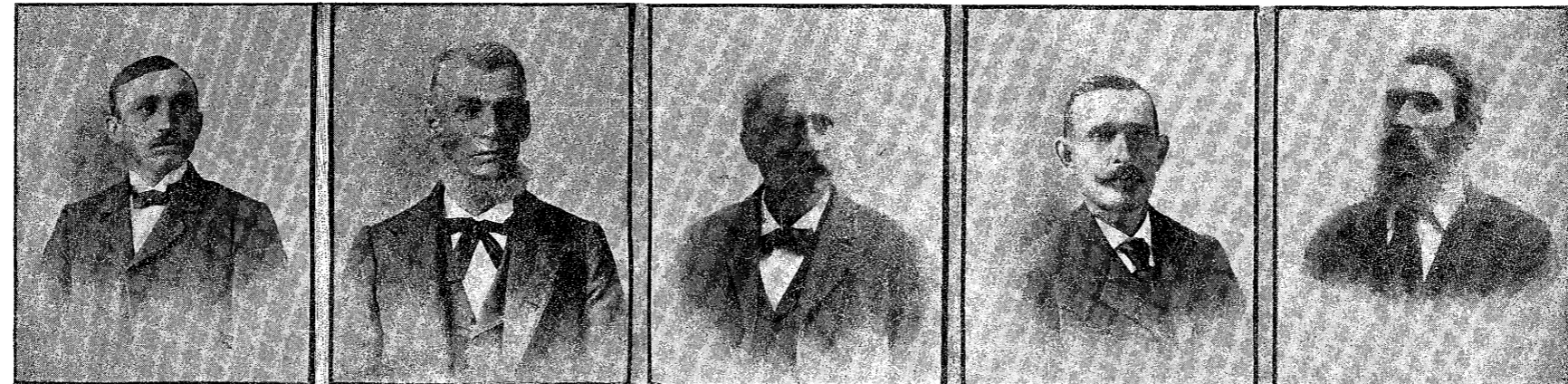
CHRISTIAN OTT,  
Supervisor,  
KAWKAWLIN.

FRANK L. NOVISS,  
Supervisor,  
FRASER.

CHAS. JOHNSON,  
Supervisor,  
GARFIELD.

ELOF. L. JOHNSON,  
Township Clerk,  
GARFIELD.

C. L. BINGHAM,  
Justice of the Peace,  
PINCONNING.



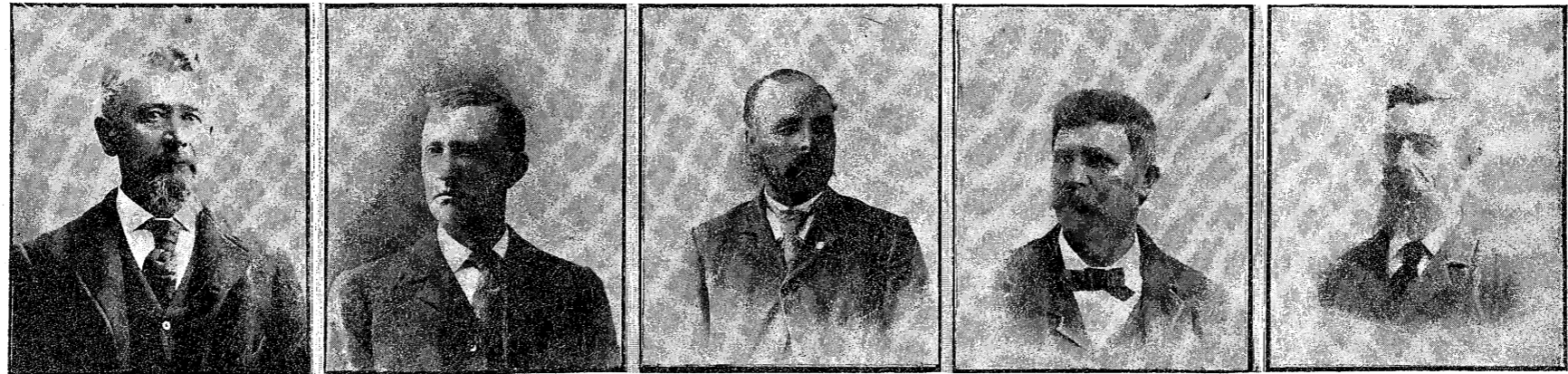
J. P. J. WAGNER,  
MONITOR.

W. H. NEEDHAM,  
MONITOR.

J. H. COGGINS,  
FRASER.

FRANK TALBOT,  
BANGOR.

W. GRIGGS,  
MERRITT.



WM TREIBER,  
MERRITT.

HON. JOHN WASHER,  
BANGOR.

HENRY W. HOPPLER,  
WILLIAMS.

