



HILLSDALE
COUNTY



MICHIGAN

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REYNOLDS



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COMPENDIUM
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY
OF
HILLSDALE COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

ILLUSTRATED.

ELON G. REYNOLDS, Editor.

"A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations."—MACAULAY.

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JONESVILLE, : MICHIGAN

Tell me a tale of the timber lands—
Of the old-time pioneers ;
Somepin' a pore man understands
With his feelin's well as ears.
Tell of the old log house,—about
The loft, and the puncheon flore—
The old fi-er place, with the crane swung out,
And the latch-string thugh the door.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

FOREWORD.

From innumerable sources of information—many of them broken, fragmentary, and imperfect—from books, records, manuscripts, private documents and personal information and knowledge, the very capable editor has gathered much of value respecting this favored county of Hillsdale and its savage and civilized occupancy. The historian and his corps of efficient assistants have zealously endeavored to separate truth from error, fact from fiction, as these have come down to them from the already half-forgotten days in legend, tradition and the annals of the past. The people of the county can well congratulate themselves that so learned a man and so able and conscientious an editor as Mr. Elon G. Reynolds could be obtained. His labors in this connection adds greatly to the long years of service he has given to the institutions of the city and county. His history of Hillsdale College, in this volume, is of high value, comprehensive and exhaustive.

The publishers herewith desire to express their thanks to those of the citizens whose patriotic and loyal interest in the county of their birth or residence have caused them to give a generous and loyal assistance to this enterprise, by their financial support rendering its publication possible; to those who have contributed the excellent portraits scattered as fitting illustrations throughout its pages, thereby greatly enhancing the value of the volume; to all whose willing service and unfailing courtesy have ever fully responded to aid in the efforts to make this memorial history a valuable and thoroughly comprehensive exhibit of the events and the people of old Hillsdale county. The publishers feel a satisfaction in being able to so creditably place these writings in an attractive and enduring form, and trust that their faithful efforts will be suitably appreciated.

A. W. BOWEN & Co.

History may be formed from permanent monuments and records, but lives can only be written from personal knowledge, which is growing every day less and less, and, in a short time, is lost forever.

—SAMUEL JOHNSON.

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PART FIRST

HILLSDALE COUNTY
M I C H I G A N

FULLY HISTORICAL

Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, records, fragments of stone, passages of books, and the like, we do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time.—LORD BACON

CHICAGO:
A. W. BOWEN & CO.
1903

We tell today the deeds of story,
And legends of the olden time ;
While voices, like an unseen glory,
Still charm us as a silver chime.

 The old and new join loving hands,
 The Past before the Present stands ;
The ages give each other greeting,
And years recall their old renown ;
Their acts of fortitude repeating
That won for them historic crown.

COMPENDIUM OF HISTORY

OF

HILLSDALE CO., MICHIGAN.

This beautiful and productive county is one of the southern counties of the State. Bounded on the north by Calhoun and Jackson counties, on the east by Lenawee county, on the south by Ohio, on the west it is bordered by Indiana and Branch county. Organized in 1835, it now embraces the city of Hillsdale and eighteen organized townships, Adams, Allen, Amboy, Cambria, Camden, Fayette, Hillsdale, Jefferson, Litchfield, Moscow, Pittsford, Ransom, Reading, Scipio, Somerset, Wheatland, Woodbridge and Wright. The very rich county of Hillsdale lies on the dividing ridge between Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, and its altitude is about the greatest of any section of the Lower Peninsula, some points attaining the height of from 600 to 640 feet above Lake Erie, something more than 1,100 feet above the tidewater of the ocean. The surface is undulating, a portion being hilly, marshes are here and there interspersed. Many beautiful, clear ponds, or lakes, dot the country, fed by pure spring water; the number runs up into hundreds, one authority saying that "there are 365, one for each day of the year." In the early days these were full of delicious fish.

The name Hillsdale arises from the prevalence of "hills" and "dales," and its exquisite natural beauty rivals the artistic work shown by English landscape gardeners on the large estates of Kent and Somersetshire. At the time of its first occupancy by the whites the northern half of the county was dotted with burr, black and white oaks, the numerous groves being known as "oak openings," the country appearing like a succession of orchards. The remainder of the county was heavily timbered with oak, whitewood, black walnut, maple, hickory and other trees, many of them being of large size. The soil varies from a light, dry sand and loam, to a black, rich alluvium, and all parts of the country have been ever productive, yielding the best of crops of grain, grass and roots under the skillful touch of intelligent husbandry. The mineral products are scarcely worthy of mention, consisting, as they do, of small deposits of iron, lime and only the traces of other metals, but there are some fine quarries of excellent sandstone, suitable for building and for grindstones.

The county is well watered, for in addition to the lakes mentioned, there are numerous small streams, among them the St. Joseph river

of the Maumee, the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, the Little St. Joseph, the south branch of the Kalamazoo river, Hog river, and Bean, Goose and Sand creeks. The St. Joseph and Kalamazoo rivers furnished admirable mill sites and water powers which were early utilized to the manifest benefit of the county. Evidences of a prehistoric race of inhabitants and of their extended residence here is shown by the number of their burial mounds appearing, notably in Jefferson township, where they are quite numerous north of the chain of eight lakes, of which Deer lake is largest, and in the vicinity of Bird lake. Those that have been examined show, besides the skeletons of the buried people, pottery, pipes and other articles, distinctly those of Indian workmanship.

The occupation of Hillsdale county before the coming of the whites has left little sign of its existence. Whatever prehistoric peoples may have rambled along its pleasant hillsides or bathed in the limpid waters of its lakes, they departed hence and left no traces except the mounds, which are elsewhere mentioned. The thrilling events of border warfare and of Indian atrocities recorded no deed of bloodshed on this fair land. Tecumseh, Pontiac and other valiant and historic Indian chiefs, concocted their dark designs against the whites in other places, by other streams, and the Indian history of this section is largely one great blank. Probably bands of warriors going to slaughter and destroy, or returning home from savage forays, traversed the great trail crossing the county. Perhaps disconsolate captives were also hurried along its winding way, but no record has been made and the tongues that might tell were palsied by death generations ago. In the construction of this great Indian trail that led across the state from one great lake to another, and also in its branches, the red men avoided the larger marshes, kept on the highest attainable ground and crossed the streams at the best natural fording places. Entering the county in the township of Somerset, not quite two miles from the northeast corner of the county, the trail ran nearly west to the site of the village of Moscow, thence southwesterly to the crossing of the St. Joseph at Jonesville, thence southwesterly

through Allen, leaving the county half a mile north of the center of that township.

In the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century a band of less than 200 Pottawatomies made this county their home. They had no permanent abiding place, but frequented, for the greater part of the time, the eastern portion of the county, their migrations ranging from Baw Beese lake and Hillsdale into Pittsford, Jefferson, Adams and Wheatland. They occasionally made long travels to Lenawee county and into Ohio and Indiana, always returning to the vicinity of Baw Beese lake. They built cabins of bark, but they were not congregated into a village, nor did their occupants remain all of the time in the same location. There were a few small open fields of a few acres each, where the squaws raised corn and beans, but their resources for food were principally hunting and fishing. An old trading-post, owned by one Campau, existed at this period on Allen's Prairie, where the furs they collected were exchanged, for guns, powder, calico, whisky and other desirable commodities. The nominal chief of this band was an ordinary looking, fat, good-natured Indian, known as Baw Beese.

For thirteen years from the coming of the first settlers, Baw Beese and his Pottawatomies lived on terms of perfect amity with the new comers. They were either all "good" Indians, or the influence of Baw Beese was a very potent one. Baw Beese is described as being, always ready to entertain a white man with food or shelter, yet he was still more ready to receive than he was to provide. When visiting a pioneer cabin if he was not invited to partake of refreshments, he would ask for anything that he might desire to eat or drink. During the fishing season the Indians usually camped on the shores of Baw Beese lake, as it was one of the best fishing places of the country, there being no dams on the river to prevent the numerous fish from coming from Lake Michigan. The largest of the cornfields of the Indians was in the north part of the later township of Wright, and consisted of about fifteen acres. Near the eastern line of Wheatland was a log cabin, said to be the home of Baw Beese, but he, with his squaws and papposes,

were wandering so much that it was rarely if ever occupied by him.

It was in connection with an Indian execution that the early settlers first became acquainted with this band. Some time before the coming of the whites one of the Indians discovered that his wife was unfaithful to him. She was given an Indian trial, found guilty and sentenced to death. To a locality in the south part of Jonesville village she was taken, and, in the presence of the assembled band, she was shot to death by the chosen executioners. From the frequency with which this story was narrated to the whites and the feeling of awe and horror connected with their manner of telling it, it is evident that such crimes and such punishments were very unfrequent among the dark residents of this land.

By the treaty of 1833, whereby the Pottawattomies ceded their title to the lands of this section, they were to remove within two years to certain specified reservations, but Baw Beese and his band ignored the treaty stipulations, they evading every attempt at removal until 1840, the whites of Hillsdale county tacitly acceding to their remaining, as everything was peaceful. The Pottawattomies of St. Joseph and Branch counties were of another character; brawls, fighting and even murders were of frequent occurrence among them and the people of those counties hardly felt safe in the occupancy of the land taken from the Indians by the treaty so long as they were in the vicinity, so, in 1840, the Federal government made a determined effort to transport them to their allotted reservation at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Various efforts were made during the summer by the U. S. commissioners to accomplish this result, but to no avail. Baw Beese showed great anxiety and fear, saying: "Sioux kill me. Sioux kill me. Sioux kill us all. Sioux bad Indians, tomahawk squaw, scalp pappoose, ugh!"

In November, 1840, the Federal government took sterner measures. It sent a detachment of soldiers to aid the commissioners, who formed a camp and sent the troops to bring in the Indians. They did not resist, but the young men would break away whenever they could do so, while the squaws would conceal themselves so adroitly that

it required great skill and much time to find them and gather them together. Finally nearly all were "rounded up" and the commissioners made ready for a start. Poor, fat, good-natured Baw Beese wept bitterly when he saw that they must go. To every attempt at consolation he had but one reply: "Sioux kill me. Sioux kill us all." Previous to this event a pioneer would often hear a knock on his door in a cold or stormy night, and, on opening it, a warrior, with his squaw and papposes, or two or three stalwart braves, would step in with the salutation of "How. How." Then would be said: "Indian cold; squaw cold; pappoose cold; want fire." The settler would pile up the logs in the big, old-fashioned fireplace, and the Indians would lie down on the stone hearth or puncheon floor, as close to the fire as they could get without burning their blankets, and both whites and Indians would slumber peacefully until daybreak. "No one seems to have feared them or to have remembered that their ancestors had engaged in indiscriminate destruction of the Americans in the Revolutionary and other wars, or that some of the very men they were entertaining might have been with Tecumseh in the War of 1812 and taken part in the dreadful scenes that occurred on the banks of the river Raisin."

On the day after breaking camp the sorrowful procession passed westward through Jonesville. At the head of the column rode the aged Baw Beese alone in an open buggy drawn by an Indian pony, with his gun between his knees. An infantry soldier, with a loaded musket on his shoulder, marched before the buggy, while on each side was another guard. The Indian wife of the chief came next, a woman of sixty years, mounted on a pony and escorted by a soldier. After her came Baw Bee, a half-brother of the chief, with about a dozen middle-aged and younger Indians squaws with papposes on their backs. These were probably the children and grandchildren of the chief, and had an escort of six soldiers. Following these were the rest of the little company, moving in groups of five, ten or twenty each, stretching along the road for half-a-mile or more. A few were on ponies, but most of them were walking; stalwart warriors, with

rifles on their shoulders, but with mournful faces; women still more dejected, with blankets drawn over their heads; boys and girls, careless of the future and full of mischievous tricks; and, slung on their mothers' backs, the black-haired, bright-eyed, brown-faced papposes, the cutest-looking creatures in the world, gazing with infant wonder on the unwonted scene.

The soldiers guarding the company marched along in single file on either side of the road, but were scattered quite a distance apart. A great number of the settlers had come to witness the departure, and, as the Indians saw one after another of their friends, they called them by name, saying: "Goodbye." The whites cordially gave them farewell greetings, and these, the last of the Pottawatomies, left forever the home of their ancestors for the, to them, unknown land of the West. The large Iowa reservation whither they were conveyed did not please them, and, after they had repeatedly importuned the Federal government to remove them elsewhere, in 1850 they were transferred to a reservation thirty miles square on the Kansas river, seventy-five miles west of its junction with the Missouri, where Baw Beese died of extreme old age.

With the passing of Baw Beese and his band of Pottawatomies, Indian occupancy was forever ended on the soil of Hillsdale. It was succeeded by a new era, that of civilized possession. When the few first pioneers looked on this land it was not the landscape of today that they beheld. Although in its peculiar wild and virgin aspect it was wonderfully attractive, still a dense and tangled jungle of heavy cedars, tamaracks and cypress, mingled with maples, elms, oaks, walnuts and other evergreen and deciduous trees covered much of the ground, which, water-soaked and fungus-bearing, was much like that of a swamp; even where extensive swamps did not extend. The rivers and creeks, choked by fallen and rotting logs and the debris of ages, moved languidly in their beds, while smaller streams, now dry or scarcely discernible, kept sinuous course through the extended marshes

and forests, and furnished homes for thousands of finny inhabitants, the watery surface being made much more extensive by the numerous dams made by the plentiful beaver.

The oak openings and ridge lands presented another aspect. John T. Blois writes of it in 1838: "To the traveller, the country presents an appearance eminently picturesque and delightful. In a considerable portion the surface of the ground is so even and free from underbrush as to admit of carriages being driven through the uncultivated woodlands and plains, with the same facility as over the prairie or the common road. The towering forest and grove, the luxuriant prairie, the crystal lake and limpid rivulet, are so frequently and happily blended together, as to confer additional charms to the high finishing of a landscape, whose beauty is probably unrivalled by any section of country."

The settlers found awaiting them a great variety of land and soil. The oak openings, divided into "openings" and "timbered openings" from the difference in growth of trees, consisted mostly of table-lands lying between the streams and often bordering them. They were usually very sparsely covered with oaks of different varieties and of a diminutive height. There was no underbrush and the trees appeared unthrifty, this appearance being caused by the annual fires that ran over the openings. After the fires had been kept out for some years, a rapid growth of timber occurred, showing the real fertility of the soil, which is a loam, with a mixture of clay and sand, generally of a dark color, dry and stiff in its structure, containing lime, which caused a great superiority in the growing of wheat. On some of the uplands were variations of this soil, but the openings were generally of the character we have described. The "plains" resembled the openings, except that there was more sand or gravel in the soil, and they were often covered with a beautiful growth of timber free from underbrush, appearing almost like the orchards the settlers from Western New York left on the hillsides of their old home. The prairies were not as large as the settlers might

have found in Indiana and Illinois, but those in this county possessed a deep, rich, black soil, in no way less fertile or productive than the larger ones in the above mentioned states.

The wild grasses grew with great luxuriance on every kind of land. The blue joint of the prairies attained a height of five or six feet, and the luxuriant wire grass and red top grew in abundance on both openings and prairies, while immense expanses of wild rye, standing from six to eight feet in height, afforded a pleasing sight to the new comer. All of these were nutritious, and the cattle brought from the east had ample provision supplied by nature in great abundance. The ground, especially that of the prairies, was literally covered with a profusion of many kinds of wild flowers of every conceivable hue, crimson, purple, violet, orange, yellow, white, etc.

Another attraction to the pioneer was the pure, clear water, plentifully found in all parts of the county. The lands being equally well adapted to tillage and grazing, could please all classes of agriculturists. Deer were in abundance, and other wild animals gave zest to the pioneer's quest for them. The streams, lakes and marshes were inhabited in great numbers by beavers, otters, minks and other fur-bearing animals, whose soft coats were readily exchangeable for such "store goods" as were needed in the pioneer home. Squirrels, both black and gray, and of other varieties, were everywhere. Enormous flocks of wild geese, ducks and swans ruffled the waters of the lakes and ponds, while the wild turkey, the crane, the partridge, the quail, woodcock, snipe, prairie chicken and wild pigeon furnished not only sport to the hunter, but most delicious additions to the primitive larders. It is probable that at this time no other portion of the Union possessed so many waterfowls, or could furnish so many or varied attractions to a sportsman. "Every kind of wild fruit which is, and some kinds that are not, found in the same latitude eastward are not only lavished in superior abundance, but sometimes in superior quality," is the way an early settler of the county wrote of the attractions to the pioneer in that direction. Cranberries were so plentiful in the open, water-

covered marshes as often to make them appear in the fall like great red fields. When these advantages were known to the people of the eastern states, it is no wonder that a great tide of immigration set in. For at least the third time, a new race was taking "seizin" of the soil. The Indians roamed here and travelled to and fro on their mysterious trail for many successive generations. Here they gathered game and fur and glided away; the fall of their moccasins striking soundless on the yielding forest carpet. The demoralized remnants of a once powerful tribe had been sent to the West, leaving a few, faint, fast-disappearing tokens of their nomadic life, but of the earlier race, the predecessors of the Indians, who can tell aught of them? In this particular portion of the state they left few signs and slight evidences of occupancy, but they were here. They lived, loved, warred, fulfilled their destiny and passed away. The Indian here next existed, fulfilled his destiny and he, too, has gone. Will the record of the third, the Caucasian, race in time to come be that of the others? In the early swarming hither of the pioneers there seems no possibility of such an accomplishment. As we look to-day, in the opening years of the Twentieth Century, at Hillsdale county in its magnificent state of completed civilization and high intellectual standing, the thought of such a passing away seems the airy nothing of an airy dream, nevertheless, two races have thus passed away. What will be the destiny of the third?

The extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands of Hillsdale county was accomplished by the treaty negotiated by General Cass on August 29, 1821. The Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawattomie tribes were present in numbers, and, after the usual time passed in bargaining and in arranging details, the specific terms of the treaty were agreed upon and reduced to writing. The Pottawattomies, as the occupants of the land, and the other tribes as their allies, ceded to the United States a tract of land extending east and west nearly across the state, its description being: Beginning on the south bank of the St. Joseph

river of Michigan near Parc aux Vaches (a short distance above its mouth) ; thence south to a line running due east from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan ; thence along that line to the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Meigs in 1817 [which was far to the east of Hillsdale county], or, if that tract should be found to lie entirely south of the line, then to the tract ceded by the treaty of Detroit in 1807 [the western boundary of which was twenty miles west of Lake Erie and the Detroit river] ; thence northward along that tract to a point due east of the source of the Grand river ; thence west to the source of that river ; thence down the river on the north bank to its junction with Lake Michigan ; thence southward along the east bank of the lake to the mouth of the St. Joseph river ; thence up that river to the place of beginning.

From the tract thus ceded five reservations were excepted, none of them being in this county, unless one of three miles square, which was described "as situated at the village of Match-be-nash-o-wish, at the head of the Kekalamazoo river," might have been partially contained therein. As the Kalamazoo river has several head-water branches, and, as the Indians did not long retain possession of the reservation, there is no means of knowing its exact location, but it was probably in Jackson county. In consideration of this cession, the United States agreed to pay to the Ottawa Indians \$1,000 a year forever, in addition to \$1,500 annually for fifteen years to support a teacher, a farmer and a blacksmith. The Pottawattomies were to be paid \$5,000 annually for twenty years, besides \$1,000 a year to support a teacher and a blacksmith. This treaty is of peculiar interest, as these provisions were among the first attempts made by the U. S. government to civilize the savages. This treaty is the basis of all the land titles of Hillsdale county. As the Grand river heads in the north-west corner of the county, a small portion of Somerset township may have been left out of the land thus ceded, as the line runs west to the source of Grand river and thence down that stream to the lake, but, as the land north of this

line was also ceded only a short time later, there was no ground left for contention of title.

Hillsdale county was now the white man's land, but it lay unsurveyed and roads were not yet existent, nor could the land be purchased by prospective settlers. In 1823 a U. S. land office was established at Monroe for a district which included all the territory of this county. In 1824 civilization drew nearer to its confines, as a settlement was made in Lenawee county. In this year, through the influence of Gen. Lewis Cass, who held the office of governor of Michigan with most distinguished ability from 1813 to 1831, the Federal government ordered the construction of a public highway, or road of 100 feet in width, from Detroit to Chicago (with a branch from near Monroe, striking the main line near the eastern line of Hillsdale county), and appropriated \$10,000 to pay for its survey, which was commenced in the spring of the succeeding year, the surveyor planning to run on straight lines.

He soon found that this would involve so much labor in cutting a clear space through the dense woods and underbrush, and in spending so large a part of his time in searching for good routes and proper places to bridge the numerous streams, that the appropriation would be expended before the road was surveyed for one-half of the distance. So, to accomplish the duty of fully completing the survey and not exceed the \$10,000, he followed the old trail we have heretofore spoken of, which became known as "the Chicago trail." It has been said that he followed this so faithfully that there was not an angle or a bend in the trail that was not followed by the road. This is doubtless an exaggerated statement, but the road presented enough turns and crookedness to partially justify it. The surveyor was, however, wiser than his critics, for the trail had been selected before him by the greatest masters of woodcraft, the Indians, and probably no better route could have been taken. The road was not opened for use by the government for several years after the survey, but the fact that it was established by the government, and surveyed at an immense cost, caused immigrants to follow its

line and thus was a determining factor in bringing the land on both sides of the road in touch with the western bound pioneers. And in the very next year after the road was surveyed, in 1826, a few prospecting parties with hunters and trappers, followed its blazes westwardly, and some of them, seeking the best place to locate, went on to Lake Michigan. At this time the blazed road was the only sign of civilization for the most of the many miles of its winding way. No white person had established a home or taken a location in the territory of Michigan west of Lenawee county.

The members of the surveying party of 1825 returned to their homes with glowing accounts of the magnificent and fertile country they had crossed, which tended largely to send into a state of "innocuous desuetude" the falsities which had been spread broadcast by people interested in the sale of lands in other states, and others who were inimical to Michigan, that the territory was a desert waste of insalubrious climate and its soil a dismal swamp, the home of loathsome reptiles. Even as far back as the early years of the Nineteenth Century these ideas had become prevalent. On May 6, 1812, Congress passed a bill authorizing the survey and location of 2,000,000 acres of public lands in the territory of Michigan to be given as bounty lands to the soldiers then serving against the English, but, on account of representations of the worthlessness of the whole territory for agricultural purposes, the law was repealed in 1816 and the lands located in Illinois and Arkansas.

There was a resident of Wyandotte, Wayne county, a brave soldier of the War of 1812, who is said to have been one of the road-surveying party. His name was Capt. Moses Allen, a name to be connected forever with Hillsdale county as its pioneer of pioneers. In the first half of the year of 1826 Captain Allen, in company with John W. Fletcher and George Hubbard, made an extended prospecting tour through the whole extent of the valley of the St. Joseph river. One especially beautiful and attractive section, a fertile prairie, met his entire approval as a site for a permanent residence, and, although the land was

not yet surveyed and no title could be obtained until the survey was made, he took a squatter's privilege, and, in April, 1827, arrived here with his family and household goods, and located a claim on the east side of this prairie, since bearing the name of Allen's Prairie, but known to the Indians as Mas-co-ot-ab-si-ac, Sandcreek prairie.

Not only was Captain Allen's settlement the first within the confines of the present Hillsdale county, but it was also the first known permanent settlement of civilized man in Michigan, west of Tecumseh. Captain Allen was accompanied by a brother, who resided on the prairie for several years, but never acquired title to land. A rude cabin of logs with a puncheon floor was soon erected and here the family resided for over a year without a white neighbor east of them for fifty miles (Tecumseh), west of them for about the same distance (White Pigeon prairie), while southward rolled the forest, relieved by an occasional prairie, and here and there a solitary settler, far down into the state of Ohio and Indiana. There was not a permanent white settler's home between the little cabin of the Allen's and the north pole.

During the summer of their advent a crop of corn was raised, for it is known that in the spring of 1828 they had an empty corn crib. Campau's abandoned trading-post, cabin or tent, had formerly stood on this prairie, and the trader had here constructed one of those primitive grist-mills, made by hollowing out a large hardwood stump so that the cavity would hold a suitable amount of corn, which was ground, or rather pounded to pieces, by a large wooden pestle fastened to a springpole and worked up and down by hand. This mill was standing all ready for the use of the Allens when their first crop was ready to grind.

In June, 1828, Benaiah Jones, Jr. and family and brother came to the county and until they constructed a residence on their location at Jonesville they resided in the empty corn barn of Captain Allen, and here in August, 1828, was born the first white child of the county, Cordas M. Jones, the sixth son of his prolific parents.

The land was surveyed and ready for pur-

chase by 1829 and on June 8, Moses Allen and two other settlers, who had come to the county through his representations, Benaiah Jones, Jr., and Edmund Jones appeared at the Monroe land office and there he purchased the quarter section of land on which he had located. His career in the land of his choice was of short duration, however, for he labored hard to get the logs together for a substantial tavern and had the "raising" in the summer of 1829, and the building was not quite completed when he was taken with a sickness from which he died in October of the same year in which he purchased his land. His was the first settler's death of the county, and the few neighbors, who had followed him to the infant settlement, cut down a big black-cherry tree and "whip-sawed" it into boards from which a coffin was constructed. He was given the rites of a Christian burial, and the pioneer's memory will ever be kept in fragrant recollection.

We will now present to our readers a history of early events written by F. M. Holloway, Esq., an intelligent gentleman, who long bore a conspicuous part in public affairs and was himself an early pioneer. The manuscript has never been printed. There is in some place a repetition of matters already spoken of by us, but, as the "point of view" is a different one, we think our readers will be pleased to see his presentation of the subjects.

CHAPTER II.

BY F. M. HOLLOWAY, ESQ.

On the 16th of October 1826, General Cass concluded a treaty with the Pottawatomies for all of their possessions east of the Mississippi river, this was identified with our territory. The removal was not carried out until 1840.

The year of 1827 was fraught with but few incidents of general interest, the extinguishment of Indian titles was still progressing, on the 19th of September General Cass concluded the last treaty with the Pottawatomies by which they ceded all of their claims to the lands in southern Michigan, a special necessity existing at this

time for the purpose of building the Chicago road through the territory.

The year 1828 passed in great activity in many parts of this territory. Immigrants with their wagons and a little stock were penetrating the forests by the aid of their compasses, leaving the trees blazed behind them, as a trail for others to follow, and as a line of retreat, if that became necessary. In the record we find nothing of special interest pertaining to this locality.

The year of 1829 opens with marked interest to us. Our lands had been surveyed and put in market. The great Chicago road had assumed an identity sufficient to indicate where the trail would be. A reaction was taking place in the eastern states, especially in New York, as to Michigan. They could not believe it to be such a vast expanse of sand hills and quagmires as it was represented to be by some of its early explorers, who had been sent to examine it when the government contemplated setting it apart for the benefit of our soldiers of the Revolution and of the War of 1812. And they were strongly fortified in these doubts by a long series of articles in the North American Review, evidently from the pen of one who knew well what he was talking about, and familiar with the country. These articles were extensively copied by the presses of the country. They were historical, in showing the struggles that the territory had passed through; they were statistical in setting forth the resources and capabilities of each and every part of the country with the familiarity of an eyewitness.

They were also convincing to the general government that it had done a great wrong in withdrawing the military arm of protection from around her borders which had ever served as a shield of defense against the savages of the wilderness. The forts of the lakes from Detroit to Chicago were strengthened at once. Appropriations were made by Congress for the opening up of the highways so long prayed for. Day began to break in the east and as the rays of the sun began to shoot through the sky, we find the young men of the east following in its light. As

their eye takes in the vision of their imagined Eldorado of the West, their feet strike the trail of what was to be Michigan's great thoroughfare.

On the 8th of June in this year we find Edmund and Benaiah Jones, Jr., pitching their tent on the northwest quarter of section No. 4, where Jonesville now stands, and obtaining title thereto from the government. On the same day, Moses Allen secures title to the southeast quarter of section No. 10, it being on the east side of Allen's prairie, a part of the same being later owned by Goodwin Howard, Esq. On the 18th of the same month John S. Reed secures title to the east half of the northeast quarter of section No. 17, in the same town and range. On the 26th of October S. N. W. Benson secured title to the lands on section No. 11, where the village of Moscow now stands. On the 29th of this October Gen. Lewis Cass, as governor of Michigan territory by proclamation organized by boundary and name the county of Hillsdale, thereby carrying out the provisions of an act of the legislative councils.

But it must not be inferred that we became a community then, a fullfledged and independent nation governing and being governed; for, mark you, our Uncle Sam had parted with but 480 acres of his domain within the county, and this to five individuals, hardly enough to "keep house" with, therefore the providence that was watching over us, deemed it wise to exercise tutelage awhile longer. And in six days after, on the 5th of November, we were christened, as is the custom of all Christian people with their children, and given the name of Vance, as a token of esteem on the part of the officiator to a valued friend, then conspicuous in an adjoining state. We were put under the guardianship of our elder brother, the county of Lenawee, until further orders, with the one provision that we might, on the first Monday in April of each year, meet at the house of Benaiah Jones, Jr., and hold high carnival in the ceremony of dividing the spoils of office as should seem meet to us without let or hindrance. In all other particulars we were dependent upon our guardian, Lenawee. To him we must report the result of our political sprees: If we wished to get married

we must get his permit; if a land title was to be perpetuated, or difficulties between parties adjudicated by the courts, we must go to Tecumseh to have it done. If we desired to number our population Sheriff Patchen must come up and do it.

In 1830 an act was passed by the legislative council authorizing Shubel Conant of Monroe, Jared Patchen of Lenawee and Judge Sibley of Detroit to act as commissioners to locate and establish the county seat of Hillsdale county. On their report we find that the governor, by proclamation dated Feb. 15, 1831, fixes it at Jonesville; and now with a county and a county seat it might be inferred that we had come of full age and ready to put on our majority. Such, however, was not the fact.

A little cloud was springing up in the western horizon, no bigger than a man's hand, and spreading its blackness over Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.

In the northern wilds of the first-named territory lived the powerful and warlike tribes of Sacs and Foxes, and as their names imply, they had sacked and spoiled many a peaceful settlement, even of their own race. These Indians had taken umbrage at some of the treaties heretofore made with them, and they would be revenged. Standing at their head was the renowned warrior and chief, Black Hawk, and his able brother, the Prophet. In solemn council these tribes resolved on war to recover their old possessions, and to drive from the land all of the white intruders. The news of this declaration spread as upon the wings of the wind. It applied to Michigan as well as other territory, at least our people thought that it did. The greatest excitement prevailed. Some gathered their household goods and started for the east, but the greater part kept their powder dry and flints well packed, "awaiting the result."

The result was very disastrous to emigration, which received such a blow that it took fully four years to recover from it. Looking at the farce in after years one but can conclude that the fright was uncalled for, and not worthy the consideration of Americans whose sires had bravely met threats like these and resulting war in a former day.

What were the facts in this great scare? Three thousand boisterous fighting savages had declared war against the scattered settlements of a territory more than five hundred miles from their home, without allies or resources only as they could secure them on the warpath. What were their prospects of success? It had been more than a year since they made their declaration; they had tried for allies among other tribes and failed. They had, by declaring war against the settlements, pronounced against the Federal government, at the head of which stood General Jackson, an adept in Indian warfare, and his war minister, General Cass, who was personally acquainted with Black Hawk and all of his tribe and families, with every inch of territory which would suffer. Who that was familiar with these facts could doubt that the war would be closed sharply and quickly if a step should be taken? As the sequel shows the Indians had hardly moved from their stamping-grounds before Generals Atkinson and Dodge laid the prowess of the United States army upon them and the Black Hawk War was at an end.

As the clouds rolled away in the west new desires sprang up in the east. Many of her hardy sons were anxious to secure homes from the cheap lands of the western states and territories; a home they had never heretofore enjoyed fully. With these desires they acted, thousands taking their little all, sallying forth with no definite point in view, but trusting to their good judgment to stop when they reached the point destiny had selected for them.

So great was this tide, this pushing forward for the land of their hopes in the spring of 1835, that one familiar with sacred history could readily see the panorama of the moving of Israel to the promised land.

But we must bring this preliminary history to a close. We have followed acts and incidents until we find we have come to the year 1835. We find also that Sheriff Patchen has been here and enrolled our people, that we number 519, all told; and that he has reported his doings to the legislative council, and that they, through the governor, have notified us that we are of age on this

11th day of February, 1835; and that henceforth we must take care of ourselves as one of the independent counties of Michigan.

Hillsdale county was granted political and municipal privileges on Feb. 11, 1835. Its geographical position is on the southern border of "the state, nearly equi-distant from the Lakes, Erie and Michigan, and definitely described as embracing townships 5, 6, 7, 8, and part of 9, south of the base line, and ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4 west of the principal meridian, as established by the U. S. survey, in the subdivision of Michigan territory."

It is bounded on the north by Jackson and Calhoun counties, on the east by Lenawee county, on the south by Ohio and Indiana and on the west by Indiana and Branch county, and comprises 617 square miles, of 640 acres to the mile, or 394,880 acres. The soil is variable, the north part being mostly a gravelly loam with clay subsoil, while in the southern part a clay loam predominates. It was originally a timbered county, abounding in beech, maple, oak, elm, hickory, basswood, whitewood, black-walnut and cottonwood in all of the towns, and there was not one but had its belt of "oak openings" or "burr-oak plains."

The surface is rolling but not hilly, forming a high table-land, the highest in the state, it being 630 feet above Lake Erie, and 616 above Lake Michigan. It is the source of all the principal rivers of southern Michigan, Grand Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, Little St. Joseph, Tiffin and Raisin, that find their feeders in the numerous and beautiful lakes which dot the surface of the county. These lakes, although small, are generally of great depth, with beautiful gravelly bottoms and fine pebbly shores, abounding in the fish usually found in western inland waters. The rivers all have prominence on the maps of our country. The first three traverse the state in a northwesterly direction, discharging into Lake Michigan. The fourth and fifth run in a southerly course until they join hands with the Necaine of the lakes, there to swell its bosom as a feeder to our inland ocean, while the sixth steadily pursues a due east course until it reaches Lake Erie. This is Hills-

dale county as it was when its boundaries were established, and given its name on the 29th of October, 1829. This is also as it was when organized in 1835, excepting the changes made by the frontiersman, which will be noted under a different heading.

By act of the legislative council in 1834, a census of the territory was taken, looking to the formation of a constitution and becoming a state of the Union when the population was sufficient. Eighty thousand was the number this required. Upon canvassing the returns it was found to be more than was required, and, on the 26th of January, 1835, the same council passed an act calling a convention to form a state constitution also dividing the territory into election districts, determining their boundaries, and giving a member to each thousand inhabitants as near as practicable. In this assignment we find Hillsdale and Branch counties constituting the Ninth District. The election was fixed for Saturday, April 4, 1835, throughout the territory.

On the 11th of February following, by another act of the council the county was organized by the appointment of county officers as follows: Sheriff, James D. Van Hoevenburgh; clerk, Chauncey W. Ferris; register, James Olds; treasurer, John P. Cook; judge of probate, Lyman Blackmar, and circuit judge, William A. Fletcher. These constituted the county officers then and to these appointees were committed the trusts and interests of the county in a limited sense as provided by statutes. But by the same statute the full management was to be vested in a board of supervisors consisting of one member from each town.

On the 17th of March in this year the legislative council passed an act dividing Hillsdale county or the town of Vance, as it had heretofore been called, into four parts and organizing them as separate townships. The first comprised the territory lying in Range 2, which they named "Wheatland," and appointed the first town meeting to be held at the house of Thomas Gamble on Saturday, April 4, following. The second comprised all the territory lying in Range 2; they named it Moscow, and appointed the first town

meeting at the house of Lyman Blackmar, to be held on Saturday, April 4, following.

The third comprised the territory lying in Range 3. They named it Fayette and appointed the first town meeting at the house of James D. Van Hoevenburgh, to be held April 4 following. The fourth comprised the territory lying in Range 4. They named it Allen and appointed the first town meeting at the house of Richard Corbus, to be held April 4 following.

At these annual meetings we find our people exercising the elective franchise for the first time in the county, and selecting their delegate to the constitutional convention. We find, on canvassing the ballots of this election with the returns from Branch county, that the district made choice of Judge Lewis T. Miller of Moscow as its delegate to the constitutional convention, a man of years, of fine talent, of quick perception, a farmer by occupation and held in high esteem. The first supervisors who constituted the county board were Herman Pratt, of Wheatland; Benjamin Fowle, of Moscow; Brooks Bowman, of Fayette, and Richard Corbus, of Allen. To these belonged the prerogative of raising revenue for county purposes, and through them and by their order must the same be disbursed. To them was committed the county's wards, and by them must refuges of safety be provided by which the reckless could be restrained and the poor and infirm cared for.

The convention to form a state constitution met on the 2nd Monday in May in the city of Detroit, concluding their duties and adjourning on the 24th of the same month. In giving their boundaries they made their southern one the same as recognized by the ordinance of 1787, and as understood when the territory was found. This constitution was submitted to the people and by them approved and sent to congress for its action, they not doubting the admittance of Michigan as a state as soon as congress assembled. To this boundary Ohio entered protest in congress, and by her legislature and executive, and at once organized her civil and military powers through and over the disputed territory, which was a strip of land about six miles wide on the Indiana line and eight or nine miles wide at the

Maumee river. Congress rejected the Michigan application on the 15th of June, 1836, and submitted a proposition to the people of the territory July 25 of the same year, fixing the southern boundary where it is now. In consideration for the change the following grants were to be made: First. Section 16 of every township for the use of schools. Second. Seventy-two sections for a state university. Third. Five sections to build a state capitol. Fourth. Twelve salt springs, with six sections of land surrounding each, for the general uses of territory. Fifth. Five-twentieths of the net proceeds of the public lands (when sold) for public roads and canals. Sixth. Alteration of the northern boundaries to include the upper peninsulas. This proposition was considered by a new convention authorized by the people and held at Ann Arbor, and was accepted on Dec. 15, 1836, and duly certified to congress, which on the 26th of January, 1837, passed an act admitting Michigan into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

In the meanwhile, through all of this compromising and delaying action of the general government and territory, other scenes were transpiring which looked ominous of difficulty. Ohio had placed commissioners in the field to ascertain and establish her northern boundary "from the most northerly cape of Miami bay, to a point on the east line of Indiana, where it would intersect a line drawn due east from the most southerly point of Lake Michigan."

This action fixed the heart of young Acting Governor Stevens T. Mason, whose loyalty and zeal would not brook such an insult. The militia at his disposal was called into requisition early in the spring of 1835 and was put upon the trail of the commissioners, whom they actually routed, taking several of the party prisoners on the line ten miles east of Morenci.

These they held for a few days, then discharged some on parole and others on bail to answer in the district court. But the end was not yet! A majority of those living on the disputed territory in Monroe county were late emigrants from Ohio and Pennsylvania, and they were thoroughly impressed with the importance to them of being

a part of Ohio. There was the Port of Toledo just opening to the traffic of the lakes. There were the states of Ohio and Indiana ready to bring in the great Wabash canal, provided it could tap the lake on Ohio's soil, and, besides this, Ohio was an old state and would be able to develop the territory much quicker, that in fact the territorial interest was all centered at Detroit and Toledo, and if it remained to Michigan, would only be a dependency paying tribute.

With the sentiments prevailing the governor of Ohio was easily induced to put in force the laws of the state, and issued a proclamation, defining the boundaries of towns and counties in the disputed tract and for the election of officers to complete their organizations. These were quickly held and military companies began to drill in preparation for civil war. The impulsive governor of Michigan promptly ordered General Brown, of Tecumseh, to assemble the entire brigade of his militia, numbering from 1,200 to 1,500 men, with which they marched to Toledo and held the place, the Ohio troops wisely halting at Perrysburgh.

The situation was serious and much bloodshed must have occurred if the national commissioners, hastily sent from Washington, had not introduced delaying measures. The Michigan troops went home. Ohio was allowed to resurvey the "Harris line," the basis of her claim, and, after frequent display of troops on either side of the controversy and numerous arrests, in 1837 the people consented to accept the terms of congress and receive admittance into the Union. (F. M. Holloway, so long a citizen of Hillsdale, was a captain in this "Toledo war," as it was termed, in the Ohio troops.) Thus it was that Hillsdale county failed to be twenty-eight miles long instead of twenty-five and one-half; and thus, too, it happened that the southern boundary of the county is not an east and west line, but a line bearing north of east, diverging from a true east line about half a mile in the width of the county.

But we have anticipated and must return to the period when Benaiah Jones, Jr., laid out the village of Jonesville January 31, 1831. Judging

from the light we now have, these first pioneers were men of great hope, living in expectations, reasoning from precedent that every county must have its capital, every community its centre; hence a village was a necessity, although there was but 1,280 acres of land sold in the county, and this held by about twelve individuals, and these stretched out on a line of seventeen miles. We give the names of these twelve nearly in the order in which they came: Moses Allen, Edmund and Benaiah Jones, Jr., John S. and Thomas S. Reid, S. N. W. Benson, James Olds, Abram F. Boulton, Richard W. Corbus, E. J. Sibley, Martin G. Shellhouse and Benjamin F. Larned, the last named were probably non-residents. There were a few who had not yet located; among them Thaddeus Wright, Stephen Hickox and others.

All of the dwellings up to this date were constructed entirely from logs as there were no mills in the country. In 1832 E. J. Sibley built a sawmill two miles south of Jonesville, on the St. Joseph river, and three years later James Olds and others built another one a mile above the first on the east branch of the same stream. These mills were of incalculable benefit to the people. Improved residences and an impetus to the growth of the village was at once manifest.

At the close of 1833 we find but 10,280 acres of land yet located in the county. This was distributed as follows: In Somerset, 1,040 acres to James D. Van Hoevenberg, Horace White, Herman Pratt, Elias Branch, Elias Alley, David Herrington, Ebenezer Gay and Charles Blackmar. In Wheatland, 1,200 acres to Silas Moore, Richard M. Lewis, Mahlon Brown, Edwin Brown, Lydia Kaniff, Thomas Lewin and Stephen Russell. In Pittsford, 1,760 acres to Charles Ames, Thomas Herdsman, Jesse Smith, William B. Ames, Curran White, Stephen Wilcox, John Gustin, William Flowers, Thomas J. Pannock, Isaiah French and Alpheus Pratt. In Moscow, 3,320 acres to Benjamin Fowle, S. N. W. Benson, Samuel Aiken, O. B. Blackmar, Pontius Hooper, Stephen Scott, David Hiller, Thomas Watts, John Simmons, James Winters, T. C. Delavan, Louis T. Miller, Simon Jacobus, Charles T. Delavan,

Lucius Lyon, Alonzo Kies, Mary Miller and Charles Stuck. In Scipio, 300 acres to William H. Nelson, Dexter Olds, S. N. W. Benson and Nathaniel Bacon. In Fayette, 1,980 acres to Benaiah and Edmund Jones, James Olds, M. G. Shellhouse, Abel Olds, Thaddeus Wight, E. J. Sibley, Benaiah Jones, Sr., Peter Martin, B. F. Larned, Artemedorus Fuller, Nelson and Lyman Nethaway, Alvin Niece, Lemuel White, Stephen Hickox, James Bloss. In Allen, 1,720 acres to Moses Allen, John S. and Thomas S. Reid, Richard W. Corbus, Abram F. Boulton, R. E. and N. Stiles, John Ewell, Newel Kane, David Stiles, Ichabod Burdick, Henry Clark and Hiram B. Hunt, making but seventy-five landowners in the entire county, and being less in amount than seventeen sections, and not quite equal to a half-township.

In the summer of 1834 John P. Cook and Chauncey W. Ferris came to the county and opened in Jonesville the first stock of goods offered for sale in the state west of Tecumseh, except by Indian traders. In the same year Levi Baxter and Cook Sisson commenced to build the Jonesville gristmill, finishing it the next year, it being the first of the kind west of Tecumseh. Many improvements were being made in the village and country. The Fayette House, a large and commodious hotel, had been built by Benaiah Jones in the village. A second stock of goods was opened in the fall by Charles Gregory. A school district was organized in 1833 and the first schoolhouse was built in the county, a small log building, 12x14 feet in size, standing on the grounds west of where the Episcopal church now stands.

A private or select school was opened as early as 1831 by Miss Ora Nickelson who, being taken sick, her place was filled by Dr. William Mottram, later of Kalamazoo. He was succeeded by Dr. Chase, who removed to Coldwater, and he was succeeded by Benjamin L. Baxter, later of Tecumseh, then but seventeen years of age. Taking the position of teacher in the public school on its organization, he became the first public teacher in the county. Civilization had now established here a strong picket line.

CHAPTER III.

EARLY PIONEER CONDITIONS.

Immediately after the opening of the Chicago road Jonesville presented daily the appearance of a pioneer camp. All around the little log house of entertainment, where Benaiah and Lois Jones made so comforting a welcome as to cause the wayworn travelers often to forget the discomforts they had experienced in the tangled undergrowth and deep mires of the Cottonwood and Black swamps, which their wearisome journey from the east had compelled them to cross. White-topped wagons were thickly packed together, and men, women and children engaged in earnest conversation.

A scene typical of life here will stand for the daily occasions at most of the little wayside taverns scattered along the Great Trail. Emerging from the forest, coming from the East, would appear a hardy and stalwart pioneer in the prime of life, guiding the oxteam, or teams that bore along all of the family's personal effects. His boys followed, driving perhaps a cow or two and a few pigs and sheep. His wife and daughters, tired of their long tramp of many weary miles through the woods and swamps and over rough roads, trudged scatteringly behind. Sometimes a hale, white-haired patriarch, staff in hand, with head erect and firm steps, would walk at the head of the teams or among his grown-up and married sons and daughters, undaunted by the privations and hardships that he knew so well from former experiences, must be their lot in their new homes. But, with powers still vigorous, he had elected "to go west along with the children" to aid in the starting and the development of their new home in Michigan, or perhaps that his bones might rest in the center of the little plot which eventually would be the final resting-place of every member of the little caravan. Following these might be seen others, and more favored immigrants, who had passed less time on the way, for they rode in covered wagons, drawn by sleek, well-groomed horses, indicating owners in prosperous circumstances.

The natural beauty of all of this county caused

hope, instead of misgivings, to fill the breast of the pioneer at the thought of venturing the future of his family in the magic land of game and verdure. His glorious wife, who with unfaltering faith, has steadily held on her way in his and their children's company, casting no backward thoughts to the comforts of the eastern home life they had exchanged for hardships and privations, is also touched by the glamour of their bewitching surroundings, while the taller lads of the procession, with flint or caplock guns on their shoulders, are in an ecstasy of bliss at the frequent sight of deer and other game, and imagine themselves to be like Nimrod, "mighty hunters before the Lord."

Some of these pioneers were unlettered, particularly those of the earliest era, yet even among their number were men of marked ability, whose talents would dignify and honor any station of life. There were women in these processions whose attainments and culture fitted them to adorn any social circle in the most refined cities of the continent. Even those settlers who were uneducated were not ignorant or uninformed. They possessed strong practical sense and native ability of a high order, fully equal to those who came after them. They were educated in a school that perhaps best fitted them for a life of usefulness in the conditions in which they were to exist. They were accomplished masters in woodcraft. They could handle an ax as deftly as a fencing master his foil. They could construct a cabin as quickly and in accordance with the same natural idea of harmony that a beaver or a muskrat develops in the formation of its residence. Game was abundant everywhere and delicious fish were plenty in the multitudinous lakes and streams. Hunting was not an accomplishment, but an everyday pursuit. The rifle was found in every cabin. Its use was familiar to all from early childhood and the owners had steady nerves and quick sight.

The habits and manners of the people corresponded with their rough pursuits and surroundings. Their recreations were those outdoor sports in which a vigorous and athletic people always take great delight. Wrestling was a popular

amusement, universally practiced at log-rollings, "raisings" and on public occasions—elections and the like. The early settlers were remarkably generous and hospitable. Their "latchstrings" ever "hung out." Isolated in the wildness, subject to common hardships, participating in the same simple enjoyments, the living in complete social equality caused true friendship and genuine benevolence to be cultivated and universal. Wealth was not necessarily a passport to respectability. Their charity was the unaffected and genuine charity taught in the Scriptures. They would repair to the cabin of their destitute neighbor, "down with the chills," while his family was "suffering from ager," and with the gentlest kindness, minister to his ailments, relieve his distress and provide for all their needs. If the afflictions they sought to relieve were the result of "shiftlessness," intemperance or other faults, they would administer a just rebuke and endeavor to correct the fault by a wholesome and sometimes a rough reprimand, sometimes by a punishment pronounced as a penalty by a pseudo court.

Certain individuals of Jonesville at an early day formed themselves into an organization for the purpose of giving inebriates lessons which should teach them the error of their ways and frighten them into good conduct for the future, if possible. Each case was taken before Dr. Stillman Ralph, and a "post-mortem" examination held. One incorrigible drunkard, known as "Tommy," was, on one occasion, taken before the doctor, and the examination was about to proceed, when Wolcott G. Branch, then practicing law there, entered. Tommy saw and recognized him, and appealed to him for help, saying, they were "going to hold a (hic) post-mort- (hic) ise examination" on him, and he "*didn't* want them to!" A pound which had been constructed in the south part of the village served as a jail, to which these fun-loving tormentors carried their victims. The gate was off the hinges, but the pound answered every purpose. One poor inebriated individual was taken to it at one time and pushed in, and he fell flat on his back after staggering a minute. Finally, after gazing upward for some time he

exclaimed, "Boys, for (hic) God's sakes, don't leave me in this old jail without any roof on!"

Humanity was their distinguishing trait, but exhibited in the rough manner peculiar to the pioneer. Many and many a benefaction was conferred in the form of a huge jest. They thrived on practical jokes which were as plentiful as the occasions on which they could be carried out. Even the judge upon the bench was not exempt, his judicial ermine being no protection against the banter of his friends. A circuit judge who officiated at that time was accustomed to ask, on coming to open the court, "what new drive the boys had got?" that he might be prepared to meet their jest. A circuit preacher, who was rather a favorite with the young people, rode into Hillsdale one pleasant Sunday morning on his lean, half-starved horse, minus saddle and shoes, and tying him to a neighboring tree, proceeded to the grove to hold service. The youngsters untied the horse, took him to the nearest shop and had him well shod, and then placing a saddle upon his back, returned him to his previous location. The deed carried with it so much good-nature that the preacher could only gaze with amazement and gratitude upon the changed outfit; but the joke was apparent, when he was afterward obliged to combat the charge of having shod his horse on Sunday.

The stranger new-comer was the recipient of a cordial welcome. He was accepted as an equal, considered in every way as a worthy companion until found to be otherwise. All were willing to lend a helping hand in the building or the raising of his cabin or log house, or in the other necessary labors incident to the beginning of life in the "woods," "openings" or "prairies." Often did it happen that men of doubtful character, who here settled, by the fair and generous treatment they received, were made good citizens and ever after maintained fair characters. Not such people, however, were the counterfeiters, who, at that period, made their county their headquarters, and from whose presence Bogus island in Baw Beese lake derived its name.

Whence came the people that occupied this

land of brilliant promise? The roll list of the pioneers would show mostly a former residence in New England—perhaps a later one in New York, and a still later one in Ohio, the emigrant coming hither, as it were, by easy stages. There was a peculiar condition in New York that forced many of its intelligent farmers to seek new homes in a state where land in its virginal beauty and wildness could be purchased at a price that the poorest might be able to pay. Western and Central New York at that time lay in the possession of and paralyzing grasp of great land monopolies like that of the few Dutch merchants of Amsterdam, popularly known as the Holland Land Company (who controlled that great area called the Holland Purchase), the Morris grant, the Pulteney estate and others. The New England states and the Hudson River Valley had sent an intelligent and valuable population thither, who purchased the lands of their choice from these companies on contract, placing their ready money, if such they had, into the clearing and improvements of their farms.

Here they gave their labor of years, and, after the inevitable hardships, self-denials, and privations of the first few seasons in the wilderness, most of the settlers had an abundance, much more than enough for their own use. But there was no market. It was only by converting ashes into black salts that they could get money to pay their taxes. The interest upon their debt at the land office was accumulating from year to year. The company was indulgent, but compound interest quickly magnified the amount of indebtedness, and the full sum sooner or later must be paid. The shadow rested on nearly every home. Many sold their contracts for a trifling pittance. These were the people who in a great measure sought new homes in the fertile West, numbers coming to Hillsdale county.

To these unfortunate enterprising sons of toil, who had left behind them all the result of years of earnest, industrious labor, this became the land of promise. They hastened to it with strong arms, iron wills and resistless energy to lay the foundations of new communities. The journey now performed almost by the light of a

summer's day, then required weeks of travel through wilderness paths and unbridged streams.

These settlers represented the best New England ideas of life, duty and religion. They were the finest productions of the Anglo-Saxon stock. Each pioneer as he came into the wilderness was the most perfect embodiment that six thousand years of progress could furnish of all the elements to lay rightly the foundations of new communities. They were a superior race. They built up, transformed and developed the conditions they here found, until, as the ultimate result of their persistent efforts, we find the Hillsdale county of today an aggregate of communities, in which comfort, wealth, intelligence and culture are preponderating factors, and an educational center attracting students from near and far-away sections of the county.

Such communities have not appeared as an exhalation. The germ of this superior civilization is in the spirit of Christianity, asserting the divinity, the brotherhood, the equality, the immortality, the infinite worth of man. It was reserved for this county to take a marked advance in the cause of human freedom. A local historian has thus told the incident: "Hon. Henry Packer, who was afterward judge of the Probate Court of Hillsdale county, while justice of the peace, soon after his arrival here, was called upon to issue a warrant for a fugitive slave from Kentucky. When the negro was brought into court and the case was about to proceed, W. W. Murphy, then practicing law here, spoke to Mr. Packer, and the latter decided that in order to recover the negro his alleged owners must bring satisfactory proof that Kentucky was a slave state. It was necessary for the prosecution to go to Detroit to decide the matter, and, failing in finding sufficient evidence, the man was discharged. A similar case was not long afterward brought up in Philadelphia, Pa., and the decision of Mr. Packer, of Jonesville, Mich., was there cited, and the same decision rendered in that instance also."

The period of bark-covered cabins was of short duration. The body of the primitive dwell-

ing was made of light poles that could be placed in position by help at hand. As soon as the country began to be settled and sawmills were built where boards could be obtained, the more substantial log house took its place. These were quite uniform in size, usually about 20x24 feet, with a projection in front of ten feet of the roof resting on the beams that supported the chamber floor. This projection was called a "stoop," a word of good Dutch origin, and under this were placed the pots and kettles, the washtub, the wooden washbowl, splint broom, and other necessary utensils of the household. In the construction of this house straight trees of uniform size were drawn to the site chosen for the home, the neighbors within a radius of a dozen miles were invited to the "raising," and all made it a religious duty to attend, unselfishly forgetting the duties of home.

No foundation was required except the four logs, marking the size of the building that were laid upon level ground. Then four of the best axemen each took a corner and cut a saddle and notch to hold the logs in position as they were rolled on skids to the proper place. They were usually made a "story-and-a-half" high, the upper portion being the sleeping room of the family, access thither being gained by a ladder or by pins driven into the logs on one side of the house, and, occasionally, rough board stairs. Three or four hours in the afternoon generally sufficed for the "raising," and then occurred a bountiful repast of all of the luxuries of the place and period.

When the body of the house was "up," the logs were cut away for the door and windows, (which were usually made of single sashes of four, six or nine 7x9 panes of glass), the floor laid with "puncheons" (split logs with the inside dressed off with an ax or an adz, and laid smoothly up for a solid floor), or unplanned boards, the spaces between the logs filled with split pieces of wood and plastered with mud, the gables boarded, the roof made of "shooks" or shingles, and a log or stone chimney built with jambs, having an iron crane for the pots and kettles, and here was a home where happiness would enter as freely as into the marble palaces of royalty. Af-

ter brick could be obtained, a brick oven was often built on one side of the fireplace, the flue entering the chimney.

These ovens were large enough to hold a half-dozen loaves of bread, as many pies, and a pan of pork and beans. Fine dry wood was required to heat the oven for baking, but it is doubtful if the modern range has proven its superiority over this primitive oven. The house without an "oven" would substitute the bake-kettle, a flat-bottomed, straight-sided iron vessel, with legs four inches long and having an iron cover. The baking was performed by surrounding the kettle with live coals in a corner of the fireplace, renewing the coals as occasion required. A loaf of bread, made of three parts of cornmeal and one part of stewed pumpkin, baked in this manner was a great favorite with the pioneer. No better bread was ever made. It was thought that standing over night in the kettle improved the flavor, for, lo! remove the cover in the morning and a brown loaf of a yellow tinge and a most delicious aroma greeted the beholder. This with coffee or tea sweetened with the maple sirup or sugar, which was in general use for "sweetening," made an enjoyable meal. "Johnnycake," or brown bread, baked upon a board or spider tilted before the fire, was also in common use. To cook a "spare-rib," duck or turkey, the fowl was suspended by a tow string before the open fireplace, with an iron vessel underneath to catch the "drippings," from which the cook would baste the fowl with a ladle or spoon, giving it at the same time a whirl that all sides might in turn be presented to the blazing fire.

Some of the settlers had a tin or "Dutch" oven. This was a tin frame about two feet long and a foot wide, having a sheetiron pan with a cover of bright tin, when open, standing at an angle of 45 degrees before the blazing fire, and this apparatus, when new and bright, performed the work of baking to perfection, but was not universally popular, for, when it stood before the hearth, it prevented the heat and light from reaching the family.

The hinges and latches of the doors were made of wood, and the door was opened from

the outside by a string passing through a gimlet hole in the door, attached to the latch on the inside. When freedom from intrusion was desired the occupant of the house would pull this string through the hole, so that there would be none of it to be seen on the outside, and the door was then securely locked. From this fact arose the pioneer description of a hospitable home, it being one where "the latchstring always hung out." Any person not of the household, who wished to enter the dwelling, would rap with his knuckles on the outside of the door and would be greeted with a hearty "Come in." He would then pull the latchstring and enter. The one room was at once kitchen, dining-room, "sitting-room" and parlor. If the stranger came at mealtime, he was always invited and made welcome to a meal.

The early settlers liberally planted apple and other fruit trees and in a very few years' time the fine orchards were so plentiful that in the fall fruit could readily be obtained without cost, by taking the trouble to gather it. By this time improvements had so progressed that the bountiful crops could find no market, wheat selling as low as thirty-five cents per bushel; pork and beef, \$2 and \$2.50 per hundred, in goods or store pay—could not get salt for it; oats, ten cents, and corn, twenty cents per bushel; butter, if very good, brought five cents in 1843. In the spring of 1837 flour sold at \$9.00 per 100 pounds; oats as high as \$2.50; corn was scarce, a frost the previous summer, on August 27, killing most of it. Flour, pork, butter, cheese, dried apples, in fact, most of the necessaries of life, were imported from Ohio.

Nearly all of the clothing and linen of the family was made at home. Most of the little clearings had a patch of flax, from which was the business of the farmer to prepare the flax for the spinning wheels of the women. In doing this he used a simple machine called a brake, following this by the hetchel and swingle, thus producing a soft and pliable mass, twisted into a head of flax ready to be spun and woven. In most of the little log cabins, the big and little wheels were in active operation by the mother and larger girls. The mother would sit at the little

wheel, distaff in hand, one foot upon the treadle, while perhaps the other was jogging a cradle containing a tiny rosebud of humanity, a low, soothing lullaby, more charming than the cooing of the dove, meanwhile filling the air. One of the girls would be seated beside a basket of tow, carding it, with a pair of hand cards, into bolts one foot long and two inches wide, while a sister would be moving backward and forward with nimble step beside the big wheel of fully twelve feet circumference and spinning the bolts into yarn. Thirty "knots" was an ordinary day's work, some, however, producing forty "knots." Each knot contained forty threads of six feet, two inches in length, or about 250 feet. Occasionally a damsel might be seen who could "spin her forty knots a day," and then pass the evening knitting by the light of the ruddy fire.

During the winter and early spring the women had "spun and wove" enough tow and linen cloth for the summer clothing of the family. The men and boys had their clothes made from cloth made of linen warp and tow filling, which was full of "shives," that rasped and scratched the body for weeks like a thousand needles. The mothers and daughters had pure linen cloth for their clothing, for dresses, striping or checking a piece with copperas, and, in this primitive apparel, their eyes shone as brightly and their smile was as bewitching and attractive as can be seen today. During the summer months the women, as well as the men and boys, went about their home duties with bare feet.

The weaving was done by women, one or two skilled in the art dwelling in each neighborhood. The price for weaving plain tow, linen or flannel cloth was about six cents a yard, from six to ten yards being a good day's work. The tow-and-linen cloth was made up into clothing for the "men folks," dress for the "females" and into sheets, pillow-cases and towels, and then came on the making of flannel and winter garments. Nearly all of the farmers owned a flock of sheep, which were carefully yarded nightly to protect them from the wolves, which were so numerous and destructive, that, at nearly every town meeting, the question of bounty on wolves occupied a

large share of the proceedings. The wool taken from the sheep was hurried to Emery's carding mill, there to be made into rolls, and soon the girls were again busy at the spinning wheel, their work being valued at seventy-five cents a week. A day's work was thirty knots of warp and forty knots of filling, but some of the more active would spin twice that amount. From this spinning and the subsequent weaving, resulted the chief part of the family's winter clothing, although most of the young women owned one calico dress, the most popular color being blue. Those "boughten" dresses cost twenty-seven cents a yard and were rarely worn, only being brought to light on Independence Day or at New Year dances and were expected to last for years.

During the log cabin era feather beds were considered indispensable. The rough boarding of the gables of the houses would warp and it was frequently the case in winter that the snow would be several inches deep on floor and bed coverings. Hence every well-ordered family had its flock of geese. Each young lady expected to receive upon her marriage at least one or two feather beds to complete the housekeeping outfit of linens and flannels which she had long been preparing. Geese feathers were a ready medium of exchange for goods at the pioneer stores or at the occasional wagon of the peddler.

The furniture of the house was extremely plain and inexpensive; square-legged bedsteads, with rope or bark cordage, around which were not infrequently depended a drooping fringe of network or calico, tipped with tasty little tassels, and called a "valance." Sometimes, near the window stood a chest of drawers, near it a square-legged stand, over which hung a looking-glass brought out by the mother from her eastern home in a feather bed. In close proximity stood the unvarnished, often unpainted, table of natural wood and domestic manufacture, while several splint-bottomed chairs stood in the nooks and corners. On shelves against the walls, or in the tall cupboard, in some of the wealthier homes were displayed rows of bright pewter plates standing on edge, most prominent among them being the great pewter platter, always in use at

"boiled dinners," when it would be heaped high with cabbage, turnips, beets, potatoes and other vegetables; near its side lying the bag of pudding, stuffed with some kind of wild berries, a tempting slice of which, covered with sweetened cream, was given to each participant of the meal. No carpets were seen on the floors and, as long as this simple life continued, and money was not invoked to bring in luxurious furnishings and surroundings, universal contentment reigned and merriment and cheerful song and jollity were the life, not only of each home, but of the community as well. Spinning-bees were common, especially when one of the matrons fell a victim to malarial fever or other diseases, and was unable to prepare her web of tow and linen cloth for summer use. In such a case someone of the family, with a team loaded with flax and tow, would visit every house within some miles' distance, leaving enough of his load at each house for a day's work of the inmates, with an invitation to a supper at their house some days later. No woman of Hillsdale county was ever known to refuse her share in work of this kind, and, on the appointed day, each, with her skein of yarn under her arm, the roses of health upon her cheeks and with pulsations of generous kindness throbbing in her heart, would enter the sick neighbor's home, where she and all her fellow workers were received with the strongest evidences of friendship and love.

In the timber lands logging-bees were common. The neighbors for miles around were invited to come with their ox teams to such a place on a specified day, and, punctually at the appointed time, would be there assembled, sometimes fifty or more men and oftentimes their wives and children. Operations were always begun at the lowest edge of the field, the logs being drawn and rolled into a heap on a down grade more easily. When the men got to work, there was always a strife to see who would first reach the opposite side of the field, and the encouraging shouts of the teamsters to the animals could be heard for miles. The oxen seemed to partake of the excitement and it was marvelous to see the speed with which the logs were moved.

After the logging was completed, sport commenced. The strength and activity of the various teams were tried by turning them "tail to" with several feet of slack log chain, and, dropping the hooks together, starting at the word "Go." The best in three trials was declared the winner and the victors were usually the team that made the first start. This finale of the bee created much merriment. The whiskey jug was an important factor at all of these gatherings. It gave strength and activity to the men, it was believed, and increased the hilarity. In no case must the supply be exhausted. The last act in a logging bee drama was a substantial supper of meats, pies, cakes, sauces and all good things of the housewife's larder given in a bountiful profusion. Then the men would go to their homes happy with the thought that each had bestowed his best efforts to foster good will and encourage his neighbor in the battle of life. These were the days of strenuous activity, of rugged earnestness in the development of muscle and brain power to be exercised in the preliminary stages of an ever-advancing civilization. If there were a lack of refinement, it was but the offspring of the peculiar and primitive surrounding circumstances. A genuine democracy existed in these new lands. There were none of the distinctions or favoritisms of these opening years of the Twentieth Century. There were no aristocrats of wealth and fashion that to-day sunder the great heart of humanity. All were on the same plane, few felt themselves independent of their neighbors, and all, cherishing the type of the good Samaritan of old, by their acts, their kindness and their sympathy, proclaimed universal brotherhood to all the world.

Toil in these men developed bone, muscle and brain for the struggle of existence. They had not studied men through the mists of centuries in the schools, but met them face to face, and looked direct into their souls. They never read of classic groves, but passed their daily lives among groves just as divine, whose beauty and lessons had sunk deep into their hearts. Some pale trembling beings go forth to the struggle of life with much learning and no health. These men went forth with health and a giant's strength to the battle-

field. We do not condemn the polish of the schools, but we admire the man endowed by God with power, no matter if its development be rude. We may safely assume that these sterling men of the early day are now all passed away, but some of their faces, preserved by art, look down upon us from the walls of their former homes, their voices yet linger in our ears, the works of their hands are present with us in the fruitfulness, bloom and beauty of the lands they aided in redeeming on every hill and dale, oak opening and prairie.

CHAPTER IV.

LESSONS AND VICISSITUDES.

Every fable has a moral, and all history should have. There are many impressive social lessons to be learned, even in the changes of events in Hillsdale county during the years that have passed since Captain Allen became the forerunner of the long concourse of westward immigration, which here found abiding homes. They are not lessons peculiar to this soil, but such as our common humanity everywhere teaches. One is the solemn lesson that men do not bear prosperity; that power and capacity for achievement come only from the toil and discipline of sorrow; that men of one generation become strong, and make life too easy for the next. In many cases in this county we have seen the sturdy pioneer come to the annual fairs with his cereals, his flocks and his herds. His children appear with fast horses and costly equipages, while the third generation is seen on foot, empty-handed and hopeless, and the family name is no longer upon the tongues of men. While this has been going on, toiling boys, denied opportunities, have been working their way to opulence and place, to curse their posterity with too much unearned wealth.

In physical achievement, since the surveyor's chain first gave the settler freedom to here acquire a home, the dreams of the poet have been surpassed. The achievements of six thousand years have been cumulative and multiplied, or the tree taking root in all of the centuries, fed by the toil, endurance and suffering of all, has at last sud-

denly blossomed and borne fruit. How helpless was the pioneer in the flower-covered wilderness, but his descendants are now citizens of the world, sharers in all of its luxury and glory. Every continent and every sea ministers unto them. It took months for the pioneers to hear from across the sea, yes, even from their old homes in the East; now the world's history of each day is read at every fireside. For years a few horseback carriers conveyed all the mail coming to this county and going past it into the West. Now the almost hourly railroad trains transport tons of mail daily.

If the great object of life was splendid structures, the multiplication and diffusion of luxuries, well might men rejoice, but the solemn question, here or elsewhere, is whether all these things are making men better or happier. Every continent is strewn with the voiceless wreck of the works of men's hands and with graves. Nationalities and languages have disappeared. This has not been from convulsions of nature, but from the degeneracy engendered by prosperity. In this very territory are the relics of the Mound Builders. The pioneer planted with hope above their warning graves. The same natural, moral and social laws that gave them life and wrought their destruction, should remind us that there is no exemption from social corruption. The greatest trouble of the civilization of to-day is the power of monopolies, the restlessness of labor, the wildness of the scramble for gold, the violence and blindness of party spirit, and the character of the politicians, who look to their own interests and forget their country.

The safety of the land lies in an intelligent agricultural population, which cherishes with wise conservatism the good of the past, and will so value their homes as to make them ever loyal patriots in the lines of national honor. The republic cannot last without the stability of an agricultural interest, which can hold the balance of power and cry "Halt!" whenever the hosts of corruption seem marching the land to political ruin. One successful demagogue, reeking with corruption, yet elevated to place, followed by popular applause and worshiped for successful stealing, while virtue is ridiculed and a drug upon the

market, will do more to demoralize young men, than the example of a thousand saintly lives can do to lead them to a better life. All history warns us that Nature has not among its possibilities greater woe than may yet come to Hillsdale county, if men forget God and his laws. No matter what fields may be reclaimed, what temples may be reared, if men and women are not growing better, the pomp and splendor of civilization is as sad as the flowers that embellish graves.

To indicate the vicissitudes incident to the pioneer life, which we have written about as existing in this county in the primitive age, we append a few personal illustrations.

Jesse Hill, from Wayne county, New York, settled in Wheatland, June 2, 1834. He possessed \$200, which he invested in land. He was unmarried; built a log house, 12x14 feet, covered it with bark. The novelty of bachelor life soon wore off, and he married. He and his bride began housekeeping with a tea-kettle, a skillet, and a teapot, for cooking utensils; and for furniture, a pole bedstead, a set of three-legged stools, and a table, which he manufactured out of a log with the aid of his axe. For stock he owned a cow and a yoke of oxen.

The following from the pen of Charles C. Fowler, who died in 1874, is copied from the records of the Hillsdale County Pioneer Society: "I came in the fall of 1836, with my uncle, Ransel Wood, and with but \$10 in my pocket. When we arrived at Monroe, we had to pay a sixpence apiece for the privilege of lying on the floor of a deserted grocery store. We remained there three days, waiting for a team to take us to Adrian. I did not stay long, but started for Tecumseh, and there took the Chicago turnpike, and came to Gambleville, in the township now Somerset. I then left the turnpike, determined to go to the southern part of the town, now Wheatland. I came as far as Francis Hill's, who lived on the farm later owned by Charles Doolittle. There was no road, and our only guide was blazed trees. I was now at the end of my journey; had spent my \$10 and owed \$1.00 more. I immediately set to work chopping and logging for Deacon Bailey.

I followed this business for several years, and have helped to clear nearly every farm in this vicinity. I also helped to clear the track for the Michigan Southern Railroad. I helped to build the first sawmill in this vicinity, and many of the first dwellings. My first farm was opposite Charles Doolittle's, later owned by John Wilson. In 1843 I built a log house, and cleared four acres. I did most of my chopping evenings, and days I helped some one else."

When Charles and Bradford Carmichael built their pole shanty in Wheatland in October, 1835, they were somewhat fearful of sleeping in it, as the wolves howled around them in such chorus that Charles Carmichael said: "It seemed as if there were a thousand of them." His brother was much frightened, but the elder told him to take the rifle and shoot among them and disperse them, while he lay snugly in his place, pretending not to be alarmed. These animals were the large, gray "timber wolves," and abounded in great numbers. Bears were also plenty, and extremely unscrupulous about making off with stray pigs, sheep or calves. An old sow belonging to Charles Carmichael came in the way of a huge black bear one morning, soon after sunrise, and Bruin coolly captured her and carried her off. While building their homes they boarded with Eli Eastman, and the food consisted of the universal "johnny cake" baked in a "bake-kettle," and jerked venison, which was cut into small pieces when fresh, laid in brine a few days and hung up on pegs in the house when ready for use.

John W. Johnson came to Woodbridge in January, 1840, to make a home on land previously purchased. His two nearest neighbors were four miles away, one north, the other southeast. The nearest gristmill was at Jonesville and it took three days to make the round trip with the ox-teams. The log house, built after his arrival, was occupied before it was completed, a huge fire in the mammoth fireplace was continually burning, to temper the cold air circulating through the unchinked sides of the house. The first winter he cut the timber from ten acres, planting five acres in the spring to potatoes and securing a fair crop. The next fall the ten acres were seeded with

wheat purchased at Jonesville at three "York" shillings a bushel. When this grain began to ripen the numerous children of the family were kept busy in the daytime, frightening away the immense flocks of wild turkeys that would otherwise have destroyed the entire crop. Deer were so tame that they came in numbers during the first winter to browse on the fallen tree tops while the chopper would be at work on the same tree.

One of the early settlers of Ransom desiring sash for the windows of his new log house, walked to Jonesville, bought five sash, paid all his money, lashed the sash to his back, and returned without having a mouthful to eat. Another man, desiring some seed-oats, started out, accompanied by his thirteen-year-old boy, in search of some. He bought three bushels three miles west of Hudson. Two bushels were put in one bag, one bushel in the other. The bags were shouldered respectively by father and son, and carried the whole distance home."

Horace P. Hitchcock started from Mayville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in January, 1834, for Michigan. Leaving his family, he then walked through Pennsylvania and Ohio to the land of lakes, hills and dales and entered eighty acres of government land on section 25, Pittsford township. He then returned to Mayville, purchased an ox-team, and with his family drove through to their new home, the trip occupying twenty-two days. Upon arriving in Pittsford he had but \$22 left, and no house wherein to find shelter, but soon a rude log dwelling appeared in the midst of a small clearing. The cooking utensils of the family consisted of a skillet, or spider, a dish kettle, and an iron tea-kettle. Some time in 1835, Mr. Hitchcock sold his place in Pittsford and moved to section 26 in Adams, in February, 1836. When coming to Adams, he trimmed out the underbrush for a mile and a half, in order to clear a passageway."

"Norman S. Sharp once went to Tecumseh to procure grists for four families. He was gone so much longer than usual that the families used up what little flour they had and then took some bran, sifted the "middlings" out of it and used that, and still the flour came not. One day three

preachers came to Mrs. Sharp's, and were given supper and lodging. Mrs. Sharp told them she had given them the last food she had in the house, and unless her son came that night they would have to go without breakfast in the morning. The son arrived with his grist within two miles of home that evening, unhitched the oxen and turned them out, walked home and went to bed, and early in the morning walked back and drew the load home in time to have some of it for breakfast."

An experience of the family of Joseph L. Farnham, a pioneer settler of Wright, in 1836, shows the value attached to cows as a means of subsistence. A local historian has thus described it. "The cows strayed off, and had been gone for several days. Mr. Farnham had vainly tramped many weary miles through the woods. The family, deprived of their principal article of food, were reduced to the verge of starvation. At last Farnham and his wife started out for another look, and, after several hours of weary search, found that instead of finding the cows, they had lost themselves. Sitting down, they talked the matter over, and, as the helplessness of their situation became more and more apparent, as they saw more and more clearly that either in the woods or at home they were seemingly doomed to die of starvation, for not a mouthful of food did they possess, is it any wonder that the horror of their situation overcame them, and that, clasped in one another's arms, they wept many bitter, despairing tears? But the thought of the old mother and those loved daughters spurred them to renewed action, and they at last, tired and hungry, arrived at their cabin. While they were gone, the grandmother looked about to find some scrap or crust that might have been overlooked, which might for a time satisfy her craving for food. Rummaging in an old trunk, she found the string ends of several pieces of dried beef, left after the more edible portion had been shaved off and used. These had been forgotten, and the old lady gathered them, chopped them very fine, soaked them soft, and, by adding a little salt and a few savory wild herbs, succeeded in making a very palatable mess of pottage, and had it just ready for the table when the lost cow-hunters appeared.'

, In 1834 Samuel Riblet became a pioneer settler of Litchfield. Just across the river from his log house was a deers "runway" and they were often pursued by the hungry wolves. There is quite a variety in the howls of these animals; one being the command of the leader of the pack, the old wolves long howl, the cry of the whelps, and yet another one, that sounds like a human voice or like boys shouting to the cows they are driving. One evening, soon after Mr. Riblet moved into his log cabin, as he was driving his cattle home from the marsh, his wife met him with her face beaming with delight. "Samuel," said she, "I have news to tell you." "Well," said he, "I should judge it was good news from your looks." "Yes, it is good news, for we have neighbors just across the river, they will help to support a school, for they have boys, and I heard them driving cattle and the dogs barking. They have one big dog and a number of little ones." Mr. Riblet said she must be mistaken, for no one could cross the river without calling for assistance. Mrs. Riblet thought they came down from the turnpike and did not cross the stream. Mr. Riblet answered that was not probable, for it would take them a week to cut their way through the dense, tangled mass of vines and bushes. "Well, they are there, for I heard the boys plainly." Then she stopped and added: "There, listen, don't you hear them?" Mr. Riblet laughed, he had heard wolves before.

One evening, as Elijah B. Seeley and his family of Pittsford were picking over huckleberries gathered during the day, they heard a commotion in the pigpen, accompanied by a frantic squealing. Seizing a lighted fagot, Mr. Seeley at once started for the scene, and found a large bear trying to carry off one of the pigs. Seeing the light, Bruin suspended operations and started for the woods, followed to the edge of the clearing by Mr. Seeley. A party of men were in the woods hunting coons. They had with them a small dog, and hearing the shouts of Mr. Seeley they hastened to him, and, learning the cause, followed after the bear, led by the dog. The bear was soon found up a small tree, and, being fired at by one of the party, he began to descend the tree.

As soon as he came within reach, he was attacked in the rear by the dog, and to escape his teeth again climbed up the tree. He was again fired at, and the same performance repeated several times, until he fell dead. It was found that every one of the nine bullets had taken effect.

In May, 1834, Robert and Dudley Worden and Samuel Day, with their families, made their homes in this county, Dudley locating in Hudson, the others in Pittsford. Of their pioneer life Robert Worden has very graphically written as follows: 'I built me a house without a single board, except what was made with an axe. I split logs for a floor. The chamber floor was bark peeled from elm logs. Our roof was bark, as were also the gables or ends. Our door was plank, made with an axe, two inches thick, pinned to wooden hinges, fastened to the logs so it would swing inside. With an auger a hole was made in the logs, so it could be pinned on the inside to protect us from the bears and wolves, of which there were a plenty. We had a window hole cut out for a sixlighted window, but had no window to put in it. The principal light came down the chimneyhole. One night the wolves commenced to howl. There were so many of them and so near I became frightened. We were sleeping on the floor, not having even a bedstead. We went up the ladder with our bed, pulled the ladder after us, made our bed on the bark, and should have considered ourselves secure from the wolves, only that we were fearful that the bark would give way and let us fall. And all this fear within two miles of two villages. One village had double the number of houses the other had, and that had two. Currant roots or sprouts were in great demand. I went out to the settlement to obtain some and all I could get were ten pieces about eight inches long, and felt myself fortunate and thankful. I got them of Richard Kent, a little north of Adrian, and from the sprouts I obtained I have supplied many new beginners with roots. The first settlers had an enemy in the deer-mouse. They would crawl through an incredibly small hole, and were very destructive. Before we were aware of it they had got into our trunks, and seriously injured our clothing. We had no place of

security for anything they wanted. My wife had brought with her some starch done up in a paper. One day, wanting to use some, she found the paper that had contained the starch, but no starch. It had been carried off by the mice, and it could not be replenished short of a trip of twenty miles; but some time after we had occasion to use an empty bottle stored away, and in the bottle we found our starch, put there by the mice; it was not possible for them to get into the bottle. We were in great want of a cat to destroy the mice, and they were very scarce. I took a bag and started for Adrian, on foot, to procure a cat if possible. I could find none in Adrian, but heard of some kittens three miles south of Adrian, at Colonel Bradish's. I went to Colonel Bradish's, but they had let the last one go the day before. I then started for home, came about two miles this side of Adrian, and stopped over night with a family of English people. I told the lady of the house of my unsuccessful efforts to find a cat. She sympathized with me, and said they had been similarly situated. When morning came the lady said: "I have been thinking of your troubles all night. I have but one cat, a neat, nice one, and I have concluded to lend it to you." It brought it home, but it was not long before it was killed."

From the narration of Mrs. Roscius Southworth, a daughter of Thaddeus Wight, preserved by the Hillsdale County Pioneer Society, we abstract enough to show the difficulties then encountered in journeying to the West. From Geauga county, Ohio, Mr. Wight, who had sent most of his household goods to St. Joseph by water, started in the early spring of 1830 with a bed, cooking utensils, his wife and seven children in a wagon drawn by four oxen, the eldest son following on foot, driving the four cows and some young cattle. On the journey the six-year-old boy fell from the wagon, and two of the wheels in passing over his body, caused internal injuries and a fractured shoulder. Fortunately a physician resided in the nearest house, where they stayed a week. He set the fractured limb and fixed a swinging cot in the wagon for the lad and the journey was renewed. To save a long dis-

tance Mr. Wight went through the "cottonwood swamp," his being the first wagon to penetrate its recesses. Two men with oxen, axes, and guns accompanied the family to help them. The first day one of the children was lost in the dark, gloomy woods, but was found after a hunt of two hours. Four large fires were built at night around their tent to keep away the wolves and the men stood sentinel until morning. The second day the brothers and three sisters waded all day long through the water and mud driving the cattle ahead of the wagon. They reached the end of the swamp trail at dark and met a hospitable reception at the little log tavern there located. Resting a day they again went forward. From Tecumseh they had only marked trees to guide them along their roadless way and arrived at Jonesville on the fourth week of their journey. They could go no further, for Mr. Wight's money had dwindled to one dollar and fifty cents and eight children were dependent on him for a livelihood. He soon "squatted" on a place where trappers the fall before had built a cabin twelve feet square. Locating his family here he commenced to plow that he might get in an early crop. While he was doing this his wife and two daughters cut the logs for a larger house, which was "raised" later in the season. Mrs. Southworth goes on thus: "Previous to raising the house, father went for the goods which had been sent by water. There was no road, only an Indian trail, and no bridges. His feet became sore with walking, and for the last three days he had to be helped on and off his wagon. Mother had waited long and patiently for these goods, to make her children comfortable for the coming winter. The boxes were opened. Alas! Everything was mildewed and spoiled. Nothing of all these precious things she so much needed was left except a large box of dishes. The boat had been wrecked, the goods wet, and laid in that condition three months. Now dishes were plenty, but food was often scarce, especially when father would be detained at Tecumseh in getting grinding done. Mother would then send me and my brother five miles to the prairie with a small bag of corn to pound it in a stump dug out for the purpose. The pestle was like a well-sweep. We

would mount the stump and with our combined strength pound out the little grist and hasten home before sundown, before the wolves began to howl. We would often meet them, and always carried a club to defend ourselves with. Many times the first season we should have suffered for food had it not been for the Indians bringing in venison or turkeys."

In 1839 Warren Smith came to Cambria and his statement of conditions then and for some years existing in that town tells the story for the new lands of the entire county. A bounty of \$3 was offered for every wolf's skin, afterwards increased to \$5.00. Deer were plentiful, and would eat with the cattle, showing no timidity. They soon became pets and very seldom were any harmed. Wild turkeys were also occasionally seen feeding with the domestic fowls, and they also enjoyed the same immunity from the bullets of the hunter. Mr. Smith once traveled three days on a round trip to the nearest mill and he worked three days for a bushel of potatoes, and occasionally indulged in a dish of oysters when in Detroit, for which he paid one dollar and a half. He also paid the same price for a bushel of very poor apples."

CHAPTER V.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTY.

In 1840 the pioneer era practically ended, although there was much pioneering still to be done, for, with the passing away of hard times and the incoming of numerous settlers, the early difficulties and deprivations ceased to exist and a course of rapid and prosperous development ensued. The State Gazetteer of 1838, with other things, says of the county: "This is a new county, and, as yet, but few improvements are made. Various mills and manufactories are going up, and, from the abundance of millstones on the St. Joseph and Kalamazoo rivers, it may in time become a manufacturing region of some note. This is an admirable section for oats, which grow in the greatest possible luxuriance. In some instances great crops of grass are raised, but in general it is not as good a county for grazing as some others. It

belongs to the Monroe land district. It sends one representative, and belongs to the second senatorial district, which sends three senators to the legislature. Population, 4,729."

The second of the five principal state, or rather territorial, roads, since the statehood period had not arrived when they were constructed, "the Chicago road," is the one so often alluded to in these pages and the cause of much of the early development of the county. It ran from Detroit to Chicago, 254 miles, and it is probable that the travel on this road was equal to, if not greater, than that on any other road in the United States of equal length, but this did not satisfy the people. Railroads were building in many places and, if the county only had a railroad, the climax of prosperity would be attained. The state legislature held to the theory that the state could profitably build and manage any kind of public works that might be deemed necessary. Accordingly, in March, 1841, a law was passed granting \$200,000 to build the Southern Railroad as far west as Hillsdale village. Work was begun along the line between Adrian and Hillsdale, but not very rapidly. In February, 1842, another law was passed authorizing the board of commissioners of internal improvement to pledge the net proceeds of the Southern road for five years, in order to iron the road and to build it from Adrian to Hillsdale. Through 1842 the work was continued with much energy. In the spring of 1843 the road was completed as far as Hudson, close to the eastern border of Hillsdale county. Renewed efforts were made, and in the autumn of the year it was finished sixteen miles farther, to Hillsdale, and the first locomotive began regular trips in the county. In 1846 the state sold the Southern Railroad to a company, which, by the assistance of the people of Jonesville, built the road to that village, completing it in 1849.

Nor were the people much mistaken in thinking that the railroad would be the harbinger of an era of great prosperity. The road, in connection with the great improvement in business, certainly worked marvelous changes in Hillsdale county. The products of its farms, so long imprisoned by the unfathomable roads between here

and Lake Erie, now found ready egress to the East, and brought back returns of money which, in comparison with the supplies of previous years, might be called abundant. New facilities were also furnished for immigration, and for several springs and summers, not a week, hardly a day, passed without some newcomer from the East making his home amid the dense forests or fertile openings of Hillsdale county.

Improvement began to be observed in the condition of the farms and character of the buildings. The massive stumps began rapidly to disappear under the destructive influences of time. Although log houses still remained the rule, yet here and there a modest framed house was to be seen even outside of the two villages.

On January, 1, 1843, a law was enacted declaring that "the present seat of justice of Hillsdale county is hereby vacated" and establishing a new county seat "on the courthouse square in the village of Hillsdale," at which place the courts were directed to be held, and, after the county building was burned with most of the county records in 1847, the legislature of 1850 empowered the supervisors to borrow money to build a courthouse, which was completed and occupied in February, 1851. This was ample in convenience and room for many years, and lasted until the erection of the present stately and beautiful building, which was completed and dedicated with imposing ceremonies in the closing year of the last century. To show coming generations how the people celebrated this occasion we give the program of the day and the names of the officers, etc.

Program.—8 to 10 a. m., reception of distinguished guests. 10:00 a. m., band concert, Hillsdale City Band, Northwest Band, Deal's Band, Jonesville, Litchfield Band. 10:30 to 11:30, bicycle contests, on Howell street: First, quarter mile; second, slow race; third, one-half mile; the fourth, 100-yards dash. First, second and third prizes, each event. 11:30 to 12:30, dinner. 12:30, overture by Northwest Band, followed by selections by Jonesville, Litchfield and Hillsdale City Bands. 1:00 to 1:30 p. m., dedicatory exercises; Invocation, Prof. Ransom Dunn, D. D.; welcome, by Judge Guy M.

Chester, President of the day; welcome on behalf of city, Mayor Frank M. Gier; song, "Michigan, My Michigan," chorus of fifty voices, Charles S. Wolcott, leader; dedicatory oration, Judge Martin B. Koon, Minneapolis; song, "Marching Thro' Georgia," by the chorus; remarks, by Judge Victor H. Lane, Judge Watts and Judge Pratt; song, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," by the chorus; remarks by Col. O. A. Janes, Judge John B. Shipman, Judge Erastus Peck; song, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," chorus; remarks, by Congressman Henry Smith, Hon. Grant Fellows, Hon. Will W. Cook; song, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," by the chorus; remarks, by favorite local speakers; song, "America," by the entire audience, led by chorus. 3:30 p. m., selections by Deal's Band, of Jonesville. General sports. First, 100-yards shoe race. Second, pole vault. Third, egg race. Selection, Litchfield Band. Fourth, high jump. Fifth, 100-yards dash. Sixth, bottle race. Selection by the Northwest Band. Seventh, brotherly carrying race. Eighth, Tug-of-war. (Prize box of cigars.) Ninth, greased pole. (Silver dollar on top of pole.) In all events but two, first, second and third prizes were given. 6 p. m., supper. 7:00 to 7:30, band concert. (At point of Waldron Block.) 7:30 p. m., fireworks, finest ever shown in Hillsdale county. Officers: President of the Day, Judge G. M. Chester. vice-presidents, Allen, Fred Rothlisberger; Amboy, Joseph Edinger; Adams, John M. Williams; Cambria, David S. Card; Camden, Sherman Haughey; Fayette, E. S. Gregory; Jefferson, Andrew L. Davis; Hillsdale, Henry Hart; Litchfield, L. B. Agard; Moscow, Guy Conklin; Pittsford, Charles Wood; Reading, Fred Rogers; Ransom, A. J. Cornell; Scipio, William Weldon; Somerset, John Mercer; Wheatland, C. W. Williams; Woodbridge, Eugene Divine; Wright, Lewis Hackett. Committees: Program, Marin E. Hall, F. H. Stone, C. F. Cook, C. M. Barre, W. J. Sampson. Finance, First Ward, Wm. O'Meara; Second Ward, J. B. Whitney; Third Ward, W. H. Frankhouser; Fourth Ward, E. O. Galloway, Esq. Advertising, F. P. Robards, G. E. Gillam, H. C. Blackman. Invitation, Judge Chester, C. M. Barre, A. L. Guernsey, O. J. Cornell, L. A. Good-

rich. Special trains, W. J. Samson, J. B. Whitney. Grounds and decoration, Frank M. Hall, E. T. Beckhardt, F. O. Hancock, C. A. Shepard, S. D. Bishopp, H. W. Samm, Dr. Whelan. Reception, Mayor F. M. Gier, F. A. Lyon, W. H. Sawyer, Frank Masters, Judge M. McIntyre, Judge D. L. Pratt, A. B. Cummins, Ed. Davis, James O'Melay, J. S. Galloway, George F. Gardner, F. M. Stewart, E. J. March, George D. Harding, F. W. Stock, President George F. Mosher, C. F. Cook, Wm. MacRitchie, C. E. Lawrence, Amos H. Kendall, A. W. Lewis, F. M. Thompson, Burr Wilbur, F. T. Ward, L. S. Ranney, H. W. Gier, B. E. Sheldon. Music, C. S. Wolcott, F. C. Thatcher, Prof. M. W. Chase, W. H. French. Sports, F. P. Robards, C. W. Terwilliger, L. H. Frensdorf, L. F. Beckhardt, Prof. D. M. Martin. It may not be uninteresting to record that the last case tried in the old courthouse was the divorce suit of Mary A. Campbell vs. Frank Campbell, while the first case heard in the new courthouse was also a divorce suit, in which Myra Chapman was released from her marriage with William Chapman.

The population of the county by the census of 1850 was 16,159 and the increase both in population and improvements went steadily forward. The remaining forests were rapidly going down before the woodman's axe, thousands of fertile acres were yearly uncovered to the sun, smiling orchards took the place of gloomy elms and towering oaks.

The decade from 1850 to 1860 also witnessed the change from log houses to framed houses. Outside the villages of Jonesville and Hillsdale there were almost no framed houses erected before 1840. From 1840 to 1850 a small number had taken the places of their rude predecessors, but between 1850 and 1860 a majority of the farmers were able to enjoy the luxury of framed, brick and stone houses. Pumps took the place of the picturesque "sweeps," which in every pioneer's dooryard greeted the eye afar, and from which depended the "old oaken bucket." Changes from inconvenience to convenience were to be seen in every part of the county, and prosperity was the order of the day. In 1851 the railroad company

resumed construction on the railroad, and rapidly rushed the building, going much west of the county line in that year and completing the road to Chicago in 1852. The "crisis" of 1857 only slightly checked the tide. It was so light in comparison with the terrible crash of 1837 that old settlers scarcely considered it as worthy of the name of crisis, and, after a year or two of depression, the business of the county again began to manifest its old vitality.

The census of 1860 showed a population of 25,675, an increase of fifty-nine per cent. in ten years.

The great Civil War affected this county as it did all parts of the North. The taking away of so many young and stalwart men to fill the ranks of the Union army was seriously felt in business circles and in the industrial development, for, until the war closed in 1865, labor was at a premium. With the issuing of "greenbacks" by the government, prices, not only of labor, but of all commodities, greatly increased and a period of inflation was inaugurated, which no doubt was beneficial to the county, as the products sold brought high prices and the large amount of money sent home by the soldiers added to the wealth of the various communities. All kinds of business flourished. Before 1870 had closed the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad had been built diagonally across the county and also the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Railroad, which passed through Hillsdale southwesterly to its junction with the above mentioned road. Notwithstanding the great drain on the population during the first half of the decade, the number of inhabitants increased to 31,688 in 1870, an addition of nearly twenty-four per cent. in ten years.

The decade from 1870 to 1880 saw the complete fulfillment of the development of the original wilderness. The county had now become as old as the counties of the East from which had come its original settlers, and under the law of progress, the ultimate had been attained. Aside from the reclamation of a few marshes, and the drainage of some low-lying lands, the agricultural possibilities of usual country farming had here been fulfilled. The natural law that draws

men to centers and away from the country had commenced its operation, and it is most probable that this era had here the greatest population that the county will reach for many years, the census of 1880 showing 32,726 inhabitants. Even with the attempts to introduce industries and industrial plants, for many years Hillsdale county will be most truly an agricultural county and the diligent husbandmen who hold in fee simple its fertile lands will ever have a source of wealth that will render them independent of all financial cataclysms. The character of the farming is changing. Long noted for its grainraising and dairy productions, stockfeeding is largely prevailing. The prosperous farmer purchases cattle in the Chicago markets, brings them to his Michigan home, and, after feeding them for a series of months, sends them, with greatly added weight, to Eastern markets. And yet the same principles of business that brought prosperity to the early pioneer have to be borne in mind if the stockman would be proportionately successful.

In 1880 the report of the county treasurer shows a total amount received of \$68,946.33, and these items appear therein: State tax, \$36,651.99; county tax, \$20,200; primary school funds, \$4,530.33; paid to county officers, \$1,965. Real estate as equalized in assessment, \$15,204,994, personal estate, \$2,845,241, with a total valuation by towns as follows: Amboy, realty, 464,060; personal, \$44,650. Allen, \$968,930; \$102,000. Adams, \$1,144,145; \$143,651. Camden, \$753,150; \$58,335. Cambria, \$1,028,650; \$154,765. Fayette, \$1,118,000; \$326,220. Hillsdale, \$410,885; \$41,289. Jefferson, \$752,920; \$88,570. Litchfield, \$1,146,250; \$158,040. Moscow, \$897,000; \$106,610. Pittsford, \$1,106,685; \$156,295. Reading, \$1,160,670; \$288,190. Ransom, \$634,990; \$87,010. Scipio, \$711,240; \$64,840. Somerset, \$747,995; \$73,160. Wheatland, \$1,173,755; \$111,735. Wright, \$834,965; \$94,535. Woodbridge, \$579,955; \$52,600. First and second wards of Hillsdale, \$516,770; \$288,600. Third and fourth wards, \$873,450; \$464,220.

To give an idea of the value attached to official service in 1880 we give the salaries of some of the county officers and resolutions adopted by

the board of supervisors: County clerk, \$1,000; prosecuting attorney, \$1,200; treasurer, \$1,000; probate register, \$200. "Resolved, That the sum of \$650 salary, fixed by the board of supervisors of 1878, and the additional amount of \$800, or thereabouts, perquisites of the said office are inadequate, and not a fair and just compensation for services rendered this county by said clerk; therefore, Resolved, That the sum of \$350 be, and the same is, hereby appropriated and paid to the said clerk as additional pay for clerk hire."

The decade from 1880 to 1890 shows a decrease in population, the census of the latter year giving the number of inhabitants as 30,160. Nothing out of the regular routine of ordinary business and social life occurred, only a steady improvement in the character of the buildings, some of these rivalling counties of greater wealth, while in Hillsdale and the prominent villages business blocks, that would well adorn the metropolitan cities of the country, contain large and varied stocks of merchandise and attractive professional offices. A slight increase in the wealth is shown by the assessment roll, which gives the valuation of real estate as \$15,560,923 and the personal property as \$2,557,466, divided among the towns thus: Adams, \$1,002,390; \$155,330. Allen, \$893,668; \$100,466. Amboy, \$463,635; \$25,255. Cambria, \$880,555; \$95,965. Camden, \$718,350; \$72,650. Fayette, \$1,000,080; \$267,600. Hillsdale, \$350,940; \$28,920. Jefferson, \$712,870; \$84,870. Litchfield, \$993,530; \$119,220. Ransom, \$609,666; \$61,530. Reading, \$1,088,095; \$241,080. Scipio, \$655,120; \$39,300. Somerset, \$709,750; \$76,490. Wheatland, \$908,445; \$106,810. Woodbridge, \$610,470; \$40,210. Wright, \$834,590; \$83,950. First and second wards of Hillsdale, \$484,365; \$203,000. Third and fourth wards, \$970,600; \$590,000.

The last decade of the Nineteenth Century passed much the same as the previous decade, the national shrinkage in country real estate being perhaps less felt here than in many localities, the assessment on real estate being only \$14,007,555 while the assessed value of personal property increased to \$3,698,282. The population, also, is less than that given by either the census of 1880

or that of 1890, showing only 29,865 people as residents, distributed thus: Adams, including North Adams Village, 1,552; Allen, 1,328; Amboy, 1,137; Cambria, 1,355; Camden, 1,926; village, 376; Fayette, 1,941; Jonesville, 1,367; Hillsdale city, 4,121; Hillsdale township, 447; Jefferson, 1,601; Litchfield, 1,617; village, 645; Moscow, 1,090; Pittsford, 1,537; Ransom, 1,215; Reading, 2,163; village, 1,096; Scipio, 957; Somerset, 1,216; Wheatland, 1,195; Woodbridge, 1,318; Wright, 2,149.

Hillsdale county stands at the threshold of the new century full of the honor derived from an honest citizenship and an industrious and loyal people, its distinct intelligence being shown by the fact, that besides the large library of 13,300 books in Hillsdale College, there were 102 well selected district libraries in the county. Politically it is true to the antecedents of the New England ancestry, for, while it was Democratic in the early years of its settlement, and at the time of the Know-Nothing excitement party lines were wiped off the political slate, it has been steadily Republican on national issues for many years, the Democratic party being a worthy opponent, however, and regularly polling a large vote at the polls.

The last year of the last century was quite fruitful in happenings of local history. The rural free delivery of the U. S. mails was established in July, three carriers in that month collecting 1,626 letters and packages and delivering 8,035. In September, 1902, four carriers were employed, who delivered 35,576 letters, etc., and collected 9,441. Jonesville completed its fine electric lighting plant and water-works system. The alert, progressive and thriving village of Reading suffered a loss of \$80,000 by fire. The beautiful Presbyterian church of Hillsdale was erected at a cost of \$15,000, and the county agricultural society, which has for years been one of the notable institutions of not only the county, but a much wider range of territory, paid out the handsome sum of \$12,160.17 in premiums, etc., showing what a good work it is accomplishing.

The dignified, yet attractive and beautiful city of Hillsdale, strong in its position as the county seat, is yearly adding to its conveniences for its

residents and the strangers within its gates, Hillsdale College, with its twenty-six instructors and 400 students, being one of its desirable features as a residence town. This celebrated school receives appropriate and full recognition on other pages of this work. The following villages, each possessing distinct merits as a business center, serve to facilitate commercial transactions and to accommodate the public, and of each of them a chapter might be written did the scope of this work permit. They are Jonesville, Reading, Litchfield, North Adams, Camden, Allen, Pittsford, Osseo, Cambria, Moscow, Ransom and Frontier. A concise and comprehensive sketch of the early history of each town, giving the early events in compact form for reference follows later in this history.

The healthful financial state of Hillsdale county can be best shown by noting the number and solidity of its banking institutions and we herewith give convincing statistics in corroboration thereof.

THE CITIZENS BANK of Allen was established in 1893 by F. A. Roethlisberger. (See his biography elsewhere in these pages for further details.) The capital stock is \$15,000; surplus and profits, \$2,000; loans and discounts, \$21,000; deposits, \$16,000. Mr. Roethlisberger is president and W. N. Benge, cashier.

THE BANK OF O. D. CHESTER was opened at Camden in 1890, to do a banking and real estate business. O. D. Chester was the proprietor; B. R. Alward, cashier; E. M. Lash, assistant cashier. This bank was closed on November 7, 1902, on the death of Mr. Chester, and was succeeded by the Bank of Camden, organized in 1902, with B. R. Alward as cashier. Its correspondents are Chase National Bank, New York City, and the Hillsdale Savings Bank.

THE GROSVENOR SAVINGS BANK of Jonesville was established in 1854 and has done a valuable service to the people. In the biography of Mr. Grosvenor and elsewhere in this work a more extended account is given. E. V. Grosvenor is president; W. M. Wetmore, cashier.

THE CITIZENS BANK of Litchfield is the

town's first and oldest established bank. It has a capital of \$5,000 and has been ably conducted by A. J. Lovejoy & Co. Individual responsibility from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

THE EXCHANGE BANK of Litchfield dates from 1894. H. N. Turrell, president; D. R. Hawley, cashier. It has a large and representative class of depositors. An exchange business has been done for twenty years. Capital and surplus \$10,000. Individual responsibility, \$40,000.

THE STATE BANK of Reading was organized in December, 1889, with a capital of \$25,000, and H. F. Doty, president; George G. Clark, vice-president; W. B. Northrop, cashier. These gentlemen, with A. R. and J. W. Chapman, constituted the directorate.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK is one of the solid institutions of Hillsdale. It was organized on February 24, 1863, being the fifth national bank in Michigan. William Waldron was its first president and its leading spirit until his death, on December 11, 1877, when Hon. Henry Waldron succeeded to the presidency. At his death, Rev. Charles N. Waldron was elected president, but declined to serve, and on January 16, 1881, Frank M. Stewart was elected his successor, and for twenty-two years has served as such. Charles F. Stewart is cashier and the directors are W. A. Waldron, F. M. Stewart, C. H. Winchester, H. K. Bradley, C. E. Lawrence and Wm. McRitchie. Its report made to the Comptroller of the Currency on June 9, 1903, showed a capital of \$55,000; surplus and profits, \$47,932.68; deposits, \$735,296.27. Total resources, \$853,861.86.

THE HILLSDALE SAVINGS BANK was organized in June, 1884, and Hon. John P. Cook was its first president, but at his death, on December 15, 1884, C. F. Cook was elected, and since that time has been president. A. B. La Fleur is the nominal, but L. D. Walworth the acting cashier. The directors are C. F. Cook, H. S. Walworth, John F. King, John T. Crume and A. B. La Fleur. The official report on June 9, 1903, showed capital of \$60,000, surplus and profits, \$32,984.72; deposits, \$457,266.06. Total resources, \$550,250.78.

THE FIRST STATE SAVINGS BANK opened for business on June 16, 1902. F. A. Roethlisberger

is president, Paul W. Chase, cashier. The directors are Guy M. Chester, E. Frensdorf, W. N. Benge, F. H. Stone, E. S. Segur, C. M. Barre and F. A. Roethlisberger. Its published report on June 9, 1903, showed capital, \$50,000; profits, \$6,798.50; deposits, \$218,883.96. Total resources, \$275,682.46.

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY PLACES, PEOPLE, ETC.

JONESVILLE is the oldest village of Hillsdale county. It contained the first taverns, stores, mills, and was the first county-seat, holding that distinction for twelve years from the organization of the county in 1831. Until Hillsdale came into being it was the most important place of the county, standing high among the early settlements of the entire territory of Michigan. The historic connection of the early settlement of all of this section is inseparably fastened upon Jonesville, and a list of the early settlers of this village includes many men of excellent character and great capabilities, and among distinguished citizens and public officers of the state and country will be found men who took up their abode here in the pioneer days, and won honor, fame and a national reputation, some of whom are John P. Cook, see Hillsdale and biographical sketch elsewhere in this volume; C. W. Ferris, see Hillsdale; Stephen Hickok, the fourth settler of the village; Henry Packer, a member of the state legislature, judge of the Probate Court and the organizer and first president of the Hillsdale Agricultural Society; Jonathan B. Graham, member of the legislature and a delegate to the state constitutional convention, later the leader in the erection of the Jonesville woolen mills; Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, see sketch; E. P. Champlin, from 1834 to 1851 a successful merchant, postmaster from 1840 to 1844, representative and state senator; Gen. George C. Munro, prominent in the agricultural organizations of the county and state, the first president of the village; he formed in this village the first union school of the section and also erected the first brick house of the county; Hon. Levi Baxter, at one time a chief justice of

Lenawee county, and, while a resident here, a state senator; Rockwell Manning, postmaster in 1838 and 1839, landlord of the Fayette House and Hillsdale House at Hillsdale, of which village he was an original proprietor and later the first agent of the railroad at Hillsdale; John G. Gardner, who built the well-known Genesee mills on the St. Joseph river, north of Jonesville; F. M. Holloway, one of the best-known early pioneers and a most popular county official, register of deeds for two years, for twenty-five years secretary of the county agricultural society, twice a Democratic candidate for auditor-general of Michigan, and in 1880 candidate for governor; Hon. W. W. Murphy, who, with W. T. Howell, opened here the first law office of the county, member of the legislature and for nine years U. S. consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main; John T. Blois, publisher of the first gazetteer of the state in 1838, register of deeds, circuit court commissioner; Hon. W. J. Baxter, prominent in banking and in educational matters of the state, for over a quarter of a century a member of the school board of the village, president of the state and county pioneer societies and a state senator. Very few places of even a much greater population can exhibit such a galaxy of distinguished names, and "there are others."

Among the early lawyers were George C. Gibbs, who coming here early, had little practice and removed to California; Salem T. King came in 1836 or 1837; William T. Howell came about 1837; Hon. W. W. Murphy came in 1837; John T. Blois came in 1839 and with S. T. King opened the second law office of Jonesville; Z. M. P. Spaulding, Wolcott G. Branch, J. K. Kinman, I. A. Holbrook and A. P. Hogarth, all came in 1838 or 1839. Nathaniel T. Howe, John Manross, C. M. Wisner, J. C. Wyllis, H. Townsend, R. W. Boynton, Luther Hanchett, N. J. Richards, L. M. Hartwick, William N. Hazen and A. H. Nelson were attorneys of later date, many of them being students of Murphy & Baxter. Hon. W. J. Baxter was a prominent lawyer and public citizen, coming here in 1848. These were the legal lights up to the breaking out of the Civil War.

Physicians.—Dr. William Mottram came early

in 1832 and engaged in pedagogy, paying little attention to medicine. Dr. Chase came soon after Mottram, also taught school and gave little time to his profession. Dr. Brooks Bowman came in 1834 and acquired an extensive practice. Then came Dr. Brockway, Dr. Daniel Stillwell, Dr. Stillman Ralph, Dr. Manning and the older Dr. Delavan. Of a still later date were Dr. L. A. Brewer, Dr. W. B. Hawkins, Dr. L. R. Wisner and Dr. G. Chaddock. Dr. H. M. Warren is said to have been the first homeopathic physician of the county. Many of these physicians were able practitioners, who took long rides in all kinds of weather, rain, snow and sunshine, and at any hour of day or night, to relieve suffering humanity. They did their life's chosen work well and in due time were called from their labors to a land where medical services are not needed.

Jonesville Postoffice: This was established early in 1829, with Benaiah Jones, Jr., as first postmaster. Mail was brought from Detroit via Ypsilanti and Clinton, the route extending westward to Chicago, over the well traveled Chicago turnpike. Besides this route, in 1838 the following routes touched Jonesville. Maumee and Jonesville, via Whiteford, Baker's, Unionville, Canandaigua, and Lanesville postoffices; distance, seventy-five miles; mail forwarded and returned once a week. Jonesville and Marshall, via Homer and Eckford; distance, twenty-nine miles; mail forwarded and returned once a week. Adrian and Jonesville, via Rollin and Adams; distance, thirty-five miles; mail forwarded and returned once a week.

Early industries: Benaiah Jones, Jr., had evidently a clever knowledge of a pioneer's needs, for, in his journey hither over the deep marshes and almost impassable swamps, he brought a small iron feed-mill of about two feet in diameter, and this ground his grain and for quite a length of time that of the few neighbors. The E. J. Sibley sawmill was built in 1831 or 1832 on the St. Joseph river two miles south of Jonesville. This was the first mill constructed in the county.

Hon. Levi Baxter, in association with Cook Sisson, erected a mill at Jonesville in 1834, to which they made large additions in 1840, and

while these additions were in construction, Mr. Baxter received such injuries as to be rendered permanently lame. These mills added much to the prosperity of the county for many years.

In 1836 and 1837 Isaac B. Taylor and G. C. Munro put up a foundry, to which a machine shop was later attached, being at the first a crude affair in a small framed building, a horse being placed inside the large treadwheel to furnish the power, and here the animal not only worked, but ate its food and slept until released from labor by the introduction of a small steam engine. This foundry became one of the leading establishments of southern Michigan, the "Michigan plow" here manufactured being distributed over a large extent of country. Under the later proprietorship of L. and R. T. Miller, the manufacture of plows and agricultural implements was continued, a popular specialty being the "Miller chilled plow."

Lewis Emery came to Jonesville from Lyons, N. Y., in February, 1843, and that season erected the first carding mill of the county and of a much wider area. This he conducted until near the close of the Civil War when he removed to Hillsdale and erected the widely known "Emery mills" one mile east of the city. His sons, David and Lewis, won wealth and a national reputation in connection with Pennsylvania oil operations, Lewis being a leading oil operator of Bradford. He is a millionaire and the one independent oil refiner who has successfully resisted for twenty-seven years the efforts of the Standard Oil Co. to crush out all competition, and his company has its own pipe lines to the sea and sails its own ships on the ocean, supplying millions of barrels of oil to the world, independent of railroad combinations, trusts and monopolies.

A planing mill was quite early in operation, the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds being added later and, for quite a number of years of its earlier history, it was owned and operated by Selfridge, Baxter & Co.

The Methodist Episcopal church was the pioneer here in the religious fields. In 1834 a Rev. Mr. Colchazer, a presiding elder, preached the first Methodist sermon of Fayette in the school-house at Jonesville. The first class was organized

JONESVILLE LIBRARY

No.

JONESVILLE

with thirteen members in 1838 by a Rev. Mr. Manier, the first stationed preacher. From this time regular services, by properly accredited ministers, have continued to the present time, and a helpful influence to all good work and labors for the advancement of humanity has resulted. The first church edifice, a framed one, was erected in 1844. The society is the oldest religious body of Fayette.

In the summer of 1835 E. P. Champlin and wife, Sebastian Adams and wife, Nathan Stevens and wife and a Mr. Carpenter were organized into the first Presbyterian church of Jonesville. There was no settled pastor until September, 1837, when the "session-house" was completed, and Rev. Elijah Buck became pastor for two years, receiving an annual salary of \$500. The Presbyterian Society of Jonesville effected a legal organization on September 15, 1837, the trustees being Joseph Sill, Azariah Wright, E. P. Champlin, Simon Jacobus, Ransom Gardner and Lewis Smith. Mr. Champlin was one of its most generous friends and the donor of the lots whereon the session-house and the succeeding church were erected. The first installed pastor was Rev. S. C. Hickok, who died in 1850. A brick church was erected in 1854, which was in use until 1878 when it was so enlarged as to be practically a new and an elegant structure. From the first the church and the society have stood in the front rank of the civilizing influences of the community.

The earlier history and the establishment of the Protestant Episcopal church in this county was written up very carefully in 1878 by the Rev. W. W. Raymond, then rector of Grace church. From his able paper we transcribe as follows: "The history of the Protestant Episcopal church in Hillsdale county begins with missionary work in Jonesville. The records of the earliest visitations and services are quite fragmentary, the most correct reports coming from the recollections of the oldest residents. The first service appears to have been held on Sunday evening, February 7, 1836, in the village schoolhouse by the Rev. Wm. N. Lyster, rector of St. Peter's church, Tecumseh, from which place Mr. Lyster had doubtless ridden on horseback for this purpose. The next service

was held by the Rev. Darius Barker on Sunday, October 21, 1838. He came by formal appointment from the diocese of Vermont, as the first missionary of the church to this county, and on December 17 of that year he was elected the first rector of the parish. On the next Christmas day he celebrated the holy communion for the first time it was administered in the parish, six persons participating. The first administration of the rite of holy baptism was in April, 1839, to three children of James K. Kinman. The parish was organized on December 17, 1838, at the call of twenty-six declared Episcopalians as "Grace Church." On January 28, 1841, the parish was reorganized under the statutes. In August, 1844, the foundation and cornerstone of a church building were laid on the east end of an oblong square opposite the village park and the edifice was completed and consecrated on November 15, 1848, and it was a notable and conspicuous mark of devotion in the early days, from the tower of which, since 1850, the full toned bell has summoned all the surrounding inhabitants to worship."

The origin of the very prosperous Baptist church of Fayette and Hillsdale is traceable to the efforts of Rev. William G. Wisner, who, in 1842, organized a society in Jonesville and, during his pastorate secured the erection of a church edifice. The original organization was dissolved in 1860, but a new one was soon formed and the work in the county has steadily advanced from that time.

Early Schools.—A district school was established in 1832, the district not being fully organized for a year or two later, when it included the entire township of Vance, now comprising the county of Hillsdale. In the summer of 1830 Miss Harriet Wight taught a private school in a bed room of Benaiah Jones's residence, where the first district school was later taught. Her school was the first one of the town and probably of the county. Benaiah Jones and James Olds were the first officers of the district, furnishing the schoolroom and hiring and boarding the teachers. In the fall of 1832 Dr. Stillman Mottram taught the first district school. In a few weeks he was succeeded by Dr. Chase, who taught until the summer of

1833. The village then contained the Fayette House, part logs and part framed, one small framed dwelling, four log dwellings and two log barns.

In the fall of 1833 the Bell (log) house, on Maumee street was fitted up for school purposes, by boring holes in the logs and driving long and large wooden pins into them, on which boards were laid for desks, the pupils facing the walls and sitting on benches. The first teacher was B. L. Baxter, then but eighteen years old, and among his pupils was a son of the Indian chief Baw Beese.

In 1835 the town was divided into five school districts. The first highway on record was laid out on May 14, 1835. In 1837 a bounty of three dollars was offered for killing a wolf. In 1837 also Nicholas Van Alstyne opened the St. Charles Hotel, which under his management and his successors, Simon Gay, Samuel (Fatty) Smith and others, acquired quite a reputation as a place of innocent jollity, and was kept open for guests for many years.

James D. Jones, son of Benaiah Jones, was born in June, 1830, the first white child born in the town of Fayette and his death in September, 1831, was the first death of any member of a settler's family in the town. The next birth was that of Rosamond Wight, a daughter of Thaddeus Wight, the first settler on the Chicago road between Jones and Allen, his location being two miles west of Jonesville. She was born on November 6, 1830, the first white female receiving birth within the present limits of the county.

James Olds was an early settler. His wife and Mrs. Lois Jones were sisters and that fact decided the family to locate here. They reached Jonesville on October 13, 1830, and their first location included a portion of the present village. He bought for his first home the log house Mr. Jones first put up in the town. He was the first register of deeds of Hillsdale county.

Among the early settlers of Fayette and the village of Jonesville were Albert Burgess, John M. Warren, Elias G. Dilla, Henry and Furman Hough, Horace R., John J. and Ransom Gardner, Nathaniel Lockwood, John Goforth, Lewis Wales,

Adam Howder, Moses Willett, C. E. Attwater, William Bacon, Jesse Bacon, Daniel Aiken, Ambrose I. Nicholson, Gaylon Dowd, Z. M. P. Spaulding, Artemedorus Tuller, Samuel Gilmore, Lewis Emery, Henry Clark, John Lytle, Jacob Benedict, Gustavus Stephens, Hezekiah Griswold, Simon Jacobus, Dan B. Putnam, Reuben M. Gridley, Garry Searles, Orson Bacon, Charles Scott, Horatio N. Bates, Pardon Aldrich, Jacob Clark, John McDermid, Thomas French, Henry Packer, Amaziah Wright, Charles Gregory, C. W. Ferris, J. P. Cook, John Sinclair, Jaduthan Lockwood, G. C. Munro, Levi Baxter, Cook Sisson, Miles St. John, I. B. Taylor, Jesse Button, Abram Couzens, Seeley Blatchley, Horatio W. Bates, J. C. Gage, Chauncey Stimson, Allen Purdy, L. L. Tucker, C. L. Travis, C. H. and O. F. Guy, H. L. Hewitt and others.

First Newspaper.—The Hillsdale County Gazette was established at Jonesville on April 13, 1839, and was "published by Charles G. McKay and James K. Kinman, editor, (also J. P.)" A copy of the first number has been preserved and is a queer paper as seen by modern eyes. Had we space we should like to give some of its quaint advertisements, with extracts from its "foreign news" and heavy editorials. It did a good work, as extracts from the early issues were copied extensively and found their way to many a western New York farmer desiring to escape from the grip of the Holland Purchase Co. which held mortgages more than covering the entire value of their eastern holdings. S. D. Brewster became the publisher on October 26, 1839, and among its contributors were John T. Blois, Robert Alan and others interested in "booming" the new section and in political offices and emoluments. Jeffersonian Democracy had it for an able organ, and yet frequent articles from other points of view appeared in its columns. In May 1843, the office was removed to Hillsdale and it was afterwards, in 1855, taken to Three Rivers by N. P. Welper, who was then its proprietor. On March 13, 1878, the Hillsdale County Gazette was resuscitated at Jonesville by that veteran newspaper man, James I. Dennis, who conducts it in a very creditable manner.

The loyalty of the pioneers and their descendants is sufficiently demonstrated by the names of her sons shown on the muster rolls of the great Civil War, and by these resolutions of the common council of the village passed on June 5, 1864. "*Resolved*, That we appropriate one hundred dollars for fitting and equipping soldiers for the defense of this state and the national flag. *Resolved*, That we appropriate the sum of \$30 for the purchase of a sword and belt for Capt. Moses A. Funk, of the 'Grosvenor Guards,' and that we appoint Col. E. O. Grosvenor and Hon. W. W. Murphy a committee to purchase said sword and belt and to present the same to Capt. Funk in behalf of the citizens of the village of Jonesville."

One of the later enterprises founded here which has proven to be one of the most important manufacturing plants ever possessed by the village and town, is the Deal Carriage Works, of which a full history is given in connection with the biographical sketch of Mr. Deal on other pages of this volume. This plant has given employment to many people, and, for a long term of years, has brought an element of prosperity that has conduced to the benefit and advancement of the community.

Jonesville is the oldest platted town in the county, and was laid out by Benaiah Jones, Jr., the survey being made in August, 1830. It consisted of fifty-eight lots, and extended from East street west to the St. Joseph river, while north and south it included from one tier of lots north of North street to a tier south of South street. The plat is laid on a portion of the northwest quarter of section No. 4, town 6, south of range 3 west. After a long existence as an unincorporated town, on February 10, 1855, it was incorporated as a village. It is now a delightful place of residence, and with its fine system of water-works and electric lighting, and supporting two bright local newspapers, the Gazette, heretofore mentioned and the Independent, which, founded in 1864, is ably conducted by Gregory and Eggleston, it offers great attractions to the lovers of rural life and to the summer visitor.

In 1835 Hiram Greenman of Utica, N. Y., furnished money to Salem T. King and Alanson

G. Budlong to purchase the land now the site of the city of Hillsdale. In 1834 Jeremiah Arnold had built a shanty here, locating forty acres, now the location of the fair grounds, soon selling it to the company, and here it was proposed to create a city, but as Mr. Budlong, who stipulated to improve the property and lay it out into lots, failed to do so, a suit in chancery was instituted, which caused the present site to be taken. In 1835 Adam Howder built a log house into which he moved the same year. In December, 1835, Mr. Greenman sold to Rockwell Manning and George C. Gibbs, the latter soon selling to Chauncey W. Ferris and John P. Cook, who made permanent residence here in 1836 and assured the success of the prospective town. They displayed a shrewd sagacity, and their operations attained great scope and importance. William E. Boardman and Charles Gregory acquired interests in this property about 1836, and the owners transacted business as the Hillsdale Company, although the time was not ripe for incorporation. In 1837 Joel McCollom, Cook, Manning and Ferris, purchased the adjacent lands north of the original plat, Bacon street showing their south boundary.

The first plats of the city were recorded as follows: Alanson G. Budlong, the southwest quarter of section No. 26, on June 27, 1835; also the southeast quarter of section No. 27, on July 3, 1835; Henry S. Platt and John W. Miller, the west half of the southeast quarter of section No. 26, on July 22, 1835; Tunis V. Van Brunt, the west half of the northwest quarter of section No. 26, on October 14, 1835; Samuel Mosher, the east half of the northwest quarter of section No. 26, on October 26, 1835; Centre Lamb, the west half of the northeast quarter of section No. 26, on June 1, 1836; Henry S. Platt and John P. Miller, the east half of the northeast quarter of section No. 27, on July 3, 1835; Ambrose J. Nicholson, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section No. 27, on August 18, 1835; Nathan B. Kidder and William E. Sill, the southeast quarter of section No. 22, on June 3, 1835; Gilbert Reilay, the west half of the southwest quarter of section No. 23, on March 21, 1836;

Salem T. King, one quarter of the southeast quarter of section No. 26; Morgan Buchanan, the west half of the northeast quarter of section No. 22, on June 22, 1835; Ransom Gardner, the east half of the northeast quarter of section No. 22, on March 12, 1836.

In 1855 the south half of Fayette was set off and made the township of Hillsdale, it being six miles in length from east to west with a width of three miles. This embraced the village of Hillsdale, which, on its incorporation as a city in April, 1869, became a separate civil organization, the city officers becoming George W. Underwood, mayor; Henry J. King, treasurer; Samuel J. Lewis, Edwin J. March, James G. Brent, Benjamin Fisher, William Wilson, William Petrus and Spencer O. Fisher, aldermen; S. Chandler, clerk. In 1900 the population of the town of Hillsdale was 447, that of the city 4,151.

In the winter of 1837 the state projected its system of internal improvements, the commission making two surveys for a railroad from Monroe, on Lake Erie, to New Buffalo, on Lake Michigan, one survey through Adrian and Hillsdale and Branch, west to New Buffalo, the other from Monroe to Tecumseh, and on to Jonesville and Coldwater, thence to New Buffalo. The former route was adopted to Hillsdale, though Jonesville was afterwards brought into the line. In 1838 contracts for the construction of the railroad were awarded, but it was not until five years later that it reached Hillsdale. Henry Waldron came to the county as a civil engineer of this road. Discerning the promise of Hillsdale, he made it his residence in 1838, and aided greatly in its prosperity. The same year the first store was opened by Harvey & Co. In 1838, also, Adam Howder, whose log house had been the only house of entertainment, erected a new public-house. This building was spacious, being twenty-eight by forty feet, and two stories high. Connected with it was a ballroom in which often assembled the youth and beauty of the county. The music on these occasions must have been primitive, for it was not until July 4, 1840, that a violin made its appearance.

Hillsdale Village in 1838 and 1839.—In 1867

Dr. Joel W. French, the first physician of the county, gave this account of the Hillsdale village and people of his earliest knowledge. "In 1838 on the fair grounds resided C. W. Ferris, John P. Cook, John S. Brown and Adam Howder. East of the river was William T. Howell, residing on East Bacon street. The first framed building was built by J. P. Cook in 1839 on the corner west of the Methodist Episcopal church. The first sawmill was built by Salmon Sharp, the first gristmill by Ferris & Cook in 1838. About 1839 Chauncey Stimson built a house on the east side of the river. J. S. Brown, Henry and Frederick Fowler were pioneer merchants, as well as Ferris & Cook. John L. Coming was the first grocer, selling goods "wet and dry". Adam Howder kept tavern on the present fair grounds. The first birth was a child of Samuel Simmons and the first to die was a Mr. Brayner in 1838. The first marriage was that of Robert Alan and Electa Smith. The first lawyers were William T. Howell, H. S. Mead, E. H. C. Wilson, Clement E. Babb. Henry Waldron had an office entitled "R. R. and Law office" early in 1839. The first land cultivated as a farm was at the foot of College Hill by Matthew Buchanan. The first schoolhouse was built in 1841 east of the river and the first sermon here preached was its dedication sermon, delivered by the Rev. William Page, a Presbyterian. The first fatal accident of the county occurred at Hillsdale on April 20, 1845, when "Grandfather" Bates was killed by a train of cars backing over him, and we will here state that in February, 1835, Caleb Bates brought his family from Ohio with six oxen, three cows and three horses, having in 1834 taken up land one mile east of Hillsdale. Horatio, the eldest son, aged twenty, was a great hunter and soon after his arrival, he took a stroll on Wolf Prairie and started up a band of forty deer, while within two weeks from his arrival he had trapped seven wolves on Wolf Point in Baw Beese lake.

The first physicians were Joel W. and Franklin French, Griswold and Cressy. In November, 1839, Rev. Darius Barker, an Episcopal clergyman, preached the first sermon delivered in the village in Adam Howder's tavern. In

1837, however, the pioneer church of the county, a Methodist Episcopal one, was organized. The first public celebration of the county was at Hillsdale on the "Fourth" of July, 1840. Henry Waldron was the orator, Horatio Bates the chief musician. Over 100 people were present and "a great time" was had.

In 1837 Henry Fowler and his brother Fred purchased land in the northeast part of Hillsdale township and a portion of this was later platted as "Fowler's addition" to the city. They were later drygoods merchants for a time. In 1838 the Gazetteer of Michigan gave Hillsdale a place in its pages saying: "It is a new settlement, has a sawmill and a flouring-mill is building. French creek enters the outlet a short distance from the village. There is said to be a great amount of water power." In this year John P. Cook and C. W. Ferris constructed a flouring mill and hither moved their business interests from Jonesville, building a store building, therein displaying by far the largest stock of goods of a wide extent of territory, its trade being largely added to by the settlers, who came from many miles around to avail themselves of the great advantage of a gristmill. Mr. Cook was commissioned the first postmaster in 1839 and the postoffice was located "in the next house to the sawmill."

At this time the fame of the village of Hillsdale had extended far and wide, and the impressions formed of its importance were greatly exaggerated, for very few buildings had been erected. Most of the city was covered with thick brush, being practically a wilderness. Travelers would frequently stop and inquire of the postmaster how far it was to the village of Hillsdale. In 1840 the growth received a fresh impulse by the erection of several buildings. Among them John P. Cook built a framed residence, and Frederick and Henry Fowler a store. Adam Howder, finding his first location too far away, erected a commodious log hotel in 1841, and christened it the Hillsdale House. A nucleus of a city was so solidly formed now that not alone Mr. Howder, but others, doubting Thomases, from Jonesville and elsewhere, conceded the success of the new

town and sought to join in its importance and benefits.

From 1840 to 1850 the infant town grew lustily. Business interests assumed such magnitude that they crowded each other and courts and lawyers were demanded. Henry S. Mead, the first lawyer, came in 1840 or 1841 and practiced here until his death in 1852. An able and popular gentleman; he served creditably in the state legislature. William T. Howell, a state representative and also state senator, came in 1841 or 1842, enjoyed a large practice, and removed to Jackson in 1853. E. H. C. Wilson and Wolcott Branch came soon after Mead and Howell. Mr. Wilson was "a cultured son of Maryland" and became a Circuit Court judge. Mr. Branch was an efficient county treasurer, as well as an able attorney. Daniel L. Pratt, for many years an honored member of the county bar, located here in 1845. He too, served with great acceptability as a judge of the Circuit Court. Shortly before 1850 there came another strong lawyer, C. J. Dickerson, as a permanent settler. For over twenty-two years he was usefully connected with the county and city, during the Civil War attaining the rank of brevet-brigadier general.

In 1843 the construction of the railroad brought great prosperity. Buildings were erected in rapid succession and new faces were seen everywhere seeking opportunities for investment. As the railroad simply delivered its freight, having no facilities for storage, several warehouses were erected and conducted a prosperous business. Among their builders were Weed, Mitchell & Co., Cook & Waldron, Patrick McAdam and Cross & McCollum, and all thrived until the severe fire in 1855 spared but one. These storehouses were a great benefit to incoming settlers, and attracted people who without their presence would have gone to other places.

The first election was held on April 12, 1847, two ballot-boxes being provided, one for the officers, the other for the "license or no license" ticket. The following officers were elected: President, Patrick McAdam; assessor, Chauncey Stimson; trustees, Harvey A. Anderson, Elijah

Hatton, Henry L. Hewitt, Thomas Bolles and Isaac Van Denbergh. The license ticket having received 103 votes was declared elected. In this year licenses "to keep tavern" were granted on the payment of \$11 each to C. W. Tuttle, W. M. Brace, S. and D. Topliff, W. S. Noble, R. Manning and J. Lowther; to "keep grocery" to Morris Wilcox, M. S. Call, Thomas McKinney, N. M. Folsom; as a "retailer" to L. McIntire; as a "grocer and victualer" to Seth English; as a "common victualer" to I. Van Denbergh. In the very extensive and comprehensive biographical portion of this work the business interests of importance of today receive full attention.

The first school district was organized in 1841. In 1842 a small, one-storied building was erected, which fully gave room for the students until 1847, when it was voted to build a new schoolhouse, of either wood, brick or stone, as the school board and their associates might elect, the entire cost not to exceed \$2,500. The building was completed in 1848, two stories in height, made of stone, quarried near the city. This, by a careful economy of space, would accommodate 250 pupils, and was in use until 1860. C. J. Dickerson, the last principal, resigned to study law, was admitted to the bar in 1851, won shoulder straps of a lieutenant colonel in the Civil War and had held the office of probate judge for eight years at his death in 1872. In September, 1849, the district organized under the state laws. The first school board was: Samuel Chandler, moderator; Robert Alan, director; Haynes Johnson, assessor; Henry Waldron, Daniel L. Pratt, Andrew Weir and Allen Hammond, trustees. The teachers for 1850 were, Rev. S. C. Hickok, principal, who died before the school year closed and was succeeded by S. S. Coryell; Misses Lawrence, Ford and Hammond. From the superior educational advantages here afforded, outside students soon became numerous.

The first fraternal organization of Hillsdale was, so far as is known, that of the Odd Fellows, Hillsdale Lodge No. 17, coming into existence on October 14, 1842, in response to an application made to the Grand Lodge, signed by W. W.

Owens, J. R. Thomas, J. C. Cross, A. W. Budlong and Henry Waldron. In 1848 the following Freemasons made application for a dispensation "authorizing them to work": David Bagley, Salmon Sharp, Rockwell Manning, Haynes Johnson, J. H. Lancaster, J. Swegles, Jr., Elias Bennett, Delos Manning, A. S. Rockwell and G. A. Spaulding. Their request was granted, and, on May 11, 1848, Hillsdale Lodge No. 32, U. D., held its first meeting with David Bagley, W. M.; Salmon Sharp, S. W.; Elias Bennett, J. W. and elected Haynes Johnson, treasurer and John Swegles, Jr., secretary. From that time Freemasonry has met with a cordial reception from the men of Hillsdale, two strong lodges and chapter, council and commandery organizations, with an influential membership holding regular communications in the city.

As is meet in a county-seat city, the press of Hillsdale shows distinct ability. The Democrat, established in 1839 and now conducted by H. C. Blackman, is not only the oldest newspaper of the county in continuous publication, but is one of the strongest Democratic standard bearers in the state outside of the few large cities, while equally vigorous, wielding a great influence, are the Leader, founded in 1882, now published by E. J. March & Co., and the Standard, founded in 1846 and now edited and published by Ward & Hayes.

The Methodist Episcopal church was the pioneer, the first regular services commencing in 1842 at the schoolhouse, with Rev. Thomas Jackson, preacher in charge and Rev. C. H. Shurtleff, junior preacher. In 1845 a small, substantial church edifice was erected. In 1847 Hillsdale was made a station.

"The First Presbyterian church of Hillsdale" an important organization, was organized on July 22, 1843, with these members: William H. and Nancy Cross, Thomas and Louisa Bolles, Calista Budlong, Amanda Stimson, Isabel Rogers, Herman Barber, Allen Hammond, Isaiah H. McCollum and Byron Hammond. The society within a year purchased the building erected as a county building, where they held services for forty ten years. The church was received into

the Marshall presbytery on January 30, 1844. Rev. Elijah Buck was the first minister, resigning in 1845.

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church had its inception in 1839, when the Reverend Darius Barker, rector of Grace church, Jonesville, held services one pleasant November Sunday in the tavern of Adam Howder. Services were from time to time thereafter conducted at various places, private houses, the railway station, the Methodist church, etc. As the families of this faith removed from Jonesville to Hillsdale, more and more strength was given to this religious element, and on September 10, 1844, a parish was duly organized under the present church name. This society has ever been active for good, cooperating with all movements for the uplift of the people and the amelioration of suffering.

A Baptist church was organized on November 11, 1848, with these members: E. P. Purdy, G. W. Bolles, Calvin Bolles, Leonard Olney, Ira Foster, Solomon Whelan, Thomas Hughes, Elsa Hardy, L. B. Brownson, Matilda A. Olney, Mary Bolles, Hannah Bolles, Matilda Coborn, Elizabeth Keating, Mary M. Whelan, Catharine Hughes, Mary Parish and Elizabeth L. Dove. They were recognized as an independent church on December 13, 1848. The first pastor was Rev. L. A. Alford. This church went out of existence in January, 1855, but October 1, 1869 a new church of the same faith was organized, with these members: Calvin Bolles, Hannah Bolles (the only ones who were "charter" members in 1848), A. G. Stewart, E. M. Conant, Mrs. A. Conant, Daniel Mills, A. B. Prentice, Mrs. A. B. Prentice, G. E. Ferris, Mrs. N. Ferris, S. J. Henry, Mrs. A. B. Henry, Lucy J. Whipple, Mrs. Elizabeth Dove, Mrs. H. L. Bolster, Mrs. A. Farnam, Miss Louisa Dowe. In 1888 they built a neat brick church on Bacon street and are among the leading churches of the city. Rev. J. W. Davis is pastor.

November 24, 1855, the first Free Will Baptist church was organized with E. B. Fairfield, H. E. Whipple, Alonzo Hopkins, Samuel R. Hawks, A. Wix Munger, W. J. Lindsley and G. P. Ramsey as members. Only the first named

is now living. The services of this church were held in the college chapel until a large and commodious brick church building was erected in 1867. On account of its close connection with the college and its supporters this is popularly called the "College church." During its forty-eight years of existence about 1,700 different persons have been connected with this church, probably about 1,000 by letter and 700 by baptism. So many have been students of the college that their residence has been only temporary, and the number of resident members at the present time is about 265. Rev. O. D. Patch, D. D., is now pastor.

St. Anthony's church (Roman Catholic) has a tasteful brick building, and a prosperous society. The parish was established in 1853.

The Adventists, Free Methodists and Universalists all have church buildings, but the last named do not now have regular services.

An important German element early added value to the village and county and Trinity German Lutheran church had its primal origin, when, in 1849, John Schmidt, G. Beck and a Mr. Deider hired a clergyman to preach in Hillsdale every six weeks.

CHAPTER VII.

ABOUT THE TOWNSHIPS.

Adams.—When it was created on March 23, 1836, included all the lands in range 2 west in this county south of the portion of Moscow from which it was segregated. Since its organization the towns of Jefferson, Ransom and the eastern half of Amboy have been formed from its original territory. In 1838 only 120 acres of government land remained unsold and there was a population of 279, owning 217 head of cattle, twelve horses, forty sheep and 276 hogs. The population in 1900 was 1,552, which included the thriving village of North Adams, and that the town is an intelligent one is shown from its having well supported a weekly newspaper, the North Adams Advocate, since 1895. The first town meeting was held on April 4, 1836, in the wood on section No. 16, a large log being at once table, desks and

seats. Salmon Sharp was elected supervisor, Seth Kempton, Jr., clerk, William Cutler, Nicholas Worthington, Horatio Hadley and William Clark, justices. The Methodist Episcopal church of North Adams, was organized in 1836 or 1837 and this society has ever been the leading one of the town. The "First Congregational church of Adams" was formed in 1848, and a church edifice erected soon afterwards. The Baptists were early established here, but no data can be found to inform us of the date. The prosperous and pleasant village of North Adams grew up around the residence of William Cutler, who located on its site in June, 1835, for a long time it was known as Cutler's Corners, where he was the first merchant of the town. The present village was laid out and recorded in 1871. In 1863 Adams Lodge of Freemasons was organized, with Albert Kenyon as its first master.

Allen.—As formed by act of the legislature, March 17, 1835, included the west one-fourth of the county, embraced in range 4 west of the principal meridian. From it have been formed Litchfield, from township 5 south, range 4 west, March 11, 1837; Reading, from township 7, 8 and 9 south, same range, at same date; Camden, from townships 8 and 9 south, same range, March 21, 1839, leaving Allen including only township 6 south of range 4 west. The name perpetuates that of Capt. Moses Allen, the first white settler, not only of the town and county, but of a much larger area then extending to the north and west. He made his settlement in 1827 and in October, 1829, his was the first death of a white person in the county. His widow married with Hiram Hunt and attained the age of over ninety years. Captain Allen brought in the first flock of sheep of the county. The first framed house was built in 1835 by Richard Corbus, and he and Thomas Reed set out the first orchards. As the town records of Allen up to 1845 were burned, the early officers cannot be named. In 1838 the township contained 353 people, two sawmills, one store, 242 head of cattle, 51 horses, 42 sheep and 310 hogs. In 1900 the population was 1,328, and a local newspaper, the Allen Argus, was established.

The first schoolhouse was built of logs, at the Allen settlement, and the Methodist Episcopal church was there organized in 1833. The Baptist church was formed in 1841 and its first church edifice was erected in 1845 as a union church, the Wesleyan Methodists joining in the labor and cost. Allen village was quite a thriving hamlet before the land was regularly platted and recorded in 1868. Allen Lodge of Freemasons was organized on July 12, 1868, with twelve members and B. W. Brockway the first master.

Amboy.—On March 28, 1850, "so much of the county of Hillsdale, lying in townships 9, south of ranges 2 and 3 west, and the south tier of sections of township 8, south of range 2 and 3 west," were organized into the town of Amboy. The first town-meeting was held on April 22, 1850, when, among other offices, were elected Nathaniel S. Dewey, supervisor; Gideon G. King, clerk; Nathan Edinger and John King, justices. Like most of the rural towns of the state the population in recent years is slowly but steadily decreasing, in 1890 the census showing 1,236 residents, while that of 1900 only gives the number as 1,137. The first settler was James H. Fullerton, in February, 1838, when his nearest neighbor to the west was nine miles distant, to the north and northeast about the same distance, to the east nearly twenty miles, while to the south an unbroken wilderness stretched for unnumbered miles. Amos Drake came in December, 1838, with his wife, three sons and three daughters. He owned the first span of horses of the township, erected the first framed barn, was the first postmaster of the first postoffice (Bird), and owned the first reaper and mower, purchased in 1853. His son, Sidney, built the first framed house in 1845. The first physician, Dr. W. D. Stout, located near Mr. Drake in 1839. Nathaniel S. Dewey opened the first store in 1846. William Gay built the first sawmill in 1844 and the first gristmill in 1846. The first schoolhouse, a framed one, was built about 1847, and the Baptist church was organized in 1850; its first meeting-house being dedicated on January 1, 1873. A Protestant Methodist church was formed in 1851

and in 1856 a Methodist Episcopal class was formed.

Cambria, originally a portion of Fayette, was set off as a part of Woodbridge in 1840, and, in 1841, a tract of land six miles square, township 27, south of range 3 west, was formed as Cambria. The first election of town officers was held on April 5, 1841, thirty-seven voters being present. Jacob Hancock was chosen supervisor, N. H. Frink, clerk, Pardon Aldrich, Ira Mead, Samuel Orr and Lorenzo Rice, justices. The population in 1900 was 1,355. The village of Cambria Mills was platted in 1878, receiving the name from the early locator, John McDermid, who commenced a sawmill in 1835. His brother, Andrew J. McDermid, came shortly afterwards and here erected a gristmill. The Methodist Episcopal church was early established in the town, but not until after the Civil War was an organization effected. More of the town's early history is given elsewhere.

Camden is the southwest town of the county, and which in 1900 contained 1,926 people, and a newspaper, the *Camden Advance*, L. M. Rogers, proprietor, was segregated from Reading in the early part of 1839, the first town meeting, assembling on April 1, 1839, electing James Fowle, George C. Lewis, Samuel S. Curtiss and Eason T. Chester, justices. James Fowle was the pioneer settler, locating in 1835 and bringing in his family in 1836. Timothy T. Wilkinson was the second settler, being the advance guard of the Perring and Wilkinson families, of whom there were residing before January 1, 1838, Frederick and Stephen C. Perring, Hiram, Philander and Oren C. Wilkinson and Murray Knowles, they forming what was known as Perrinburgh, later Edinburgh, still later as "the Burgh." James Holcomb came in 1836, as did Samuel Seamans. In 1837 settlers came in rapidly. Frederick Perring built the first sawmill in 1838, the second being erected by Eason T. Chester, and, on its site on the Little St. Joseph river, have at various times been since constructed a carding mill and gristmills, the waterpower being a fine one. In 1846 Nelson Palmer conducted the first store. The village of Camden now having a

population of about 400, was platted in 1867; in 1872 Bell & Chester's addition was laid out, and later Miller's addition. Joseph Tucker was the first merchant. Montgomery was laid out in 1869, the first merchants being A. P. Kellogg, O. M. Hayward and Joshua Dobbs. A steam sawmill was erected in 1872. In 1854 the first Methodist class was formed and a church was built in 1873 and 1874. A Masonic lodge was organized in 1865 with George N. Mead as master, and in 1878 an Odd Fellows lodge was constituted.

Fayette.—The first town-meeting in Fayette is thus recorded: "At a township-meeting held by the electors of the town of Fayette, Hillsdale county, Michigan territory, at the house of James D. Vanhoevenbergh, on the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1835, James Olds was elected moderator, and John P. Cook, clerk, *pro tem*. The board being organized according to law, the following officers were chosen or elected: Brooks Bowman, supervisor; Charles Gregory, township clerk; Hezekiah Morris, Daniel Nichols, assessors; James Olds, James Winter, collectors; James D. Vanhoevenbergh, Thaddeus Wight, Truman Cowles, commissioners of highways; James Olds, Joshua Champlin, directors of the poor; Edmund Jones, James Winter, constables; Silas Benson, Charles Gregory, Chauncey W. Ferris, commissioners of schools; Brooks Bowman, John P. Cook, Charles Gregory, Chauncey W. Ferris, Elisha P. Champlin, school inspectors; Elisha P. Champlin, road master District No. 1; Silas Benson, of District No. 2; James Winter, District No. 3; and James D. Vanhoevenbergh, James Olds, fence-viewers; Edmund Jones, pound-master."

The original township of Fayette, as created on March 17, 1835, included all of range three from the northern boundary of the county to the south line of the state, and from it have been since carved the townships of Scipio, Hillsdale, Cambria, Woodbridge and the west half of Amboy. By an act of the legislature passed on March 23, 1836, Scipio was formed, including the township 5 south of range 3 west. Jonesville and the northern tier of Fayette sections

thus were a part of Scipio, and so remained for some years. Its population in 1838 was 685, and there were in operation in its extended territory one gristmill and four sawmills, while six merchants were doing business in its corporate limits. In the whole town there were but 373 head of cattle, oxen included, sixty-nine horses; twenty-nine sheep and 517 hogs. The population in 1900 was 1,941, of which 1,367 were residents of Jonesville.

Much of the land entered by actual settlers before 1838 was not occupied for several years and there were many lots entered by non-residents for speculative purposes, while many of the very early residents were squatters, who had no title to the lands they occupied. Sometimes several years elapsed before they became purchasers. They had the right of possession, however, and it would have been a brave man who would have dared to "enter" the land a settler had chosen for his home. The early history of the township clusters around Jonesville.

The first settler of Fayette township was Benajah Jones, Jr., who was brought to Hillsdale county by the representations of Captain Allen. On June 1, 1838, he arrived in the county with his family coming over the great Chicago road with a double-horse wagon to the home of Captain Allen on Allen Prairie, then the sole residence of a very extended area, and here the family remained from June to October, 1838, living in a corn barn belonging to Captain Allen. During this time Mr. Jones had secured his location, and, with his eldest son, had rolled up a log house on the west side of the St. Joseph river. This location was a portion of section 4, town 6, south of range 3 west, and included the site of Jonesville, or rather Jonesville as laid out by Mr. Jones in August, 1830. This log house was the first and only house of entertainment in Jonesville until he built the Fayette House in 1831-2, and here the good wife of Mr. Jones, "Aunt Lois," dispensed a hospitality as generous and as cordial as that of royalty, and earned the lasting esteem of the rapidly growing community. The Fayette House was destroyed by fire in 1842 and was not rebuilt by Mr.

Jones, but a house across the way, built by Artemedorus Tuller, was fitted up for a tavern by N. A. Delavan, and called the Fayette House. Later it became the Waverly House. This house was burned about 1876.

Jefferson was formed from Adams by a special act of the legislature in 1837 as Florida, which name it had until 1850. The first town-meeting was held on April 3, 1837, which elected Henry P. Adams supervisor, Chauncey Leonard clerk, Horatio Hadley, H. P. Adams, William Scoon and William Duryea justices, and other town officers. Mr. Adams refused to serve and a special election on May 4, 1837, elected Jacob Ambler to both offices. In 1900 the U. S. census gave the town a population of 1,061. Around the chain of lakes in the town the early settlers found quite a number of mounds, the probable burial places of a pre-historic people. Methodist ministers preached here in 1836, and in 1837 a class of thirteen persons was formed, the first church building not being built until 1860. In 1867 the Christian brethren, Disciples, formed the nucleus of The First Christian Church, organized on January 1, 1870, in the village of Pittsford, in the towns of Jefferson and Pittsford, and a church was built in 1871. The Free Will Baptist Church of Osseo, organized about 1870, built a church edifice in 1873. On January 16, 1857, Star Lodge No. 93, F. & A. M., was instituted, with Lewis Hagadorn as master. The village of Osseo was platted by the Osseo Improvement Co., record being made on March 11, 1840. It was once the nominal county seat of Hillsdale county, the sites of the county buildings being located and preparations made to erect them. The original proprietors were Harvey Smith, James K. Kinsman, W. W. Murphy, Benjamin E. Smith and George C. Munro. Philo A. Wells and Isaiah Green were the first merchants.

Litchfield township was segregated from Allen in 1837, and Samuel Riblet, a justice of the peace of Allen, was named by the legislature to select and qualify an election board and to preside over the first election, to be held on the first Monday of April, 1837, at which was elected Harvey Eggleston supervisor, James F. Nims

clerk, Harvey Eggleston, Jesse Stoddard, Philip S. Gage and William Smith, Jr., justices.

In the spring of 1834, Henry Stevens and Samuel Riblet made the first settlement, Stevens on section 13 and Riblet on section 15. They were soon followed by John Crandall, Sr., on section 34; Otis Bettis, on section 25; Andrew K. Bushnell, on section 9; David Hiller, on section 5; John Woods, on section 15; Lambert Allen, on section 22; Mr. Murray, on section 5; Nathan Herendeen, on section 1; Jesse Stoddard, on section 3; James and Harvey Eggleston, on section 9; Freeman Blair, on section 14; M. P. Her-ring, on section 22. James Jones, William Smith, Samuel Frisbee, and the three Todd brothers made the first settlement in the timbered land west of Sand Creek in 1836, and Horton Mann, James Valentine, and William Miller settled on Saratoga street the same year. The settlement of the town was slow until 1837, when emigration began to flow in, and the town was soon well filled up, in 1838 having 314 inhabitants, a saw-mill, 303 cattle, 145 horses, 978 sheep, 1,182 hogs.

In the summer of 1836, Hervey Smith bought sixty-five acres on sections 10 and 15, on which he built a sawmill and platted the village of Litchfield. He then sold the mill and water-power to George C. Munro, of Jonesville, who built a flouring-mill in 1841.

The first sermon was delivered by Stephen Wilcox (a missionary), in June, 1835, in Samuel Riblet's log house, to seven hearers, at which time the Methodist society was organized with these members: Samuel and Deborah Riblet, Mrs. Henry Stevens, Daniel Kuhnley, Clarissa Allen and Mary Woods.

The first framed house was built by S. Geer in 1837, the first framed schoolhouse in 1839 and the first church (the old Methodist) in 1841. The first school was taught by Isaac Agard, Sr., in the winter of 1837-38, in a log schoolhouse. The first furrow was turned on the farm of Henry Stevens, on May 20, 1834, when all the inhabitants of the town were present, Henry Stevens and his two hired men, and Samuel and Solomon Riblet, who all took turns at holding the plow.

The Baptist church was formed on March 16,

1839, the church building being erected in 1841. The first members were Rev. J. S. Twiss, pastor; Hervey Smith, Morris Todd, Archibald Scott, Noah Chapman, Desire Twiss and Clarissa Smith. The Presbyterian church was organized on July 14, 1839, by Rev. E. Buck, and reorganized with a Congregational form of government by Rev. R. B. Bement on March 20, 1841. A framed church was built a few years later, and an imposing one in 1870.

Litchfield village was organized in 1877, the first election occurring on March 12. This has been an active center of trade, accommodating a wealthy farming community, and supporting a weekly newspaper, *The Litchfield Gazette*, since 1874. The character and intelligence of the people of the town and village have ever stood in the highest rank, the town in 1900 having a population of 1,617 and the village of 645. The business interests and old families are given elsewhere in this work.

Moscow had origin as a town on March 17, 1835, it being one of the four sub-divisions of the newly created county of Hillsdale and then contained all of range 2 west in the limits of the county. It is now but a small portion of its original tract, as from it during the first fourteen years of its existence were created towns as follows: Adams, March 23, 1836, first including the territory in range 2 from the present township of Moscow to the state line on the south; Florida, including townships 7, 8, and fractional 9 south, March 11, 1837; township 7 changed to Jefferson, March 17, 1849; Rowland, including townships 8 and fractional 9 south, January 28, 1840, changed to Ransom, March 9, 1848; Bird, from Ransom, April 2, 1849, changed back to Ransom, March 28, 1850; part of Amboy, March 28, 1850. In 1838 the town contained 496 inhabitants, one saw-mill, two stores, 460 head of cattle, seventy horses, eighteen sheep and 554 hogs. In 1900 the population was 1,090. The first settler was S. N. W. Benson, who, owning a large acreage, made his home on the site of Moscow village in 1830, building a tavern and setting out one of the earliest orchards of the county. The second settler was Lyman Blanchard, who built the second brick

house of the county in 1842 and was the first judge of probate of the county, holding the office twelve years. The first physician was Dr. Wm. J. Delavan who came in 1834. The first school-house, erected in 1837, was a framed building. Zachariah Van Duzer was the first supervisor, elected in 1835, but no other records are extant. Moscow village, laid out by Benjamin Fowle in 1842, grew quite rapidly for a time after the establishment of George Gale's iron foundry in 1843, where a few years later, were made some of the best plows used in the state. M. D. Willard owned the first store in 1837 and Brooks Gale the second in 1838. The first sawmill was built in 1837 by Benjamin Fowle. Grain was ground early in an iron mill owned by Charles Fowle, worked with a sweep by ox power. This was the first gristmill in the township. In 1849-50, a run of stones for feed was placed by George Gale in his foundry. About 1852 these were removed to Benjamin Fowle's sawmill, south of the village. Hamilton Lodge, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1858 with Henry Griswold as master.

Pittsford.—The town of Pittsford, township 7 south, range 1 west, is bounded north by Wheatland, east by Hudson, Lenawee county, south by Wright, and west by Jefferson, and was formed from Wheatland on March 23, 1836, then comprising all of range 1 west, south to the state line. On March 6, 1838, Wright was segregated. The first town-meeting was held at the house of Alpheus Pratt, on May 2, 1836, when Elijah B. Seeley was chosen supervisor, Urias Treadwell clerk, and John L. Taylor, R. H. Whitehorn, E. B. Seeley and Sidney S. Ford, justices. In 1838 there were 510 residents, two merchants and 309 cattle, twenty-seven horses, eighteen sheep and 456 hogs. In 1900 the population was 1,557. The "First Presbyterian church of Bean Creek" was organized on February 24, 1836, by Rev. Wm. Wolcott, with twenty-four members. This church later became the Congregational church of Hudson, but the membership was mostly from Pittsford.

The nucleus of the strong Methodist organization was created at a quarterly meeting, held in August, 1836, in the barn of Charles Ames in

Keene, but not until 1840 was the organization of the East-Pittsford M. E. church completed. The first church building was erected in 1847 or 1848. The Free Will Baptists organized a church at Locust Grove on September 6, 1857, building a church during the time of the Civil War, and, on March 6, 1858, a Wesleyan Methodist church was formed, which erected a church building in 1860. In 1853 Pittsford village was established, and a brick business center has since existed there. Hiram Pratt and Elihu Hubbard put up the first residences of the place.

On June 7, 1833, Charles Ames and Thomas Pennock entered the first lands, Ames taking the southeast quarter of section 1 and the northeast quarter of section 12, and Pennock the southeast quarter of section 12. They returned east to bring in later in the year the first company of settlers, which comprised Charles Ames, wife and child, Louisa Ball, Elizabeth Ames, Henry Ames, William B. Ames, Ezra Ames, Alpheus Pratt and his wife and child. The whole party joined in erecting a log house on the south line of section 12, for the residence of Charles Ames' family. This was the first civilized home of the town, but, before January 1, 1834, Mr. Pratt had built another on section 13.

The following purchased lands on and after September 24, 1833: Curran White, William Flowers, Thomas Hurdsman, Stephen Wilcox, Wm. B. and Elizabeth Ames, John Gustin and Isaac French. Among the settlers of 1834 and 1835 were Sylvanus and Rufus Estes, Jesse Smith, wife and five children, Samuel Day, Silas Eaton, wife and four children, William Champlin, Lewis Gillett, Ozen Keith, Jesse Maxson, R. H. Whitehorn, Urias Treadwell, Lawrence Rheubottom, Samuel T. Cooley (the first tavernkeeper), Eldad B. Trumbull, Elijah B. Seeley, Isaac A. Colvin (the first storekeeper), Austin Nye. By 1836 settlements were started in all parts of the town and the lands were nearly all purchased. In this year John Griswold, Lewis Monroe and Stephen Johnson were among the more prominent settlers.

Ransom.—On March 11, 1837, the township of Rowland was taken from townships 8 and frac-

tional 9 south, of Florida, in honor of the first settler, Rowland Bird. After the death of Mr. Bird, on March 9, 1848, the name was changed to Ransom. The people were determined that their original intent should be carried and secured the change of name to Bird on April 2, 1849. On March 28, 1850, another act of the legislature restored the name of Ransom, and, by the same act the township lost the east half of the new town of Amboy, leaving for Ransom, sections 1 to 30 of township 8, south of range 2 west. Rowland Bird came to Ransom on March 8, 1836, with his wife, seven children and young Leander Candee, who married Lorinda Bird in March, 1840, this being the first marriage. Orrin Cobb, the second settler, located on the western border. Thomas and Charles Burt came from England in 1838, Cornelius Deuel then lived one mile south of the Burt location. Orsamus and Nelson Doty came in 1839. William and Joseph Phillips, Israel Hodges, Matthew Armstrong and Alexander Palmer were here before 1839.

The first town election was held on April 6, 1840, when were elected Leander Candee, supervisor; Israel S. Hodges, clerk; Rowland Bird, James H. Babcock, Matthew Armstrong, and Henry Cornell, justices. The first school was taught by Lucinda Bird in 1838. On May 19, 1848, the Congregational church was organized, with Stephen and Joan Ingersoll, C. B. and Mary E. Shepard, Jacob T. and Ann Service and Sally Perkins as members. In 1855 a church edifice was completed. The Methodist Episcopal society was formed in 1857, a framed church was built in 1868-9. The United Brethren have long been strong here, the first society being organized in 1861 or 2. The Seventh Day Adventists, organized in 1866, built a church in 1869. About 1855 Ichabod Stedman opened the first store at the Center, where Ransom postoffice was established in 1847, and where a brick business center soon came into being. Leonard Lodge No. 266, F. & A. M., was here organized in 1869 with Chauncey Leonard as its first master. In 1900 the town had a population of 1,215.

Reading was organized in 1837. The first town-meeting was held on April 3, when James

Fowle was chosen supervisor, William Berry clerk, John Mickle, James Fowle, Samuel S. Curtiss and William Berry, justices. At its creation it contained 227 inhabitants, 160 head of cattle, nine horses and 131 hogs. In 1900 the population was 2,163, Reading village containing 1,096. At organization the town comprised all of the county lying south of township 6 south. In 1839 Camden was erected from Reading, leaving it six miles square, known as township 7 south, range 4 west. Reading is one of the best agricultural towns in the state and its inhabitants have ever been of an intelligent and highly progressive character, notably among the number being Col. Frederick Fowler, Daniel Kinne, George and John Fitzsimmons and others of high standing, comprising Nelson Turner, the first merchant. The pioneer settler, John Mickle, located here on October 5, 1835, closely followed by Eleazer Gleason, William C. Berry, Charles and William Powell, Ephraim Wiltsie, William Berry, Horace Palmer, Rennselaer Sutliff. In April, 1836, Wright Redding and Annie Carpenter came, and thus, before the first town-meeting, the nucleus of a strong settlement was established. Up to 1850 there was not a store, grocery or a tavern in the town, but many thrifty and prosperous farmers.

The Baptist church was organized August 24, 1839, with Samuel and Matilda Seamans, Frederick and Abigail Perring, Daniel and Emily A. Weaver, L. C. and Eliza Perring, Aaron Thompson and Ann Morey. In 1859 it joined with the Second Free Will Baptist society in building the first completed church edifice of the town. The Free Baptists, as they have been called for a number of years, are strong. Two churches were organized before the Civil War, the first, on March 1, 1857, with eighteen members, the second, early in 1858. The former organization completed a church in 1858. The Presbyterian church, of ten members, was established on January 5, 1868, the church edifice being completed and dedicated on June 22, 1873. On January 13, 1858, a Masonic lodge was started U. D. and regularly chartered on January 13, 1860, with George Fitzsimmons as master. Masonry has

thriven, a chapter and a council joining with the lodge in exemplifying its principles. The Odd Fellows were late in occupying this field, organizing on November 15, 1876.

The village of Reading, although a lively center of trade, was not incorporated until April 12, 1873, Asahel B. Strong being the first president. Many notable manufacturing industries have had their home in the village, while the first bank of the town was here established in March, 1873, by H. B. and A. R. Chapman. The village has had some reverses, among them the \$80,000 fire of 1899, but it has steadily risen superior to every adversity. The town supports two local weekly newspapers, The Telephone News, A. W. Dudley, proprietor, founded in 1879, and the Reading Hustler, established in 1891 and now published by Fred A. Rogers.

Scipio, originally a part of Fayette, was created on March 23, 1836, and comprised township 15, south of range 3 west. Jonesville and the northern tier of sections of the present Fayette were included in Scipio for some years. On January 1, 1834, there were but 300 acres of land entered in the present Scipio, divided in ownership between Wm. H. Nelson, Dexter Olds, S. N. W. Benson and Nathaniel Bacon. Entries thereafter were rapidly made, by 1838 the most of the land was taken. In 1835 but few people were living in the town. Among the earliest settlers were Hosea Wheeler, Judge Stevens, Mr. Bucklin, Hezekiah Morris, John Howard, Thomas French, Joseph Riggs, Horace Case, James Sturgis, William Porter, Dr. Stillman Ralph, Silas Benson, Oliver Bates, Oliver C. Pope, Uriah B. Couch, Samuel E. Smith, Cyrus Smith, Lyman Nethaway, Nelson Bates, Hezekiah Morris, Eli R. Sales, Marvin Kimble, James Winters, Rufus Cole, Allen Briggs, Sanford Curtis, Seeley Blatchley, William Whitehead, Wilson Gage, Jeduthan and Alanson Lockwood and others. The first town-meeting was held on April 4, 1836, at the house of William Porter, and Stillman Ralph was elected supervisor, Silas Benson town clerk, Oliver Bates, O. C. Cope, Uriah B. Couch and S. E. Smith, justices of the peace.

Mosherville derives its name from the Mosher

family, the father, Samuel Mosher, a Quaker residing in the Hudson Valley of New York, entering and purchasing over 800 acres of land in Scipio to secure the excellent water power. Here his sons developed the land and village. The gristmill, erected in 1850, was the second of the township, the first being the Genesee mills, erected by John Gardner on the St. Joseph river.

The first school was taught in 1847. The population in 1838 was 469 and the town contained a sawmill, one merchant, 294 head of cattle, seventy horses, twenty sheep, 356 hogs. In 1900 the population was 957. "The Methodist Episcopal" was the first religious society here organized, holding services, however, long before the first church was built in 1861.

Somerset, set off from Wheatland on March 20, 1837, being township 5 of range 3 west, occupies the northeast corner of the county. In 1838 the town was well settled for that period, containing 441 residents, two sawmills, one merchant, 326 head of cattle, forty horses, ninety-three sheep, 603 hogs. The census of 1900 gave its population as 1,216. During the wheatraising period of the agricultural operations of the county, Somerset always stood high in the amount of this cereal. The first white settler was James D. Vanhoevenbergh, who located in 1832 or 1833, and kept the first tavern. In 1835 or 6 the first store was opened at Gambleville. Several little centers of business have been developed, and a lodge of Odd Fellows was organized in 1877. In the early day wolves were exceedingly troublesome, the town voting to pay \$10 bounty for a scalp. The first town-meeting was held on April 3, 1837, when were elected Heman Pratt, supervisor; John McKnight, clerk; Warner Bundy, Heman Pratt, Amos Fairchild and William Weaver, justices. The first school was taught in the summer of 1834 and the first religious society, the Presbyterian, was organized in 1836, which erected a church building in the early forties. One of the leading industries for many years was the manufacture of brick and tile.

Wheatland.—On the original division of the newly created county of Hillsdale on March 17, 1835, the eastern quarter of the territory, range

1, was organized as the town of Wheatland. From it have been taken Somerset, on March 20, 1837; Pittsford, on March 23, 1836, and Wright, set off on March 6, 1838. These segregations left Wheatland containing only township 6, south of range 1 west, containing some of the highest land of the state. The township had then 729 people, a postoffice, a sawmill, 309 cattle, ten horses, eighteen sheep and 387 hogs. In 1900 the population was 1,195. On January 1, 1834, but 1,200 acres of land had been taken within the limits of the present town, the owners being Silas Moore, R. M. Lewis, Mahlon Brown, Edwin Brown, Lydia Kaniff, Thomas Sewin and Stephen Russell. In this year also came the first settler, Edmund B. Brown, locating on section 11. Eli Eastman came on January 8, 1835, and was long a prominent citizen, keeping the first house of entertainment. Henry Cook, his brother-in-law, accompanied him. Mrs. Cook died in April, 1836, the first death in the town. Her infant child, who survived its mother but a short time, was the first white child born in Wheatland. In 1835 came Charles and Bradford Carmichael, Isaac Lamb, Stephen Knapp, Ebenezer Trumbull, Elihu Gillett, Robert Cox, A. A. Van Alstine, Harvey McGee, and perhaps others.

On the first Monday in April, 1836, the following persons were elected to office: Supervisor, Heman Pratt; township clerk, John McKnight; justices of the peace, Heman Pratt, Nelson R. Rowley, Elias Branch, and Aaron Van Vleet. This is the first recorded election.

The First Baptist church of Wheatland was organized in the winter of 1837-8. The church records say: "There met at the house of John Bailey, in the town of Wheatland, Hillsdale county, Mich., John Bailey, Lewis Gillet, Moses Densmore, John Timmons, Adna Lull, Mary E. Lull, Polly Bailey, Ann Timms, Matilda Gillet, Roxana Densmore, Harriet Bailey, Joseph H. Padelford, holding letters from Baptist churches, and, on consultation, mutually agreed to organize themselves into a conference for the support of the worship of God and the order of his Kingdom." The first church, a log one, was built in 1841. The Free Will Baptists and Methodists

occupied this religious field early, both forming organized societies as early as 1838.

The Congregational church of Church's Corners was organized in a framed schoolhouse in the southwest part of the town on March 4, 1843, with a large membership for the place and period. A framed church was erected about 1845.

Woodridge—Was formed from Fayette on January 28, 1840, and originally comprised in addition to its present territory Cambria and the west half of Amboy; after the segregation of these towns Woodridge contained thirty square miles. The first settler was William Saxton, who here located, with his wife and four sons, in the winter of 1834-5. The second settler, Jacob Black, in December, 1836, located on the later site of the village of Frontier with his five children, driving in a splendid span of horses. Daniel Saxton came in 1837, as did Samuel Wheeler, Richard Bryan and sons William, Richard, John and Ezra; Harvey Fish, Romanta and Luther Phinney came in 1838. The first town meeting was held on the first Monday of April, 1840, but no records exist to show who were chosen as officers. The Methodist Episcopalians had an organized society here in 1842 and the Methodist Protestants were in organized force in 1850, while the United Brethren organized a church on January 29, 1853, with twelve members, and, in 1861, they erected a church. The Free Will Baptist church, with thirty-nine members, was created on March 17, 1860, and a meeting house was dedicated in 1869. The first schoolhouse was built in 1844. The first store was opened at Frontier by Warren Atwood in 1863. A slight decrease in the population occurred from 1890, when the U. S. census gave 1,343 residents, to 1900, when the same authority gave the population as 1,318.

Wright.—On March 23, 1836, what is now the town of Wright was segregated from Wheatland to become a part of Pittsford, and the legislative act of March 6, 1838, constituted the thirty-six sections of town 8 south, range 1 west, sections 1 to 6, inclusive, and fractional sections 7 to 12, inclusive, of town 9 south, range west, in all about 28,000 acres, as the town of Canaan. At the first town meeting held in April, 1838, Timothy John-

son was chosen supervisor, Arthur Lucas clerk, John M. Lickley, Russell Coman, R. T. Crawford and Calvin Pixley, justices. On February 24, 1844, the name was changed to Wright, and, in 1900, the number of residents was 2,149. A Baptist church was formed on October 29, 1847, and shortly after 1850 the Methodist Episcopalians formed a class with two male members, while in 1860 the Christian or Disciples church was created. In 1867 the United Brethren organized a society with eleven members and the same year witnessed an important society of Wesleyan Methodists come into being.

CHAPTER VIII.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE.

For fifty years past Hillsdale College has been one of the institutions of Hillsdale county, and, more than men are apt to think, has it done to build up the city, county and state. It came to stay, and its history will ever be inseparably connected with that of this county. It will therefore be proper to note briefly something of the origin and early history of the Free Will Baptist denomination, under whose auspices the college is represented as having been founded.

A century and a quarter ago the churches of New England were Calvinistic, generally believing that some are "elected to be saved and others to be damned," "the people were faithfully indoctrinated in the tenets of personal, unconditional election and reprobation," and "the doctrine of election was so explained as to limit the provisions of the gospel to the chosen few." In proof of this we quote from Neal's History of New England, which says: "The whole body of the New England clergy are Calvinists," and from Mather, who says "In two hundred churches not one is Arminian." Baptist ministers were decidedly Calvinistic, holding to the views of John Calvin, a noted theologian of Geneva: in fact, Calvinism, in its most unlovely forms, held undisputed sway. Some able, honest thinkers could not believe man a machine; that he is responsible for his acts and yet cannot do otherwise; but contended that,

while God provides a full and free salvation, man's *will* is *free* to accept or reject it.

Among these was one Benjamin Randall, who was converted by the powerful preaching of George Whitefield, in 1770, on his last visit to America, and on whom the mantle of Whitefield is said to have fallen. Whitefield died unexpectedly September 30, 1770, at Newburyport, Mass., and Randall heard him for the last time two days before his death. In the troublous times of the spring of 1775, and a few days before the battle of Bunker Hill, Randall entered the army, and did not really begin to preach until the spring of 1777. He invited all to come and partake of the gospel feast; the "people heard him gladly," and many were converted.

He preached the Bible as he understood it, and did not realize that his doctrines were so different from those of his brethren, but in 1779 he was called upon in public, to give a reason why he did not preach the doctrine of election as Calvin held it. Quick as a flash came the bold but honest reply—"Because I do not believe it." Later in the same year Mr. Randall was summoned to answer for his "errors" before a public assembly, and, after a debate which lasted nearly two days, the minister who conducted it on the part of the Calvinists arose and publicly declared "I have no fellowship with Brother Randall in his principles." Mr. Randall, stepping upon a seat, said: "It makes no odds with me who *disowns* me so long as I know that the Lord *owns* me." His courage reminds us of Luther at the Diet of Worms, and of Paul before Agrippa.

The believers in high Calvinism, which then included most of the Baptists, had no sympathy with those who advocated "free grace" and "free will," and there was, therefore, a practical, before there was a real, separation, and the term "*free will*" was at first reproachfully used, and later deliberately adopted as part of the denominational name.

To whom could the Freewillers go? The Congregationalists were ten times as strong in that locality as was any other denomination, but with them infant baptism was an almost universal

practice, so that not one in twenty received baptism when admitted to the church. Randall's first connection was with the Congregationalists, and his third child, at the request of the mother, was sprinkled, but he made a careful study of the Bible, came to believe that the immersion of believers only was the baptism of the Bible, as fully as he believed in the doctrine of free will, was himself immersed, and on June 30, 1780, he organized the first Free Will Baptist church at New Durham, N. H.

The denomination has always had its largest growth in New England, over one-third of its present membership being there located. Born of righteous convictions, and ever loyal to what it has regarded truth, the denomination has been right on all public questions. Its original views have not only been scripturally sustained, but have also been generally accepted and historically endorsed by so many other denominations that it has dropped the "Will", and is now known as Free Baptist. In 1839, its General Conference refused to admit slaveholders to communion, and made it a test of fellowship. This was unpopular then, but the church has lived to see slavery abolished by public enactment. The denomination might have been a much larger one had it not refused to unite with other branches of the church, kindred in name and in scriptural views, but less rigid in their requirements.

Its ministers very early perceived the need of an educated ministry, and some of them, in the west notably Rev. David Marks, Rev. Samuel Whitcomb, Rev. Elijah Cook and Rev. H. S. Limbocker, the last three residing in Michigan, were open and avowed advocates of the establishment of an educational institution in this state. Finally, at the yearly meeting held at the home of Rev. Ira A. Reynolds, brother of Rev. Chauncey Reynolds, in Franklin, Lenawee county, in June, 1844, a resolution was adopted establishing a denominational school within the territorial limits of the yearly meeting, providing for the appointment of a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, and for a convention to be held later, at Jackson, to adopt the same. This convention was

held in July or August of the same year, and adopted the constitution and by-laws reported by the committee, and also elected a board of trustees as therein provided.

The convention also voted to locate the school where the best inducements should be offered, regard being had to the healthfulness of the place, and employed Rev. Cyrus Coltrin as financial agent. In the summer and fall of 1844, Elder Coltrin canvassed the churches of the denomination throughout the state, soliciting subscriptions for the new college. Rev. Chauncey Reynolds pledged eighty acres of land when it could be sold for \$600. His oldest son was at that time fourteen years of age, and another one was twelve, and these could soon attend college.

Meantime efforts were made at Cook's Prairie, in Calhoun county, and at Jackson, Leoni and Spring Arbor, all in Jackson county, to secure the school, and Spring Arbor having obtained the largest subscription was successful.

The board of trustees appointed at Jackson met at Spring Arbor in October, 1844, and voted to call the institution Michigan Central College, and elected Daniel M. Graham as its president. There was now a college, but in name and prospect only—no endowment, no charter, no library and no apparatus—simply *faith* and *pluck*. The trustees appointed a committee to get a charter from the legislature, and advertised the school to open on December 4, 1844. It was so opened, in a small, old, wood-colored, story-and-a-half building, formerly used as a store and then deserted, having one room on the first floor and one on the second. There was one teacher, the president (who constituted the whole faculty) and but five students. This was a very humble beginning, it is true, but yet it augured well for the future, for of those five students (they were Clinton B. Fisk, Andrew J. Graham, George L. Cornell, Moses Benedict, Jr., and Miss Livonia E. Benedict,) one was later a candidate for president of the United States, another was the author of one of the main systems of short-hand writing yet produced in this country, and another, the first lady to receive a classical degree in Michi-

gan, and the first, except a few at Oberlin, to receive such a degree, so far as we are able to learn, from any college in the country.

The committee appointed to procure a charter pushed its efforts to that end, but the policy of the state had been not to give any institution in the state, except the University, power to confer collegiate degrees, and, in pursuance of this policy, the legislature of 1845 refused to give the new college a charter, but did, in an act approved on March 19, 1845, give it a legal organization by making it a body corporate, naming nine trustees, and giving power to hold \$30,000 worth of property.

During that year two new framed buildings were erected, the land given by C. Reynolds (the largest gift made to Michigan Central College by any individual), having been exchanged for lumber. These buildings were two stories high, 35x60 feet in size, and stood on high stone walls which were built by Daniel Dunakin, a stone mason, who laid the corner stone of the first of said buildings. Rev. L. B. Potter, with a cold-chisel and a hammer, hewed out the corner stone from a sandstone boulder procured in that vicinity, and with his own hands tended the mason while laying the foundation.

The number of students kept increasing until a third building became necessary, and the lack of teachers made the need of more endowment very imperative. In 1847, the General Conference of the denomination had voted \$500 for apparatus, and several hundred books had been donated for a library, the president of Harvard College, Edward Everett, and Amos Lawrence, of Boston, giving more than half of them. In 1848, Rev. E. B. Fairfield was elected president in place of D. M. Graham, and additional members of the faculty were elected as follows: In 1851, Rev. Charles H. Churchill; in January, 1852, Rev. Ransom Dunn, and in January, 1853, Rev. Henry E. Whipple.

The college had continued its efforts to get a charter, and, by an act of the Legislature approved on March 20, 1850, the authority to confer degrees was given, and this act also granted power to hold property worth \$100,000. This

was not only the first college charter granted by the Legislature of Michigan, but it was also the first college in the Free Will Baptist denomination. The power to confer degrees was given only upon condition "that the course of study in said college shall be in all respects as comprehensive as that required in the University of Michigan," and it has been believed by many that the Legislature supposed that Michigan Central College could not comply with that condition, or this power would not have been granted.

For a quarter of a century before the University admitted ladies as students, however, this little college had established co-education, and boldly announced its advantages open to all, "irrespective of nationality, creed, color or sex," and some students were well advanced in their courses when this "new departure" in the educational policy of the state was taken. In 1851, Miss Elizabeth D. Camp, of Palmyra, N. Y., completed the scientific course and received the degree of Bachelor of Science—the first lady to receive a degree from a Michigan college. The next year, (1852,) Miss Livonia E. Benedict completed the classical course and was the first lady to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Michigan. In 1851, 1852 and in 1853, thirteen students were graduated in all—nine from the scientific course and four from the classical—five gentlemen and eight ladies.

The growth of the school was unprecedented and remarkable. The trustees and faculty appealed to the people of Spring Arbor and vicinity for funds with which to erect additional buildings, intending to raise the endowment by canvassing the denomination at large. The number of students had increased to 300, and something had to be done. The matter was presented by President Fairfield and Professor Dunn at a public meeting of citizens, called by the faculty, but there was no response to their appeal. It was at this meeting that the first public hint was given that, unless help should come locally, the school must remove, but the people seemed to think the institution had become a fixture, and they need not give it further support. The trustees, however, saw in the situation only a dwarfed life,

and began to agitate the question of removal. Another motive which influenced some was a desire to secure a location with better railroad facilities. At the first it was deemed an advantage to be located away from the temptations and allurements of the city, and the most of this was made by the college in advertising, but the eight years of experience with the inconvenience of going and coming eight miles to or from the nearest railroad station had convinced them of their mistake, and the idea of isolation being a benefit was practically outgrown.

The initial step towards locating the college elsewhere was taken on January 5, 1853, when the board of trustees passed the following:

"Resolved, That we will consider the expediency of removing Michigan Central College to some point more suitable for its location as soon as conveniences can be procured."

A committee of five trustees, viz, E. B. Fairfield, R. Dunn, H. S. Limbocker, J. E. Beebe and G. L. Foster, was appointed to visit Jackson, Marshall, Adrian, Coldwater, and other places, and learn what inducements they would severally offer for the location of the college. Fairfield and Dunn went to Coldwater, were well received and favorably impressed. While the former remained at Coldwater, Professor Dunn drove to Hillsdale. This was on the 14th day of January, 1853. He soon met Dr. Alonzo Cressy, who was the first man to whom he revealed the object of his mission. The doctor called in several other citizens who determined to call a public meeting at the courthouse that evening. The meeting was well attended, and was addressed very enthusiastically by Professor Dunn, who was then thirty-four years of age, and a magnetic public speaker.

The meeting voted to try to get the location of the college in Hillsdale, and appointed a committee to have the matter in charge. The next day Professor Dunn with some of the citizens looked at several locations, but the one on the eminence north of the St. Joe river, now called "College hill," seemed most fitting. This was on January 15, 1853, and the trustees at Spring Arbor had adjourned to January 19, so President Fairfield and Professor Dunn met at Jonesville and

returned home. The former had received a liberal offer at Coldwater and seemed to favor its acceptance. The latter had received no definite offer, but liked the spirit shown at Hillsdale, and so they decided to let Coldwater and Hillsdale enter into competition for the college. Hillsdale had appointed a committee consisting of D. L. Pratt, G. W. Underwood, C. J. Dickerson, and Daniel Beebe, who were not known at Spring Arbor, and they attended the adjourned meeting of the trustees there, Professor Dunn being in the secret, and therefore purposely treating them as strangers. They saw the school in operation and deemed it a prize worth securing.

The trustees voted to continue the school at Spring Arbor until the end of that year, and, after the committee in regard to a new location had reported, appointed a committee of five trustees, viz: Ransom Dunn, Daniel Dunakin, Charles H. Churchill, George L. Foster and Eli T. Chase, to locate the college at Jackson, Adrian, Hillsdale, Coldwater or Marshall, provided, that the locality chosen should raise \$15,000 for building purposes. Jackson knew something of the college at Spring Arbor, distant only eight miles southwest, but because the sentiment of the college people was strongly anti-slavery, and the pro-slavery element dominated Jackson, no interest could be aroused in favor of the removal to that point. Adrian and Marshall seemed indifferent, and as both Coldwater and Hillsdale were on the line of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, where no institution of learning had yet been located, and as both wanted the college, the efforts of the committee on location were concentrated upon these two points. Coldwater offered \$10,000 and thought she would get it.

William Waldron has not been very generally credited with large educational aspirations, or very great interest in the college, but, while the college committee was laboring with the Coldwater people, he shrewdly planned to have a Toledo young man at Coldwater, ostensibly to settle there and make investments. He knew what was going on and kept his chief posted.

When the committee arrived in Hillsdale no bids were made, and at first the committee was

nonplussed, but finally the citizen's committee asked them what amount they would take to locate the college in Hillsdale and consider no other offers. After consultation the location committee replied that it would accept \$15,000, which should be used for building purposes. The citizen's committee met them with the offer to raise that amount in the township of Hillsdale, provided that the college would raise an equal additional amount for the same purpose, so as to secure better buildings. This proposition was accepted on condition that they be allowed to raise the second \$15,000 in Hillsdale county, which was granted, and the location of the college was then and there determined, except the ratification by the board of trustees at Spring Arbor, which was secured on the 16th of February, 1853. The board made provision to raise the money required for buildings, and Trustees E. B. Fairfield, Daniel Dunakin, H. S. Limbocker, H. E. Whipple and C. H. Churchill were appointed a prudential committee, and C. W. Ferris was elected treasurer.

Hon. Esbon Blackmar, of Newark, N. Y., had a large tract of land bordering the village of Hillsdale, and Daniel Beebe acted as his agent. He was sent to interview Mr. Blackmar, who generously gave a deed of twenty-five acres for the campus, which was called worth \$500, and also subscribed \$500 to be paid in money.

Messrs. C. W. Ferris, C. T. Mitchell, G. W. Underwood, Henry Waldron and William Waldron each subscribed \$1,000, and later John P. Cook also \$1,000. Messrs. J. B. Baldy, Daniel Beebe, C. J. Dickerson, N. M. Folsom, Allen Hammond, H. L. Hewitt, I. H. McCollum, H. S. Mead, D. L. Pratt, C. H. Russell, C. W. Westfall and E. H. C. Wilson subscribed an aggregate of \$4,000. Other citizens of the village and township increased the amount to over \$15,000. Some of the faculty at Spring Arbor canvassed the county outside of the township of Hillsdale, but President Fairfield secured most of the subscriptions, and on May 25, 1853, considerably more than the \$30,000 required for buildings in the agreement made four months earlier was reported to the trustees as subscribed, and the board then determined to raise an endowment of \$100,000,

and elected Henry J. King as secretary of the corporation.