C. A. HOWELL,  
MERRITT.

HENRY MOELLER,  
MONITOR.



IRA E. SWART,  
(Decased.) WILLIAMS.

AUGUST NITSCHKE,  
KAWKAWLIN.

JOHN C. KUCH,  
FRANKENLUST.

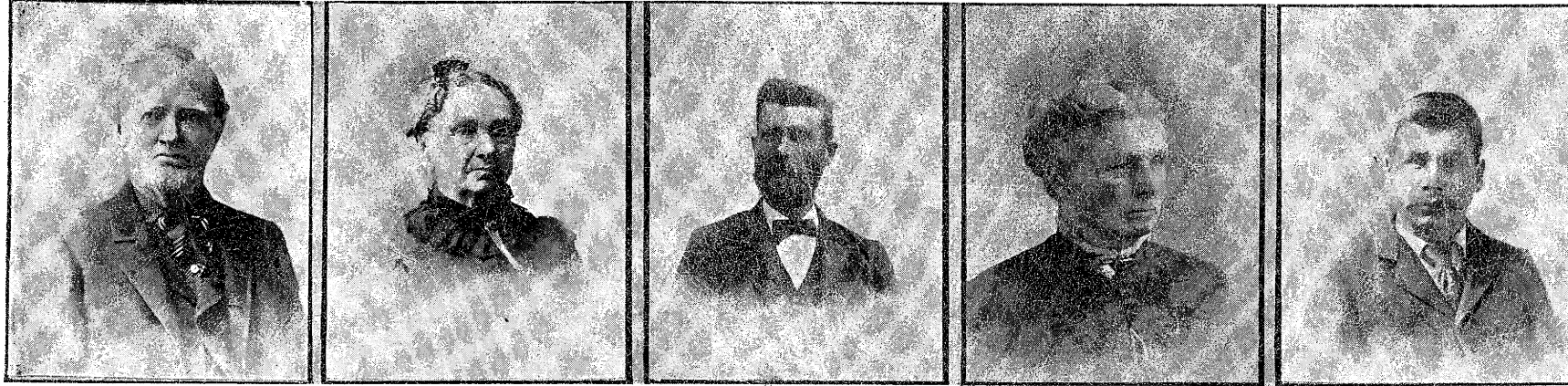
AUGUST HORN,  
WILLIAMS.

CALEB RICHARDSON,  
WILLIAMS.





## REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF BAY COUNTY.

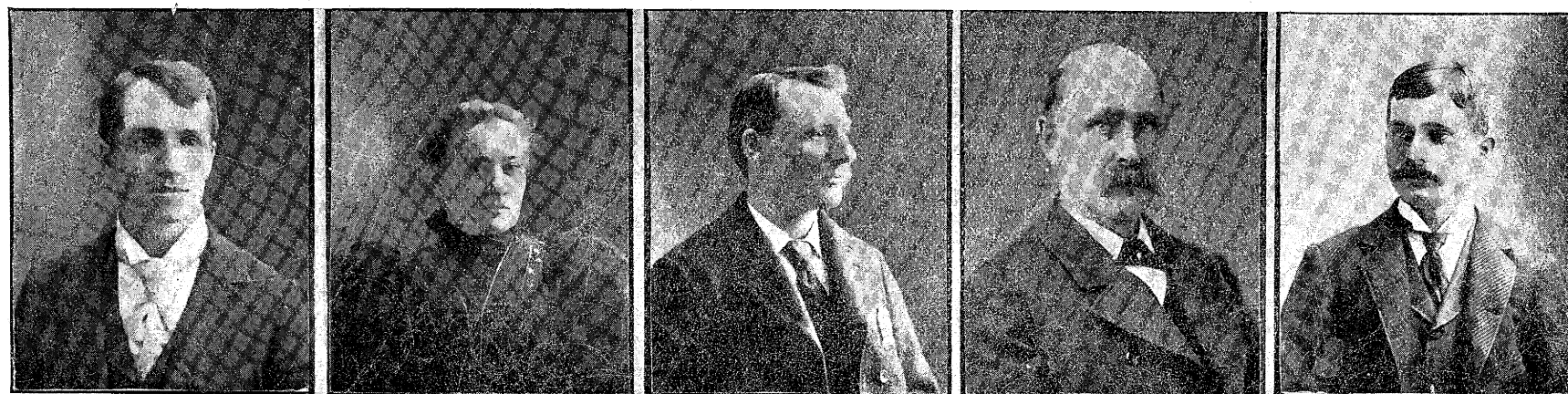


RANSOM HALL,  
BANGOR.

MRS. RANSOM HALL,  
BANGOR.

GEO. MEED,  
BANGOR.

MRS. GEO. MEED,  
BANGOR.



L. J. MARTIN,  
WEST BAY CITY.

MISS HATTIE WILLARD,  
BEAVER.