The trustees had so far proceeded upon the theory that they could remove the belongings of the college, charter and all, to some other locality, and with this in view they planned to continue the school so as not to forfeit its charter, as they would by a year's cessation from teaching. Partly for this purpose Prof. Churchill remained and taught a select school for the academic year of 1853 and 1854. Practically, however, Michigan Central College ceased to exist with the exercises of commencement day, July 6, 1853, two days after the cornerstone of the first college building at Hillsdale had been laid with imposing ceremonies. The trustees met at Spring Arbor and empowered Prof. Dunn to dispose of the property there to pay the debts of the institution. The buildings were not worth moving, and the personal property was not very valuable. The citizens up to this time had thought the talk of removal was a mere "bluff," but they now began to realize that they were to be without a school, and resorted to legal measures to prevent its removal. August 27, 1853, a bill was filed in chancery in Jackson county against the college and fifteen named trustees, among whom were C. H. Churchill, Ransom Dunn, L. B. Potter, L. J. Thompson, Elijah Cook, Daniel Dunakin, Chauncey Reynolds, Eli T. Chase, H. S. Limbocker, E. B. Fairfield, H. E. Whipple and John Thomas—all connected later with Hillsdale College.

This bill prayed for an injunction to restrain the trustees from selling or removing the college property at Spring Arbor, and from collecting money or building a college at Hillsdale. A preliminary injunction was granted, and this, of course, tied things up pretty thoroughly for the time being, and kept matters in suspense at Hillsdale. The trustees were uneasy, because the charter at Spring Arbor provided that "the trustees shall be jointly and severally liable for all judgments obtained against the corporation," and the above named twelve men were the aggressive promoters of the new college at Hillsdale. A decision adverse to them meant financial loss and possible ruin. On November 8, 1853, the college entered

its demurrer to the bill, and on January 19, 1854, Elijah Cook alone answered, disclaiming intent. They then awaited the court's decision.

At Spring Arbor excitement ran high, and the friends of removal hardly felt themselves safe from personal violence. The citizens were in a rage and actually threatened Professor Churchill with a coat of tar and feathers. The last night of his stay there Trustee Potter and others barricaded the doors of his home, and were prepared with shotguns to defend him from bodily harm, and it said that some of the faculty went armed.

The secretary's book of records was in the hands of the removal party, and the other faction very much wanted it. They took out a search warrant and tried to obtain it from the secretary, L. J. Thompson, but he had secretly put it into the possession of Trustee Potter. The officer "smelled a mice" and followed the two out of town and actually looked over into a wagon-box where the book lay covered with straw without seeing it. After dark that night Trustee Potter carried it "across lots" through standing grain and grass to Jackson, successfully concealed it and afterwards delivered it to the Hillsdale party.

At Hillsdale these were felt to be, as they must ever be regarded, as the "dark days" of Hillsdale College. Little was done in the way of building, Mr. Perkins working alone for months laying brick, and, when the walls were up one story high they were covered with boards and the work suspended.

The attempt to utilize the charter of Michigan Central College was abandoned and the effort turned toward securing legislative action. The times seemed propitious for this. The Republican party, which had been organized at Jackson in July of that year, had triumphed in the state election that fall, and the Free Will Baptist voters all over the state had allied themselves with it. Hillsdale county elected Dr. Alonzo Cressy to the State Senate, and Daniel Dunakin was elected to the House of Representatives from Calhoun county.

The state constitution adopted in 1850 prohibited special charters for colleges, and educational institutions must be incorporated, if at all, under

general laws. The trustees, on December 19, 1854, had resolved, if possible, to procure the passage of such a law, and they held their last meeting on January 3, 1855. At this meeting it was announced that the suit at Jackson had been argued, and the circuit judge had dismissed the bill and dissolved the injunction.

The present college law was introduced in the legislature especially on behalf of Hillsdale College, but it was general in its nature and was supported by the friends of other denominational schools, and vigorously opposed by the friends of the University. Messrs. Cressy and Dunakin worked together, and rallied the friends of the other schools throughout the state that were aspiring to be colleges. The law was passed and approved by the governor, with immediate effect, on February 19, 1855.

The friends of the college project at Hillsdale now took new courage and published a call for a meeting to organize under the new law. This meeting was held in the Presbyterian church on the 22nd of March, 1855, and articles of association adopted, and the next day were elected thirty-five trustees. The preamble of the constitution recited that "\$60,000 have been subscribed and \$20,000 have been paid in."

The third article of the constitution sets forth the object as follows: "The object of this institution is to furnish to all persons who wish, irrespective of nationality, color or sex, a literary and scientific education, as comprehensive and thorough as is usually pursued in the colleges of this country, and to combine with this, such moral and social instruction as will best develop the minds and improve the hearts of the pupils."

A majority of the trustees originally elected were residents of Hillsdale county, and this proportion has ever since been maintained, and the college has thus availed itself of the best business and educational talent of the county. After this first election of trustees, all energies were bent to the completion of the building, the faculty meanwhile continuing their canvass for endowment. Other agents were also employed. The plan for raising funds at the start, both for buildings and endowment, was by the sale of scholarships, grant-

ing perpetual tuition, for one student at a time, for \$100, and for shorter specified periods of time, for smaller sums. All holding these scholarships, or orders for their use, (which now cost, as a rule, only fifty cents per term each), have their instruction free, their only expense (except matriculation fee of three dollars paid at first entrance as a student, and never afterwards), being the cost of fuel, janitor, use of library, gymnasium, and other such incidental expenses, for this payment no fund has ever been established.

In 1842 a seminary was opened at Chester Cross Roads, Geauga county, Ohio, which came to be known as "Gauga Seminary." Among its founders were Hon. S. B. Philbrick, Rev. David Marks, Rev. R. Dunn, Rev. A. K. Moulton and Rev. S. D. Bates. Rev. Daniel Branch became its principal in 1845, Rev. George H. Ball in 1849, and Rev. George T. Day in 1851. All these, except David Marks, afterward became connected with Hillsdale College as teachers or trustees. To Doctor Ball and Professor Dunn, James A. Garfield, afterward general in the army and president of the United States, recited as a student. In 1843 a charter was granted to the seminary, but, as it prohibited colored persons from attending the school, it was not accepted until modified so as to admit them. Beginning in 1862 its effects were sold, and the avails, amounting to over \$2,000, and some of its apparatus and library, were transferred to Hillsdale College, when even that was quite a help. Thus were the two institutions which started in Ohio and Michigan in 1842 and 1844 respectively merged into one.

CHAPTER IX.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE—CONTINUED.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE was opened to students on the 7th of November, 1855, although the building was not entirely finished and furnished. For a time, in part of the rooms, nail kegs had to do duty for chairs, floors serve as bedsteads, etc., yet there was little complaint. Expenses were at a minimum. Most students had scholarships, and gentlemen paid seventy-five cents, for incidentals, per term; ladies, fifty cents. This is all it cost

students who did not board or room in the building. Board in the college dining-hall was \$1.50 per week, twenty-five cents extra for tea and coffee, but not many indulged in these luxuries. Room rent in the college building varied according to the story in which the room was located: Second story, gentlemen, \$2.50 each per term; ladies, \$2.00; third story, gentlemen, \$2.00; ladies, \$1.75; fourth story, gentlemen, \$1.75. The matriculation fee was not charged till the fall term of 1864. The terms were ten weeks in length originally and were called "quarters." The payroll of the teachers the first year was as follows: President Fairfield, (taught first quarter) \$250; Professor Whipple and Professor Churchill each, \$525; Mrs. V. G. Ramsey, lady principal, \$212.50; Miss Sarah Mahoney, assistant principal, \$187.50; students who taught classes, \$67.95. Total paid for teaching first year, \$1,767.95.

The number of students the first quarter was 161—85 gentlemen, 76 ladies. The second quarter it was 195—114 gentlemen, 81 ladies. For the third quarter, which closed the year, it was 167—104 gentlemen, 63 ladies. Many of the students were from farmers' families, and their help was needed at home in the spring. The attendance has almost always been the smallest in spring terms.

The total number of different students the first year was 273, of which 161, or fifty-nine per cent., were gentlemen, and 112, or forty-one per cent., were ladies. These are about the average percentages, as to sex, for the whole time since the college opened. Of the 273 in attendance the first year, 126, forty-six per cent., resided in Hillsdale county, and 147, fifty-four per cent., outside the county. Of the 126 county residents, sixty are now known to be living, fifty-four to be dead, and the whereabouts of twelve are unknown. The total number of different students which the college has had since the beginning cannot now be told, or even guessed, with any accuracy. The music, art, elocution and commercial departments have not always reported their attendance by terms, and one year, while the faculty settled with the students, their names were not entered in the books. These slips defeat accuracy of statement

for all time. The number, however, for the year referred to, is known, and the average for the 144 terms the college has been running, not including music, art, elocution or commercial students has been 251, and the number of terms work as of one student has been 36,166.

The total number of graduates (not including the commercial department, for the reason that their number is not known), is 1,019, of which 593, fifty-eight per cent., have been gentlemen, and 426, forty-two per cent., have been ladies. This percentage of lady graduates is about the same as of lady students. The college has graduated one Japanese and six colored people—three from the classical course. One blind person has been graduated and another is now in the Sophomore class. Forty-three persons have each graduated from two courses, and two others from three courses each. Classified as to departments, the graduates have been as follows: From the academic, 843; theological, 105; music, 73; art, 17; elocution, 26. Ninety-six have received state teachers' certificates. The number of academic, as will be seen is eight times the number of theological, which shows the principal field of college work. Of the 1,019 graduates, 175, or more than one-sixth, were born in Hillsdale county.

The first ladies to graduate were Clariet Capron and Eliza A. Scott, who had studied elsewhere, the latter at Spring Arbor, and completed the ladies' course in 1856. The latter, now Mrs. Potter, is living at Grinnell, Iowa. The oldest graduate, Philip C. Tolford, is also now living. The first lady to graduate from the classical course and receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts was Mrs. Mary A. Seaman, in 1861. Francis Cadwell, who graduated in 1860 at the age of eighteen and is now circuit judge at Le Sueur, Minn., was the youngest person ever to graduate from the classical course.

The first experience particularly out of the ordinary run of events in common student life was at the outbreak of the Civil War in the spring of 1861, when, as was common that year among intelligent, patriotic collections of young men, the students went to war by the score, the catalogue of October, 1861, having sixty-one names starred

as being "in the army." Excitement ran high, two or three companies were formed among the students, who were furnished with old army muskets with bayonets, and learned to go through 'all the infantry movements, Professor Whipple doing the honors of colonel commanding.

The latest histories of the Amphictyon and Alpha Kappa Phi societies show 104 and seventy-seven of their members, respectively, to have been in the Civil War from 1861 to 1865. Jacob H. Stark, of North Adams, was the first student to enlist, for he became so impatient at what to him seemed slowness in getting up a company here that he went to York state and enlisted in the Fifth New York Infantry, later was in Dur-yea's Zouaves, and still later in Co. K of the new Fourth Michigan Infantry, from which he was mustered out on March 16, 1865.

Twenty-six of the 181 student members of these two societies lost their lives while in the army: Six were killed in battle, six were mortally wounded, dying later, and fourteen died from disease, in hospital, or while at home on furlough. Sewell A. Jennison, Fourth Michigan Infantry, a brother-in-law of President Fairfield, was the first Hillsdale student to lose his life for his country, dying on March 30, 1862, from exposure at the battle of Antietam. Lieut. John T. Storer, the second, on April 7, 1862. Lieut. W. W. Wallace, Second and Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantries, was the first one killed, on July 1, 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg, and Captain James Hawley, Second Michigan Cavalry, on staff of General Stanley, the next, on September 20, 1863, at the battle of Chickamauga.

June 20, 1895, a monument, which had been erected on the college campus, was unveiled and dedicated to the memory of the warrior dead of the Alpha Kappa Phi Society. Also a monument at the grave of Capt. R. W. Melendy, in Oak Grove cemetery, was dedicated with appropriate exercises the same day.

The most trying experience the college has ever had since its opening in 1855 was when, on March 6, 1874, the center building, and all west of it, was destroyed by fire. This was in vacation, yet the students stood loyally by the college, and

although they had to recite in the remnant of the old building, in the church, in the professors' rooms at their homes, and in other hired rooms, the attendance the following term, although a spring term, was exactly the same as the term before—212.

The next catalogue, issued in the following November, said "On the 6th of March last the greater part of the college edifice was destroyed by fire. In view of the need long felt for a larger amount of room, the Board of Trustees decided to rebuild on a plan comprising five separate buildings. Three of these were put under contract in June, and two of them are rapidly approaching completion. The corner-stone of the main college edifice was laid on August 18, 1874, and the building will be ready for occupancy on January 1, 1875."

The catalogue of the next year reported the west building—Knowlton Hall—complete, except the interior finishing by the alumni and gentlemen's literary societies, which was "in process," and the east building—Fine Arts Hall—was inclosed and to be finished during the year. It also reported funds being raised for the fourth building, to be built by the commercial department, and in June, 1878, this building was reported to the trustees as completed, and occupied the fall before. The college furnished \$3,000 towards its construction, which was never returned, and, in 1896, purchased the rights of the commercial department.

The catalogue of 1875 further said: "For the fifth building of the group, being the one east of the center building, time is to be taken until it shall seem wise to transform the old part standing in its place into the form as represented in the cut," which was made from the photographed design of the group adopted by the trustees. In 1893, Colonel Fowler gave \$8,000 with the expectation that a new, modern style, brick building should be erected in the place of the old East Hall in conformity with the general style of the group, and the money was so accepted, the faculty and prudential committee favoring a science building.

The contract price of the first three of the new buildings was as follows: Center building, \$27,-

157.98; Knowlton Hall, \$10,735.99; Fine Arts Hall, \$10,318—total, \$48,211.97. The college received \$29,940.82 for insurance on the portion of the old building burned, and appealed to its friends to help in this crisis, hired \$5,000 in November, 1875, for five years at eight per cent., and in 1879 put Professor Fisk in the field for several months and raised most of the deficit.

In 1884 a subscription was raised for building a gymnasium, headed by Mr. F. B. Dickerson, of Detroit, after whom it was named, and it was erected and opened the following year. With baths and other improvements since made, it has cost about \$4,000. This was the first gymnasium possessed by any college in the state.

At the first annual meeting of the trustees, in June, 1856, the treasurer reported that \$48,978.88 had been subscribed for buildings, of which \$30,242.74 had been collected, and that the total amount subscribed for endowment at that time was \$42,411.62, making the aggregate subscriptions, for both buildings and endowment, at end of first year, \$91,390.50. The total cost of building and its appurtenances, with furniture, etc., was reported to be \$36,707.76.

At this meeting Spencer J. Fowler was appointed professor of mathematics, and George S. Bradley, tutor.

The work of raising endowment progressed from year to year and the following statement shows the gain in endowment each year since the college was founded, and the total endowment of all kinds as shown by the treasurer's annual reports:

	GAIN.	TOTAL.
June 1856.....	990.61
" 1857.....	1,806.70	2,807.31
" 1858.....	1,885.55	4,692.86
Aug. 1859.....	3,063.04	7,555.90
" 1860.....	3,359.12	11,115.02
June 1861.....	2,100.30	13,215.32
" 1862.....	3,233.55	16,448.87
" 1863.....	8,963.57	25,411.44
" 1864.....	9,541.73	34,953.17
" 1865.....	13,158.79	48,111.96
" 1866.....	10,693.44	58,805.40
" 1867.....	5,193.71	63,999.11
" 1868.....	*-3,337.57	60,661.54
" 1869.....	3,023.52	63,685.06
" 1870.....	2,564.85	66,249.91
" 1871.....	3,712.80	69,962.71
" 1872.....	7,236.34	77,199.05
" 1873.....	6,350.57	83,549.62

" 1874.....	2,194.97	85,744.54
" 1875.....	2,354.78	88,099.37
" 1876.....	2,837.95	90,937.32
" 1877.....	2,368.13	93,305.45
" 1878.....	1,616.45	94,921.90
" 1879.....	624.70	95,546.60
" 1880.....	3,269.52	98,815.12
" 1881.....	33,652.25	131,467.37
" 1882.....	592.81	132,060.18
" 1883.....	2,025.21	134,085.39
" 1884.....	3,574.30	137,659.69
" 1885.....	777.86	138,437.55
" 1886.....	3,307.53	141,745.08
" 1887.....	735.90	142,480.98
" 1888.....	17,222.94	159,703.92
" 1889.....	6,727.97	166,421.89
" 1890.....	1,660.47	168,082.36
" 1891.....	16,319.88	184,402.24
" 1892.....	16,198.76	200,601.00
" 1893.....	13,236.41	213,837.41
" 1894.....	2,726.22	216,563.63
" 1895.....	13,543.72	230,107.35
" 1896.....	1,992.62	232,099.97
" 1897.....	662.21	232,762.18
" 1898.....	2,377.23	235,139.41
" 1899.....	*—1,574.11	233,565.30
" 1900.....	1,161.42	234,726.72
" 1901.....	2,605.31	237,332.03
" 1902.....	3,530.70	240,862.73
" 1903.....	4,336.13	245,798.86

*\$6,692.86 transferred to Building Fund and Bills Receivable.

*\$1,450.00 shrinkage in gift lands sold.

It will be seen from the above that the amount of endowment actually paid in during the first half of the forty-eight years the college has been running was \$95,546.60, while the amount collected during the last half of said time has been \$149,652.26, or \$54,105.66 more than in the first half. During the said latter half there have been five gifts of \$10,000 or more each, viz., in 1880, to endow the Waldron professorship, \$15,000, by Rev. C. N. Waldron, Mrs. Caroline M. Waldron and Mrs. Mary Waterman; 1881, for the theological endowment, \$17,000, by the Free Baptist Education Society; 1885, to endow a professorship (theological), \$10,000, by Rev. and Mrs. S. F. Smith; 1888 and later, to endow a professorship, etc. (theological), \$17,000, by A. B. and Mrs. Mary P. De Wolf; 1891 and later, to endow a professorship (mathematics), \$15,000, by John S. Hart.

These gifts, aggregating \$74,000, were all procured by the personal solicitation and influence of Rev. R. Dunn, who obtained enough other notes and subscriptions, together with his own gifts, to make a total aggregate of \$106,849.14. The

other agents residing in the county, who raised the next largest amounts, as reported in the books, were: Rev. D. L. Rice, \$42,956.59; Prof. S. J. Fowler, \$23,018; Rev. L. S. Parmelee, \$17,050. For buildings and endowment, Hon. Henry Waldron gave \$6,000, Col. Frederick Fowler, \$8,000 and Aaron Worthing, \$9,500. In 1890 Rev. and Mrs. Schuyler Aldrich gave property of \$10,000 to endow a professorship, and other professorships have been named for William Burr, David Marks, Spencer J. Fowler and Ransom Dunn. The Woman's Commission has raised \$5,000 towards completing the endowment of the Lady Principal's chair and Mrs. Delia Whipple Wheelock, the first lady elected lady principal has paid something over \$5,000 for a memorial fund for her brother, Prof. H. E. Whipple. The Alumni have paid over \$10,000 towards the endowment of their professorship, and the trustees have themselves paid over \$15,000 towards the endowment of the president's chair. Albion S. Jaquith, who graduated in 1871, gave 400 acres of land in Kansas, which has this year been sold for \$7,000, for a library fund.

The library of the college has grown till it now contains over 11,000 volumes, besides magazines and pamphlets, and it is being used more and more by the students, and is consulted by those doing club work in the city and in towns around, and by those of culture and literary tastes over the country. Now that, by the gifts of Rev. Truman Parks, Albion S. Jaquith and others, an annual income of \$500 or more is assured, additions of valuable books can be made each year.

In the first four catalogues Professor Dunn's name appeared on the faculty page as "Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Natural Theology," and in the next three catalogues as "Lecturer on Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity." He had classes and gave lectures more or less of the time to those who had the ministry in view, but there was no theological department established. In 1862 the General Conference of the denomination appropriated \$3,000 from the profits of the printing establishment, as the nucleus for the endowment of a theological professorship, and the next year Professor Dunn

was appointed Burr Professor of Biblical Theology. The endowment of the chair was raised to \$10,000. The first to graduate from this department were four who completed their course in 1873, and thus Hillsdale College was the first institution in the state to confer theological degrees.

According to the annual statement of the college treasurer made to the trustees in June, 1903, the value of the college property is as follows: Buildings and grounds, \$80,000; library, apparatus, museum and other personal property, \$38,037.10; endowment, \$245,398.86; other credits, \$4,892.58; making a total of \$368,328.54, less claims against same of \$14,126.50, leaving a net value of \$354,202.04. Besides this there are notes and other resources not yet realized of \$49,016.02, making on hand and promised about \$400,000. The total amount paid for salaries and teaching for the forty-eight years has been \$417,492.48, an average of \$8,697.76 per year. The highest amount paid in any year was \$12,735, in 1893-4. The regular salary of a professor has been \$900 a year for over twenty years. The amount paid out for fuel, catalogues, printing, repairs and other miscellaneous expenses, added to the amount paid for salaries and teaching, makes an aggregate of over half a million dollars expended by the college since it was planted here, and, from the nature of things, the most of this has gone into the channels of trade right here in Hillsdale county, fully establishing our claim that the college is an important institution to the county.

Only about one-fourth of the income of the college from first to last has come from the students. That they do not pay for teaching is evident from the fact that the interest on notes given for endowment, etc., until the notes were paid, and on the funds actually paid in and invested, together with the matriculation fees and the small amount of tuition paid by the few who do not have scholarships or orders for their use, slightly exceed the amount paid for salaries and teaching. It will be borne in mind that the general rule has been to use money raised in the county for buildings, and to raise the endowment outside of the county. After the fire of 1874, most of the

amount then raised for rebuilding was raised outside the county. The fact is that most of the endowment has actually been raised out of the state and its income expended here. From first to last, responsible for its management, 155 different trustees have been elected, seventy-six of whom have resided wholly or partly in Hillsdale county. In about a dozen cases those elected as residents moved out or *vice versa*. That these are leading, representative citizens of Hillsdale county witness the following list, the figures after the names indicating the number of years, including the present, which they have served: Samuel R. Hawks, 1; Isaiah H. McCollum, 11; Edward H. C. Wilson, 11; David H. Lord, 17; Calvin Clark, 3; Frederick Fowler, 48; Major Barrett, 2; David L. Rice, 32; Henry Packer, 13; Daniel Beebe, 23; Lewis J. Thompson, 17; Daniel L. Pratt, 24; Frederick M. Holloway, 37; James B. Baldy, 6; Elihu Davis, 9; Edmund B. Fairfield, 10; Henry E. Whipple, 16; Ransom Dunn, 42; Azariah Mallory, 4; Alonzo Hopkins, 9; Spencer J. Fowler, 19; Linus S. Parmelee, 17; Charles T. Mitchell, 35; Franklin P. Augir, 15; Charles H. Churchill, 3; Allen Hammond, 3; Chauncey Reynolds, 22; John P. Cook, 22; Charles B. Mills, 24; Daniel M. Graham, 15; James Calder, 15; Jeremiah Baldwin, 10; Horace Blackmar, 19; Henry J. King, 15; James W. Winsor, 27; Caleb C. Johnson, 35; Leonard Olney, 20; John Corey, 5; Ebenezer O. Grosvenor, 11; Henry Waldron, 15; Nicholas Vineyard, 20; Frederick R. Gallaher, 1; DeWitt C. Durgin, 14; Ezra L. Koon, 17; Oscar A. Janes, 26; Elon G. Reynolds, 25; Jerome L. Higbee, 20; Hugh Cook, 15; J. William Mauck, 15; Charles N. Waldron, 7; Arthur E. Haynes, 10; Frank M. Stewart, 19; John S. Copp, 10; Ashmun T. Salley, 10; Horatio P. Parmelee, 12; Kingsbury Bachelder, 5; George F. Mosher, 17; Henry M. Ford, 13; Eli B. Rogers, 7; F. Hart Smith, 8; Edwin M. Washburn, 4; Walter H. Sawyer, 11; Aaron Worthing, 14; Harvey B. Rowson, 1; Herbert O. Alger, 9; Mary A. W. Bachelder, 9; George W. Myers, 9; John R. Mowry, 5; Edward R. Galloway, 9; Alice L. Hulce, 7; Charles S. Hayes, 5; Walter H. French, 4; Grover A. Jackson, 4; Harry S.

Myers, 1; Dwight A. Curtis, 3; Chauncey F. Cook, 1.

There have been six presidents, as follows: Reverend Edmund B. Fairfield, D.D., LL.D., D. C. L., fourteen years, (five years at Spring Arbor and two years *ad interim*); Rev. James Calder, D. D., two years; Rev. Daniel M. Graham, three years, (four years at Spring Arbor); Rev. DeWitt C. Durgin, D.D., ten years; Hon. George F. Mosher, LL.D., fifteen years; Joseph William Mauck, LL.D., two years. Rev. Ransom Dunn, D. D. and Prof. Charles H. Gurney, A. M., have each been acting presidents one or two years.

Hon. Martin B. Koon, LL.D., for thirty-three years a resident of Hillsdale county, later a judge on the bench at Minneapolis, and now an able attorney there, in 1894 was chairman of the finance committee of the board of trustees of Hillsdale College, and wrote the committee's report, which was signed by the committee and adopted by the board. The following is an extract: "We have carefully investigated the methods pursued by the treasurers and finance committee in regard to making loans, and we believe the financial affairs of this college, so far as the investment and care of its funds are concerned, as shown by the results so far, have been conducted in a manner which shows extreme prudence, excellent business judgment, and superior care in every detail; and we believe that the percentage of loss will be found to be less than almost any other institution of business of the same magnitude and same character will show. Instead of being a proper subject of criticism, your committee are firmly impressed with the idea that the management of the finances of this college, during the past seventeen years, to which our attention has been particularly called, should be and is a source of congratulation and pleasure to those who are interested in its welfare."

Hon. W. W. Heckman, of Chicago, a graduate in the class of 1874, also an able attorney and successful business man, now Legal Counsel and Business Manager of the University of Chicago, with its millions of dollars' worth of

property, as chairman of the trustees' finance committee in 1897, reported—"Your committee desire to commend the management of the college finances for the year, and find that the difficult task imposed by the board by the adoption of the report of its finance committee of last year, requiring the keeping of the expenditures of the college within its income, seems to have been faithfully executed. In view of the prevailing financial distress the result is regarded by your committee as highly gratifying."

The recent celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the first college building on July 4, 1853, the ground having been broken on June 13, 1853, calls to mind the exercises of fifty years ago. The county turned out almost *en masse*, and the day was given up to a regular Fourth of July celebration. In the forenoon President Fairfield delivered an oration "down town," on "True National Greatness". In the afternoon came the laying of the corner-stone, on what has ever since been called "College Hill." Hon. Henry Waldron was president of the day, Col. Frederick M. Holloway and Dr. Daniel Beebe were marshals. President Fairfield gave an address on "The College and the Republic". Professor Dunn made the prayer, and many people have since spoken of it as the most remarkable prayer they ever heard. Dr. Fairfield himself last year said: "The thing which will be longest remembered in connection with the laying of the corner-stone was the prayer of Professor Dunn. I think it was the most impressive public prayer that I ever heard".

At the laying of the corner-stone of the new Center Building, after the fire of March 6, 1874, on August 18, 1874, Hon. John P. Cook was president of the day, and Dr. Daniel Beebe was again marshal. Addresses were delivered by Professor Dunn, Dr. Fairfield, Hon. Henry Waldron, Rev. Dr. W. H. Perrine, (a graduate of Spring Arbor in 1852,) and Hon. W. J. Baxter. On July 4, 1903, at the exercises held on the college campus, President J. W. Mauck was master of ceremonies and gave the opening address. Responses were given by President James B.

Angell, of Michigan University; Rev. Henry Churchill King, president of Oberlin College; Henry W. Magee, of Chicago, president of the Alumni Association; a congratulatory address by United States Senator Russell A. Alger, the formal address of the day by Rev. Dr. Lathan A. Crandall, of Chicago, on "Has the Small College a Permanent Educational Function?," a poem, with "The College and Nation" for its theme, by Will M. Carleton, class of 1869. The program was divided by a basket picnic beneath the shade of the beautiful groves planted by the early students.

After dinner speeches were made by ex-Presidents Durgin and Mosher, Rev. Charles H. Churchill, a former professor in Michigan Central, Hillsdale and Oberlin Colleges, Hon. Joseph B. Moore, a justice of the Michigan Supreme Court; Rev. George H. Ball, president of Keuka College; Prof. W. W. Payne, of Carleton College; Prof. W. L. Beals, of the Michigan Agricultural College and Will M. Carleton, and held the audience almost till the going down of the sun.

Badges were provided for those who were present fifty years ago, and there were from 200 to 300 people who applied for these and wore them with pride. Mrs. Gridley, mother of Captain Charles V. Gridley, who died soon after his splendid fighting in the battle of Manilla, was present and had with her the flag made for him while on board the U. S. S. Kearsarge.

From Mrs. Sophie Baker Randolph, whose name was the first entered in the college books as a student, down to Ethel, the daughter of "Lulu" Pierce (Hartley,) the "East Hall baby" of four-and-forty years ago, all had a good time. The face of "Father" Tolford beamed with its usual genial smile and the occasion was marred only by the absence of Dr. Fairfield, whose presence had been anticipated with so much pleasure, but who, at the age of now past eighty-two years, was not able to be present. He and Professor Churchill, seventy-nine years of age, who was present, are the only ones of those who were members of the faculty at Spring Arbor, who participated in the removal of the college to Hillsdale, and of the early professors of Hillsdale college, who are now

living. All those who participated in the establishment of the first college in 1844 are now dead.

How Hillsdale college has helped some of those born in Hillsdale county to achieve prominence may be seen by noting the following: William W. Payne, Ph. D., was born in Somerset on May 19, 1837, and graduated from the classical course in 1863. After studying law at Ann Arbor and Chicago he taught school at Mantorville, Minn., and edited The Minnesota Teacher till 1871, when he became professor in Carleton College, at Northfield, Minn., where he has been ever since. He has edited and written for astronomical magazines, his present position being professor of mathematics and astronomy and director of observatory. He is a member of several scientific societies in this and other countries.

Newton J. Corey was born in Hillsdale on January 31, 1860, and, after graduating from the philosophical course in 1880, during which course he had studied music under Prof. M. W. Chase, he went to Boston, where he remained ten years and became one of the most prominent organists, as well as ablest musical lecturers, in America. In 1891 he became organist of the Fort Street Presbyterian church in Detroit, and is also teacher of organ, theory and musical history in the Michigan Conservatory of Music.

Oliver Willard Pierce was born in Hillsdale on February 19, 1869, so is now but thirty-four years of age. When eighteen years old, in 1887, he graduated from the music department of Hillsdale college. The next year he studied with Dr. Louis Maas, of Boston, taught music a year in the university at Delaware, Ohio, and then completed the classical course at Hillsdale, when twenty-two years of age, in 1891, taking the D. M. Martin mathematical prize and the Crandall prize. In the fall of that year he went to Germany, and, after being for a time in the Royal High School of Music at Berlin, he went to the famous Moscowski, whose favored and devoted pupil he became, and whom he accompanied to Switzerland. He returned home in 1893 and resumed his position as teacher at Delaware University. For seven years past he has been one of

the three owners of the Metropolitan School of Music in Indianapolis, and is called at home Indiana's greatest musician. As a pianist his technique is especially fine, and he is a professional concert-piano soloist, and has appeared in concerts in many American cities, and twice played the concerto for the Thomas Orchestra, an honor highly regarded by musicians.

There have been some Hillsdale county students who did not graduate, yet have gone away up towards the top. Probably the one to amass the greatest wealth is the Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr., whose father built the Emery mills just east of the city. Young Lewis was a student of the college the first year and also later, taught two years in Wheatland township and worked for his father in the flouring-mill. In 1863, he married a bright lady, with whom he became acquainted while a student, as many another young man has done, one, and not the least, of the advantages of co-education, and later removed to western Pennsylvania and "struck ile," becoming one of the leading producers in the field. The panic of 1873 "busted him up" and left him badly in debt. With lots of pluck left as almost his only asset, he leased 14,000 acres of oil lands, and again went to boring, finally having nearly 500 wells in operation. He "struck it rich," and his is one of the leading plants in the world for refining crude petroleum, covering six and one-half acres, located at Bradford, Pa. His supply is obtained from his own wells, and it takes 250 miles of pipe to bring the petroleum to his refinery. Its capacity is over 50,000 barrels a month. His company has its own pipe-lines to the sea, and sails its own ships on the ocean, marketing millions of barrels of oil all over the world. The Standard Oil Company, although it has fought him for twenty-seven years, has not been able to buy him out or break down his business. He is a millionaire, possibly a multi-millionaire, and has made it by push.

Austin W. Mitchell and William W. Mitchell, sons of Hon. Charles T. Mitchell, both born in Hillsdale, entered college in the spring of 1869 and fall of 1871 respectively, and after some years in college engaged in the lumber business

at Cadillac, Mich., and achieved great success. These two and Mr. Emery, just mentioned, are the only Hillsdale college students whom the writer has ever seen rated as millionaires in any authoritative list.

Among the leading graduates of the college, not the products of Hillsdale county (the figures immediately after names denote year of graduation), may be mentioned Will M. Carleton, 1869, who was born only four miles out of the county, and whose poems may be found the world over, who was at the laying of the corner-stone on July 4, 1853, as a seven-year-old lad, and who came back as poet of the occasion at the semi-centennial celebration of that event on July 4, 1903; Hon. Albert J. Hopkins, 1870, who was eighteen years in the national House of Representatives, and now, at the age of fifty-seven, has reached the highest goal of all Americans to whom is denied the privilege of being president—a seat in the United States Senate; Bion J. Arnold, 1884, whose father fifty years ago lived in Cambria, also took the Martin mathematical prize in college, is now forty-two years old, is an electrical authority, and the president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. If you keep your eye on Bion Arnold you will have to look up, for he undertakes mammoth enterprises and does what he undertakes.

Hon. Joseph B. Moore, who entered the college in September, 1865, held various offices in Lapeer county, was elected circuit judge in 1887, was elected justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan in 1895, for ten years, and will soon be chief justice; Hon. Edwin W. Cunningham, 1866, is now on the Supreme Bench in Kansas.

Others who have been circuit judges are Joseph T. Hoke, LL.D., now U. S. consul at Windsor, Nova Scotia, and Francis Cadwell, both of the class of 1870; William H. Sherman, 1861; Moses A. Luce and John M. Van Fleet, LL.D., both of 1866; Charles S. Bentley and John H. Goff, both of 1870; Herbert E. Winsor, 1873; George W. Smith, 1874; Martin B. Koon, LL.D., and Guy M. Chester.

Those who have been most prominent in the teaching profession besides Professor Payne, are

Hiram Collier, LL.D., 1864, who, at his death, was professor of chemistry in Nebraska State University; Bela P. McKoon, 1864, for years a professor in Cornell University, and Henri L. Ambler, 1864, a professor in Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, O.; John F. Downey, 1870, professor of mathematics and astronomy, and Arthur E. Haynes, Ph. D., 1875, professor of engineering mathematics, both in Minnesota University; LeVant Dodge, 1872, and Bruce S. Hunting, 1873, both professors in Berea College, Kentucky; D. J. H. Ward, 1878, professor in Kansas Agricultural College; O. L. Waller, 1883, professor in Pullman College, Washington; Frank Smith, 1885, professor of natural history in Illinois State University; B. W. Aldrich, 1887, is professor of Greek in Moore's Hill College, Indiana, and Elias P. Lyon, 1891, at thirty-five years of age, is assistant professor of physiology in Chicago University. He also took both the Martin mathematical prize and the Crandall literary prize at the completion of his course in 1892, as O. W. Pierce had done in 1891, the only two students who have ever taken both.

R. M. Lawrence, 1873, was the president of Parker College, Minnesota, for several years, and E. W. Van Aken, 1899, now holds this position; E. O. Dickinson, 1875, has been president of Ridgeville College, Indiana; Joseph William Mauck, LL.D., 1875, chancellor of South Dakota University six years, and is now president of Hillsdale College; Rev. J. R. H. Latchaw, D. D., 1881, has been president of Findlay and Defiance colleges, in Ohio, and is now president of Palmer University, at Muncie, Ind., and Henry T. MacDonald, 1897, is president of Storer College, W. Va. And Hillsdale College has furnished from its graduates not only many of the members of its own faculty, but also largely furnished the faculties of Keuka College, N. Y., and Parker College, Minn.

Besides Rev. Dr. Crandall, who is pastor of the Memorial Baptist church of Chicago, some of those who have filled important pastorates in the Free Baptist denomination are Rev. Rivington D. Lord, D. D., 1877, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. James H. Parsons, 1876, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev.

George R. Holt, 1873, Hilton, N. Y., and Rev. Thomas C. Lawrence, 1892, Cleveland, Ohio. Rev. A. M. Gould, D. D., of Kalamazoo, Mich., is a leading Methodist minister in the state.

In medicine, James N. Martin, 1880, has been for years one of the medical faculty of the University of Michigan, and has become celebrated.

Ellen Smith, A. M., 1866, has been professor and registrar in Nebraska State University; Ruth Brockett, 1871, is lady principal of Rio Grande College, Ohio, and L. Adella Sloan, 1885, of the Normal School at Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

In politics, besides U. S. Senator Hopkins, Hon. Washington Gardner, of this district, and Solomon R. Dresser, the latter born in Litchfield township, are in Congress. Mr. Dresser has also become quite an inventor of oil and gas specialties, and exhibited his inventions at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo.

In the army and navy, Hillsdale students, because of their intelligence and prowess were rapidly promoted and held many and important offices. Frank D. Baldwin, who served in the Civil War, entered college in the fall of 1865, and, after leaving college, enlisted in the regular army. He was promoted through the regular grades of office to colonel, and was sent to the Philippines, where, on account of conspicuous bravery, he was made a brigadier-general. The story of his storming the Moro forts with his command deserves to be ranked with the charge of the famous Six Hundred at Balaklava.

Charles V. Gridley, a Hillsdale boy, entered college in the spring of 1857, and was appointed a cadet in the Annapolis Naval Academy in 1860 by Hon. Henry Waldron. He became captain in 1897 and commanded Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manilla, when that famous officer said, "Gridley, when you are ready, fire." He was always ready, and it was one of his broadsides which sunk the Spanish admiral's flagship.

In fact, Hillsdale College, in proportion to its numbers and wealth, occupies an enviable rank among the colleges of the country, in the position which its graduates and students hold in the professions and spheres of life they enter.

Is not this naturally to be expected, when

the denomination which planted it pioneered the way to broadened views of religious thought, afterwards accepted by the very denominations which originally opposed them, and when this college itself blazed the trees marking the way to the now existent reforms in education, as seen by its record of having been the first college in the state to admit women to equal rights and honors with men, to receive colored students on an equality with white, to erect a gymnasium for physical culture, so as to have a sound body for a well-developed mind, and to comply with the law granting state teacher's certificates to graduates. Coeducation had not only blossomed here, but was in full fruitage before it was adopted by most of the universities of the country, and the superiority of its literary societies in the past has given a quality of drill in public speaking and an acquaintance with parliamentary usage which has called their members to the front in public meetings and conventions.

It can at once be seen that, while the college is denominational, it is not sectarian, for three lady principals have respectively been Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregationalist. At the Michigan conference of the Methodist denomination held in Hillsdale a few years ago, thirteen members of that conference were former students of Hillsdale College. Five denominations are at present represented on the board of trustees and as many among the faculty and teachers, seven different denominations upon the managerial and teaching forces, so it is very evident that religiously the college is cosmopolitan in character.

The commercial value of which mention has been made, however great that may be, is too low a basis on which to measure the importance of the college to the community, for the real value of educational institutions is not to be estimated by the number, size and grandeur of their buildings, nor by the magnificence of their endowments and equipments, but by the increase of the mental power and moral force which they confer upon those who make use of their advantages.

CHAPTER X.

ROSTER OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Very few of the old counties in the North responded so well to the call to arms in the Civil War of 1861-5 as did patriotic Hillsdale. As the names of the gallant soldiers have had only a limited publication in the county we republish them and thereby give an added reference value to this volume. Twenty-one men served in the First Michigan Infantry:

Luther S. Millard, Co. C; killed at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Eliab F. Rogers, Co. C; died Sept. 18, 1862, of wounds received at Bull Run.
 John Ball, Jr., Co. C; died.
 John E. Crane, Co. C; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 21, 1862.
 George Garrett, Co. C; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1862.
 John Smalts, Co. C; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1862.
 Truman A. Hodgkins, Co. H; missing in action, Jan. 15, 1864.
 Ambrose Cole, Co. I; died of wounds, July 2, 1864.
 Isaac Smith, Co. C; died near Alexandria, Va.
 Michael Helmick, Co. C; discharged for disability, April 3, 1862.
 John C. Iles, Co. C; discharged at Point Lookout, Md., Feb. 1, 1863.
 James McDougall, Co. C; discharged to re-enlist as veteran, Feb. 17, 1864.
 Wm. R. Newman, Co. C; discharged to re-enlist as veteran, Dec. 25, 1863.
 Cornelius Fuller, Co. H; discharged to re-enlist as veteran, Feb. 17, 1864.
 Allen O. Goodrich, Co. C; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, July 1, 1863.
 James McDougall, Co. C; mustered out July 9, 1865.
 Julius R. Newman, Co. C; mustered out, Oct. 24, 1864.
 Wm. H. Pettit, Co. C; mustered out Nov. 19, 1864.
 Cornelius Fuller, Co. H; mustered out July 9, 1865.
 Charles D. Hodgkin, Co. H; discharged for disability, Feb. 15, 1863.
 Philo M. Palmer, Co. K; mustered out July 9, 1865.

The Second Infantry contained these men:

Edwin J. March (previously capt. of the 27th Inf.), app. lieut.-col. April 1, 1864; wounded before Petersburg, June —, 1864; com. col. Sept. 30, 1864; resigned April 17, 1865.
 Richard W. Ricaby, appointed capt. April 1, 1864; wounded June 24, 1864; com. lieut.-col. Dec. 1864; disch. for disability Dec. 14, 1864.
 Edward A. Sherman, com. 1st lieut. April 1, 1864; wounded near Petersburg, June, 1864; died Aug. 1864.
 Hurlbert Regg, com. 2d lieut. April 1, 1864; wounded July 17; disch. Oct. 14, 1864.
 Franklin Burns, Co. A; killed near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
 Mathew M. Ormsby, Co. A; died of wounds June 19, 1864.

- Sanford Rogers, Co. A; died of wounds Aug. 16, 1864, at David's Island, N. Y.
- Edwin C. Holmes, Co. D; killed near Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.
- George Hatch, Co. D; died of wounds at Washington, D. C., Aug 2, 1864.
- George Crisp, Co. G; died of wounds at Washington, D. C., July 28, 1864.
- Roselle S. Dickson, Co. D; died at Washington, D. C., July 28, 1864.
- Samuel B. Rogers, Co. A; missing near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
- Richard Hogarth, Co. A; missing near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
- Warren Copeland, Co. A; missing in action near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 30, 1864.
- John Tracy, Co. A.
- Charles W. Daniels, Co. D.
- James Beard, Co. D.
- Alvin E. Hank, Co. D.
- Luke Stage, Co. A; died of wounds Oct. 27, 1864.
- Thomas Weston, Co. D; killed near Petersburg, Va., Feb. 23, 1865.
- William Priestly, Co. D; died of wounds May 18, 1865, at Philadelphia, Pa.
- Emanuel Eddinger, Co. E; died of wounds June 26, 1864, at City Point, Va.
- William Cartwright, Co. F; killed near Petersburg, Va., Feb. 22, 1865.
- John Tracy, Co. A; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 18, 1865.
- George Crisp, Co. D; died at Washington, D. C., July 28, 1864.
- Edward M. Brown, band; mustered out Aug. 1, 1862.
- William L. Mapes, Co. B; discharged for wounds Aug. 25, 1862.
- Warren Eddinger, Co. E; discharged for disability Sept. 26, 1864.
- Alexander Campbell, Co. K; discharged for disability, July 1, 1864.
- Lavant Palmer, Co. B; discharged Dec. 31, 1863, to enlist as veteran.
- Edward Bohner, Co. A; mustered out June 2, 1865.
- Thos. H. Curtis, Co. A; mustered out Aug. 2, 1865.
- Lucius E. Gridley, Co. A; mustered out July 28, 1865.
- Warren Muller, Co. A; mustered out July 28, 1865.
- Franklin Russell, Co. A; mustered out June 2, 1865.
- B. Franklin Sweet, Co. A; mustered out May 25, 1865.
- George Touse, Co. A; mustered out July 28, 1865.
- Adna M. Woolsey, Co. A; mustered out July 28, 1865.
- William Young, Co. A; mustered out July 28, 1865.
- John W. Stone, Co. D; mustered out Aug. 19, 1865.
- James Beard, Co. D; mustered out July 18, 1865.
- Dewitt C. Cherington, Co. D; mustered out July 28, 1865.
- Levi Dunn, Co. D; mustered out July 28, 1865.
- Michael Overly, Co. D; mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Thos. C. Rudabaugh, Co. D; must. out Aug 3, 1865.
- Alvin E. Hank, Co. D; mustered out July 28, 1865.
- Charles W. Daniels, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Andrew A. Ewing, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
- William Beard, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Freeman Havens, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Frederick Knecht, Co. D; discharged for disability, May 22, 1865.
- Wm. W. Marshall, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Christian Knecht, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Ebenezer W. Warren, Co. D; disch. June 26, 1865.
- George Hart, Co. D; must. out June 20, 1865.
- Henry Freid, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Samuel H. Helsel, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Franklin D. Ford, Co. D; must. out June 20, 1865.
- James N. Root, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Myron H. Smith, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
- William Morley, Co. D; must. out May 24, 1865.
- Andrew Hall, Co. D; disch. July 30, 1865.
- John Ackerman, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Joseph H. Crisp, Co. D; must. out May 12, 1865.
- John Truax, Co. D; disch. for disability, May 26, 1865.
- Henry M. Ewing, Co. D; disch. for disability, June 23, 1865.
- Marshall Crandall, Co. D; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Sidney Jackson, Co. D; must. out June 16, 1865.
- Orrin C. Fry, Co. D; must. out June 24, 1865.
- David L. Havens, Co. D; must. out June 20, 1865.
- John T. Corwin, Co. F; disch. from V. R. C., May 30, 1865.
- Alvarus Derthick, Co. F; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Wm. H. Vandebogart, Co. F; must. out May 11, 1865.
- George Carpenter, Co. F; must. out July 28, 1865.
- William Havens, Co. F; disch. June 17, 1865.
- William B. May, Co. K; must. out July 28, 1865.

The first and second Fourth Regiments of Infantry has this long roll of gallant defenders of the Union :

- George W. Lombard, com. capt. May 16, 1861; lieutenant. July 1, 1862; col., July 3, 1863; mortally wounded in battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; died May 6, 1864.
- C. C. Doolittle, com. 1st lieutenant. May 16, 1861; capt., Aug. 20, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; col. 18th Infantry, July 27, 1862; brig-gen. of vols., May 11, 1865; brev. maj.-gen. of vols., June 13, 1865; must. out Nov. 31, 1865.
- Simon B. Hadley, com. 1st lieutenant. May 16, 1861; resigned; re-app. as capt. Feb. 1, 1863; res. May 31, 1864, to accept app. as asst. adj.-gen. with rank of capt.; finally res. Jan. 1, 1865.
- Moses A. Funk, com. capt. May 16, 1861; resigned.
- Charles B. Parsons, com. 2d lieutenant. May 16, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862; res. March 7, 1863.
- William H. McConnell, com. 2d lieutenant. May 16, 1861; res. Jan. 2, 1862.
- Charles Marvin, com. 2d lieutenant., 1861; 1st lieutenant., 1862; capt. 1862; res. Jan. 2, 1863.
- Robert Campbell, com. qr.-mr. Sept. 1, 1862; must. out June 30, 1864.
- Josiah D. Emerson, com. 2d lieutenant. Sept. 3, 1862; 1st lieutenant. Dec. 13, 1862; must. out June 30, 1864.
- William H. Sherman, com. 1st lieutenant. April 5, 1864; res. Sept. 13, 1864.
- Horatio G. Lombard, com. 1st lieutenant. Nov. 14, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
- Jacob H. Stark, com. 1st lieutenant. Sept. 13, 1864; must. out May 26, 1866.
- George A. Knickerbocker, com. as capt. July 26, 1864; res. Jan. 31, 1865.
- Samuel S. Walker, com. 2d lieutenant. July, 1862; must. out on expiration of service.
- Levi J. Courtright, Co. E; killed at Halls' Hill, Sept. 4, 1861.
- Truman K. Blatchley, Co. H; killed at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.
- Henry L. Morehouse, Co. H; killed at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

- Oliver C. Vanderpool, Co. H; killed at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.
- William H. Worden, Co. E; died near Falmouth, Va., March 30, 1863.
- David Cronk, Co. F; died at Adrian, Mich., June 10, 1861.
- Isaac Coleman, Co. H; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 12, 1862.
- Columbus L. Bradley, Co. H; died Aug. 7, 1862.
- David C. Brock, Co. E; killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.
- Alfred H. Dolph, Co. E; killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.
- Frank B. Forncrook, Co. E; killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.
- Thos. Van Valkenburg, Co. E; killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.
- Thos. Prestol, Co. E; died July 15, 1862, of wounds.
- John Millions, Co. H; killed at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
- Avery Randall, Co. E; died Dec. 18, 1861.
- David Worden, Co. E; died April 20, 1862.
- Oliver Gilbert, Co. H; died Oct. 27, 1861.
- William H. Sloan, Co. H; died Dec. 3, 1861.
- Madison Van Meter, Co. H; died Aug. 23, 1861.
- Francis Yawger, Co. H; died Nov. 16, 1861.
- James T. Wood, Co. H; died Aug. 25, 1862.
- Watson W. Fuller, Co. H; missing at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.
- Charles W. Gregory, Co. H; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- James H. Pendleton, Co. H; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- Edwin G. Tripp, Co. H; died at Gettysburg, Pa., of wounds, July 12, 1863.
- Sewell A. Jennison, Co. E; died in camp, March 30, 1863.
- Elam J. Todd, Co. H; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 18, 1862.
- Cyrenus Cargill, Co. C; missing at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- Riley N. Ainsworth, Co. E; died in rebel prison.
- Wm. R. Fuller, Co. E; missing at Gettysburg, Pa.
- John Tarsney, Co. E; missing at Gettysburg, Pa.
- George A. Walker, Co. E; returned.
- James R. Stillwell, Co. H; returned.
- Chester Yawger, Co. H; returned.
- Seth English, Co. C; died of wounds, June 22, 1864, near Petersburg.
- George W. Teachout, Co. C; killed at North Anna, Va., May 23, 1864.
- Heman S. Thewing, Co. C; died of wounds, June 19, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
- James Tarsney, Co. E; killed in the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
- James Terwilliger, Co. E; killed in the Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
- Amon C. Lake, Co. E; died May 14, 1864, of wounds received in the Wilderness.
- Benjamin Best, Co. E; killed at Wilderness, May 15, 1864.
- George A. Walker, Co. E; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864.
- John P. Fuller, Co. F; died at Fredericksburg, Va., of wounds, June 20, 1864.
- John Goodenberger, Co. F; died at Washington, D. C., of wounds, May 22, 1864.
- Ira Worden, Co. H; killed near Richmond, Va., June 3, 1864.
- Emery B. Kelly, Co. I; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
- Stephen C. Bond, Co. C; died at Baltimore, Md.
- Edward Rhodes, Co. C; missing while on picket, Aug. 21, 1864.
- John W. Vanness, Co. C; missing while on picket, Aug. 21, 1864.
- Timothy B. Burch, Co. E; missing at Wilderness, Va., Nov. 23, 1863.
- Wm. H. Smith, Co. E; missing at Wilderness, Va., Nov. 23, 1863.
- Horatio B. Parker, Co. H; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., Aug. 4, 1862.
- Charles W. Page, Co. F; died at Hatcher's Run, Feb. 6, 1865.
- John Hardy, Co. H; died at White Oak Swamp, Va., June 14, 1864.
- Wm. T. Fiester, Co. E; trans. to new 4th inf., June 28, 1865.
- James H. Harrison, Co. E; trans. to new 4th inf., June 28, 1865.
- Charles T. Hartson, Co. E; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.
- Thomas Taroney, Co. E; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.
- Allen Freeman, Co. F; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.
- Harvey B. Braddock, Co. F; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.
- Warren M. Champlain, Co. F; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.
- Wm. B. Duryea, Co. F; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.
- James H. Duryea, Co. F; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.
- John A. Alden, Co. H; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.
- John Dean, Co. H; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.
- Origen H. Getter, Co. H; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.
- Asher Lafleur, Co. H; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.
- Wm. Marks, Co. H; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.
- Enos S. Nobles, Co. H; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.
- Wm. Robinson, Co. H; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.
- Joseph Sandbar, Co. H; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.
- Andrew J. Cook, Co. I; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.
- John Wallace, Co. I; trans. to new 4th Inf., June 28, 1865.
- Jesse D. Critchfield, Co. E; disch. for disability, April 20, 1862.
- George Comfort, Co. E; disch. for disability, March 5, 1852.
- Isaac Chase, Co. E; disch. for disability, Jan. 20, 1862.
- Charles M. Drake, Co. E; disch. March 6, 1865.
- Newton Green, Co. E; disch. Sept. 6, 1861.
- Alvro F. Gleason, Co. E; disch. July 15, 1861.
- George E. Gates, Co. E; disch. July 15, 1861.
- John D. Neal, Co. E; disch. April 24, 1862.
- Justin Russell, Co. E; disch. June 24, 1861.
- Watson C. Simmons, Co. E; disch. for disability April 22, 1862.
- John W. Brown, Co. E; disch. Dec. 18, 1861.

- Eli Burk, Co. E; disch. Aug. 13, 1861.
 George E. Beebe, Co. E; disch. for disability.
 William H. Ross, Co. E; disch. for disability, Oct. 6, 1862.
 Billings B. Merritt, Co. E; disch. for disability, Oct. 27, 1862.
 F. Brown, Co. E; disch. for disability, Aug. 4, 1862.
 William R. Bird, Co. E; disch. for disability, Nov. 14, 1862.
 Marc A. Merrifield, Co. E; disch. for disability, Nov. 18, 1862.
 Walter W. Wright, Co. E; disch. for disability, Nov. 18, 1862.
 Chauncy A. Brown, Co. E; disch. for disability, Oct. 18, 1862.
 Wm. F. D. McCarty, Co. E; disch. Nov. 3, 1862, to enl. in regular service.
 Lawrence Wright, Co. E; disch. Nov. 3, 1862, to enl. in regular service.
 Albert W. Wilson, Co. E; disch. for disability, Dec. 2, 1862.
 Joseph Stevens, Co. E; disch. for disability, Dec. 3, 1862.
 Oliver P. Stone, Co. E; disch. Nov. 20, 1862, to enl. in regular service.
 Charles T. Jeffers, Co. H; disch. for disability, Dec. 12, 1861.
 William Lindsley, Co. H; disch. for disability, May 5, 1862.
 Charles S. Birdsall, Co. H; disch. for disability, April 29, 1862.
 Allen Anderson, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 13, 1862.
 John Warren, Co. H; disch. for disability, July 29, 1861.
 Jesse L. Hadley, Co. H; disch. for disability, Dec. 18, 1861.
 Marion F. Howe, Co. H; disch. for disability, Dec. 9, 1861.
 George W. Jeffers, Co. H; disch. for disability, Sept. 6, 1861.
 Michael Miller, Co. H; disch. for disability, Nov. 21, 1861.
 Ira Murdock, Co. H; disch. for disability, July 29, 1861.
 Byron F. Nutton, Co. H; disch. for disability, Nov. 21, 1861.
 James H. Ostrander, Co. H; disch. for disability, Sept. 16, 1861.
 Samuel S. Parker, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 6, 1862.
 Erastus W. Page, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 15, 1862.
 John Pittwood, Co. H; disch. for disability, July 29, 1861.
 Mosley S. Ten Eyck, Co. H; disch. for disability, Sept. 24, 1861.
 Henry Upthegrove, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 2, 1862.
 Charles P. White, Co. H; disch. for disability, Nov. 21, 1861.
 William Wilder, Co. H; disch. for disability, July 29, 1861.
 Jules L. Williams, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 2, 1862.
 Linden H. Allen, Co. H; disch. for disability, Sept. 27, 1862.
 Martin McConnell, Co. H; disch. for disability, July 19, 1862.
 Olney J. Smith, Co. H; disch. for disability, Nov. 17, 1862.
 Cornelius M. Hadley, Co. H; disch. for disability, Oct. 23, 1862.
 Orson L. Parks, Co. H; disch. for disability, Nov. 12, 1862.
 William Smith, Co. H; disch. for disability, Oct. 25, 1862.
 Lafayette Young, Co. H; disch. for disability, Sept. 18, 1862.
 Charles S. Duncan, Co. B; disch. for disability, Jan. 2, 1863.
 Jarvis D. Rolfe, Co. E; disch. for disability, Jan. 1, 1863.
 Ira Williams, Co. E; disch. for disability, Dec. 26, 1862.
 Orlando Gilchrist, Co. E; disch. for disability, Nov. 30, 1862.
 Thomas VanValkenburg, Co. E; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
 Charles H. Smith, Co. E; disch. for promotion, March 27, 1863.
 Edward Gavitt, Co. E; disch. by order, Sept. 15, 1863.
 George B. Brown, Co. E; disch. for disability, April 14, 1863.
 William L. Worden, Co. E; disch. for disability, Feb. 16, 1863.
 Debzon C. Allen, Co. E; disch. for disability, Jan. 24, 1863.
 Webster H. Abbott, Co. E; disch. for disability, Aug. 1, 1863.
 Gilbert D. Ward, Co. E; disch. for disability, Oct. 14, 1863.
 Orlando F. Weaver, Co. E; disch. for disability, Oct. 13, 1863.
 Orlando Nash, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 2, 1863.
 Alonzo B. Vanscoter, Co. H; disch. for disability, Dec. 22, 1862.
 William G. Gay, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 12, 1863.
 William Morehouse, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 31, 1863.
 William Dover, Co. H; disch. for disability, April 6, 1863.
 David W. Todd, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 26, 1863.
 Edward L. Walter, Co. H; disch. for disability, Feb. 20, 1863.
 James Henry, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 25, 1863.
 Manley Rood, Co. H; disch. for disability, Feb. 28, 1863.
 Miles Jones, Co. H; disch. for disability, March 13, 1863.
 George Krimer, Co. H; disch. for disability, Dec. 1862.
 Darius Van Allen, Co. H; disch. December, 1862.
 John Coleman, Co. H; disch. by order, July 1, 1863.
 Lyman Osborne, Co. H; disch. by order, Oct. 1, 1863.
 Charles Duncan, Co. B; disch. at expiration of service June 30, 1864.
 Charles Coppins, Co. B; disch. at expiration of service, Nov. 7, 1864.
 George W. Coffin, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, Nov. 11, 1863.
 Oscar B. Abbott, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, Nov. 11, 1863.
 Charles A. Fletcher, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
 Sidney A. Willis, Co. H; disch. by order, Sept. 15, '63.
 Henry W. McGee, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
 Marion F. Hunt, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
 William R. Fuller, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.

- William F. Bristol, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- Augustus R. Barker, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- Benjamin Best, Co. E; disch. a expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- Timothy H. Burtch, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- Chauncey V. Burnette, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- William H. H. Birge, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- Joseph Crisler, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- John F. Dugan, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- Wm. H. Dildine, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- David Fox, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- John Fleming, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- John Farley, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- James H. Hullinger, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- Thaddeus Huff, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- Hiram L. Hartson, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- John Hewitt, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- George W. Hughes, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- Frank Miller, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- Stephen H. Mallory, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- Charles H. Rupert, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- Philip Stanback, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- George H. Stacy, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- William H. Smith, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- James K. Spence, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- Mark W. Taylor, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- Archibald Wier, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- Francis C. Waller, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- Sylvanus Atherton, Co. H; disch. for disability, June 24, 1863.
- Martin V. B. Rhodes, Co. H; disch. at expiration of service, Dec. 22, 1863.
- William H. Sutherland, Co. H; disch. at expiration of service, Nov. 11, 1863.
- John Staley, Co. H; disch. at expiration of service, June 30, 1864.
- Herbert D. Smith, Co. H; disch. at expiration of service, June 30, 1864.
- Hiram Dodge, Co. H; disch. at expiration of service, June 30, 1864.
- James Cooley, Co. H; disch. by order, Nov. 16, 1863.
- Alvin Dodge, Co. H; disch. March 9, 1864.
- Frank Shadbolt, Co. E; disch. to re-enl. as vet. Jan. 20, 1864.
- James H. Harroun, Co. E; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 13, 1864.
- James H. Quackenbush, Co. E; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
- Seth Bolles, Co. E; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
- Charles W. Decker, Co. E; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
- Amos Strong, Co. E; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
- William T. Feister, Co. E; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
- Thomas Tarsney, Co. E; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
- Asher B. Lafleur, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
- Enos S. Nobles, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
- John A. Alden, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
- Henry L. Case, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
- John Dean, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
- John D. Hardy, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
- William H. Marks, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
- William W. Robinson, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
- Ira Worden, Co. H; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 29, 1863.
- Archibald Gilchrist, Co. E; disch. for disability, Jan. 29, 1863.
- George Moon, Co. E; disch. for disability, Oct. 23, 1862.
- Amos Strong, Co. E; must. out Aug. 5, 1865.
- Albert M. Wilbur, Co. E; disch. for disability, Dec. 2, 1862.
- George Ward Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, June 28, 1864.
- Clarence L. Northrup, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, March 18, 1865.
- Henry S. Saeger, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 2, 1864.
- Thomas Terwilliger, Co. E; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 12, 1864.
- Franklin Shadbolt, Co. E; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
- Herbert D. Bryan, Co. E; must. out June 5, 1865.
- Joseph H. Jagger, Co. E; must. out June 5, 1865.
- William Washburn, Co. E; must. out June 5, 1865.
- George L. Brewster, Co. E; must. out June 5, 1865.
- S. Spencer, Co. E; must. out June 5, 1865.
- Henry M. Brodock, Co. F; disch. May 1, 1863.
- Henry L. Case, Co. H; disch. June 9, 1865.
- David T. Cobb, Co. H; disch. for disability, Jan. 27, 1865.
- George Kinney, Co. H; disch. June 4, 1862.
- William H. H. Marsh, Co. H; must. out Sept. 26, 1865.
- William Robinson, Co. H; must. out July 31, 1865.
- James Stillwell, Co. H; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 13, 1865.
- Chester Yauger, Co. H; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 4, 1865.
- Darius Briggs, Co. H; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 3, 1864.
- David G. Cornell, Co. I; must. out May 12, 1865.
- Charles E. Nichols, Co. I; must. out June 15, 1865.

NEW FOURTH.

- Arthur D. Pierce, non-commissioned staff; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1865.
- Thomas Weir, non-com. staff; died at Hillsdale, Mich., Jan. 30, 1865.

- George Austine, Co. A; died at San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 8, 1865.
- William Greening, Co. A; died at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 8, 1865.
- Lewis A. Hill, Co. A; died at Huntsville, Ala., March 6, 1865.
- Giles C. Hodgman, Co. A; died at Knoxville, Tenn., March 30, 1865.
- Horace J. Mosher, Co. A; died at Nashville, Tenn., Tenn., Dec. 28, 1864.
- Samuel McLane, Co. A; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 18, 1865.
- George W. Norton, Co. A; died at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1864.
- Hamlin Treat, Co. A; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 17, 1865.
- Cicero S. Taylor, Co. A; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., May 18, 1865.
- Floyd Thomas, Co. A; died at Larkinsville, Ala., Nov. 13, 1864.
- Jehiel Wisner, Co. A; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 14, 1865.
- Alvin Wisner, Co. A; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 18, 1865.
- William C. Norton, Co. A; died at San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 22, 1865.
- George Duryee, Co. A; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 3, 1865.
- William Darling, Co. A; died at Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 25, 1865.
- Daniel S. Chapman, Co. A; died at Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 25, 1865.
- Alfred M. Davis, Co. A; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1865.
- George S. Donaldson, Co. A; died at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 25, 1865.
- Nathan Smith, Co. B; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1865.
- William G. Straight, Co. B; died at Nashville, Tenn., June 7, 1865.
- Asa W. Houghton, Co. E; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 23, 1865.
- Samuel Richardson, Co. E; died at Adrian, Mich., Oct. 15, 1864.
- John Holtslander, Co. E; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 30, 1865.
- A. Wisner, Co. I; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 23, 1865.
- Samuel A. Alden, Co. K; died at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 10, 1864.
- Harvey C. Beam, Co. K; died at Green Lake, Texas, Aug. 3, 1865.
- Stephen C. Bond, Co. K; died at Baltimore, Md., July 1, 1864.
- Henry A. Chapman, Co. K; died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 20, 1865.
- Cyrus P. Cobb, Co. K; died at Washington, D. C., June 1865.
- Seth English, Co. K; died of wounds received June 22, 1865.
- Thomas King, Jr., Co. K; died at Hudson, Mich., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Justus Macoy, Co. K; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6, 1864.
- Washington Pease, Co. K; died at Washington, D. C., May 25, 1865.
- Charles B. Raynor, Co. K; died at Alexandria, Va., June 26, 1864.
- George W. Teachout, Co. K; died at North Anna, Va., May 22, 1864.
- Thomas S. Thewing, Co. K; died at Washington, D. C., March 19, 1864.
- Rynear Van Wagner, Co. K; died at Alexandria, Va. Laban A. Howard, N. C. S.; must. out June 12, 1866.
- James H. Thiell, Co. A; must. out May 28, 1866.
- Orrin E. Nichols, Co. A; must. out June 14, 1865.
- Thomas J. Lowery, Co. A; must. out Aug. 30, 1865.
- Dexter C. Avery, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- Charles F. Clark, Co. A; must. out June 20, 1865.
- Jacob Pepper, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- Warren Clements, Co. A; must. out May 23, 1865.
- Corydon Barnes, Co. A; must. out Aug. 8, 1865.
- James E. Herbert, Co. A; must. out March 3, 1865.
- William H. Bailey, Co. A; must. out Jan. 18, 1866.
- Nelson F. Abbott, Co. A; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- James Blanks, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- Thos. E. Bishop, Co. A; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
- Joseph Baker, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- John W. Bagerly, Co. A; must. out June 3, 1865.
- Myres Brodock, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- John Beems, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- Edmund Buck, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- Leroy Brown, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- William Burch, Co. A; must. out Aug. 26, 1865.
- DeForest J. Carroll, Co. A; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
- Henry T. Clark, Co. A; must. out May 30, 1865.
- Charles Carlton, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- William Carolton, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1865.
- Walter L. Fink, Co. A; disch. by order, June 2, 1865.
- George Q. Fitzsimons, Co. A; must. out July 13, 1865.
- Frank Greening, Co. A; must. out May 8, 1866.
- Orville W. Hodge, Co. A; must. out June 22, 1865.
- William P. Holden, Co. A; must. out June 1, 1865.
- Edward Haggar, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- Joseph Howard, Co. A; must. out May 8, 1866.
- George Hungiton, Co. A; must. out March 6, 1866.
- Silas W. Haynes, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- George Kimball, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- John Millson, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- William Moore, Co. A; must. out June 21, 1865.
- Benjamin F. Ogden, Co. A; must. out May 23, 1865.
- Loren Ostrand, Co. A; must. out Jan. 18, 1866.
- Leonard Parish, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- Rollin L. Rice, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- Charles E. Riker, Co. A; must. out June 14, 1866.
- Crawford Stourk, Co. A; must. out July 31, 1865.
- Frederick L. Storm, Co. A; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Archibald Storm, Co. A; disch. by order, June 9, 1865.
- Byron G. Saxton, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- Thomas Williams, Co. A; must. out June 12, 1866.
- James Thompson, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- Reeves E. Taylor, Co. A; must. out Aug. 14, 1865.
- Cornelius Vaneeter, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- Alexander Vrooman, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- Robert Wilson, Co. A; must. out May 26, 1866.
- Thomas A. R. Wilcox, Co. A; disch. June 6, 1865.
- John S. Pierson, Co. A; disch. April 13, 1866.
- George A. Losey, Co. B; must. out May 26, 1866.
- Alanson T. Teed, Co. B; disch. by order, Aug. 17, 1865.
- Orlando Miner, Co. B; must. out May 26, 1866.
- Jerome Wilcox, Co. B; must. out May 26, 1866.
- Jonathan Burton, Co. B; must. out Jan. 17, 1866.
- Lewis Britton, Co. B; disch. by order, July 13, 1865.
- Augustus Blurton, Co. B; must. out May 26, 1866.
- Henry Barnes, Co. B; must. out May 26, 1866.
- David Carlisle, Co. B; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Martin Carpenter, Co. B; must. out May 26, 1866.
- William H. Carpenter, Co. B; must. out June 16, 1865.
- George H. Dennis, Co. B; must. out Jan. 25, 1866.
- Charles H. Fairbanks, Co. B; must. out May 25, 1866.
- Stephen G. Fuller, Co. B; must. out May 25, 1866.
- Thomas W. Lea, Co. B; disch. by order, May 23, 1865.
- Henry A. Piper, Co. B; must. out May 26, 1866.

Sylvanus Soles, Co. B; must. out May 26, 1866.
 Franklin Tayer, Co. B; must. out May 23, 1865.
 Elbridge Williams, Co. B; must. out Aug. 31, 1865.
 Daniel Wean, Co. B; disch. by order, June 5, 1865.
 Asher Lefleur, Co. B; must. out June 5, 1865.
 Enos S. Nobles, Co. C; must. out Feb. 26, 1866.
 William T. Feister, Co. C; must. out Feb. 26, 1866.
 John Alden, Co. C; disch. by order, Sept. 11, 1865.
 Seth Bowles, Co. C; must. out Feb. 1866.
 David Cornell, Co. C; disch. by order, May 12, 1865.
 Warren H. Champlin, Co. C; must. out Jan. 15, 1866.
 John Dean, Co. C; must. out Feb. 26, 1866.
 James H. Harman, Co. C; must. out Feb. 26, 1866.
 Charles E. Nichols, Co. C; disch. June 15, 1866.
 William H. Robinson, Co. C; must. out Feb. 10, 1866.
 Amos Strong, Co. C; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
 Frank Shadbolt, Co. C; must. out Aug. 5, 1866.
 George H. Southwick, Co. D; must. out May 26, 1866.
 Edward Crisher, Co. E; must. out May 26, 1866.
 Andrew J. Earles, Co. E; must. out May 23, 1865.
 Charles H. Foote, Co. E; must. out May, 1866.
 William Sawyer, Co. E; must. out Oct. 10, 1865.
 Cassius M. Windsor, Co. F; must. out Sept. 21, 1865.
 Robert Seeley, Co. F; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
 William Brooks, Co. F; must. out Aug. 5, 1865.
 James H. Kelley, Co. F; must. out May 26, 1866.
 Hugh Keeney, Co. F; must. out July 3, 1865.
 Lawrence Miner, Co. F; must. out Nov. 12, 1865.
 Atcheson Mellen, Co. F; must. out April 10, 1865.
 George N. Mayson, Co. F; must. out July 13, 1865.
 George M. D. Southworth, Co. F; must. out May 26, 1866.
 Myron Vancloke, Co. F; must. out May 26, 1866.
 Charles Town, Co. F; must. out Sept. 29, 1865.
 Henry Van Vleet, Co. F; disch. by order, Sept. 12, 1865.
 Francis E. Hill, Co. F; must. out Aug. 29, 1865.
 Edwin D. Plumb, Co. F; disch. March 23, 1866.
 Andrew Walters, Co. F; disch. March 7, 1866.
 Calvin Maloney, Co. F; disch. March 7, 1866.
 Quincy Farmer, Co. F; disch. March 27, 1866.
 J. S. Bush, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
 William E. Newell, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
 Amos English, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
 Wm. B. Duryee, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
 Alfred A. Irish, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
 Luman H. Dillon, Co. I; must. out May 26, 1866.
 Albert W. Vanness, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
 Charles Buchanan, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
 Almon S. Bassett, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
 Henry M. Brodock, Co. K; must. out June 14, 1865.
 William Bryant, Co. K; must. out May 4, 1865.
 George W. Booth, Co. K; must. out Feb. 28, 1865.
 Marcus H. Cole, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
 Andrew J. Cook, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
 James Duryea, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1866.
 Adelbert Delameter, Co. K; disch. Feb. 23, 1866.
 Samuel A. Delameter, Co. K; must. out June 10, 1865.
 C. W. Decker, Co. K; disch. by order, Feb. 23, 1866.
 John W. Fowler, Co. K; must. out May 30, 1865.
 Ezra M. Fish, Co. K; must. out Sept. 9, 1865.
 Francis E. Hill, Co. K; must. out Aug. 29, 1865.
 Oscar A. James, Co. K; must. out Nov. 15, 1864.
 J. B. Jones, Co. K; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Lawrence King, Co. K; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
 William Long, Co. K; must. out July 3, 1865.
 Ira G. Miller, Co. K; must. out May 30, 1865.
 Barzilla S. Miller, Co. K; must. out Aug. 29, 1865.
 Henry C. Petier, Co. K; must. out Nov. 26, 1864.
 Edward Rhodes, Co. K; must. out June 8, 1865.

William H. Ross, Co. K; must. out Feb. 23, 1866.
 Jacob H. Stark, Co. K; must. out March 16, 1865.
 Alphonso Shafer, Co. K; must. out Feb. 23, 1866.
 Henry S. Wells, Co. K; must. out June 8, 1865.
 James A. Wright, Co. K; must. out Feb. 23, 1866.
 Peter Whitmore, Co. K; must. out June 14, 1865.
 Andrew J. Franklin, Co. K; must. out April 18, 1866.
 Milton E. Fisher, must. out Aug. 9, 1865.
 Enoch Dowling; must. out Aug. 6, 1865.
 Matthew Dowling; must. out Aug. 6, 1865.
 Norman B. Cole; must. out May 4, 1865.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Henry Baxter, com. capt. Aug. 19, 1861; lieutenant-col. May 22, 1862; wounded at Antietam; severely wounded at Fredericksburg; com. brig-gen. March 12, 1863; wounded in the Wilderness; brev. maj-gen. for gallant conduct; must. out Aug. 24, 1865.
 Sidney B. Vrooman, com. 1st lieutenant. June 19, 1861; capt. May 22, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; must. out Oct. 5, 1864.
 William W. Wade, com. 2d lieutenant. June 19, 1861; res. Jan. 30, 1862.
 Gilbert Chaddock, appointed surg. Jan. 15, 1862; must. out at end of service.
 Charles A. Nimocks, com. 2d lieutenant. Jan. 1, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg; com. 1st lieutenant. Oct. 2, 1863; capt. April 7, 1864; must. out Oct. 5, 1864.
 John C. Tracy, com. 1st lieutenant. Oct. 2, 1863; wounded May 3, 1864; discharged on account of wounds, Sept. 6, 1864.
 Charles Oakley, com. 1st lieutenant. April 3, 1864; wounded at North Anna River, May 24, 1864; died of wounds May 25, 1864.
 Lewis D. Locklin, com. 1st lieutenant. Sept. 6, 1863; capt. June 20, 1864; must. out July 5, 1865.
 James B. Coates, com. 2d lieutenant. May 22, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 13, 1862.
 Alonzo Smith, com. 1st lieutenant. June 12, 1864; must. out July 5, 1865.
 John S. Edwards, Co. C; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 30, 1862.
 George T. Storer, Co. C; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
 Elliott Todd, Co. C; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
 J. Henry Lewis, Co. —; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 12, 1862.
 Appleton M. Crary, Co. C; died at Ship Point, Va., May 14, 1862.
 Nelson Warden, Co. C; died at Camp Benton, Nov. 7, 1862.
 James Williams, Co. C; died at Camp Benton, Feb. 4, 1862.
 William White, Co. C; died at Camp Benton, Nov. 7, 1862.
 Delos W. Harris, Co. C; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1862.
 John M. Fitterling, Co. C; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1862.
 Alex McGregor, Co. C; missing at Reams' Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864.
 Thomas E. Cooney, Co. C; missing at Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 28, 1864; returned.
 Henry L. Hartshorn, Co. C; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Robert B. Vanslyke, Co. C; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1862.

HILLSDALE COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

- Byron Cusick, Co. C; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 18, 1864.
- Oliver Park, Co. C; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 8, 1864.
- George Manning, Co. C; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 15, 1864.
- Perry E. Babcock, Co. C; trans. to 6th Mich. Cavalry.
- William H. Sinclair, disch. for promotion, Oct. 1861.
- Robert O. Sinclair, Co. C; discharged.
- A. A. Foreman, Co. C; disch. Nov. 12, 1862.
- Samuel E. Gear, Co. C; disch. for disability, Nov. 29, 1862.
- Christopher Myers, Co. C; disch. for wounds, Oct. 24, 1862.
- Wm. N. Vanderpool, Co. C; disch. for disability, Nov. 15, 1862.
- Henry O. Tucker, Co. C; disch. for wounds, Dec. 12, 1862.
- Ezekiel C. Estus, Co. C; disch. by order, Aug. 8, 1863.
- Sidney Barber, Co. C; disch. for disability, Feb. 27, 1863.
- Joel E. Gray, Co. C; disch. for disability, Feb. 14, 1863.
- William T. Brain, Co. C; disch. for disability, Feb. 6, 1863.
- William I. Graves, Co. C; disch. for disability, Jan. 10, 1863.
- William T. Searles, Co. C; disch. by order.
- Charles Welkins, Co. C; disch. for disability, Feb. 6, 1863.
- Charles St. John, Co. C; disch. for disability, March 30, 1863.
- C. Berbeck, Co. C; disch. for disability, April 24, 1863.
- T. H. McMillan, Co. C; disch. by order, July 16, 1863.
- Leverett N. Case, Co. C; disch. at Detroit, Mich., July 1, 1862.
- Arthur Cheney, Co. C; disch. at expiration of service, Sep. 9, 1865.
- Jacob M. Lair, Co. C; disch. at expiration of service, Aug. 26, 1864.
- Orril W. Avery, Co. C; disch. at expiration of service, Aug. 22, 1864.
- Alex. Worden, Co. C; disch. at expiration of service, Aug. 24, 1864.
- Seymour Underwood, Co. C; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 16, 1863.
- John Bowen, Co. C; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 18, 1863.
- John L. Rice, Co. C; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 19, 1863.
- James O. Hall, Co. C; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Dec. 16, 1863.
- Byron C. Ellis, N. C. S.; must. out July 5, 1865.
- William A. Herring, band; must. out July 5, 1865.
- Jacob W. Snyder, Co. A; must. out July 5, 1865.
- William N. Dunn, Co. B; must. out July 5, 1865.
- John R. Randall, Co. C; disch. for promotion in 18th Inf., July 27, 1862.
- Clark R. Warren, Co. C; must. out July 5, 1865.
- Clark W. Blair, Co. C; disch. for disability, July 18, 1862.
- Philip Fox, Co. C; disch. for disability, Sept. 28, 1862.
- John R. Fullerton, Co. C; disch. for disability, Feb. 27, 1863.
- Joseph W. Fullerton, Co. C; disch. for disability, Feb. 28, 1863.
- Wm. F. Nelson, Co. C; must. out July 5, 1865.
- James H. Warring, Co. C; wounded at Fair Oaks; disch. Nov. 20, 1862; re-enl. in 46th N. Y. Inf. Aug. 14, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run, Peebles' Farm, and Petersburg; must. out June 20, 1865.
- James Gibson, Co. C; dish.
- Robert Gibson, Co. C; must. out July 5, 1865.
- Robert D. Glasgow, Co. C; disch. Dec. 19, 1862.
- Geo. O. Nimocks, Co. C; disch. by order, May 6, 1865.
- Thomas Caldwell, Co. F; must. out July 5, 1865.
- Thomas A. Cooney, Co. C; must. out July 5, 1865.
- Walter Nichols, Co. K; disch. for disability, March 1, 1865.
- John Spillane, Co. K; must. out July 5, 1865.

TENTH INFANTRY.

- Christopher J. Dickerson, com. lieutenant-col. Nov. 20, 1861; wounded and captured at Buzzard's Roost, Ga., Feb. 25, 1864; com. col. 6th Inf., Nov. 12, 1864; app. brevet brig.-gen. of vols., March 13, 1865.
- Ethel Judd, com. cap. Oct. 1, 1861; res. July, 1862.
- John T. Storer, com. 1st lieutenant. Oct. 1, 1861; res. June 21, 1862.
- Avery A. Smith, com. 2d lieutenant. June 23, 1862; 1st lieutenant. March 31, 1863; res. Nov. 8, 1864.
- George H. Sherman, com. 1st lieutenant. Feb. 24, 1865; must. out July 19, 1865.
- John Cronk, Co. K; died June 3, 1862.
- Horace F. Crosby, Co. K; died at Camp Farmington, May 3, 1862.
- Alexander Robb, Co. K; died at Camp Thompson.
- Norman Doolittle, Co. K; died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 12, 1862.
- Alonzo Wood, Co. K; died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 12, 1862.
- Homer Northrup, Co. K; died at Keokuk, Iowa, Aug. 18, 1862.
- James Fuller, Co. K; died at Keokuk, Iowa, Aug. 18, 1862.
- Alexander Williams, Co. K; died.
- Emory C. Yost, Co. K; died.
- Wm. Russell, Co. K; died at Evansville, Ind., Sept. 9, 1862.
- John McGuiggan, Co. K; died at Stevenson, Ala., Oct. 6, 1863.
- Samuel Fuller, Co. K; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 18, 1863.
- Nelson Judd, Co. K; died at Keokuk, Iowa, Nov. 4, 1862.
- John Van Deger, Co. K; killed near Dalton, Ga., Feb. 25, 1864.
- Adriel Gibson, Co. K; killed at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.
- Thos. Russell, Co. K; killed at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.
- Joseph Wolfe, Co. K; killed at Buzzard's Roost, Ga., Feb. 25, 1864.
- Warren Merritt, Co. K; disch. for disability, July 29, 1862.
- Thomas Dean, Co. K; disch. for disability, July 29, 1862.
- Paul Fifield, Co. K; disch. for disability, Oct. 8, 1862.
- Lothario Chase, Co. K; disch. for disability.
- Eugene Cronk, Co. K; disch. for disability.
- James Fifield, Co. K; disch. for disability.
- Ampton Otto, Co. K; disch. for disability, July 25, 1862.
- Charles H. Spencer, Co. K; disch. for disability, Sept. 30, 1862.
- Peter West, Co. K; disch. to enl. in marine service.
- Jacob U. Squier, Co. K; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 10, 1864.
- John F. Cleveland, Co. K; disch. for minority, May 15, 1863.

- Frederick J. Baker, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 6, 1864.
- Jasper Bryan, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 6, 1864.
- Christian Howold, Jr., Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 6, 1864.
- Giles P. Mesick, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 6, 1864.
- John C. Ollin, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 6, 1864.
- George Rose, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 6, 1864.
- Gideon H. Sherman, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. at veteran, Feb. 6, 1864.
- Phillip B. Spencer, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 6, 1864.
- John Vandusen, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 6, 1864.
- Willard F. Lamb, Co. K; disch. July 8, 1862.
- Frederick S. Baker, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
- Samuel Sanford, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Feb. 6, 1865.
- Marshall Bartlett, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Feb. 6, 1865.
- Albert Bates, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Feb. 6, 1865.
- Sheldon W. Curtis, Co. K; disch. by order, May 16, 1865.
- Thomas Faulkner, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
- Charles Goodrich, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
- Eben M. Lewis, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
- William Otto, Co. K; disch. for disability.
- Valentine Riggs, Co. K; must. out. July 19, 1865.
- Benjamin F. Vreeland, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
- Wayne Vosburg, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
- George Young, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
- Emery Yost, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
- George G. Spencer, Co. K; must. out July 19, 1865.
- Peter Ackerman, Co. K; disch. by order, June, 1865.
- Abram Stall, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Feb. 6, 1865.
- Abram Stall, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Feb. 6, 1865.
- George Salmon, Co. K; Disch. at expiration of service, Feb. 6, 1865.
- Stephen Bradshaw, Co. B; died at Bardsown, Ky., Jan. 28, 1862.
- Richard E. Stone, Co. B; died at Bardstown, Ky., March 18, 1862.
- Edward Sherman, Co. B; died at Bardstown, Ky., March 17, 1862.
- Andrew J. M. Wood, Co. C; died Jan. 24, 1862.
- Benjamin F. Cay, Co. F; died Feb. 4, 1862.
- Joseph W. Fearnley, Co. F; died April 6, 1862.
- John Masters, Co. F; died May 28, 1862.
- Elias Sloan, Co. F; died Feb. 16, 1862.
- John W. Wisner, Co. F; died April 15, 1862.
- Pelatah Hyde, Co. G; died Jan. 8, 1862.
- Daniel Hure, Co. G; died Jan. 8, 1862.
- Cyrus Sherman, Co. C.
- N. Myron Comstock Co. F; missing at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
- Wm. Spafford, Co. F; missing at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
- Stillman Hedges, Co. H; cap. at Stone River; paroled; died before exchange.
- A. J. Silverwood, Co. B; died Jan. 2, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River.
- Joseph Miller, Co. K; died Jan. 2, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River.
- James W. Seelay, Co. K; died of wounds, March 10, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
- George C. Barnes, Co. F; died at Nashville, Tenn.
- John Duffey, Co. G; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 9, 1863.
- Horace Weaver, Co. F; missing at Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 20, 1863.
- Isaac C. Masher, Co. B; died at Danville, Va., of wounds received at Chickamauga.
- James Pierce, Co. B; died in service.
- Thomas Pixley, Co. F; killed near Dallas, Ga., May 31, 1864.
- David Sloan, Co. F; died Dec. 22, 1863, of wounds, at Chickamauga, Tenn.
- George Slayton, Co. B; disch. to enl. in regulars, Nov. 25, 1862.
- Charles Hull, Co. F; drowned in Sequeachie Creek, Nov. 23, 1863.
- John Metcalf, Co. F; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 10, 1864.
- John Vance, Co. F; died Jan. 18, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
- William Coplin, Co. B; trans. to 16th Mich. Inf. Sept. 20, 1861.
- Charles B. Raynor, Co. B; disch. for disability, June 4, 1862.
- John Russell, Co. B; disch. for disability, Oct. 10, 1862.
- Charles Sylvester, Co. B; disch. for disability, Oct. 11, 1862.
- Enoch H. Goodrich, Co. F; disch. for disability, June 7, 1862.
- George Baker, Co. F; disch. for disability, Oct. 21, 1861.
- Simon Kelly, Co. F; disch. for disability, April 25, 1862.
- Orville Palmer, Co. F; disch. for disability, Oct. 26, 1861.
- David W. Stroud, Co. F; disch. for disability, March 17, 1862.
- Eugene Worden, Co. F; disch. for disability, July 6, 1862.
- David Warren, Co. F; disch. for disability, March 17, 1862.
- Clement Tubbs, Co. F; disch. for disability, Aug. 9, 1862.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

- Arvin T. Whelan, app. asst. surg. Nov. 12, 1861; res. Oct. 13, 1862; app. surg. 1st sharpshooters, Jan. 1, 1863; brevetted lieut.-col. March 13, 1865; must. out Jan. 28, 1865.
- Chauncey E. Koon, com. 2d lieut. Nov. 26, 1862; 1st lieut. Jan. 7, 1863; capt. June 17, 1864; must. out at end of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- William G. Whitney, com. 2d lieut. Jan. 7, 1863; wounded at Chickamauga; 1st lieut. June 17, 1864; capt. March 1, 1865; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- John Bosenbark, com. capt. March 1, 1865; res. May 31, 1865.
- Justus Witherell, com. 1st lieut. March 1, 1865; capt. May 31, 1865; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- Charles D. Pierce, com. 1st lieut. May 31, 1865; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- Charles D. Pierce, com. 1st lieut. May 31, 1865; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- Silas M. Kelley, Co. G; killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
- Bennett Smetts, Co. C; killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

- Milo Scovill, Co. F; disch. for disability, Aug. 27, 1862.
- Phillips Abel, Co. G; disch. for disability, Feb. 23, 1862.
- Franklin Bobbitt, Co. G; disch. for disability, Feb. 24, 1862.
- Lewis Britton, Co. G; disch. for disability, Feb. 13, 1862.
- William K. Leonard, Co. G; disch. for disability
- William Rogers, Co. K; disch. for disability, June 3, 1862.
- Lewis H. Storer, Co. K; disch. for disability, July 11, 1862.
- Henry Palmeter, Co. K; disch. for disability, Dec. 3, 1862.
- Warren Clemens, Co. B; disch. for disability, Feb. 1, 1863.
- John Caldwell, Co. B; disch. for disability, May 23, 1863.
- Charles Wilson, Co. F; disch. for disability, April 20, 1863.
- Thomas E. A. Cooney, Co. K; disch. for disability, Feb. 18, 1863.
- Albert Palmeter, Co. K; disch. for disability, March 1, 1863.
- James Fields, Co. B; trans. to U. S. Engineers, July 20, 1864.
- Orrin J. Ford, Co. B; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- Randall C. West, Co. B; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- Oscar F. Avery, Co. B; wounded in service, disch. at exp. of serv., Sept. 30, 1864.
- Dillison S. Avery, Co. B; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- Halley M. Mills, Co. B; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- Bradley Mosher, Co. B; wounded at Stone River; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- James S. Raynor, Co. B; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- William Spencer, Co. B; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- O. J. Ford, sergt.
- Henry V. Whitehead, Co. B; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- Clark Marsh, 1st sergt.; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- Horace Weaver, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- George W. Whitney, disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- Myron M. Comstock, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- John M. Rhodes, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- William C. Clark, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- John Jubinville, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- William B. Moon, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- Samuel A. Oldfield, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- Marion Perry, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- John O. Taylor, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- Alexander Weaver, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- Reuben Wilson, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- Samuel German, Co. G; disch. for disability, July 20, 1864.
- James Crocker Co. G; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- James Quilhot, Co. G; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- Wray T. Thorn, Co. G; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- William C. Johnson, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- Carlos B. Johnson, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- William H. Marrel, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- Walter Myers, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- Peter Seeley, Co. K; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- James Fields, Co. B; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 30, 1864.
- Stephen Caner, Co. C; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, March 24, 1864.
- Watts Sherman, Co. C; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 27, 1864.
- Samuel H. Fellows, Co. B; disch. for disability, April 20, 1863.
- Cyrus Sherman, Co. C; disch. at expiration of service, Dec. 9, 1864.
- Stephen A. Caner, Co. C; disch. Sept. 26, 1865.
- Urbane Hart, Co. D; disch. by order, May 29, 1865.
- Thomas C. Filson, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
- James Thorp, Co. F; disch. for disability.
- James Long, Co. K; disch. by order, June 16, 1865.
- Morris Slayton, Co. B; died at Bardstown, Ky., April 19, 1862.
- Cornelius H. Van Schaik, Co. F; died at Bardstown, Ky., Feb. 28, 1862.
- Byron D. Foster, Co. C; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 31, 1865.
- Leroy Geer, Co. E; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 6, 1865.
- Charles Martin, Co. E; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 2, 1865.
- Frank Jennings, Co. I; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 14, 1865.
- Joseph Whaley, Co. I; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 19, 1865.
- Ed A. Bassett, Co. A; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- James D. Beyer, Co. A; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- Melvin Mosher, Co. A; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- Edwin M. Wilson, Co. A; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- W. Whitney, Co. B; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- Alfred Bush, Co. C; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- Winfield S. Mapes, Co. C; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- George Rush, Co. C; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- Allen Anderson, Co. E; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- Edward E. Clapp, Co. E; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- John Coleman, Co. E; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- John P. Johnson, Co. E; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
- William Maybee, Co. E; must. out May 6, 1865.
- Frank W. May, Co. E; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- Freeman Pettis, Co. E; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- Edwin B. Sheldon, Co. E; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- James S. Whitney, Co. E; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- Albert H. Mendel, Co. F; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- Horatio M. Townsend, Co. H; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
- Joseph T. Bolger, Co. H; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.

HILLSDALE COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

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Adoniram J. Burroughs, Co. H; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 George M. Cooper, Co. H; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 George Pratt, Co. H; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Levi Warrens, Co. H; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Hiram S. Ames, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Lewis Baler, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 William Barnard, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Benjamin Candee, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 James E. Case, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 George A. Converse, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 William Cook, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Warren H. Green, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 John Gordon, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Charles L. Laper, Co. I; must. out Aug. 15, 1865.
 Freeman W. Lindsley, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Charles H. Lindsley, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Sanford Miller, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Sumner Manning, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Francis M. Rustine, Co. I; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
 Byron Rustine, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Peter Silvernail, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Jacob E. Smith, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Francis Squier, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Orlando Shark, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Emerson S. Trumbull, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Solomon B. Trumbull, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 William E. Williams, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Allen E. Worden, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 John H. Wells, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Charles W. White, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Alanson Wales, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Christ Young, Co. I; must. out Aug. 30, 1865.
 Cyrus J. Dewey, Co. I; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 John Roberts, Co. K; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 James Wilkinson, Co. K; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
 Franklin Van Schaik, Co. K; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

Franklin B. Case, Jr., com. 2d lieut. Oct. 29, 1862; 1st lieut., Aug. 13, 1863; capt. March 30, 1865; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 Daniel D. Case, com. 2d lieut. Feb 1, 1863; 1st lieut., June 6, 1865; must. out Aug 13, 1865.
 James C. Kellogg, com. 1st lieut. March 30, 1865; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 Charles E. K. Baxter, com. 1st lieut. March 30, 1865; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 John W. Hughes, Co. F; died July 3, 1862.
 Charles Hughes, Co. F; died May 3, 1862.
 Eugene Godfrey, Co. K; killed at Jonesboro', Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.
 George Hewitt, Co. K; killed at Rome, Ga., July 28, 1865.
 Royal Willson, Co. F; disch. March 26, 1862.
 Jeremiah Harris, Co. I; disch. June 12, 1862.
 James Hughes, Co. F; disch. July 17, 1862.
 Chauncey Tupper, Co. F; disch. July 16, 1862.
 Reuben Wilson, Co. F; disch. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Cyrus Lawrence, Co. A; disch. by order, May 30, 1865.
 Frederick Just, Co. A; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 Walter B. Harrison, Co. A; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 Edward G. Latham, Co. A; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 Anthony Cooley, Co. B; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 Calvin Weldin, Co. B; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 John Patten, Co. B; disch. by order, June 29, 1865.
 Chauncey A. Perham, Co. B; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 John V. Robbins, Co. B; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 Stephen Old, Co. C; disch. by order, May 30, 1865.

Volney White, Co. C; disch. by order, July 19, 1865.
 George Weaver, Co. C; disch. by order, May 30, 1865.
 Henry Fash, Co. D; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 Aionzo Noyes, Co. E; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 Charles La Carge, Co. E; disch. July 17, 1865.
 James McCreery, Co. E; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 Richard Martin, Co. E; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 Thomas R. Gallagher, Co. F; disch. for disability, July 16, 1862.
 James B. Hughes, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Jan. 29, 1865.
 Henry Upthegrove, Co. F; disch. Sept. 12, 1865.
 Sibley P. Wilder, Co. F; disch. for disability, May 6, 1862.
 Horace Cory, Co. F; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 James Silver, Co. F; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 Charles F. Butler, Co. G; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 John Spoor, Co. G; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 Almon Cary, Co. H; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 Henry Coy, Co. H; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 Joel B. Myers, Co. H; must. out July 19, 1865.
 John Crelley, Jr., Co. I; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 William Lake, Co. I; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 Herman Terril, Co. I; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 George Mackay, Co. I; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 John C. Cooley, Co. K; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 George Sevick, Co. K; disch. by order, Aug. 1865.
 John W. Resdorff, Co. K; disch. May 22, 1865.
 John Cruthers, Co. K; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 George H. Godfrey, Co. K; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 George Nisle, Co. K; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 John H. Bradshaw, Co. K; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.
 Washington J. Engle, Co. K; must. out Aug. 13, 1865.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

James R. Hall, Co. D; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
 William Simmons, Co. E; died of wounds.
 Joseph Cilliway, Co. C; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 8, 1864.
 Curtis Blanchard, Co. C; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, in July, 1863.
 James N. Ish, Co. D; disch. Feb. 26, 1863.
 Wm. Coplin, Co. F; disch. Oct. 24, 1862.
 Samuel Halstead, Co. C; disch. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Abram Whitbeck, Co. C; disch. to re-enlist, Dec. 24, 1863.
 James Spatch, Co. E; disch. to re-enlist, Dec. 21, 1863.
 Reuben Weston, Co. F; disch. to re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Wm. Ryan, Co. C; disch. July 8, 1865.
 Nathaniel Millard, Co. E; disch. for disability, April 16, 1863.
 Patrick Meehan, Co. E; disch. for disability, Jan. 21, 1863.
 James Parker, Co. E; disch. for disability, Jan. 15, 1863.
 David Bellington, Co. C; killed at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.
 Malcolm McClellan, Co. E; killed at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Patrick Meehan, Co. E; killed at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
 Ephraim H. Hewlett, Co. B; died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 11, 1862.
 Henry Peck, Co. E; died at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 25, 1862.
 Thomas Cilliway, Co. C; disch. for disability, Feb. 24, 1862.
 Alphonso Wakefield, Co. C; disch. for disability.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

- Charles E. Doolittle (formerly of 4th Inf.), com. col. July 27, 1862; brig-gen. of vols., May 11, 1865; brevet maj-gen. of vols., May 11, 1865; must. out Nov. 30, 1865.
- Simeon P. Root, com. surg. Aug. 7, 1862; res. Feb. 25, 1863.
- James H. Pratt, com. 1st lieut. and qr.-mr. Aug. 2, 1862; assist. qr.-mr. U. S. Vols., March 29, 1863; must. out Jan. 8, 1866.
- John R. Randall, com. 1st lieut., July 27, 1862; capt., Feb. 18, 1863; res. April 16, 1864.
- George W. Bullock, com. capt. July 27, 1862; res. March 27, 1865.
- Jacob O. Ames, com. 1st lieut. July 27, 1862; res. Jan. 16, 1863.
- James G. Bunt, com. 2d lieut. July 27, 1862; 1st lieut., Dec. 13, 1862; capt. March 21, 1865; must. out June 26, 1865.
- Stanley W. Turner, com. 2d lieut. July 27, 1862; res. Jan. 16, 1863.
- Alonzo E. Clark, com. 2d lieut. July 27, 1862; 1st lieut. Feb. 18, 1863; must. out June 26, 1865.
- Stanley W. Davis, com. 2d lieut. Jan. 31, 1863; wounded and captured at Athens, Ala., Sept. 24, 1864; paroled Nov. 14, 1864; must. out June 26, 1865.
- Edward P. Champlin, com. 2d lieut. Jan. 16, 1863; 1st lieut. and qr.-mr., Sept. 28, 1863; assist. qr.-mr. U. S. Vols., June 30, 1864.
- Seymour H. Adams, com. 2d lieut. Feb. 18, 1863; 1st lieut. Aug. 16, 1864; must. out June 26, 1865.
- Charles B. Hoyt, com. 2d lieut. May 30, 1863; res. Jan. 9, 1865.
- George W. Brewster, com. 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1863; 1st lieut. March 21, 1865; must. out June 26, 1865.
- Albert C. Smith, com. 2d lieut. Jan. 9, 1865; must. out June 26, 1865.
- Clinton S. Norris, com. 2d lieut. Aug. 16, 1864; must. out June 26, 1865.
- John Massaker, Co. D; died at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 25, 1862.
- William G. Granger, Co. G; died at Camp Smith, Ky., Oct. 16, 1862.
- Ashur T. Strong, Co. G; died at Covington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1862.
- Daniel S. Foster, Co. D; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 3, 1863.
- William T. Hart, Co. D; died at Nashville, Tenn., June 22, 1863.
- Alonzo H. Orvis, Co. D; died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 5, 1863.
- William Folger, Co. D; died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 7, 1863.
- John Richey, Co. D; died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 16, 1863.
- Chauncey Ashley, Co. F; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 28, 1863.
- Robert H. Cowgill, Co. F; died at Lexington, Ky., March 7, 1863.
- John Croup, Co. F; died at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 8, 1863.
- Albert S. Thorn, Co. F; died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 8, 1863.
- Loren M. Hammond, Co. F; died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 21, 1863.
- Charles E. Merrick, Co. G; died at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 19, 1863.
- Francis Hunt, Co. G; died at Danville, Ky., March 23, 1863.
- Byron Barber, Co. G; died at Danville, Ky., April 10, 1863.
- John B. Webster, Co. G; died at Lexington, Ky., April 8, 1863.
- William McCarthy, Co. G; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 4, 1863.
- Seth Petrie, Co. G; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 23, 1863.
- Ira E. Gay, Co. G; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 24, 1863.
- Helon Vanscoy, Co. H; died at Louisville, Ky., July 27, 1863.
- Irving Bramen, Co. H; died at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 10, 1863.
- George W. Hughes, Co. H; died at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 13, 1863.
- Eli Alvord, Co. H; died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 22, 1863.
- Ralph E. Stout, Co. F; killed at Courtland, Ala., June 27, 1864.
- Samuel D. Douglass, Co. A; died at Nashville Tenn., Jan. 9, 1864.
- Charles W. Davis, Co. A; shot at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1863.
- William McGaffee, Co. D; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1864.
- Charles H. Baker, Co. D; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 14, 1864.
- Henry D. Narcott, Co. D; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 20, 1864.
- Pliny Pettis, Co. D; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 10, 1864.
- James W. Camp, Co. D; died at Decatur, Ala., Aug. 14, 1864.
- William F. Cook, Co. D; accidentally shot Nov. 27, 1863.
- Milton Rice, Co. F; died at Reading, Mich., Dec. 29, 1863.
- Philip J. Conklin, Co. F; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1864.
- Sheldon Carey, Co. F; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1864.
- John C. Hindes, Co. F; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 18, 1864.
- Jacob Beiry, Co. F; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 22, 1864.
- Henry H. Davis, Co. F; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 17, 1864.
- Albert Tilotson, Co. F; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 12, 1864.
- James Lickley, Co. F; died at Decatur, Ala., Sept. 11, 1864.
- Willis M. Woods, Co. F; died at Decatur, Ala., Sept. 11, 1864.
- Nelson L. Lyon, Co. G; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 24, 1864.
- William B. Burt, Co. G; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 6, 1864.
- Norman G. Markman, Co. G; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 4, 1864.
- William D. Storer, Co. H; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1864.
- Nelson Slocum, Co. G; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 15, 1864.
- James L. Avery, Co. D; killed at Athens, Ala., Sept. 24, 1864.
- Levi Courtleff, Co. D; killed at Athens, Ala., Sept. 24, 1864.
- Wm. H. Finch, Co. D; killed by explosion of steamer "Sultana," April 28, 1865.

- John F. Schermerhorn, Co. F; killed at Athens, Ala., Sept. 24, 1864.
- Jonathan Robbins, Co. A; killed by explosion of "Sultana," April 28, 1865.
- William Moore, Co. D; died at Lexington, Ky., Dec. 27, 1862.
- Albert W. Lawrence, Co. D; killed by explosion of "Sultana," April 28, 1865.
- John E. Bird, Co. D; killed by explosion of steamer "Sultana," April 28, 1865.
- Wm. Young, Co. D; killed by explosion of steamer "Sultana," April 28, 1865.
- Silas C. Dodge, Co. D; died at Huntsville, Ala., March 12, 1865.
- Edwin Ford, Co. D; killed by explosion, April 28, 1865.
- Lemon Nelson, Co. D; killed by explosion, April 28, 1865.
- Benjamin Morton, Co. D; died at Danville, Ky., April 8, 1863.
- F. M. Sawyer, Co. D; died at Decatur, Ala., Dec. 17, 1864.
- James Watkins, Co. D; killed by "Sultana," explosion.
- Ward Wilson, Co. D; died in rebel prison, Cahawba, Ala., Nov. 17, 1864.
- Washington Mann, Co. D; killed by "Sultana," explosion.
- Levi J. Hoyle, Co. D; died at Decatur, Ala., Dec. 17, 1864.
- Albert W. Barber, Co. F; died at Cahawba, Ala., in rebel prison, Sept. 24, 1864.
- Alfred Dewell, Co. F; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 17, 1864.
- Alexander Fuller, Co. F; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
- Orris Gale, Co. F; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
- Morgan L. Holmes, Co. F; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
- Sherman Rupert, Co. F; died in Cahawba prison, Ala., Feb. 25, 1865.
- George W. Vangorden, Co. F; killed by "Sulana" explosion.
- George Lockler, Co. F; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
- James Caldwell, Co. G; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
- Foster Colby, Co. G; died at Vicksburg, Miss., April 5, 1865.
- William F. Fanrat, Co. G; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
- Patrick Lackey, Co. G; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
- George W. Palmer, Co. G; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
- Frederick D. Zeeley, Co. G; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
- Jason Vanata, Co. G; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
- Charles A. West, Co. G; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
- Wm. Springer, Co. G; died at Huntsville, Ala., May 6, 1865.
- Henry Thompson, Co. G; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
- Simon Matison, Co. H; killed by "Sultana" explosion.
- George W. Angel, Co. H; died at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 9, 1865.
- Henry H. Loper, Co. D; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
- Sylvester Lyman, Co. D; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
- William Wilson, Co. D; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
- Russell J. Ellis, Co. D; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
- Milo M. Titus, Co. D; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
- David Cowan, Co. D; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
- Charles Richardson, Co. D; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
- Sidney J. Smithson, Co. F; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
- Andrew B. Crandall, Co. F; trans. to 9th Inf.
- Thomas T. Cox, Co. F; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
- William H. Smith, Co. G; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
- Luther Benedict, Co. G; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
- Edward Aiken, Co. G; trans. to 9th Mich. Inf.
- John R. Duessler, Co. D; disch. for disability, Oct. 4, 1862.
- John Beaver, Co. H; disch. for disability, Sept. 2, 1862.
- Donald T. McCall, Co. A; disch. for disability, Jan. 3, 1863.
- William B. Evatt, Co. A; disch. for disability, March 12, 1863.
- Washington Pease, Co. D; disch. for disability, Jan. 26, 1863.
- James H. Thill, Co. D; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
- Henry Hermance, Co. D; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
- James H. Wheeler, Co. D; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
- Henry C. Cole, Co. D; disch. for disability, March 20, 1863.
- George Warren, Co. D; disch. for disability, May 23, 1863.
- William O. Truman, Co. D; disch. for disability, June 1, 1863.
- Charles H. Baker, Co. D; disch. for disability, June 14, 1863.
- Hugh Killen, Co. D; disch. for disability, Oct. 15, 1863.
- Francis Furry, Co. F; disch. for disability, March 26, 1863.
- William Siddal, Co. F; disch. for disability, June 22, 1863.
- Charles H. Randolph, Co. G; disch. for disability, April 23, 1863.
- Orrin E. Nichols, Co. G; disch. for disability, April 23, 1863.
- A. V. Ammerman, Co. G; disch. for disability, May 1, 1863.
- Albert Bayer, Co. G; disch. for disability, May 27, 1863.
- Cornelius Anable, Co. G; disch. for disability, June 8, 1863.
- Charles E. K. Baxter, Co. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 15, 1863.
- George Hancock, Co. H; disch. for disability, March 26, 1863.
- Charles Button, Co. D; disch. for disability, June 15, 1864.
- William W. Noe, Co. D; disch. by order, July 10, 1864.
- James D. Smith, Co. F; disch. for disability, Jan. 15, 1864.
- Lewis P. Swift, Co. G; disch. for promotion, April 20, 1864.
- Marion I. Dillon, Co. A; must. out June 26, 1865.
- Nathaniel W. Foglesang, Co. A; must. out June 21, 1865.
- Nelson Hinckley, Co. A; must. out June 10, 1865.
- Benjamin B. Martin, Co. A; must. out June 26, 1865.
- Harvey Pixley, Co. A; must. out June 26, 1865.
- Philo Stafford, Co. A; disch. for disability, Dec. 26, 1862.
- Peter Vanderowligan, Co. A; must. out June 26, 1865.
- Charles H. Levens, N. C. S., must. out June 26, 1865.
- David H. Perry, Co. A; must. out June 26, 1865.
- Thomas S. Finch, Co. A; must. out June 26, 1865.
- Ephraim W. Benson, Co. A; must. out June 26, 1865.
- Lyman Carr, Co. A; disch. for disability, Dec. 26, 1862.
- John H. Purdy, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
- Henry C. Wood, Co. D; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Joseph A. Mathews, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.

E. G. Kellogg, Co. D; disch. Dec. 27, 1862.
 Charles N. Howland, Co. D; disch. Dec. 27, 1862.
 Luther B. Walcott, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Aaron F. Brown, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 John Acker, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Louis J. Barnes, Co. D; disch. for disability, Feb. 18, 1865.
 Hiram M. Clark, Co. D; lost right arm at Decatur, Ala., Oct. 26, 1864; disch. on account of wounds, March 23, 1865.
 William Crisp, Co. D; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Nelson Clark, Co. D; must. out June 30, 1865.
 George W. Drake, Co. D; disch. Dec. 26, 1862.
 James Ellis, Co. D; disch. for disability, Dec. 26, 1862.
 George W. Duesler, Co. D; must. out June 22, 1865.
 Ephraim Gillet, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Charles Hutchings, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 William Y. Henry, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 George N. Jones, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 A. Jennings, Co. D; must. out July 10, 1865.
 William N. Kinney, Co. D; must. out June 9, 1865.
 Jacob Kausen, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 William Lee, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Michael Mosher, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 John Miles, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 John McKee, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Harrison Matison, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Nicholas G. Massaker, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Sampson Orenden, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Samuel Prescott, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Robert Scott, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Franklin Shaw, Co. D; must. out June 10, 1865.
 Amos Sawyer, Co. D; must. out June 21, 1865.
 Alvah Sawyer, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Oscar Tindell, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 William Torry, Co. D; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
 Galusha Turner, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Ambrose C. Tyler, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 John Warner, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 George Williams, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 David J. Watkins, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Hiram J. Wilson, Co. D; disch. Dec. 26, 1862.
 William T. Whitney, Co. D; disch. May 21, 1865.
 Henry S. Woodruff, Co. D; must. out June 26, 1865.
 John W. Norcutt, Co. D; must. out July 19, 1865.
 Foshen Smith, Co. D; must. out June 10, 1865.
 Aaron Wood, Co. D; must. out June 24, 1865.
 Isaac Coffin, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 John Williams, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Commodore Smith, Co. F; must. out July 25, 1865.
 Judah P. Cornell, Co. F; must. out June 10, 1865.
 Albert Hancock, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Orlando Cole, Co. F; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Peter G. Clow, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 John T. Young, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Sidney Dodge, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Nelson Benedict, Co. F; must. out July 6, 1865.
 Erastus Bates, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Ira Bryant, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Isaac Brown, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Miles O. Bailey, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 John Burns, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 George E. Carter, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 George H. Cornell, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Edward L. Cutter, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Loren W. Chapin, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Samuel Carlisle, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Daniel Clehane, Co. F; must. out June 10, 1865.
 John Capon, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Henry R. Davis, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.

James N. Davis, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Jacob M. Divine, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Lewis Dewell, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Franklin Fuller, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Franklin J. Farnham, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 D. Eddy Haskins, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Michael S. Howland, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Thomas Hodson, Co. F; must. out May 29, 1865.
 Sylvester B. Kimball, Co. F; disch. in March, 1863.
 Allen D. Lite, Co. F; must. out June 10, 1865.
 Daniel W. Litchfield, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Le Grand B. Lamb, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Gad McDowell, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Joel F. Nevins, Co. F; must. out July 6, 1865.
 Charles J. Owens, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 William H. Petrie, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 John Palmer, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 William Rose, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 William H. Shepherd, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Ransom Scovill, Co. F; must. out June 10, 1865.
 S. B. Stubberfield, Co. F; must. out July 5, 1865.
 Richard Shepardson, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 James D. Smith, Co. F; disch. Jan. 16, 1863.
 Martin V. Stuck, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 George W. Sturdevant, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Charles W. Sackrider, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Alonzo Van Vlack, Co. F; must. out July 6, 1865.
 William W. Wilson, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Luther W. Woods, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 John Wear, Co. F; disch. for disability, April 12, 1865.
 Nelson P. Woodruff, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Hiram A. Cole, Co. F; must. out June 26, 1865.
 John P. Freeland, Co. F; disch. Dec. 26, 1862.
 Thaddeus C. Ayres, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Horace C. Aldrich, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Marion F. Howe, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
 John M. O. Smith, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 James A. Tyler, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Almon M. Pierce, Co. G; disch. Dec. 25, 1862.
 Alfred Hopkins, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 George W. Ankless, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Allen G. Brindage, Co. G; must. out May 17, 1865.
 George W. Baker, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Daniel A. Benedict, Co. G; disch. Jan. 18, 1865.
 Wesley Brooks, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Henry C. Bennett, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Nilare Branch, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Samuel D. Brown, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Edward Bemis, Co. G; must. out June 12, 1865.
 John P. Cooper, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Peter Card, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 George Curris, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 George W. Crawford, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Corridor Cassidy, Co. G; must. out June 29, 1865.
 Martin W. Decker, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Door Darling, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Eli A. Fuller, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Lyman Havens, Co. G; must. out June 15, 1865.
 Richard W. Hawkins, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Thomas J. Harris, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Allen C. Howe, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 George C. Howe, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Ensign Johnson, Co. G; must. out May 22, 1865.
 Benjamin Kaltenback, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Ira Kinney, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Julius Lewis, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
 Joseph W. Mullen, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.

- John Mull, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Bradley O. Moore, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Sylvester Miller, Co. G; disch. Dec. 25, 1862.
Oscar C. Nash, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Philemon Plumer, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Elisha Remele, Co. G; disch. Dec. 26, 1862.
John J. Riggs, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Levi Riker, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Cyrus W. Simons, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
David Stevens, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
David Turner, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Cornelius Veli, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Edward A. Wright, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
George W. Walker, Co. G; must. out June 26, 1865.
Willis W. Wright, Co. G; must. out June 28, 1865.
W. C. Seymour, Co. G; must. out June 9, 1865.
John C. Curtiss, Co. G; must. out May 14, 1865.
James Bradley, Co. H; disch. Dec. 25, 1862.
Jacob Barrett, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
Theodore S. Bloomer, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
James Barrett, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
Christian German, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
David Hand, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
John Kurton, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
Benjamin Osborn, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
Henry Quanee, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
Henry R. Stivers, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
William D. Storer, Co. H; must. out June 26, 1865.
John Jibb, Co. I; disch. July 1, 1865.
John Kirkly, Co. I; disch. May 22, 1865.
Henry J. Phillips, Co. K; died at Camp Butler, Ill., April 7, 1865.
Jerome Pierce, Co. B; must. out June 30, 1865.
Charles Dobson, Co. B; must. out June 30, 1865.
William Millard, Co. D; must. out June 30, 1865.
David J. Kendall, Co. D; must. out June 30, 1865.
Edward Webster, Co. D; must. out June 30, 1865.
John A. Devoe, Co. D; must. out June 30, 1865.
John S. Ensign, Co. F; must. out June 30, 1865.
Michael Cassidy, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Thomas Delano, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Hub Lull, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
John Lyon, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
James Smith, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Mathus Shinnors, Co. G; must. out June 30, 1865.
Angus Matherson, Co. H; must. out June 30, 1865.
Edward F. Staples, Co. H; must. out June 30, 1865.
Anselm Ball, Co. I; must. out June 30, 1865.
James K. P. Heath, Co. K; must. out June 30, 1865.
James K. Thompson, Co. K; must. out June 30, 1865.
Stephen Underhill, Co. K; must. out June 30, 1865.
William Wright, Co. K; must. out June 28, 1865.
- TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.
- Edwin J. March, com. capt. Dec. 30, 1863; trans. as lieutenant-col. to the 2d Inf. April 1, 1864; afterwards wounded before Petersburg; com. col. and res. April 1, 1864.
James W. Niblack, app. asst. surg. Dec. 15, 1863; must. out July 26, 1865.
Oscar Hancock, com. 1st lieut. Dec. 15, 1863; res. Nov. 5, 1864.
Richard Vosper, com. 2d lieut. in the 2d Ind. Co., 27, 1864; wounded near Petersburg, June 18, 1864; res. Sept. 27, 1864.
Thomas S. Mead, com. 1st lieut. 2d Ind. Co., Feb. 27, 1864; wounded near Petersburg, June 17, 1864; also at Poplar Grove Church, Sept. 30, 1864; died of wounds Oct. 16, 1864.
- Albert C. Dunn, Co. G; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 3, 1864.
Nelson Kellogg, Co. G; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 3, 1864.
Harlow Haines, Co. G; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 3, 1864.
James P. Todd, Co. G; died of wounds, July 19, 1864.
Jacob Rarick, Co. K; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
Henry Rich, Co. K; killed at Petersburg, Va., August 1864.
David Smith, Co. K; died of wounds, June 29, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
Albert Blunt, Co. K; died of wounds, May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
Paul Fifield, Co. K; died of wounds, May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
Pulard Sappson, Co. K; died of wounds, May 12, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
Leander Squires, Co. K; died of wounds, May 19, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
John Ayres, Co. K; died of wounds, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.
Frederick Ostrander, Co. K; died of wounds, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.
David O. Smith, Co. K; died of wounds, June 1, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.
Conrad Straub, Co. K; died of wounds, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.
Jason Wordon, Co. K; died of wounds, June 17, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.
Samuel Ostrahurt, Co. K; died of wounds, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.
Austin Paustle, Co. K; died of wounds, July 30, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.
Horace Drake, Co. K; died of wounds, June 23, 1864.
William D. Belden, Co. K; died of wounds, June 25, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
A. B. Culver, Co. K; died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864.
Stephen Patch, Co. K; died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 3, 1864.
John B. Burdick, Co. K; died at home, January, 1864.
James P. Todd, Co. G; missing in action, May 26, 1864.
Byron Brine, Co. G; missing in action, May 25, 1864.
D. G. Van Allen, Co. K; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
E. D. Van Allen, Co. K; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
John Anderson, Co. K; missing at Wilderness, Va., May 8, 1864.
E. W. Elliott, Co. K; missing at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
Stephen Patch, Co. K; missing at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
William H. Cole, Co. K; missing at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
Charles E. Duel, Co. D of regt.; died of wounds, May 12, 1864.
Nelson Winfield, killed before Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
William B. Thorn, Co. G; died Dec. 2, 1864.
William H. Cole, Co. K; died at Danville, Va., Dec. 8, 1864.
Ira V. Strough, Co. K; died at Annapolis, Md., March 26, 1865.
Cicero D. Van Allen, Co. K; died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 26, 1864.
Henry M. Bird, missing in action May 12, 1864.

- Franklin Smith, Co. D; trans. to V. R. Corps, May 1, 1865.
- John Noonin, Co. K; trans. to V. R. Corps, Oct. 17, 1864.
- Joseph M. Dolph, trans. to V. R. Corps.
- Franklin Hoover, Co. D; must. out July 26, 1865.
- William Dillon, Co. D; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Charles Hannibal, Co. D; must. out June 19, 1865.
- James Hoover, Co. D; must. out July 26, 1865.
- James Lukes, Co. D; must. out June 12, 1865.
- James McCluklin, Co. D; must. out July 26, 1865.
- David Slaybaugh, Co. D; must. out June 15, 1865.
- Levi N. Forrester, Co. D; must. out Aug. 11, 1865.
- Asahel Parks, Co. D; must. out June 13, 1865.
- Charles Parks, Co. D; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Charles Myers, Co. D; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Birdsey S. Remmley, Co. D; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Elmer Farry, Co. E; must. out May 27, 1865.
- Thomas Brayman, Co. F; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Byron Brine, Co. G; must. out Aug. 24, 1865.
- Nathaniel Millard, Co. G; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Wm. N. Younglove, Co. G; must. out Sept. 4, 1865.
- Jeslie Hackett, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Elisha Wilcox, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
- George Care, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
- John Cleveland, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Samuel H. Dillon, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Thomas W. Dillon, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Mathew Fifield, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Martin W. Holmes, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Rodney D. Johnson, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
- John Johnson, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Charles S. Marsh, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Michael O'Hara, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Eugene D. Putney, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Christopher Purchase, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
- John W. Rose, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Isaac Walter, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Christopher Wood, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Nathaniel Winans, Co. G; must. out July 26, 1865.
- William C. Cook, Co. H; disch. Jan. 27, 1865, for wounds received Aug. 16, 1864.
- Michael Schmolder, Co. H; must. out May 27, 1865.
- Charles T. Jeffers, Co. K; disch. in Sept. 1864, for promotion in U. S. C. T.
- Lewis A. Briggs, Co. K; disch. for wounds, Dec. 24, 1864.
- Marcus Hatch, Co. K; mustered out July 26, 1865.
- Christopher Myers, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Truman C. Baker, Co. K; must. out May 31, 1865.
- Cyrus W. Elliott, Co. K; must. out May 27, 1865.
- Peter Cook, Co. K; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Wm. H. H. Dunn, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Samuel G. Wright, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- William C. Farnham, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- William Kent, Co. K; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
- Solomon Armstrong, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- John Anderson, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Horace A. Brockway, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- John D. Burgess, Co. K; must. out June 2, 1865.
- John Beaver, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Albert W. Bates, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- John Corcoran, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Alexander Coleman, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Stephen P. Choate, Co. K; must. out June 5, 1865.
- Henry A. Clow, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Martin Collar, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Samuel Cressey, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Isaac Chase, Co. K; must. out June 7, 1865.
- Wilbur D. Dolph, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Gilbert Ellis, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- James Fifield, Co. K; must. out July 25, 1865.
- John Greening, Co. K; must. out June 9, 1865.
- Charles Harris, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- John W. Huff, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Marks H. Hyliard, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Benjamin E. Hyliard, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Alpheus W. Hammond, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- John Herwath, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Marion Kink, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Nathan B. Lewis, Co. K; must. out June 28, 1865.
- Thomas Lozier, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Alfred J. Marks, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1865.
- Henry McLean, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Wellington Mickle, Co. K; must. out June 13, 1865.
- James McDougall, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- John W. Osterhout, Co. K; must. out July 31, 1865.
- Albert W. Potter, Co. K; disch. for disability, Feb. 22, 1865.
- Samuel L. Parsons, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- William Rutan, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- William L. Rurick, Co. K; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
- Gilbert H. Rurick, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Huron (or Aaron) Rose, Co. K; disch. May 6, 1865.
- Milo Rich, Co. K; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Oshea F. Reyner, Co. K; disch. for wounds, Dec. 5, 1864.
- Jacob Rhodes, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Francis Sanderson, Co. K; must. out June 12, 1865.
- John Snyder, Co. K; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- Justus Stewart, Co. K; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
- George Sparks, Co. K; must. out June 10, 1865.
- Christopher Shultz, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- James H. Smith, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Charles St. John, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Thomas H. Twist, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- James Todd, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1865.
- Duane Van Dreisen, Co. K; disch. for disability, June 28, 1865.
- Jonathan Washburn, Jr., Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Solomon T. Worden, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Patrick W. Welch, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.
- Alexander Wilkins, Co. K; must. out May 26, 1865.
- Dennis Wright, Co. K; must. out May 30, 1865.
- Peter Winters, Co. K; must. out June 10, 1865.
- Charles Jorobman, Co. K; must. out July 26, 1865.

SECOND INDEPENDENT COMPANY OF SHARPSHOOTERS, ATTACHED TO TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

- William W. Wilkins, killed at Spottsylvania, Va., June 12, 1864.
- James McHughes, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864.
- Leroy A. Button, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
- William L. Riggs, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
- Andrew Hillard, killed at North Anna, Va., May 20, 1864.
- George F. Anderson, killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
- Martin Winfield, killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
- William Allen, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 24, 1865.
- Jacob S. Conklin, died of wounds, May 10, 1864, at Fredericksburg, Va.
- Patrick Donnelly, died of wounds, June 29, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
- Ira Norton, died of wounds, June 11, 1864, at White House, Va.

William Pierce, died of wounds, June 17, 1864.
 Lewis Smith, died of wounds, Aug. 1, 1864.
 William E. C. McGowan, died of wounds, Aug. 19, 1864.
 Ed H. Blackman, missing in action at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
 Fred Paskett, missing in action at Petersburg, Va. July 30, 1864.
 George Wartzwig, missing in action at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.
 George H. Adams, must. out Oct. 18, 1865.
 John S. Blackmer, must. out July 26, 1865.
 Urial O. Chase, must. out Aug. 8, 1865.
 Daniel D. Dunks, must. out May 31, 1865.
 E. K. Eastman, must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
 William R. Filkins, must. out July 26, 1865.
 Abraham Frisbie, must. out July 26, 1865.
 Albert Frantz, must. out July 26, 1865.
 James Graham, must. out May 18, 1865.
 William Hoolihan, must. out July 26, 1865.
 Joseph Hoolihan, must. out July 26, 1865.
 Ira J. Knickerbocker, must. out June 23, 1865.
 John E. Lewis, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
 Ismel Lozier, disch. for disability, March 13, 1865.
 Scott Marshall, disch. May 4, 1865.
 Timothy D. Porter, must. out June 17, 1865.
 Joseph R. Phillips, disch. for disability, Jan. 20, 1865.
 Franklin S. Peck, must. out June 24, 1865.
 David L. Reynolds, must. out June 9, 1865.
 George F. Smith, must. out May 29, 1865.
 George Shrutt, must. out June 30, 1865.
 James W. Stephens, disch. by order, June 7, 1865.
 Frederick Wolf, must. out July 26, 1865.
 Charles Wilkins, must. out July 26, 1865.
 George Wenenig, disch. for disability, June 13, 1865.
 Joseph Warwick, Jr., disch. June 20, 1865.
 William Wilson, must. out Aug. 16, 1865.
 Martin Winfield, must. out July 26, 1865.
 James P. Young, must. out July 26, 1865.
 Joseph Marvin, must. out July 8, 1865.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

George A. Douglass, commissioned capt. Nov. 28, 1864; mustered out June 30, 1865.
 William C. Campbell, com. 1st lieut. Nov. 28, 1864; must. out June 30, 1865.
 John A. Forbes, com. 2d lieut. Nov. 28, 1864; must. out June 30, 1865.
 Orrin S. Davis, Co. G; died at Jackson, Mich., May 23, 1865.
 Irving S. Hill, Co. G; died at Detroit, Mich., Jan. 15, 1865.
 Byron Pierce, Co. C; must. out June 30, 1865, at close of war with the following comrades: Eugene Reeves, Co. C; John Benjamin, Jr., Co. C; William Handyside, Co. C; Israel King, Co. C; Francis Smith, Co. C; John Scanow, Co. C; Parker K. Allen, Co. E; Wm. Ernest Lockwood, Co. H; David Fox, Co. H; Joseph Totten, Co. H; Henry Humphrey, Co. H; Edwin N. Douglass, Co. H; Eugene J. Olney, Co. H; Willard Hattell, Co. H; Aaron B. Ranney, Co. H; William J. Stone, Co. H; Andrew C. Peterson, Co. H; Walter C. Browning, Co. H; William Ramsev, Co. G; Alfred E. Archibald, Co. G; William E. Aldrich, Co. G; John Arch, Co. G; Matthew Burt, Co. G; George Britton, Co. G; John Boone, Co. G; Bernard A. Cook, Co. G; James M. Cutler, Co. G; Homer A. Campbell, Co. G; Elijah W. Craig, Co. G; George E. Conant, Co. G; Alvin Drake, Co. G; John F. Delamater, Co. G; George

A. Davenport, Co. G; Charles R. Dean, Co. G; Charles H. Dean, Co. G; Charles B. Fowler, Co. G; George D. Gray, Co. G; Charles W. Goodale, Co. G; Martin G. Hitchcock, Co. G; John Howland, Co. G; Alpheus F. Haas, Co. G; George D. Irish, Co. G; Ferdinand Kelsey, Co. G; Levi H. Kinney, Co. G; Charles Lockwood, Co. G; Franklin Lewis, Co. G; Wm. R. Montgomery, Jr., Co. G; Alpheus D. Maloney, Co. G; James H. Miller, Co. G; Chester Martin, Co. G; Charles Martin, Co. G; John C. Moore, Co. G; Reuben Moses, Co. G; James H. Newell, Co. G; Frank Nicholson, Co. G; Edgar J. Older, Co. G; Darwin Odell, Co. G; Samuel Odell, Co. G; John Pettit, Co. G; Newton W. Piper, Co. G; David W. Perry, Co. G; James R. Quigley, Co. G; John B. Robins, Co. G; Burtis Robins, Co. G; Seth Robins, Co. G; Frank W. Ralph, Co. G; Stephen N. Rowley, Co. G; David L. Stone, Co. G; Daniel Snyder, Co. G; Seth J. Spitter, Co. G; Martin U. B. Stranahan, Co. G; Theodore Silvernail, Co. G; Milton Shepardson, Co. G; Franklin Stuck, Co. G; Michael R. Spellman, Co. G; Arvid S. Thomas, Co. G; Stephen G. Updyke, Co. G; Stephen G. Vandyer, Co. G; Charles E. Vandyer, Co. G; Lewis T. Worden, Co. G; Arthur A. Walters, Co. G; Gilbert D. Walmsley, Co. G; Wm. H. Kelley, Co. K; Wm. Levanway, Co. K; John T. Porter, Co. K; Daniel Morehouse, Co. K; Ezra W. Weaver, Co. K.

FIRST SHARPSHOOTERS.

Lucien Meigs, com. capt., March 31, 1863; res. Aug. 9, 1864.
 William Clark, com. 1st lieut., March 31, 1863; res. May 3, 1864.
 Thomas R. Fowler, com. 1st lieut., March 31, 1863; capt. Aug. 15, 1864; disch. for disability, Oct. 16, 1864.
 Asahel R. Strong, com. asst. surg., Jan. 15, 1864; disch. for disability, July 9, 1864.
 Leverett N. Case, com. 1st lieut., Oct. 14, 1864; cap., March 7, 1865, and brev. maj., April 2, 1865, for bravery before Petersburg.
 Francis Whipple, com. 1st lieut., March 31, 1863; disch. for disability, Sept. 13, 1864.
 Albert P. Thomas, com. 2d lieut., March 31, 1863; disch. for disability, Sept. 13, 1864.
 Matthew C. Sharp, Co. C; died at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 17, 1863.
 James G. Stombaugh, Co. C; died at Dearborn, Mich., July 5, 1863.
 Reuben Evy, Co. B; died of wounds, June 6, 1864.
 James Fullerton, Co. B; killed near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
 Alexander Wallace, Co. B; died of wounds, June 23, 1864, at Annapolis, June, Md..
 Sylvester M. Osborn, Co. B; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Elias Fullerton, Co. B; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Charles Quance, Co. B; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Clark Fox, Jr., Co. B; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 John Beck, Co. B; killed at North Anna River, Va., May 25, 1864.
 John B. Gilbert, Co. C; killed near Petersburg, Va., June 28, 1864.

- Alonzo B. Walls, Co. C; killed near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
- Warren Sharp, Co. C; died of wounds, near Petersburg, Va., July 13, 1864.
- Gilbert Morehouse, Co. C; died of wounds near Petersburg, June 22, 1864.
- Roland Mills, Co. C; died of wounds, near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
- John S. Vader, Co. C; killed in the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
- Randolph Betts, Co. C; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
- Charles Fox, Co. B; died at Annapolis, Md., March 28, 1864.
- James Signs, Co. B; died at Camp Douglas, Ill., March 29, 1864.
- Charles A. Vliet, Co. C; killed accidentally on railroad, Feb. 8, 1864.
- Albert C. Baker, Co. C; died at Camp Douglas, Ill., Feb. 21, 1864.
- William M. Cummings, Co. C; died at Alexandria, Va., July 3, 1864.
- Willard Barnes, Co. C; died at City Point, Va., Aug. 19, 1864.
- Nicholas Crilley, Co. C; died.
- James Larronay, Co. C; died at City Point, Va., Aug. 12, 1864.
- Lucius P. Spencer, Co. C; died at David's Island, N. Y., July 24, 1864.
- Hiram Pierce, Co. C; died at Reading, Mich., Sept. 7, 1864.
- Lafayette Weston, Co. C; died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 27, 1864.
- Joseph Crawford, Co. C; died at Annapolis, Md., March 31, 1864.
- Francis Urie, Co. C; missing near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; returned.
- Stanley W. Turner, Co. C; missing near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; returned.
- Milo Osterhout, Co. H; missing near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; returned.
- Daniel Cross, Co. C; trans. to V. R. C., Jan. 15, 1864.
- George W. Wainer, N. C. S.; disch. Sept. 10, 1864.
- Charles H. Field, Co. C; killed near Petersburg, Va., March 29, 1865.
- Clark Fox, Sr., Co. B; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 27, 1864.
- Cyrus Face, Co. B; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 9, 1864.
- Augustus H. Ferris, Co. C; died at Salisbury, N. C., June 5, 1865.
- Russell T. Lawrence, Co. C; died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 2, 1864.
- William O. Clemens, Co. C; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 25, 1864.
- Alfred Davis, Co. C; died on hospital boat, Oct. 15, 1864.
- Nathan J. Cahon, Co. H; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 13, 1864.
- Judson Eldred, Co. C.; disch. Sept. 16, 1863.
- James Scoby, Co. C.; disch. June 16, 1863.
- Silas Beckworth, Co. C; disch. for disability.
- Theodore V. Purdy, N. C. S.; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Albert H. Keating, N. C. S.; must. out July 28, 1865.
- George W. Crisler, Co. A; must. out Sept. 6, 1865.
- Daniel Fisher, Co. A; must. out May 12, 1865.
- William R. Branyan, Co. A; must. out June 24, 1865.
- Henry Doile, Co. A; disch. by order.
- John B. Eaton, Co. A; disch. by order.
- Osborn Sheeley, Co. A; disch. by order.
- Joseph Stevens, Co. B; must. out June 2, 1865.
- Ralph McClellan, Co. B; must. out June 2, 1865.
- George W. Barnes, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
- William Bryant, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Henry Burton, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Peter Demarest, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Andrew H. Face, Co. B; must. out June 13, 1865.
- Benjamin Hosmer, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Marvin Maloney, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Chester R. Phillips, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Albert Quance, Co. B; disch. June 20, 1865.
- Harrison Snyder, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Colland Stafford, Co. B; must. out July 1, 1865.
- Charles Stafford, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
- John H. Sweet, Co. B; must. out Aug. 14, 1865.
- Irwin Stocker, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
- William W. Wells, Co. B; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Orlon Hopkins, Co. B; must. out Aug. 14, 1865.
- Charles W. Lake, Co. C; disch. Jan. 7, 1865.
- William C. Hughes, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
- James S. Adams, Co. C; must. out.
- Lewis C. Adams, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Andrew Bailey, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Spencer Beard, Co. C; must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
- William Burroughs, Co. C; disch. Dec. 15, 1864.
- Albert H. Cook, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
- George Davis, Co. C; must. out Aug. 5, 1865.
- John D. Evans, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Jedediah Grey, Co. C; disch. May 8, 1865.
- William H. Guy, Co. C; must. out Aug. 14, 1865.
- Amos Hoffman, Co. C; disch. March 3, 1865.
- John D. Hunt, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Joel B. Haynes, Co. C; must. out May 31, 1865.
- George D. Lenhart, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
- James McConnell, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
- John W. Potter, Co. C; disch. May 9, 1865.
- Job Priest, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Augustus Ransom, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Zina D. Ransom, Co. C; must. out May 29, 1865.
- William C. Raymond, Co. C.
- Nathaniel Rogers, Co. C; must. out Aug. 19, 1865.
- Andrew J. Savage, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Alonzo B. Smith, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
- John H. Spencer, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Eugene A. Taylor, Co. C; must. out Aug. 11, 1865.
- Thomas Urie, Co. C; must. out June 7, 1865.
- William Wagner, Co. C; must. out Aug. 14, 1865.
- Eliphalet Barber, Co. C; disch. by writ of habeas corpus, May 2, 1863.
- Charles E. Nichols, Co. C; must. out Aug. 14, 1865.
- Alexander Cahon, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
- John W. Lathrop, Co. C; must. out June 8, 1865.
- Almond C. Abbott, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Leman C. Abbott, Co. C; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Franklin Palmer, Co. C; must. out June 5, 1865.
- Franklin Bell, Co. C; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Levi J. Faulk, Co. C; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Stanley W. Turner, Co. C; must. out June 13, 1865.
- Daniel Teachout, Co. E; must. out July 28, 1865.
- James B. Haight, Co. E; disch. Feb. 28, 1865.
- Peter Hagerman, Co. E; must. out July 28, 1865.
- George C. Dean, Co. F; must. out June 3, 1865.
- Frank McClelland, Co. F; must. out June 3, 1865.
- Alfred D. Nobles, Co. F; must. out June 3, 1865.
- Edward P. Robbins, Co. F; must. out June 7, 1865.
- Oliver Sharp, Co. F; must. out June 7, 1865.
- Cornelius Youngs, Jr., Co. I; must. out Aug. 14, 1865.
- Josiah Walker, Co. I; must. out June 26, 1865.
- Riley Wilson, Co. I; must. out June 2, 1865.
- Joseph Wickham, Co. I; must. out June 2, 1865.
- Stephen W. Wickham, Co. I; must. out June 2, 1865.

FIRST ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS.

Caleb A. Ensign, com. 2d lieut., Dec. 8, 1863; 1st lieut., March 11, 1864.
 Jacob Shafer, Co. H; died Dec. 20, 1862.
 Anson R. Eddy, Co. H; died of wounds Oct. 10, 1862, at Perryville, Ky.
 Simeon Hicks, Co. B; died at Evansville, Ind., Jan. 3, 1864.
 George Shafer, Co. I; died at Cartersville, Ga., Sept 7, 1864.
 Christopher Kinney, Co. E; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Hiram Carey, Co. A; disch. for dis. Nov. 17, 1862.
 John Price, Co. H; disch. for dis. June 21, 1862.
 Jeremiah Gardner, Co. A; disch. March 9, 1863.
 John D. Shoemaker, Co. G; disch. June 18, 1863.
 Edwin Smith, Co. A; disch. at end of service, Oct. 31, 1864.
 John Pittswood, Co. D; disch. at end of service, Oct. 31, 1864.
 Albert Roberts, Co. H; disch. at end of service, Oct. 31, 1864.
 Harmon S. Wood, Co. K; disch. for dis. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Albert M. Wells, Co. K; disch. at end of service, Oct. 31, 1864.
 James B. Lyon, Co. H; disch. to re-enlist, Jan. 1, 1864.
 Wm. Hedden, Co. K; disch. to re-enlist, Feb. 14, 1864.
 Benj. F. Edwards, N. C. S.; disch. at ex. of service, Oct. 31, 1864.
 John W. Covert, Co. E; disch. by order, June 6, 1865.
 Freeman Fuller, Co. F; disch. by order, July 7, 1865.
 Peleg G. Roberts, Co. K; disch. by order, Sept. 9, 1862.
 The following were mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1865: Edgar A. Shattuck, Co. A; George A. Hicks, Co. B; Henry J. Devoe, Co. G; Alfred Phillips, Co. G; Samuel J. Hoot, Co. G; Euclid Hubbard, Co. G; George Carlow, Co. H; Jonathan D. Butler, Co. H; Daniel Bolles, Co. I.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Frederick Fowler, com. capt., Sept. 2, 1861; lieut.-col., Dec. 1862; res. May 2, 1863.
 Jasper A. Waterman, com. 1st lieut., Sept. 2, 1861; res. Sept. 8, 1862.
 James Hawley, com. 2d lieut., Sept. 2, 1861; 1st lieut., Sept. 8, 1862; capt., Jan. 30, 1863; killed at Chickamauga on staff of Gen. Stanley, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Robert Taylor, app. chap. Sept. 4, 1862; res. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Samuel V. Robertson, com. 2d lieut., May 2, 1863; 1st lieut., March 1, 1864; capt., Dec. 1, 1864; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
 F. Byron Cutler, com. 2d lieut., June 9, 1862; res. May 2, 1863.
 Edwin Eddy, com. 2d lieut., March 1, 1864; res. Nov. 19, 1864.
 Joseph Palmer, com. 1st lieut., Oct. 22, 1864; must. out Aug. 17, 1864.
 Warren Bowen, com. 2d lieut., Dec. 31, 1864; 1st lieut., 1865; must. out with regt.
 Jerry Arnold, Co. G; died at New Madrid, April 14, 1862.
 James E. Ainsworth, Co. G; died at Rienzi, Miss., July 15, 1862.
 William Ashley, Co. G; died at Camp Benton, Mo., Feb. 14, 1862.
 William Brock, Co. G; died at Reading, Mich., May 25, 1862.
 Austin Cone, Co. G; died at Farmington, Miss., June 16, 1862.
 Alton S. Ford, Co. G; died at Jefferson, Mich., May 22, 1862.
 Ansel Fleetwood, Co. G; died at New Madrid, Mo., April 11, 1862.
 William Tuttle, Co. G; died at Camp Benton, Mo., Dec. 4, 1861.
 Norman Benedict, Co. G; died at Keokuk, Iowa.
 Darwin E. Brown, Co. G; died at Keokuk, Iowa.
 Robert H. Cowan, Co. M; died at New Madrid, Mo., April 10, 1862.
 Hiram J. Harris, Co. M; died at St. Louis, Mo., May 31, 1862.
 Ezra W. Norcutt, Co. M; died April 3, 1862.
 Clement C. Hutton, Co. M; died at Rienzi, Miss., Aug. 11, 1862.
 J. H. Norton, Co. G; died at Nicholasville, Ky., on Sept. 1, 1863.
 Martin Williams, Co. G; killed at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1863.
 Owen W. McManus, Co. M; killed at Florence, Ala., Sept. 7, 1864.
 William H. Graves, Co. G; died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1863.
 Warren B. Narcott, Co. M; died at Franklin, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1864.
 Israel P. Bates, Co. G; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 10, 1864.
 Nathaniel Keith, Co. G; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 15, 1864.
 Joseph L. Long, Co. G; killed at Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 3, 1865.
 William Price, Co. G; killed at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
 John A. Carny, Co. G; died of wounds, April 4, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.
 William B. Martin, Co. G; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1863.
 Bradley I. Wilson, Co. G; died at Richmond, Va., Nov. 3, 1863.
 Comstock Maples, Co. M; died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 13, 1864.
 Charles Mapes, Co. M; died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1864.
 George W. Baker, Co. G; trans. to 2d Mich. Bat.
 Michael McIntyre, Co. G; trans. to 3d Mich. Cav., Nov. 1, 1861.
 Warren D. Collatimus, Co. G; disch. for disability.
 Liberty Straw, Co. G; disch. for disability, June 6, 1862.
 Grove S. Bartholomew, Co. G; disch. for disability, March 16, 1862.
 Henry H. Farris, Co. G; disch. for disability, Feb. 14, 1862.
 William Hughes, Co. G; disch. March 17, 1862.
 Sylvester H. Kellogg, Co. G; disch. for disability, Feb. 17, 1862.
 Aymour R. Shannon, Co. G; disch. for disability.
 William A. Brown, Co. G; disch. for disability, April 5, 1862.
 Byron J. Day, Co. G; disch. for disability, Nov. 21, 1862.
 Jonathan B. Somers, Co. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 26, 1862.
 Harvey Wilson, Co. G; disch. for disability, Dec. 18, 1862.
 William A. Vanhorn, Co. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 8, 1862.

- James A. Taylor, Co. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 9, 1862.
- Clarence H. Chapman, Co. G; disch. for disability, July 12, 1862.
- Otis F. Packard, Co. G; disch. for disability, July 3, 1862.
- Samuel Wheaton, Co. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 10, 1862.
- George Perkins, Co. G; disch. for disability.
- Royal B. Ames, Co. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 15, 1862.
- John Forquer, Co. G; disch. for disability.
- Cornelius M. Gregory, Co. G; discharged for disability.
- Horace W. Titus, Co. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 11, 1862.
- James Appleton, Co. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 11, 1862.
- John Pease, Co. G; disch. for disability, Oct. 15, 1862.
- William H. Barrett, Co. G; disch. for disability, Oct. 15, 1862.
- Homer H. Kidder, Co. G; disch. for disability, Oct. 3, 1862.
- Thaddeus M. Southworth, Co. M; disch. for disability, May 2, 1862.
- Robert Wilson, Co. M; disch. for disability, Sept. 27, 1862.
- Andrew Peterson, Co. B.; disch. for disability, April 4, 1863.
- A. J. Filkins, Co. D; disch. for disability, March 21, 1863.
- John H. Stage, Co. D; disch. for disability, July 14, 1863.
- Ralph Bailey, Co. G; disch. for disability, Nov. 13, 1863.
- Jabez H. Moses, Co. G; disch. for disability, March 30, 1863.
- John B. Harrington, Co. G; disch. for disability, May 1, 1863.
- Arthur Walter, Co. G; disch. for disability, Aug. 5, 1863.
- Nicholas Tibbits, Co. G; disch. for disability, Aug. 6, 1863.
- Walter B. Straw, Co. G; disch. for disability, Aug. 11, 1863.
- Austin Winney, Co. K; disch. for disability, May 20, 1863.
- Stephen Turner, Co. G; disch. Oct. 27, 1863.
- Wm. Davenport, Co. G; disch. Jan. 24, 1863.
- James Thompson, Co. G; disch. Oct. 1, 1864.
- George A. Douglas, Co. G; disch. Oct. 1, 1864.
- William C. Campbell, Co. G; disch. Oct. 1, 1864.
- Hugh Longhey, Co. G; disch. Oct. 1, 1864.
- Charles Vanderburg, Co. G; disch. Oct. 1, 1864.
- Joshua Henry, Co. G; disch. Oct. 1, 1864.
- Judah Reed, Co. G; disch. Oct. 1, 1864.
- Joseph Sturdevant, Co. G; disch. Oct. 1, 1864.
- Theron D. Walters, Co. G; disch. Oct. 1, 1864.
- Ephraim B. Briggs, Co. G; disch. Oct. 1, 1864.
- Nelson E. Kidder, Co. G; disch. Oct. 1, 1864.
- Thomas O'Brien, Co. M; disch. in Jan., 1863.
- Sidney R. Smith, Co. M; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- John Aulsbro, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as vet., Jan. 5, 1864.
- Charles S. Beckwith, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as vet., Jan. 5, 1864.
- Washington J. Bulson, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as vet., Jan. 5, 1864.
- James Burt, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as vet., Jan. 5, 1864.
- Even H. Dunton, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as vet., Jan. 5, 1864.
- Eli R. Forquer, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as vet., Jan. 5, 1864.
- Richard Morrison, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as vet., Jan. 5, 1864.
- Abram F. Pierce, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as vet., Jan. 5, 1864.
- Gabriel See, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 5, 1864.
- Charles Wooster, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as vet., Jan. 5, 1864.
- Frank L. Weston, Co. G; disch. to re-enl. as vet., Jan. 5, 1864.
- Owen McManus, Co. M; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 5, 1864.
- Friend Alvord, Co. A; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Henry Jones, Co. B; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Sylvester J. Olmstead, Co. B; must. out June 20, 1865.
- Wilbur Showler, Co. B; must. out June 20, 1865.
- Reuben D. Bowen, Co. B; must. out June 27, 1865.
- William Carson, Co. C; must. out June 6, 1865.
- Patrick Doolin, Co. C; Aug. 25, 1865.
- David B. Finn, Co. G; Aug. 17, 1865.
- Merrick G. Blood, Co. D; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Roderick C. Phillip, Co. E; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Peter Keefer, Co. F; must. out June 13, 1865.
- Henry Zupp, Co. F; disch. for disability, July 28, 1864.
- Wells W. Gates, Co. G; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Frank H. Proctor, Co. G; disch. May 3, 1865.
- Henry H. Brown, Co. G; disch. June 10, 1865.
- Warren Bowen, Co. G; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Leander Birdsall, Co. G; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Oscar H. Duncan, Co. G; must. out Aug. 30, 1865.
- Joseph Fitzgerald, Co. G; must. out Aug. 30, 1865.
- George A. Munger, Co. G; must. out Aug. 30, 1865.
- Chauncey L. Howell, Co. G; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- John F. Howell, Co. G; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Isaac McCurdy, Co. G; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Robert McDougal, Co. G; disch. June 13, 1865.
- James Y. Mesick, Co. G; must. out Aug. 31, 1865.
- Alonzo S. Milliken, Co. G; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Oscar D. Nulton, Co. G; disch. June 2, 1863.
- William H. Vandewalker, Co. G; disch. Oct. 22, 1864.
- Burdett S. Waldo, Co. G; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Porter Yates, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
- William C. Howell, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
- Charles M. Hanna, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
- John B. Milliken, Co. G; must. out June 8, 1865.
- Alonzo Alsbo, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
- John A. White, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
- William Howe, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
- George W. Burt, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
- Andrew I. Armdon, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
- David McDuffie, Co. G; must. out May 15, 1866.
- Francis E. Bird, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
- Edward C. Smith, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
- Jefferson M. Campbell, Co. G; disch. for disability, July 17, 1865.
- Reuben Vickers, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
- William W. Taylor, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
- Christopher Wansley, Co. G; must. out June 3, 1865.
- Erasmus Wilbur, Co. G; must. out June 3, 1865.
- Philip R. Bowen, Co. G; must. out June 21, 1865.
- Zachariah Kemp, Co. G; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
- Seymour F. Smith, Co. G; must. out May 17, 1865.
- Marion Harris, Co. K; must. out Aug. 31, 1865.
- William Birdsall, Co. M; disch. April 17, 1865.
- James Beddon, Co. M; must. out Aug. 30, 1865.
- William A. Case, Co. M; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Samuel Williams, Co. M; must. out Aug. 17, 1865.
- Benjamin Ayres, Co. M; disch. May 26, 1865.
- Richard Phillips, Co. M; must. out Sept. 7, 1865.

HILLSDALE COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

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FOURTH CAVALRY.

Wilford Bates, appointed assistant surgeon, March 10, 1865; not must.
 Isaac T. Birdsell, Co. G; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1863.
 Levi R. Watkins, Co. B; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 30, 1864.
 John F. Wagner, Co. F; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 10, 1864.
 Nelson Higgins, Co. F; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 17, 1864.
 Alfred Hall, Co. G; died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1865.
 William A. Lamb, Co. F; disch. for disability, Feb. 3, 1863.
 J. G. Robb, Co. F; disch. for disability, March 22, 1863.
 Henry O'Neil, Co. G; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
 Jackson Pardee, Co. G; disch. for disability, May 8, 1863.
 Henry Rynes, Co. I; disch. for disability, March 18, 1863.
 Albert S. Wilson, N. C. S.; must. out July 1, 1865.
 R. Blackmer, Co. F; disch. by order, July 19, 1865.
 Ira W. Harrington, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Lyman P. Pitts, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Orange C. Smith, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
 George W. Temple, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
 George W. Tagsgold, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Horace Wilcox, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Peter Walker, Co. F; disch. Dec. 26, 1864.
 Oscar Wilder, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
 John O. Williams, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
 George F. Whitman, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
 George W. Williams, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
 William Wright, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Thomas Gorman, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
 William Chase, Co. F; disch. for disability.
 M. Winchester, Co. F; disch. Feb. 11, 1863.
 William F. True, Co. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Henry Braddock, Co. F; must. out Aug. 15, 1865.
 Howard Dickerson, Co. F; must. out Aug. 15, 1865.
 Delaski W. Fish, Co. F; must. out Aug. 15, 1865.
 Francis Gurmid, Co. F; disch. by order, May 3, 1865.
 Simon B. Hadley, Co. G; disch. for promotion, Feb. 9, 1865.
 Charles E. Lockwood, Co. G; disch. July 13, 1865.
 Alonzo Fox, Co. G; must. out July 1, 1865.
 George B. Allen, Co. G; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Denison D. Burch, Co. G; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Lawrence C. Carr, Co. G; must. out July 1, 1865.
 John Plunkett, Co. G; must. out July 1, 1865.
 John Sullivan, Co. G; must. out July 1, 1865.
 Hughes S. Hill, Co. H; must. out July 1, 1865.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Hiram J. Ingersoll, com. 2d lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1862; 1st lieutenant, Feb. 28, 1863; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
 Henry Guir, Co. F; killed at Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1863.
 George W. Lundy, Co. F; died at Gettysburg, Pa., July 15, 1863.
 C. P. White, Co. F; must. out Nov. 21, 1865.
 Wm. C. Armstrong, Co. F; must. out Nov. 21, 1865.
 Asa Sprague, Co. I; missing at Gainesville, Va., Oct. 14, 1863.
 Jacob Paule, Co. F; killed at Yellow Haven, Va., May 11, 1864.
 Thomas C. Mercer, Co. F; killed at Smithfield, Va., Aug. 29, 1864.

Abraham Hoagland, Co. F; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1864.
 Clark A. Stewart, Co. F; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 30, 1864.
 Henry Chaplin, Co. F; tran. V. R. C., Feb. 15, 1864.
 Linus N. Dillon, Co. F; trans. to V. R. C., Nov. 15, 1863.
 J. H. Armstrong, Co. F; died of wounds, about May 20, 1864, at Richmond, Va.
 Stephen Mosher, Co. I; died in Andersonville prison, Ga., Sept. 9, 1864.
 John E. Covey, Co. F; disch. May 25, 1863.
 George Arnold, Co. I; disch. July 11, 1863.
 H. J. Wright, Co. F; disch. March 3, 1864.
 Isaac Van Vleet, Co. F; disch. Nov. 17, 1863.
 Henry DeGraff, N. C. S.; must. out Dec. 11, 1865.
 Norris W. McHurd, Co. E; must. out Dec. 23, 1865.
 Benton H. Spear, Co. E; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
 George Taylor, Co. E; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
 Jasper Braden, Co. F; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
 Lucton Fairchild, Co. F; must. out Nov. 21, 1865.
 William Phelps, Co. F; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
 William Trealy, Co. F; must. out July 10, 1865.
 Charles Dapp, Co. F; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
 Perry Wilson, Co. F; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
 Orlando Hammond, Co. G; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
 Andrew Westcott, Co. I; must. out June 24, 1865.
 John W. Dunn, Co. I; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
 Hiram Leclare, Co. I; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
 Washington M. Smith, Co. I; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.
 Alonzo Wakefield, Co. I; must. out Dec. 15, 1865.

This organization is distinguished as being the captors of the daring Rebel raider, Gen. John H. Morgan, whom, after a long chase, they overtook at Buffington Island, Ohio, where, after a spirited engagement, in which many of the raiders were killed and wounded, the General and 217 men surrendered. The roster of Hillsdale county men follows:

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

Charles Billings, Co. B; missing, Macon, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864.
 E. Papsworth, Co. G.
 Leander King, Co. G.
 Milo Rich, Co. B; died.
 Sidney A. Acker, Co. C; died at Lynchburg, Va., June 30, 1863.
 Daniel H. Parker, Co. K; died at Athens, Ga., May 16, 1864.
 Caleb Hale, Co. A; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Freeman Kelly, Co. A; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Hiram Young, Co. A; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 E. S. Cole, Co. A; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Edward Rossman, Co. A; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Henry Nottage, Co. A; must. out June 16, 1865.
 James E. O'Dell, Co. A; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Francis M. Townsend, Co. A; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Thomas M. Wright, Co. B; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Eli M. Cope, Co. B; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 George P. Tuttle, Co. B; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Monsieur Davison, Co. B; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 John H. Beckwith, Co. C; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Frank A. Bacon, Co. C; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 William J. McElhine, Co. C; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.

George W. Asken, Co. C; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 James S. Albro, Co. C; must. out Oct. 10, 1865.
 William Rosewell, Co. C; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Theodore E. Regston, Co. C; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Henry B. Strickland, Co. C; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Edward G. Taylor, Co. C; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Oscar B. Abbott, Co. C; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Adelbert Chapman, Co. C; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Palerman Castle, Co. C; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Franklin Foulk, Co. C; must. out June 16, 1865.
 William C. Gibson, Co. C; must. out June 17, 1865.
 Herbert C. Hickox, Co. C; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Samuel B. Nixon, Co. C; must. out June 16, 1865.
 George W. Southworth, Co. C; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Delson Allen, Co. C; must. out Dec. 4, 1865.
 John A. Anable, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Levans Bachelor, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Byron Brainerd, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 James A. Drake, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 William H. Eldridge, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Albert E. French, Co. G; must. out Oct. 10, 1865.
 Edward R. Fitzsimmons, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 John M. Farquar, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Ezra Green, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Edward M. Gilbert, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 James L. Hickox, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 James A. Lards, Co. G; must. out Oct. 10, 1865.
 Thomas O'Brien, Co. G; must. out Oct. 10, 1865.
 Franklin Saxton, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 George Silkworth, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 James S. Stackus, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Abram Shafer, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Franklin Walston, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 John L. Williams, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Charles Marvin, Co. G; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 James W. Caruthers, Co. G; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Albert Maher, Co. H; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 John Nolen, Co. H; must. out July 7, 1865.
 Alfred E. Papsworth, Co. H; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Gottfried Aupperle, Co. H; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Wilson S. Blair, Co. K; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Daniel Fullerton, Co. K; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Leroy Blair, Co. K; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Joseph Cough, Co. K; must. out June 16, 1865.
 John B. Harrington, Co. K; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Charles L. Hews, Co. K; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Franklin Horton, Co. K; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Joseph Hagerman, Co. K; must. out June 16, 1865.
 William A. Northrup, Co. K; must. out June 16, 1865.
 A. F. Terpenning, Co. K; must. out June 16, 1865.
 John Carey, Co. L; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 F. Pitts, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Milo Brittain, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 William Hughes, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Edgar C. Kilborn, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Armour Lockman, Co. M; disch. Aug. 17, 1865.
 George L. Mapes, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Charles H. O'Neill, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Edgar Rodgers, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Wilson Tucker, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Andrew I. Webster, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Ephraim B. Warner, Co. M; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 Jonathan F. Wines, Co. M; must. out Sept. 12, 1865.
 Lorenzo Cummings, Co. M; must. out June 28, 1865.
 Andrew Johnson, Co. M; must. out Aug. 12, 1865.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

John D. Frisbie, com. 1st lieut. Aug. 1, 1863; capt. Jan. 15, 1864; res. April 7, 1865.

George W. Cutler, com. 2d lieut., Aug. 1, 1863; wounded and captured at Saltville, Va., Oct. 2, 1864; exchanged Feb. 21, 1865; disch. May 15, 1865.
 William S. Mapes, com. 2d lieut., Oct. 29, 1864; must. out Aug. 10, 1865.
 Daniel R. Rozelle, com. 2d lieut., Oct. 29, 1864; trans. to 8th cav.; must. out Sept. 22, 1865.
 William C. Fitzsimmons, com. 2d lieut., Jan. 21, 1865.
 Charles S. Linds, Co. A; died at Lexington, Ky., March 9, 1864.
 Peter McLouth, Co. D; died at Lexington, Ky., March 20, 1864.
 John Swick, Co. L; died at Camp Nelson, Ky., May 18, 1864.
 Joseph W. Gould, Co. B; missing at Saltville, Va., Oct. 2, 1864; returned.
 Oscar L. Niles, Co. B; died at Lexington, Ky., April, 1865.
 Warner Perham, Co. D; died at Lexington, Ky., Sept. 21, 1864.
 Stephen Fitzsimmons, Co. I; died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 2, 1865.
 Samuel C. Everts, Co. K; died at Saltville, Va., of wounds, Oct. 3, 1864.
 Carlos Pomeroy, Co. L; died at Greenville, Va., April 25, 1865.
 J. J. Purdy, Co. M; missing at Andersonville, S. C., May 20, 1865.
 L. J. Smith, Co. M; missing at Andersonville, S. C., May 20, 1865.
 George L. Nicoll, Co. D, and A. C. Barnard, Co. D, were transferred to U. S. colored regiments, and the following to the 8th Michigan Cavalry:
 Albert E. French, Co. A; Edward R. Fitzsimmons, Co. A; John M. Farquar, Co. A; Abram Shapes, Co. A; John A. Anable, Co. A; Levens Bachelor, Co. A; William C. Burns, Co. A; James A. Drake, Co. A; William H. Eldridge, Co. A; Ezra Green, Co. A; Edward M. Gilbert, Co. A; James Hickox, Co. A; James A. Lards, Co. A; Thomas O'Brien, Co. A; Franklin Saxton, Co. A; George Silkworth, Co. A; James S. Stackus, Co. A; Philip Veille, Co. A; Franklin Walston, Co. A; John L. Williams, Co. A; John F. Craig, Co. B; Joseph M. Gould, Co. B; Charles Marvin, Co. B; Thomas Pitts, Co. C; Milo Britton, Co. D; Lorenzo Cummings, Co. D; William Hughes, Co. D; Edgar C. Kilburn, Co. D; Armour Lockmer, Co. D; George L. Mapes, Co. D; Charles H. Miner, Co. D; Charles O'Neill, Co. D; Thomas Rooney, Co. D; William Rooney, Co. D; Edgar Rogers, Co. D; Andrew J. Webster, Co. D; Ephraim Warner, Co. D; Jonathan F. Wines, Co. D; Daniel Fullerton, Co. E; Daniel H. Parker, Co. E; A. F. Terpenning, Co. F; Joseph Cough, Co. F; John B. Harrington, Co. F; William A. Northrup, Co. F; Charles F. Hawes, Co. F; Wilson L. Blair, Co. F; Leroy Blair, Co. F; Franklin Hunter, Co. F; Thomas Wright, Co. G; Ephraim B. Cooper, Co. H; Cyrus Robertson, Co. H; Elias M. Cope, Co. H; Wm. A. Place, Co. H; George Tuttle, Co. H; Mons Davison, Co. I; Hiram Young, Co. I; E. S. Cole, Co. K; Edward Rossman, Co. K; James Odell, Co. K; Francis M. Townsend, Co. K; Henry Nettage, Co. K; John H. Beckwith, Co. L; Frank A. Bacon, Co. L; W. J. McElishine, Co. L; Adelbert R. Chapman, Co. L; Alanson M. Chapman, Co. L; Wm. C. Gibson, Co. L; Palerman Castle, Co. L; Henry B. Strickland, Co. M; Edward G. Taylor, Co. M; James S. Albro, Co. M; Jackson Pennoyer, Co. M; George W. Asken, Co. M; Oscar B. Abell, Co. M; Delyon C. Allen, Co. M; Sidney A. Acker, Co. M; Samuel B. Nixon, Co. M; James Odell, Co. M; Wm.

Roswell, Co. M; Theodore M. Regston, Co. M; George W. Southworth, Co. M; Daniel B. Shipman, Co. M.

Edgar Davidson, Co. K; was transferred to the 1st Sharpshooters, the remainder of the Roster being as follows:

Joseph Milton, Co. K; disch. for dis. Aug. 8, 1864.
 Samuel P. Humphreys, Co. L; disch. July 22, 1864.
 Charles M. Wade, Co. A; disch. for promotion.
 Edwin Smith, Co. A; must. out May 18, 1865.
 Eliphalet Barber, Co. A; must. out May 29, 1865.
 Robert M. Cox, Co. A; disch. by order, Aug. 10, 1865.
 Garrett W. Carr, Co. A; disch. by order, Aug. 10, 1865.
 Emery Forbes, Co. A; must. out June 12, 1865.
 Harvey Hilton, Co. A; disch. Aug. 10, 1865.
 Josiah C. Jennison, Co. A; must. out May 15, 1865.
 Walter Razell, Co. A; must. out May 15, 1865.
 Warren Sprague, Co. A; disch. Aug. 10, 1865.
 James E. Carruthers, Co. B; must. out June 16, 1865.
 Franklin B. Stevens, Co. B; must. out May 5, 1865.
 George A. Webster, Co. D; disch. Aug. 10, 1865.
 Webster Cooley, Co. D; disch. Aug. 10, 1865.
 William A. Collins, Co. D; must. out May 18, 1865.
 Horace M. Gay, Co. D; must. out May 18, 1865.
 John H. Ireland, Co. D; must. out Oct. 17, 1865.
 Orrin C. Kelley, Co. D; disch. Aug. 10, 1865.
 Marcus Young, Co. D; must. out June 23, 1865.
 Albert Trine, Co. F; must. out May 17, 1865.
 Bradley Teachout, Co. G; must. out June 16, 1865.
 R. E. Whipple, Co. H; disch. for promotion.
 Alfred Boyliss, Co. H; disch. Aug. 10, 1865.
 Amos D. Olds, Co. I; disch. Aug. 10, 1865.
 Wm. A. Keys, Co. I; disch. for promotion, July 12, 1864.
 Joseph Fisher, Co. K; disch. for dis. Dec. 22, 1864.
 Dyer Freeman, Co. K; disch. for dis. June 16, 1865.
 Anthony M. Moore, Co. K; disch. June 10, 1865.
 G. I. Bartholomew, Co. L; must. out May 22, 1865.
 Alfred H. Wayne, Co. L; must. out June 15, 1865.
 Benj. F. Foulk, Co. L; must. out June 15, 1865.
 Benj. D. Kingsley, Co. M; disch. July 12, 1865.
 Herbert H. Hickok, Co. M; must. out July 15, 1865.
 Samuel C. Briggs, Co. M; must. out June 1, 1865.
 Oscar G. Hart, Co. M; disch. Aug. 10, 1865.

FIRST LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Ira G. Wisner, com. 2d lieut. Bat. G, 1st Light Art., April 18, 1864; 1st lieut. April 6, 1865; must. out Aug. 6, 1865.
 George W. Baker, Bat. B; died at Cahawba, Ala., 1862.
 Israel Rameler, Bat. C; died at New Machias, Mo., April 14, 1862.
 John C. Sinclair, Bat. C; disch. for disability, June 10, 1862.
 Emanuel Ish, Bat. C; disch. for disability, June 10, 1862.
 Hamilton Lee, Bat. D; died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 14, 1862.
 Chester S. Randall, Bat. B; died at White Pigeon, Mich.
 John Van Meter, Bat. F; disch. for disability, June 12, 1862.
 Henry C. Williams, Bat. G; disch. for disability, April 11, 1862.
 John Truax, Bat. G; disch. for disability, June 20, 1862.
 George Graham, Bat. G; killed at Thompson's Hill, May 1, 1863.
 Ira J. Strong, Bat. I; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1863.
 Daniel Boyer, Bat. I; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Aug. 16, 1863.
 Gleason F. Reynolds, Bat. F; died at Mumfordsville, Ky., Feb. 19, 1863.
 James H. Henndun, Bat. F; died at Mumfordsville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1863.
 Dorris H. Howe, Bat. G; died at St. Louis, Mo., April 9, 1863.
 Horace B. Doty, Bat. G; died at Milliken's Bend, La., April, 1863.
 Oscar Barnes, Bat. G; died at Memphis, Tenn., July 23, 1863.
 Sylvanus R. Plumb, Bat. G; died at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.
 Norman P. Austin, Bat. F; killed near Atlanta, Ga., July 21, 1864.
 Edgar A. Sprague, Bat. A; died at Louisville, Ky., June 13, 1864.
 Henry B. Turner, Bat. B; died at Rome, Ga., Aug. 13, 1864.
 William Vernon, Bat. B; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Aug. 22, 1864.
 Smith B. Champlin, Bat. E; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 12, 1864.
 Lorenzo D. Barnes, Bat. E; died at Marietta, Ga., Oct. 2, 1864.
 Orville Palmer, Bat. I; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 4, 1864.
 Enos C. Plumb, Bat. G; trans. to V. R. C., Sept. 30, 1863.
 James C. Cooper, Bat. I; trans. to V. R. C., Jan. 15, 1864.
 Wilson Little, Bat. I; trans. to V. R. C., Jan. 15, 1864.
 Jeremiah Gardner, Bat. C; killed at Edisto River, S. C., Feb. 9, 1865.
 Robert T. Phillips, Bat. D; died in service.
 William Day, Bat. F; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1865.
 Andrew J. Cross, Bat. G; died at Portland, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1862.
 Philemon Cook, Bat. G; died at New Orleans, La., Jan. 19, 1865.
 Benjamin S. Gunn, Bat. G; drowned in Mobile Bay, Ala., Nov. 20, 1864.
 Philotus Wheeler, Bat. I; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 John H. Baker, Bat. B; disch. for promotion, June 22, 1863.
 Joseph Woolston, Bat. G; disch. for disability, March 28, 1863.
 Orsamus Doty, Bat. G; disch. for disability, March 26, 1863.
 Martin Collar, Bat. G; disch. for disability, June 6, 1863.
 Charles Baker, Bat. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 8, 1863.
 Christopher H. Britton, Bat. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 23, 1863.
 Henry W. Loomis, Bat. L; disch. for disability, June 20, 1863.
 Sylvester Dwight, Bat. A; disch. at exp. of service, May 31, 1864.
 Watson B. Conklin, Bat. A; disch. at exp. of service, Sept. 30, 1864.
 Caleb A. Ensign, Bat. C; disch. by order, Dec. 3, 1863.
 Wesley Davis, Bat. D; disch. for disability, Sept. 2, 1862.
 James H. Thompson, Bat. D; disch. for disability, July 13, 1862.
 John Homer Smith, Bat. F; disch. for disability, Jan. 6, 1863.

- James C. Cooper, Bat. I; disch. for disability, Dec. 26, 1863.
- Isaiah Libby, Bat. I; disch. for disability, Feb. 24, 1864.
- Zachariah Layton, Bat. I; disch. for disability, March 7, 1864.
- Thomas J. Harris, Bat. A; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 11, 1864.
- Ira Smith, Bat. C; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 21, 1864.
- Henry Carlisle, Bat. F; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, March 26, 1864.
- James Van Valkenburg, Bat. F; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, March 26, 1864.
- George W. Jeffers, Bat. A; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Oziah B. Taylor, Bat. A; must. out July 28, 1865.
- John Vanmeter, Bat. A; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Abijah P. Lyke, Bat. A; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Lewis Martin, Bat. A; disch. by order, May 26, 1865.
- Daniel H. Mills, Bat. A; must. out July 28, 1865.
- Melvin Bailey, Bat. B; must. out June 14, 1865.
- Henry Zupp, Bat. C; disch. for disability, March 25, 1865.
- William Derby, Bat. C; must. out June 22, 1865.
- James H. Ostrander, Bat. C; must. out June 22, 1865.
- William S. Platt, Bat. C; must. out June 22, 1865.
- Harper V. D. Baker, Bat. D; disch. Sept. 17, 1864.
- Almond K. Herrington, Bat. D; disch. for disability.
- Luman Ward, Bat. D; disch. April 28, 1862.
- Ira Hodges, Bat. D; disch. July 18, 1863.
- Martin J. English, Bat. D; disch. Dec. 9, 1862.
- Newman Curtis, Bat. D; disch. Sept. 17, 1864.
- John D. Fuller, Bat. D; disch. July 28, 1862.
- Elijah Pond, Bat. D; disch. Sept. 17, 1864.
- George Plumb, Bat. D; disch. Oct. 31, 1864.
- Edmund R. Phillips, Bat. D; disch. May 22, 1862.
- William H. Plumb, Bat. D; disch. Nov. 2, 1864.
- George W. Sawyer, Bat. D; disch. at Louisville, Ky.
- John Warren, Bat. D; disch. Oct. 31, 1864.
- Orel C. Warren, Bat. D; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
- William Aldrich, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
- J. Wesley Austin, Bat. F; disch. Jan. 14, 1865.
- Orson Austin, Bat. F; disch. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Martin L. Burleson, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
- Martin Furlong, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
- William W. Fillio, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
- Amri Johnson, Bat. F; disch. Jan. 14, 1865.
- John B. Kelley, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
- Daniel E. Maxon, Bat. F; disch. Jan. 12, 1865.
- Myron Porter, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
- Levi C. Smith, Bat. F; disch. Nov. 18, 1862.
- Michael Selles, Bat. F; disch. April 19, 1865.
- James C. Vanamel, Bat. F; disch. Dec. 10, 1862.
- John Higley, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
- Stephen S. Johnson, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
- Henry M. Johnson, Bat. F; disch. May 18, 1865.
- Lewis M. Hibbs, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
- Henry M. Nichols, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
- Henry H. Root, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
- Jacob Swartout, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
- David Miller, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
- Andrew Foster, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
- Harvey Lucas, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
- Edwin Porter, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
- M. Barron Solomon, Bat. G; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
- Richard E. Rich, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
- John Vantuyl, Bat. F; must. out July 1, 1865.
- Jacob D. Waldorf, Bat. F; disch. to accept com. in U. S. Col. H. Art., July 23, 1864.
- Abraham Cooper, Bat. G; disch. to enl. in regular service, Nov. 25, 1862.
- Oliver Franklin, Bat. G; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
- Richard Hart, Bat. G; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
- William B. Britton, Bat. G; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
- Horace Bellinger, Bat. G; disch. to enl. in regular service, Nov. 25, 1862.
- Ira K. Bailey, Bat. G; disch. to enl. in regular service, Nov. 25, 1862.
- Philemon Cook, Bat. G; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
- John H. Gillett, Bat. G; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
- Wallace Glazier, Bat. G; disch. to enl. in regular service, Nov. 25, 1862.
- William H. Hall, Bat. G; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
- David Litchfield, Bat. G; disch. to enl. in regular service, Nov. 25, 1862.
- Orrin Olds, Bat. G; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
- William H. Palmer, Bat. G; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
- Sidney Palmer, Bat. G; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
- Edward D. Plumb, Bat. G; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
- Edward A. Ryker, Bat. G; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
- Chauncey Smith, Bat. G; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
- George W. Shultz, Bat. G; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
- William Smeadmer, Bat. G; disch. Oct. 25, 1862.
- Joseph Thierman, Bat. G; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
- Isaac S. Vanakin, Bat. G; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
- Charles L. Wilcox, Bat. G; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
- John G. Williams, Bat. G; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
- Warren W. Wilkinson, Bat. G; disch. to enl. in regular service, Nov. 25, 1862.
- Welcome Merchant, Bat. G; must. out Aug. 6, 1865.
- William Curtiss, Bat. G; disch. June 12, 1865.
- Henry N. Dugan, Bat. G; must. out Aug. 6, 1865.
- Albert H. Gowdy, Bat. G; disch. Aug. 17, 1865.
- William J. Bunting, Bat. H; must. out July 22, 1865.
- Edwin J. Codner, Bat. H; must. out July 22, 1865.
- David C. Davey, Bat. H; must. out July 22, 1865.
- George A. Lynch, Bat. H; must. out July 22, 1865.
- Raphael Thomas, Bat. H; must. out July 22, 1865.
- Thomas Wilkinson, Bat. H; must. out July 22, 1865.
- Hasey E. Barker, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- George W. Jennings, Bat. I; disch. May 26, 1864.
- Dexter C. Bartlett, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- James H. Beard, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Elkanah S. Becker, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- James Deems, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Cheney Hall, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Levi C. Lee, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Phillander Millard, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- William Manning, Bat. I; disch. Dec. 22, 1864.
- James E. Nickaloy, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Robert O'Mealey, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- William O'Mealey, Bat. I; disch. Oct. 23, 1862.
- William A. Potter, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- James W. Potter, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Joseph B. Patterson, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Levi Rickard, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Ambrose Roate, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Alpheus B. St. John, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- John Tucker, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Ira C. Wyckoff, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Andrew J. Weeks, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- David W. Stroud, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Henry Cromer, Bat. I; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Charles A. Stroud, Bat. I; disch. for disability, Dec. 16, 1864.
- Charles Barnes, Bat. L; must. out Aug. 22, 1865.
- John S. Devoe, Bat. L; must. out Aug. 22, 1865.
- Spencer Welch, Bat. F; disch. by order, June 10, 1865.

OTHER SOLDIERS.

Besides the soldiers who enlisted in the above organizations there were a considerable number from this county, who enlisted in other States, and of whom no record is to be found in Michigan. Some of these we here give:

THIRD INFANTRY.

John P. Palmer, died at Yorktown, Va., April 27, 1862.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Robert A. Everett, com. ass't. surg., July 3, 1861; surg. 16th inf., April 18, 1863; must. out at end of service.

John E. Porter, Co. D; must. out July 23, 1865.

Osmer C. Brown, Co. C; must. out May 31, 1865.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Oscar Chapel, Co. C; killed at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 5, 1862.

Nelson Nethaway, Co. I; died of wounds, July 22, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.

Dexter Pearsell, Co. K; died at Helena, Ark., Aug. 21, 1864.

Alexander Getty, Co. B; died at Fort Morgan, Ala., Nov. 5, 1864.

Richard Cheney, Co. C; died at New Orleans, La., Nov. 27, 1864.

Warren Tompkins, Co. C; disch. Sept. 5, 1865.

Leander Fitzgerald, Co. D; must. out Aug. 20, 1865.

Sylvester Kenyon, Co. K; must. out Aug. 20, 1865.

Robert Wheeler, Co. K; must. out Aug. 20, 1865.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Reuben S. Cheney, com. 1st lieutenant, Sept. 24, 1861; res. April 13, 1862.

William P. Miner, com. 2d lieutenant, Sept. 24, 1861; res. Feb. 19, 1862.

Alonzo Cheney, com. 2d lieutenant, March 27, 1863; 1st lieutenant, May 6, 1864; must. out Oct. 19, 1864.

Isaiah Crispell, Co. B; died at Cold Harbor, Va., June 8, 1864.

Abraham L. Harding, Co. A; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 30, 1864.

Andrew Petsa, Co. A; disch. by order, May 29, 1865.

Ira Green, Co. A; disch. for disability, Dec. 23, 1864.

George D. Drury, Co. A; must. out July 30, 1865.

Orsamus J. Hoppins, Co. B; must. out July 30, 1865.

Martin Kavana, Co. D; disch. June 30, 1865.

Charles H. Seavey, Co. K; disch. May 20, 1865.

Lorenzo W. Finch, Co. K; disch. May 20, 1865.

NINTH INFANTRY.

Hawkins King, app. ass't. surg., March 28, 1865; res. Aug. 5, 1865.

Hugh Webster, Co. G; killed at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1862.

Abraham W. Vanness, Co. A; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1865.

John Harmon, Co. D; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.

Ovid M. Thompson, Co. D; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.

Russell Ellis, Co. E; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.

Sylvester Lyman, Co. E; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.

Milo M. Titus, Co. E; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.

William Wilson, Co. E; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.

Thomas Cox, Co. H; must. out July 18, 1865.

Andrew Crandall, Co. H; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.

Elias Whitcomb, Co. I; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.

Joseph Laduke, Co. K; must. out Sept. 15, 1865.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Timothy Giddings, Co. D; died at Duval's Bluff, Ark., May 27, 1865.

Bennett Gregg, Co. D; disch. Aug. 22, 1865.

John Houghtaling, Co. D; disch. Oct. 7, 1865.

William Holcombe, Co. D; disch. Oct. 7, 1865.

Holden White, Co. E; disch. Oct. 13, 1865.

Clarence Morey, Co. G; must. out Feb. 15, 1866.

Elry P. Parsons, Co. H; disch. Nov. 26, 1864.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Jonathan Snyder, Co. H; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1865.

Warren Young, Co. H; died at Savannah, Ga., April 10, 1865.

Charles H. Weed, Co. C; must. out July 18, 1865.

William Barrett, Co. D; must. out July 18, 1865.

Andrew Hoard, Co. D; must. out July 18, 1865.

Garrett Tennell, Co. G; must. out July 18, 1865.

Jonas Smith, Co. I; must. out July 18, 1865.

Henry Bogard, Co. I; must. out July 18, 1865.

Michael Young, Co. I; must. out July 24, 1865.

Cassius Bancroft, Co. K; must. out July 18, 1865.

Edmund Crandall, Co. K; must. out July 18, 1865.

William Smith, Co. K; must. out July 18, 1865.

Elisha L. Davis, Co. K; must. out July 18, 1865.

Charles Salmon, Co. K; must. out July 18, 1865.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Thomas P. May, com. 2d lieutenant, May 26, 1865.

Newman Crane, Co. H; died of wounds at Frederick, Md., Oct. 9, 1862.

Francis Strunk, Co. A; died at Detroit, Mich.

James Bradshaw, Co. G; died of accidental wounds, June 17, 1863.

Lewis Wilson, Co. G; died at Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 26, 1863.

Edwin M. Scott, Co. H; died at City Point, Va., Aug. 26, 1864.

Louis Searles, Co. H; died at Florence, S. C., Dec. 20, 1864.

Ramson P. Howe, Co. H; trans. to 8th Michigan Inf., Oct. 15, 1862.

John G. Fullmer, Co. H; must. out June 3, 1865.

Alva J. Hiccott, Co. H; disch. by order, May 30, 1865.

Milton Herring, Co. H; must. out June 3, 1865.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

Samuel Knapp, Co. H; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1863.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

George W. Woodward, com. 2d lieutenant, July 30, 1862; 1st lieutenant, Jan 15, 1863; capt. Dec. 2, 1863; brevet maj. March 13, 1865; must. out June 8, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Orman Barden, Co. H; trans. to 29th Mich. Infantry.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Wm. M. Rogers, Co. B; must. out April 27, 1865.

Milton H. Saviers, Co. F; disch. for disability, Oct. 27, 1864.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Henry Mersell, Co. B; must. out Sept. 6, 1865.
Christian Jensen, Co. D; must. out Sept. 6, 1865.

PROVOST GUARD.

Eli Banker, must. out May 9, 1865.
Joseph Cressey, must. out May 9, 1865.
John A. Merchant, must. out May 9, 1865.
Albert Merrill, must. out May 9, 1865.
James Riddin, must. out May 9, 1865.
Oscar E. Wells, must. out May 9, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK INFANTRY.

D. D. Sanford, Co. G; wounded at Petersburg, June 18, 1864; must. out June 22, 1865.

FIRST UNITED STATES SHARPSHOOTERS.