W. A. WILDER,  
BANGOR.

BENJ. CONKLIN,  
BANGOR.

O. SCHÜETLER,



ROBT. MONROE,  
HAMPTON.

HENRY SCHINDEHETTE,  
BAY CITY.

WM. PEOPLES,  
BEAVER.

GEO. W. ALLEN AND WIFE,

FRANK SIRMYER,  
HAMPTON.

GEO. A. SCHULTZ,  
KAWKAWLIN.



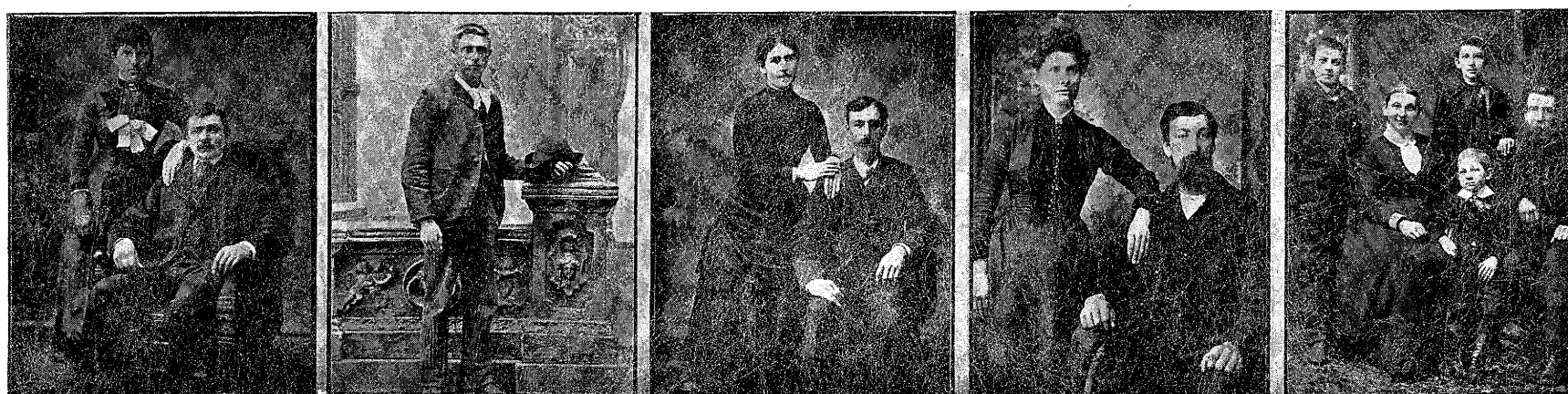
ARTHUR STEVENS,  
HAMPTON.

PETER HARTEY,  
KAWKAWLIN.

GEO. NUFFER,  
WILLIAMS.

J. PURTELL,  
Keeper of the Poor, HAMPTON.

THOS. TOOHEY  
(Deceased), and wife, WEST BAY CITY.



D. LALLEMAN AND WIFE,  
HAMPTON.

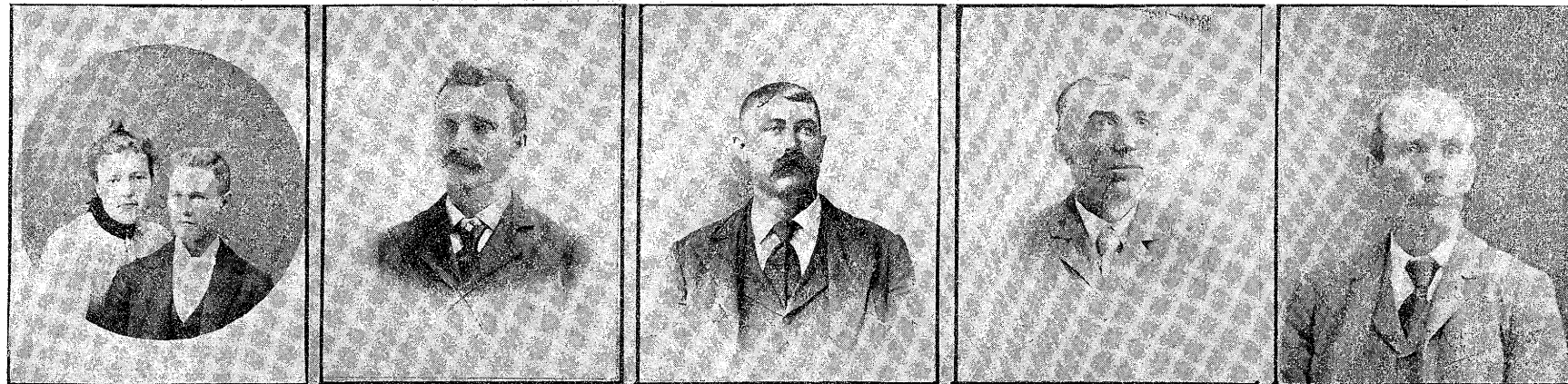
JOS. DEUTCHER,  
WILLIAMS.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW AND WIFE,  
FRASER.