William Doyle, Co. C; died March 27, 1862.
George Zimmerman, Co. C; died Dec. 29, 1861.
Leander Ballard, Co. I; killed at Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, 1863.
Henry A. Gilchrist, Co. C; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 31, 1864.
Jay Libbey, Co. I; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
Charles Button, Co. C; disch. Oct. 2, 1861.
Archibald Storms, Co. C; disch. Dec. 9, 1862.

FIRST CAVALRY.

William A. Drake, Co. A; died in hospital.
James H. Armstrong, Co. B; must. out March 10, 1866.
Donald T. McCall, Co. D; must. out March 10, 1866.
James P. Turner, Co. D; must. out March 10, 1866.
Peter H. Cole, Co. E; must. out Dec. 5, 1865.
Charles W. Cole, Co. E; must. out Dec. 5, 1865.
David Madden, Co. E; must. out March 10, 1865.
Jacob Van Ettan, Co. E; must. out July 24, 1865.
Asahel Richardson, Co. H; must. out March 25, 1866.

THIRD CAVALRY.

Michael McIntyre, com. 2d lieut. June 11, 1862; 1st lieut. Nov. 1, 1862; honorably disch. Feb. 28, 1865.
Sanford B. Goodrich, leader band; died on board hospital boat, May, 1862.
Charles Hatton, disch. for disability, June 9, 1862.
Silas P. Gainard, Co. F; disch. at expiration of service, Oct. 24, 1864.
Francis B. Henry, Co. F; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 19, 1864.
Chauncey H. Davis, Co. F; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 19, 1864.
Charles Hurley, Co. K; disch. to re-enl. as veteran, Jan. 20, 1864.
Locke V. Mosher, Co. B; disch. Jan. 22, 1862.
William Hurley, Co. G; must. out Feb. 12, 1866.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Peter H. Cole, Co. E; trans. to 1st Mich. Cavalry.
Charles W. Cole, Co. E; trans. to 1st Mich. Cavalry.
Norris W. McHurd, Co. I; trans. to 7th Mich. Cavalry.
O. J. Hammond, Co. K; trans. to 7th Mich. Cavalry.
Burton H. Spear, Co. L; trans. to 7th Mich. Cavalry.
George Taylor, Co. L; trans. to 7th Mich. Cavalry.
Morris McHerd, Co. L; trans. to 7th Mich. Cavalry.
Meredith C. Smith, Co. M; trans. to 7th Mich. Cavalry.
Edgar Harris, Co. M; must. out June 19, 1865.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

Donald T. McCall, Co. B; trans. to 1st Mich. Cavalry, Nov. 17, 1865.
James P. Turner, Co. B; trans. to 1st Mich. Cavalry, Nov. 17, 1865.
Jacob Van Etten, Co. B; trans. to 1st Mich. Cavalry, Nov. 17, 1865.
Abel Richardson, Co. D; trans. to 1st Mich. Cavalry, Nov. 17, 1865.
Robert C. Jackson, Co. K; disch. June 19, 1865.

NINTH CAVALRY.

Francis M. Jones, commis. 2d lieut. Feb. 24, 1865; not mustered.
John Morehouse, Co. F; trans. to 11th Mich. Battery, May 8, 1863.
Samuel Miller, Co. F; trans. to 11th Mich. Battery, May 8, 1863.
Benjamin Norton, Co. F; trans. to 11th Mich. Battery, May 8, 1863.
Leander Perry, Co. F; trans. to 11th Mich. Battery, May 8, 1863.
Henry A. Hunt, Co. I; trans. to 11th Mich. Battery, May 1, 1863.
Edwin A. Packer, Co. I; trans. to 11th Mich. Battery, May 1, 1863.
Allen R. Walker, Co. I; trans. to 11th Mich. Battery, May 1, 1863.
James H. Walker, Co. I; trans. to 11th Mich. Battery, May 1, 1863.
Harvey Mott, Co. B; must. out Aug. 11, 1865.
Frederick Smith, Co. B; must. out July 21, 1865.
Isaac R. Howe, Co. L; must. out July 21, 1865.
Joseph Howe, Co. L; must. out July 21, 1865.

TENTH CAVALRY.

William E. Smith, com. 2d lieut. April 8, 1865; must. out Nov. 11, 1865.
L. E. Bayless, Co. M; died Jan. 11, 1865.
Charles B. Norton, Co. B; must. out May 13, 1865.
Edward W. Smith, Co. M; disch. Oct. 2, 1864.

MERRILL HORSE.

Chauncey W. Rickard, Co. I; must. out Sept. 18, 1865.

FOURTEENTH BATTERY.

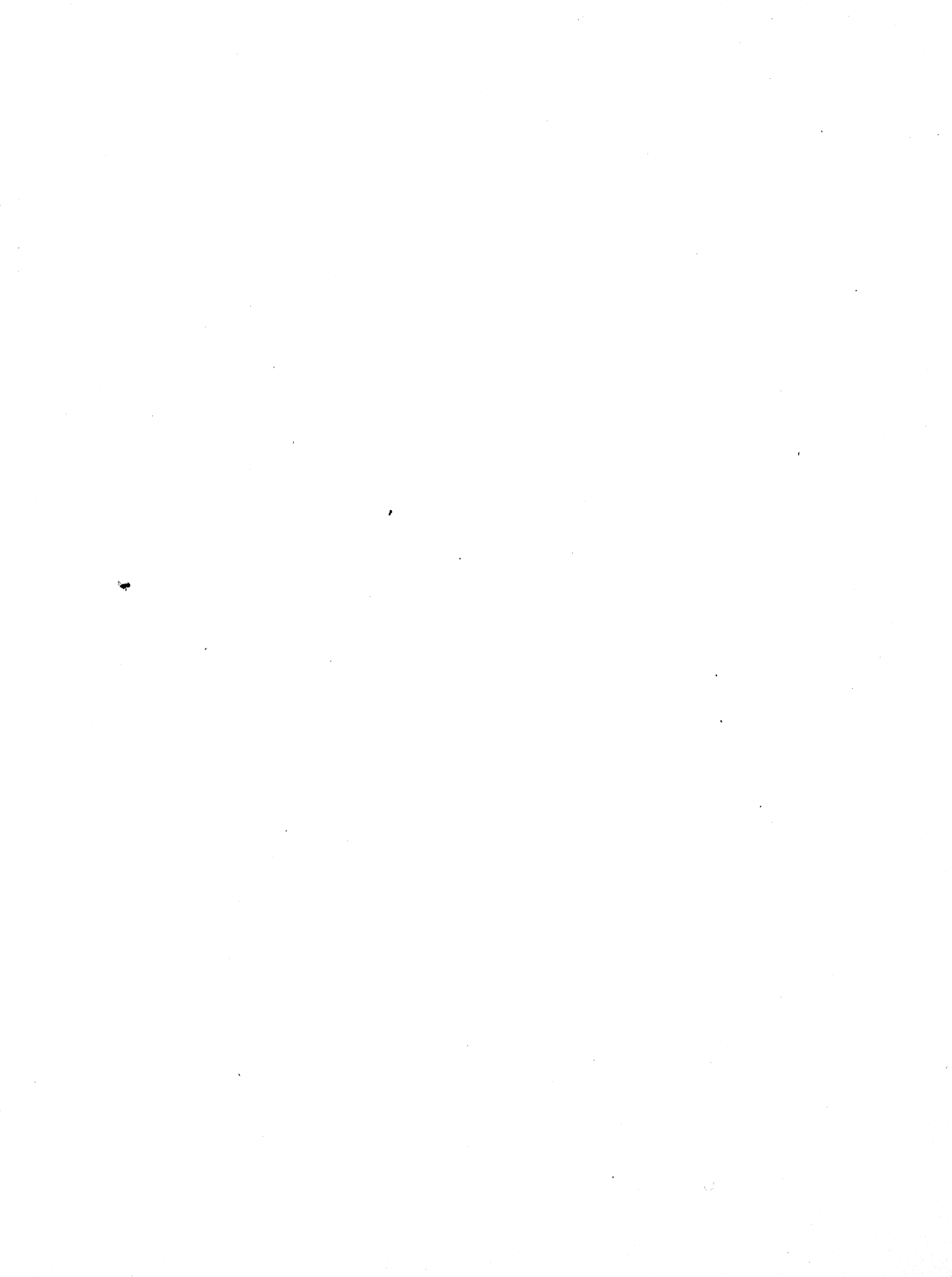
Darwin E. Beebe, must. out July 1, 1865.
Ransom Ball, must. out July 1, 1865.
John J. Daniels, must. out July 1, 1865.
John H. Davis, must. out July 1, 1865.
Gabriel C. Morehouse, mus. out July 1, 1865.
Patrick Turner, must. out July 1, 1865.

FIRST MISSOURI ENGINEERS.

Cyrus H. Lewis, Co. E; enl. as veteran, Jan. 4, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Augustus Steward, Co. C; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
Hezekiah Madry, Co. D; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
James M. Crummell, Co. F; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
Robert Lee, Co. F; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
William Wesley, Co. F; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
George G. White, Co. G; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
Charles Gilbert, Co. G; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.
John F. Sinclair, Co. H; must. out Sept. 30, 1865.





Wm. Curtis

PART SECOND

HILLSDALE COUNTY
M I C H I G A N

LARGELY BIOGRAPHICAL

We have undertaken to discourse for a little upon Men, their manner of appearance in our World's business, how they have shaped themselves in the World's history, what ideas other men have formed of them, what work they did.—CARLYLE.

CHICAGO:
A. W. BOWEN & CO.
1903

The wheels now roll in fire and thunder,
To bear us on with startling speed ;
They shake the dust of Nations under
The flowers of forest, mount and mead.
The old-time worthies still are near ;
The spirit of the Past is here :
And, where we tread, the old mound builders
Looked forward through the mist of Time
As we look back. The scene bewilders,
And all the distance is sublime.

COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY

OF

HILLSDALE CO., MICHIGAN.

HON. EBENEZER OLIVER GROSVENOR.

This prominent, successful and venerated merchant and banker of Jonesville, who is one of the best known and most highly esteemed men in Hillsdale county, whose life is one of the most useful and conspicuous among her thousands of population, was born at Stillwater, Saratoga county, New York, on January 26, 1820. He was the third in order of birth of the nine children who constituted his father's family, three of whom are yet living, being the son of Ebenezer O. and Mary Ann (Livermore) Grosvenor, natives of Massachusetts and prominent among the honored pioneers of southern Michigan. The father had been a successful and popular teacher in his New York homes, deeply and intelligently interested in the cause of public education. He was also forward in the advocacy of every good cause and gave freely of his time and substance to aid in the promotion of all that promised well for the county and state. He died on April 6, 1871, having accomplished more than eighty-seven years of age. His wife, a lady of high culture and great refinement, was a broad-minded and progressive woman, whose death oc-

curred at Albion, Michigan, in 1849. The paternal grandfather of Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, Rev. Daniel Grosvenor, was a captain in the Revolutionary War.

Hon. Ebenezer O. Grosvenor was reared and thoroughly educated in his native state, finishing at the noted Chittenango (N. Y.) Polytechnic Academy, which he entered at the age of thirteen years, and where, during a two-years' course of earnest study, he gained a high rank for brilliant scholarship. Having decided to devote himself to a business career, at the age of sixteen he left school and for a year was employed in a clerical capacity in a store at Chittenango. In June, 1837, when but seventeen years old, he left the parental roof-tree and trod boldly with adventurous foot into the wilds of Michigan, then but recently admitted into the Union as a state, and, upon his arrival here, entered the employ of an older brother in what was one of the earliest established stores of Albion. In 1839 he went to Monroe and served for a year as assistant book-keeper in the office of the State Railroad Commissioner, during the construction of the Michigan Southern Railway, then in the hands of the state.

In the summer of 1840 Mr. Grosvenor became a citizen of Jonesville, coming hither to take a position as clerk in a drygoods store, where he was employed until April, 1844. He then, with R. S. Varnum as a partner, established himself in a mercantile business and this firm conducted a flourishing enterprise until 1847 when Mr. Varnum sold his interests to Elisha P. Champlin, the father-in-law of Mr. Grosvenor, who, in 1851, bought the interest of Mr. Champlin, and thereafter carried it on alone until 1864, when he admitted some young men who had been in his employ for a number of years to a share in its management and profits. Under the new order of things the business grew and flourished, and, in 1875, another change was made, which still farther enlarged its volume and usefulness, the firm becoming Sibbald, Spalding & Co., with Mr. Grosvenor as a silent partner.

For many years outside interests have taken much of Mr. Grosvenor's time. One venture, in which he was busily engaged for some time, was buying and selling the general produce of this part of the state, and in this line it was his invariable rule to always pay cash for his commodities. In 1854, under the title of the Exchange Bank of Grosvenor & Co., at Jonesville he established the bank of which he has ever been the ruling spirit and chief owner. This institution was successful and prosperous from its inception, and has poured widening streams of benefaction out among the people of this community. Other enterprises of value to the community in which he has been interested are the Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, of which he is a stockholder, and, during an important period of its history, the vice-president; the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Detroit, of which he was one of the organizers; the Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Co., of which he was an early stockholder and director; the Michigan State Fire Insurance Co., of Adrian; the Jonesville Cotton Manufacturing Co., of which he was the first treasurer and for some time the very efficient president. His vitalizing force, his wise counsel, his far-seeing and sagacious wisdom, financial ability and superior admin-

istrative and executive powers have been potent factors militating for success in many other organizations for the promotion of the county and the state's welfare and progress. He has contributed much to the cause of education, having been president of the school board at Jonesville for over thirty-five years and is still in office.

Mr. Grosvenor was married on February 22, 1844, to Miss Sally Ann Champlin, a daughter of Hon. Elisha P. Champlin, one of the first settlers in Lenawee county. They have one child, a daughter, who was married in 1873 to Charles E. White, of Jonesville, where they are living in a pleasant home enlivened by the presence of their two sons, Charles Grosvenor and Oliver S. White. Mrs. Grosvenor is a devout Presbyterian, Mr. Grosvenor being also a regular attendant of that church. For more than three score years this meritorious couple have walked life's troubled way together, sustaining and aiding each other, presenting a beautiful example of peaceful and happy domestic life.

From his advent into the county, Mr. Grosvenor has been active and conspicuous in public affairs and he has many times been called upon to do valuable work in public office. In the long record of his public life no odium has ever been attached to his name, no selfish motives have been imputed to him, no charge of infidelity to a trust has ever been made against him, and he has had full credit for a wide knowledge of affairs, a clearness and correctness of judgment concerning them, a firm and unwavering adherence to his convictions about them and a high order of capacity and executive ability in maintaining and establishing his views and securing desired results. He was at an early day elected in turn to every important office in the township, being the first supervisor after Fayette township was organized, in this office following a term as supervisor before the new township was made. In 1858 he was elected to the State Senate; in 1861 he was commissioned colonel on the staff of Governor Blair and also received an appointment on the military contract board, of which he was made president, and he afterward held the position of president of the state military board. In

1862 he again became State Senator and he took an important part in the legislation of the ensuing sessions as the chairman of the committee on finance.

Mr. Grosvenor was elected lieutenant governor in 1864 on the ticket with Governor Crapo, and, by virtue of this office, he was president of the Senate during the ensuing term and also of the state board of equalization in 1866. In the fall of 1868 he was elected state treasurer, and he discharged the duties of this office so well and displayed such a high order of capacity for them, that he was kept in the position by successive reelections until 1871. In April of that year he was appointed a member of the board of state building commissioners, created for the purpose of erecting a new state capitol, his appointment being confirmed in a joint session of the two houses of the Legislature without a dissenting vote. He became the vice-president of this board and its presiding officer in the absence of the governor. His work on this commission was of the most efficient and satisfactory character. The building itself, which seems to have met every requirement and satisfied every judicious critic, and with which no fault was found even by the carping or hypercritical, stands forth as the best evidence of the wisdom and skill which were invoked in its construction, and the business capacity which presided over every part of its creation from foundation to capstone. During the period of the commission's existence 147 meetings were held, of which 103 were regular and forty-four special, occupying in all 258 days. The commission never failed to have a quorum in attendance, and, in no case during the whole progress of the work, was any contractor or other person, having a claim against the state on account of the construction of the capitol, obliged to wait, even a day, by reason of failure of the board to meet and act upon the claim. The commissioners not only saw that the work was well done, but, what is very unusual with a large structure, public or private, they kept the costs within the estimates and appropriations. In each one of five different funds there was a small balance when the building was turned over to the

state. Out of the appropriations, aggregating \$1,430,000, there was a total balance exceeding \$4,000 thus remaining. The whole work of the commission was a notable instance of systematic and faithful attention to official duty. Since the papers relating to the capitol construction were sealed up and filed with the secretary of state in May, 1879, it has never been necessary to reopen them in order to settle any question or claim.

The state of Michigan is also greatly indebted to Mr. Grosvenor for faithful and efficient service in behalf of her great university at Ann Arbor. In the spring of 1879 he was elected a regent of that institution, and in January, 1880 he took his seat. In this connection he soon had another opportunity to do the state good service. The Rose-Douglas controversy was then at its height and the quarrel was injuring the university, both in the Legislature and with the public. Mr. Grosvenor was earnestly importuned by both sides of the controversy to commit himself to their views, but he could not be manipulated. He investigated for himself and concluded that the interest of the state would be best served by bringing the whole matter to a speedy termination. His old associate, Mr. Shearer, who had been elected as a regent at the same time, accepted his conclusions and the two carried through the board a resolution which stopped the wasteful expenditures for litigation and soon put the matter at rest. During the eight years of his tenure of this position he served as the chairman of the financial committee, was a member of the executive committee for four years, while for six he was chairman of the medical committee. He served without compensation and his zeal was commensurate in every way with his disinterestedness and unselfishness. During the early history of Hillsdale College he served for several years as a trustee of that institution.

In fraternal relations Mr. Grosvenor has been a member of the Masonic order since 1855, a period of nearly half-a-century, and he has always been ardent in devotion and faithful in service to the fraternity. He is also an Odd Fellow and was a charter member of the lodge of this or-

der organized at Jonesville in 1840. Since the formation of the Republican party in 1854 he has been a staunch and loyal member of that organization, before that time being a Whig in political faith. For nearly the entire duration of a human life, as fixed by the sacred writer, Mr. Grosvenor has lived and labored among his people. Among them all there is none but does him reverence. If asked for an example of her best citizenship in every way, the state of Michigan can exultingly point to him.

HON. GUY C. CHESTER.

Hon. Guy C. Chester, judge of the First Judicial Circuit, one of the youngest judges in the state, perhaps the youngest the circuit ever had, is a native of Camden, Hillsdale county, born on March 10, 1859. His parents were Frederick and Martha (Fowle) Chester, the former a native of New York and the latter of Hillsdale county. The father came to Hillsdale county in 1833. Their son, the Judge, received his early education in the public schools of his native place and completed his scholastic training at Hillsdale College, meanwhile working between times on the home farm, and at intervals teaching school. He took a business course at Toledo, Ohio, and then was a cultivator of the soil until 1884. In that year he entered the law office of E. L. Koon, Esq., as a student, and, after a due course of study, was admitted to practice in 1886. He remained in Mr. Koon's office and there began his practice. His rise in his profession was rapid and continuous. The first year after his admission to the bar he was elected circuit court commissioner for a term of two years, thereafter being reelected for a second term. Later he was made city attorney and served in that capacity for two terms. In 1892 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county and was reelected at the end of his term. In 1897 he was appointed circuit judge to hold office until the next general election to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Victor H. Lane, and, in 1898, he was elected to this office for the unexpired term of two years, and, at its close in 1900, he was chosen to the same office for a term of six years.

Judge Chester has always been an ardent Republican in politics, has rendered his party valuable service on the hustings from time to time, and, at all times, he has had a potential voice in its councils. He was chairman of the county committee in 1896, the trying year of the silver issue, and, by his aggressiveness and his wisdom, his untiring zeal and his capacity as a tactician, his personal influence and his knowledge of men, he greatly aided in winning a signal victory for his cause. For years he has been a zealous and devoted Freemason, showing his interest in the fraternity by a constant attention to its welfare, by valuable service in behalf of its progress and by insisting on the maintenance of a high standard of excellence in every phase of its life. In the lodge he has filled important offices, in the chapter he has well and wisely administered the functions of every leading position, in the commandery he has occupied the highest offices with credit to himself and benefit to the organization. He is also a noble of the Mystic Shrine, the renowned social body of this order. The only other fraternal order to which he belongs is that of the Knights of Pythias. In 1893 the Judge was united in marriage with Miss Martha Frankhauser, a sister of W. H. Frankhauser, of whom a sketch appears in another part of this work. Judge Chester has two daughters, Dorothy and Helen.

PROF. CHARLES H. GURNEY.

Public education in America is the sheet anchor on which the Ship of State relies with confidence and hope. The Fathers of the Republic proclaimed it a necessary constituent of popular government. The experience of more than a hundred years has proven the wisdom of their contention. While they exhibited abundant solicitude for the higher halls of learning, they much more insisted on schools for the masses, believing that even the commonest sense of the plain people might not be safely relied upon for a wise exercise of citizenship without some training for its duties. Judicious attention to the natural evolutions in this department of the science of government has brought about a close relationship

and a mutual dependence between the higher and the common schools; and, among the best representatives and most careful conservators of this helpful union, is Prof. Charles H. Gurney, now the acting president of Hillsdale College. As an educator he is almost wholly a product of the public school system of this country, as a college professor he is broad, progressive and wise, combining in his views and methods the most useful features of the two lines of pedagogical activity.

Professor Gurney was born at Stanfordsville, Dutchess county, New York, on July 17, 1847, the son of Benjamin A. and Caroline E. (Hull) Gurney, who were also natives of that State. The father passed much of his life in the nursery business, but is now merchandising in Illinois. His ancestors were English Quakers, some of whom found a peaceful and profitable residence in this country about 1750. From that time the family has been prominent in commercial, industrial and social life wherever its members have lived in the United States. The Professor passed the first ten years of his life in his native place without incident worthy of note, or different from those in the lives of other country boys of that section, at the end of that period removing with the rest of the family to Henry county, Illinois. In that state he continued at the public schools the education he had begun in those of New York, remaining at home until 1868, when he came to Michigan and matriculated at Hillsdale College, from which alma mater he was graduated in 1873, having in the meantime taught school and worked at various other occupations to earn the money necessary to complete his course. In 1874 he again began teaching, being employed at Salem, Nebraska, as principal of the schools for two years. He then removed to Iowa and became the principal of the Villisca schools.

Holding the position for four years, at the end of this time of service he took up his residence at Shenandoah, Iowa, there to serve as city superintendent for eight years. His next place of usefulness was Marengo, Iowa, where he rendered three years of excellent service as city superintendent. In 1891 he came to Hillsdale and ac-

cepted the position of principal of the normal department of Hillsdale College, and also became alumni professor of belles-lettres. In the fall of 1901, he became the acting president of the college, a position which he has held without interruption since that date. During the many years of his service as school superintendent in various places he was almost continually employed in institute work, laboring effectively in Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan, winning high commendation as a successful and popular institute director. The Professor married on April 3, 1878, at Salem, Nebraska, with Miss Mary A. Rising, a native of Illinois. They have three children, daughters, May B., F. Ethel and Ruth R.

In educational circles throughout a wide extent of country Professor Gurney is well and favorably known as a far-seeing and highly productive pedagogical force, and, at the college over which he presides, he has given strong proofs of his executive ability, business capacity and accurate knowledge of human nature; while in the social circles of the city and county all of the members of the family are most highly esteemed for their culture, genial dispositions, agreeable manners and winning graces of every kind, exhibited in a social atmosphere wherein the standard is elevated and the taste exacting.

DR. ALONZO CRESSY,

The community in which the late Dr. Alonzo Cressy so long lived and labored, felt when he died that a superior man had passed away. He was a native of Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, born on November 26, 1808. From his earliest years he evinced unusual mental activity, an insatiable thirst for knowledge. His opportunities for education at the schools were, however, limited, comprising only the facilities afforded by the unsettled frontier at that period of more than ordinary depression and poverty in our history which succeeded the War of 1812. By great exertion on his part and well-chosen sacrifice on that of some of his family, he was able to supplement the meager instruction he had acquired by an attendance of two years at a select school in

the town of Skaneateles; the rest of his mental development and knowledge of mankind, however, came through the hard discipline of the exacting but effective school of experience, which was so complete and thorough that, at the age of sixteen, he was able to begin the study of his profession and to complete the usual preparatory reading and attend two full courses of lectures at the Fairfield Medical College by the time he was nineteen, then passing the required examination for the degree of M. D. Under the rules of this institution his diploma was withheld until he was of full legal age, but, soon after leaving the college, he began practicing his profession at Lima, N. Y., and, two years later, when he received his diploma, he married with a daughter of Dr. Justin Smith, of that town. In 1831, before he was twenty-three, he left Lima and came to Clinton in Lenawee county, this state, and here began an active practice.

The next year, 1832, was memorable in western history for the outbreak of the Black Hawk War and the prevalence of the cholera. Doctor Cressy, in the capacity of a medical practitioner, accompanied a detachment of troops in their march through the wilderness to Chicago, there to meet General Scott and assist in repelling an expected attack upon the Rock River settlements. Many of the troops suffered severely from the fatigue and exposure of the march, and six of their number died within six hours after their arrival at the cholera hospital in Chicago. The Doctor was appointed chief medical officer of the camp, and, in the cholera hospital, he had ample opportunity to study the dread malady, which he did to such good purpose, that, in the autumn of the year, General Scott offered him a choice of positions if he would remain with the troops, but he preferred to return to his family. In 1836 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature and was of great service to the people in securing proper legislation for the educational interests of the territory and through the passage of the law providing for a geological survey, which was the means of bringing Michigan's great mineral resources to the notice of the world.

Doctor Cressy took up his residence at Hills-

dale in 1844, being then thirty-six years old. In 1854 he was elected to the State Senate and, near the close of the ensuing session, in the absence of the lieutenant-governor, he was chosen to preside over the body. His most considerable and most appreciated service in his senatorial term was procuring the enactment of a law providing for the organization of a college at Hillsdale and for the completion of the temporarily abandoned building intended as its seat. This bill he carried through the legislature in the face of strenuous opposition from the friends of the State University, and thus secured the establishment here of the institution which has poured such widening streams of benefaction out among the people of this and surrounding counties. In early and middle life Doctor Cressy was an anti-slavery Whig, remaining loyal to that party until the Republican organization rose Phoenix-like from its ashes, when he joined the new political entity to which, until his death, he gave earnest support.

When the long-impending cloud of sectional war broke in full fury on our unhappy country, his son, Justin Smith Cressy, who had seen service in the Mexican War when a mere lad, enlisted in the Twenty-first Massachusetts Infantry, went to the front with General Burnside, was in the front rank of the unrolling columns in many bloody engagements, falling, badly wounded, at Chantilly, on September 1, 1862, not far from the spot on that disastrous battlefield which was hallowed by the expiring agonies of Gen. Phil Kearney. For two days and nights young Cressy lay unattended within the enemy's lines, but at last he was relieved by the ministrations of a Confederate surgeon and was paroled on the next day. He was taken to the hospital on September 8, where, on October 2, he died. Before his death he had won the commission of lieutenant in General Reno's brigade. His colonel said of him: "He has proven himself intelligent, faithful and brave."

Doctor Cressy, from the time of his location at Hillsdale, was diligent and faithful in the practice of his profession, going promptly and unobtrusively where duty called him, everywhere inspiring hope by his presence, dispensing bless-

ings by his sagacity and skill as a practitioner. On the morning of March 22, 1881, he received his summons to lay down his trust, and departed this life, leaving behind him his faithful wife, who had walked life's way through sunshine and through shadow with him for fifty-two years, and two married daughters, Mrs. R. G. Wilbur, of Hillsdale, and Mrs. J. B. Fuller, of San Francisco, Calif. Doctor Cressy's daughter, Mary Irene, died on September 8, 1867, at an early age, just as life seemed brightest; of her, sweet remembrances will live in many hearts until they cease to beat.

The interest of Doctor Cressy in public affairs, especially in everything involving the welfare and general progress of the community, was strong and abiding. He was twice president of the municipality of Hillsdale, dignifying this office and conducting its affairs with signal ability and conscientious devotion to the public weal. His extensive reading, his ripe scholarship and his vast fund of general information made him an industrious and also a valued contributor to the public journals of his time and section, and his articles were eagerly read and highly prized. In domestic life, in professional work, in social circles and in political activities he was a model among men, and, to the end of his days, he was firmly fixed in the high and universal esteem of the people, being everywhere looked up to as one of the leading citizens of the county, one of the best and most useful of men.

PELEG ASH.

In many families for generations the element of tragedy is strong and ever present, destroying hope after hope and driving men and women to other resources and lines of activity with rapid succession. It was so in the case of Peleg Ash, one of the best-known farmers and most representative men of Jefferson township in Hillsdale county. He was born in Lenawee county, this state, on September 30, 1843, the son of John and Esther (Haviland) Ash. His father was a native of England and his mother of New York. His paternal grandfather was killed by fire-damp

in the coal mines of England, and the widow died when her children were quite young. When the father of Mr. Ash was fifteen, in company with a brother who was a year and somewhat more younger, he came to Quebec, and from there they made their way by work to Michigan, and here found employment as farm laborers on the homestead of Peleg C. Haviland, a prosperous farmer of Lenawee county, whose daughter John Ash afterwards married. He resided in that county until 1852, when he came to Hillsdale county and purchased the very farm of 100 acres on which his son, Peleg, now lives. There was a small log house on the land in which his family was sheltered, and he here set to work with diligence and assiduous labor to clear the land and make them a home. But in December of that same year, he died, leaving his widow with seven small children to rear and support in the almost unbroken wilderness. She was, however, a woman of resolute spirit and unflinching courage, and gave herself to the task before her with commendable cheerfulness and energy. In time she paid for the land and saw her children engaged in useful occupations, well established in public esteem and ranking among the useful and productive elements of society around her. Some time after the death of her first husband she married with Thomas Partridge, who died two years after the marriage, leaving one child, Thomas Partridge. And a few years later she married William Brant, who died soon after the wedding, leaving her a widow for the third time. In religious belief she was a Quaker and strongly devoted to the faith. Her death occurred on December 5, 1902.

Peleg Ash grew to manhood on the family homestead, and aided in its cultivation. After reaching years of maturity, in association with his brother, John, he bought the interests of the other heirs, and these two still own the place, to which they have since added 101 acres by purchase, aggregating now 201 acres. Mr. Ash married in 1863 Miss Ellen C. Decker, a daughter of Hiram and Harriet (Loomis) Decker, early settlers in Jefferson township. Three children have blessed their union, John H., James L. and

Alwillda B., wife of E. H. Raymond. In politics Mr. Ash is a Republican, but not an active partisan. He belongs to the Masonic order, and both himself and wife are charter members of the local grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, No. 182, at Jefferson.

John W. Ash, a brother of Peleg, was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, in 1845, and came to Hillsdale county with the other members of the family in 1852. He attained manhood on the farm under the same circumstances as did his brother, and, as he did, aided in its clearing and in the carrying on of its operations under the direction of their mother. He was married in Hillsdale county, in 1869, to Miss Cordelia J. Decker, a sister of his brother's wife, and they also have three children, Harriet E., wife of W. M. Morgan; Lottie M., wife of B. L. Snyder; William L. Originally Mr. Ash was a Whig in politics, but when the party was superseded by the Republican he joined the new organization and has ever since been a true and loyal adherent of its principles, giving to its candidates an earnest support, but seeking none of its favors for himself. Both husband and wife are charter members of the Jefferson grange, and Mr. Ash is an active working member of the Masonic fraternity. He has a one-half interest in the home farm, which he and his brother are carrying on jointly with success and a cumulative prosperity.

JOHN O. BARRINGTON.

Crowned with the good record of more than three score and ten years of useful life, fifty of which have been passed in helping to civilize and develop this county, and secure in the lasting esteem and veneration of the residents here who have seen the excellence of and shared in the benefits of his labors, John O. Barrington, of Cambria township, stands forth in the evening of his days one of the best types of American citizenship, illustrating in his long and worthy service to mankind the most admirable attributes of sterling manhood and elevated character. He is a native of Somersetshire, England, where the ancestors of his mother, whose maiden name was

Charlotte Barrington, lived for many generations, and where he was born on August 23, 1812. His father, Sydenham Barrington, was born and reared in Devonshire, England, and was a stonemason and bridgebuilder. Changing his residence to Somersetshire, he there met and married his wife, and, while his son and only offspring, John O., was yet in his infancy, he was called from earth. His widow, by a second marriage, became the mother of two children, a son and a daughter. The family remained in their native land until 1849, and there Mr. Barrington learned the duties of life by experience, receiving only a limited education in the public schools, which, however, he supplemented and enlarged by careful reading and study. He entered zealously into the public affairs of his country, taking an active interest in all that pertained to its welfare. He was an interested spectator of the coronation of Queen Victoria, and his voice added to the tumultuous applause which welcomed that glorious sovereign to her long and beneficent reign. In 1849, the family, then consisting of the mother, stepfather and three children, came to this country and located near Norwalk, in Huron county, Ohio. There Mr. Barrington was engaged in farming until 1853, when he removed to this county and purchased forty acres of land in Cambria township, being a part of the farm on which he now lives, which he has increased by subsequent purchases to 115 acres. On his new domain, which was as yet nothing but the primeval forest, there was a log cabin, and, after two years of most diligent effort to make the property habitable and productive, in 1855 he returned to Ohio, and there was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Sparks, a native of New York, but for years previous to her marriage a resident of Huron county, Ohio. They became the parents of five children, who are now living: George E.; Martha E., wife of Ira Snyder, of this county; Bertha B., wife of Clifford Brown, of Cambria township; Mary A., wife of M. Watkins, of Reading, this county; James L., living at home. At the venerable age of sixty-three years, their mother died on July 13, 1895. In politics Mr. Barrington has been a Repub-

lican from the organization of that party, but has never been an active partisan nor accepted public office. For many years he and his family have belonged to the Presbyterian church and been potent elements in its works of beneficence and charity. Among the people of Hillsdale county no man is better known, or more highly respected, than is this patriarch and pioneer and none has more richly deserved an exalted place in public esteem and confidence. With fidelity and industry, without self-seeking or ostentation, he has performed the daily duties of life found ever at his elbow, being content with the consciousness of doing his part well and worthily.

DR. WILFRED BATES.

One of the pioneer physicians of Hillsdale county, whose life was ever a full current of active goodness, devoted to the service of his fellow men and which closed amid universal sorrow and regret when he was sixty-five years of age, Dr. Wilfred Bates, a native of the county, was born two miles east of Hillsdale, on November 19, 1836. He was deeply and sincerely attached to the county. Within its borders his useful life began; among its people he lived and labored until his spirit passed on to the activities that know no weariness; in their midst he accumulated property of much value, being personally benefited by the operation of the forces of improvement and development he aided in starting and sustaining; to their elements of moral, intellectual and social elevation he contributed a continued active support and the vitalizing influence of a great example. [The Bates family of Massachusetts claim descent from Clement Bates, the emigrant, of Weymouth, in 1838.] The parents of Dr. Wilfred Bates were Caleb and Maria (White) Bates, who were both born and reared in Massachusetts as farmers, coming to Michigan about 1834. Locating in Hillsdale county, they entered government land and began the arduous, but inspiring, labor of carving out a farm from the primeval forest, which farm became their permanent home and on which they died. The Doctor's grandfather was also Caleb Bates, and

he, too, came to this county, and, full of years and of esteem, here he passed away and was laid to rest under its sod. Dr. Wilfred Bates was the youngest of twelve children, only one of whom is living, a sister who resides in the state of New York.

The Doctor received his elementary and preliminary scholastic training in the good country schools, and, after leaving them, had the advantage of a year passed in study at Hillsdale College. He then entered the office of Dr. Franklin French as a medical student and remained under his competent instruction for two years. At the end of that period he passed one year at the Ann Arbor Medical College, after which he matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and from that institution he was graduated in 1860. He had, however, practiced prior to his graduation, and, on leaving college, at once resumed professional activity at what was then known as Ransom Center, in this county. There he continued in a busy and increasing practice until his death, on November 16, 1891, his practice and his business acumen making him a large real-estate owner at his death, but, throughout his life, he was attentive to every duty, with primary reference to the general good, rather than to his personal benefit. In 1865, before the close of the Civil War, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and started to join his regiment for field duty, but was unable to do this, being detained four months in hospital work at Nashville, Tennessee. He then returned to his home and resumed his practice. In 1861 he was married to Miss Harriet Eggleston, a daughter of Bradford and Harriet (Hicks) Eggleston, the former a native of England and the latter of New York. Her father came to the United States in infancy, and in 1849 settled in Lenawee county, this state, where he died. Dr. and Mrs. Bates were the parents of three children, two of whom are living, James W., one of the leading business men of Hillsdale, and Glenn M., living at home with his mother, who is still a resident of the city. The second son, Rea W., who died in early manhood, was a graduate of the Detroit Medical College and

for eighteen months before his death practiced in association with his father. Doctor Bates was an ardent Republican, but never accepted public office. He belonged to the State Medical Society and to other kindred organizations. He was also a Freemason and an Odd Fellow.

WARNER J. SAMPSON.

Warner J. Sampson, one of the oldest and most successful lawyers at the Hillsdale bar, is a native of this county, born on August 27, 1847. His parents were John W. and Mary (Courwright) Sampson, natives of Wayne county, New York, pioneers of 1844 in Michigan. Prosperous farmers they continued in active management of their farm until 1865, when they retired from active pursuits and took up their residence at Hillsdale, where the father died in 1892 and the mother is now living at the age of eighty years. Mr. Sampson's paternal grandfather was Newland Sampson, of New York state, who learned and worked at his trade as a carpenter for a number of years, then entered the ministry in the Methodist church, and, during a large part of the rest of his life, was actively engaged in preaching at various places. He came to this county in 1855, remained ten years, removed to Porter county, Ind., and again worked at his trade and also preached at times. He had a large family of sons and daughters, all of whom are deceased, one son losing his life at the terrible battle of the Wilderness in the Civil War. Mr. Sampson himself had two sisters, one of whom is dead, and the other lives in the state of Alabama.

Warner J. Sampson was educated in the public schools of this county and at Hillsdale College, entering this institution in 1860, when he was but little more than twelve years old. In 1865 he began business for himself as a grocer and he continued in this line of mercantile life for four or five years. In 1871 he started a cigar factory in partnership association with H. H. Frankinfield, which he helped to conduct until 1873, when the firm was dissolved and he went to Kansas, soon thereafter moving to southern Indiana, where he remained until 1875. He then

returned to Michigan, and, locating at Marcellus, in Cass county, began the study of law under the direction of Judge Carr, the present circuit judge of that county, was admitted to practice at the Cass county bar in 1879, and continued professional labors in that county until 1890, when he came back to Hillsdale county. In 1891 he was appointed patent clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, but, while he held this position, he continued to practice law at Hillsdale. In October, 1897, the firm of Sampson & Barre was formed and was continued until October, 1902, when Mr. Barre retired. Fred O'Melay was then admitted to a partnership in the business, which is still in active life and practice, with Mr. Sampson at its head, a large body of patrons in its clientele and a rank at the bar that is second to none.

In politics Mr. Sampson is an ardent Democrat, devoted to the interests of his party, eloquent and forceful in advocacy of its cause. He is a captivating and convincing speaker, a strong reasoner, a shrewd and resourceful tactician, an effective organizer; he has been the candidate of his party for the office of prosecuting attorney and for other positions, but has always led a forlorn hope, going to defeat because of the large Republican majority in the county. In 1867 he was married to Miss Emma J. Allison, who died in 1891. They had three children, of whom but one, their daughter, Jessie M., wife of C. J. Bradt, of Marcellus, is living. Their two sons, Edward and Wilford, died in 1879, one aged seven and the other nine years. Mr. Sampson's second marriage was to Miss Mary E. Avery, a native of this state, and occurred in 1893. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity in both lodge and chapter organizations, is also an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias.

HON. HENRY WALDRON.

Among the men who were foremost in helping to develop the rich resources of southern Michigan and lifting it into prominence as one of the rising communities of the West, none has a more enviable record or is entitled to a higher regard than Hon. Henry Waldron. As a civil en-

gineer in his early manhood, a promoter and developer of industrial and transportation enterprises, a banker and financier, a judicious and broad-minded dealer in real estate, a public servant of distinguished ability and usefulness, he stands forth in each field of service, conspicuous in the admiration and esteem of the whole people, who venerate his memory with a full and unre-served respect. He was born on October 11, 1819, at Albany, N. Y., where his father was a prominent and a successful merchant, who died when his son was but thirteen years old. The latter was, however, carefully educated, pursuing his studies at the Albany Academy until he was fifteen, then entering Rutger's College, from which he was duly graduated two years later. In 1837 he came to Michigan, which had just then assumed the dignity of statehood, and he was at once employed as a civil engineer in the preliminary surveys of the Michigan Southern Railroad. He remained in the service of this enterprise until the completion of the road, after which he took up his residence at Hillsdale and continued to live in that city until his death. Deeply interested in the development of this section of the state, foreseeing with the clearness of vision for which he was noted through life, its possibilities in a commercial and industrial way, in 1843 he built and operated the first warehouse on the line of the railroad, and, from 1846 to 1848, served the road as a director. He was also active in the construction of the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad rendering service as its first president. He was one of the founders of the Second National Bank of Hillsdale. He conducted its affairs as its president from its organization until 1876, when he became president of the First National Bank, a position which he held until his death. The interests of this bank and his large real-estate operations engaged his time and faculties almost exclusively in a business way during the closing years of his life.

In politics Mr. Waldron was first a Whig. When that party yielded place to the Republican, he joined the new organization, adopting its principles with earnestness, and he adhered to them loyally through life. In 1842, when but twenty-three years of age, he was elected to the lower

house of the State Legislature, and, in 1848, he was one of the electors on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket. In 1854 he was chosen to represent his district in the National House of Representatives, and was thereafter twice reelected to this exalted position, serving six consecutive years at that time. His service covered a most important period in our history and he met the requirements of the situation in a masterful manner, giving his constituents great satisfaction while their representative.

In 1868 Mr. Waldron was a delegate from Michigan to the National Republican Convention, which nominated General Grant the first time for the presidency, and was the Michigan vice-president of the body. In 1870 he was again elected to Congress, then serving three consecutive terms in the great legislative assembly, in 1876, declining a fourth term, on account of his pressing private business. In the exalted forum, wherein he was so long a conspicuous figure, he displayed the same manly qualities of courage, stability, enterprise, industry and masterful grasp of conditions, that made him so successful in his private business, and to his public duties he gave as conscientious and devoted care and serviceable attention as he bestowed on his personal affairs. He so bore himself in public life that he won and retained the lasting respect of his political opponents as well as the cordial esteem of his aids and supporters. In all her brilliant history Michigan has never had a more zealous, high-minded, faithful, or a more upright representative in the halls of Congress, a more energetic, far-seeing or capable business man or a more public spirited, progressive or patriotic citizen. Mr. Waldron was married on July 18, 1844, to Miss Caroline M. Bard, a native of Port Byron, N. Y., in Hillsdale. She was a daughter of Joseph and Phoebe (Hazard) Bard, also natives of New York, who came to Michigan in the fall of 1843. Settling at Hillsdale, her father engaged in the milling business. He died in 1849, while crossing the plains on his way to California. His wife died in Hillsdale in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Waldron had one child, which died in infancy. Mr. Waldron died on September 13, 1880, and his wife passed away from earth on March 22, 1889.

WILLIAM WALDRON.

The strong, true men of a people are always public benefactors. Their usefulness in the immediate and specific labors they perform can be defined by metes and bounds. The good they do through the forces they put in motion and through the inspiration of their presence and example, is immeasurable by any finite gauge or by any standard of value. The death of any one of such men is a public calamity, because by it the country loses not only his active energy, but the stimulus and fecundating power of his present personal influence. There is, however, some compensation for this loss in the memory of his services, the effect of his example, and the continuing fruitfulness of the activities he quickened into life. The late William Waldron, of Hillsdale, was such a man. To fully tell the story of his life and describe his character within the limits which this work allows is impossible to mortal utterance. The most that can be done within the allotted compass is to briefly epitomize the salient points and leave to inference the coloring of the narrative.

Mr. Waldron was a native of Albany, N. Y., born in November, 1824, and his death occurred at the Cleveland Water Cure Sanitarium on December 11, 1877. Yet, although he fell beneath the fatal shaft at the comparatively early age of fifty-three, the record of his achievements in a public way and in private life is one of which many an octogenarian would be proud. It so impressed the age and body of his time, that notwithstanding more than a quarter of a century of time has passed since he surrendered his trust at the behest of the Great Disposer, his memory still lingers as a fragrant and living potency in the business world, of which he was in life so essential a part, and his influence on mercantile and fiscal conditions is still felt and heeded. He was reared and educated in his native city, and, in 1843, came to Hillsdale as a young man of nineteen years. For a time he was here employed as a clerk in a commission warehouse owned and operated by his brother. Subsequently, in partnership with Chauncey W. Ferris, he conducted

a merchandising business for a few years. In 1850 he purchased the interest of his partner and formed a new firm in association with James B. Baldy. They continued the business along the same lines as heretofore conducted, and it steadily increased in volume and value, until this firm controlled the largest trade in the county, embracing in its sweep not only operations in general merchandising, as the term is usually understood, but also extensive dealings in wool, wheat and various other commodities. In 1860 these enterprising gentlemen closed out their mercantile industry, and, three years later, organized the First National Bank of Hillsdale, with Mr. Waldron as president and Mr. Baldy as cashier.

The banking business was more in accordance with the tastes and the genius of Mr. Waldron. Giving this institution his close and careful personal attention, he established it firmly on a broad basis of sound business principles, inspiring its management with a spirit of liberality, breadth and progressiveness that soon made it a potent factor in the commercial world of the community and laid all the surrounding country under tribute to its prosperity. To the day of his death, Mr. Waldron continued to manage and direct its policy as its president, keeping it ever in the front rank of banking institutions, enlarging its scope and multiplying its functions to meet the requirements of every new condition in the domains of finance, exhibiting also in a marked degree all of the attributes of a prompt, positive, upright and inflexible business man. It was one of his invariable rules to settle all disputes in business out of court, if that were possible without a sacrifice of principle or of honor; in consequence of this rule he presented the remarkable example of a man actively engaged in business on an enormous scale for a period of thirty years without ever being himself, or having any establishment with which he was connected, either a plaintiff or a defendant in a legal proceeding of any kind.

Mr. Waldron was twice married, in 1848 to Miss Mary Moon, of Lima, Ind.; in 1874 to Miss Carrie Osband, of Cleveland, Ohio. At his death he left a widow and three children as his survivors. His private life was as beautiful as his busi-

ness career was successful and productive. He was liberal in support of public enterprises and private charity, and, if royal often in dispensing his bounty, he was likewise princely in the silence he maintained concerning it. In friendships he was firm, loyal and enduring; in social life an ornament and an inspiration to society; at his domestic hearth he was the soul of hospitality, the compass and the anchor of the family, the exemplar and sustenance of every moral and educational force. No man of his day stood higher in public estimation, none was more cordially esteemed in the circles of personal friendship; none had a cleaner record in business, none a more exalted ideal in private character.

EDWARD BAILY.

For fifty-seven years a resident of this county in Litchfield township, for seventeen years an efficient supervisor of the township, Edward Baily has been a potent force in the development and progress of the county and is widely known and respected as one of its makers and builders. He is a native of Orleans county, New York, born on December 9, 1842, the son of William and Sarah (Weed) Baily, the former English by nativity, born and reared in Somersetshire, and the latter a product of Fairfield county, Connecticut, who first saw the light of this world at Stamford. The father was a farmer in Connecticut, whither he came as a young man, and later in New York. In 1844 he brought his young family to the wilds of Michigan, armed with a resolute heart and high hopes of future competence and consequence, furnished with the energy, persistence and the capability to win his way even through the hard conditions of frontier life with its inevitable privations, dangers and constant calls for stern endurance. He located first in Scipio township in this county, but, after a residence of two years in that location, removed to Litchfield township, where he settled on forty acres of wild land which he purchased, it being a part of the highly developed and well-improved farm on which his son, Edward, now resides.

As he got his land cleared and under cultivation he purchased additional tracts until he owned 115 acres, and, at the time of his death, he had all of this in a good state of fertility, provided with comfortable buildings and with other improvements. His life ended in 1885, that of his widow in 1898. They had three children, two sons and one daughter, of whom Edward and one sister, Mrs. A. H. Knapp, are residents of Hillsdale county. The maternal grandfather, Ebenezer Weed, was a soldier in the Revolution, who upheld the family name with credit on many bloody battlefields of the memorable struggle for Independence. Since his day, whether in peace or war, the representatives of both sides of the house, wherever they have been found, have sustained the cause of their country and aided materially in the promotion of its best interests.

Edward Baily grew to manhood on his father's farm and assisted in clearing and cultivating it, having the usual allowance of opportunity enjoyed by country boys in his day and section for common-school advantages, and, it must be said to his credit, that he made good use of them. At the death of his father he inherited the farm, on which he has since lived, adding to its extent from time to time by purchase, until it comprises 206 acres of excellent land, adding also to its value otherwise, by careful and progressive husbandry, until it has become one of the most desirable and complete farm homes in this part of the county. He was married in Monroe county, New York, in 1869, to Miss Lucinda Fuller, a daughter of Holloway H. and Miriam B. (Watson) Fuller, prominent farmers who lived and died in New York, where the father was born and whither the mother moved from her native state of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Baily have one child, their daughter, Marion. While he has been a lifelong Republican in political faith, true and loyal to his party, and, while he has a deep and abiding interest in public affairs involving the welfare of the community, Mr. Bailey has not sought office; he has, however, on occasion consented to serve the township and county in important places, and has served it well. He was for ten years a justice of the peace and for seventeen a supervisor, and in both

positions contributed materially to the preservation of law and order among the people and the advancement and elevation of their best interests in every way. He very capably served as chairman of the county board of supervisors for several years, also being the president of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Hillsdale county for a definite length of time. In fraternal relations he has for many years been a member of the Masonic lodge at Jonesville. As he has been one of the most serviceable citizens of the township, so he is now one of the most respected for his ability and worth.

DR. LESTER R. WATKINS.

The pen of the biographer has seldom a more engaging theme than the life story of a good citizen who has grown old in the service of his people, and has lived to see the fruit of his labors in their prosperity and happiness and the established success of valued public institutions, to whose creations and development he has essentially contributed. Such a theme is presented in the career of Dr. Lester R. Watkins, one of the pioneer physicians of Hillsdale county, who departed this life on February 4, 1880, after a successful practice of his profession of over thirty-four years in Allen township. He was a native of Hopewell, Ontario county, New York, born on September 3, 1821, a son of Ephraim and Deborah (Whitney) Watkins, natives of Massachusetts, who spent the last years of their life in the place of his birth. His father was a farmer and the family consisted of three sons and six daughters. One daughter, Mrs. Susan Metcalf, of Rochester, New York, is still living. His son, Lester, was a student by nature and manifested his bent early in life. After leaving the primary schools of his native town he entered Canandaigua Academy, and upon the completion of his course there he began the study of medicine under the capable direction of Doctor Holden, of Hopewell.

Before he was twenty-one years of age he entered Geneva (N. Y.) Medical College, and in 1846 he was graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. He located in Hillsdale county, Michigan, at Allen, made that place his

home for the rest of his life, and, throughout all of the surrounding country, he was soon well known as an energetic and skillful physician and surgeon, finding himself favorably launched on the flood tide of a large and successful practice. He was a close and thoughtful student, an attentive and discriminating observer, a resourceful and intelligent practitioner. Throughout his entire life he was faithful to every duty, holding broad and progressive views in reference to the development and moral standard of the community in which he had cast his lot. Churches, schools, all educational and moral forces, received his earnest and active support, while in social life he was genial and companionable to such an extent that his presence was ever a stimulus to good humor and the better and loftier aspirations of the human mind. The literature of his profession enlisted his continual and studious interest, as did the organizations formed among his professional brethren for the purposes of mutual benefit and the common good, which were aided and elevated by his active membership and the valued contributions he drew from his extensive experience and ripe judgment.

Doctor Watkins belonged to the county and state medical societies and was a zealous and useful member also of the Tri-State Medical Association. In politics he was an unwavering Republican, and, although not an active partisan, he took great interest in the public local affairs. He served as the township clerk for many years, being wise in counsel and diligent in his action in behalf of every public enterprise. He was a charter member of the Masonic lodge at Allen, in which he kept up his active membership to the day of his death. His early practice was in a wild, unbroken country, with bridle paths and Indian trails as the only thoroughfares of travel in many places, and over these for long years he rode on horseback day after day, in all weathers and under all kinds of trying circumstances. Through the exposure to which he was thus subjected he contracted a chronic rheumatism, the disease ending his life at the age of nearly sixty years, reaching and paralyzing his heart in one of its acute attacks.

On April 27, 1852, at the home of the bride



L. R. Watkins



L. M. Watkins

at Gorham, Ontario county, N. Y., Doctor Watkins married with Miss Zeruah W. Pickett, a daughter of Ansel and Charlotte (St. John) Pickett, the former a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, and the latter of Saratoga county, New York. After their marriage her parents settled at Gorham, subsequently removing to Phelps, in the same county, where the father died in 1866. The mother then divided her time between the home of Mrs. Watkins and that of a daughter at Rochester, N. Y., dying at the Watkins home in Allen township, Michigan, on June 3, 1881.

MRS. ZERUAH W. (PICKETT) WATKINS was born at Gorham, Ontario county, New York, May 3, 1826, where the earlier years of her life were spent. On April 27, 1852, she was given in marriage to Doctor Watkins, and she came directly to Allen, where the remainder of her life was passed at her well-known home. Two children were born to Doctor and Mrs. Watkins; one a son, died in infancy; the other, Charlotte A., at the age of four years. On the evening of November 9, 1902, Mrs. Watkins suffered her second stroke of paralysis, from which she made some progress toward recovery. On December 26, the third stroke fell upon the afflicted lady, and from this she had not strength sufficient to rally, gradually losing her hold upon life, until the evening of January 27, 1903, when the worn and weary spirit left its tenement of clay, to be "forever with the Lord." During the long weeks of her last sickness, Mrs. Watkins was tenderly cared for by her only niece, Mrs. Josie Bainbridge Maynard, who chanced to be with her aunt when the blow fell upon her, and later, by her only sister, Mrs. L. H. Haskins, of Morgantown, North Carolina, and also by her lifelong friend, Mrs. M. L. Wyrick, of Saginaw, and Mrs. Watkins' faithful companion, Mrs. Jane Hamburg. The only brother, J. H. Pickett, of Geneva, New York, was unable to be present at the bedside of his sister, owing to his own bodily affliction, from paralysis. Funeral services were held at the Baptist church on Saturday, January 31, conducted by Rev. R. J. Lobb, a former pastor, assisted by Rev. Jordan, the choir rendering the appropriate selections in a manner befitting the occasion. The re-

mains were tenderly laid at rest in Allen village cemetery, beside those of her beloved companion, who passed suddenly to the Great Beyond twenty-three years ago. The casket was literally covered with floral offerings of exceptional beauty, the flowers the deceased so loved in life. Soon after her removal to Allen, Mrs. Watkins was received into the membership of the Baptist church, and since that time her first thought, outside of her own home, was for the church of her choice and the tender memory and fragrance of her quiet, Christian life rests like a benediction over the community.

THE CITIZENS BANK OF ALLEN.

The Citizens Bank of Allen, Michigan, was founded in 1893, by F. A. Roethlisberger and conducted by him as a private banking institution until June, 1902. He then disposed of it to William N. Bengé, who has since carried on its business in the same manner and on the same basis. It is one of the well-known and firmly established financial institutions of Hillsdale county, having a high reputation for the accommodating spirit which pervades it and for the success and vigor with which its affairs are conducted.

Mr. Bengé is a native of Allen township, where he is doing an extensive business in several lines, and he was reared and educated within its borders. He was born on June 26, 1868, one of the eleven children of his parents, eight of whom are living, four sons and four daughters, and all of the sons are residents of Hillsdale and Branch counties. His parents are John and Mary A. (Goldsmith) Bengé, natives of Kent county, England, who came to the United States in 1850, and, after a residence of four years in the state of New York, moved to Hillsdale county, Michigan, settling in Allen township. Receiving a sunstroke on a hot summer day, the father was obliged to retire from all active labor, and is now living in quiet retirement in Allen township, surviving his wife, who died in 1882. His son, William N. Bengé, began life for himself as a clerk for Messrs. Hill & Roethlisberger,

remaining in the employ of Mr. Roethlisberger seven years. He then engaged in merchandising on his own account in association with F. A. Wagner, under the firm name of Bengé & Wagner. This firm was in business three years, and, at the end of that time, Mr. Wagner sold his interest to Mr. Roethlisberger and the firm name was changed to Bengé & Co., and so continued for five years, when Mr. Wagner became a partner, the firm from that time being Bengé & Wagner again. This business is in no way connected with the bank, but both interests are conducted with the energy which has ever characterized Mr. Bengé's operations. He is also a director in the First State Savings-Bank of Hillsdale, and has interests in other financial and mercantile enterprises. Mr. Bengé married in this county in 1889 with Miss May E. Raplee, a native of the county and a daughter of Andrew J. and Rebecca Raplee, who were early settlers in this part of the state. Their union has been blessed with two children, A. J., who died in infancy, and Wilhelmina.

HORACE BOW.

For nearly sixty years a resident of Hillsdale county, during all that period being earnestly and actively interested in the growth and development of this section, Horace Bow, of Cambria township, is justly held in high esteem as one of the forceful pioneers of Southern Michigan, as one whose life has been a benefaction to the state, and is well worthy of honorable mention in any narrative of the doings and achievements of the progressive men of this portion of her domain. He was born in York, Livingston county, New York, on March 2, 1816, the son of Charles and Lydia (Bills) Bow, natives of Pittsfield, Mass., where the father was a prosperous farmer of that section and time. About the year 1815 he moved to New York and there remained until 1843, when he came to this county and purchased 160 acres of land in Jefferson township, which he partially cleared, and on which he lived until his death, two years later, on April 7, 1845, he having survived his wife twelve

years, her death occurring in New York in 1833. Their family consisted of four sons and three daughters, all now deceased, except Horace. His grandfather was a native of Massachusetts, who farmed in that state for a number of years, then moved to Livingston county, New York, where he died in the fullness of years.

Horace Bow grew to manhood and was educated in New York, remaining there until he was twenty-three years old. In the autumn of 1840 he made a trip to Michigan, traveling on the Erie canal to Buffalo, from that city across Lake Erie to Toledo, occupying six days in the voyage. He journeyed by rail from Toledo to Adrian, from there by stage to Tecumseh, where he spent the winter. After a short visit to Ypsilanti he returned to New York, but in 1844 he came to reside permanently in this state and purchased a tract of uncultivated and unimproved land in Jefferson township, which he partially cleared and made his residence for two years. He then moved to Pittsford township, where he cleared a farm on which he lived until 1862, in 1860 making a trip to California for his health. From Pittsford township he moved to Cambria in 1862 and settled on the farm, which has ever since been his home, and which was partially improved when he bought it. This he has since greatly improved and has brought to a very high state of cultivation, making it one of the most attractive and desirable country homes of the township.

In 1845, he was married to Miss Cynthia Turner, a daughter of Delonza and Orissia (Rush) Turner, natives of Massachusetts, who removed to New York in early life, and, in 1836, became residents of Adams township in this county, where the father died in 1848 and the mother in 1881. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bow, their son, Charles, is deceased, and their daughter, Ella, is the wife of Wills D. Osborne, of Cambria township. Mr. Bow is an old-time Democrat, with unwavering fidelity to the principles of his party. Mrs. Bow is a devout and active member of the Methodist church. Both are valued members of society and most highly respected in all parts of the county.

EPHRAIM W. BENSON.

With a martial spirit in his ancestry, who drew in love of liberty with the very air they breathed in the Green Mountain region of Vermont, which showed itself on the maternal side in Ethan Allen, the very renowned Revolutionary hero, who was one of her progenitors, and on the paternal side in his father, who was a veteran of the War of 1812, twice wounded in that contest, it is not strange that Ephraim W. Benson, of Pittsford township, should have shouldered his musket at the call of his country for volunteers in the defense of the Union when armed resistance threatened its continuance, to go forward to the front in the greatest war of modern times, although he is essentially a man of peace and his life has otherwise been devoted to its productive and peaceful industries. He was born in Ontario county, New York, at the town of Richmond, on April 23, 1835, his parents being David and Clara (Briggs) Benson, natives of Vermont, who were born and reared near Rutland in that state. The father was a farmer and also a soldier in the U. S. regular army for a period of five years, which covered the time occupied in the second War with England. During that struggle with the mother country he was in active service all of the time, fighting gallantly wherever occasion required, sealing his devotion to the cause with his blood on the field of Chippewa, where he was shot in the side, and again on that of Lundy's Lane, where he received another serious wound. After the close of his military service, he settled in Vermont, where he married, and where three of his children, Allen, Joshua and Adelia, were born. Five other children were born in New York after his removal to that state, Chloe J., Rhoda F., Ephraim W., Emory W. and David. All are now deceased, excepting Joshua, Ephraim and David. Their mother died in New York in 1843, and twenty years later, in 1863, the father came to Michigan, where he ended his days at the home of his eldest son, in Barry county, dying there in 1866 or 1867.

Ephraim W. Benson remained at the New York home of the family in his native county until he reached the age of nineteen, assisting in the duties of the farm, gathering strength and suppleness of body, acquiring habits of industry and thrift, and attending the schools of the vicinity, where he secured a limited education. In 1854 he started out to make his own way in the world, coming to this state and, soon after his arrival, locating in Pittsford township, where he worked as a farm hand for four years. On September 28, 1858, he married with Miss Elizabeth Clement, and, about the time of his marriage, he purchased forty acres of land, now a part of his present farm. He, however, remained with his father-in-law, Mr. Christopher Clement, until 1862, and assisted in the work on the productive farm of that prominent and honored citizen of Pittsford township, who was born in the town of Root, now Canajoharie, Montgomery county, New York, and came with his parents to this county in 1836, where he became a potential factor in the development and improvement of the township, and a power of great service in pushing forward every line of fruitful energy in this section, all of his efforts being ably aided by his energetic and diligent wife, whose maiden name was Alice Fish, and to whom he was married on September 28, 1837. They became the parents of four children, Mrs. Benson; Henry, who lives in Chicago; Kate, wife of Robert Stewart, of Anderson county, Kansas; and Eveline, widow of Philo Long, of Pittsford township. Mrs. Benson is a niece of Cornelius Clement, an account of whose life appears on another page.

Instead of settling on his farm, as he intended to do, Mr. Benson enlisted in August, 1862, in the Union army, as a member of Co. A, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, which became a part of the Army of the Cumberland. His first baptism of fire came at Cincinnati, where his regiment was a part of the force employed in repelling the invasion of Ohio by Gen. Kirby Smith. He afterward saw active service in the campaigns in Alabama, participated in the battles of Decatur and Athens in that state, in that of Danville, Kentucky, and in many others in that part of the country; but much of his time

was passed on detached duty as a teamster and a dispatch carrier. He served to the close of the war, and after his discharge returned to this county and settled on his farm, where he has since resided, in the cultivation and improvement of which his energies have been continuously employed. He has added to his domain until it now numbers 140 acres, improved it with good buildings of every needed kind, until, in condition of tillage and character and completeness of equipment, it is one of the best in the township. His family consists of four children, Clara D., wife of Charles Voorhees, of Grand Rapids; Alice, wife of Frank Preston, of Chicago; Leroy and Bina, who are living at home. The last named married with Miss Anna Driscoll, of North Adams, and they have one son, Otis Benson. A Republican in political affiliation, Mr. Benson has served five years as the township treasurer, several years as highway commissioner, and also several on the board of review. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Patrons of Husbandry. Both Mr. and Mrs. Benson are regular attendants at the services of the Free Baptists.

JOHN BOWDITCH.

John Bowditch, of Jefferson township, where he conducts one of the most attractive and best managed farms in this portion of the county, is a brother of Charles G. Bowditch, a sketch of whom also appears in this work, and the son of Michael and Charlotte (Trivett) Bowditch, natives of England, where he was born on February 15, 1844. His native place was Devonshire, where his parents were then living, and where he remained until he was thirteen years of age. In 1857 he came to the United States in company with a cousin. They landed in New York and went direct to Canada, where they were met by an uncle, William Trivett, who brought Mr. Bowditch to this county. The young emigrant made his home with his uncle, attending school in the winter and working on the farm at other times, for fourteen years. His uncle made him a present of eighty acres of land, which, at that time, cost \$1,800, which he still owns, and which

was his home for a number of years, until he purchased the farm on which he now resides. He owns a tract of 400 acres, all well-improved and in an advanced state of cultivation. Thirty years ago he began dealing in stock, and he has increased his operations in this industry until his average sales are now from thirty to forty carloads a year. He has also given special attention to the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs, and in this field has been very successful, winning high commendation and a ready market for his product, becoming by study and observation an acknowledged authority on all matters pertaining to these breeds of stock.

Mr. Bowditch was married, on February 11, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Viele, a daughter of Abraham and Eleanor (Schermerhorn) Viele, both natives of New York. Her father came to Michigan in 1835 and entered a tract of 160 acres of government land in Wheatland township, this county, and in 1837 he built a log house on the place and moved his family into it, and then began the clearing up of the farm to make it habitable and productive. He was a carpenter and found plenty of work at his craft in building houses and barns for the new settlers. By diligence and persistent effort, he succeeded in clearing 130 acres of his land before his death, which occurred at the home of his son-in-law in 1891. His wife preceded him to the Silent Land more than a quarter of a century, passing away in 1865. They had six children, all now deceased, except Mrs. Bowditch and one son. One of her brothers died while a soldier in the Civil War, from the effects of a wound received in attacking a Kentucky town. Mr. and Mrs. Bowditch have two sons, Burton A. and John Bowditch, Jr. They also had a daughter, Mabel, who died some years ago. She was the wife of Dr. Clarence W. Harris, of Allen, this county, and left a son of the same name, who makes his home with Mr. Bowditch. In political faith Mr. Bowditch has always been an active and zealous Republican. He served for years on the county central committee of his party, and for two terms was the township treasurer. He belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry and has been the treasurer of his grange for fifteen years, and during the

same length of time Mrs. Bowditch has been its lecturer. She is also a member of the Baptist church at Hillsdale. Both are highly esteemed throughout the township, and elsewhere in the county where they are known, being among the most respectable and substantial citizens of this part of the state, well deserving by their upright and progressive lives the estimation in which they are held.

THEODORE P. CARBINE.

Cambria township is indebted to the great state of New York for many of her most progressive and highly respected families. Among the number is Theodore P. Carbine, now living near the village of Cambria, who was born in that state, in Cayuga county, on April 29, 1828. His parents were Horace and Clara (Harrington) Carbine, also New Yorkers by birth. The father was a farmer and came with his family to Michigan in 1849, where he settled on a tract of 160 acres of land in Woodbridge township, this county, which he had purchased three years before. His land was all in a state of nature at the time, and he began operations in the effort to make a home of it by building a plank house, 20x30 feet in dimensions, and also clearing a small tract. In February, 1850, death ended his labors, and left the land for his widow and children to clear and occupy, which they did. The mother died in 1877, after a hard struggle, ending in comfort and peace, being in full enjoyment of the respect and regard of all her neighbors. Eight children of the large family, four sons and three daughters, grew to maturity, and of these only three are now living, Theodore being the only one who resides in Hillsdale county. The grandfather, Zebulon Carbine, a native of New York, was a farmer and sawmill man, who was killed in raising a barn on January 1, 1800. His father, Francis Carbine, was a soldier in the French and American armies during the American Revolution. He left his native France for this country at the close of the French Revolution, in which he participated and was an officer. He died in 1795, having resumed the prac-

tice of his profession, the law, in America, after our independence was established. The spirit of patriotism which imbued him has been in the family ever since. The father of Theodore was a soldier in the War of 1812, and all members of the family for generations have manifested a deep and serviceable interest in the welfare of their country.

Theodore P. Carbine was educated in the public schools of Ohio, where he was reared, his parents having moved to that state when he was a child of five years. He accompanied them to Michigan in 1849, here assisted in clearing the farm and making it habitable and productive, taking charge of it after his father's death and aiding his mother in rearing the younger members of the family. He now owns a portion of the home farm, but makes his home in the village of Cambria. In 1853, he was married, in this county, to Miss Susan M. Fitzsimmons, a daughter of Thomas Fitzsimmons, one of the respected pioneers of Wheatland township. She died in March, 1900, and he married a second time on December 22, 1901, being then united with Miss Cora Colburn, a native of Vermont. He is a Republican in politics, but has never taken an active part in the campaigns of his party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, zealous in the service of the organization. Having come to the county when it was in a state of primeval wilderness and passing the whole of his subsequent life within its borders, he has witnessed its progress to its present splendid development and noted all the stages of the advance. At every stage he has been at hand to aid in promoting all good enterprises and giving proper trend and his aid to public sentiment and the spirit of improvement.

CHARLES BOWDITCH.

This prominent Jefferson township farmer is a native of Somersetshire, England, born on October 10, 1848. His parents were Michael and Charlotte (Trivett) Bowditch, of the same nativity as himself, descended from families long resident in that part of England. The father

was a dairyman, and passed his life in his native land, dying there in 1882. The mother lives in Hillsdale, this county. They had three sons and four daughters, all now living but one, and all are residents of this county, except one daughter, who lives in England.

Charles Bowditch passed the first sixteen years of his life in England, where he was educated in the schools of that country. In 1865 he came to the United States and joined his uncle, William Trivett, in Hillsdale county. Some years were passed at the home of his uncle and in his employ, and then, in 1873, Mr. Bowditch married Miss Sylvia Blunt, a daughter of Avery and Phoebe Blunt, who were among the earliest settlers in the county. Her mother now resides at Osseo, in Jefferson township. After his marriage, Mr. Bowditch rented his uncle's farm and subsequently became its owner. It comprises 240 acres of excellent land, well improved with good buildings, which has been brought by skillful cultivation to a high state of productiveness. Mr. and Mrs. Bowditch have two children, their sons, Fred A. and Trivett. The father is a Republican in politics, a firm believer in the principles of the party and cordially interested in its welfare, but he is not an active partisan and has never consented to accept an office. He is an interested member of both the Masonic fraternity and of the Patrons of Husbandry. His wife is also a member of the Congregational church. They are among the most highly esteemed citizens of the township.

WILLIAM A. CARPENTER.

William A. Carpenter, of Bankers Station, in Cambria township, is one of the leading business men of this portion of the state, as its pioneer merchant, building and conducting the first general store in this section, which he opened in 1874 and still manages, and erecting the first residence of consequence in the village. He has had an eventful career, covering many lines of active usefulness, therein sustaining with credit the name and reputation won by an ancestry running back in this country to old Colonial times.

distinguished then and ever since in every commendable walk of life. His grandfather was in the War of 1812. His great-grandfather was Elijah Carpenter, a soldier of great bravery and serviceable to the American army as a musician in the war of 1812. His great-grandfather was Jesse Carpenter, a Revolutionary hero in a Massachusetts regiment, who fought gallantly against both the British and their Indian allies in many a hard-fought and sanguinary battle. On the field of Bennington his wife, a woman of great courage and resolution, having safely bestowed her children in a wagon in the woods, carried water to the soldiers, and in many other ways ministered to their comfort and to that of the wounded and dying. In 1800 they moved to Madison county, New York, there reared their family, and, in the fullness of time, passed away, Jesse dying at the home of his grandson, William Carpenter, at the age of ninety-six. William Carpenter, father of William A., of this review, was born in Rensselaer county, New York, on February 5, 1801, and attained manhood in Madison county and was married to Nancy Burden, a native of Lanesboro, Massachusetts, of good Scotch ancestry. There their two children were born, reared and educated, one being their son, William A. Carpenter, whose life began on January 30, 1832, and the other a daughter, who is now deceased; and there also they died and were laid to rest. The father was a man of fine physique and possessed a giant's strength. He had a rich fund of worldly wisdom and common sense, and his geniality of disposition and musical talents made him very popular. He died much lamented, on August 7, 1869, and his wife, who shared the esteem in which he was held, died in 1872. They were valued members of the Baptist church, active in all its works of benevolence.

William A. Carpenter passed his early life on his father's farm, assisting in its labors and receiving a good elementary education at the public schools. He learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and, later, that of a machinist. After working at these for a number of years, he thoroughly mastered the intricacies and difficul-

ties of mechanical engineering. In 1855 he moved to Elgin, Ill., and found employment in an establishment where agricultural implements and machinery were manufactured, soon thereafter engaging in the same business on his own account. He remained there four years and then for a time traveled in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, in 1862 settled at Port Huron, in this state, and for two years conducted a sawmill at that place. In 1864 he removed to Detroit and was engaged for some years in the Detroit Locomotive Works, and, after leaving that employment, was traveling engineer of the Michigan Central Railroad until he left the service of the company to aid in building the Eel River road. In 1871 he was sent to Bankers as the master mechanic of the D. H. & S. W. Railroad, and was continued in this position until the consolidation of the road with the Fort Wayne, when he became the master mechanic and division superintendent of the consolidated roads, remaining with the organization until he started his mercantile industry in 1874. He then gave his whole time and attention to merchandising, and has steadily been occupied in this line since that time, winning the confidence of the people by his upright methods, enterprise and progressiveness, and building up a large and profitable trade.

Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Richardson in 1855. She is a native of the same county in New York as himself, and there the marriage occurred. They have one child, their daughter, Nellie, wife of Charles Kidman, of Bankers. Mr. Carpenter was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, when he joined the new organization, casting his vote in 1856 for its first presidential candidate, Gen. John C. Fremont. He has ever since stood faithfully by the principles and candidates of this party, giving his vote in unbroken succession to each of its standard-bearers down to and including the martyred McKinley. For sixteen years he served as justice of the peace, in 1880 and 1881 being the township supervisor. He has been a devoted attendant before the altars of Freemasonry for many years, holding membership in the lodge at Hillsdale. He was also postmaster

at Bankers for a period of seven years. Early in life he showed a decided aptitude for freehand drawing, and by much practice became an expert draughtsman. His talent in this line was employed for twenty years, or longer, by the railroads around him and by other lines of mechanical utility. He made the drawings for much of the best machinery constructed in Chicago and other large cities, and drew the plans and superintended the construction of the first sawmill at Ludington, in this state, which had a daily capacity of 300,000 feet of lumber.

JOHN Q. CHANDLER.

The late John Q. Chandler, of Hillsdale, one of the successful and highly esteemed business men of the state, was a native of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, born on April 17, 1834. His parents were Col. Daniel and Caroline (Peck) Chandler, natives of New York. The father was by trade a blacksmith and, in 1830, he settled at Mt. Clemens and founded the foundry and blacksmithing firm of D. Chandler & Sons, later organizing that of Chandler, Warren & Co., of East Saginaw, now East Bay, for the purpose of carrying on the lumber and foundry industry. After his death, on January 7, 1854, at the age of fifty, his sons, Daniel H. and Gilbert A., carried on the business at the same place. Mr. Chandler was for some years a colonel in the militia, and was always a highly respected man, leading the thought of and being potent in the commercial activities of his community. John Q. Chandler received his education at Saginaw, and, after leaving school, he worked in his father's foundry until the breaking out of the Civil War. On August 17, 1861, he enlisted in the Twelfth New York Infantry and was soon after transferred to Co. G, Second Battalion, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, and assigned to the Army of Virginia under General Pope. In 1862 he had another transfer, this time to Co. D, with which he joined the Army of the Potomac. His service lasted until August 17, 1864, and his regiment was in the very thick of the fight in the terrible campaigns in which that army participated. He accom-

panied it through the battles of Chancellorsville, Cedar Mountain, Gettysburg, Mountain Run, Wilderness, Petersburg and many others, but he escaped unhurt. After the war he was in the employ of the F. & P. M. Railroad until 1868, and soon after was made the master mechanic of the Detroit & Lake Superior Copper Co. at Houghton, and, when this company's interests at that point were sold to the Lake Superior & Tamarack Smelters, he became the assistant superintendent, a position in which he served until 1893, when failing health compelled him to resign. He then settled at Hillsdale, and, on May 25, 1896, occurred his death. He was a man of excellent business capacity, being connected with many important commercial enterprises, especially those engaged in the mining and smelting of copper, holding stock in a number of companies formed for this purpose in this state and in Montana. On December 25, 1871, he was married to Miss Harriet M. Belmy, a native of Hillsdale and a daughter of Joel and Hannah (Moore) Belmy. They had an adopted daughter, Marion Inez. In politics Mr. Chandler was a Republican, possessed no political aspirations, but was always loyal to his party and earnest in its service. In fraternal relations he belonged to the Masonic order and was a devoted member of his lodge. Practically a self-made man, he had a broad and accurate fund of general knowledge, and was widely esteemed for his sound judgment, high character and public spirit.

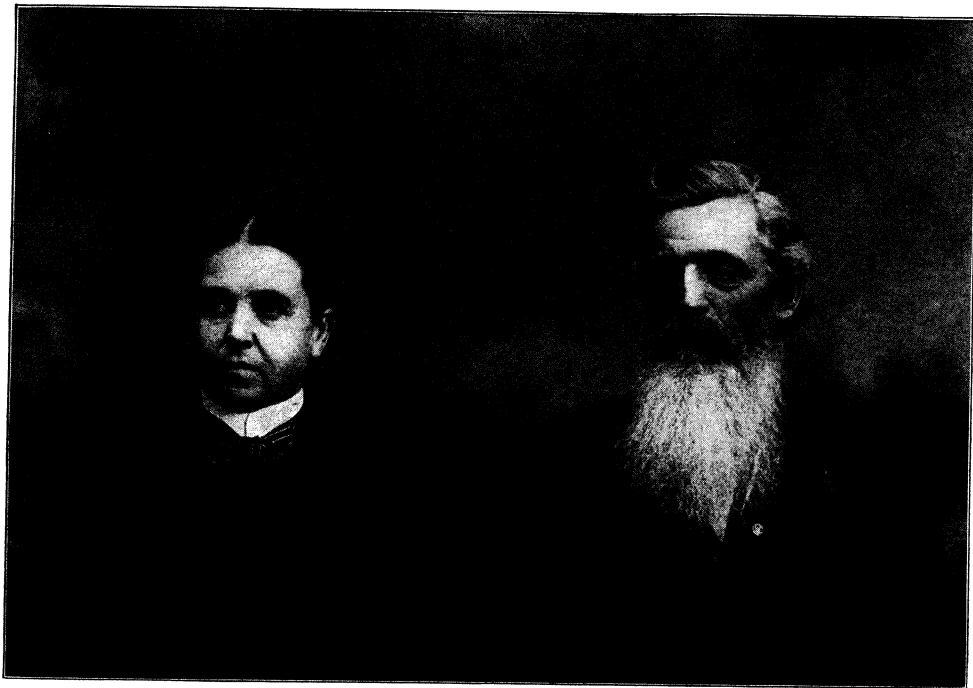
LEANDER H. CHILDS.

This leading and successful farmer of Pittsford township, in this county, was born in Ontario county, New York, but, before he was a year old, he removed to Hillsdale county with his parents, who settled in Wheatland township. His life began on May 14, 1848, the son of Edmund and Eunice (Richardson) Childs, the former a New Yorker by nativity and the latter born in Vermont. The father was a farmer and, after his marriage in 1841, he came to this county with his bride and took up his residence on a farm

of eighty acres of uncultivated land, which he purchased in Wheatland township and at once began to develop and improve, by building a log house and barn and the rude fences of the time. After four years of active and energetic effort in subduing his land, he returned to New York, where he remained until 1848, when he brought his family back to Michigan and, settling at his former home, again engaged in developing the wealth and resources of the farm. The remainder of his days have been passed in this and Lenawee counties. His wife died on September 17, 1890. Their family consisted of five sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, except one son. The father was prominent in local affairs and served several terms as township treasurer. The grandfather, Oliver Childs, was a native of New York state, where he died after a long career as a successful farmer.

L. H. Childs has been identified with the work and development of Hillsdale county from his infancy. Coming hither, as has been stated, in 1848, when he was less than a year old, he has lived all of the subsequent time in Wheatland and Pittsford townships, except a period of nine years, during which he had his home at Hudson. To the productive forces of the county, he has added his best energies, to its welfare he has given the conscientious and intelligent activities of good citizenship, aiding in the promotion of every commendable enterprise and seeking to guide public sentiment into the most desired and beneficial channels of activity. In December, 1871, he was married, in this county, to Miss Janet Carr, native in New York and a daughter of Charles E. and Jane (Heachan) Carr, the former born in New York and the latter in Scotland. Mrs. Carr came to this county with her parents when she was but three years old, and lived here all the rest of her life, dying at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Childs, in 1874. Her husband died in New York. Mr. Childs takes no interest in political contentions and has never held or desired office. He votes the Republican ticket regularly, but gives no attention to politics in any other way. He and his wife





MORRIS P. SEVERANCE AND WIFE.

MORRIS P. SEVERANCE.

An old soldier, a successful farmer, a useful public official, a citizen faithful to every duty, in all the lines of activity he has followed exhibiting breadth of view, commendable industry and elevation of character, Morris P. Severance, of Pittsford township, Hillsdale county, Michigan, has many titles to the public regard in which he is held in this community, the honors of which he wears with becoming modesty. He was born on March 26, 1840, in Steuben county, Indiana, the son of Edwin C. and Rachel (Maynard) Severance, the former a native of New York and the latter of Maryland, both belonging to old and highly respected families in their respective localities. They were of English and Dutch ancestry, respectively, and their American progenitors came to this country in early Colonial days. The father was by trade a shoemaker, but, during the greater part of his life, he was engaged in farming. In 1837 or 1838 he moved to Steuben county, Indiana, and for two or three years he drove stage on the line between Fort Wayne and Toledo. In 1840 he returned to New York where he remained until 1853 when he moved his family to Ingham county, Michigan, where he was engaged in farming until 1860, when he came to Hillsdale county and bought ninety-four acres of land in Pittsford township, which was partially cleared. Later he purchased the farm on which his son, Morris, lives, where he maintained his home until his death in 1873. The mother survived him thirteen years, dying in 1886. Their family consisted of two sons and one daughter. The grandfather, Elihu Severance, was a native of Massachusetts, a farmer by occupation and an early settler in Indiana where his later years were passed.

Morris P. Severance passed his childhood in New York, his youth and early manhood in this state, coming here when he was thirteen years of age. In the schools of this state he was educated, in the cultivation of its soil on his father's farms he acquired habits of industry and thrift. In May, 1861, at the first call for volunteers to defend the Union, he enlisted in Co. F, Fourth Michigan Infantry, and was soon thereafter at the

front in the region of the historic and often ensanguined Potomac battling with a gallant foe with equally as gallant courage in the battles of Chickahominy, Hanover C. H., Mechanicsville, and many others of minor importance. He was shot through the left lung at Mechanicsville and was reported as dead, but, by great good fortune and by reason of his strong constitution, rather than because of favoring circumstances, he recovered, and, after his discharge from the service, on account of the disability thus incurred, which came in August, 1862, he returned to his Michigan home and here he has since resided and devoted his energies to farming.

Mr. Severance was married on January 18, 1866, in this county, to Miss Anna A. Cunningham, a daughter of Layton Cunningham, one of the pioneers of the county. They have had six children, one of whom is deceased. The living are their sons, Layton and Burton, farmers, and their daughters, Ethel M., Verna L. and Ada, all residents of this county. Ethel is the wife of Charles Crook, a telegrapher in the employ of the Wabash Railroad; Verna, the wife of Byron Bailey; Ada, the wife of Clio Phillips. From his early manhood Mr. Severance has been a Republican in political faith. He has served twelve or fourteen years as constable of the township and two years as treasurer of the township, is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and an active worker in the order of Patrons of Husbandry, holding his membership in the grange at Pittsford. He and his wife are regular attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church. When one contemplates the peculiar conditions of American life, where a man, like Mr. Severance, can in the military service of his country perform such feats of heroic gallantry as would, in the old Roman and Grecian days, make him a king of the arena, and then see him quietly and unostentatiously, as if unconscious of any peculiar merit on his part, like Cincinnatus of old, return to the peaceful and law-abiding pursuits of agriculture, we can fully realize that this republic is based upon the most solid of foundations, a loyal, militant yeomanry.

JOHN M. WATKINS.

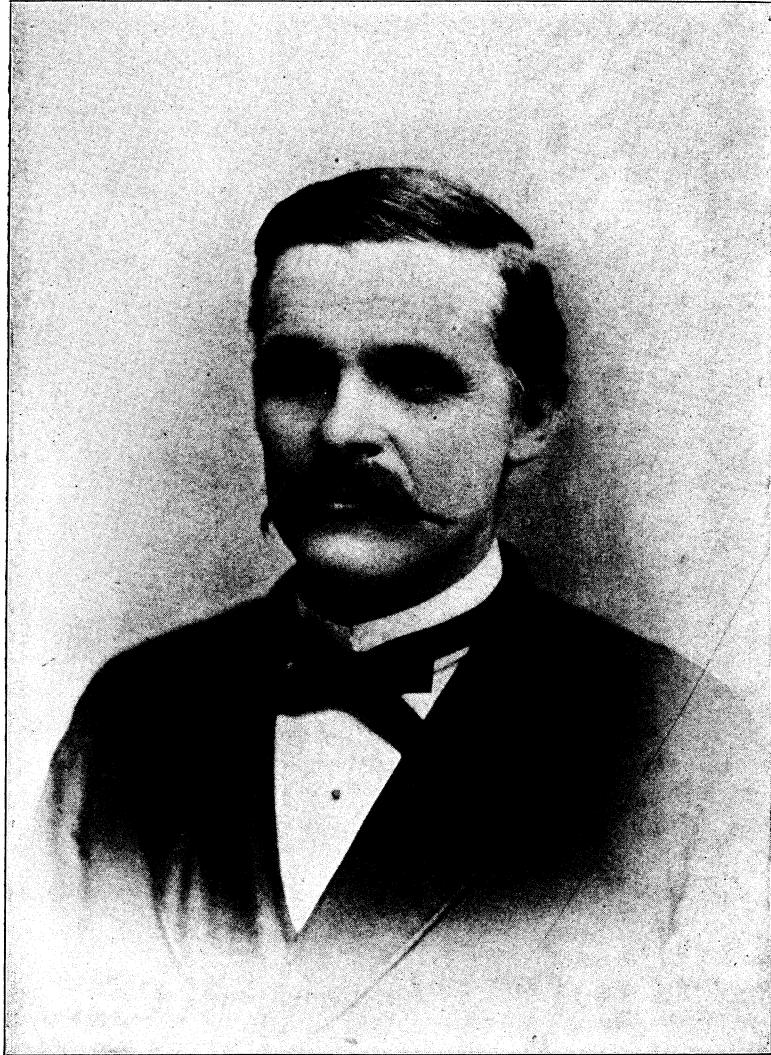
The late John M. Watkins was a son of Samuel Watkins, a memoir of whom appears in other pages of this volume. A native of Allen township of Hillsdale county, he was born on March 1, 1843, and passed all of his life on the paternal homestead, being numbered during all of his active life among the influential and representative citizens of the county. He received a substantial education in the district schools of his native township, and, as he grew to manhood, received valuable lessons in agriculture on his father's farm. This farm he owned for years previous to his untimely death and it is one of the best managed and most highly improved estates in the township. Both the residence and barn are brick, excellent specimens of rural architecture, and the condition of his land proclaims him to have been one of the most skillful and progressive farmers in this part of the state. For a number of years he continued the manufacture of brick which his father had inaugurated, and, in 1891, erected on his place a large fruit-evaporating kiln in which he annually dried over 2,000 bushels of apples. Another busy and prosperous plant of this kind was conducted by himself and his brother-in-law, under the name of Brockway & Watkins.

What a contrast has been presented since the days when John M. Watkins, as a young lad was subjected to all the trials and privations of the wild life of the newest of new lands, Indians, wild beasts and the stern conditions of pioneer existence exhibiting all of the impoverished reality of the land, hardly giving even the slightest suggestion of the vast wealth and luxury he was permitted to see so magnificently scattered over the broad country, which witnessed his early struggles and vitalising experiences, after he had himself borne part for many years in the developing process, and had lived to see the opening years of the greatest of all of the many centuries, the glorious Twentieth Century, in which the forces of human intellect seemingly were vying to see what they could bring of good and beautiful things to the people of this favored land.

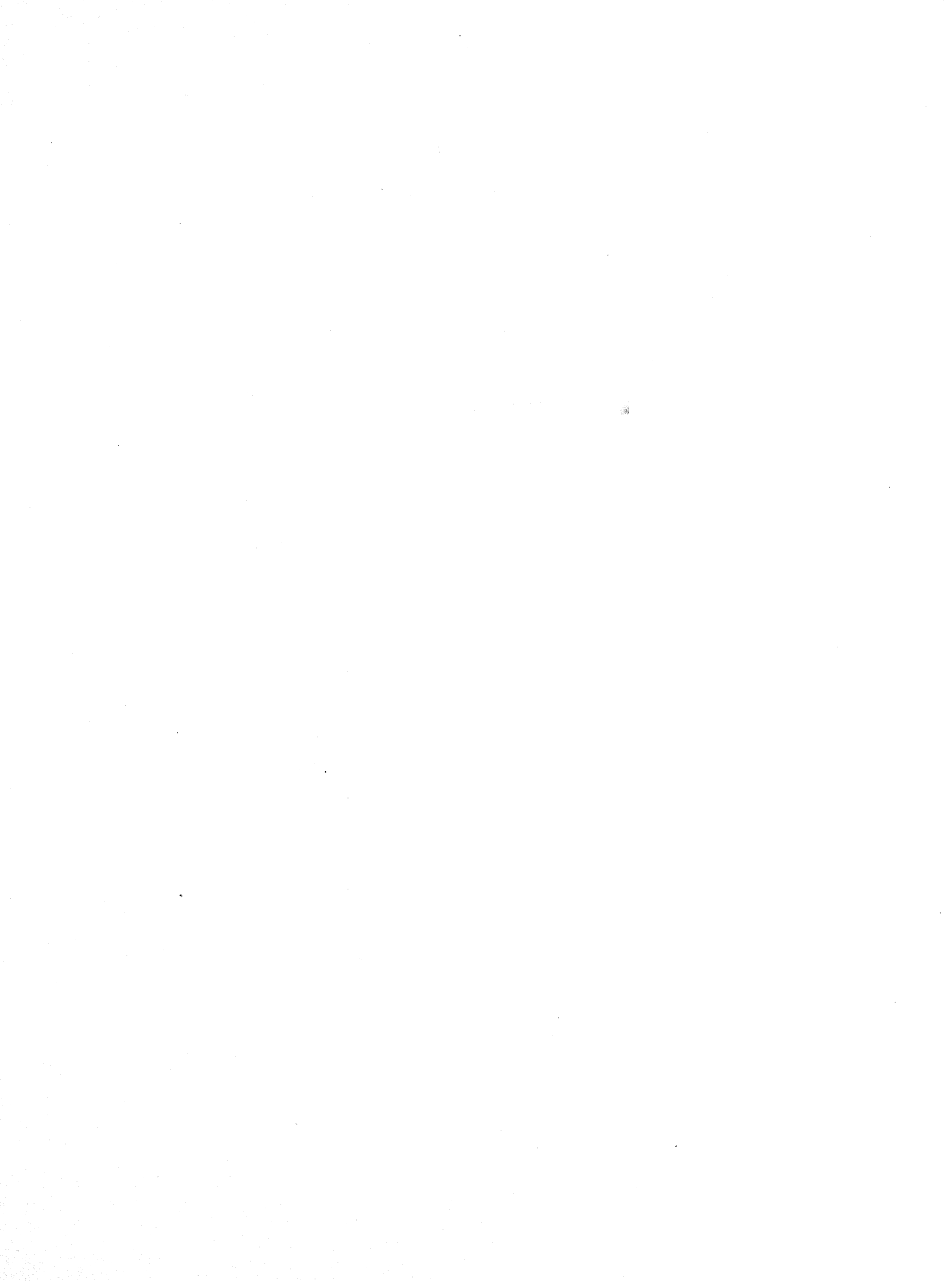
Mr. Watkins was twice married. The first marriage occurred on November 19, 1868, with

Miss Anna E. Whitney, a daughter of Jonathan and Ann J. (Garrett) Whitney, the former being a native of Seneca, New York, and the latter of the Isle of Man. The fruit of this union was two children, J. Whitney and Mary E. Watkins, the latter being now the wife of Burton Bowditch, of Pittsford, this county. Mrs. Watkins died on January 2, 1878, and Mr. Watkins's second marriage was solemnized at Quincy, on October 15, 1879, his mate on this occasion being Miss Julia Strong, a daughter of William and Martha B. (Badgley) Strong, natives of Morris county, New Jersey. Her mother died at Butler, in Branch county, on August 21, 1881, and her father at her own home in August, 1890. The second Mrs. Watkins was the mother of one child, Martha Alice, who died on February 26, 1883. She is an active worker in the Presbyterian church, of which she has long been a zealous member.

Mr. John M. Watkins was a loyal Lincoln Republican in politics, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President and holding true to the party during his life. He gave good service to the township as supervisor for two terms and also as a very efficient justice of the peace for two terms. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and with his wife took valued interest in Allen Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in whose councils he will long be missed. A man of practical wisdom and sagacity, having a large fund of general information, with clear views and strong convictions on all public questions, his counsel was ever much sought as valuable in all matters affecting the welfare of the county, and, throughout its extent, he was highly esteemed, and, when the angel of death came for him, on July 16, 1903, at his attractive home in Allen village, the whole community was shadowed by the gloom arising from his passing from the midst of the people, and reverently and most tenderly all that was mortal of their late neighbor and friend was conveyed in silence to the little grave wherein now reposes his body in its last, long sleep, never more to waken until the morning of the resurrection. His many friends will experience a subdued pleasure on viewing the lifelike engraving of their departed friend which accompanies this memoir.



John M. Watters



are members of the Congregational church. Both are well esteemed throughout a large social circle and an extensive acquaintance in this and adjoining townships.

CORNELIUS CLEMENT.

Cornelius Clement, of Pittsford township, in this county, the interesting subject of this brief review, belongs to a family that has seen many hardships and trials in many generations, and has met them all with a resolute spirit of endurance and conquest, displaying, in every adverse condition and under all forms of disaster and trouble, a commendable manliness of demeanor, elevation of character and determined persistency of effort, which have seemingly defied fate itself and shown the superiority of mind over matter and will over circumstances, qualities that have made American citizenship at its best, the highest form of human development, in both the individual and in the aggregate. He was born on August 26, 1823, at Root, Montgomery county, New York, the last of the twelve children of his parents, Aaron and Elizabeth (Ottman) Clement, all now deceased but himself, nearly all of whom reached old age in usefulness and credit, although one of the number died at the age of nineteen and another at forty-five. His father, Aaron Clement, was born at Westina, New York, on April 10, 1774, and received a good common-school education for the time in which he lived. At the age of twenty-three he married with Miss Elizabeth Ottman, then but sixteen or seventeen years old. Her mother died while she was yet an infant, and she was reared in the Lycker family, living there until her marriage.

The Clements were French Huguenots, and after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1865, the branch of the family to which Cornelius belongs fled to America for safety from religious persecution, his great-great-grandfather, John Clement, settling on Long Island. He had two daughters, one of whom located in New Jersey and the other in Maryland; and also two sons,

Joseph and Peter, the latter being the great-grandfather of our subject, who settled at Westina, four miles west of Schenectady. There he married Anna or Nancy Vedder, and reared five children, three sons and two daughters. The daughters died at Westina, and the sons, Peter, Samuel and Aaron, with their parents moved to Canajoharie, later called Root and now again Canajoharie, in Montgomery county of the same state, where they bought and settled on a tract of land which was almost unimproved. In the various parts of the county in which the descendants of the American progenitor of this numerous and most useful family settled they bore with fortitude and lofty courage the trials and crosses of life, both for themselves and for their country, aiding materially in the wars waged for the founding and the stability of our government, ever giving their toil and their best intelligence to push forward the conquests of peace, which have, on our soil, so signally blessed and elevated mankind. Mr. Clement's grandfather and his uncle Peter were gallant soldiers in the Revolutionary struggle, and his father was a captain in that of 1812, while many members of the family stood resolutely by the cause of the Union in the great War of the Sections of 1861-65. And, wherever they have lived, they have been potent factors in the onward march of civilization and progress. Many have been pioneers, in one state or another, and bravely faced the dangers and toils, the privations and the hardships incident to frontier life, contending with the rage of man and with that of the elements, with wild beasts and Nature's obstinacy to obtain a foothold and a place whereon to build their family altars and to found their homes.

Among this number none confronted conditions more bravely, or conquered them more completely, than the parents of Mr. Clements, who, in 1837, in the decline of their lives, determined for the good of their children to emigrate from the section in which they were well established, and in which they had by arduous toil developed a pleasant home, and seek wider opportunities

and more far-reaching benefits in this fair state, which was then a part of the far, untrodden and almost unknown West. They settled on a tract of 240 acres of land, which was almost entirely uncultivated and heavily timbered, except that a small log house had been erected and about fifty acres cleared. They resolutely set to work to clear it for a home and for cultivation, and here the mother died in 1856, after nineteen years of life in this state, and the father in 1868, he having reached the patriarchal age of ninety-four. Of their children, Samuel came to Michigan in 1835, and settled at Detroit, Christopher came a year later, settling on a farm in Pittsford township, where he died aged ninety-one years.

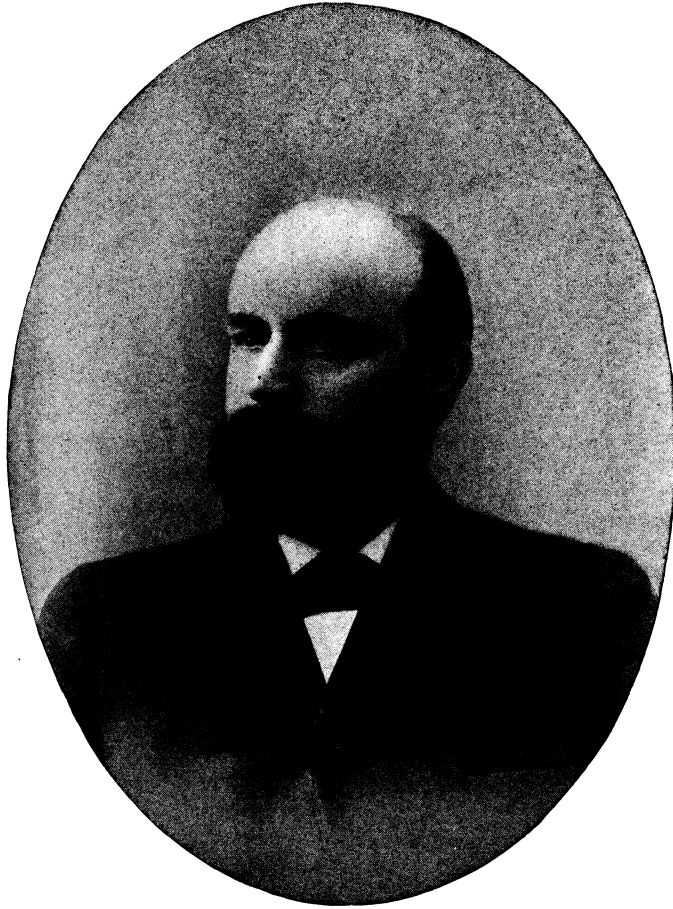
Young Cornelius Clement was but fourteen years old when he came with the rest of the family to Hillsdale county, and with them he at once went to work at clearing and farming the land on which they located. At odd times he attended the primitive schools of the vicinity and thus completed the education begun in his native state. In 1844, after reaching his majority, he took up and began to develop the farm of 175 acres on which he now lives, and which is now entirely cleared, thoroughly tile-drained and well improved. In 1852 he married Miss Harriet A. Cline, a native of Niagara county, New York, who died on April 7, 1897, leaving four children, three of whom are living: Alonzo, at home; Adelia, wife of D. E. Bennett, of Pittsford township; Emma, wife of John Anderson, of Colon, in this state. In politics, Mr. Clements began life as a Whig, casting his first presidential vote for Henry Clay; when the Republican party was organized he warmly espoused its principles, voting for its first presidential candidate, Gen. John C. Fremont, and standing by it loyally ever since, although he has never been an active partisan or sought office for himself. He is a member of the Congregational church at Church's Corners, in Wheatland township, and takes an active part in all its works of practical benevolence. Resting serenely now in the evening of life, on the verge of four-score years, he has the pleasing retrospect of a creditable career, with duty faith-

fully performed and every faculty of his nature put to proper use; and he is secure in the lasting esteem of the people, among whom he has labored, and to whom his example has been an incitement and a stimulus for good.

HON. JAMES COUSINS.

Hon. James Cousins is the present capable and popular supervisor of Jefferson township in this county, and is completing his eleventh year of service in the position. The affairs of the township have been well cared for in his charge and every public interest has prospered under his management. He is a native of Hertfordshire, England, where his family has resided for many generations, and was born on March 3, 1849. His parents, William and Mary (Dockerill) Cousins, were also English by nativity and passed their lives in Hertfordshire. The father was a prosperous manufacturer of brick-tile and pottery, and carried on the business on a scale of magnitude and with enterprise and vigor. The parents had five sons and two daughters, and of these two sons and one daughter are living, all now residents of Hillsdale county.

James Cousins was educated in the schools of his native land, where he grew to manhood. There he learned the trade of a baker and confectioner, and for a number of years worked at it near his home. He then learned the brick and tile business, with a view to succeeding his father in this line of activity, but, in 1868, he came to the United States and made his way direct to this county, where he bought a farm in Adams township, on which he lived some years. He then purchased the one on which he now lives in Jefferson township, which comprises 180 acres and is well-improved and in an advanced state of cultivation. He was married, in 1878, to Mrs. Emma (Hale) Cousins, a native of the same part of England as himself, and a daughter of Edward and Phoebe Hale, also native there and belonging to old families resident in Hertfordshire from time immemorial. Mrs. Cousins came to the United States in 1865 as the wife of an



James Cowens

elder brother of Mr. Cousins, and by her former marriage she has a son and two daughters.

In his political views Mr. Cousins is a Republican, and has rendered good service and brought credit to his party as a private in the ranks and also as a valued public official in several capacities. He was highway commissioner for the township for three years, has served eleven years as supervisor, and, from 1894 to 1898, represented the county in the State Legislature. He holds membership in the Masonic order and the Patrons of Husbandry; in the latter he is master of the local grange. He was president of the county fair association for two years and, in this position, was able to demonstrate his interest in the cause of agriculture, and his executive ability where its welfare is concerned, and for many years he has been a director in this organization. In official stations of responsibility and importance, in the management of his farm and in his other business, and also in the performance of every duty of citizenship, he has demonstrated his devotion to the land of his adoption, and has shown an elevated patriotism and public spirit with an uprightness of life that are highly commendable, and have won him the approval of all classes of his fellow men.

CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP.

When Cambria township was created it was named by Hiram V. Weaver, the first settler within its borders and the father of Olive Roby Weaver, the first white child born on its soil, the birth occurring on September 2, 1836. Twelve families settled in the township between 1835 and 1840, who nearly all lived in the western part of the new political creation. The first death was that of Mrs. Abel Bailey, on February 22, 1837. The first transfer of land recorded by the register of deeds was a conveyance from the United States to Hiram V. Weaver of the southwest quarter of section No. 17, recorded on October 20, 1835. The first estate, with an inventory of personal property, filed in the probate court was that of Mr. Weaver and bears the date of July 12, 1841. There are now but two persons living in the

township who moved into it with families prior to 1840. These are Moses Willits, eighty-six years of age, and Mrs. Mary Smith, who has accomplished eighty-two years of useful existence.

The early pioneers who thus laid the foundation of the present prosperous and progressive township were men of heroic mold and lofty courage. With unfaltering foot they strode into the very heart of the wilderness to hew out for themselves new homes wherein their hopes might expand and flourish. They were fashioned for sturdy work, fit progenitors of the thrifty, progressive and self-reliant people they begot. No toil deterred, no danger daunted, no hardship dismayed them. With unyielding will they pressed their way over every obstacle, to meet fate on almost equal terms. And it is a characteristic proof of their public spirit and breadth of view that one of the first public interests to which they gave attention was a system of instruction for their children.

On March 16, 1839, a school meeting was called by a notice posted at the house of Gailord Doud. A district was organized at this meeting and these school officers elected: Abel Bailey, moderator; Ira Mead, director; Barron B. Willits, assessor. In the ensuing fall, after due deliberation at several meetings as to size and style of architecture, a log schoolhouse 18x20 feet in size was erected at a cost of \$190, and named "Dawn of Education." Miss Dorothy Globe, the first teacher, received for her dual services as instructor and janitor one dollar a week and was "boarded around" the district. This primitive schoolhouse supplied the population thirteen years, and in this simple structure the first Sabbath-school of the township was organized by William Mabbs in 1840 with Ira Mead as superintendent. The first Scripture lesson studied in this school was the first five verses of the second chapter of St. Matthews's gospel.

On April 5, 1841, the first township meeting was held, officers being chosen as follows: Jacob S. Hancock, supervisor; Nathan H. Frink, clerk; Ira Mead, treasurer; Warren Smith, collector; Job A. Smith, Samuel Orr and Barron B. Wil-

lits, school directors; Potter G. Card and James Wilson, directors of the poor; Lorenzo Rice, Pardon Aldrich and Silas Doty, commissioners of highways; Pardon Aldrich, Lorenzo Rice, Ira Mead and Samuel Orr, justices of the peace for one, two, three and four years, respectively; Alanson Van Vlack, Job A. Smith and Abel Bailey, assessors; Alanson Van Vlack, John Ferguson, Albert Dresser and Warren Smith, constables. Thus Cambria township started off in its political existence with a full complement of officers, although, owing to the want of men, some of its leading citizens were obliged to fill two or more positions at the same time. Since then the supervisors have been: Lorenzo Rice, Pardon Aldrich, Ira Foster, Ira Mead, Daniel Weaver, Barron B. Willitts, Andrew J. McDermot, William French, Charles G. Robertson, Bani Bishop, Perry Sebring, Orange Porter, Edward Jones, William Carpenter, Luther Wolcott, Malcolm E. Dow, Avery A. Smith, Alexander Hueston, John Hueston, Erwin S. Marsh, George Burgess, Newton Gregg and John French, the present incumbent. The soil of this township has been found fertile and responsive, the natural advantages of the region were numerous and valuable; the people have ever been diligent and energetic; the spirit of enterprise and progress has been awake and active; the development and advancement of the township have been steady, rapid and continued; its citizens have enjoyed at a minimum cost, the best blessings of freedom, civilization and good government.

PARMENUS CUNNINGHAM.

For thirty-seven years Parmenus Cunningham has lived and worked on the Pittsford township farm, in this county, where he now lives and carries on a thriving and progressive farming industry, which exemplifies, in the excellence of its management and the success of its operations, all that is most advanced and liberal in agriculture and most cogent and enterprising in business. He was born on March 8, 1833, in Erie county, New York, whither his parents, Joel and Celinda (Dopkins) Cunningham, had moved

from their native county of Herkimer, in that state, soon after their marriage. The father was also a farmer, a man of public spirit and earnest devotion to the welfare of his country. He was a member of the New York state militia at the time of the War of 1812, and with his company engaged in that contest with ardor and commendable gallantry, participating in a number of its important battles, being at Fort Erie when it was destroyed and at Buffalo when that city was burned by the British and Indians. He came to Hillsdale county in 1849 and settled in Jefferson township, on 200 acres of timber land which he purchased, and on which he lived for a number of years, clearing it for cultivation and improving it for a home. From there he moved to Pittsford township where he died in 1883. His wife survived him eight years, dying in 1891. They were the parents of two sons and of eight daughters, and of these one son and three daughters are living, Parmenus being the only one resident in this township. Their grandfather, Layton Cunningham, was a New York farmer and died in Erie county of that state.

Parmenus Cunningham grew to manhood in his native state, and accompanied his parents to Michigan in 1849. He assisted in clearing the several tracts of land on which his parents lived in this county, and remained at home for a number of years after their settlement. In 1865 he took up his residence on the farm which he now occupies and has made it his home ever since. He was married on August 14, 1853, to Miss Francina Estes, a native of Genesee county, New York, born at the city of Batavia. In 1839, while she was yet a child, she accompanied her parents to Hillsdale county, and, on the wild land in Pittsford township on which they settled, she saw much of the hardship, and performed much of the arduous labor, incident to frontier life, aiding and cheering her parents by her fidelity to duty, and, in course of time, closing their eyes in death on the paternal homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have had eight children, seven of their offspring are living. They are Allen B., of Wheatland; Eva, wife of E. L. Bailey, of

California; Frederick S., of Pittsford township; Edward E., of Nebraska; Alta, wife of S. O. Kenyon, of Paw Paw, Michigan; Affa, wife of R. Sage, of Pittsford township; George R., living at home. Mr. Cunningham is a Republican in political faith, but not an active partisan. In all that pertains to the welfare of the community, he takes an active and helpful part, but has no desire for public office, being well contented to leave its honors with its cares to those who wish them. He and his wife are earnest and serviceable members of the Free Baptist church. They have eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, the latter being children of their eldest son, Allen B. Cunningham.

JAMES W. DANIELS.

James W. Daniels, of Woodbridge township, one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of that part of the county, was born in the adjoining township of Camden, on January 19, 1863. His parents were John and Sarah (Hamlin) Daniels, the former a native of Devonshire, England, and the latter of the state of New York. The father was born on July 17, 1826, and grew to manhood in his native land and received his education in the common schools of that country. He worked on a farm at a shilling a day in order to get money to pay his passage to this country, where he saw hopes of larger opportunity for a man in his condition, and, by the time he reached the age of twenty-five years, he had saved enough for the purpose at this small wage. In 1851 he made the trip and located first in the state of New York, where he secured employment on a farm at \$40 a year. Being thrifty and industrious, content to live frugally, he saved the major part of his wages, and, in a short time, was married in his new home, to Miss Sarah Hamlin, a lady living in the neighborhood. In 1853 they moved to Michigan and settled in Hillsdale county on forty acres of wild woodland, which he purchased for a home. He built a rude log shanty on the land and began its preparation for cultivation. In ten years it

was cleared and in a promising state of cultivation and he sold it and bought eighty acres in Woodbridge township, which was also an unbroken forest and which he lived to clear and hand over to his son in good condition.

It is the tract where the son, James, now lives, one of the desirable farms of its size in the township. The father here resided until his death on September 7, 1899, and it is still the home of the mother. Their family consisted of five children, of whom three are living, Orrie J., wife of Ernest Hillard; Sarah J., wife of Henry Van Aken; James W. The father never took active interest in politics or sought or accepted public office, finding enough to occupy his time and energies in his agricultural operations. His son, James, was reared on the paternal homesteads in this county, and the one he now occupies has been his home ever since it came into possession of the family. He married in 1883 Miss Celia Salmon, also a native of this county, and they have two children, Benjamin and Ethel. Mr. Daniels is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the lodge at Cambria, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church. They are well-esteemed in the township, having a host of warm and intimate friends, who make their pleasant home a frequent resort. While not an active partisan, and in no sense an office-seeker in politics, Mr. Daniels has nevertheless an abiding interest in the welfare of his township, and never hesitates to give active support to any good enterprise which promises to promote that welfare. He is public spirited and progressive in his views, and firm and forcible in expressing and in maintaining them. He has a high place in the public estimation and well deserves it.

JOHN G. DARLING.

Death is rapidly gathering into his everlasting embrace the pioneers who settled this county and started it forward on a broad and enduring basis toward its present state of splendid development and substantial progress. One of the

few remaining members of that hardy race, who dared fate into the lists against them, and met her with all her assistant forces of wild men, wild beasts and wild nature armed against them, on almost equal terms, is John G. Darling of Allen township, who endured all the struggles, hardships and privations, faced all the toils and dangers of frontier life with a resolute and unconquerable spirit, and who is fully entitled to enjoy the fruits of his labor, which he sees blooming and coming forth abundantly around him. He is a native of Penfield, Monroe county, New York, born on April 26, 1815, the son of John and Eunice (Booth) Darling, also natives of New York. His mother died when he was but eleven years old, and soon thereafter his father was married to his second wife, formerly Miss Betsey Leinbarker, also of New York state, and in 1833 they came to Michigan. The parents lived at various places, the father finally dying at Eaton Rapids, in Eaton county. He was a farmer by occupation, leaving his farm to engage in active service in the field at the first call to arms in the War of 1812. After the battle of Queenstown in Upper Canada, where the gallant Canadian General Brock was killed and the American forces were repulsed, in company with his brother, William, Mr. Darling swam the St. Lawrence at Flat Rock, and was carried three miles down the river by the current. He was the father of ten children, all now deceased, except his son, John G. The grandfather was Zebariah Darling, a native of Long Island, a great lover of horses, who was known far and wide in his section of the country as a promoter of racing as a legitimate and exhilarating sport. After his death his wife moved to Hillsdale county, where, in the course of time, she died.

John G. Darling did not have the advantages of educational facilities at the schools, never having been able to attend them. But he was of a studious and investigating disposition, became well-informed and fairly well-educated through his own exertions, and, being handy with tools, as well as long-headed in study and reflection, he acquired considerable mechanical skill as a

millwright and carpenter. In 1833, he accompanied his parents to this state but did not then make his home here. The journey to this then new and untamed region was made by teams though a portion of Canada, the remainder of the way being by canal. When they arrived at Detroit they found the river frozen over, and they crossed on the ice, dragging their goods after them. The father entered eighty acres of government land situated twenty-six miles south of Ypsilanti, on which he built a small log house for his home and commenced the clearing of his land and the preparing of it for cultivation. On this pioneer home his son, John G., lived and labored with the rest of the family during the summer, returning to New York as winter approached, to help his brother in caring for the horses belonging to the Erie canal, while navigation on this great waterway was closed. In this way he passed his time until 1841, when he purchased 160 acres of land of J. P. Cook, in Allen township, on which he settled soon afterward and began his clearing and farming operations. In 1844 he went to Constantine and entered the employ of Governor Berry, who was operating a gristmill at Mooreville, building arks for him wherewith to transport flour down the river. He also completed the first warehouse located at that point and assisted in repairing a number of the neighboring mills. He then came to Hillsdale, worked for Cook & Ferris and did some work on the mill at Jonesville. The first five bridges put up on the railroad between Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor were erected by him, and he sawed most of the timbers on which the strap-iron was laid for the first division of the road between Ypsilanti and Dexter. At Dexter he operated a sawmill, another in St. Joseph county, and, prior to locating permanently in this state, he had done similar work in the state of New York. The farm which he bought of J. P. Cook in Allen township is his present residence. At one time it comprised 200 acres, and here he lived and worked at farming and also at carpenter work for many years, building many of the early houses in the section around him and

many of those at Hillsdale, walking from his home to his work in the morning and back in the evening.

Mr. Darling has been married three times: first, in New York, on June 11, 1840, to Miss Cynthia M. Mason, who died at Ann Arbor on May 11, 1841; second, in 1846, to Miss Lucy A. McConnell, who became the mother of four children: Andrew J., of Eaton Rapids; Nelson A., deceased; John H., living on a part of the old homestead; Oscar M., also living on a part of the old homestead. Mrs. Lucy A. (McConnell) Darling died on December 5, 1882, and, in 1883, Mr. Darling married with his third wife, Mrs. Ellen R. Chamberlain. They have one child, a daughter, Elsie J. Darling. A Republican in politics, Mr. Darling has never been an active partisan. He has been a member of the Baptist church since he was sixteen years old. Coming as he did to the county in the very early days of its settlement, he found the region full of Indians, and, although they were in the main friendly, and he often hunted with them and frequently repaired their guns, they were sometimes aroused to hostility and became very troublesome. The trying scenes and experiences of the early days yet linger in his memory, forming the theme of many interesting conversations with those who have followed him and with his early associates in the county, who seemingly never tire of listening to the narratives of the heroic times in this part of the state.

John H. Darling, son of John G. Darling by his second marriage, who lives on and cultivates the principal part of the family homestead, was born on this estate on March 28, 1856. During all of his mature life he has been a farmer by occupation, and in this pursuit he has sustained the reputation for integrity of character and skill in his craft which has ever distinguished his long line of worthy ancestors. He married in 1890, on March 15, with Miss Nellie J. Kilburn, a daughter of Albert and Mary J. (Eaton) Kilburn, the former a native of Jackson and the latter of Eaton county in this state. Her mother died on September 7, 1885, and her father now

resides in Allen township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Darling have four children, Leva, Lucy, Lynn and Lida. Mr. Darling is one of the esteemed citizens of the township, conducting his business on a high plane of uprightness and with broad and progressive views. He takes an intelligent and abiding interest in the affairs of the township, also giving freely of his counsel and his substance to the promotion of any good enterprise for their advancement or improvement. His citizenship is elevated and elevating; his industry is productive and stimulating; his social qualities are attractive and inspiring. In his capacities and inspirations he is one of the representative men of the county.

ANDREW L. DAVIS.

For forty-two years a resident of Jefferson township in this county, all the while living on the same tract of land, and for fifteen years supervisor of the township, Andrew L. Davis is one of the best-known men in this part of the county and one of the most serviceable to its every interest of value. He is a native of Orleans county, New York, born on December 5, 1833, his parents being Rufus and Julia (Blanchard) Davis, also natives of New York where the mother died and the father carried on successful farming operations and also worked at his trade as a carpenter. Their family consisted of six children, three of whom are living, two sons and one daughter. After the death of their mother the father married again but had no children by the second marriage. He came to Michigan in 1864 and settled near Flint, in Genesee county, where he died in 1865. The grandfather was Elisha Davis, a soldier in the War of 1812 from his native state of New York, and, after the war, became both a farmer and preacher, after a highly useful life, dying in New York at an old age.

Andrew L. Davis was educated in the schools of his native state, finishing at an excellent academy at Albion, Orleans county, New York, which he attended for six years. After leaving the academy he taught school in New York until

1861, when he came to Hillsdale county and settled on the farm he has since occupied as his home. Fifty acres of it were then partially cleared and he has since cleared fifty more and also made extensive improvements on the tract. After coming to this state he taught school for twelve years. In 1878 he was elected supervisor of his township, serving continuously for fifteen years, except during one period of four years. In 1859 he was married to Miss Mary A. Teachout, a New Yorker by nativity and the daughter of Jacob and Rachel (Curtis) Teachout. Her mother died at their New York home, and, soon thereafter, her father made his home with Mr. Davis, dying at his house. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had six children, all but one of whom are living. They are Letta and Louie, twins, the former Mrs. J. H. Cary, and the latter Mrs. E. J. Watkins, both residents of Hillsdale; Sabra A., wife of George Miles, but residing with her parents; Julia, living at Toledo; Miles T., a resident of Detroit, who has recently been graduated from the law school. Mr. Davis has been an active, working Republican during all of his mature life, and in fraternal relations is connected with the Masonic order and the Patrons of Husbandry, taking great interest in the work of both organizations and giving both good and valued service. No citizen of the township stands higher or is more generally esteemed.

HON. CHARLES T. MITCHELL.

Pioneer, merchant, banker, promoter, publicist and philanthropist, conspicuous in each of these lines of usefulness for the magnitude of his undertakings, the intensity of his energy, the constancy of his purpose, the correctness of his methods and the success which followed his efforts, the late Hon. Charles T. Mitchell, of Hillsdale, Michigan, was for more than half a century one of the leading citizens of Michigan, being a potential factor in her growth and development, an unyielding bulwark in defense of her institutions, an inspiration to her educational and moral forces

and an ornament to her social life. He became a resident of the state in 1838, when he was twenty-one years old, and he was laid to his last earthly rest in her soil at the close of 1898, when sixty years of his active and multiform usefulness had brought innumerable and inestimable benefactions to her people.

Charles T. Mitchell was born on June 29, 1817, at Root, now Canajoharie, Montgomery county, New York. His parents were Charles and Lydia Kate (Brown) Mitchell, both natives of that state, the former born at Ballston in 1770, and the latter at Schenectady. The father, a prominent and prosperous farmer and miller, was the son of Col. Andrew Mitchell, the second in command of a regiment of New York volunteers in the Revolution, who in that struggle fought valiantly for American independence. In this regiment his two sons, Robert and William, were also soldiers, and they shared with him the hardships, privations and successes of its campaigns. It was stationed on the northern frontier, in what is now Saratoga county, and, on one occasion, a band of Canadian Tories and Indians crossed the line and captured the commander and many other officers. The command then devolved on Colonel Mitchell, who pursued the invaders several days, but was unable to overtake them. After the war Colonel Mitchell was a member of the Legislature of New York, when Montgomery county, which he in part represented in that body, embraced in its enormous area all of the state west of Albany. To attend the sessions, which were held in New York city, he was obliged to go to Albany on horseback and then by sloop down the Hudson to the metropolis, the voyage down the river occupying from four to six days. During the Revolution he purchased a patent of title, based on the English grant of King James, giving him possession in fee simple to several hundred acres of land in Spraker's Basin, on the Mohawk just west of Anthony's Nose. The remaining years of his life were passed almost wholly in Saratoga. His son, Charles Mitchell, the father of Charles T., was born in that county on July 22, 1763, and in mature life married with Miss Lydia Kate Brown, also a native of that county, born on Feb-



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ruary 19, 1782. Soon after his marriage he moved with his wife to Montgomery county, in the same state, where his children, eight sons and four daughters, were born and reared, and where he died in 1857, his wife in 1865. This has been a long-lived family, for the father was ninety-four years old at his death, and the mother but one year less at hers. The first of the children to die was fifty-three years of age when the event occurred, and Charles T. Mitchell, the immediate subject of these paragraphs and the last surviving member of the family, was eighty-one years and six months old when his death occurred on December 29, 1898.

Mr. Mitchell passed his boyhood and early youth in his native county, and received a limited education in its public schools, going to work for himself as a clerk in the store at Schoharie at the age of fourteen and remaining there in that capacity for three years. In the spring of 1838 he came to Michigan, and for the next three years was connected with the construction of the railroad from Adrian to Hillsdale. In 1843 he located at Hillsdale, engaged in the forwarding and commission business, continuing this industry until Hillsdale ceased to be the western terminus of the road. In 1851 he started a hardware business at Hillsdale, which he conducted with vigor and success until 1865, when other engrossing and more congenial business interests obliged him to retire from it. In 1855, in partnership with Henry Waldron and John P. Cook, he established the first bank of Hillsdale, the firm name being Mitchell, Waldron & Co. Mr. Cook withdrew from this enterprise in 1863, and, at that time, Messrs. Mitchell & Waldron established the Second National Bank of Hillsdale, whose business they carried on until the death of Mr. Waldron's brother in 1877 caused him to close his connection with the bank. From that time Mr. Mitchell, as president of the bank, had full charge of its affairs until 1884, when his advancing age and declining health induced him to retire altogether from active business, and to seek, for the remainder of an active and bountifully productive career, the quiet repose that comes only to the couch of private life. The bank which he had founded

was then firmly established on a sound financial basis, securely fixed in public confidence. It had received the impress of his broad, resolute and resourceful financial spirit; for twenty years its course had been guided by his master hand. The impulse to its activity and the trend of its progress which he had so long given were its inspiration and its guiding power; in unswervingly following these it steadily advanced in prosperity, influence and usefulness.

In public affairs the services of Charles T. Mitchell to the state were exalted in character and of great value. He was appointed on the commission to locate and build the State Reform School for boys in 1855. This was erected at Lansing and is one of the most complete, convenient and satisfactory public buildings in the state. In 1870 Governor Baldwin made him chairman of the State Board of Charities, while in 1873 Governor Bagley appointed him a trustee of the State Insane Asylum. In both positions he gave conscientious and devoted attention to the interests he had in charge, carrying to the performance of his official duties wide knowledge, extensive experience, fine business capacity and a broad and elevated humanity. His zeal for the welfare of his city, his county and his state was ever restless and unyielding, and he paid tribute in a most helpful way to every line of productive and improving local enterprise. He was largely instrumental in making Hillsdale the headquarters of several branches of the Lake Shore Railway, and almost every commercial, industrial and educational interest in the city and county was quickened by the touch of his tireless hand, broadened by the influence of his active mind. In politics he was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, and from 1856 until his death he steadfastly adhered to and loyally supported the principles of that organization. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, which, at Baltimore, nominated Abraham Lincoln for a second presidential term; in 1888 he was a member of the convention held at Chicago that placed the second Harrison in nomination for the same office. In 1880 he was one of the presidential electors for Michigan.

Mr. Mitchell married with Miss Harriet S. Wing, on September 2, 1847. She was the able daughter of Hon. Austin E. Wing, of Monroe, Michigan, who came on horseback from Marietta, Ohio, in company with General Cass and Governor Woodbridge as a pioneer to the state in 1816. They were obliged to feel their way along Indian trails through a dense wilderness, ford turbulent rivers of unknown depth, cross high hills and trackless plains by the guidance of the stars, knowing that savage beasts and still more savage men were menacing their safety. Mr. Wing located at Detroit, then but a hamlet on the river bank. He graduated from Williams College, and had a comprehensive and well-digested knowledge of public affairs. In politics he was an ardent Democrat, a tower of strength to his party in the new territory, which, at that time, embraced a vast area containing what is now the state of Wisconsin. He was appointed the first collector of customs at Detroit soon after his arrival there and later was twice elected a delegate from Michigan to Congress. His last public office was that of U. S. marshal for the state, to which he was appointed by President Polk. His memorable public career only terminated at his death in 1848.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell became the parents of four sons and two daughters. Their living children are William W. Mitchell and Austin W. Mitchell, of Cadillac, in this state, and Mrs. Dr. W. H. Sawyer of Hillsdale. In accordance with the spirit of beneficence which animated his life, and with the active cooperation of his wife, Mr. Mitchell devised to the city of his home, the place of his business successes and his public services, his elegant residence at Hillsdale to be used as a library building, bequeathing also the sum of \$10,000 for the purchase of suitable furnishings and books to form a permanent library, retaining therein only a life interest for his widow. This forms a visible, noble and enduring memorial of them, which will ever be typical of their lives, flowing on in a constant, steady, full current of active goodness, in whose benefits all classes in the community had a share.

BUCHANAN DOBSON.

Buchanan Dobson, whose untimely death on February 26, 1901, at the early age of forty-five, when all his faculties appeared to be in full vigor, and life was full of promise, was a decided loss to the county and he was universally lamented, being one of the best-known and most prosperous and progressive farmers of Fayette township. He was born and reared on the farm on which he died, and on this estate he passed the whole of his life, which began on August 27, 1856. His parents were Richard and Charlotte (Havenor) Dobson, the former one a native of County Westmoreland, England, and the latter of Germany. The father came to the United States in 1839, when a young man, and made his way directly to Michigan, where he settled on the farm which is still the family estate, and here he passed his life engaged in its elevating and profitable labors, aiding, in his way, to push forward the growth and development of the township, and dying in 1863. His patriotic devotion to the land of his adoption was shown by his continual interest in her welfare, and particularly by his valiant service in the Black Hawk Indian War. He was a Democrat in politics, loyal to his party and zealous in its service. He was married in 1843 and his family consisted of nine children, six of whom are now living, as is his widow, who has accomplished the age of eighty-one years.

Their son, Buchanan Dobson, attained manhood in his native township and was educated in its public schools. When he was twenty-two years old, he took charge of the home farm and conducted its operations during the remainder of his life. While warmly interested in the welfare of his community, giving to every undertaking for its development and improvement faithful and serviceable assistance, he was not an active partisan in a political way, seeking no personal preferment. On April 7, 1891, he married with Miss Lydia Waite, a native of Van Buren county of this state, where her parents, Lyman O. and Valeria B. Waite, now reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Dobson had five children, Glenn, Kittie, Robert G., Blanche W. and Bertie. The latter died on January 15, 1903, at the age of two years and five months.

DR. ARTHUR G. DOTY.

One of the leading physicians and surgeons of Woodbridge township, in this county, who is also its active and vigilant health officer, is Dr. Arthur G. Doty, of Frontier, a native of Missouri, born in that state, on August 30, 1873, during a temporary residence of his parents. His father, Albert Doty, and also his mother, whose maiden name was Laura Wilcox, were both natives of Hillsdale county, and the father has here been engaged in farming all of his mature life, except during the short residence in Missouri already alluded to. The mother died in Missouri and the father soon after returned to Hillsdale county, Mich. The grandfather, Ormus Doty, came from Vermont to Michigan among the early arrivals in this part of the state and located in Ransom township, where he cleared up a farm of 160 acres of government land, dying while he was diligently engaged in improving and cultivating it. During the dark days of the peril of the Union he was a brave soldier in the Civil War.

Doctor Doty secured his preliminary academic education at the public schools of Ransom township and concluded them at Hillsdale high school. After completing his course at the high school he became a teacher for a number of years and then until 1896 engaged in farming. At that time he entered the Michigan Medical College at Detroit, and, after passing three years in diligent study at that institution, he took a special course of instruction at the Detroit Homeopathic College, where he was graduated in April, 1900. He then spent a year in Grace Hospital, Detroit, and, at its conclusion, located at Frontier, in Woodbridge township, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, giving special attention to surgery, in which he has been very successful, win-

ning golden opinions from the observant public and his professional brethren by his skill, coolness and excellent judgment in the performance of difficult and delicate operations. He is a member of the county medical society and a valued contributor to the interest and benefit of its meetings. As health officer of the township, his administration is vigorous and discriminating, while vigilant and conscientious in looking after the public weal he is neither arbitrary nor unreasonable towards individual citizens, being highly appreciated as a professional man and also standing well as a citizen.

SILAS DOTY.

With the tide of emigration that flowed steadily into Michigan in the early forties, and for a few years previous to that time, came Silas Doty, afterwards known as one of the most progressive and successful pioneer farmers of the southern part of the state. He settled in Cambria township, this county, and in that section passed the remainder of his useful life, arriving in the state in 1840. He was a native of Cortland county, New York, born on July 13, 1817, and the son of Isaac and Charlotte (Loomis) Doty, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of good New English stock. They were pioneer settlers in Cortland county, there accumulated a valuable and well-improved property, and, in 1828, being again desirous of living on the frontier, they set out with their family of eight children, of whom Silas was the seventh, for the remote and unsettled territory of Michigan, journeying hither by teams to Syracuse, a distance of forty miles, thence by a canal boat to Buffalo, where they took passage on a steamer for Detroit. From that inchoate city they came across the country by ox teams to Ypsilanti, which was at that time a mere hamlet. Here they remained two years and, in 1830, removed to near Adrian, in Lenawee county, where their son, Silas, entered the employ of Darius Comstock, one of the first settlers of that county.

Soon thereafter the parents, with a part of the

family, removed to Oakland county, and located in Highland township, where they passed the rest of their lives, the father dying at the age of seventy-two, and the mother at that of sixty-two. Their son, Silas, remained in the employ of Mr. Comstock until 1840, when, in January of that year, he came to Hillsdale county and went to work at Cambria for B. B. Willitts, a kinsman of Mr. Comstock. He was industrious and frugal, and, although his pay was only fifty cents a day he managed to save enough to purchase eighty acres of land in the township, which became the home of his mature manhood and the foundation of his fortune. This he bought in 1841 and subsequently he added another tract of eighty acres to the first, and, by great thrift and enterprise, he reduced both to subjection and brought to a high state of cultivation. In his arduous work he was ably assisted by his excellent wife, who was formerly Miss Catherine VanVlack, a native of Dutchess county, New York, whom he married on October 26, 1842. They were the parents of four children, Henry F., Edwin, Addie and Mary. Addie married Sylvester Lawrence, who is now a resident of Kansas, and died at Reading, this state, in 1873; Henry F., married Sarah J. DePuy and is now a prominent business man of Reading; Edwin married H. Ellen Norris and resides on the homestead; Mary, now the wife of James Curran, lives at Reading.

Edwin Doty was born in this county on May 26, 1846, and was reared on his father's farm and educated in the district schools near by. Since leaving school he has worked on the home farm and since he became of age he has managed its operations. He has given to his work in this line the most careful and thoughtful attention, has made free use of every means of wider knowledge on the subject of agriculture that has been available to him, and his farming has been productive of correspondingly agreeable results. He married on December 31, 1868, with Miss H. Ellen Norris, a daughter of Joel B. Norris, one of the pioneers of the township and a scion of an old and famed Revolutionary family of New

England. He was born at Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, on April 2, 1821, and was reared and educated in his native county. On December 16, 1846, he married Miss Margaret M. Brown, also a native of New York, and, in 1853, they came to Michigan and took up their residence in Cambria township where they are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Doty have two children, their sons, Willard L. and Walter R. Mr. Doty has never taken an active part in politics, although giving his party, the Republican, loyal support at all times, consenting at times to fill township offices for the general good of the community. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church and to its affairs both give their close attention, while in its active charities they take a leading part. They are well esteemed as among the best citizens of the township and have earned by their genuine worth and usefulness the general regard and good will in which they so securely rest.

THE STATE BANK OF READING.

This highly appreciated and successful financial institution was organized as a state bank, in 1889, after a creditable and useful career, covering a number of years of active service to the community as a private banking establishment. It was founded as a private bank by H. B. and A. R. Chapman, and as such was conducted by them for a number of years. They then sold to C. W. Waldron, who carried it on for several years, on the same basis, when it was purchased of Mr. Waldron by W. B. Northrop and Henry F. Doty, and by them continued as a private bank until December, 1899, when it was reorganized as a state bank, having a capital stock of \$25,000, Henry F. Doty being the president, George G. Clark vice-president, and W. B. Northrop cashier. In 1900 Mr. Northrop resigned the cashiership and was succeeded by George B. Terpening; on January 1, 1901, J. W. Chapman succeeded Mr. Clark as the vice-president. A general banking business is conducted by the institution and its liberal spirit of accommodation and excellent financial man-

agement have made it one of the most popular and appreciated fiscal enterprises in this part of the county. Its business has steadily increased, its hold on the favor and good opinion of the public has been enlarged and strengthened as time has passed.

Henry F. Doty, the president of the bank and its ruling spirit and chief inspiration, is a native of Hillsdale county, born in Cambria township, on April 28, 1844. His parents were Silas and Catherine (Van Vlack) Doty, natives of New York state, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work. They came to Michigan in early days and purchased a tract of unbroken land in Cambria township. This the father cleared and here he made his home until his death on May 1, 1890, when he was the owner of 160 acres. The mother is still living and makes her home at Reading. Their family consisted of two sons and two daughters, and two sons and one daughter are living. Henry F. was reared on the paternal homestead and was educated at the public schools in the neighborhood of his home. In 1869 he started a business enterprise in the drug trade in partnership association with S. C. Dodge, under the firm-name of Dodge & Doty, at Reading. After nine years of successful and prosperous business they sold, Mr. Doty thereafter serving for seven years as postmaster, giving up the office in 1889, when he organized the bank with which he is now connected. He was one of the organizers and original stockholders of the Reading Robe & Tanning Company, but disposed of his interest therein in the fall of 1902. In addition to his other industries, he manages the operations of a 210-acre stock farm. In politics he is a Republican and has always taken great interest in the success of his party, and, although not attracted to public office, he has served in several local positions of importance. He married in 1867 with Miss Sarah J. DePuy, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Philip DePuy of Hillsdale county. They have two children, E. May, wife of E. A. Dunten, and Leroy H., one of the prominent young business men of Reading. Mrs. Doty died on December 10, 1900, and her death was lamented throughout the entire community,

which locality had been blessed by her long presence and useful life, her genial companionship being most highly appreciated, and she will long be favorably and kindly remembered.

HORACE ELDRED.

The prosperous and enterprising farmer of Allen township to whom this brief review is dedicated and an account of whose interesting life it records, was one of the first of the white children born in southern Michigan, where his life began, on September 26, 1840, in Lenawee county. His parents were William B. and Susan L. (Decker) Eldred, natives of the state of New York, well-to-do farmers there until 1835, when the father was about twenty-five years of age, and they came to Michigan voyaging by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence across Lake Erie to Toledo, from there by teams through the Black Swamp to where they first settled in Lenawee county. Four years later, they moved to Hillsdale county, and located in Adams township, where they cleared up a farm and lived until 1864. In that year they moved to Allen township, where the father died in 1890 and the mother in 1894. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters. The father was a staunch Republican, but not an office-seeker or an active partisan. The grandfather, Henry Eldred, also a "York state" man, was killed by a falling tree before his grandson, Horace, was born.

Horace Eldred grew from childhood to manhood by the parental fireside with his brothers and sisters, and with them attended the schools located near their home. In 1861, when armed resistance threatened the continuance of the Union, at an early call for volunteers for its defense, himself and his brother William promptly enlisted in the Union army, the brother in the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry and Horace in the Sixteenth Michigan Infantry. Both saw active service, William in Kentucky, Ohio and eastern Tennessee, his company being present when the Confederate raider, General Morgan, was killed at Greenville, in the last mentioned state, while Horace was one of the Army of the Potomac, be-

ing in the front of the unrolling columns at Gaines Mills, the Seven Days' fight under McClellan, Second Bull-Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and on many another ensanguined field where, on both of the embattling sides, American valor contended for the mastery. He was wounded at Rappahannock Station, and thereafter remained in the hospital until his discharge in 1864. His regiment had a greater percentage of loss in active service in this great war than any other organization from this state. After his discharge Mr. Eldred returned to his Hillsdale county home, and, since that time, he has been continuously and industriously engaged in farming in Allen township and in building up and promoting the interests of her people, assisting all of her elements of material, intellectual and moral progress.

Mr. Eldred was married on December 13, 1867, to Miss Julia Nichols, a native of Portage county, Ohio, a daughter of Jared and Matilda Nichols, of that county. Her mother died in Ohio, before her father came to Michigan in 1847 and settled at Quincy in Branch county. He was deeply interested in public affairs, always ready to do his part in defense of his convictions, whether in arms or in peaceful pursuits. In the War of 1812 he made a good record as a gallant soldier, and, whatever line of activity enlisted his energies, it gained force and effectiveness from his participation in its work. Mr. and Mrs. Eldred now have one child, their daughter, Minnie S., wife of A. D. Pierce, of Allen township. Fred Eldred was born on December 13, 1872, and died on June 6, 1874. Mr. Eldred has given unwavering allegiance to the Republican party all of his mature life. He has served the township six years as a highway commissioner and twelve as a justice of the peace. Fraternaly, he is connected with the Masonic order and with the Grand Army of the Republic, and Mrs. Eldred belongs to the Baptist church.

DR. ROBERT A. EVERETT.

For more than a third of a century the late Dr. Robert A. Everett lived a life of usefulness

and beneficence among the people of Hillsdale county, giving them the full benefit of his wide professional and general knowledge, his skill and industry in practice and his genial and inspiring companionship. His medical practice began here in the early pioneer days, and, for a long time, he was one of the leading physicians of this portion of the state. He was born in the state of New York, on November 22, 1839, the son of Dr. Augustus and Pamela (Holdridge) Everett, also native in that state. His father, Dr. Augustus Everett, born on October 2, 1811, was graduated from the Geneva (N. Y.) Medical College, and practiced his dual profession of medicine and surgery in his native state until 1849, when he came to this state and settled at Tecumseh, in Lenawee county. From there he went to Toledo, Ohio, in 1856, returning to Michigan and locating at Hillsdale, remaining here until his death on January 5, 1874. His parents were Robert and Laura (Hooker) Everett, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Vermont.

Dr. Robert A. Everett was one of three children, one son and two daughters, born to his parents, one daughter, Mrs. C. H. Smith, being now a resident of Hillsdale. Dr. Everett was educated in this state and studied medicine under the effective tutelage of his father until 1857, when he entered the State University, from which he was duly graduated in 1859, with the degree of M. D. He began practicing at once, in association with his father, and was actively engaged in the duties attached to an extensive medical ride until the opening of the Civil War in 1861, when he enlisted as a hospital steward with the Fourth Michigan Infantry. He was soon after transferred to the Fifth Michigan as an assistant surgeon, having the rank of major, and, some little time thereafter, he was commissioned surgeon of the Sixteenth Michigan, and, with that regiment, he served to the end of the war. His command was a part of the Army of the Potomac, where he saw active field service in most of the battles of that army, but was fortunate enough to escape serious harm or injury. On being discharged he resumed his practice at Hillsdale and continued

it actively until his death on October 20, 1897, being, also, for a great portion of the time, engaged in the drug business. He was a Democrat in politics, but was not an active partisan, serving capably as mayor of Hillsdale and as an alderman, only accepting these positions at the solicitation of the people for the welfare of the city. In the line of his profession he took a cordial and intelligent interest in everything that might make it better and more serviceable, to this end holding membership in the State Medical Society and various other organizations of a similar character, aiding at all times in making their proceedings of value to the profession and to the people. He was married on October 11, 1863, to Miss Janette G. Lancaster, a native of New York and a daughter of James and Cornelia (Spock) Lancaster, also New Yorkers by birth. They came to Hillsdale county in 1841, made their first location at Jonesville, and there the father erected for his use the first framed house erected in the town. He removed his family to Hillsdale soon after, and here carried on business as a merchant tailor until he died, his wife also dying here. Dr. Everett was a prominent Freemason, holding membership in the lodge, the chapter and in the commandery. For eight years he served his lodge faithfully as its worshipful master, being also active in the work of the other branches of the fraternity of the mystic tie. He was also a prominent and serviceable member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and served eleven years on the pension board for this county.

BERT E. FORD.

Mr. Ford, the obliging postmaster at Allen, is a native of this county, born on January 6, 1861, at Moscow, in the township of the same name. His parents are Stellman W. and Cornelia (Strong) Ford, the former being natives of Onondaga county, New York, and the latter of Clinton, Michigan. The father is by trade a carpenter and joiner, having been for twenty-seven years a manufacturer of carriages, buggies and other commodities in that line in Allen. He is now also engaged in the furniture and under-

taking business, in partnership with his son, the postmaster. The family consists of the parents and two sons, Bert E. and Stillman D., the latter a resident of Detroit. The grandfather was John M. Ford, a native of New York, also a carpenter and joiner. He came to Michigan in 1838, after a residence of several years in this state he removed to Kansas, where he died.

Bert E. Ford grew to manhood in this county and received a good education in the district schools, then began life for himself as a clerk and salesman for F. P. Condra in the meat business, and, after two years passed profitably in his employ, he entered that of C. H. Winchester & Co., in the hardware trade, remaining with that firm seven years. The next seven he spent with John S. Lewis, of Jonesville, a dealer in the same line, while the following three years were devoted to farming. He returned to Allen in 1895 and started in business as a furniture dealer and funeral director, and is still in charge of a flourishing enterprise in these lines in partnership with his father. In April, 1902, he took charge of the village postoffice, by virtue of a commission from the President, and has since performed the duties of postmaster with conscientious regard for the interests of the government and for the convenience and advantage of the patrons of the office. Previous to this he served two terms as treasurer, one term as clerk of the township, and, in 1900, he took the census in this part of the state.

Mr. Ford married in 1887 Miss Mary A. Gilchrest, a native of this county and a daughter of Harvey and Emeline J. (Twitchins) Gilchrest. They have two daughters, Ruth and Naomi, both living at home. In political allegiance Mr. Ford has been a life-long Republican, active and vigilant in the service of his party. Fraternally, he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Knights of the Maccabees. In his business he is prosperous and progressive; in official life considerate and attentive; while in the estimation of the general public he stands deservedly high, well established as one of the leading citizens of this part of the county and a representative of its best aspirations and sentiments.

CAPT. JOHN L. FRISBIE.

No man's career, and scarcely any one's vocation, can be predicated or predicted with any degree of certainty amid the mobile conditions of American life. The man who enters upon the stage of action at twenty years as a lawyer, doctor, mechanic or what not, may, perhaps, be found at forty pursuing a very different calling. The country schoolboy of 1850 becomes the promising teacher of 1861, the gallant major of 1863, the successful lawyer of 1870, the renowned publicist of 1890 and the martyred President of 1901. So the career of Capt. John L. Frisbie, of Hillsdale, illustrates in a forcible manner the possibilities of American life, and also the versatility of the American mind, with its adaptive power to mold a shapely destiny out of any conditions that fate may fling before it. He was born on March 26, 1837, in Ontario county, New York, the son of John and Samantha (Spencer) Frisbie. His father was a native of Hartford, Conn., and was reared and educated in that state. By profession he was a civil engineer, becoming well known as a mathematician in New York, where he died, being at the time the principal of the Parma Academy. His wife's father was Rev. Ira Spencer, a Universalist clergyman well-known in Western New York, and also in Michigan, having come hither to live in Macomb county, in 1838, and dying there in 1865, at the age of ninety-five.

When Captain Frisbie was but two years old the family moved to Hillsdale county, settling at Litchfield, where he received his elementary education. In 1850 he entered the office of the Jonesville Telegraph as an apprentice, and, after learning his trade as a printer, he worked at the case until 1861. Then, when armed resistance threatened the integrity of the Union, he enlisted in Co. A, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, and soon rose by rapid promotion, for gallantry on the field and by meritorious service, to the rank of captain. During the last year of the Civil War he was an assistant inspector general on the staff of Gen. S. B. Brown. At the close of the long contest he returned to his home and to his trade, and, in 1868, having been active in politics in behalf

of the Republican party, he was elected county clerk. He had successive reelections and held the office eight years. He was later an enrolling and engrossing clerk in the State Senate, and then the superintendent to remove the Ponca Indians from Dakota to their reservation in the Indian Territory. In 1878 he received the appointment of U. S. consul at Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, and passed three years in that country. He was next appointed U. S. consul at Rheims, France, a position which he held for seven years, until a change of the national administration at Washington opened the place to a man of another political party, but he received the special thanks of the U. S. Department of State for the fidelity with which he had discharged his duties and for the value and interest of his official reports. Upon his return to his Michigan home he engaged in mercantile life for some years at Hillsdale, but has lived retired from active business since 1898. He is still interested in agricultural operations in Camden township, in this county, and he is still an earnest worker in the ranks of his political party. He belongs to the Masonic order in lodge, chapter and commandery, and is an enthusiastic worker in the cause of temperance. In 1867 and 1868 he was the grand worthy patriarch of the Sons of Temperance for the state, and, in this capacity, gave great vitality and activity to the order, organizing many subordinate lodges. He is a gentleman of great uprightness and a high character and has an exalted position in the esteem of his fellow men.

PHILIP S. GAIGE.

Many of the pioneers of Michigan, who trod her virgin soil as scouts, prospecting far in advance of the army of industrial conquest for which they blazed the trails and opened the way, lived long enough to see the attractive wilderness in which they here first camped transformed into a rich and productive commonwealth, blooming like the garden of the gods, rejoicing on every side, laughing, clapping its hands, bringing forth in spontaneous abundance everything brilliant, and fragrant and also nourishing. This was the

fortunate fate of Philip S. Gaige and his parents, Wilson and Annie Gaige, natives of New York, who came to this state in 1833, and took up government land in the primeval forest by the side of the long, lone highway of that day, known as the Chicago Road, and, from its hard and unpromising conditions, built comfortable and well-appointed homes, presided over the birth of civilization in these western wilds, hewed out a competence for life, and aided in founding here a new member of our glorious galaxy of mighty states of the great American republic.

Mr. Gaige was born in Cortland county, New York on July 5, 1809, where he was reared and received a rather advanced scholastic training for a country boy of his day, by attending the best schools of his neighborhood and applying himself with diligence to their teachings. After leaving school he was for a number of years engaged in teaching, and while so occupied was united in marriage with Miss Emily Mahan, a native of the same county as himself and also a popular teacher. In 1833, with his parents and his wife, Mr. Gaige determined to seek opportunity for a more substantial advancement in the new country of the West, which was then attracting the attention of emigrants from all parts of the world, and came to Michigan, locating in this county. The elder Gaiges settled on government land in Fayette township, on the old Chicago Road, and lived there many years, clearing up the land and developing it into one of the best and most attractive farms in this section of the county. In their declining years they retired from active pursuits, thereafter maintaining their residence at Jonesville, where they died at ripe old ages, securely established in the esteem and good will of the people among whom they had lived so acceptably and labored so faithfully.

Their son, Philip S. Gaige, and his wife located their Michigan home near the present village of Litchfield, remaining on the farm they first occupied for a period of six years. Mr. Gaige was elected the first justice of the peace of the township and gave its people a highly appreciated service for a number of years. From there he moved to Fayette township, locating on

section 1 of its new survey, purchasing 120 acres of woodland, which he at once began to clear and improve, and which became his home until his death in June, 1892. He survived his wife twenty-nine years, she having passed away in 1863. This worthy couple were the parents of five children, four of whom are now living: Melissa, at home; Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Howell; Mariamna, wife of Liberty Day; Isabella, wife of F. Lacore. During all of his mature life, Mr. Gaige was an ardent and serviceable Democrat in politics, showing his zeal and activity in behalf of his party by wisdom in its councils as an adviser, by valued service for its candidates as a worker, and his disinterestedness and sincerity by steadily refusing all overtures to accept public office. At his death, at the age of eighty-three years, after a career of unusual length and usefulness, he left his farm in a state of advanced improvement and cultivation, and the township rejoicing in the fruits of his judicious thought and labors, as exhibited in every form of industrial, commercial and intellectual development, to all of which he had made valuable contributions.

Liberty Day, the son-in-law of Mr. Gaige, and husband of his daughter, Mariamna, who now occupies and conducts the home farm, is a native of Ontario county, New York, born on September 24, 1840, the son of Samuel H. and Sophia (Lincoln) Day, who came with their family to Michigan in 1857 and are now prosperous farmers living near Jonesville. Mr. Day remained at home with his parents until 1864, then enlisted in Co. K. Fourth Michigan Infantry, for service in the Union army during the remainder of the Civil War. He participated in many of the bloody battles which marked the closing years of the gigantic struggle, among the most noted being those at Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania and Preble Farm in Virginia, and he was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. While he saw arduous and exacting service, being many times in the very deluge of death in the terrible battles in which he fought, he escaped unharmed, at the close of the war returning to his Michigan home, and he has been a resident of Hillsdale county continuously since.

On July 7, 1866, he was married to Miss Marianna Gaige, and, almost from the date of their marriage, they have lived on the old Gaige homestead. Mr. Day has been and is one of the most successful and progressive farmers in the county, also one of its most respected citizens. He is a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

ZELA HADLEY.

The useful life of nearly fifty years duration in this state, which it is the province of these paragraphs to briefly outline, ended on Christmas day, 1899, and spanned a period of seventy-seven years, lacking but little over one month. It was passed almost wholly on the frontier, covering pioneer experiences in two states. In each it was fruitful of good, full of energy devoted to the development and improvement of the region in which it was passing. And in each Mr. Hadley won the commendation and high respect of those who witnessed its upright and serviceable course, and its fidelity to every duty.

Zela Hadley was born at Sandy Creek, Oswego county, New York, on February 10, 1823. His parents were Samuel and Betsey (Wilder) Hadley, natives of Vermont, and members of old families resident in New England from early Colonial times. Samuel Hadley was the son of Jesse Hadley, a son of Ebenezer Hadley and a grandson of Benjamin Hadley. Benjamin was a native of Brattleboro, Vermont, and died in 1776 aged ninety-two years. Ebenezer died in 1815, aged eighty-eight, and Jesse, born in 1781, died on December 10, 1840. In their several generations they were farmers, men of local prominence in the places of their residence, filling many neighborhood offices of importance and exerting a healthy and helpful influence on the public life and activities of their time and locality. Samuel Hadley, father of Zela, was born on September 17, 1779, and died in New York on August 1, 1858. His wife was born on March 28, 1783, and died on November 28, 1825. They were the parents of nine children that reached years of maturity, Zela being the

youngest. One son, Truman Hadley, is still living and resides on the old homestead at Sandy Creek, New York.

Zela Hadley grew to manhood in his native state, had the advantage of regular attendance at excellent schools, and, as he made good use of his time, he secured an excellent education for his day. He remained at home until he reached his majority, in 1844 came to Michigan and joined his brother, Horatio Hadley, who was running a sawmill in this county. He purchased eighty acres of land in that part of Florida township that is now Jefferson, it being a part of section 2, and began clearing it up to create a home for himself. Later he purchased fifty acres on section 11, adjoining his original purchase, and in the process of time cleared that also, and on this land he lived until his death on December 25, 1899. He was married in Hillsdale county on June 17, 1849, to Miss Amy L. Ambler, a native of the county and a daughter of Erasmus D. and Sarah S. (Schofield) Ambler, natives of New York, who came to Michigan and settled in Hillsdale county in 1835, making their home near Jonesville until 1842, when they moved into what was then Florida township. The father was a contractor in railroad construction and helped to build the line through the county, for a number of years also operating a gristmill south of Osseo. He was the first supervisor of Jefferson township and gave it the name it now bears. He died in the county, on March 31, 1852, aged fifty-one years; his wife died on May 6, 1891, aged eighty-seven. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley had three children, Edwin A., a resident of Jefferson township; Alice M., wife of George L. Loomis of Fremont, Nebraska; Sadie E., wife of M. L. Rawson, who resides on the family homestead in this township. (See sketch on another page.) Mr. Hadley was a Republican in politics and was elected as township treasurer for two years and to other local offices. In early life he and his wife were Methodists, but later they became connected with the Free Baptist church at Osseo. He was one of the solid and substantial men of the township, passing his life in a laudable endeavor to build

up his section of the county and state in every proper way, and to foster and conserve their best interests in all directions. He went down to his grave full of years and of honors amid the friends, scenes and associations that were dear to him through long connection with them, blessed with the general respect, confidence and esteem of the people of the whole county.

WILLIAM H. GRAY.

A prominent pioneer, one who has done much to aid in the building up of this section of Michigan, is William H. Gray, the subject of this sketch. He was born on June 13, 1841, in Geauga county, Ohio, the son of George and Zilpha (Stafford) Gray, both natives of New York state. The father left his native state of New York, when a young child, going in company with his parents to Ohio, where he grew to years of maturity, receiving such limited education as the frontier conditions afforded. In 1846, he removed from Ohio to Hillsdale county, Michigan, coming the entire distance by wagon and settled in the township of Wheatland, where he remained until 1848, when he removed to the township of Adams and there purchased the farm which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life, and which is now the property of his son, William H. The ground was then covered with timber, and, after erecting for temporary accommodation a cabin and stable, he at once set about the work of clearing the farm. The hardships which the pioneers of that day were compelled to endure, in order to prepare the way for succeeding generations, cannot be described within the limits of the space allotted to this article. In 1894 the father passed away, who had survived the mother, her death occurring in 1890. To this worthy couple were born two sons and one daughter, all now dead, except William H. Gray. The father of George Gray was Daniel Gray, the paternal grandfather of William, who was a native of Massachusetts, and who, at the time of his death, in Lake county, Ohio, had attained to the advanced age of 104 years. He was one of the earliest of the

pioneers of Geauga county, Ohio, having settled there as early as 1818. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters, all now deceased. William H. Gray attained manhood in Hillsdale county and, after completing his early education, the opportunities for which in those days were very limited, he began active life by assisting his father in the clearing, and afterwards in the care and management, of the home farm. This has been his place of residence ever since, and he has gradually added to and improved the farm, until now it consists of about 120 acres of land, being one of the best and finest farms in that portion of the county.

During the month of December, 1866, Mr. Gray was married to Miss Mary Wayman, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Crisp) Wayman, both natives of England. The father was seventeen years of age when he left his native England and came to America. He followed the trade and occupation of milling, being for many years a successful operator in that line of business. While on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Gray, he was attacked by sudden illness and died at her home in the year 1893. Her mother's people were among the pioneers of this section of Michigan, establishing themselves and their home here about 1839. To Mr. and Mrs. Gray have been born four children, Mary E., now Mrs. J. H. Traverse; Joseph H.; Edmund A.; Alice M.; now Mrs. E. C. Williams, of Hillsdale. Fraternally Mr Gray is affiliated with the Grange being one of the most active and prominent members of that organization. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party. For many years he has taken a leading part in the local affairs of that party, but he has never held or desired any office, having no taste for public life, giving his entire attention to the management of his private business interests. He is well and favorably known throughout the county, and is held in high esteem by all classes of his fellow citizens.

NEWTON M. GREGG.

This efficient and accommodating supervisor of Cambria township, who is now (1903) serv-

ing his third successive term in the office, has had excellent training for almost any kind of public service by a long and creditable career in military, mercantile and pastoral life, and in official stations of importance and responsibility. His life began in Trumbull county, Ohio, on April 2, 1836, the son of Seth and Hannah (Niblack) Gregg, natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers in Ohio, where the father died in 1855. His widow survived him forty-five years and passed to her final rest in this county in 1900, aged eighty-seven. They were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living and two reside in this county, Newton M. and his sister, Mrs. Henry W. Sampson.

Newton M. Gregg reached man's estate and received his education in his native state, remaining at home until August, 1861, when he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Co. C, Nineteenth Ohio Infantry. He was soon after actively engaged in the field and for four years and three months was in almost continual service and much of the time in the very thick of the fight. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and others; then went with Sherman to Atlanta and took part in the engagement at Peach Tree Crfeek, and Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta and Lovejoy below Atlanta. After this his regiment returned with General Thomas and had hot work in the devastating deluge of death at Franklin and also at Nashville. In 1865, early in the year, it was sent to Texas and remained in that state until November, being finally mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. During this long and trying service Mr. Gregg did not receive a wound and was never absent from duty, and, when he was discharged, he held the rank of orderly sergeant, to which he had risen by meritorious conduct. He had two brothers in the Union army, one in the Seventh Ohio Infantry, the other in a gallant Michigan regiment, and the love of country then displayed by this family, in a critical period of our history, has ever distinguished it throughout its record on the continent wherever it has

gained a foothold, showing forth in the pursuits of peaceful industry as steadily, even if less conspicuously, as on the ensanguined field of military prowess.

After the war Mr. Gregg returned to Ohio and in 1866 came to Michigan, locating in Clinton county, where he purchased a farm and lived nine years. In 1875 he took up his residence in Cambria township, Hillsdale county, where he has since made his home. In 1866, before leaving Ohio, he married with Miss Emily A. Austin, of the same nativity as himself, and a daughter of Venajah and Belinda (Dean) Austin, who died in Ohio at advanced ages. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg have two children, William C., now living at Adrian, Michigan, and Roland A., of Chicago. In politics Mr. Gregg has been a lifelong Republican and has always taken great interest in the welfare of his party. He served the township ten years as a justice of the peace and three as a highway commissioner. In 1900 he was elected supervisor and has been twice reelected. Fraternally, he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Patrons of Husbandry, and is valued as a member in both organizations. He is well known and generally esteemed by all classes of citizens throughout the county.

JACOB A. HANCOCK.

Jacob A. Hancock, one of the most respected citizens of Cambria township, living near the farm which he helped to redeem from the wilderness, which, since the purchase of his present home he has made beautiful and much more valuable with his well-appointed and wisely constructed improvements, was one of the early settlers of Hillsdale county, and witnessed the birth of the township in which he lives. Within his experience here, which covers a period of sixty-four years, he has beheld the growth of a mighty and splendid commonwealth from its very cradle to its present maturity and power. He was among its struggling first citizens, who had to contend with all of the wilds of nature, the rapacity and deadly cruelty of ferocious beasts and

to endure all of the privations and hardships of frontier life. They had also to lay the foundations of a state broad and deep; the work they accomplished in this respect has its merits loudly proclaimed in the substantial and enduring results which bloom and fructify around those of them who are yet living and before the eyes of their descendants.

Mr. Hancock was born in Genesee county, New York, on January 18, 1832. His parents were Jacob S. and Jane (Van Vlack) Hancock, natives of the same state, the father born in New York city and the mother in Dutchess county. His father was a shoemaker, but was thrown on his own resources early in life and earned his living by hard labor in the cotton mills of Paterson, New Jersey, for some years before beginning his apprenticeship at his trade. At the conclusion of this apprenticeship he moved to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., following his craft in that city for a number of years. There he met and married his wife and soon after removed with his young family to Genesee county, settling in Stafford township, where he went into business as a manufacturer of boots and shoes on a rather extensive scale for that period. In 1839 he brought his family a stage farther toward the setting sun, locating in what is now Cambria township in this county, where he found a ready market for the products of his skillful work and frequently took work in exchange, thereby acquiring eighty acres of good land, getting it well cultivated also and provided with comfortable improvements, residence, barns, etc., to replace the humble cabin and outbuildings of logs which he at first erected for a home. He was the first postmaster of the township and frequently had to advance the money for postage, at that time twenty-five cents each letter, in order that the patrons of the office could get their mail, such was the scarcity of money in the new settlements. During the last years of his life he gave up his trade and devoted his energies wholly to the cultivation of his farm. His wife died on July 27, 1879, and he followed her to his final rest on September 8, 1885. They were the parents of eight children, Jacob A. being the first

born. The father was one of the organizers of the township and gave the new creation excellent service as its first supervisor and in other local offices of importance. He was a Republican in politics, after the formation of that party, and he and his wife were faithful members of the Baptist church.

Their oldest son, Jacob A. Hancock, grew to manhood on his father's farm, was educated in the district schools and remained at home until his marriage, which occurred in Cambria township, on March 29, 1854, and united him with Miss Almira Smith, a daughter of Warren Smith and a sister of Charles E. Smith, a sketch of whom appears on another page. Mrs. Hancock was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, on March 26, 1837, and was well educated. She lived with his parents and followed the ennobling profession of teaching in the public schools until her marriage. After nearly thirty-nine years of happy wedded life, she died on March 17, 1893, leaving one child, their daughter, Ida, wife of D. J. Gibbon of Cambria township. Two of Mr. Hancock's brothers served in the Union army during the Civil war., Oscar and Albert, one in the Eighteenth and the other in the Twenty-Seventh Michigan Infantry. Albert is at present residing at San Francisco, California. Mr. Hancock is a staunch Republican and in fraternal affiliations is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At the hale old age which he has reached in peace and comfort, he has the assurance of the respect and high regard of the community in which he has lived so long, to whose progress and prosperity he has so essentially contributed, and also the knowledge that his labors for its advancement are duly appreciated, and that he will be well and worthily remembered long after he shall have surrendered his earthly trust at the behest of the Great Disposer of human destinies.

MACK HARRING.

Mack Harring, the popular and obliging postmaster at Osseo and one of the leading merchants of the place, where he carries on a flour-

ishing and progressive hardware business, is a native of Jefferson township, born on November 8, 1862, half a mile south of the town. His parents were Henry H. and Mary J. (Shurtluff) Harring, natives of New York, the former born and reared in Niagara county and the latter in Ontario county. The father was born on October 11, 1825, and grew to manhood and received his education in his native county, although his parents moved to Michigan when he was but ten years old. After his arrival in this state he was variously occupied for some years. He helped build the railroad through to Hillsdale and was trackmaster between that city and Adrian for six years. He left the road in 1859 and followed farming in Jefferson township until 1875, when he sold out and removed to Osseo. There his wife died in 1897 and he passed away on July 11, 1900. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters, of whom seven are living, three sons and daughter being residents of Hillsdale county. The father was a man of great public spirit and took an active interest in the local affairs of the township. He served as a justice of the peace for sixteen years. His father was Peter R. Harring, a native of New York who came in 1835 to Lenawee county and there cleared up a farm. Later he moved to Hillsdale county, and, after some years of active service to the railroad company as a bridge builder, died near Osseo.

Mack Harring was reared and educated at Osseo. He left home at the age of sixteen years to learn the trade of a tinner and at this craft he has worked ever since, carrying it on in connection with his business since that was started in 1893. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster of the town and has conducted the affairs of the office with signal success and enlarging usefulness to its patrons. Since March 1, 1902, he has had a rural delivery service, which has been of great advantage and convenience to many persons in the country and is highly appreciated. The establishment of this service was the result of Mr. Harring's persistent personal efforts with the department at Washington, and its operation is much to his credit. He has also

served the people as township treasurer and as a member of the school board. In his twelve years' service as school trustee, he has been very active in the cause of education in general and has given the school at Osseo intelligent, diligent and helpful attention in particular, raising it to a graded school and aiding in making it one of the best in the county. In 1886 Mr. Harring was married to Miss Lilly O'Neil, a daughter of James and Charlotte (Paine) O'Neil, and they have three children, Neil H., Kate H. and Hartis Y., all at home. In politics he has been a Republican all of his mature life and in the service of his party has been effective and vigilant. In fraternal relations he is a valued member of the Masonic order. His business is prosperous and expanding, being one of the leading enterprises of its kind in this part of the state. Whether considered as a public official or a mercantile force in the community, as a social element or an educational agency, in any line or all lines of elevated and elevating citizenship, Mr. Harring is well worthy of the high regard in which he stands among the people and of the universal confidence which he enjoys.

CHARLES JOINER.

Charles Joiner, whose well-appointed and well-cultivated farm is one of the desirable country homes of Allen township, who for a number of years has been living retired from active pursuits in the village of Allen, is a native of Huron county, Ohio, born on August 1, 1847. His parents were Ralph and Eliza (Insko) Joiner, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Huron county, Ohio. The father, a turner and carver by trade, followed his chosen vocation in connection with a thriving farming industry and also worked at times at shoemaking. Although a man of sixty years of age at the commencement of the Civil War, he offered his services to his country and finally enlisted, on June 22, 1863, in the First Ohio Heavy Artillery. He was sent to Kentucky, where, after passing three months, he was rejected by the U. S. mustering officer on account of his age

and other disabilities, and was never in the United States service. He died in Huron county, Ohio, in 1888, as did the mother in 1901 at the age of eighty-five. They had nine children, five of whom are living, their son Charles being the only one who is a resident of this county. Two of the sons were Union soldiers during the Civil War, and one of them, a member of the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, gave his life to the cause, dying in the service from wounds received in one of the sanguinary battles of the contest. The other enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Infantry and saw much active service, but escaped unharmed, being, however, a prisoner of war and held at Libby prison for some months. He died at Allen in 1902.

Charles Joiner was reared in Huron county, Ohio, to the age of nineteen and was educated in the schools of that county. He there remained until 1866, then came to Michigan and lived at Quincy in Branch county for three years, then bought a farm in Allen township, in this county, which was all timber land, covered with a dense growth of forest. This he cleared and farmed in true pioneer style for eleven years, then moved to the village of Allen where he has since resided. He was married in Allen township, on April 30, 1870, to Miss Hannah Lazenby, a sister of Christopher Lazenby, more extended mention of whom will be found on another page of this work. They have one child, their daughter, Lydia H., wife of C. D. Eaton, of Allen. While fervently patriotic and devoted to the welfare of his country, especially that portion of it in which his lot has been cast, and being ever a faithful and loyal Republican, Mr. Joiner has never taken any special interest in party politics and has never sought or desired public office. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and has been zealous in advocating and supporting public improvements of every proper kind, also in aiding to develop and multiply the resources of the county and advance its best interests. For all the attributes of safe, conservative and yet wisely progressive citizenship he is well known as an example and esteemed.

HENRY HINKLE.

Henry Hinkle, who so ably guided the fortunes of Woodbridge township for five years as its supervisor, is a native of Hillsdale county, born in Wright township on November 7, 1851. His parents were Samuel D. and Solora (Benedict) Hinkle, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York. The father was both a blacksmith and a farmer and carried on thriving industries in both occupations, first in his native state and, after 1856, in Michigan, moving here in that year and settling on eighty acres of unbroken forest land in Wright township. He resided on this tract until 1867 and devoted his best efforts to clearing it for cultivation and making it productive as a farm and comfortable as a home. In the year last named he traded it for a farm in Cambria township, to which he moved his family and on which he passed the rest of his life, dying in 1881, leaving a widow who still survives him and makes her home with her children. They were the parents of eleven children, all of whom are living. Both were earnest and serviceable members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The paternal grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania, a blacksmith by trade and an early settler near Columbus, Ohio, where the remaining years of his life were passed.

Henry Hinkle grew to man's estate in Hillsdale county, and got his education in the public schools. He began life for himself as a farmer on the old home on which he lived, engaged in its cultivation for five years. He then purchased a threshing outfit and used it to the great advantage of the farmers in all parts of the county for two years, after that dealing in farm produce for a year. Some time later he bought the farm of 128 acres on which he now lives in Woodbridge township and which has ever since been his home. Into its improvement and cultivation he has put the energy and skill of his more mature years and has made it an impressive illustration of what systematic and intelligent industry can accomplish, it being now one of the model farms of the township, yielding

abundant returns for the faith and toil involved in its tillage. He was married in this county, in 1876, to Miss Sarah Fuller, a daughter of David and Olive Fuller, early settlers in Woodbridge township, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hinkle have six children: Olive, engaged in teaching at Albion; Elva, an instructor in a school at Hillsdale; Grace, a popular teacher of Detroit; Elizabeth, Florence and David at home. The first three are graduates of the State Normal School. For many years after reaching his majority Mr. Hinkle was a Republican in political faith; but he is now a Free-Silver Democrat. He has been active in behalf of the advancement and development of the township, and has served its people well as supervisor, first in 1891, 1892 and 1893, and again in 1895 and 1896. He has also taken a great and serviceable interest in educational matters and has filled with credit and advantage to the community several school offices. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, being active in the affairs of the grange at Cambria.

BANI BISHOP.

This honored pioneer of Hillsdale county, who has been for more than half-a-century a leading and serviceable citizen of Cambria township, Michigan, was born at Canandaigua, New York, on October 12, 1818. His parents were Stephen and Charlotte (Smith) Bishop, both natives of Connecticut. The father was a farmer in his native state who moved to New York in 1812, settling in Ontario county, where he passed the rest of his life, dying in 1853. The mother lived a widow for twenty-six years and died in 1879, aged ninety years. Eight children blessed their union, of whom all are now dead but their two sons, Bani and William, the latter being a resident of Hillsdale township. One daughter was for many years a resident of this county and here died in 1889. The grandfather, Jared Bishop, was a farmer of Cheshire, Connecticut. He made several trips to the West Indies as a trader and died at a good old age in his native state.

Bani Bishop was reared in Ontario county,

New York, and was educated at the public schools and a good academy located at Canandaigua. On his father's farm he acquired strength of body, independence of spirit, and also habits of industry and frugality. In 1847 he came to this state and settled on the farm, which is now his home in Cambria township of this county, purchasing 140 acres, fifty acres being cleared and under cultivation. Since then he has bought eighty acres, and on this land he has lived continuously from his first occupancy of it, except for six years, when he held his residence in South Dakota. His occupation through life has been farming, in that branch of industry he has grown skillful and prospered, his farm being the best evidence of his care and success as a tiller of the soil and of his enterprise and business capacity.

Mr. Bishop married, on March 31, 1851, with Miss Caroline L. Stark, a native of Connecticut, and they had ten children, of whom six are living. They are George S. and John H., employed in the lumber operations of Louisiana; James S., a newspaper man in the South; William A., conducting the home farm; Francis W., in business in California; Charles, in the insurance, loan and investment business at West Superior, Wisconsin. Their mother died in 1889. In politics, Mr. Bishop was a Whig until that party was superseded by the Republican when he ardently espoused the principles of the new organization, and to this he has remained faithful ever since. He served the county twelve years as superintendent of the poor, and the township three years as supervisor, as well as in other local offices from time to time. In religious affiliation he is connected with the Universalist church. Throughout the county he is well and favorably known as a leading citizen, one who has walked uprightly in all the relations of life, and he has the universal and high respect of the people among whom his useful labors have been performed.

JOHN C. ILES.

Descended from an old Yorkshire family, that lived for many generations in that pleasant,



Bani Bishop

historic county of England, whose exploits in war and peace have been often recorded in the local chronicles, John C. Iles, of Allen township, has the incentive to productive exertion of a creditable family history, and the additional stimulus of his own natural capabilities and high sense of duty, and he has, in this western world, far from the associations and suggestions of his childhood in his native land and those of his youth in the state of New York, demonstrated his ability to worthily continue the fine family record. He was born on November 25, 1824, near the city of Leeds, in Yorkshire, England, the son of William B. and Elizabeth (Chapelow) Iles. His father was a miller, who owned and operated large flouring mills in the vicinity of that busy mart of commerce and industrial activity, where he also carried on an extensive wholesale and retail trade in the product of his mills. In 1831, hearkening to the voice of America calling for volunteers for the great army of occupation, to which she offered unbounded worlds of industrial and commercial conquest, he disposed of his interests in the mother country and brought his family to the United States. He located in New York city and soon after became interested in a woollen manufactory in New Jersey, which eventuated as a disastrous investment. He then moved to Rochester, then the flour city of New York, and there became the head miller of the leading flouring mill of the city, a capacity in which he rendered valuable and appreciated service for several years. From that city he moved to Detroit, where during the next seven years he was busily occupied in the manufacture of mill-stones, himself doing the "creasing." About the year 1845 he came to Jonesville, in Fayette township, Hillsdale county, as miller for the Mr. Dowling who built and operated the first gristmill in that part of the county. For twelve years he was connected with that mill in a leading capacity, by his skill, experience and enterprise greatly aiding in building up and expanding its trade, making its output renowned in the markets of a large extent of country. He then determined to devote himself to farming, and, to this end, purchased

eighty acres of land in Allen township, which has since been cleared and reduced to fruitfulness and fertility, mainly through the assiduous labors and skillful enterprise of his son, John, the immediate subject of this review. They lived on this farm together until the death of the father and that of his second wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Richmond. The mother of John C. Iles died before the family left England, leaving two children, her son, John, and a daughter. The fruit of the second marriage was two daughters. All the children are now dead, except John C. and a daughter, who is now living in Nebraska. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, active in its management and the good works in which it is ever engaged.

From the age of twelve John C. Iles grew to manhood in this county, and what schooling he obtained was secured for the most part in its public schools. His school life ended before he reached his majority, and at that time he began clearing the land which his father had purchased. After this clearing was accomplished in a great measure, he cleared other land, redeeming from the forest 250 acres in all, himself splitting the rails for the fences and building the houses and barns which adorned and improved it. In 1855, at the age of thirty-one, he was married in this county to Miss Jane West, a native of Chautauqua county, New York, born in 1831. She died on May 30, 1883. They were the parents of seven children: William A. F. and Frank, leading farmers of this township; Nina E., deceased; La Vergne, a farmer living in Litchfield township; Kate E., living at the parental home; Nellie M., wife of O. Bowen, of Chicago, Ill.; Fred W. On June 27, 1894, Mr. Iles married his second wife who still abides with him. Her maiden name was Elizabeth C. Harris, being a daughter of Orlando and Ann (Morey) Harris, early settlers in Allen township. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Iles she was the widow of Joseph Walsh, and the mother of five children, four sons and one daughter. Mr. Iles has been a Republican in politics all of his mature life. When the call

to arms in defense of the Union rang loudly through the land in 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, First Michigan Infantry, and, after an active service of eighteen months, he was discharged for disabilities incurred in the line of duty, for which he now draws a pension. He participated in the battles of Mechanicsville, Va., Savage Station, Fair Oaks, Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill, and a number of others, being slightly wounded in one. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and takes a leading part in the work of Quincy Post to which he belongs. No one of the progressive farmers of the township is more widely known or more highly esteemed throughout its borders. None is more deserving of the place he occupies in the general regard and good will of his fellow men.

THE KIRBY FAMILY.

The late William Kirby, of Adams township, was well and favorably known in all parts of Hillsdale county and throughout a much larger scope of country for his upright and serviceable life of more than half a century in the county, his valuable contributions to its development and progress, his wisdom and breadth of view in establishing its forms of government and vitalizing its productive and conserving forces, his patriotic devotion to its interests all the while, and his genial and obliging disposition from start to finish, gave him a strong and enduring hold on the respect and admiring esteem of the people, and fixed his place forever in their recollection as one of the worthiest and most useful of the early pioneers and one of the best representative citizens the county ever has had. Of his sons, who are living among this people, it is high praise, but only just, to say that they are exemplars of the amenities, the thrift, the progressiveness and the public spirit which the father exhibited in marked degree and that they are worthy followers of his commendable example.

William Kirby was born in Yorkshire, England, on February 8, 1805. In his native land he was reared, educated and learned his trade

as a cloth-dresser. There, too, he was married to Miss Hannah Sykes, a native of Lancashire, born on September 7, 1801. The young couple settled down for life, as they probably supposed, amid the scenes and associations of their early years, and began the struggle for a competency, with no thought of ever becoming pioneers in a new country and partial founders of an empire of commercial and industrial wealth in the Great Lake region of America. Their domestic shrine was sanctified by the birth of two daughters in their native land, and all looked promising for a continued residence on the soil which was hallowed by the labors and covered the bones of the countless generations of their long lines of thrifty ancestors. But quite a different fate was in store for them. There came to their ears the call of the great American wilderness for volunteers to clear it from its wild, native growth and make it habitable and productive for civilized man. They obeyed the call, and, in 1827, they came to the United States and joined this great army of industrial conquest, settling in St. Lawrence county, New York, where for four years they were actively engaged in farming. In 1831 they removed to Lake county, Ohio, and, in 1834, leaving his family at their new home in that state, Mr. Kirby, with Richard Fowler and Caleb Bates, proceeded to Toledo, from there followed the old Indian trail to Jonesville, then little more than a halting place for adventurous trappers and pioneers. These men cut a road through the forests to the farms on which they determined to locate, and, after making temporary provision for their own safety and comfort by building a rude shelter, they devoted the summer to cutting and curing hay for the cattle they had driven in on the long trail. The stock was left in care of the Fowlers during the winter, while Mr. Kirby and Mr. Bates returned to Ohio for their families. All came back to Michigan in the following spring, and Mr. Kirby, with the help of his neighbors, erected a small log house and barn and began to clear and improve his land. During the first few years of his residence here old Baw Beese was of great assistance in furnishing food for the families, and in many other

ways, being a familiar figure at all their firesides. Mr. Kirby and his devoted wife passed the remainder of their days in this western home, and, when he died in 1888, having survived his wife from 1876, he had a well cleared and highly improved farm of 240 acres, of great productiveness and value. In political faith he was a Whig as long as that party had life, and, when the Republican party was founded on its ruins, he joined the new organization and aided in giving it vitality and vigor in this state. He was not, however, much of a politician, but did consent to fill local offices from time to time for the good of the county. Besides the two English daughters already alluded to, seven children, six sons and one daughter, were born to him in America. Three of the sons and two of the daughters are still living, Mary, Jason J., Reuben, William and Louisa. The parents were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, active in all good church work.

JASON J. KIRBY, the oldest living son of the honored pioneer above alluded to, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on May 18, 1830. He came with his parents to Michigan in 1834, and since that time this state has been his home and the seat of his industry and prosperity. He grew to manhood in Hillsdale county, and was educated in the little log school-houses of the early days, also attending school for a short time in Hillsdale. His life has been passed peacefully on the paternal homestead, occupied with its tranquilizing labors, except at times when he has worked at his trade as a stonemason. He was married in 1859, to Miss Rachel Van Aken, a native of the state, born in Lenawee county. They have had no children. He has never desired public office, and has taken but little part in political affairs, but for many years he has been an interested member of the Masonic fraternity, holding affiliation with the lodge at Hillsdale.

WILLIAM KIRBY, the third son living, was born in Lake county, Ohio, on December 7, 1834, and in the following spring came with his parents to Hillsdale county, Michigan. From infancy to manhood he lived at home, sharing

the labors of the family, helping to clear and cultivate the homestead and attending school in the neighborhood and also at Tecumseh and Jonesville. Later he attended the high school and college at Hillsdale. Ever since reaching years of maturity he has been actively and successfully engaged in farming, all the time in this county, almost in sight of the smoke of his father's chimney, so little disposition has he had to roam, and so satisfactory has he here found the conditions of life. He was married in 1860 to Miss Mary A. Wamsley, a native of this state. They have one daughter, Mary Etta, now the wife of Willis Swift, of Hillsdale county.

REUBEN S. KIRBY, the second of the living sons of William and Hannah (Sykes) Kirby, is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and was born on February 4, 1832. In the spring of 1834 he came with his parents to Michigan and has here since made his home, being reared in Hillsdale county. He received a liberal education in the public schools and at the college at Hillsdale, and took a theological course at Evanston, Illinois. In 1860 he was married to Miss Lorena Wamsley, of this state, a sister of the wife of his brother William. They have one child, their daughter, Emily, wife of Rev. Edwin Gray, a minister of the Free Baptist church. This brief review records the trials and triumphs of two generations of one of this county's most esteemed and most serviceable families, who have faithfully exemplified the best traits of our citizenship.

THE SCOWDEN & BLANCHARD CO.

A great engine of productive industry located among any people, employing the brain of hundreds, filling scores of homes with comfort and contentment, is a benefaction almost immeasurable in its bounty. It may not be fully appreciated in the rush and hurry of this work-a-day world. It becomes familiar by daily contact and is taken into consideration almost as a matter of course. It pursues its regular way, pouring its tides of prosperity and happiness among the children of men, building up the community, supplying the necessaries, conveniences, or the lux-

uries of life for thousands, near and far, and men walk in its shadow almost unconscious of its presence. But let some calamity sweep it away, or some change of base require its removal or cessation from work, and they will realize, as they never did before, how it has dispensed countless blessings among them and how they are bereft.