BENJ. PHILLIPS AND WIFE,  
WILLIAMS.



REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF BAY COUNTY.



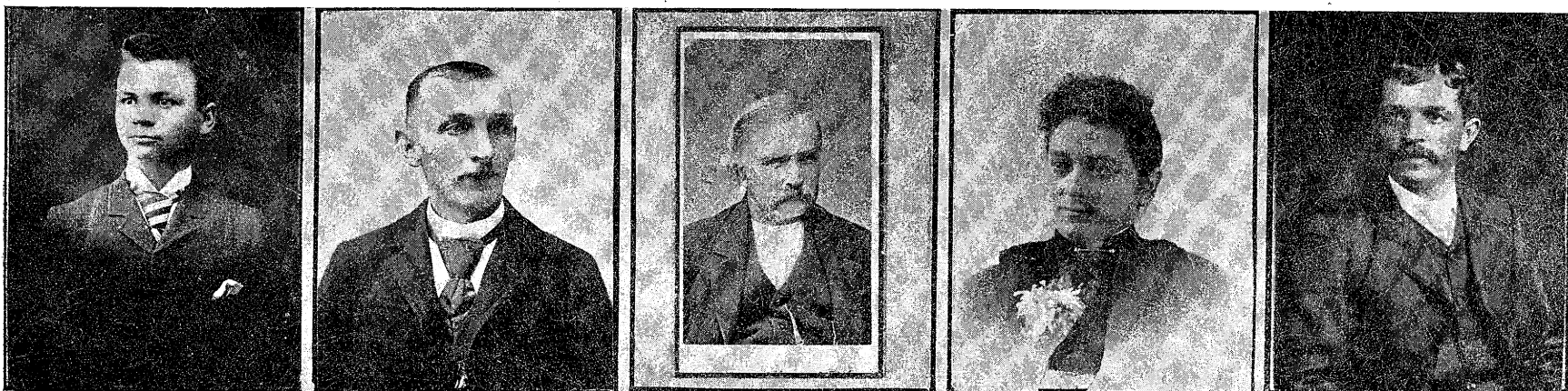
HENRY MAXON AND WIFE,  
HAMPTON.

PROSPER TACEY,  
HAMPTON.

PETER L. WEST,  
HAMPTON.

B. VAN AN HOLD,  
HAMPTON.

A. WALRAVEN,  
HAMPTON.



JOS. J. GROULX,  
HAMPTON.

FRANK SIRMYER,  
HAMPTON.

JESSE UNDERWOOD,  
HAMPTON.

MRS. CHARLES ENGLEHARDT,  
HAMPTON.

CHAS. ENGLEHARDT,  
HAMPTON.



GILMAN BOUTELL,  
HAMPTON.

HENRY VINK,  
HAMPTON.

G. VENNIX,  
HAMPTON.

IRA UNDERWOOD,  
HAMPTON.

GEO. VANOOTEGHAN,  
HAMPTON.



S. K. BRADBURY,  
HAMPTON.

GEO. ELLISON,  
MERRITT.

MRS. GEO. ELLISON,  
MERRITT.

JOHN ARSOLD,  
MONITOR.

H. STREMPLE,  
KAWKAWLIN.



OSWALD M. SCHMIDT,  
KAWKAWLIN.

CARL WEBER,  
HAMPTON.

FRANK PUDDY,  
(Deceased) Ex-Supervisor, BANGOR.

L. SAYLES,  
HAMPTON.

W. D. ZIMMER,  
BANGOR.







Bay County - 1896

Received: Rebound atlas, binding in good shape but not pages. Tears were mended and pages reinforced with brown paper tape, masking tape, magic mending tape, and white paper tape. Most of the pages have repairs; all are acid-browned. Some are missing: p. 13, Beaver; pp. 55-56, West Bay City; and p. 57, Essexville.

Treatment: Numbered unnumbered pages. Picked book to pieces. Removed all tapes. Washed pages, with bicarbonate of soda added to water. Dried. Deacidified. Laminated. Added endsheets. Stubbed for thickness. Bound in scrapbook-style binding.

Materials: Water. Bicarbonate of soda. Wei T'o deacidification solution. Ademco cerex tissue. PROMATCO endsheet paper, 2-ply acid-free conservation mounting board. Davey "Red Label" binder's board. Pyroxylin-impregnated library buckram. Ehlermann's LAL 215 PVA adhesive. Swifts 50-212 glue. Gane Bros. HKOC PVA adhesive. 23K gold. McBee sawtooth lockpins.

Ann Flowers  
May 22, 1986