The Scowden & Blanchard Co., of Hillsdale, a stock company engaged in the manufacture of ladies,'misses,'children's and little "gents'" shoes, also men's, boys', and youths' seamless shoes, is such a benefaction. In the wide sweep of its business it is in touch with thousands of people, all of whom get from it some measure of good, whether it be in the nature of employment for their skill and energy, or the procuring of its products for their comfort and convenience. This enterprise was organized by Jacob Scowden, its efficient and energetic treasurer, in June, 1901, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and an official staff composed of F. M. Stewart, president; Dr. W. H. Sawyer, vice-president; J. Will Morvin, secretary and Jacob Scowden, treasurer. Its factory, which in 50x154 feet in size and three stories high, was erected the same year, and has the capacity of producing 1,500 pairs of shoes per day. It has always in employment from 150 to 200 persons, and, when running at full capacity, employs 400 to 500. The product of the factory is in demand all over the country, taking a high rank in the markets. This manufacturing plant was the second shoe factory put in operation in southern Michigan.

Jacob Scowden, the founder, is a native of Adams county, Ohio, born in 1850. His parents were John and Susan (Holton) Scowden, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Virginia. After their son left home they removed to Missouri, where they died at advanced ages. Jacob was reared to the age of eighteen on his father's farm in Ohio, and secured a limited education at the public schools of the neighborhood. At the age mentioned he began to learn the trade of a blacksmith, and, after completing his apprenticeship, he worked at the trade for several years. He then went into merchandising in the boot and shoe trade, and, in 1896, organized the Scowden,

Jones & Sprinks Co., for the manufacture of shoes at Springfield, Ohio, where he was conducting his mercantile business. The establishment was kept up and the business running at that point until Mr. Scowden came to Hillsdale in 1901, when the company was reorganized here under the name and directorate already given, the stock being held for the most part in Hillsdale. Mr. Scowden is also a director of the Alamo Gas Engine Co., and is connected in a leading way with other mercantile and financial concerns. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery. He takes no active part in politics, but was a member of the hospital board in Springfield for several years. He is a gentleman of great public spirit and enterprise, warmly interested in the general welfare of the community.

CHRISTOPHER LAZENBY.

From that veritable hotbed of productive industry, old Yorkshire in old England, melodious with the hum of all its busy activities in Hull and Sheffield and Bradford and Leeds, and other swarming centers of industrial and mercantile life, came many of the most serviceable and energetic of the men and women who have aided in settling the Great Northwest and West in the United States, developing it into its present might and magnitude in every department of human enterprise. Among these, and holding a high rank among them for industry, energy and productive usefulness, Christopher Lazenby, of Allen township, in this county, and his parents, Thomas and Hannah (Smith) Lazenby, are entitled to special mention. He was born on the historic soil of Yorkshire, England, on November 12, 1842. His ancestors had there lived and flourished in their way for time out of mind; but his parents heard of the better and larger opportunities for diligence, thrift and capacity existing in the boundless domain of the new republic across the sea, and, in 1848, when the son was but six years old, they left the scenes and associations of the old home and sought the opportunities of which they had heard

in what was then the unbroken forest and prairie of this state. They settled in Branch county, remained there for two years, then moved to Hillsdale county, where they passed the rest of their lives, purchasing 120 acres of uncultivated land on which they lived and which they cleared and brought into fertility and fruitfulness, and on which they finally passed away, when their life work was accomplished, the mother dying in 1881, and the father in 1895. They were the proud parents of four sons and ten daughters, all of whom are now deceased, except one son, Christopher, and five of his sisters, who are still residents of this county, maintaining their homes in Allen township. The father was a quiet and industrious farmer, seeking no public notice of any kind, official or otherwise, content to follow faithfully his daily round of duties under the calm, discerning gaze of Heaven and without reference to the applause of men. He was a devout and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, gave his time and his energies freely to the cause of the church organization, aiding in the erection of the church edifice at Allen, where he held his membership, and in many others in various parts of his portion of the county. The grandfather, also named Christopher Lazenby, came from his native heath in Yorkshire to this county, and, after years of industrious cultivation of the soil, here passed away in 1864.

The immediate subject of this sketch grew to man's estate from his childhood on the farm which is now his home, and attended, as he had opportunity, the ministrations at the public schools in the vicinity. At the death of his father he inherited the homestead and to its cultivation and improvement he has since devoted all of his energies. He was married on February 1, 1865, to Miss Orenda C. Cronk, a native of Allen township, and they were the parents of three sons, William T., Charles D., and John. The mother died on April 4, 1875, and, on December 19, of the same year, Mr. Lazenby was united in marriage with his second wife, Miss Josephine Lawson, a Canadian by nativity. In politics Mr. Lazenby is an independent Prohibitionist and

takes no part in the contests between the old parties. He is, like his father, an active and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and, like him, too, he is universally esteemed.

J. H. KROH.

Jacob Henry Kroh, one of the leading farmers of Jefferson township and a widely known breeder of pure Chester White hogs, is a native of Seneca county, Ohio, born on January 21, 1858, the son of Daniel and Hannah (Shepard) Kroh, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of New York. The family moved to Michigan in 1861 and settled in Jefferson township, where the father purchased eighty acres of land, partially cleared and improved, and added to this tract by a subsequent purchase forty more acres. He and his faithful wife still reside on this land, where they are passing the calm and peaceful evening of their lives, secure in the respect of all who know them and in enjoyment of the retrospect of well-spent industry in the development and progress of their adopted state. They are devout and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their family consisted of three children, their son, J. H. Kroh, their daughter, Mina L., wife of W. E. Freed, of this county, and another son, William, who is now deceased. The grandfather, also named Daniel Kroh, was a native of Pennsylvania, who moved to Ohio when that state was new and undeveloped, and died there in Seneca county after a long life of usefulness as a progressive farmer. He had a family of twelve children, seven daughters and five sons, his son Daniel being the only one who became a resident of Hillsdale county.

J. H. Kroh has passed the whole of his life since he was three years of age in this county and here received his education in its public schools. As soon as he was able, he took charge of the home farm and successfully conducted its operations until January 1, 1902, when he moved to the farm on which he now resides, which is a portion of section 28, in Jefferson township. Here he carries on a flourishing farming and

stock industry, giving special attention, as has been stated, to breeding Chester White hogs in large quantities and of excellent quality and purity. His product has a high rank in the markets, local and general, and he is known throughout an extensive sweep of country as one of the most judicious and intelligent stockbreeders in his line. He also operates a large cider-mill in connection with his farming operations. By this enterprise he furnishes a great convenience, renders a valued service to the surrounding territory for many miles and provides another product of high grade for the use of mankind. He was married in this county, in 1883, to Miss Susan Parmlee, a native of the county and a daughter of Alonzo and Ophelia (Russell) Parmlee, early settlers in Ransom township, where the father died some years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Kroh have two children, Wilford C. and Alfred A. Although a Republican of firm and loyal faith in his party, Mr. Kroh has never been an active partisan and has never consented to accept a public office. He is a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, for five years has served as master of the local grange to which he belongs, and for a number of years prior to taking this position he was the overseer and steward of the grange. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is an active member of the Congregational church.

HENRY LANE.

This honored citizen, progressive farmer, wide-awake and capable business man and helpful factor in public affairs, has been for thirty-seven years a resident of this county, and, during all of that time, he has been actively engaged in farming and raising high-grade stock, conducting every phase of his business along the most progressive lines, elevating the standards in products and methods wherever he has applied his breadth of view, his extensive knowledge and his excellent judgment. The place of his nativity is Aurelius Cayuga county, New York, where his life began on September 20, 1820. His parents were Archibald B. and Alice (Schofield) Lane, the former a native of Westchester county, New York,

and the latter born near Stamford, Conn. The parents lived in various places in New York state, the father working at his trade as a shoemaker, and also engaging in farming, until 1837, when he disposed of his New York farm and moved his family to Ashtabula county, Ohio, making the journey with teams and settling on a farm he there bought not far from the town of Geneva. There was a sawmill on the place, and, while operating his farm, he also ran the mill industriously, while in leisure times he made shoes for his family and neighbors. He was a man of great industry and strict integrity, and he and his wife were universally esteemed. He died on his Ohio farm on September 13, 1852, and his widow, who long survived him, passed the closing years of her life at the home of a daughter, in Michigan. They were the parents of seven sons and one daughter.

Their son, Henry, was their fourth child, and he was feeble in health, and, for a number of years, a cripple from the effects of a fever sore, which he had at the age of six. Later he was fully restored to health and ultimately became vigorous and strong. He then was of valuable assistance on the farm between the terms of school, and, at the age of sixteen, he took charge of his father's sawmill, which he operated until he was twenty-two, when he started out in life for himself. He accepted employment with a carpenter at \$13 a month, but, at the end of the first month demanded higher wages, securing the promise of \$15 a month. He worked until the fall without getting his wages and was then able to collect only enough homemade cloth to make an overcoat. He went home for the winter and in the following spring resumed work at his trade, helping to build a church at Geneva. The next winter he worked in a cabinet-shop and for four years thereafter at carpentry and cabinetmaking. He then built a steam sawmill at Geneva and for several years was there busily engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber, and, having bought a farm near the town, he was also extensively occupied in farming. In 1865 he disposed of all his interests in Ohio and the next year came to Hillsdale county and bought the place on

which he now resides in Pittsford township. He increased his land by subsequent purchases until he owned 430 acres; in fact, he has bought and paid for more than 700 acres of land since coming to Hillsdale county, but has since disposed of all but about seventy acres, and is now living upon the old homestead in retirement. His success and prosperity in farming and stockraising was for many years steady, extensive and most gratifying; and they were the legitimate results of his shrewdness, business capacity, clearness of vision and intelligent application of wide knowledge gained from reading and judicious observation. Every detail of the work connected with his enterprises had his personal care and supervision, and no effort was omitted that seemed necessary to secure the highest and best result.

Mr. Lane was married on November 19, 1849, to Miss Clotilda C. Sawyer, a native of Manchester, Ontario county, New York, born on March 26, 1816. Her father, Luke Sawyer, and her grandfather, Thomas Sawyer, were born and reared in Vermont. When her father was but a boy the family moved to New York. There he grew to manhood, was educated and there he married with Miss Rhoda P. Cook, a daughter of Asher and Rhoda (Phelps) Cook. Their wedded life was wholly passed in Ontario county in that state, and, after the death of her husband, Mrs. Sawyer came to Michigan where her closing days of life were passed. Mr. Lane has two brothers living, Charles D., of Cleveland, Ohio, and Peter, of Bay City, Michigan. His own family consists of three sons, Orville B., a representative of Hillsdale county in the State Legislature; Hon. Victor H., late judge of the Second Judicial Circuit Court, and now a professor in the law department of Ann Arbor University; William H., who is living at the parental home. The only daughter of the family, Esther Eliza, died at the age of four years. In politics Mr. Lane has held firmly and consistently to the Republican party. While he is not a specially active partisan, and has had no desire for public office, he has been called to that of township supervisor, which he filled with credit for six years, also to several other local positions. He also was chosen

to a number of local offices while living in Ohio. Both husband and wife are generous contributors to the churches, but they are not members of any church organization. The evening of life finds them well situated in the possession of this world's goods and secure in the respect and cordial esteem of the entire community.

JAMES LONG.

James Long, one of the best-known and most highly respected farmers of Jefferson township in this county, is an old soldier of the Civil War, who enlisted in defense of the Union early in the contest and kept his place at the front until his cause was won and peace was restored between the sections. His service was long, arduous and trying, and he still bears the marks of its burdens in a hip, which was disabled by a wound received in one of its hotly contested battles. He is a native of Erie county, New York, born on April 28, 1840. His parents were William and Isabella (Colvin) Long, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Pennsylvania, but of Scotch descent. His father came to the United States with his parents when he was but three years old, grew to manhood in Pennsylvania, where they settled on their arrival, there he received a common-school education and followed farming after leaving school until he removed to Erie county, New York, where, in the course of time, he and his wife died, he passing away in November, 1859, aged sixty-nine, and she in 1872, at the age of fifty-five. They had three daughters and one son, all of whom are living and residents of Michigan, except one daughter. The grandfather was William Long, a native of Ireland, where his ancestors had lived from time immemorial, and who prospered in Pennsylvania as a farmer, dying there at a good old age.

In his native state James Long was reared; in its public schools he received his education. There, also, after leaving school, he was engaged in farming until 1861, when armed resistance threatened the integrity of the Union, and then, among the first, he enlisted in Co. C,

Tenth New York Cavalry, and was at the front as a part of what later became the Army of the Potomac. In this army he served to the close of the war, being mustered out in June, 1865. He participated in nearly one hundred battles, skirmishes and engagements, and was wounded in the hip at the battle of Brandy Station, where he was captured, but after three days of captivity was exchanged. Among the battles in which he took part, were the most important and sanguinary of those fought by the Army of the Potomac, and, as it well known, they followed one another in rapid succession, for, no army in the field ever saw harder service and none ever bore hardships more cheerfully or bravely. Its record has gone into history and is altogether glorious, both in general and in detail, every part of the narrative being greatly to its credit. After the war, in which he rose to the rank of orderly sergeant, Mr. Long returned to New York and remained there until 1871, when he came to Michigan and purchased the farm of fifty-one acres, on which he still lives, and which he has made a model of thrift and high cultivation, as well as an attractive home in the matter of improvements. He was married in Pennsylvania on April 20, 1869, to Miss Margaretta Gemmill, a native of Indiana and a daughter of William and Frances (Blaine) Gemmill, her father being born and reared in Pennsylvania and her mother a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Long have one child, their daughter, Laura, wife of O. D. Andrews, of Hillsdale county. In political faith Mr. Long is a Republican, having cast his first vote for Lincoln for President and been loyal to the party ever since. Mrs. Long is a zealous member of the Baptist church. Both are held in high esteem and have the general commendation and good will of the people of the township in which the greater part of their mature lives have been spent.

CHARLES E. LAWRENCE.

In the virgin soil and primeval forests of Michigan, nature stored mighty wealth for the use of the sons of men, filling the region full

of commercial and industrial opportunities. Then, when her time had come, she brought into the possession of her bounty men who were capable of developing and utilizing her gifts and of multiplying their fruitfulness with widening benefactions. Among these developers and captains of industry, Charles E. Lawrence, of Hillsdale, must be accorded an honored place in the first rank. He has been in business in this section for nearly forty years, ever being one of the most useful and prolific of the mercantile forces of the community in bringing its resources to notice and placing them into the channels of trade.

Mr. Lawrence is a native of Geneseo, Livingston county, New York, born in March, 1834, the son of Joseph W. and Susan (North) Lawrence. The father was a blacksmith, who followed his craft in New York until 1838, then moved to this state and settled in Branch county, where he entered a farm, which he made his permanent home, and on which he lived and labored until his death. Here also his wife died and in the soil of their adopted state their remains were laid to rest. The grandfather, J. W. Lawrence, a native of New York, also came to Michigan, and, after a residence of some years, he died in Branch county at a good old age. Charles E. Lawrence was one of ten children, of whom six are living, his four sisters, and one brother, the latter being a resident of Lansing. One brother of the family was killed in one of the terrible battles of the Civil War. When he was fourteen years old Mr. Lawrence went to Plymouth, Ohio, where he learned the trade of a tinner. He worked at his trade in Ohio until 1852, then came to Hillsdale and was employed at it here by Mitchell & Hall. He later went to Jonesville, where he remained until 1855, then started in business for himself at Goshen, Indiana, and there remained with varying success until 1866, when he again came to Hillsdale, in 1867, opening the business enterprise which he is still conducting, being for a while associated with James G. Bunt. In his business Mr. Lawrence has been very successful, its proceeds have given opportunity for the display of his business

sagacity and breadth of view, his public spirit and quick mercantile perception in the inauguration and management of many industrial and fiscal enterprises, of whose activities the community is the direct and positive beneficiary. Among the institutions of this character, with which he is connected in a leading way, may be mentioned the First National Bank, of which he is a director, the Worthing & Alger Co., the Hillsdale Screen Co., the H. P. Meade Co., the Scowden & Blanchard Shoe Co., one of the founders of the Omega Portland Cement Co., the Michigan Mutual Insurance Co. of Detroit, and the First National Bank of Saulte Ste. Marie. There is scarcely any form of productive enterprise or public interest that has not been quickened by the touch of his tireless hand and widened by the force of his active mind. In politics Mr. Lawrence is a Republican, but not an active partisan, in the ordinary meaning of the term. He has, however, taken interest in party affairs to aid in securing good results, locally, and to this end once consented to serve as supervisor. He was married in 1855 to Miss Mary Welch, a native of this state. They have one daughter, Mrs. H. P. Meade. Mr. Lawrence is an active working member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery, and is the oldest member of the commandery in continuous connection with the body.

ELLSWORTH LOVELL.

That we have the poor always with us is a fact of Divine declaration, which is also well attested by human experience; to make provision for the needs of the needy and suffering, is one of the most binding, as well as one of the most beneficent, duties of the more fortunate classes of society. That the provision thus made should be in competent and careful hands is also needful and of prime importance, and this condition is secured in Hillsdale county by having the poor farm under the superintendence of Ellsworth Lovell, one of the best-known and most esteemed citizens of the county, who has demonstrated his capacity for continued service in the office by

showing firmness in his administration of its duties as well as benevolence, good judgment and a great kindness of heart. During the five years of his tenure of the office these traits have been conspicuous in his demeanor towards the unfortunates in his charge, while the interests of the people at large have also been well cared for and conserved.

Mr. Lovell is almost wholly a product of the county, having been brought here by his parents when he was but two years old and having passed all of his subsequent life among its interests and its people. He was born on September 5, 1861, in Fulton county, Ohio, the son of Charles W. and Mary Lovicie (Johnson) Lovell, natives of New York, who were early settlers in Ohio and from there came to this county in 1863, locating in Litchfield township. There they engaged in farming, continuing their operations in that part of the county until 1869, when they removed to Fayette township, where they now reside and are now conducting agricultural operations. The father has served as a member of the board of county superintendents during the past nine years, and has filled other local offices from time to time. His family consists of three children, two sons and one daughter, all of whom are residents of this county. The grandfather, Joseph Lovell, a native of New York, came to Hillsdale county in 1862, where he lived until a short time before his death, when he went to Iowa and there passed away from life's activities in 1889.

Ellsworth Lovell was reared and educated in this county and, after leaving school, began life as a farmer on the homestead, where he remained until he was of age. He then rented a farm and worked it until he was made superintendent of the poor farm in 1898. Before that he had been the treasurer, and for three terms the supervisor of Fayette township. Since becoming superintendent, he has purchased a farm located one mile east of Jonesville. In politics he has been a life-long Republican, and in fraternal relations is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. He was married in this county on December 19, 1883, to Miss Addie A. Guy, a daughter of Oscar Guy, one of

the leading citizens of the county. They have one child, their son, Eugene Clare Lovell, who is living at home.

CHARLES Y. LOWE.

Charles Y. Lowe, one of the best-known and most successful farmers of Pittsford township, in this county, is a native of the state, born at Monroe on November 7, 1837. His parents were Ezekiel and Sarah (Adams) Lowe, natives of New York, the father having his birth in Ulster county, on October 23, 1812, and the mother in Seneca county, on July 28, 1815. At the age of eleven the father became a resident of Seneca county, where he grew to manhood and received a common-school education. In 1835 he married with Miss Sarah Adams, and the next year the young couple moved to Monroe county, Michigan, where Mr. Lowe learned the trade of milling, which he followed thereafter in connection with farming during the greater part of his life. In 1848 they moved to Hudson, soon afterward to Rollin, where he operated a mill for two or three years, then, about 1850, he bought a farm in Pittsford township, sometime later purchasing the York Mills, also in that township, which he operated until his death on June 30, 1889. He was prominent in the order of Odd Fellows, taking a leading part in the affairs of the order in general and those of his lodge in particular, being also an enthusiastic attendant at the semi-centennial of the founding of the fraternity at Philadelphia in 1876. He was a familiar figure at all national gatherings of the order for many years, and he was well known to its members in all parts of the United States. His widow died in 1893. They were the parents of two children, their sons, Charles and George B.

The elder son, Charles Y. Lowe, passed his childhood and youth in this state and after leaving school learned his trade as a miller with his father. He worked at this craft at the York Mills for a period of thirty years. At the end of that time he turned his attention to farming. Since he entered upon this industry he has

steadily devoted his energies to it with a gratifying success and prosperity. His farm is one of the best cultivated and most valuable in the township, being well improved with comfortable buildings and other necessary appurtenances. On February 18, 1865, he was married to Miss Orcelia Rice, a daughter of Moses and Mary H. (Hill) Rice, who emigrated from New York state to Michigan in 1840, settling in Lenawee county, where they resided until the death of the father in 1847. Twenty years later the mother made her home with her daughters until her death in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe have four children, Maud S., wife of Charles Brown, of Hudson; Algernon C., also a resident of Hudson, now engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in partnership with Mr. Brown; Minnie B., living at home, and Nellie R., wife of R. E. Bronson. In political affiliation Mr. Lowe is a Republican, but he is not active in the campaigns of his party and has never sought or desired public office. He was for many years a member of the order of Odd Fellows and also a Freemason. He and his wife are esteemed members of the Hudson Congregational church, as active in all its works of charity and benevolence, as they are in all undertakings for the general good and improvement of the community.

CALEB A. MAPLES.

Very nearly three-quarters of a century have passed since Caleb A. Maples, one of the venerable and venerated pioneers of Hillsdale county, came to Michigan and became one of the promising forces for the conquest of her people over nature, one of the developers of her great natural resources and promoters of her welfare in every line and department of active effort. He was then but two years old, and, therefore, may be properly designated as almost wholly a product of her soil and her institutions. From her fields, which he helped to make fertile and productive, he drew his stature and his strength. In her strenuous battles with the savage in man and beast and the hard conditions of life which she

laid on her early settlers, he learned self-reliance, endurance, resourcefulness and readiness for emergencies. In the formation of her civil polity, he acquired his first knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, in the establishment of her educational and moral agencies, he first realized the need of broad and general systems of public instruction, as the guide and balance for our universal mental activity. And, in the due development and conservation of all political, social and scholastic energies, he gave scope and effectiveness to the public spirit, and a liberality and breadth of view, which have ever distinguished him throughout his long and useful life in the county.

The subject of this review was born at Ontario, Wayne county, New York, on June 28, 1827, the son of Samuel L. A. and Achsa (Hoisington) Maples, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of New York. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the War of the Revolution, and were both prosperous producers in the domain of agriculture, after the freedom for which they fought was established. After the marriage of his parents they settled in Ontario county, and there remained until the autumn of 1829. They then determined to brave the wilds of the farther West, as Michigan was truly at that time, and, with their two children in a wagon drawn by two horses, they came to this state, making the entire trip with this team. On their arrival in Lenawee county, the father took up a tract of land, which is now included in the city of Adrian, part of it being now the site of the railroad station. His first duty was to build a shanty with a roof of shakes, as a shelter for his family, who had up to this time been staying with a brother-in-law. After living on this land five years, he traded it for a farm in Pittsford township, in Hillsdale county, but remained two years longer in Lenawee on a rented farm. After moving to his new possession in Hillsdale county he built a log house and devoted his energies to clearing his land and making it habitable and productive. Four or five years were passed in this exacting work, then he sold this farm, and bought another in the same neighborhood, on

which he lived for many years. His last days were, however, spent in Cambria township, and the life of his widow ebbed away at the home of her son, Caleb.

Caleb A. Maples reached Adrian when he was but two years old, and the town was but a hamlet of rude cabins. Tecumseh was the nearest milling point, while general supplies were brought from Detroit, then a long and difficult journey from Adrian. Families were dependent mainly for subsistence and comfort on their own resources and exertions. His mother spun and wove flax and wool for all the clothing of her family, and other women did likewise. He remained at home until he was nineteen and then started in life for himself. He went to Calhoun county, where he worked eight months on a farm before returning home. Two years later, on December 24, 1848, he married with Miss S. E. Smith, who was born at Wheatland, New York, on March 3, 1830, and came to this state with her parents in 1837. He purchased forty acres of land in Pittsford township, on which there was a small log house, and, in this humble abode, the young husband and his bride began their wedded life. With her hearty and intelligent cooperation they became prosperous, adding to their farm until it now comprises ninety acres, by skillful and judicious improvements raising it in value until it is unsurpassed in productiveness and real worth by any estate of its size in the township. They were the parents of three children, Fidello D., a resident of Pittsford township; Salinda, wife of Franklin Day, also of Pittsford township; Etna A., wife of Fernando Day, of Wright township. Their mother died in September, 1890, and, on February 7, 1894, Mr. Maples was united with his second wife, Mrs. Harriet (Hicks) Convis, widow of Philo D. Convis, a pioneer at Locust Corners, for many years a popular hotelkeeper and farmer of that place. She was a daughter of Barnett and Abigail (Wheelock) Hicks, of English ancestry, descended from a progenitor who came to this country in Colonial times and took an active part in the struggle for American Independence. Mr. and Mrs. Maples have lived long and use-

ful lives, and, now that the autumnal evening of their days is settling upon them, they have the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that they have performed their duties well and faithfully, toward every interest which they have had in charge, and may feel well assured that they have worthily earned the high respect of the community, which they so richly enjoy and so modestly bear.

HON. FRANK A. LYON.

The scion of old Scotch families who for long generations bore their part valiantly in the border wars between Lowlanders and Highlanders in old Caledonia, and who, when "war smoothed his wrinkled front," gave themselves as earnestly and as effectively to making their naturally unproductive country fertile and fruitful; being also descended from an ancestry in this country that runs back to Colonial times, with a family record here of loyalty to the land of their adoption, which has been creditable under all circumstances, Frank A. Lyon, one of the leading attorneys of Hillsdale, has ever upheld the good name and the manly crest of his forefathers with as much industry, devotion to duty and unquailing courage on the exhilarating field of active professional life, as any of them ever did on the ensanguined ones of military combat, or on the less noisy but more productive ones of agricultural pursuits. His great-grandfather came to America in 1771 and settled at Walworth, Wayne county, New York, where the grandfather, Daniel, a prominent and highly esteemed Baptist preacher, and the father, Newton T. Lyon, were born and lived lives of usefulness, and where Frank A. Lyon himself first saw the light on January 4, 1855. When he was a year old the family moved to this state and located in Quincy township, Branch county, there seeing true pioneer life.

Here Frank A. Lyon grew to manhood, attending the district schools and assisting on the farm until he was eighteen years of age. He then finished his scholastic education at the Quincy high school, attending during the winter

and spring terms, walking four miles every day to and from the school. After leaving this institution, he passed the required examination, secured a certificate of qualification and for a few years taught in the district schools. In 1877 he taught the graded school at Girard in Branch county, and later attended the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, in that state, and, between times during his course as a teacher and student, learned his trade as a carpenter, and was thereby enabled to make all his time tell in the struggle for supremacy, by working on the farm and also at carpentry when not otherwise engaged, while at school and while engaged in teaching. He was frugal, as well as industrious, and, when he had laid up enough money to tide him over a sufficient period for the preliminary study that was necessary, he began to read law in the office of Hon. Charles Upson, at Coldwater. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1880, but was not just then prepared to wait for practice, so accepted temporary employment as a clerk at the consolidated Omaha and Winnebago Indian agency in Nebraska. His first years of professional practice began in November, 1880, and were passed at Howard City and Edmore, in Montcalm county. Two years later he moved to Stanton in the same county, forming a partnership with M. C. Palmer, which continued until 1886, when the state of his health induced him to return to Quincy, where he remained until July, 1891. He then came to Hillsdale, there succeeding A. B. St. John in a lucrative practice, and he has since resided in that city, being engaged in practice of the law and rising by demonstrated merit to a high rank.

Mr. Lyon is an excellent lawyer, with great industry and application in the progressive study of his profession, a capable and conscientious business man, a very energetic and resourceful practitioner and an eloquent and forceful advocate. When appointed by Judge Lane, in 1893, to prosecute Dr. Myron P. Foglesong, a prominent physician who was charged with having poisoned his wife, Mr. Lyon studied medicine with special reference to the action of mineral poisons on the human system and his knowledge

on this subject was so extensive and so accurate that in the trial of the cause, which lasted seventeen days, he baffled some of the best medical experts called as witnesses for the defense. His success in this celebrated case was such that it added much to his reputation as a criminal lawyer, which had previously been so well established that for six years he had not lost a case in which he was engaged. His services have not been unappreciated by the corporate interests in his city, which, there as elsewhere, are on the lookout for what is best in all lines of professional life and eager to secure it for their proper use. He is attorney for the First National Bank of Hillsdale and for Hillsdale College. As counsel for the college he has had several important cases, involving in a vital way the question of the corporate powers of such organizations, and he has managed them in a way that brought additional credit to himself and gave the college authorities great satisfaction.

Mr. Lyon took no active part in politics until 1896 when he "stumped it" in the state in behalf of McKinley and the Republican ticket in general. His vigor, force and success on the hustings made him the successful candidate of that party, in 1898, for State Senator for the district comprising Hillsdale, Branch and St. Joseph counties; and, in the ensuing sessions, he well maintained the reputation he had acquired and also the confidence his friends had shown in him, by his manly and fearless stand for whatever was best in proposed legislation, and his shrewdness in promoting its enactment. He was chairman of the judiciary committee in the session of 1899, a position of importance always, and of unusual importance at that time, and was fully equal to its exacting requirements. He passed upon the constitutionality of many acts which became laws, and in every instance where the Supreme Court has had occasion to interpret their legality, Mr. Lyon's judgment has been sustained by that tribunal. Mr. Lyon has one of the best law libraries in this part of the state, and in his practice at all times he gives abundant evidence that he makes good and diligent use of it. His ability as a lawyer is generally recog-

nized throughout the state, and, in 1902, he was tendered the appointment of the U. S. district judgeship of Alaska, but found it necessary to decline the honor.

Mr. Lyon is a highly esteemed member of the State Bar Association and of the Masonic order, in the symbolic, capitular, cryptic and templar branches, belonging to Hillsdale Lodge, Hillsdale Chapter and Eureka Commandery. In addition to his legal business he is interested in various enterprises. He is a stockholder in the Omega Portland Cement Co. at Jonesville, the Bowden & Blanchard Shoe Co., the Worthington & Alger Fur Coat and Robe Co., the Hillsdale Screen Co., the Hillsdale Creamery Co., the Alamo Gas Engine Co., all of Hillsdale; the Abelina Mineral Water Co., of Abilene, Kansas, and the Buena Vista Sugar and Rubber Co., of Buena Vista, Mexico, serving also as attorney for the above companies. He has been married twice, first to Miss Mary L. Demorest, of Girard, who died on December 6, 1881, after three years of happy wedded life; second to Miss Emma Fink, of Ionia, Michigan, with whom he was united on August 5, 1885. They have one child, their daughter, Vivian E. Lyon, who adds life and sunshine to their pleasant home and aids in dispensing the gracious and refined hospitality of which it is a noted center.

ERWIN S. MARSH.

Erwin S. Marsh came to this county in 1858 with his parents, and has since that time been actively identified with its progress and development, giving his energies in support of every good enterprise for the advancement of this section of the state and for the benefit of its people. He is a native of Berkshire county, Mass., born on May 14, 1851, the son of Charles S. and Emeline (Wilbur) Marsh, the former born and reared in Massachusetts and the latter in New York. The father was a carpenter and worked at his trade throughout his life, which ended in Hillsdale county in 1895, in the village of Cambria, the only interruption to his industry as a mechanic, being his loyal service for nearly three

years in the Union army during the Civil War. When, in 1858, he reached Hillsdale county with his family, he located in Woodbridge township and there he lived for a number of years, removing at length to Cambria, where he passed the rest of his days. He was one of the leading citizens of the locality of his residence and served the township as its treasurer and the county as a deputy sheriff. In 1863 he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Co. K, Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry, and from that date to the end of the war was in active service in the field, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and many other important as well as numerous minor engagements. His widow survived him four years, dying in December, 1899. Her father, Joseph Wilbur, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and his daughter, Mrs. Ann E. Prentice, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, is the youngest living daughter of a Revolutionary soldier in that state and perhaps in the United States. The grandfather was Amasa Marsh, a native son of Connecticut, who moved to Massachusetts in early life, and there resided until his death in 1880. Erwin S. Marsh is one of the two children of his parents, the other being Mrs. Elizabeth Thatcher, wife of W. Thatcher, who died in February, 1901, leaving four children, having been married twice.

Erwin S. Marsh was reared in this county from his boyhood and was educated in the public schools and by private study. When he reached a suitable age he taught school, continuing at this occupation for a number of years, at the same time learning the carpenter trade between the sessions of school. In 1881 he moved to Cambria and purchased the furniture and undertaking business, which he is still conducting at that place, and now having a branch establishment at Frontier. In 1901 he went to Lansing, in this state, and took a course of special training in embalming and undertaking work, and, thus from the beginning of his connection with the business, he has omitted no effort necessary to the complete mastery of its details in every particular. In addition to this business he personally conducts the operation of his fertile and well-

improved farm, carrying it on with the same careful attention that he gives to his mercantile interests. In politics he is an active Republican and has rendered good service to his party in its various campaigns, also to the people in three successive terms as township supervisor, beginning in 1895, giving, besides, six years of faithful work in the office of township clerk. He was married in December, 1876, at Galva, Illinois, to Miss Kate Sanderson, a native of Massachusetts and a daughter of Edwin and Hannah Sanderson, who are now living in Vermont. They have eight children: Lillian, wife of R. Bradshaw, of this township; Charles E., at Stevenson, Mich., in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; Fay, married Lottie Foote, on January 22, 1903, and resides on a farm near Cambria; Lottie S., the wife of W. K. Smith, living on a farm west of the village of Cambria; M. Burr, Beulah, Lulu and Wilbur, all at home. Mr. Marsh belongs to the Masonic order, holding membership in the lodge at Cambria. He is one of the leading business men and citizens of the township and is highly respected.

DUNCAN MCKELLAR, M. D.

Duncan McKellar, M. D., who has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for nearly thirty years in this county, is one of the most widely known of its professional men and a Canadian by nativity, having received his birth at London, in the province of Ontario, on July 2, 1852. His parents, Dougal and Mary (McCormick) McKellar, were natives of Scotland. The father came with his parents to Canada when he was a child and was educated in that country. He engaged in merchandising at London and died there, when his son, Duncan, was very young. The mother, who was reared at Ypsilanti and Detroit, in this state, also died in Canada. They were the parents of four children, one son and three daughters.

Doctor McKellar was educated in the schools of his native land, where he remained until 1868, when he came to the United States and was employed for some years in building bridges in

Iowa and Minnesota. He began the study of medicine, in 1872, in Canada, and, in 1873, entered the medical department of the State University at Ann Arbor, this state, where he was graduated on March 26, 1876. He came at once to Osseo, in this county, and at that place started a medical and surgical practice, which he has continued and which has grown great and risen to high character in the body of its patrons and the measure of success which has attended it. He is one of the oldest physicians in the county, by continuous service to the public, and is easily in the front rank of his profession in this part of the state. In 1901 he was married to Miss Emma Miner McBrant, a daughter of Nathaniel Brant, one of the early settlers of Pittsford township. In politics the Doctor has been a lifelong Republican and has been devoted to the interests of his party, giving its principles and its candidates loyal and active support, but not seeking its honors or emoluments for himself. His life has been unobtrusive and serviceable to a high degree, and has blessed the people of this township with innumerable benefactions, many of them unnoted, because so freely and so cheerfully bestowed. At the same time he has steadily grown in the regard and esteem of the people, being now so essentially a part of the public life and activity of the township that it would be difficult to think of any phase of its progress and development without "the Doctor" as a part of the impelling force. By faithful performance of every daily duty he has made himself useful, both in the matter of his own work and in the stimulus he has given to others by the force of his example; and he has aided by encouragement, by wise counsel and by substantial assistance, every good enterprise for the benefit of the community or the advancement or comfort of its people.

HON. JASON B. NORRIS.

Hon. Jason B. Norris, one of the few remaining pioneers of Woodbridge township, was born in Ontario county, New York, on November 3, 1823. His parents were John B. and Bet-

sey (Gage) Norris, and the record of their useful lives is written in the sketch of Joel B. Norris on another page of this volume. Their son, Jason, grew to manhood in his native state and was well educated for the times in its public schools. In 1845 he came to Hillsdale county, settled on the northwest quarter of section eleven, in Woodbridge township, and began to clear the land for a home for himself and his family. The land was heavily wooded and the preparation of it for cultivation was a work of great difficulty and required hard and persistent labor. He erected a log shanty and this was his home for many years. It is still standing, showing by its contrast with the fine farmhouse, in which he now resides, the difference in the conditions of life which surrounded the pioneers, and those of the present day, of high development and great productive enterprise of every kind. He has made his farm one of the best in the township and his residence is surpassed by few in the county in convenience of arrangement, completeness of equipment and tasteful adornment.

He married on December 3, 1856, Miss Elizabeth M. Kinney, a native of the same county as himself, a daughter of Elias and Margaret (Anderson) Kinney, who settled in Lenawee county, this state, in July, 1835, and there cleared a farm and made it productive. They died in the town of Seneca in that county, where they had retired to spend in tranquillity the evening of their days. Mr. and Mrs. Norris have one child, their daughter, Mary E., wife of Andrew J. McDermid, of Chicago. In political allegiance Mr. Norris is a Republican and gives the principles and candidates of his party loyal support at all times. He has served three terms as township supervisor, six terms as tax collector, and, in 1871, was elected as a member of the lower house of the State Legislature. He has also acceptably filled other township offices. In every part of his official life he rendered good service and left his office without reproach, crowned with the approval and commendations of his fellow citizens. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church at Hillsdale and take a leading part in all of its good works. Mr. Norris is one

of the substantial and well-esteemed citizens of the county, whose life among this people has been full of benefit to the community, and he has given an example of thrift, industry, uprightness and zeal in behalf of the common welfare that is worthy of emulation, having been a stimulus to generous endeavor wherever its influence has been felt and appreciated.

WALTER HULME SAWYER, M. D.

"A man so various that he seems to be, not one but all mankind's epitome," Dr. Walter Hulme Sawyer is one of the forceful and progressive men to whom Hillsdale is indebted for usefulness in as many capacities as any other man residing in the city or county. In professional life, in business enterprise, in political activities, in social circles, in every line of serviceable and productive citizenship, his influence has been potential for good, fruitful for healthful and substantial progress in this community and his example has been a great stimulus in quickening the energies of others to usefulness in many channels. He is a native of Lyme, Huron county, Ohio, born on August 10, 1861, the son of George and Julia A. (Wood) Sawyer, of the same nativity as himself. His grandparents came from England and were early settlers in Ohio, locating in that state as pioneers when it was yet a portion of the untamed wilderness of the Northwest Territory and helping in the great work of reducing it to subjection and bringing its virgin soil to fertility and systematic productiveness for the service of civilized man. The parents of the Doctor were prosperous farmers in their native state until about 1874, when they removed to Grass Lake, in Jackson county of this state, where they resided as farmers until the death of the father in 1897 at that place, where the mother is still living.

At the time of the removal of the family to Michigan the Doctor was twelve years old. He was reared to manhood on the home farm in the new location and educated at the public schools, being graduated from the Grass Lake high school in 1881. He then took a course of general in-

struction at the Ann Arbor University, and, at its close, entered the medical department of that institution from which he was duly graduated in 1884. For a year thereafter he was the house-surgeon at the university hospital, and on July 11, 1885, he located at Hillsdale, where he has since been actively engaged in a general practice of growing magnitude and importance, for years being acknowledged as one of the most successful, popular and esteemed physicians and surgeons of the county. He is a close student of the literature of the profession, a discriminating observer of the manifestations of disease and disablement in his practice; and, to the councils of the profession he has brought ability, learning and zeal for the general weal of his professional brethren and himself, and, also, through these channels, for the common good of mankind, the results and suggestions of his reading and his observation, being an active and valued member of the State Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, being also a corresponding member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine and a member of the state board of medical registration. His professional duties have his careful, assiduous and conscientious attention, but his mind is broad in its sweep and his energy tireless in diligence, so that he is able to give the business interests in the community the benefit of his quickness of perception, clearness of vision, enterprise in action and other excellent business capabilities.

He was one of the organizers of the Alamo Manufacturing Co. for the construction of engines to be run by gas and gasoline, is a director and the vice-president of the Hillsdale Screen Manufacturing Co., a director of the American Screen Door Co., at Adrian, of the McGregor-Banwell Wire Fence Co., at Walkerville, Canada, of the Omega Portland Cement Co., at Mosher-ville, in this county, and of the American Lumber Co., at East Orange, New Jersey, of which he is also a member of the executive committee. He is a trustee of Hillsdale College and of the Oak Grove Hospital at Flint, in this state, and, for a number of years, he has been one of the most active members of the school board in Hills-



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Arthur H. Sawyer

dale county. In politics he is a zealous and loyal Republican and occupies a leading place in the councils of the party. During the last six years he has been one of the most diligent and serviceable members of the state central committee in the party organization, and to the principles and candidates of the party he has given ardent, intelligent and most helpful support. Every line of activity that has enlisted his interest has had his energetic and earnest attention, every enterprise for the advancement of the community or the promotion of its interests in any proper way has felt the impulse of his quickening and energizing spirit. Fraternal societies as follows claim him as a highly valued member. In Freemasonry he holds membership in lodge, chapter and commandery at Hillsdale, and, in the Scottish Rite he has attained to the Thirty-second degree. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Hillsdale and in the select circle of the Detroit Club he is hailed as a "friend and companion." He married, on June 14, 1888, with Miss Harriet B. Mitchell, a native of Hillsdale, a daughter of Hon. Charles T. and Harriet S. (Wing) Mitchell, extended mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. The domestic shrine he thus reared has been blessed by the birth of one child, Thomas Mitchell Sawyer, now fourteen years old (1903) and a student at the Hillsdale high school.

ROBERT L. NICHOLS.

Robert L. Nichols is one of the prominent, progressive and successful farmers and stock-growers of Jefferson township, who, for more than a generation of human life, on his fine and well-improved farm in the township, has exemplified all graces of the social country gentleman, with all of the thrift, industry and enterprise of the wide-awake and down-to-date farmer. He was born on the homestead in Jefferson township on December 16, 1846, the son of Robert J. and Mary J. (Zimmerman) Nichols, the former a native of New York and the latter of Kentucky. His father was born at the close of the War of 1812, on July 11, 1815, and lived at

the age of fourteen on his father's farm in Orange county, New York. He was then "bound out" to learn the trade of carriage-trimming, making such progress in the art, that about three months before he attained his majority, his employer released him and he made his way to Georgetown, Kentucky, where he lived for eight years and worked at his trade, during this time meeting with and marrying Miss Mary J. Zimmerman, the wedding taking place on November 8, 1836. In 1842 he left Kentucky and traveled on horseback to southern Michigan and there purchased a portion of the land, in what is now Jefferson township, on which his son, Robert L. Nichols, now lives. He returned to Kentucky, the next year bringing his wife and two children, one of them only a month old, to his new home, being accompanied in the removal by his wife's parents and their youngest child. After forty years of happy wedded life, his wife died on the farm on March 29, 1876, and, nine years later, on December 18, 1885, he, too, departed this life, passing away at his home in Ransom township, whither he had moved some years previous, after having been engaged in mercantile business for a few years at his former home and at Adrian, in Lenawee county. He was prominent in the local affairs of the county, serving as a justice of the peace for twelve years, as a township treasurer for two years and as a road commissioner for a number of terms. After the death of his first wife he was twice married, and all of the wives preceded him to the grave.

His son, Robert L. Nichols, received a practical education, pursuing his first studies in a shop on his father's farm at which nine pupils attended, they being all the children of school age in the district. He was obliged to take his place in the working force on the farm at an early age, having an opportunity to go to school only in the winter months after he was twelve years old. At nineteen he purchased the rest of his time of his father for the sum of \$200 and rented land of him, which enabled the enterprising young farmer to pay off his debt and clear \$250. At the age of twenty-four he bought seventy acres of land of his father, and, on De-

ember 29 of the same year, 1870, he married with Miss Lois A. Cheney, who was born in Monroe county, New York, on September 9, 1850, the daughter of Paschal and Clarena (Hibner) Cheney, of that state. They became the parents of six children, Maie C., wife of Leon Crandall; Allen R.; Gertie, wife of Fred Densmore; Ruie Lea, died June 10, 1896; Leo Laverne; Floy A. To his original tract of seventy acres of land, which he purchased of his father, and to which he added forty acres by a subsequent purchase, he has added within the last few years eighty acres more. The whole tract has been brought to a high state of development and cultivation, and forms one of the most desirable homes in the township. In politics Mr. Nichols is a straight Republican and has shown his interest in the enduring welfare and progress of his township by serving it for eight years as a justice of the peace. He is a thorough business man, taking proper pride in his home and his family, and, in all respects, he is recognized as one of the leading and most representative citizens of the county.

Paschal Cheney, father of Mrs. Nichols, came from his native state of New York to this county in 1859, with his young wife and three small children, and, in common with his neighbors, patiently endured the hardships, privations and dangers of frontier life. He was, however, inured to endurance and toil, having begun the battle of life for himself at the age of eighteen, and depended on his own exertions throughout the long struggle. His industry and perseverance were amply rewarded by the early possession of a good home and the unquestioning confidence and unstinted regard of his fellow men in all parts of the county.

ALFRED L. NORTON.

Born on July 13, 1861, in the opening year of our great Civil War, and only about a week before the first and disastrous battle of Bull Run, which opened the eyes of the Federal government to the magnitude of the struggle which was at hand, Alfred L. Norton, of Allen town-

ship, in this county, had his childhood darkened by the awful shadow of the contest which exacted of his father's family two promising sons, W. C. and George W. Norton, as its tribute to the cause of the Union, both dying from disabilities incurred in the service as members of the Fourth Michigan Infantry. He is a native of the township in which he lives and has passed almost the whole of his life within its borders. His parents were Erastus P. and Hannah (Crow) Norton, natives of Columbia county, New York. The father was a farmer who varied his rural activities by successful teaching, and came to Michigan in 1854, settling in Allen township, where he bought 190 acres of partially improved land, which he developed and cultivated until his death in 1891. His wife died in 1862, when Alfred was but one year old, but the lad was carefully reared by his father and stepmother and received a liberal education, beginning in the district schools near his home and ending at Hillsdale College with a graduation from the commercial department of this institution, and he thereafter spent several years as a clerk and salesman in a store at Allen, after which he was engaged for a time in teaching in the county. He began farming in 1888 and since that time he has devoted his whole time to the vocation of the patriachs, bringing to bear on its operations all the information he could gather from careful and reflective reading and close and discriminating observation. In the management of his farming industry he has been eminently successful, having shown in the results of his industry and energy in this line of activity the benefits of his large acquaintance with men and affairs, which he secured in his previous work as a teacher and in mercantile life and his two years' service as agent for the most improved agricultural machinery. His farm is one of the choice rural homes of the township, a model of foresight, thrift and skillful cultivation, and an enduring testimonial to his taste and good judgment in the character and arrangements of its buildings and other improvements.

Mr. Norton married in April, 1887, Miss Mary Hildebrandt, a native of Germany, who

came from that country with her parents to this county when she was six years old. Her parents were Carl and Wilhelmina Hildebrandt, long prosperous and enterprising farmers of Hillsdale county, where they put in practice the habits of industry, persistency, frugality and fidelity to duty they had learned in their native land and to which they were impelled by the examples of long lines of worthy German ancestors. Mr. and Mrs. Norton have two daughters, Mabel M. and Beatrice J. The head of the family has been a Republican all of his mature life and has given to the principles and candidates of his party a zealous and loyal support. He has served the township as school inspector for several terms, has been township treasurer two terms and supervisor for six years, being first elected to this office in 1892. He is a charter member of the local tent of the Knights of the Maccabees, and is everywhere esteemed among the people who have knowledge of him.

ERASTUS P. NORTON, the father of Alfred L. Norton, now of Allen township, was born in Washington county, New York, on May 2, 1821, and was there reared and educated. He was twice married, his first wife, as indicated in the review of his son, Alfred, being Miss Hannah Crow before her marriage, and a New Yorker by nativity. She died in 1862 and several years afterward he married Mrs. Jane R. Remington, of Cayuga county, in the same state, as his second wife. In 1854 he became a resident of Michigan and remained within its borders during the rest of his life, dying in 1891. He was a farmer by occupation and settled on a tract of 190 acres of land, which he purchased in Allen township, and, which by his industry, was developed into an excellent and highly productive farm. His family consisted of six sons and three daughters, two of the sons, W. C. and George W., were soldiers in the Union army, members of the Fourth Michigan Infantry, dying in the service; and, while feeling keenly his deep bereavement in this double loss, he had ever throughout his subsequent life a solemn pride in the recollection of having laid so costly a sacrifice on the altar of his country. The other children were

Charles E., a farmer of Litchfield township; Samuel W., a lawyer of Chicago, Illinois; Erastus P., Jr., who died when three years old; Alfred L.; Lucy J., now a resident of Litchfield; Maggie, now the wife of Dr. G. W. Hill, of Reading. Mr. Norton was a man of active public spirit and progressive ideas, who gave the township good service as a member of the board of supervisors, as a township clerk and in various other local offices. He was a devout and serviceable working member of the Baptist church, taking great interest in every good enterprise for the advancement of the community or the elevation of its people. He lived a useful and productive life and died holding a high and secure place in the regard and good will of all classes of the citizens of his portion of the state.

HARRY C. MILLER, M. D.

Although one of the younger physicians and surgeons of the county, and having but recently entered upon the practice of his profession, Harry C. Miller, M. D., is already well established in the confidence and esteem of the people, both in professional circles and generally, and he is making steady progress in building up a business that is growing in volume and becoming more and more representative of the best elements of the community in character. He is a native of Nova Scotia, born at Halifax on December 26, 1874. His parents, Willard and Rhena (Hays) Miller, were also Nova Scotians by nativity. They are now living at Waverly, in Nova Scotia, where the father is engaged in the manufacture of powder.

Doctor Miller lived in his native land and there attended school until he was thirteen years old, then went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained until he was eighteen, thence coming to Hillsdale College for a two years' course. At its conclusion he entered Detroit Medical College for his professional training and was graduated from that institution in 1900. He at once began practicing at Findlay, Ohio, but remained there only a few months, before the end of the year coming to Cambria, where he has since re-

sided, actively engaged in a medical practice of a general character. He is the township health officer, being vigilant and firm in the discharge of his duties in this capacity, while to every professional call he gives a very careful and a conscientious attention. As a member of the Tri-State Protective Association, he is serviceable to the organization, and has aided materially in spreading its influence and enlarging its usefulness. He also belongs to the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in lodges of these orders at Cambria and Reading. On June 7, 1900, the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Ellen C. Gardner, a daughter of Prof. George B. Gardner and a native of Hillsdale. In professional circles the Doctor is well esteemed by his brethren and in social circles by the community in general. In all the relations of life he has so far maintained a high standard of manhood, and, with a commendable industry and public spirit, he is working his way steadily to the front rank in all lines of active usefulness.

NELSON P. NYE.

Nelson P. Nye is one of the pioneers of Hillsdale county who has long been an active factor in making Pittsford township one of the finest agricultural regions of southern Michigan. He neither found nor inherited, but literally bewed out his opportunities here, and, with innate pluck and energy, he has used them to the best advantage, raising himself from obscurity to consequence among his people, and creating his estate, from a worldly wealth consisting of the clothes on his back and six dollars in money, to one of competence and established comfort. He was born at Plainfield, Otsego county, New York, on February 28, 1817, the son of Joseph and Sally (Clark) Nye, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of New York, where she died in April, 1858. They were the parents of ten children, nine of whom attained maturity, Nelson P. being the seventh in the order of birth. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty years of age, receiving a good com-

mon-school education and acquiring habits of industry and frugality and skill in agriculture in the labors of the farm. He began life for himself as a hand on neighboring farms, and, after eleven years of such experience, in 1838 he came to Michigan, making the trip by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence across the lake to Toledo, from there to Adrian by rail. From Adrian he proceeded on foot to Bean Creek Valley, where his elder brother, Austin, lived, arriving at his destination with the six dollars in his pocket, which was the sum of his earthly capital, except the courageous heart, vigorous body, determined energy and resourceful nature with which he was endowed. But five years had then elapsed since the first settlers had located on the virgin soil of this now prolific region, and all the conditions of the wildest frontier life were still upon it, rendered more striking by contrast with the little openings that civilization had made in the primeval forest. He worked for his brother for a year, then, for five laborious years, he was busily engaged in chopping timber to get it ready for logging and in clearing his land for cultivation. After three years of this productive industry he bought a tract of sixty acres of land at \$6 an acre, paying \$150 in cash and giving his obligations for the balance at 7 per cent interest. On August 19, 1843, he married with Miss Mary A. Hale, a native of Essex county, England, whose parents, John and Rachel (Buck) Hale, came to America from that country in 1830 and settled at Palmyra, New York, where the mother died soon after their arrival. In 1841 the father came to Michigan, bought timber land in Pittsford township, this county, there built a log house and cleared a farm from the wilderness. Here he lived until a short time before his death. He spent his last years at the home of Mr. Nye, of this review, passing away in 1884, aged eighty-four years.

After his marriage N. P. Nye located on his own land and began housekeeping in the log house he had previously built. He cleared his tract, bought another, and kept continuing and repeating this process until he owned 200 acres, which, by continued and skillful effort, he has

made one of the best and most productive farms in this part of the country. Here, during the three-score years which have passed since he took up his residence on this land, he has been actively and profitably engaged in farming and raising stock, improving his own condition by steady progress, contributing substantially to the growth and development of the township at the same time. His influence for good to the community has been felt in local public affairs no less than in the domain of agricultural and industrial progress. For twelve years he served the township capably and faithfully as clerk, for an equal period as justice of the peace, has also been supervisor and school inspector, to these positions and their important duties giving the same conscientious and careful attention that he did to other more pretentious official requirements and his own business. In 1884 he was the census enumerator for the township, while in many other ways he has been of highly valued service to the people. He was the father of ten children, all of whom reached years of maturity and became well settled in life. Two have recently died, Isabelle M., wife of Frank Gilbert, of Cleveland, Ohio, and John H., of Cincinnati. The living ones are: Permillia, wife of Samuel Dickerson, of Chicago, Illinois; Louisa R., widow of Finley Beazell, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Alfred F., of Pittsford; Theresa A., also of Chicago; David C., of Pittsford; Nelson P., Jr., of Cleveland; Nettie W., wife of Augustus C. Childs, of Redlands, Calif.; Eugene F., living at the parental home. Mr. Nye has been a Republican in politics since the organization of that party, being previously a Whig, while Mrs. Nye is a devoted member of the Congregational church at Hudson.

RODERICK D. LANE.

This gentleman who is one of the substantial and progressive farmers of Cambria township, is a native of Geauga county, Ohio, born at Kirkland Flats on November 29, 1834. His parents were Lyman L. and Nancy (Cost) Lane, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Virginia. The father was a farmer and moved

to Ohio, about 1832, where he remained until 1837, then came to Lenawee county in this state, locating in the town of Fairfield where he resided until his death in 1882, his wife having passed away in 1878. Their family consisted of two sons and five daughters. Of these Roderick and two of his sisters are all that remain. The father was a man of local prominence, called on from time to time to fill local offices of importance. The grandfather, Jason Lane, was also a native of Connecticut and a farmer. He moved to New York, from there to Ohio, and, in 1836, came to Lenawee county, Michigan, where he was engaged in farming until his death.

Roderick Lane was reared on his father's farm in Lenawee county which he assisted in clearing up and making fertile, and was educated at the district schools in the neighborhood. He remained at home until August 6, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. I, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, in defense of the Union in the Civil War, and for three years was in active service with the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in all the important engagements of that division of the Union forces, was wounded twice in battle, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in 1865 with the rank of sergeant which he had earned by meritorious service. He then returned to this state and again engaged in farming in Lenawee county, remaining there until 1879 when he came to Hillsdale county and purchased the farm on which he now resides, which consists of eighty acres of well improved and highly cultivated land and is one of the pleasant and valuable homes of the township in which it is located. He was married in this county on December 30, 1867, to Miss Helen Hancock, a sister of J. A. Hancock of Cambria township, and they have two children, their son Arthur L. of this township and their daughter Lunette, widow of L. E. Saunders, who died in October, 1902. Mr. Lane is a Republican in politics, constant and steady in his loyalty to the party, and has filled a number of offices in the township. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic in fraternal circles, and is one of the most respected and appreciated men of the township, being upright in conduct,

elevated in character, enterprising in business and entertaining in social life. His circle of friends is large and their regard for him is cordial.

OWEN O'HANLON.

On the farm on which he now lives in Allen township, the life of Owen O'Hanlon began on December 17, 1852, and, on that farm, the whole of it so far has been passed. His parents were Thomas and Jane (Shannon) O'Hanlon, natives of New York state, of Irish ancestry. The father was born in Elmira and the mother at Baldwinsville. He came to this county to live in 1841, and purchased eighty acres of land in section 36, in Allen township, and afterward purchased forty acres more. In course of time, he bought another farm in the county. On February 4, 1847, his first marriage occurred and secured for him a faithful and energetic helpmeet. Their land was all wild land which had never felt the hand of cultivation, presenting all the exacting conditions of the unbroken frontier and requiring all the strenuous efforts involved in those conditions for its subjugation and proper tillage. They gradually cleared it up, and, before death ended their useful work, they had made it over into productive and attractive farms, fruitful with all the products of advanced husbandry and fragrant with the flowers of cultivated life. The mother died in 1863 and the father in 1897, at the age of seventy-nine. On April 4, 1867, he married a second time, being united in this wedding with Miss Eliza A. Crocker, who died in 1879. There were four children in the family, three of whom reached years of maturity, the son, Owen, and two daughters, all of whom are living, residents of this county. The father was a man of local prominence, much esteemed for his uprightness of life and his wisdom in reference to public affairs. He acceptably served seven years as township supervisor and was a valued member of the Reading Lodge of Masons. The grandfather was Owen O'Hanlon, a native of Ireland, belonging to a family long resident in the Emerald Isle and connected in a leading way with its turbulence in times of war and its progress and so-

cial elevation in times of peace. He was a cooper by trade, and also a farmer, and held a high place in the regard of his American countrymen for his mechanical skill, his excellent character and his abundance of knowledge in various lines of thought and industry. He died in 1860 at Horseheads, New York, where much of his mature life was passed. Five sons survived him, two of whom are still living, one in this county and one in New York.

His grandson, Owen O'Hanlon, the subject of this review, grew to man's estate on the paternal homestead and was educated in the district schools of the neighborhood. As soon as he left school he took a vigorous hold on the farming enterprise and has been connected with it ever since. The improvements begun by his parents have been continued and enlarged in scope by himself, the farm being the product of their joint efforts and creditable alike to the genius and the skill of both. Mr. O'Hanlon married in 1880 Miss Eugene Orr, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Frick) Orr, early emigrants from, first Vermont, and, second, Indiana, to this county. Her father died in Reading township in 1887, where her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. O'Hanlon have one child, their son, Hugh, who is attending school at Hillsdale. In politics, Mr. O'Hanlon, like his father and his grandfather, has been a lifelong Democrat, and, like them, he has taken an active interest in public affairs. He served as supervisor of the township in 1893, and, in 1902, was the candidate of his party for clerk of the county, but was unable, notwithstanding his personal popularity, to overcome the large adverse majority of the county. He is well-esteemed as a wise and safe counselor and a citizen of public spirit and progressive ideas. He was elected supervisor in the spring of 1903, and is now serving in that responsible office.

HON. J. M. OSBORN.

Nearly ten years have passed since, on December 9, 1893, death ended the useful labors of Hon. John M. Osborn, of Pittsford township of this county, and, in that time, his reputation for

integrity and force of character, fine business capacity, uprightness of life and for all the graces of an elevated manhood has grown and strengthened. He was born at Perrinton, Monroe county, New York, on March 9, 1819, the son of John and Mercy Ann (Swift-Eaton) Osborn, the scion of an excellent old English family, members of which settled in this country in Colonial days. His paternal great-grandfather remained loyal to the crown during our Revolutionary struggle and at its close returned to England. At his death, tradition reports, his estate was confiscated, because the heirs were all citizens of the new republic on this side of the Atlantic. His son was a native of New England, where he married, and where his son, John, father of John M. Osborn, was born and reared. After leaving school he learned the trade of cabinetmaking and subsequently that of carpenter and joiner. When the War of 1812 began, he promptly joined the army in his country's defense, and was in the force that crossed the Niagara River at the storming of Queenstown Heights, and, after a severe engagement, at great odds against them, for want of support and by reason of the British receiving reinforcements, they were ordered to lay down their arms, which they did by throwing them as far as they could into the river. Mr. Osborn was soon after paroled, but, to the end of the war, he quietly did service to his country in aiding the transportation of supplies to the troops on duty. After the war was over he settled at Perrinton, New York, as one of the earliest pioneers of the section, resumed work at his trade of carpenter and joiner, and, at one time, took a contract for excavation work on the Erie canal, which was then in building. In 1838 he visited this state and bought a tract of land in Pittsford township, Hillsdale county, and, in 1840, became a resident of the county, locating at Lanesville, as Hudson was then called, and there worked at his trade, in the fall of that year bringing his family to his new home. He continued work at his trade until 1847, when his son, John M. Osborn, traded a residence which he owned in the village, for eighty acres of farming land in the township, which thereafter was a part of the

family homestead, and here the parents died. They had three children, Eliza Ann, who died at the age of six years; John M., and Delora O., the recently deceased wife of William Baker.

John M. Osborn attended the public schools near his home until he was about fourteen years old, then began to earn his own living by working on a farm at six dollars a month, except during the winter months, when he was able to still attend school, although irregularly. As time passed, and his usefulness increased, his wages were increased until they reached the munificent sum of thirteen dollars a month when he was sixteen. He was a great and reflective reader and utilized his spare time on the farm in improving his education, gaining a cumulative knowledge of business principles and keeping posted on current events. When he was nineteen he began teaching school at Fairport, New York., two years later becoming a resident of this state and continuing this occupation at Hudson. His first school here was opened in the back room of a grocery, but, before the term had closed, a schoolhouse was built and occupied. Mr. Osborn remained in that section of the county for several years, teaching in the winter and working on the construction of the Michigan Southern Railroad in the summer, actively assisting the civil engineer in establishing the grade, estimating the quantity and the value of the excavating work, the amount and the cost of the material, and the worth of special labor. He subsequently worked as a laborer in constructing and, later, in keeping in repair, the section of the road near which he lived. At other times he was engaged in the cultivation of the soil, farming until 1846. In that year he formed a partnership association with William Baker and started a merchandising business under the name of J. M. Osborn & Co., they trading goods for every kind of farm produce, and he continued in this enterprise with some change of partners until 1851. For seven years following that date he bought and shipped black walnut lumber to eastern markets. In 1858 he opened a drygoods store in partnership with S. A. Eaton, as Osborn & Eaton, and they conducted a flourishing business until 1863, when

they closed the partnership by selling out. Mr. Osborn afterward conducted a similar business alone for three years and during this period death robbed him of both parents and his wife. A little later, yielding to strong importunity, he formed a partnership with Moses Perkins, and, as Osborn, Perkins & Co., they organized a bank at Hudson, which was carried on under the personal supervision of Mr. Osborn until he retired from the firm. The institution is now conducted by Thompson Bros. and is in a flourishing condition. In 1883 Mr. Osborn was chosen to manage the affairs of the Hudson woodenware manufactory, and, by his judicious management, he made the enterprise a paying one, which it had never been before. In early life he was a Democrat in politics; but his opposition to slavery made him a Free-Soiler when that party was organized, and later he became a Republican.

Mr. Osborn was honored with almost every office in its gift, and, in 1869, and again in 1871, he was elected to the Legislature. In 1875 he was chosen to represent his county in the State Senate, in that body enlarging the usefulness he had shown and the reputation that he had won as an active and far-seeing lawmaker in the lower house. He always took a sagacious interest in all national affairs, and, although never seeking a Federal office, he was appointed a U. S. inspector of wagons by President Garfield, in this position, as in all others, rendering efficient and valuable service. In business, in political affairs and in public life, Mr. Osborn always kept prominently in view the advancement and development of the community in which he lived. He was potential in inaugurating and pushing to a successful completion the construction of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Michigan Railroad, which runs through Hudson and was completed in 1887. He subscribed liberally to the stock of this enterprise and, in every way, gave it his most zealous and helpful support. In fraternal circles he was an enthusiastic Freemason, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery, ascending thirty-two rounds of the mystic ladder of the Scottish Rite, and ninety-six of that of the rite of Memphis. In religious affiliation he belonged to the Meth-

odist Episcopal church. Mr. Osborn was married three times. His first marriage was in 1851, with Miss Elizabeth Daniels, a native of Wayne county, Michigan, who was his companion for fifteen years, dying in 1866. On April 5, 1870, he married with his second wife, Mrs. Harriet A. (White) Robinson, of Jacksonville, Tompkins county, New York, who was born on May 28, 1832, the daughter of Rev. William and Prudent (Wickes) White, of that state. Her father was of Quaker parentage, but became a Baptist minister, and, for many years, he was actively engaged in preaching in New York and Ohio. In 1852 he settled in Hillsdale county on a farm he purchased in Wright township, which he sold after a few years' residence on it, and bought another in Linden township, Genesee county, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying in old age. His widow survived him several years, passing away in 1889, at the home of her son at Linden in that county. His third marriage occurred on October 3, 1891, with Sarah Tucker, a native of Meridian, Cayuga Co., New York, a daughter of William and Anna (O'Connor) Tucker, natives of Limerick, Ireland, where they were reared and married, soon after that event coming to America, settling at Meridian as farmers. They lived there until their deaths in the later sixties. Mrs. Sarah Osborn was reared and educated in New York and came to Michigan in 1878.

JOHN H. PARISH.

John H. Parish, one of the substantial and enterprising farmers of Allen township in this county, to the development and progress of which he has devoted forty-seven years of his useful life, is a native of the city of Exeter, Devonshire, England, where his parents, Henry and Mary (Undeshay) Parish were also born and where his ancestors have lived for many generations. He first saw the light of this world on August 23, 1840, and had the usual experience of boys and youths of his day and locality, growing to the age of sixteen in his native county, working at anything he could find to do, attending school, and also learning the business which has largely

engaged his attention and energies through life. He came to the United States in 1856, making his way at once to Hillsdale county and to the township in which he has ever since resided. His parents both died in England, four of the family of their three sons and three daughters are now living, a daughter and John H. being citizens of Hillsdale county. After his arrival in Michigan John H. Parish attended Hillsdale College, there finishing the education he had begun in his native land. But, for a time, he first worked on a farm, then, after leaving college, he taught school. In the meantime he determined to secure a permanent means of livelihood, learned his trade as a carpenter, and, for a number of years thereafter, he worked at this occupation with industry and became a successful builder, operating in this county and at Saginaw. He also conducted a sawmill and a cooper shop from 1867 to 1895. In the year last named he sold out all his other interests and has since devoted himself with diligence and ardor to the work of his farm, which he has raised to a high state of fertility and enriched with excellent improvements.

Mr. Parish married in April, 1864, Miss Abbie M. Southworth, a sister of Thaddeus M. Southworth, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this volume. They have had three children, of whom but one is living, Harry R. Parish, now a resident of Camden, New Jersey, a draughtsman for the New York Shipbuilding Co. Mr. Parish is a Silver Republican in political faith, but is so well-established in the confidence and regard of the people of the township, that, without reference to party politics, he has at different times been chosen to fill various local offices in the township, having served as supervisor, two terms as township clerk, two as justice of the peace and several as school director, having rendered efficient and appreciated service in each position.

CHARLES P. OSIUS.

The late Charles P. Osius, who died at his comfortable and well-appointed home in Fayette township, on October 12, 1893, was one of the

substantial farmers of the county, being numbered for over thirty years among its thrifty and productive yeomanry. He was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, on January 20, 1832, the active son of William Frederick and Mary (Buss) Osius, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in their early years of maturity, and were married on March 20, 1826, at Erie. They located in Erie county, there followed farming successfully until 1832, when they moved to Michigan and settled in Washtenaw county. Their son, Charles, was but an infant when they came to this state, and he remained at home until he was twenty-seven years of age, being reared on the parental farm and educated in the neighborhood schools. At the age of twenty-seven he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth C., a daughter of Jacob and Christina (Noe) Kesselring, who were also of German birth and parentage. After their marriage, in 1859, Mr. and Mrs. Osius took up their residence in Fayette township, this county, upon land which became their permanent home, which they improved and converted from a wilderness into one of the most desirable farms in the county, it comprising 320 acres. They were the parents of four children, three of whom are living: William, Mary E., the wife of G. F. Collins, of Edmore, this state; Gertrude C., the wife of Montie Morey, of Chicago, Illinois.

William C. Osius was born on the home farm in Fayette township, on December 1, 1864, being reared and educated in this county, attending the public schools and completing his training for the business of life by a course in the commercial department of Hillsdale College. On leaving school he went at once to farming and has made that his sole occupation since, giving it his best attention, bringing to bear on its work all the light he could get from close observation and intelligent experiment, coupled with thoughtful reading of the literature of the business, and the results have been commensurate with his efforts. His farm is one of the best in the county and his farming is of the highest standard of excellence. He was married on February 22, 1893, to Miss Lilly Schmitt, a native of Hillsdale coun-

ty, and a daughter of Frank Schmitt, of whom specific mention is made elsewhere in this volume. In politics, Mr. Osius is a consistent Democrat, but not an active partisan, having no desire for public office of any kind. He is looked upon as one of the county's substantial and progressive farmers, who has the respect of everybody who knows him and who illustrates in his daily walk the best elements of American life.

JOHN W. PEIRCE.

For more than three-score years a resident of Allen township, in this county, during almost all of that time being one of its forceful and influential factors in every form of its development and progress, John W. Peirce is justly entitled to the high esteem in which he was generally held in life by the people of the county, and to the high respect and regard in which his memory rests among them. He was a native of Penfield, Monroe county, New York, born on November 14, 1815, where he passed his childhood and youth, acquiring a limited education at the district schools, also becoming familiar with the farm work of the period. When he was yet in the youthful days of life his parents removed to Chautauqua county in the same state, and he there made his home with them until 1836. He then engaged with a farmer of the neighborhood to drive a team for him to Yorkville, Illinois, in what is now Kendall county of that great state. The team consisted of two yokes of oxen, the load they drew being 1,800 pounds of butter sent for sale in that then wild western country. He was six weeks in making the trip, and on the way passed through the village of Allen in this county. In 1839 he came back this way, determined to locate in Allen township, and that part of the county was his home during the rest of his life. His father was Solon Peirce, a native of Deerfield, Oneida county, New York, and his mother, whose maiden name was Susanna Walker, was a native of New England. She died on August 28, 1820, at the early age of twenty-two years, leaving two sons, of whom John W. was the first born. The father later married with Betsey

Davis, and by her had one son and seven daughters. He was a professional teacher, following this business in New York and Pennsylvania, and again in New York until the spring of 1836, when he came to Michigan and settled in Allen township. Here he took up a quarter of section 31, and labored at improving it, bringing it into cultivation, enjoying thereafter its rich returns until his death, on January 21, 1851. At that time he also owned eighty acres of land in Branch county.

John W. Peirce, after locating in this county, worked for a number of years as a farmhand, and in 1843 purchased a part of section 16. In 1859 he married with Miss Hansie L. Lake, at her home in Allen township, the marriage occurring on January 19. They began life together in a modest dwelling on his farm, where they lived until 1872, when they moved to Allen and resided here until death ended his labors on March 12, 1901. They were the parents of five children: Erastus L., who is at Topeka, Kansas, where he has been in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad for fifteen years; Solon, who died in Allen township when four years old; Arthur, who is living near the old homestead; Laura, wife of E. A. Clickner, also a resident of Allen township; Erna, who is still at the paternal home. Mrs. Peirce was born at Chester, Warren county, New York, on July 12, 1827, the daughter of Erastus and Erna Lake. She is a lady of many estimable qualities, an active and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was her husband during his life. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliated with Lodge No. 152 at Allen, which he joined in 1869. At his death he was possessed of considerable town property and 140 acres of farming land in the township. He was a loyal Republican, politically, but, with the exception of filling a vacancy as supervisor, he steadfastly refused to accept public office.

ERASTUS LAKE, who died at his home in Allen township on January 29, 1887, was the father of Mrs. Peirce, and one of the honored pioneers of the county. He was born at Milford, Otsego county, New York, on October 28, 1794.

In 1800 his parents moved with their family to Rutland county, Vermont, and, two years later, to Chester, New York,, where he resided during twenty-eight years of his life. There also he married Miss Erna Mead, on December 30, 1823, she having been born in that town on April 30, 1801. In 1830 he moved with his family to Erie county, New York, and, in the fall of 1837, came to Michigan, where he spent the rest of his days. He was the fourth of the eleven children born to his parents. Ten of the number reached years of maturity and the last survivor was his brother, Alonzo, who resided at Garrettsville, Ohio, and there recently died at the venerable age of ninety-four years. When the War of 1812 began, Mr. Lake was a youth of less than nineteen years of age, but, with the martial spirit of his father, who was six years a Continental soldier of the Revolution, he went to the front in defence of his country, participated in the glorious battle of Plattsburg, and remained in the service until the triumph of the American cause and the restoration of peace after the battle of New Orleans. For his services in this war, and the disabilities he incurred therein, he received a pension from the U. S. government during the last decade of his life. Mr. Lake was early recognized in this county as a man of force and character, and was elected supervisor of his township four times in succession. He also served as an assessor, as a justice of the peace, as a highway commissioner and in several other local offices. His first vote was cast for James Monroe for president, and, throughout his long life, he ever remained true to the principles he then espoused. His faithful and devoted wife died at their Allen township home on March 5, 1870, after nearly half a century of happy wedded life. They were the parents of four children: Laura A., who became the wife of L. D. Halstead, of Coldwater, in this state, and there died on September 24, 1857; Hansie L., widow of John W. Pierce, already alluded to; William F., now a prosperous farmer of Oceana county; Charles W., now a progressive farmer of this township. Mr. Lake's useful career among this people was a stimulus and an incitement to generous endeavor on the

part of others; his memory is revered as that of a progressive citizen, who gave his best years and his best efforts to building up and elevating the county and state in which he lived and to the improvement of its people in every moral and material interest.

DORR PHILLIPS.

This pioneer business man of Osseo, who is now actively engaged in the drug trade, as he has been for more than thirty-seven years, excepting three years when he was in the grocery business, is a native of Webster, Monroe county, New York, where he was born on October 9, 1839. His parents were John and Permillia (Wood) Phillips, also natives of New York. The father was engaged in merchandising at Webster until 1860 when he retired from business. In 1835 he came to this state after the death of his first wife, and after becoming a resident of Michigan, he contracted a second marriage, being united this time with Mrs. E. M. Clark, of Adams township. He died at Hudson, Michigan, in August, 1890, aged eighty-eight, and she passed away on January 20, 1901. He was the father of nine children, four sons and five daughters. Two of the sons saw active and exacting service in the Army of the Potomac in the Civil War, but escaped without serious harm or capture.

Dorr Phillips grew to manhood in his native state and was educated in its public schools. Thereafter he followed teaching for several years until the Civil War broke out, when, on August 15, 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, and his battery was attached to the Second Army corps and became a part of the Army of the Potomac. From that time to the end of the war this battery was in the most active service and participated in all the battles fought by that great organization. After General Grant took command of this army Mr. Phillips's regiment was made a part of the infantry forces, but its duties in the field were by no means lessened. It was duly mustered out of the service near Alexandria, Virginia, and he then

held the position of hospital steward. He returned to his New York home, but, in the fall of the same year, 1865, came to Michigan and settled at Osseo. Here he started the mercantile enterprise in which he is still engaged, having been continuously occupied in its operations from that time except three years, during which time he was engaged in buying and selling stock at Hillsdale. On June 11, 1871, in this county, Mr. Phillips was united in marriage with Miss Mary McDonough, a native of Ireland. They have had seven children, all sons but one, and four of them are living, Stanley D., Eber B., John W. and A. Ray. Mr. Phillips is a Republican in politics, but not an active partisan or an office-seeker. But, although averse to holding official position of any kind, he has served the township as treasurer, and in this position he rendered good service. He belongs to the Masonic order, holding membership in the lodge at Osseo. He is highly respected as a business man and a representative citizen and has the good will of all classes of the people.

GEORGE W. RUMSEY.

During his lifetime one of the representative citizens and leading farmers of Jefferson township, Hillsdale county, George W. Rumsey was a native of Yates county, New York, where he was born on March 16, 1830. His parents, Thomas and Sophia (Dancingberg) Rumsey, were married in the state of New York, where they resided for many years. The father was a native of that state, the mother, born in Germany, coming with her parents to America when she was four years of age. In 1834 the parents of Mr. Rumsey removed their residence to Lorain county, Ohio, where they remained until 1846, when the family came to Hillsdale county, Michigan, and settled on a tract of wild land in what was then Florida township. The subject of this sketch assisted in clearing the paternal homestead and in building a home for the family, assisting in their support up to the age of thirty years. During this time he availed himself of such limited opportunities for acquiring an edu-

cation as were at hand by attending the district schools in the vicinity of his home. In 1860, desiring to branch out for himself, he purchased about seventy-five acres of the old homestead, then owned by his brothers, and subsequently added to it about forty acres more lying in section 12, Jefferson township. This property he improved and continued to make his residence up to the time of his death, which occurred on October 30, 1892. The first home on this place was a log cabin, this in time was succeeded by a framed building, in which he lived until 1890, when it was destroyed by fire. He then erected the fine dwelling of modern style and architecture in which he maintained his home until his death, and in which the family now reside. It is one of the finest places in that section.

On November 2, 1855, Mr. Rumsey was joined in wedlock with Miss Laura L. Knight, a daughter of Arnold and Harrie (Harkness) Knight, who were pioneer citizens of Jefferson township. Coming hither in 1853, they settled half a mile north of Pittsford. They continued to reside in Jefferson township up to their deaths. One adopted son, William G. Rumsey, comprised the family of Mr. and Mrs. Rumsey. Politically, he was identified with the Republican party, an earnest advocate of the principles of that political organization, although never a seeker after office. He was a great reader, and was well known as a man of wide information, especially in that relating to public affairs. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Masonic order, being chapter Mason, and took an active interest in social and fraternal work. He was a member of the Free Baptist church of Osseo, ever taking a leading part in building up the moral well-being of the people. In his death the county lost one of its most valued citizens. During all of the years of his useful life he was a generous supporter of schools and churches, contributing largely of both his time and means in the promotion of every movement calculated to be of benefit to the public or to uplift the cause of humanity. By all classes of his fellow citizens he was held in high esteem, honored for his many admirable traits of character.

CHARLES ROSE.

Having made his advent into this state more than half a century ago, then becoming a permanent resident of Hillsdale county, Charles Rose is one of the oldest settlers in this section, one of the few remaining men of that fast fading band of heroes, who redeemed the county from the wilderness and made it glorious with the products of peace and civilization. He is a native of Monroe county, New York, born on February 8, 1826, the son of Thomas and Sophia (Smith) Rose, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Massachusetts. The father was both a blacksmith and a farmer and died in Monroe county, New York, on January 20, 1839, having been born on January 6, 1792. His wife was born on January 4, 1788, and died in August, 1877. They were the parents of nine children, who attained maturity and of seven who are still living. Three of their sons and two of their daughters reside in Hillsdale county. The grandfather was Thomas Rose, a farmer and native of Vermont, where he died at an old age.

Charles Rose grew to manhood in New York state, was educated in the district schools near his home, and learned the trade of making grain-cradles, at that time a very important industry, and worked at his craft in his native state for a period of thirteen years. In 1852 he came to Michigan and purchased 160 acres of wild land in this county, which he at once set to work to clear as a farm. He erected a small framed house, and, for a number of years, this was the family home. Subsequent improvements, in the way of building, and continuous and careful cultivation, in the way of tilling, have made his farm a model, one of the attractive rural homes of the township. He was married in New York state on November 15, 1848, to Miss Sarah J. Williams, a daughter of Solomon and Jane (Weston) Williams, the former a native of Nassau, Rensselaer county, New York, of Welch descent, and the latter, a native of Hebron, Washington county, New York, her father having been born in Edinburg, Scotland. They came to this county in 1855 and settled at Jonesville, where the

father purchased a farm. Some years later they removed to Joliet, Illinois, and there they died, the father in 1881, at the age of seventy-seven, and the mother in 1899, at the age of ninety-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Rose have had five children, of whom four are living: Frank, of Manton, Wexford county, this state; Herman C., living near the paternal home; Ella M., widow of Job Hagerman; Nettie, wife of Ziba Walton, of Jefferson township. Mr. Rose is a Republican in political faith, but never takes any active interest in the political campaigns. He is one of the oldest and most highly respected settlers in the township, and one of its most representative citizens, having a long lease of useful life to his credit among its people.

M. D. LAFAYETTE POST.

Among the well-known, old-time citizens of Hillsdale county is M. D. Lafayette Post, the subject of this sketch. A native of the village of Castile, in Wyoming county, New York, he was born on September 10, 1837, the son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Sevea) Post, the former a native of the state of Vermont, and the latter of New Hampshire. The father was a farmer by occupation and grew to man's estate in the state of his nativity. Subsequently, he removed his residence to the state of New York, where he remained up to the year 1844. He then disposed of his property and with his family, started overland for the then frontier country of Iowa, where he remained but a short time, passing the winter of 1844 and 1845 in Illinois. In the spring of 1845 he removed to the town of North Adams, in Hillsdale county, Michigan, where he purchased a tract of wild land consisting of near 240 acres, and began to clear it of its timber in order that it might be cultivated for farm purposes. Attacked by sudden illness he died in 1849. The mother and her four sons continued the work of clearing, in time completed it and paid for the land, a portion of which is still owned by the immediate subject of this sketch. The mother survived until October 25, 1878, when she, too, passed away. Of the family of nine sons and two daugh-

ters, all are now deceased but three, Eliza Ann, now Mrs. Lathrop; Aaron W., and M. D. Lafayette. The paternal grandfather, Aaron Post, was also a native of Vermont. He was a member of the famous Silver Greys, and served gallantly during the War of the American Revolution, as well as during the War of 1812. The maternal grandfather, whose name was Nathaniel Sevea, was a native of New Hampshire, and he also served as a member of the American army during the wars of both the Revolution and of 1812. During a part of the War of the Revolution he was a member of the body guard of General Washington. The parents of the subject of this sketch were active members of the Christian church, and the family were instrumental in founding the first Christian church of Hillsdale county, which was erected on land belonging to their farm. This was the second building of that denomination erected in the state of Michigan.

Mr. M. D. L. Post was brought up in Hillsdale county, and received his early educational training in the public schools of the vicinity of his boyhood home. He later attended the college at Hillsdale, where he pursued a thorough course of study. He was a member of the first class of the first term at that institution and was the first student to speak from the rostrum. Upon the completion of his education he returned to the family homestead and entered upon the business of farming, in which he has since been occupied. He has met with success in his business. In 1873 he was united in marriage with Miss Grace E. Short, a native of Oakland county, whose parents were well known and highly respected residents of that locality. Of this union have been born two children, Bessie, now Mrs. William Shepherd, and Julia May, deceased. Politically, Mr. Post is identified with the Democratic party and has taken an active interest in the work of that political organization, although he has never been a seeker of office, and has never permitted the use of his name for any public position. He is an active worker of the church, being for thirty-seven years the popular and efficient superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is now both a trustee and a deacon in the church and

is always foremost in all matters calculated to promote the religious and social life of the community. The family of Mr. Post are widely known throughout the county for their work of benevolence and charity, being highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

MARTIN L. RAWSON.

Although the state of Michigan was, within the memory of men yet living, a wild and trackless expanse of forest and plain, the advancing army of industrial conquest in this country has moved so rapidly, and commanded such prompt and ready obedience to its dominion, that many men and women, now well up in years, have been born and wholly nurtured on the soil of this great state, and have seen its transformation from a wilderness and waste to a mighty commonwealth, fragrant and fruitful with the products of peaceful and systematic industry, blessed with every element of commercial, industrial, educational and social greatness. Among this number is Martin L. Rawson, a prominent and successful farmer of Jefferson township, this county, who is a native of Lenawee county, born on November 8, 1859, the son of Henry H. and Mary J. (Cornelius) Rawson, of whom more specific mention will be found in a sketch of Mr. Rawson's brother, Alonzo, appearing on another page.

Martin L. Rawson was reared and educated in Lenawee county and remained there until 1887, when he took up his residence in Hillsdale county, where he has since made his home. He has been industrious and thrifty, contributing his labor and the inspiration of a good example to the active and productive forces of the county, winning by his useful and unostentatious life the respect and confidence of the people. He married on November 8, 1881, the twenty-second anniversary of his birth, Miss Sadie Hadley, a native of Hillsdale county, and a daughter of Zela and Amy L. (Ambler) Hadley, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Rawson have two children, Neta and Hadley H. Rawson. Mr. Rawson filled a number of local offices while living in Lenawee county and has

had a forceful voice in local public affairs in this county, although he has never been in any sense an active partisan or an office seeker. He has, however, been deeply and intelligently interested in the progress and improvement of the community, and has given to the advancement of its best activities a close and a careful attention. He and his wife are valued members of the Free Baptist church at Osseo, always to be found in the front rank of its zealous workers in every good cause. They are well known throughout the township and enjoy in a marked degree the esteem and good will of the people.

JOHN T. REED.

John T. Reed, of Allen township, Hillsdale county, Michigan, is the second man in this locality to bear the honored name of John Reed and the son of John S. Reed, one of the early residents of the township, who came here with his parents during the harvest time of 1829. Thomas Reed, the father, moved from Pennsylvania to Richland county, Ohio, and some years later to this county, settling at the White Marble Springs in Allen township, one and one-half miles west of the village of Allen, on the Chicago road. These springs, a dozen or more in number, remarkably clear, pure and beautiful, are features of the locality and of great value to the people, and were of considerable advantage to the early settlers also, furnishing them with an abundance of excellent water for themselves and their stock, adding thereby much to the value of the untamed land which they took up and began to prepare for cultivation and fruitfulness, at the same time giving picturesqueness and interest to the landscape. Mr. Reed purchased 160 acres of land from the government and began to improve it and make it habitable for himself and his family. Some years later he gave eighty acres of his purchase to his son, John S. Reed, who added to this tract by a farther purchase of forty acres from the government. Thomas Reed was one of the important and influential citizens of the section. He aided very materially in organizing the county, and Allen township, and died on his farm in 1850.

His family consisted of two sons and three daughters, all of whom are now deceased. His elder son, John S. Reed, was a mere lad when he became a resident of the county, but, the exigencies of the time, which laid everybody under tribute for a strenuous exercise of every faculty, exacted of him a man's work on the farm, leaving him little opportunity for anything else. He aided in clearing the homestead and in carrying on its operations, ministered by his labors to the comfort of the family all the time, and often he was obliged to make the long trip to Detroit for provisions, driving an ox team for the purpose and camping out on the way, risking the danger of attack by wolves and other wild animals, and by Indians as well. One dangerous and thrilling experience was well impressed on his mind unto his dying day. He was once chased by hungry wolves to within forty yards of his house while returning home from Jonesville one night, the brutes being then driven off by his dogs. During his residence there his farm was long one of the favorite resorts of the neighborhood, being always a storehouse of bounteous hospitality.

In 1873 Mr. Reed left its management to his son, John T., and moved to the village of Allen, where he died on August 31, 1892. He was married in 1841 to Miss Hannah Broughton, then of Quincy, in Branch county, a native of New York state, who died in Allen in 1896. They had three children, John T., now the owner and manager of the homestead; Ellen I., wife of A. B. Whitmore of Allen; Lydia A., who died at the age of eighteen years. The father was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, who, from his early youth, was earnestly interested in the development and progress of the county and his township. He gave active support to every enterprise tending to this end, being ever one of the leading citizens of this part of the county, taking up the work of public advancement in every good line of improvement where his father dropped it and pushing it forward with energy and intelligence. When he came to the county with his parents, they brought their household goods in a lumber wagon drawn by two yokes of oxen, he having two cows to drive or lead. The now much-traveled and well-known

highway, the Chicago road, which was their course to this part of the state, was then not much more than an Indian trail, winding around old stumps, fallen trees and other obstructions, and the journey was full of difficulties and arduous toil. But there was manly spirit and determination at the head of the enterprise, and, in time, the long desired haven was reached, but only to open before the weary emigrants and pioneers new fields of struggle, toil and danger. The story of their trials is the oft-told tale of frontier life, and that of its triumphs is graven in impressive and enduring sculpture in the present civilization and magnificent development of the country to which they came as the very advance guard of the oncoming army of mankind which has since occupied it.

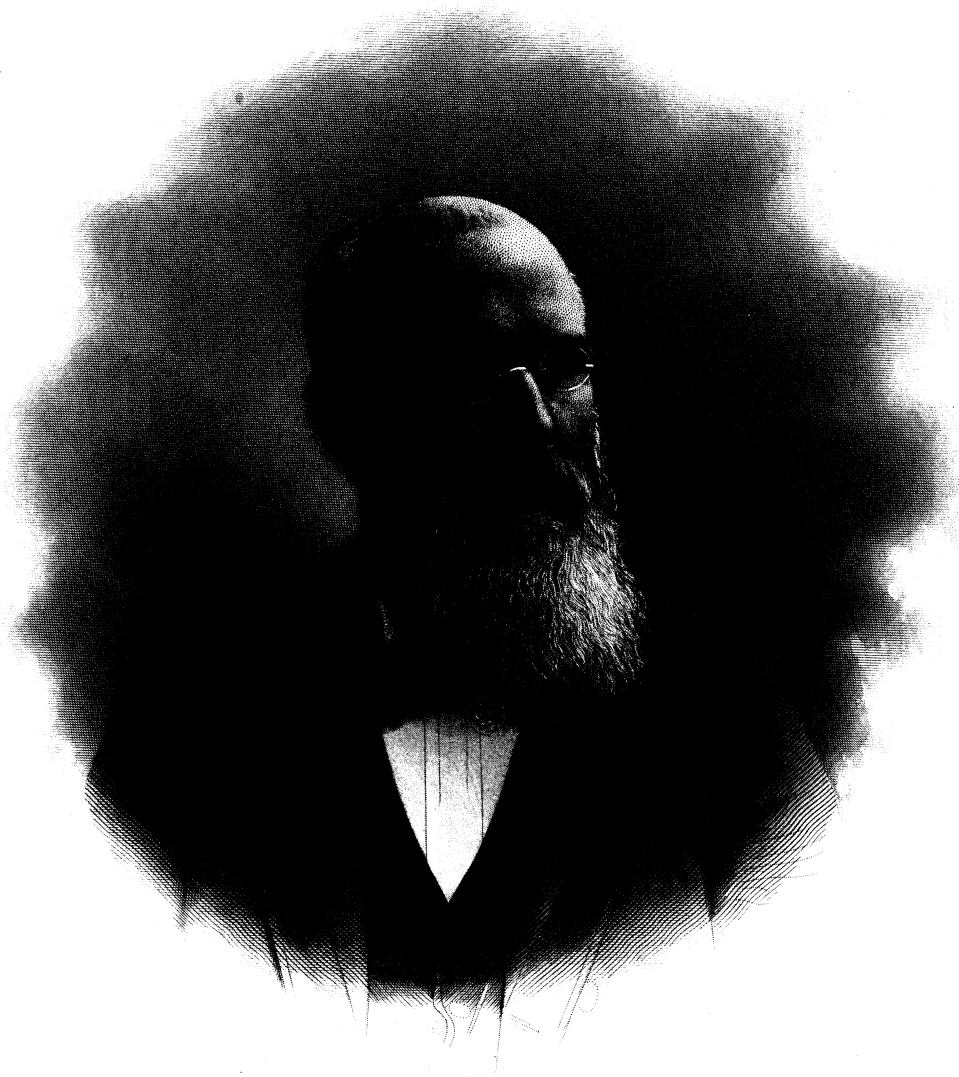
HON. JAMES S. GALLOWAY.

One of the senior members of the Hillsdale bar, with a record of forty years active and successful practice to his credit and now standing easily at the head of his profession in this part of the state, Hon. James S. Galloway has risen to his prominence in professional circles and to his high place in the confidence and esteem of the people through continual and arduous effort, close and effective study, conscientious attention to every duty of citizenship and a natural ability and force of character uncommon among men. He is a native of Wayne county, New York, born on March 5, 1841, and was reared in his native county, where successive generations of his family have lived many years and were among the most influential and prominent of its people. His parents were Rev. Edgar and Deborah (Sutton) Galloway, the father being a well-known and highly esteemed clergyman in the Christian church, who was born, grew to manhood, was educated and died in Wayne county, New York, the mother also passing her life in that county.

Mr. Galloway began his education in the public schools of Wayne county, continued it at the Marion Collegiate Institute and concluded it at Antioch College, Ohio, where he matriculated

in 1857 and was graduated in 1860. When he came out into the world armed with his diploma as a Bachelor of Arts, he began to dispense the learning he had acquired in his scholastic training by teaching, and he followed this vocation for two years. But he had no idea of being a schoolmaster all of his life. In 1862 he came to this state, and, locating at Hillsdale, entered the office of Stacy & Edwards as a student of the law. He pursued the study diligently and thoughtfully, and, in 1863, was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice of the profession, having formed a partnership association with William S. Edwards under the firm name of Edwards & Galloway. This partnership lasted until 1866, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and, in 1867, Mr. Galloway associated himself in practice with Col. R. W. Ricaby in the firm of Ricaby & Galloway, which continued until July, 1871, when Mr. Ricaby moved to Chicago, and Mr. Galloway kept on practicing at Hillsdale alone, as he is now doing. For a short time, in later years, his son, Edgar O. Galloway, was associated with him, but is now engaged in business in Canada, being secretary and treasurer of the Morgan Lumber Co., at Chelmsford, Ontario.

Mr. Galloway has given attention mainly to civil practice and has made a great success of it. His counsel is much sought in the most important cases and his skill in conducting them is marked and widely known. He has an exact and exhaustive legal training, both in the principles of the law and in their application by the courts; he is ready and resourceful in expedients, masterful in argument and eloquent and forceful in advocacy, preparing his cases with great care, presenting their features with clearness and cogency, sustaining his position with all the wealth of his extensive attainments and his full, strong and well-trained mind. In addition to his professional duties, which are arduous and exacting, he gives attention to other business of an engaging and profitable character, being connected with some of the leading financial institutions in this part of the state. He was for a number of years the president of the First State



James S. Galloway



Bank of Hillsdale, being also a director of the Second National Bank. In politics, he has always been a Democrat, affiliating with the gold wing of the party in recent campaigns.

Public life and official station have ever been unwelcome to him, and the only office he has filled is that of city attorney of Hillsdale, which he accepted for the general good rather than for any personal advantage. He has, however, on occasions, taken the stump in behalf of the principles and candidates of his party, but cannot be called an active partisan in any leading way, for his business has absorbed his attention and furnished ample work for his time and faculties. In 1865 he was married to Miss Lizzie, a daughter of Henry Edwards, of Montgomery county, New York, and they are the parents of two children, their son, Edgar O., a rising business man of Canada, and their daughter, Ava, who is living at home. Mr. Galloway is an enthusiastic Freemason, holding membership in the lodge, the chapter and the commandery, and he has served most acceptably as the eminent commander of the last named body. It is much to say in favor of any man that in all the relations of life among his fellows he has risen to high rank and walked wisely and worthily in all, but in an eminent degree it is true of Mr. Galloway, who is one of the best known, most highly esteemed and most serviceable citizens that southern Michigan has had in the years of its existence.

JOHN W. RAYMOND.

The early tides of emigration into southern Michigan came mainly from New York state. From this hotbed of enterprise and adventurous daring, came the parents of John W. Raymond, of Jefferson township, in 1852, bringing him with them as a boy of eight years, his birth occurring in their native state on August 6, 1845, as a native of Onondaga county. His parents, John W. and Amelia (Knapp) Raymond, prosperous farmers and hardy adventurers, came to Michigan in 1852, locating in what is now Jefferson township in this county, where they began to clear up a tract of forty acres of land, which they bought

in the wild woods, there to make a home for themselves and their young family. A small shanty had been built on the land prior to their taking possession, and this was their first home in the new region where they had cast their lot. Time and assiduous labor wrought a great change in their surroundings; the land was fertile and, when cleared, responsive, and it soon began to yield abundant returns for their faith and toil; a new house replaced the humble shanty; barns and other outbuildings rose around them; all the concomitants of cultivated life gradually appeared and ministered to their comfort; but it is doubtful if any subsequent condition gave them the agreeable sensations that they experienced at the dawn of their budding hopes and productive enterprise. In the due course of time they added eighty acres to their farm, and, that, too, soon began to respond generously to their persuasive industry. On this child of hope and promise they expended the energies of their lives, the father dying on the farm, at the age of ninety years, on November 2, 1893; the mother also dying on the farm on January 8, 1899, at the age of ninety-three years. The family consisted of their two sons, John W. and George. By a former marriage the father had three children, all now deceased. An early and a leading settler in the township, it was inevitable that the father should take a deep and abiding interest in the growth and development of the section of the state in which he lived, and he was called on for his valuable advice and counsel from time to time in reference to public affairs of a local character, but he steadfastly declined to accept public office of every kind. His father, John Raymond, was also a native of New York, and lived and died a prosperous and industrious farmer in that state.

John W. Raymond grew to manhood on this western farm, assisting in its arduous labors and eagerly snatching from its exactions the few and brief opportunities to attend the district schools which were afforded him. When he reached years of maturity he purchased the interest of his brother, George, in the place and since then he has been its sole owner. He erected the excellent buildings which now adorn it, which are down-to-date

in every respect. He was married in this county on August 29, 1870, to Miss Anna C. Johnson, a native of the county and a daughter of Silas and Catharine (Demont) Johnson, who were among the early settlers of the state. Two children have blessed their union, Amy, now the wife of J. L. Ash, a son of Peleg Ash, of whom a sketch will be found on another page of this volume; and Jesse, who is living at home. Mr. Raymond is a skillful and progressive farmer, a citizen of public spirit and breadth of view, always keenly alive to the best interests of the community, omitting no effort on his part to secure their promotion. He ranks among the leading men and most representative citizens of the township, being well esteemed by all classes of its people.

FIRST STATE SAVINGS BANK.

The frugality and thrift of the wage-earners, small property holders and better class of laborers in America, which have given our people distinction throughout the world as a nation of money makers and home dwellers, and which have been a source of great stability to our institutions at all times, and a mighty bulwark of defense in times of trouble, have been largely cultivated and increased by our system of well-managed, liberal-minded, widely distributed and generally reliable savings banks. The men in every part of the country who organize and control such banks and thus give opportunity to persons of small earnings to save a portion of the fruits of their labor, and so provide for calamity when it comes, or for a better estate as time passes, are public benefactors in a broad and comprehensive sense. An institution of this character, which was long needed in Hillsdale, was provided for the use of the people in June, 1902, by the establishment of the First State Savings Bank of Hillsdale, which opened its doors for business on the sixteenth day of that month, and the men who were at the head of it gave ample assurance of security for its patrons, guaranteeing prudence and good judgment in its management. It was organized with a working capital of \$50,000, with F. A. Roethlisberger as president, Corvis M. Barre as vice-

president, Paul W. Chase as cashier, with a list of directors and stockholders comprising a number of the best business men in the community. In the short time of its existence the bank has won to its counters a very large body of well pleased patrons, done an enormous business, paid creditable returns on deposits and established itself firmly as one of the best financial institutions in this part of the state.

Fred A. Roethlisberger, the originator and the ruling spirit of this new fiscal entity, is its president, of whom it has been well said that "for twenty years he was successively merchant, banker and postmaster at Allen (in this county) and latterly all three at once." Mr. Roethlisberger was born in Allen township, this county, on March 24, 1860, the son of Andrew and Catherina (Boch) Roethlisberger, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Germany. They came to the United States in 1838 and settled at Adrian in this state. Two years later they removed to Hillsdale county and took up their residence in Allen township. The father was the station agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad at Sylvanus for a number of years, later continuing that service at Allen for some time. After quitting the railroad service he went to farming, following that vocation until his death in 1875. His widow is still living in this county. They had three sons and one daughter, the only one of the four who is a resident of Hillsdale county being their son, Fred. Here he was reared and educated, here he began life as a farmer, but he had a genius for mercantile life and for finance, and, soon after reaching man's estate, he began moving toward these lines of activity. He started as a clerk in a store and soon after opened a drugstore of his own at Allen. Two years later he expanded this into a general store which he conducted with steadily increasing patronage and profit until 1903. In connection with merchandising he carried on an exchange, and, in 1893, started a private bank, which he conducted for a number of years. He was also postmaster at Allen for fifteen years and a member of the county committee for ten. He is an active Republican in politics, and was chosen by his

party as an alternate to its last national convention and he is now a member of its congressional campaign committee. He has not, however, given himself up wholly to the affairs of the savings-bank in business, as he has valuable property and large commercial interests at Allen and Jonesville, being also the president of the State Bank at Quincy, in this state, which he assisted in organizing and of which he is the largest stockholder. He is also a director of the Omega Portland Cement Company, of Mosherville, this county, and of the American Lumber Company of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and for four years he rendered efficient service as treasurer of the Hillsdale County Agricultural Society. He was married, in 1881, in Cass county, Michigan, to Miss Nellie Hoyt, a native of the state. They have two sons, Leon E. and Fred A., Jr. In fraternal relations the head of the house is a Freemason and a Knight of Pythias.

Hon. Corvis M. Barre, vice-president of the bank, was born in Ohio, and, before he was fifteen years old, he enlisted in the Union army, serving in the thick of the Civil War until after Lee's surrender. In 1871 he came to Michigan and found a home and congenial employment at Reading. For six years from January, 1879, he was the county clerk of Hillsdale county, and then became the cashier of the Second National Bank of Hillsdale. Afterward he actively practiced law and became one of the most successful members of the bar. In 1892 he was appointed the U. S. consul at Valparaiso, South America, there giving the country excellent service for four years. His clearness of vision, quickness of apprehension, excellent judgment and close attention to details in business make him one of the strongest and safest factors in the commercial life of the county.

Paul W. Chase, the bank's accomplished and accommodating cashier, is yet a young man compared with many who have won prominence and commanding positions in fiscal and political life. But his progress in this, his native county, has been rapid and steady, and his hold on the confidence and esteem of the community is strong and firmly fixed. For nearly four years he was the deputy county clerk, for two he was the city

treasurer, and, when he became cashier of this bank, he was also the city attorney. In every position he has shown capacity, integrity, high character and a commendable breadth of view.

The directors of this institution not already mentioned are Guy M. Chester, F. H. Stone, Edward Frensdorf, M. S. Segur and William N. Benge, all well known in the community and well established in the confidence and esteem of its people as successful and influential business men.

ERWIN H. RUMSEY.

Erwin H. Rumsey is a prominent and successful farmer of Jefferson township, who has been busily occupied for several years in tilling the land on which he was born. He was born on this farm on December 30, 1864, the son of Moses and Nancy (Elliott) Rumsey, the former a native of New York and the latter of Lenawee county, in this state. His father was born in Fayette, Seneca county, New York, and removed with his parents in early life to Ohio, where he grew to manhood, attending school in the winter for a few years and helping on the farm at other times. The limited education he was thus able to get he subsequently enlarged and improved by studious and industrious reading. In 1847 he came with his father to this county, and, in the fall of that year, they purchased 120 acres of unbroken forest, in what is now Jefferson township, it being a part of section 1 of the government survey, and soon thereafter the family came out and occupied the land. Here his parents passed the rest of their lives and here they died, when he came into possession of the property and increased its extent to over 200 acres. He continued the improvements commenced and carried on by his father and kept the land in an advanced state of cultivation, and the farm, which now consists of 154 acres, is now one of the most desirable in the township. He was a man of progressive ideas, an advanced thinker, quick and vigorous in action. His influence on the growth and development of the township and on the trend of thought in the matter of its public life and improvement was pronounced and beneficial. He occupied almost

every place in the gift of the people, at one time or another, and rendered excellent service in every official capacity, serving the township as highway commissioner, as treasurer, as supervisor for four terms and as justice of the peace for twenty-eight successive years. He was a man of large, but judicious, charity, liberal in his gifts to public institutions of every worthy character. Three times he bowed beneath the flowery yoke of Eros, his first marriage occurring on January 28, 1854, with Miss Nancy Elliott, and their family consisted of three sons and one daughter, Carlton G., Albert T., Helen S. and Erwin H., all of whom are living except the first-born. Their mother died on September 15, 1872, and their father's second marriage was in 1873, with Miss Lucy Anderson, who became the mother of two children, her daughter, Ruth, and her son, Fred. She died in 1882 and the third marriage took place within the same year, being with Mrs. Phoebe Vail, who is still living. Mr. Rumsey was a Republican in politics from the foundation of the party. He belonged to the Congregational church at the time of his death on December 25, 1897. Two sisters are residents of this county, one of Lenawee county, two of Salt Lake City and one is living in Ohio.

ERWIN H. RUMSEY, a son of Moses Rumsey by his first marriage, was reared on the home farm in Jefferson township, on which he now lives, as has been stated, and was educated in the district schools of the neighborhood, completing his scholastic training by a two-years' course at Hillsdale College. For three years thereafter he taught school in the winter months and conducted successful farming operations in the summer. At the end of that time he gave up all other occupations and has since devoted his time and energies wholly to his farming industry and has found this an excellent investment in every way. He is self-made, beginning life for himself at twenty-one years with one dollar. He worked on the farm, rented for a time, bought forty acres in section 29, Jefferson township, his wife owning eighty acres in the same section given by her father. Upon the death of the father he sold this farm and bought the old homestead of 154 acres, except

a fourth interest in fifty acres, which he acquired by will. He has since bought sixty acres adjoining. He is one of the successful farmers of the county.

Mr. Rumsey was married on December 30, 1885, to Miss Hartis Miller, like himself a native of the township, being the daughter of Martin and Margaret (Doreder) Miller, who settled in the county in 1864. Three children have blessed their union, Clyde E., Lloyd M. and Carlton C., and all are living at the family home. Mr. Rumsey has been a Republican all of his life and he has served the township as justice of the peace and the U. S. government as census enumerator. He is an active working Freemason, and has filled all the chairs except the master's in his lodge. He is at present senior deacon, a position he has creditably filled for five years. He and his wife are also members of the Order of the Eastern Star. He has filled the office of worthy patron in this lodge for three years. He also belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees and the Patrons of Husbandry. He is well respected by all classes of his fellow citizens, justifying by his upright life and high character the public and private esteem in which he is held.

FRANKLIN SCHMITT.

For three-score years, and for longer, Franklin Schmitt, one of the leading farmers and stock-growers of Fayette township, has been a resident and an active productive force in this county. He was born in the township of his present residence on July 25, 1842, and was reared and educated among its people. His parents were Nicholas and Gertrude (Grat) Schmitt, both natives of Beber, Kur-Hesse, Prussia, who were born, reared, educated and married in the Fatherland, coming to the United States in 1834 with their two small children. Their first winter in this country was passed at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and in the spring of 1835 Mr. Schmitt came to this county and located eighty acres of government land, returned to Ann Arbor for his family and was settled on his new home in July, 1835. The family remained on this land until 1851 when he

sold it, and, in 1852, went to California, where he remained four years. On his return he bought 120 acres of the L. R. Gay farm, which was his home until his death on January 14, 1870. His widow survived him thirty-one years, dying in 1901, aged ninety-one years. Their family consisted of seven children, of whom Franklin was the fourth in the order of birth.

Franklin Schmitt has been a Hillsdale county farmer ever since he was able to do the work of that exacting vocation. He started in life for himself in Fayette township in 1870, and now has a fine farm, comprising 216 acres of well improved and highly cultivated land, being one of the choice tracts of this part of the county. To its operations and to his stockgrowing industry he gives his undivided attention, and is rewarded for his diligence and application by the best returns available under the circumstances. On January 3, 1870, he was married to Miss Julia Casteel, a native of Morrow county, Ohio, whose parents, Amos and Azubah (Cutler) Casteel, came to Hillsdale county about 1854, and, after a residence of some years, moved to Kansas where the father died. The mother survived him several useful years and died in Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Schmitt have three children, Lilly, now Mrs. William Osius; Kittie, now Mrs. Lewis Green, of Chicago, and Leroy R., living at home. Mr. Schmitt has not sought public office or prominence of any kind. He has found full satisfaction in the daily discharge of his duties on his farm and toward his fellow men, and, in that way, he has been of signal service to the community in which his life has so far been passed, stimulating others by an example of fidelity and modest worth, winning the good will and esteem of all who know him by his uprightness of life and steadiness of purpose in every line of productive work.

ISAAC W. SHERIFF.

The state of Maryland, whose firm and far-sighted policy in the Continental Congress when the Article of Confederation were under consideration, secured for our common country the great domain afterwards known as the North-

west Territory, has also contributed freely of her brain and brawn, her enterprise and public spirit, her men of endurance, courage and resourcefulness, and her love of liberty, to plant and people this Northwest region, aiding in making it glad with all the beneficent products of civilization and cultivated life. Among those of her own progressive children, whom she gave to southern Michigan, were Samuel T. and Isaac W. Sheriff of Allen township, the parents being Isaac and Mary (Lazenbee) Sheriff, the former a native of Prince George's county, and the latter of Montgomery county in the "good old state." They were prosperous farmers in southern Maryland, and, in 1806, moved to Ontario county, New York, when that section of the country was a wilderness, still resounding with the war-whoop of the savage and the long howl of wild beasts, and there made another home for themselves, clearing up a tract of untamed land and there maintaining their home until the death of the father in 1848, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was a man of great public spirit and enterprise, taking an active part in pushing forward the car of progress in every section where he lived. In politics he was a zealous and loyal Democrat, casting his first vote for Thomas Jefferson, adhering with steadfast fidelity to the principles he then espoused to the end of his life. His widow survived him nearly thirty years, dying in 1877, at the age of ninety. They had a family of eight children, of whom four sons and three daughters reached maturity. All are now dead except the subject of this review. The other brother, Samuel T. Sheriff, was also a resident of Allen township until his recent death.

Isaac W. Sheriff was born on November 9, 1817, at Phelps, Ontario county, New York and lived at home, working on the farm as occasion required, attending school as he had opportunity, until he was twenty-one. In 1838, inheriting his parents' liking for the frontier, he came to Hillsdale county, Michigan, and settled on eighty acres of wild land, which he had previously purchased, it being the east half of the northwest quarter of section 33, in Allen township, of this county, which he still owns and on which there

has never been a mortgage. He walked from Toledo, Ohio, to the land, when he made the purchase, and, in 1838, when he came to live on it, he traveled by rail to Adrian, from thence by team, in company with A. C. Fisk, to Allen. During the fall and winter of 1838 he built a small log shanty for a home for himself and wife, and began clearing his land, continuing his exacting, but progressive, labors until the farm was cleared and in a fair state of cultivation, then bought another eighty acres, on which he performed the same service. He now has a well improved and highly productive farm of 160 acres, well provided with comfortable and tastefully arranged buildings, which has become one of the attractive country homes of the township. In 1838, in the month of February, before leaving New York, he was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte O. Baggerly, of the same nativity as himself. She died in Hillsdale county in 1871, leaving one child, their son Isaac, who has since died. Mr. Sheriff married his second wife in 1873. She was Miss Antoinette E. Baggerly, a cousin of the first wife, and a daughter of Robert J. and Julia J. (Pardee) Baggerly, also born and reared in Ontario county, New York. They have one child, their daughter, Lottie J., wife of Roy Watson, a prominent farmer of Litchfield township, who is herself the mother of one child, her son, John S. Watson. In political faith Mr. Sheriff has been a lifelong Democrat, and has filled several local offices, such as justice of the peace, school trustee and road commissioner. He takes great interest in the cause of agriculture, being an active member of the local grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. He came to this county when it was an almost unbroken forest and wilderness, without any of the products of civilization, or the conveniences of cultivated life of any kind, and he has helped to bring it forward to its present advanced state of development, building bridges, constructing roads, erecting schoolhouses, churches and other public buildings, contributing also wise counsel and proper trend to public opinion in reference to all matters affecting the welfare of the section. Having been one of the makers and build-

ers of the county, doing his work well and wisely, he has diligently earned, and is justly entitled to, the high esteem he has among all classes of the people in his township and throughout this part of the state.

Samuel T. Sheriff, the brother of Isaac W. W., who recently departed this life at his home in Allen township, was the last surviving member of the family except his brother. He was a man of great force of character, undoubted courage and resourcefulness, being energetic and diligent in every proper way, and lived a life of great usefulness to the community. He was born in Ontario, New York, on February 13, 1815, and was reared and educated in his native county. In 1836 he entered eighty acres of government land in section 28 in Allen township and forty acres in section 17. On the latter he settled and lived for two years, then moved to the southern part of Allen township and there maintained his home until his death in the village of Allen. He was at different times a resident of Illinois, Missouri and New York. In 1854 he was elected sheriff of Hillsdale county and at the end of his term was reelected. There was then considerable horse-stealing and other lawlessness in the county, necessitating him to be vigilant and active to an unusual degree in the discharge of his official duties. He met the requirements of the case in a masterly manner, and when the end of his tenure of office arrived, he had suppressed the lawless elements of the population and established good order and safety for life and property. Since retiring from this office he has been a farmer, and has led a quiet, useful, and unostentatious life, performing faithfully his daily duties to his fellow men and the county and state, illustrating in an admirable manner the best citizenship of the country. He was married in New York state, in 1836, to Miss Maria Baggerly, a sister of Mrs. Isaac W. Sheriff, and a daughter of Everett and Sarah (Larnard) Baggerly, the former a native of Montgomery county, Maryland, and the latter of Killingly, Connecticut. For many years Mr. Sheriff was a Democrat in political faith, but was elected sheriff of the county on the Free Soil ticket. Besides this

office he filled, at one time or another, almost every other in the gift of the township, rendering appreciated service in each. In 1855 he was made a Mason, and, through all the rest of his life, he was a faithful and earnest craftsman, showing great interest in the welfare of the order and making his own large contributions of time and energy to secure it. His death occurred on October 13, 1902, at his Allen township home, where his widow is now living.

JAMES P. TURNER.

James P. Turner, one of the prominent farmers of Jefferson township, is a native of the county, born in Adams township on August 2, 1845. His parents were Alonzo and Orissa (Rush) Turner, both natives of Palmyra, New York, where the father was born on May 16, 1799, and the mother on July 17, 1806. The father was a carpenter and joiner, who worked at his trade in connection with farming, which he also followed industriously. They moved to Michigan in 1836, making the trip by boat to Toledo, Ohio, from there going by stage to Adrian in Lenawee county. From Adrian they utilized ox teams to Adams township, where the father had previously entered 100 acres of government land, which was all heavily timbered. He felled the first tree caused to fall on this land by the woodman's ax, and in time cleared all of the tract but about twenty acres, making the place his home until his death in 1849 and spending his energies in its improvement and development. Indians were plentiful all around him when he settled there, and they were not always friendly, although the more prominent ones, Baw Beese and others, were frequent visitors at his house. He assisted very materially in organizing the township and in fixing its forms of government, but steadily and always declined to hold office. His widow was married, some years after his death, to Elisha Knight; she died on July 11, 1887. Her family by her first husband consisted of three sons and five daughters, four of whom are living, James, Mrs. Horace Bow, Mrs. Mary McNutt, of near Hudson, and Mrs. Martha Wolcott, of Hudson.

The paternal grandfather, Noah Turner, was also a native of Palmyra, New York, and died in that state on January 28, 1847, aged eighty-one years. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and made a good record in the service.

James P. Turner lived at home and attended school until he was eight years of age, his father having died when he was four years old. Later he worked by the month on farms of the county and attended school during the winter. On June 5, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Co. D, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, with which he served nine months and twelve days, being wounded at the battle of Falling Waters, soon after receiving his discharge on this account. He also took part in the battle of Antietam and was present at the surrender of Harper's Ferry. In January, 1864, he enlisted a second time, becoming a member of Co. B, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, being assigned to duty under Generals Sheridan and Kilpatrick. He took part in forty-four engagements and was captured at Cedar Creek, but within an hour was recaptured by his own forces. After the war his regiment was transferred to the Salt Lake district for service and was mustered out in March, 1866, as the First Michigan Veteran Cavalry. He then passed two years in Nevada as foreman in a quartz mill, in 1868 returning to Michigan. Soon after his return he purchased a sawmill, which he operated for two years in Wright township, this county, then went to Butler county, Kansas, where he operated a similar enterprise for four years and also cleared up a farm. In 1875 he came back to Michigan and located at Pittsford, where for ten years he was employed as salesman for a pump company, while during the next eight years he was a traveling salesman of McCormick's farm machinery. During this time he was conducting a farm of his own and this he continued to do until he quit traveling in 1900. In 1868 he was married to Miss Mary L. Williams, a daughter of Alexander F. and Augusta Williams, early settlers in this county, where she was born. Mr. Turner is a Republican in politics, loyal and zealous in the service of his party, but he has steadfastly declined to accept office for himself. He is a devoted mem-

ber of the Grand Army of the Republic. In the quiet pursuits of agriculture, in the turmoil and dangers of war, in the close competition and exacting conditions of commercial life, in every line of activity in which he has been engaged, Mr. Turner has been manly and upright, resourceful and capable, productive and useful, illustrating the most desirable attributes of American citizenship, winning the good will of his fellow men wherever he has met and mingled with them.

TRUMAN N. WADSWORTH.

For more than forty years Truman N. Wadsworth has been a resident and one of the leading farmers of Pittsford township, and, during seven years of the time, he has given the people of the township intelligent, conscientious and valuable service as supervisor. He is well known in all parts of the county, and is highly respected by all classes of the people. It was in Allegany county, New York, on April 26, 1826, that his life began and there he was reared and educated. There also he learned farming on his paternal homestead, and after arriving at man's estate, he worked in this domain of elevating and fruitful industry in his native state until 1862, being in the employment of one man for a continuous period of eleven years. In the year last named he came to Michigan, and, locating in Hillsdale county, purchased the farm on which he now lives in Pittsford township, which since that time he has made his residence. The county was far behind its present state of development when his citizenship among its people began, and he has not only witnessed the many changes in the direction of progress and improvement which have taken place, but has been a very forceful factor in bringing them about and giving proper direction to their course. In 1852, in Ontario county, New York, he married with Miss Mary Warner, a native of that county and a daughter of Charles and Phila Warner, whose lives were wholly passed there. One child was born to them, William G. Wadsworth, who died in Hillsdale county in 1898. Two days previously, on October 18, 1898, Mrs. Wadsworth was called to her rest. Mr. Wads-

worth has been a Republican in his political faith all his mature life. He was supervisor of Pittsford township seven years, and many good works were accomplished during his incumbency of that office through his energy and public spirit. Deeply interested in the welfare of his chosen pursuit, he has given a cordial welcome to all movements among the people that promised to advance its welfare or promote its progress and the improvement of its conditions. To this end he has been for many years an active and helpful member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, holding affiliation with the grange at Pittsford.

Mr. Wadsworth's parents were Samuel and Rebecca (Foster) Wadsworth, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New York. The father was a farmer and moved to Yates county, New York, in 1808, and, after a residence of some years there, he moved to Allegany county, in the same state. Some years later he took up his residence in Ohio, and from there he moved to Wisconsin. The last years of his life were passed at the home of his son, Truman, in this county. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. The mother died in New York in 1835. They were the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter. Three of the number are living, Truman N., Sylvester F., who lives with Truman, and the sister, who resides in Wisconsin. The grandfather, Hezekiah Wadsworth, a native of Vermont, lived a number of years in New York and died in Ohio, whither he moved late in life. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, serving seven years, nine months and one day in that contest in a Vermont regiment, participating in all the important battles of the war and enduring some of its extreme horrors as a prisoner on one of the odious prison-ships at New York city during one winter.

PHILO A. SILVERNAIL.

In the eager and hopeful tide of emigration, which flowed steadily into southern Michigan between 1835 and 1850 from New York and Ohio, came Conrad and Mary (Miller) Silvernail from the latter state, whither they had removed from

Rensselaer county, New York, the place of their nativity, in 1832. They came to Michigan in 1838 and purchased forty acres of virgin land in Pittsford township, this county, on which they settled, and from which they hewed out a home for themselves and their family, living there until death, that of the father occurring in 1862, and that of the mother in 1869. On this homestead they reared a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, all of whom are now deceased, but their son, Philo, and two of his sisters. He was born on the farm they previously occupied near Burton in Geauga county, Ohio, on October 10, 1838, and was therefore but an infant when the family moved into this state. Conrad Silvernail had been a public man of local prominence in Ohio, filling a number of important offices, but, after his arrival in Michigan, he took no active part in political affairs. His wife was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church and brought her children up in accordance with its teachings and spirit of religious devotion. In the atmosphere of such a home, where duty was the law and labor the inevitable, continuous and unchanging condition, their son, Philo, learned the lessons and formed the habits of integrity, uprightness and industry which have distinguished him through his long life among the people of his township and county whose confidence and respect he now so richly enjoys and whom he has so faithfully served in every public and private capacity to which he has been called.

He received a limited education in the public schools of his day, which were necessarily primitive in character and narrow in scope, which he had but few chances to attend regularly, but he was able to supplement their teachings by a period of attendance at a good private school. When he reached the age of sixteen years he went to work for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, on the division running through Indiana and Ohio, and, in course of time, he became a baggagemaster running between Toledo and Elkhart. Five years were passed in the employ of this corporation, but, in 1859, failing health obliged him to give up the work. He then returned to this county and taught school for a

year here and one in Ohio, receiving in the latter a compensation of \$26 a month, boarding himself. In 1864 he bought his present home, which was partially improved, and here he has since lived, cultivating the land and improving the property, increasing its productiveness and value by careful and judicious tillage and enterprising attention to its buildings and general condition. He was married in 1863 to Miss Facelia Cunningham, a native of Ohio, the daughter of Layton and Mary (Youngs) Cunningham, who moved to Hillsdale county while she was a child and where both have since died. Mr. and Mrs. Silvernail have five children, all daughters. They are Bertha, wife of W. A. Ballard, of this county; Myrta, widow of J. B. Philbrick; Ella, wife of Fred Carpenter, of this county; Etta, wife of Frank L. Hackett, of Pittsford; Alta, living at home. In politics, Mr. Silvernail is a Republican. He has served as school superintendent of the township, as township treasurer and as justice of the peace. He belongs to the Masonic order and is an active member of Pittsford Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. One of the oldest, he is also one of the most respected citizens of the township.

DAVID J. WATKINS.

David J. Watkins, of Cambria township, in this county, one of the sturdy and substantial farmers of that portion of the state, is the scion of an old Welsh family, who long lived and labored in their native land, and gave to its interests their best services in war and peace. They fought valiantly under its early chieftains and princes to maintain its independence and dignity, and, in its fields, mines and other industrial lines of productive effort, they worked faithfully to promote its mercantile, financial and educational welfare. Its American progenitors brought to the land of their adoption the same spirit of martial and industrial fidelity, espousing with enthusiasm and a lofty patriotism the cause of the common weal in every way on the soil of the new world, which their forefathers had so faithfully supported on that of the old. The one who planted the family tree in this country was David's grand-

father, Hezekiah Watkins, who emigrated from Wales to the United States while he was yet a young man, and who became soon after a soldier in the Colonial army, for seven years thereafter following the varying fortunes of the young confederacy in the Revolutionary struggle, against the fearful odds with which it had to contend, aiding materially in securing and rejoicing greatly in celebrating its final triumph. When peace came he settled in New York state and there worked at his trade as a weaver until his death. His son, Johnson Watkins, was born and reared in that state, there married with Miss Eunice Randall, a native of Vermont, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom their sons, David J. and another, and two daughters are living, all being residents of Michigan. The father was a farmer in his native place until 1849, when he brought his young family to this state and settled in Cambria township, this county, on twenty acres of the farm on which David now lives. This was then all heavily timbered, and he cleared it and reduced it to fertility, living on it until his death, in 1873, at the age of seventy-seven. His wife survived him four years, dying in 1877, also aged seventy-seven.

David J. Watkins was fourteen years old at the time of his parents' removal to Michigan, having been born in Glenville township, Schenectady county, New York, on March 6, 1835. He began his education in the schools of New York and finished it in those of Michigan. But his opportunities were limited at the best, for he was obliged early in life to make a field hand in the work of the farm, and in making a living for the family. He began life for himself as a farmer, purchasing twenty acres of land adjoining that of his father, and working it until the opening of the Civil War and for some time during its progress. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army in Co. B, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, under Capt. C. B. Van Valer, and he remained in service until the close of the contest, being attached to the Army of the Cumberland, participating with it in many of its important battles, among them those at Spring Hill and at Athens and Decatur in Alabama. He was mus-

tered out at Nashville in 1865, with the rank of corporal, to which he had been promoted through merit, being finally discharged at Jackson, in this state. He returned at once to his Hillsdale county farm, on which he has lived ever since, increasing its size to eighty acres and bringing it to a high state of cultivation and improvement. On March 8, 1857, he married Miss Minerva Vincent, a daughter of John and Mary A. (Reynolds) Vincent, early settlers in Branch county. Her father was a railroad contractor and assisted in the construction of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. He died in this state on January 27, 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins have four children: Edmund J., a leading manufacturer at Hillsdale; Chauncey E.; George E., a farmer and blacksmith; Edith E., wife of F. W. Dailey, of Hillsdale county. Mr. Watkins is an earnest Republican in politics and has served as township treasurer and also as highway commissioner, rendering acceptable and appreciated service in both positions. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, with devotion to the organization and efficiency and zeal in its service. His life in this county has been both useful and productive, ever showing him upright in character, diligent in industry and full of consideration and help for his fellows. He is regarded as one of the sterling and representative men of the township and has the respect of the community.

WILLIAM A. UNDERWOOD.

William A. Underwood, for four years the popular clerk of Pittsford township, being now (1903) the efficient and capable supervisor of the township, is a native of Palmyra, in Lenawee county of this state, born on August 10, 1854. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Comstock) Underwood, were natives of New York, who were among the earliest pioneers in that part of Michigan, whither they came in childhood with their respective families. The paternal ancestry was English and bore an honored name in the mother country. In the spring of 1836, the paternal grandfather, Edward Underwood, came to this state and purchased land in Palmyra township,

Lenawee county, for which he paid eleven dollars per acre. Here he erected a comfortable residence and permanently occupied it, contentedly engaged in farming his land until his death on May 20, 1878. His son, Thomas, was reared to habits of careful industry and frugality, assisting in clearing and improving the farm and bringing it to abundant productiveness, getting what he could of a limited education at the neighboring schools. When he reached years of maturity and desired to marry, with the assistance of his father he purchased 131 acres of land in the same township, and, settling on this with his bride, he gave his energies and intelligence to the systematic improvement and development of the place. It responded readily to the persuasive hand of his skillful husbandry, and, in time, became one of the most desirable and attractive farms in the township. His wife, who was Miss Mary Comstock, was a daughter of Jared and Catherine (Hall) Comstock, of New York, who removed to this state and settled in Lenawee county in 1835. She is now deceased. Her offspring consisted of four children, Edward, Ella, William A. and Harley.

William A. Underwood was reared in his native township, and, after completing his elementary education at the public schools, he took a course of instruction at Adrian College. At the age of eighteen he began teaching and during the next four winters he continued to be so employed in the public schools, assisting in the farm work on the homestead in summer. In 1877 he settled on the farm he now owns and occupies, a fine body of land, comprising eighty acres pleasantly located on section 10 in Pittsford township, which is improved with substantial, commodious and convenient buildings and diligently and skillfully cultivated. On September 13, 1876, Mr. Underwood was married with a Miss Lozetta A. Holden, of Pittsford township, who was born on the farm which is now her residence. Her father, Lyman Holden, was a native of Vermont, who came to Michigan with his mother and step-father in 1836, married a Hillsdale county lady and settled on the land now occupied by his daughter and son-in-law, and here both he and his good

wife passed the remainder of their days. His wife was Miss Roena Stark, a native of Clermont county, Ohio, and a daughter of Daniel Stark, a New Yorker by nativity. In political faith Mr. Underwood is a staunch Republican, but he is broad enough to consider the general welfare of the community in all public movements of a local nature before the success of any party. He served four terms as township clerk and in 1902 was elected supervisor and was reelected in the spring of 1903. In both positions he has rendered efficient and appreciated service. He belongs to the lodge and the chapter in the Masonic order, to the Knights of the Maccabees and to the Patrons of Husbandry; he and his wife are members of the Free Baptist church. They have two children, E. Lynn and Martha L.

JOSEPH SLAGHT.

Joseph Slaght, of Jefferson township, Hillsdale county, is one of the few remaining pioneers of the county who saw the beginning of its history in civilized life, and he has been a potent and active contributor to its growth and development ever since. He is a native of Seneca county, New York, born on December 6, 1817, the son of John and Phoebe (Howell) Slaght, natives of New Jersey, who moved to the state of New York about 1800. His father was a tanner and worked at this trade for many years, later engaged for a time in sawmilling. The last years of his life were passed in the peaceful and productive pursuits of agriculture in Michigan, whither he came in 1847. He settled near Flint, in Genesee county, and there both he and his wife died. He was drafted for service in the War of 1812, reported at Buffalo, but was not obliged to do active service. His family consisted of four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, but one son and one daughter, all of the living members of the family being residents of this state, and all, except Joseph, are living near Flint. The grandfather was Matthew Slaght, a native of New Jersey, who moved to New York when he was a young man, and, after a career of uprightness and usefulness, died in that state, having

been prominent as a captain of militia in troublous times, rendering good service by keeping up the martial spirit of the community.

Joseph Slaght grew to manhood in New York and received a limited education at the primitive schools of his neighborhood in the winter months, assisting his father in the tannery and in the sawmill during the rest of the year, yet he also worked at times at the carpenter trade. In 1844 he came to Michigan, making the trip over the lake to Monroe, going from thence to Hillsdale county. He purchased eighty acres of land that summer, which was all timber and without a road, or semblance of a road, to it or through it, and then returned to New York. In the autumn of 1845, having made such due preparation for their comfort as the circumstances would permit, he moved his family to the farm, as he had begun to make it, and since then their residence has been here maintained. In course of time he cleared up his original tract and then added more land by purchase until he now owns 155 acres. The whole tract in its improvements, its cultivation and its high market value, is the product of his persistent and skillful industry, a creation of comeliness, fruitfulness, high development and great worth, standing wholly to his credit. He was married in his native state on February 14, 1843, to Miss Sarah A. Brokaw, a native of New Jersey, who died in this county on February 4, 1892, leaving one son, J. Albert Slaght, who is living on and managing the farm. She was born in the town of Millstone, Somerset county, New Jersey, on November 6, 1815, and moved with her parents, Isaac and Mary (French) Brokaw, to central New York in 1821. Mr. Slaght has been of service to his locality in many ways. He has been road commissioner and township supervisor, always a leader of thought and action in matters affecting the welfare of the region in which he lived. He was originally a Whig in politics, becoming a Republican when that party was organized. He is an active and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

J. Albert Slaght, the son and the only child of Joseph and Sarah A. (Brokaw) Slaght, was born on the home farm, which has been the family

homestead for nearly three-score years, on which he is now living, his life having begun on July 22, 1849. He was reared on the farm and began to perform his share of its labors in early life. His opportunities for education were furnished by the district schools near his home, and, although they were limited in scope and character, he has supplemented them by a goodly store of that worldly wisdom, which is gained only under the hard tuition of experience, and is now, by observation and reflection, a wise and forceful man in spite of his original limited school facilities. As soon as he was of suitable age and development, he relieved his father of the active management of the farm and has ever since been in control of its operations. He was married in 1895 to Miss Mary A. Maxon, a native of New York. Like his father, he has had a cordial and abiding interest in the welfare of the community, and he has contributed wise counsel and substantial aid to all its developing and improving forces. He has served on the local school board for years and been connected in a leading way with other elevating potencies among the people. He is highly esteemed as one of the leading and representative citizens of the township, whose life has been full of usefulness, passed in the service of his kind without selfish aspirations for his own prominence or advancement.

CHARLES E. SMITH.

Charles E. Smith has been a lifelong resident of Cambria township in this county, having been born on the old homestead farm on November 29, 1852, and his whole life has been lived within its confines. His parents were Warren and Mary (Wilson) Smith, the former a native of New York, the latter of New Hampshire. The father, a farmer, who grew to manhood in his native county of Franklin, New York, learned well the art of farming and applied himself diligently to the cultivation of the soil until the spring of 1836, except for a short time when he was engaged in clerking in a store, in the neighborhood of the farm owned and operated by his father. He received a good common-school education, which

was ended by a year of diligent study at an excellent academy in Vermont. In the spring of 1836 he was married to Miss Mary Wilson, a daughter of James and Dorothy (Sawyer) Wilson, and soon after brought his wife to this state, they coming over the lakes to Detroit, from there traveling by team to Sheridan, in Calhoun county, where they spent the first summer. The next spring they removed to Lenawee county, where they remained two years, and, in 1839, came to Hillsdale county and settled on a tract of eighty acres of unimproved land in Cambria township, the same land now owned and occupied by Jacob A. Hancock.

They followed the custom of the country of those early days, in erecting a little log shanty and going resolutely to work to clear up their land and make a home of it. There were then no roads in this section and the merest conveniences of life were distant and difficult of access. Mr. Smith was obliged to get his supplies of flour and other provisions from Jonesville, Adrian and Litchfield, where the nearest stores and mills were located. Later he purchased additional land from time to time and became the owner of 240 acres. He succeeded in clearing the most of his land and getting it into a good state of productiveness, and also in improving it with comfortable buildings, before death ended his labors in 1893, when he passed away at the age of seventy-nine years. His widow has since lived with her son and is now (1903) eighty-five years old. Their family consisted of their son, Charles, and their daughter, Almira, who became the wife of Jacob A. Hancock. The father took a decided interest in the progress and development of the county, and, although averse to public office, served at times as township treasurer. He was an active member of the Baptist church. The grandfather was Jesse Smith, a resident of Franklin county, New York, also a loyal soldier in the War of 1812. Mrs. Smith's father, James Wilson, was also a soldier in that war. He and his family moved to Hillsdale county in 1839 and settled on an unimproved farm in Cambria township, one mile north of the Smiths, where Mrs. Wilson died. Mr. Wilson died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Smith.

Charles E. Smith, as has been noted, was reared on the old homestead and educated in the schools of the vicinity. On leaving school he became actively connected with the management of the farm and has been engaged in this work ever since. He was married in 1876 to Miss Adelia Van Vlack, a daughter of Edmund and Sarah (Brian) Van Vlack, old-time residents of this county. They have one child, their son, W. K. Smith. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics but is not an active partisan. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been a member for many years. He is a representative of one of the oldest and most respected families in the county, and maintains in his upright and serviceable life all the best traditions of the family history and the best traits of the family character.

ROSCIUS N. SOUTHWORTH.

The American history of the Southworth family dates from the arrival of the Mayflower at Plymouth, Mass., in December, 1620, one of the passengers on the historic vessel in that memorable voyage being a female member of this family, who later became the wife of Governor Bradford, the chief executive of the Plymouth colony. Roscius Southworth was born in Windham county, Connecticut, on August 27, 1815, his parents, Royal and Phoebe Southworth, having been residents of that county for a long term of years. His father was a machinist by trade and is said to have assisted in constructing the first spinning-machine made in the United States. In 1820 he removed with his family to Worcester county, Massachusetts, and, eight years later, to Oswego county, New York, where the son attained the age of nineteen years, and received a limited education in the district schools. At the age mentioned he emigrated to the then new territory of Michigan and settled at the village of Litchfield in Hillsdale county.

He reached this state without a dollar in money and very little else except the clothes on his back, but he purchased of Deacon Harvey Smith forty acres of land and made shingles to pay for it, settled on this land and resolutely gave

himself up to the struggles and privations of frontier life. In 1838 he was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Murdock, who died in 1839, leaving one child, John Southworth, until recently a prominent lawyer of Henrietta, Texas, but now deceased. Two years later he married his second wife, Miss Lucinda L. Wight, a daughter of Thaddeus Wight, a pioneer of 1830 at Jonesville, this county. Three sons and one daughter have blessed this union, Thaddeus M., now living on the old home farm; Royal A., publisher of a newspaper at Denver, Colorado, and secretary of the State Farmers' Alliance of that state; William R., a prosperous farmer of Kalamazoo county; Abbie N., wife of John H. Parish, of the town of Allen. Mr. Southworth developed great shrewdness and industry in his business, and by these qualities and his force and uprightness of character, and his clearness and breadth of view, rose to a position of prominence in his township and one of elevation in the confidence and esteem of its people. For many years he was a railroad contractor and built portions of all the various roads in this part of the state. He cleared and improved his farm until it became one of the most desirable in the township. As an evidence of his thrift and enterprise, it should be stated that the first horse he bought in this county cost him ninety-five dollars, and he hauled flour from Litchfield to Hillsdale at a shilling a barrel to pay for it. The father of Mrs. R. N. Southworth, Thaddeus Wight, was one of the earliest settlers in the county, arriving on its soil with his wife, eight children and twelve shillings in money, with no shelter for his family and no means of supporting them. By industry and economy, however, he was soon in such comfort as the region afforded, and became in time one of the wealthiest farmers in the county. Mr. Southworth died in June, 1888, and his widow in 1898.

THADDEUS M. SOUTHWORTH, eldest son of Roscius and Lucinda L. (Wight) Southworth, now owner and manager of the old homestead in Allen township, also one of the prominent and progressive farmers of that section, was born in Oswego county, New York, on January 8, 1844. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, as-

sisting in the labors there and enjoying such educational advantages as were afforded by the country schools of his day and the primitive civilization of this section at the time. The exertion of every energy available was necessary to provide the common requirements of life, and, at an early age, he was obliged to forego school and, for the most part, social pleasures and make a full hand on the farm. He drew the logs of which his present home was built to the place of its construction, one tree having furnished all the timber needed for the siding of the house. While yet a boy he became an ardent Abolitionist and during his life he aided many a poor slave from the South to gain his freedom by means of the Underground Railway, one of the number being Henry Clay's body-servant. His experiences in this work were thrilling, furnishing him the material for many graphic narratives concerning those troublous times. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Co. M, Second Michigan Cavalry, but was disabled by sickness before he served a year and on this account was honorably discharged. He then returned home and resumed his farm work which he has continued without interruption ever since. In the autumn of 1870 he began to breed Shorthorn cattle of pure blood, after five years of success in breeding Merino sheep. He is still engaged in this enterprise in both lines of stock, and has gained wide celebrity and high rank among stockgrowers. He has of late years also given attention to breeding Percheron horses, producing the finest geldings attainable, for sale and use in the old country.

Mr. Southworth was married on September 2, 1863, to Miss Myra A. Nichols, of Quincy, this state, a daughter of Ansel and Susan Nichols, pioneers of Branch county. They were the parents of three children, Nora V., wife of V. Iles, of Homer, in Calhoun county; Miron J., a farmer in Branch county; Mary A., wife of Claud Groves, of Albion, in Calhoun county. Their mother died on June 23, 1884, and Mr. Southworth was married to his second wife in September, 1885. She was Mrs. Amy C. (Wooden) Frasier, a native of Cass county. They have two children, John M. and Myra R. Mr. Southworth is independent

in politics, has never sought or filled public office and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and is an active member of the Free Baptist church. His father was a zealous Freemason and an energetic member of the Patrons of Husbandry, belonging to the grange at South Allen.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

In the intensely practical age in which we live, it has come to be more and more definitely recognized that, whatever may be said of increasing armies and expanding navies to maintain national supremacy, the real armor of the Twentieth Century is to be a plethoric pocketbook; its strong fortresses will be fireproof vaults well filled with notes, bonds, mortgages and title-deeds; good agencies which help to produce these or spread their benefits are benefactors of mankind. It is an age wherein Carnage and Destruction will no longer secure the world's proudest honors, while Invention and Production sink into unmarked graves; an age wherein Man, the Creator, beautifier and multiplier, will be honored and feted, and Man, the Destroyer, be discrowned. Among the beneficial agencies of this kind the First National Bank of Hillsdale must be mentioned with high credit. It was established in 1863, consequently, it is one of the oldest banks in the county; the faith and zeal of its founders, and those who have managed its affairs, have been abundantly rewarded by a business, which has steadily increased in volume and value through a normal, healthy growth and a liberality of spirit, until it is one of the most extensive and profitable in the part of the state in which it is conducted. It carries on a general banking business, in all the details of that industry, and, wherever it is known, it has an exalted reputation for financial soundness, prudent and skillful management, judicious liberality in accommodating its patrons and for plentiful resources for every requirement. In the dark hours of fiscal depression, when the factors of trade were paralyzed and the ordinary currents of business have fallen away, it was to the community a great reservoir of monetary strength, relieving the paralysis, restoring the

currents, averting disaster from individuals, keeping in vigorous motion all the wheels of productive energy. With a capital stock of \$55,000, surplus and undivided profits of \$50,000, deposits aggregating nearly \$700,000, and general resources amounting to \$825,000, as shown by a recent statement, the bank is doing an enormous business, paying good profits to its stockholders and maintaining in active circulation widening streams of benefaction for the whole people. Its present directorate (1903) includes Frank M. Stewart, president; C. H. Winchester, vice-president; C. F. Stewart, cashier; William Prideaux, assistant cashier; E. T. Prideaux, teller; and the following directors: F. M. Stewart, William A. Waldron, C. H. Winchester, H. K. Bradley, C. E. Lawrence and William MacRitchie.

Frank M. Stewart, the president and real inspiration, as well as the controlling force of the institution, was born with a natural aptitude for the banking business, which has been developed and trained under the exacting eyes of masters of finance, disciplined in its duties by actual experience in almost every position in the service of the bank, from that of errand boy, or runner, to the commanding one which he now holds, and has so acceptably filled since 1881. Mr. Stewart's life began on August 20, 1852, at New Haven, Huron county, Ohio, his parents being Albert G. and Elizabeth Johnson Stewart, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ohio. In 1868 they removed to Hillsdale with their family, and here the father was engaged for several years in the produce business, then returned to Ohio, making his home at Lima for a few years, removing from there to Rockford, in Mercer county, of that state, where he is now living, the mother having passed from earth in 1891. Their son, Frank, was about fifteen years of age, when he came with them to Hillsdale, equipped for the duties of life by a good education secured in the public schools of Buffalo, New York, where his parents lived for ten years before coming west. His first year in Michigan was passed as a clerk in his father's office, and here he laid the foundation of the successful business career which he has since had. On July 5, 1868, he entered the

bank as a runner and the capacity for the business which he soon displayed won him rapid promotion. In two years he became the teller and three years later the cashier. This latter position he filled with great credit to himself and benefit to the bank until 1881, when he was made president, a position which he has occupied continuously from that time.

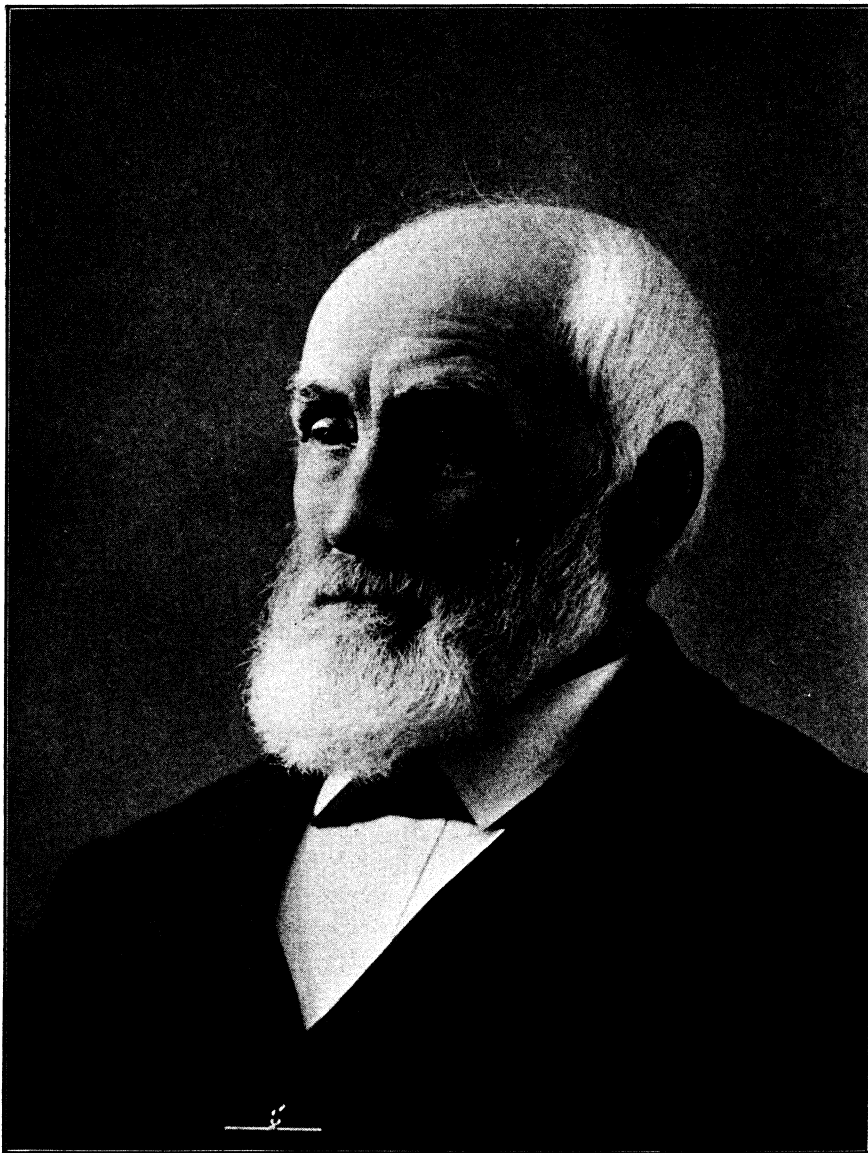
On September 20, 1877, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth M. Henry, daughter of Simon J. and Almira (Whipple) Henry, of Hillsdale. They have three children, their daughter, Mabel, and their sons, Clifford A. and Waldron. Mabel and Clifford are students at the University of Michigan, while Waldron, the youngest son, is attending the Hillsdale high school. In politics Mr. Stewart is a staunch Republican, modest in advancing his opinions, however resolute and forcible in maintaining them, and cannot justly be called an active partisan. He has served the community well, however, first as city treasurer and again as mayor. He was obliged by pressing business affairs to decline a second term in the mayor's office, which was urged upon him, and, for the same reason, he has steadfastly overborne all solicitations to accept other official stations. He is a trustee of Hillsdale College, in which he takes great interest, and of the First Baptist Church of Hillsdale, of which he and his wife are esteemed and useful members.

He has been actively interested in all the manufacturing industries of the city and vicinity, and is now president of the Omega Portland Cement Co., of Mosherville, this county, and of the Scowden & Blanchard Co., manufacturers of shoes in Hillsdale; and also a director in the Worthing & Alger Co., the Alamo Manufacturing Co. and the Hillsdale Screen Co., of Hillsdale. His interest in the educational and moral agencies of the county and state has for years been energetic, intelligent and potential for good. He renders valued service as president of the board of directors of the State Public School located at Coldwater, and also as president of the municipal board of public works of Hillsdale. By his sterling integrity, his progressive business

methods, his breadth of view and enterprise in public affairs and his unvarying pleasantness of manner, Mr. Stewart has endeared himself to all classes in this and adjoining communities, thus securing a high rank among the leading business men of the state.

JOEL B. NORRIS.

The late Joel B. Norris, of Woodbridge township, who departed this life on March 11, 1895, aged nearly seventy-five years, was for a long time one of the leading citizens of Hillsdale county, serviceable to its people and influential in its development and progress in many ways. He was born at Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, on April 2, 1821, the son of John B. and Betsey (Gage) Norris, the former a native of New Hampshire, born at Chester, in that state, in 1789, and the latter born and reared in Massachusetts. The father, a farmer and carpenter, worked at both occupations in New York until 1836, when he came to Michigan and entered two half sections of government land, being the north half of section 11 and the south half of section 2, in what is now Woodbridge township. Soon after taking up the land he divided it among his four sons and returned to New York. They settled on it and cleared it for cultivation and homes. In the fall of 1840, accompanied by his son, Joel B., he again came to Michigan and built a log house on the southeast quarter of section 2, returning to New York. There was but one house between this house and Hillsdale at that time and the nearest house was three miles away. In 1855 he came back to this state and bought a farm in Cambria township, where he died in 1872, having been married three times. The first marriage was to Polly Bishop, who died leaving one son, Jared B. Norris, now deceased. The second wife was Betsey Gage, the mother of Joel and Jason Norris and two other sons and one daughter. She died in 1829 in New York state, and all of her offspring are dead except Jason B. Norris, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. The third wife was Lydia Densmore, who also preceded him to the grave, leaving one child,



Joel B Norris

their daughter, Cordelia, now the wife of W. C. Barrett, of Stanton, Michigan. The martial spirit has been prominent in the family for generations. The father of Joel B. Norris was a colonel of militia in New York and held the rank of captain in the United States army in the War of 1812. His father, Samuel Norris, was a native of New Hampshire, and he, too, was a soldier, seeing much active and arduous service in the War of the Revolution. He died in New York.

Joel B. Norris was reared and educated in his native state, finishing his schooling at an excellent academy in his native town. He then entered upon the vocation which had been followed by the family for generations, and became a prosperous farmer in New York, carrying on this industry until 1853, when he came to Michigan and aided in the clearing of the land his father had taken up. He lived in Woodbridge and Cambria townships until 1889, then moved to Hillsdale, where he passed the rest of his days, dying on March 11, 1895. He served as supervisor of Woodbridge township during some years in the fifties and when he lived there was the highway commissioner of Cambria township. Later he became interested in the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., of Hillsdale county, and served as its agent in Cambria township for several years, and in 1889 succeeded Doctor Falley as secretary of the company. He was also superintendent of the poor for the several years immediately preceding his death, and was in the incumbency of the office when that event occurred. He was married in 1846 to Miss Margaret M. Brown, a native of New York, where the marriage was consummated. She was born on March 5, 1825, the daughter of Luther and Lora A. Brown. Her father died in New York and her mother in Hillsdale county. Mr. and Mrs. Morris had two children, their son, Charles S. Norris, and their daughter, H. Ellen, now the wife of Edwin Doty. Mr. Norris was a leading Democratic politician and one of the best known and most prominent citizens of the county. He was an influential man in all matters of local importance and never withheld his support from any good enterprise in which the advancement or

improvement of the county or township was involved.

Charles S. Norris, only son of Joel B. and Margaret M. (Brown) Norris, was born in Ontario county, New York, on March 2, 1852, and came to this county when an infant in his mother's arms. He here grew to manhood and in the public schools of the county began his education, which was finished at Hillsdale College. Throughout his mature life he has been an energetic and progressive farmer and has made his intelligence and labor effective in improving and adding to the value of his farm. He owns the old homestead in Woodbridge township, which he has made a model country home in every respect. He was married, in 1879, to Miss Mary C. Wendt, a native of Huron county, Ohio, and a daughter of Gustave and Caroline (Seekmann) Wendt, who were born and reared in Germany and emigrated to the United States in 1840. Her father died some years ago in Huron county, Ohio, and her mother entered her eternal rest on October 15, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Norris have one child, Leon H. Mr. Norris is a Democrat in politics, but has never been an active partisan or desirous of public office. However, in the fall of 1902, he consented to become a candidate of his party for sheriff, but, while receiving a gratifying vote throughout the county, could not overcome the adverse majority and failed of an election. He belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry, holding membership in the grange at Cambria. In all the relations of life he has borne himself creditably, winning by his upright and serviceable career the general esteem and approval of his neighbors and fellow citizens.

SAMUEL WATKINS.

Samuel Watkins, one of the honored pioneers of Hillsdale county, whose life ended on his Allen township home on April 1, 1882, at the age of seventy-seven, was a native of County Kent, England, where he was reared and educated and whence he emigrated, in his early manhood, to the island of St. Christopher in the West Indies, accompanied by his brother Thomas Watkins.

His occupation at St. Christopher was that of a large sugar plantation, and, after a residence of a year or two there, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Ann Parry, the daughter of his employer. The first few years of their married life were spent on the plantation, then they removed to Nova Scotia, where they lived five years, then determined to come to the United States and came at once to this county, locating in Allen township. This portion of the state became their final home, on its soil they passed the rest of their days, the father dying here on April 1, 1882, as has been stated, and his widow on September 22 of the same year. They were valued and valuable members of the community in which they settled, contributed the fruits of their best energies to the development and improvement of the township, and left at their deaths memories of well-spent lives, which incited others to renewed exertions for progress and the elevation of the community and the advancement of its best interests. They were the parents of thirteen children, four of whom died in childhood. Of the nine who reached years of maturity only four are now living. They are Margaret S., wife of Thomas Frarey; Susanna, wife of Henry D. Pessell, of Quincy, this state; Joseph P., a resident of Reading, of this county; and Victoria, wife of Nelson T. Brockway, of Allen township.

The father purchased eighty acres of land in section 19, when he came to the township, and built on it a log shanty covered with bark. He had very limited means, almost no experience in the kind of developing farm work then required in this part of the country, but he was endowed with a spirit of dogged determination and enterprise, and, withal, was a close observer, ready in adaptation of the knowledge of others as it came to his apprehension. He cleared his land and then added eighty acres more, which he also cleared and made productive. Stimulated by his success in these two ventures, and having acquired skill by experience, he bought an additional tract of 120 acres, already partially improved, and this, too, he brought to an advanced state of cultivation. In the tilling of this land he

discovered rich beds of clay and soon after inaugurated an industry in the manufacture of brick, which he continued with profit for a number of years. While a Republican in political faith, he never took any special interest in party matters, devoting himself to his farm work, his domestic affairs and to the interests of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he and his wife were faithful and serviceable members. He became an excellent farmer and was widely known and highly esteemed.

JASON R. WATKINS.

Jason R. Watkins is one of the early settlers of Jefferson township, this county, and was born in the state of New York on December 8, 1830, his parents being Johnson and Eunice (Randall) Watkins, natives of Vermont, a more extended account of their history appearing in the sketch of his brother, David Watkins, on another page of this volume. Mr. Watkins passed his childhood and youth in his native state, and had there the usual experiences of country boys of the time and section, attending school in the winter months and working on the farm during the remainder of the year. For several seasons he also worked on the Erie canal in various capacities. He became very efficient in steering and was recognized as an expert. In 1852, soon after reaching his majority, he came to Michigan, and, locating at Blissfield, Lenawee county, entered the employ of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, running a hand-car ahead of the passenger train to see that the track was clear of obstructions. Later he served as a brakeman, remaining with the road until 1856, when he came to Hillsdale county and purchased forty acres of land, the nucleus of the farm on which he now lives. It was a virgin forest then, and he at once began to make a clearing and build a house. In 1858 he moved his family thither and it has since been their home. The farm now comprises 170 acres and has been brought to an advanced state of improvement and cultivation.

Mr. Watkins, on January 15, 1852, in Mont-

gomery county, New York, before leaving for this state, was united in marriage with a Miss Margaret A. Feltis, a native of that county. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living: Josiah, of Hillsdale; Nancy J., wife of J. B. Price; John H., of Ransom township; Ira and Judson, of Jefferson township; Carrie, wife of Theron Duryea; and Miland, of Reading.

Mr. Watkins is a Lincoln Republican, but he has never taken an active part in political work and has never sought or accepted office for himself. His long residence of nearly half a century in the county has given him an opportunity to see all of the phases of its transformation from an unbroken wilderness to a highly cultivated garden region, rejoicing in its progress and bringing forth in abundance everything nourishing, and fragrant and valuable, and furnished ample room for the exercise of his enterprise and public spirit in aiding to effect the wonderful change. He has been a potential factor in the development and improvement of the section, being well esteemed throughout the township as one of its leading citizens and most forceful builders and leaders of progressive thought.

WILLIAM WATKINS.

On of the substantial and progressive farmers of Allen township, who has well earned his comfortable condition in this life and the high place he holds in the public regard, is William Watkins, who resides on a fine farm of 240 acres of well-improved and carefully cultivated land not far from the village of Allen. His farm is largely the product of his own industry and thrift, giving the expression of his taste and enterprise in the matter of improvements. He has expended the whole of his mature life up to this time on it and devoted all his energies and his skill in its development and tillage. He is a native of County Kent in England, born on November 30, 1847, in the portion of that county in which his ancestors had lived and labored for many generations. His parents were William and Ann (Field) Watkins, his father being a butcher by trade, who worked at this craft in his

native land until 1850, when his son William was three years old. Then, deeming the opportunities for advancement better in the United States than in his own country, he gathered his household goods about him and set sail for the New World, where he had an elder brother well established and working out a gratifying prosperity. His family then consisted of himself, his wife and their two small sons. One of the sons died on the ocean voyage and was buried at sea.

Deeply grieved by this bereavement, but not disheartened by its ill-boding suggestions, the survivors made their way to Michigan and settled in Hillsdale county, where the father's brother lived. The father bought eighty acres of land, set to work industriously to make a home out of its unpromising conditions, clearing away for this purpose the forest, which for ages had kept apart the soil and the sunshine, and gladdening the land full soon with a more comely and a more immediately serviceable harvest. The forest yielded a ready and cheerful submission to his dominion, and, in course of time, he bought an additional tract of forty acres, which he also cleared and made productive. On these two tracts, which he combined in one fine farm, he lived and labored until his death on April 27, 1874. His wife died on April 27, 1854, and later he married his second wife, Miss Mary Wass, who was also a native of England, and died on April 4, 1903. In political faith he was a faithful Democrat, but was in no sense, nor at any time, an active partisan and never held an office.

William Watkins, the only surviving child of his father, inherited the farm where he has since the death of his father continued the skillful and systematic cultivation and management which his father had inaugurated and conducted, having learned the science of agriculture under that master of all its operations. In 1885 Mr. Watkins bought an addition of 120 acres to his patrimony, and now owns and tills the whole body of 240 acres with excellent judgment and gratifying results. He was married, in this county, in 1885, to Miss Lizzie Thompson, who was born and reared in Chautauqua county, New York, being a daughter of James and Mary A. (McKittrick)

Thompson, natives of Ireland and early settlers in this county. Her father died at Quincy in this state, where his widow is now living. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins have three children, Albert Edward, William J., and Anna E. Mr. Watkins is a member of the local grange of Patrons of Husbandry, and belongs also to the Episcopal church, as did his parents. He is a Democrat in politics but has never taken an active part in the campaigns or held office.

MOSES WILLITS.

This pioneer of pioneers in Cambria township, who is one of its two surviving citizens that became dwellers within its limits with their families prior to 1840, was born at Farmington, Ontario county, N. Y., on April 13, 1814, the son of Jonathan and Rachel (Bunn) Willits, natives of New Jersey. Six of their children reached years of maturity; three are yet living, Moses, Jonathan, of Three Rivers, this state, and George, of Green Bay, Wisconsin. The paternal grandfather, John Willits, was a Quaker; the maternal grandfather, Barron Bunn, was a soldier in the Revolution and received serious wounds in battle for which he drew a pension from the government. Moses Willits was reared and received a limited common-school education in his native state, residing at what is now Lockport when it was in the wilderness. In 1837 he came to Michigan, making the trip in a sleigh, and coming by the way of Canada. He here entered 160 acres of land, built a little log house and then went back and brought his family to their new home. Baw Beese, the local Indian chief, was a frequent visitor at his house and he was well acquainted with other early characters of prominence, both Indian and white. He assisted in the organization of Cambria township and has been an active worker in its interest ever since. In 1835, two years before he moved to this state, he married Miss Angeline Alvord, a native of the state of New York, and they had six children, of whom three are living, Mrs. Levina Messinger, of Niles, Michigan; Henry F., of this township, and Alice, yet at home. Their mother died in

1854, and two years later, Mr. Willits married Miss Sarah Bishop, a sister of Bani Bishop, a sketch of whom appears on other pages of this work. Of this marriage two children were born, Sarah B. Willits, of Shelby, this state, and Mrs. Byron L. Reed, of Detroit. Their mother died in 1889. Mr. Willits was a Whig and an Abolitionist until the organization of the Republican party, since then he has been a devoted and loyal member of that body, having cast his vote in 1856 for its first presidential candidate, Gen. John C. Fremont. He has never taken any interest in secret societies, and has never sought or desired political office. His autumnal evening of life is passing happily and quietly on the spot where the meridian height of his years and his industry were reached, and he is esteemed by all the people of the community, as an honored patriarch in their midst, whose career is a credit to the county and exemplifies in an impressive way the best attributes of American manhood.

PHILO WAY.

Philo Way was born on June 17, 1846, on the farm in Jefferson township, which is now his home, and has been all his life, and on which his father lived nearly fifty years. It was virgin and unbroken forest when the father purchased it, and the beautiful and productive estate it is now, is the product of the systematic and persevering labor of two generations of intelligent and skillful farmers. Mr. Way's parents were William and Orcelia (Ferguson) Way, natives of New York state. In his native home the father followed farming until 1840, when he came to Michigan, making the journey across the lake to Toledo, from that city coming by team to the farm which was thereafter his home until his death in 1885. This domain was then a tract of eighty acres of heavily timbered land, on which he erected a log house, and at once began to make a clearing for the development and cultivation and for the production of food for his family and his stock. He was twice married, first to Miss Sarah A. Wickwire, in 1836, by whom he had three daughters. One of these is

dead and the others, Mrs. Selleck and Mrs. A. C. Clark, reside at Portland in this state. Their mother died in 1844, and, in 1845, Mr. Way contracted a second marriage, being then united with Miss Orcelia Ferguson. Their family consisted of two sons and three daughters, all living but one daughter, and residents of this county. While deeply and intelligently interested in the welfare of the township, which he helped to organize, and the county, to which the record of his life was given, Mr. Way never sought or accepted public office nor took active part in politics, except with reference to the general welfare, although he was an earnest Republican from the organization of the party. In church affiliation he was a Universalist.

Philo Way was reared and educated in Hillsdale county, and, as soon as he was able, assisted in the farm work, hard though it was, and gave his aid very cheerfully and energetically. He was closely identified with all the farm interests from the beginning, when his father died took charge of the property and has successfully managed it continuously since that event. He married, in Hillsdale county, on March 31, 1871, Miss Alice Davis, a daughter of Perry M. and Hannah (Lewis) Davis, all natives of New York. Her father was for a number of years a resident of Lenawee county, this state, and died at Kalamazoo, on May 20, 1890. His wife died in Wilson, Niagara county, N. Y. in July 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Way have two children, their daughter, Edith Adell, and their son Alfred D., both living at the parental home. Mr. Way is a Republican in politics and a member of the local grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. The family attend the Congregationalist church and all are well esteemed throughout the township wherein their useful lives have been a blessing.

HENRY S. WALWORTH.

Henry S. Walworth, of Jerome in Somerset township, this county, has for many years been one of the quickening spirits in the commercial and industrial life of that portion of the county. As a merchant, a banker, a manufacturer and as

a leading citizen he has given life and direction to the business factors of the township. He is a native of Shelby, Orleans county, New York, where he was born on January 23, 1848. His parents, Calvin and Amira M. (Arnold) Walworth, were also natives of that county and there lived until 1853, when they came to Michigan and settled near Moscow on a tract of unimproved land which they purchased. On this farm both parents died, the mother in 1866, the father ten years later. Their five sons and one daughter grew to maturity, all the sons becoming residents of Hillsdale county.

Their son, Henry S. Walworth, was reared on the farm and his preliminary education in the public schools was supplemented with an attendance of two terms at Hillsdale College. Going to Kansas in 1860 he secured employment first from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, then from the Kansas Pacific, first being an agent and later a stockkeeper. The road was then in its course of construction to Denver, and the daily life of its employes was full of adventure. Life on the plains was wild, rough and trying, savage beasts and savage men were here uncontrolled, buffaloes were plentiful and other game was also abundant. Distinguished men came from all parts of the world to enjoy the enjoyment of the chase. Mr. Walworth accompanied the Russian Grand Duke Alexis on his renowned hunting trip under the guidance of "Buffalo Bill" of Wyoming, sharing in all the pleasures and incidents of the expedition. In 1874 he came back to Michigan and became agent for the Hillsdale & Ypsilanti Railroad. A few years later he turned his attention to commercial activities and began the handling of grain and farm produce in large quantities. From this he drifted into general merchandise and he also became extensively interested in dealings in farm property.

The success of Mr. Walworth in mercantile pursuits was pronounced from the beginning, and he soon had capital for other financial ventures. He was one of the founders of the Hillsdale Savings Bank, being its vice-president from its start. In addition to his other business en-

agements he has a private bank of his own at Jerome, which is one of the valued and serviceable institutions of the town. He is also the treasurer of the Jerome Brick & Tile Co., of which he was one of the creators. In political connection he is a Republican, was chosen as the candidate of his party twice to the office of supervisor and twice to that of township treasurer. In fraternal relations he is actively affiliated with the Maccabees and the Odd Fellows. To the town of Jerome he has contributed in worth and appearance by the erection of large business blocks, warehouses and grain elevators, and to its business and social life in many ways of appreciated and stimulating usefulness. He is one of the most widely known and most highly respected citizens of this part of the state, worthy in all respects of the public esteem he enjoys.

MICHAEL WOLF.

Michael Wolf, of Woodbridge township, who has served the people of this county in various public capacities, and has won by his strict attention to business, that of the public, when he had it in charge, and his own, at other times, the respect and confidence of all who know him, is a native of the county, born in Amboy township on December 29, 1853, the son of Frederick and Magdalena (Wantzig) Wolf, natives of Alsace-Lorraine, at the time of their birth a province of France, but in 1871 wrested from that country by Germany through fortunes of war. They emigrated to the United States in 1852 and settled in Hillsdale county, where the father purchased forty acres of forest land in Amboy township, being a part of section 32. They arrived in the county without means, only armed for the struggle before them with their resolute spirits and indomitable determination. By their persistent efforts and their stern endurance of the many hardships here encountered, they made their little portion of the western wilderness in time to blossom as the rose and fruitful with all the products of advanced and skillful cultivation.

The comforts of life for them at first were few and difficult of attainment. More than once

the father was obliged to walk sixteen miles to Hillsdale for flour and carry a sack weighing seventy pounds on his back all the way home, making the round trip in a single day. He died on the farm in 1893, and the mother in 1897. They were the parents of six children who reached years of maturity, all but one of whom are now living, all being residents of this county. One son, Frederick, was a member of the Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry and also a sharpshooter during the Civil War. The martial spirit he exhibited he was rightfully entitled to by inheritance, for his maternal grandfather was a blacksmith in the army of Bonaparte, and, although attached for the most part to the mechanical department of the army, he saw field service at times in the exigencies of that great commander's active campaigns. He beheld the eagles of the Empire mingle with the eagles of the Alps in the march on Italy, soar in triumph at Austerlitz and Wagram and Borodino, crouch in fear during the terrible retreat from Moscow, go down at last in gloom and shame at Leipsic and in the crowning disaster at Waterloo. He was once captured by the Russians, but made his escape and was three days in reaching the French army. Mr. Wolf's father also saw service on the French frontier as a guard against smugglers.

Michael Wolf passed his childhood and youth on the paternal homestead, assisting in its trying labors and sharing its expanding blessings. He attended the district schools near his home and from their ministrations secured a limited education. When he was eighteen years of age he started out in life for himself, and by 1876 he had saved enough of his earnings to purchase a farm of forty acres in Ransom township. In 1881 he sold his farm and bought eighty acres in Woodbridge township, which he still owns and which was his home continuously until the fall of 1902, when he removed to the village of Frontier.

June 10, 1877, he married, in this county, Miss Emma G. Cowles, a native of Lenawee county, and a daughter of Celden and Mary A. (Schnall) Cowles, a sister of the wife of Jacob Wolf, a brother of Michael, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Her parents were

among the first settlers in Lenawee county, her grandfather, Mr. John J. Schnall, coming thither from Northampton county, Pa., in 1826. He afterward moved to Fulton county, Ohio, and there served as county surveyor for twenty years, during which time he also followed his profession in Lucas county, Ohio. His death occurred in Fulton county. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk Indian War and did duty for his country in other capacities from time to time. Mrs. Wolfe's mother makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Wolf, at the age of seventy-six years, having been born in Lenawee county, and she is no doubt one of the oldest citizens now living who is a native of Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolf have two children, their sons, Clyde M., a prominent business man of Hudson, Ind., and Ray C., until recently a soldier in the Eighth U. S. Cavalry, Troop K, stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, having been transferred lately to the U. S. Signal Corps at Fort Myer, Va. Mr. Wolf has been and is a man of influence and a stimulating force in the public life of the township. He served on the board of review, in 1899 was elected supervisor, being reelected in 1900 and again in 1901. He was once a candidate for county treasurer on the Republican ticket, only failing of the nomination by two votes. The family are members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Wolf is well known all over the county, held in high respect.

DR. JONATHAN C. WHITNEY.

While peoples of all ages, climes and conditions have had their practitioners of medicine for the alleviation of human suffering, it was not until a short time ago that any systematic effort was made to found schools of veterinary surgery and pathology. Perhaps among the earliest, and certainly among the best, of such schools is the one located at Toronto, Ontario, which, from its foundation has steadily increased in value as an educator in its line and widened its streams of benefaction, especially for the dumb brutes, whose sufferings must be inferred, and can be alleviated only by human aid. Of this excellent

veterinary college, Dr. Jonathan C. Whitney of Hillsdale is an alumnus, having been graduated there on March 29, 1883. He is the son of Jonathan and Ann J. (Garrett) Whitney, the former a native of New York and the latter of the Isle of Man, and was born in Allen township, this county, on August 19, 1852. His father, a farmer, came to Hillsdale county in 1838, and settled on a farm of government land, which he cleared and lived upon until his death. Ami Whitney, the paternal grandfather of the Doctor, a New Yorker by nativity, owned land in Hillsdale county, but never resided here.

Doctor Whitney was one of four children, the other children being William G., Anna E. and Jennie. His father, an active Republican, for years capably served as supervisor and as justice of the peace, and his brother William G. was with the Eleventh Michigan Infantry in the Civil War. The father was also a zealous worker and a valued official in the Methodist Episcopal church, who assisted in building all churches of this denomination in Allen township. The Doctor, educated in the public schools of the county, after leaving school engaged in farming until 1881, then, through his own experience and that of others finding a pressing need for a veterinary surgeon in his neighborhood, he determined to supply the need and to this end entered the veterinary college located at Toronto. After a two years' course of instruction there he was graduated in 1883, and at once began practicing his profession with headquarters at Allen in this county.

Doctor Whitney has been engaged in the practice ever since, from 1885 to the present time, being located at Hillsdale. Here he has a fully equipped hospital for the treatment of all diseases of animals and their proper care, its high reputation and his practice extending over this and the adjoining counties. He also still owns and operates his farm in Allen township. On November 21, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Fannie E. Ellis, a native of New York state, but whose residence since her infancy was in the township of Allen. She was educated in the public schools, also in Hillsdale College and taught

several terms with great ability in the township of Allen. They have two attractive daughters, Marjorie and Jennie. In politics the Doctor is a Republican, but he is not an active partisan and has never sought office, having, however, very capably served four years as alderman. He belongs to the State Veterinary Association, of which he was president for one term, and is also a blue lodge and a chapter Mason, holding memberships at Hillsdale. He is also an official of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a valued member. In his profession he has been signally useful to the people of Hillsdale county. In his citizenship he has been found worthy in every way of the public and private esteem which he enjoys in good measure.

HARRISON BEERS.

From the great Empire state of New York, vigorous in productive enterprise of every form, whose teeming millions of population are promigthy in commercial activity and force in every line, elevated and progressive in intellectual culture and power through every channel, broad and far-seeing in the sweep of their vision to every horizon of human effort; from this highly vitalized and intensely energized mass of men came much of the spirit, the endurance and the persistent industry that redeemed Southern Michigan from the savage and the waste, and created on its soil a new empire, where before the buffalo roamed and the wild deer disported. Among the number of those daring and hardy adventurers whom she contributed to this work, must be mentioned with credit in any chronicle of their deeds, the name of Harrison Beers, of Allen township, who is now enjoying, in peace and prosperity, the guerdon of the trials he endured, and of the labors he performed in the early days of this part of Michigan. He was born in Ontario county, New York, on July 3, 1819, a scion of old New England families who aided in performing for the state of Connecticut in Colonial times, what he has helped to perform for Michigan in later years. His parents were Fitch and Purthenia (Thorp) Beers, whose ancestors

settled in Connecticut among its early pioneers, themselves being born and reared in that state. The father was a farmer, who, while he was yet a young man, moved to western New York, and there he met and married his wife, who was the mother of his seven sons, the only survivors of whom are Miles Beers, Harrison, and a brother who resides in St. Joseph county in this state. The parents lived in New York until their life labors were ended, the death of the father occurring in 1843, and that of the mother in 1850. The grandfather on both sides of this family were heroes in the Revolution and followed the fortunes of its wavering cause from its dawn at Bunker Hill to its final triumph at Yorktown. The maternal grandfather was a farmer in New York, from whence he moved to the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, where he died in the fullness of years and of honors.

Harrison Beers grew to manhood in his native state and received a limited elementary education in the primitive schools of his day and locality. In 1846 he came to Michigan, making the journey by the Erie canal to Buffalo, from there by boat to Detroit, whence he traveled over the crude railway of the period to Jackson county, Michigan, where one of his brothers-in-law had previously settled. He did not linger long in Jackson county, but came soon after his arrival in the state to Hillsdale and purchased eighty acres of land in Allen township, a portion of the excellent farm on which he now maintains his home, and, building a little log shanty for a residence, he, at once, began to clear his land and make it habitable and productive. We may pass the trials and privations, the struggles and the dangers of his earlier years in this county, but they came in abundant measure and he bore them with commendable fortitude. In time he added eighty acres more to his domain, and also reduced this tract to fruitfulness and beauty. But he did not labor and suffer alone, for two years before leaving his native heath he was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Boyce, of the same nativity as himself, the marriage occurring in March, 1844. She was the daughter of Henry and Nancy (Clement) Boyce, who, in

1853, followed her to Michigan and settled on a farm in Allen township, near her home, where they died after years of usefulness. Mr. and Mrs. Beers have six children, Edna, wife of E. Nickerson, of Eaton county, Michigan; Calvin, a prosperous farmer of Branch county; Adella, wife of J. Howell, of California; Angus, a leading business man of Hillsdale; Fred, who is actively engaged in farming in Branch county; and Henry, who is pursuing the same vocation in Hillsdale county. Their father is a Republican in politics and has, from time to time, served his township faithfully in several local offices. He is a charter member of the Allen grange of Patrons of Husbandry, and he takes a great and serviceable interest in its affairs, as he does in everything pertaining to agriculture and kindred pursuits. He has long been a leading and representative man of the county, exemplifying in his daily life the best attributes of its citizenship, and keeping ever close in his watchful care the best interests of its people in every line of action and progress.

CITIZENS BANK OF LITCHFIELD.

This sound, well-managed and enterprising financial institution, which is one of the decidedly beneficial commercial factors in the business life of Litchfield township, having a high reputation throughout the county and state for excellence in its management, amplitude in its resources, vigor and progressiveness in its business activity and considerate helpfulness in its spirit of accommodation, was founded in 1886, as a private bank, with a capital stock of \$5,000. The founders were Albert J. Lovejoy, Asher B. La Fleur, who is now cashier of the Savings Bank at Hillsdale, and was connected with the Litchfield bank but a year, and David Eagleston, who also was connected with it but a year. Then F. E. Church became interested in the institution and the firm became A. Lovejoy & Co.

Mr. Albert J. Lovejoy is a native of Hillsdale county, born on February 3, 1847, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth B. (Morse) Lovejoy. He grew to manhood in this county, learned the les-

sons taught in the books at its public schools and those of practical life at the paternal fireside and in the rugged school of experience. He began assisting his father in the labors of the farm when he was eleven years old, and, in 1866, when he was nineteen, in partnership with Frank E. Lovejoy, he started a general store at Litchfield, the second of the kind to be there operated. It was immediately popular and successful, and, within a period of three years, was doing a business of \$100,000 in volume. In 1870 Frank E. Lovejoy died and the business continued under the name and style of F. E. Lovejoy & Co. for several years, then was enlarged and quickened into greater activity under its present title.

Mr. Lovejoy also founded the Hub clothing store at Litchfield, which he later sold, and, in addition to his other numerous interests and business enterprises, he now gives careful and productive attention to a vigorous farming industry. All of his ventures thrive, for he has the shrewdness, business capacity, breadth of view and knowledge of men and of methods to make them work harmoniously together and to the best advantage. He is quick and keen to see, alert to grasp opportunities for profitable mercantile enterprises, and has both readiness and resourcefulness in carrying them on to successful and gratifying results. Mr. Lovejoy was married in this county in 1875 to Miss Mary E. Stoddard, a daughter of William Stoddard, an ex-state senator, who is well known and highly respected throughout the county. They have six living children, Nannie E., the wife of W. H. Simmons, of Havana, Cuba, chemist in the cement works; Theo. D., living at the paternal home; Brownie, the wife of R. J. Shattuck, of Litchfield; Louise S., Jean and Margueritte at the family home. A daughter named Georgia is deceased.

Mr. Lovejoy is a citizen of great public spirit, and, while he has never taken any very active part in politics, he has filled several local offices for the good of the community, notably that of a membership of the school board, in which he served for a number of years. He is a member of the Masonic order, devoted to its welfare and progress. He has been for several years the treas-

urer of the creamery company at Litchfield and has given to its affairs a careful and intelligent attention. In all of the relations of life he has met his duty with manliness, uprightness and firmness, exhibiting always a due respect for the rights and regard for the feelings of others. He is one of the leading and most useful citizens of the county, being universally respected as such.

BENJAMIN F. ALDRICH.

Benjamin F. Aldrich is the son of Seth and Minerva (Doolittle) Aldrich and a native of Ontario county, New York, born on February 24, 1835. His father was also a native of New York and his mother of Ohio. When he was five or six years old the family moved from their New York home to Michigan and settled in Hillsdale county. The trip was made by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo and from thence across Lake Erie to Toledo. Young as he was, Mr. Aldrich was so impressed by the voyage over the lake, which lasted a week, and by other portions of the journey, and many interesting incidents connected with it, that he well remembers them now, and almost as vividly as if they were of recent occurrence, or perhaps even more so. In the new land, to which they had journeyed with so much toil and weariness, they were confronted with additional labor and difficulty. The land they took up was an unbroken forest, given up to the wild growth of centuries, still abounding with its savage denizens of beasts and men and both resented vigorously the intrusion of civilization and the heralds who proclaimed its approach.

The conveniences of life were few, and even the actual necessities, but for the wild game that was plentiful, would have been often difficult of attainment. But the hardy pioneers had not come on a holiday excursion. They knew in advance much of what was before them and were nerved to meet it. With undaunted resolution they accepted the situation as they found it, and set to work with diligence and perseverance to improve it. Seth Aldrich became one of the prosperous farmers of the county, one of the leading and influential men of his township. He was called

upon to administer important local offices, and, in this way and by his general participation in local affairs, he aided materially in establishing the forms of government and the blessings of civilization in the territory he was helping to reclaim from the wilderness. He was a justice of the peace for twelve years and was at the front in every movement for the progress and development of the community. His wife and he were prominent and active members of the Presbyterian church. She died at the homestead at the age of sixty-seven years and her husband on December 26, 1880, at the age of eighty. The father was twice married and the father of seven children, two daughters and one son, Benjamin F., surviving.

Benjamin F. Aldrich was reared amid the scenes and exactions of pioneer life, and, by them, he was prepared to take his place in the great work of building up the state when his time for action came. He received a limited education at the primitive schools and early began a course of useful labor on the farm. He remained a member of the family homestead until he was well advanced in life, being then united in marriage with Miss Isabella Van Alstein, a native of the county, born in Somerset township on March 15, 1843, the wedding taking place on October 8, 1862. Mrs. Aldrich was one of the seven children born to her parents, Abraham and Diantha (Bilby) Van Alstein, of whom but four are now living. Her parents were natives of New York, who died in Michigan, the mother at the age of sixty-six and the father in April, 1881, at the age of sixty-nine. After his marriage, Mr. Aldrich, in partnership with his brother, Hosea C. Aldrich, engaged in the manufacture of brick and drain tile for a number of years, having purchased the business of their father, who was the first man to make such tile in southern Michigan. Mr. Aldrich became prominent and influential in local affairs, holding a number of offices, among them that of membership on the school board to which he belonged for twenty-five years, to the business of which important office he gave diligent and effective attention. He is, as was his father, a Republican in politics, and he steadfastly

supports the principles and nominees of his party. He is an earnest supporter also of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife belongs, and both are ever active in all commendable church work. They are the parents of one child, Ida V., now the wife of Ludd Chandler, a prosperous farmer of Somerset township, a more extended notice of whom will be found on another page of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich have a large circle of devoted friends and are highly respected throughout the township and elsewhere by all who know them. Mr. Aldrich had one brother, Kempshel, who died in New York state at nineteen years of age.

HOSEA C. ALDRICH, the only brother of Benjamin, was born in Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y., on October 23, 1836, and came with the family to Michigan in his childhood. His personal history was much like that of his brother and the other boys of the neighborhood, until the Civil War called him to the defense of the Union. On August 5, 1862, he enlisted in a Michigan regiment, and, in the three years of honorable service which followed, he saw many of war's unutterable horrors, both on the battlefield and in prison life. He took part in many engagements and rose by merit to the rank of sergeant. On September 24, 1864, he was captured at Athens, Alabama, and, after being robbed of all his possessions, was thrown into prison at Cahaba. His experiences here have been embalmed by him in a thrilling narrative entitled "Cahaba Prison, a Glimpse of Life in a Rebel Prison." He also witnessed the explosion and burning of the steamer Sultana on the Mississippi river, by which 1,700 lives were lost, being on board of the boat and blown into the river. On June 25, 1865, he was discharged from the army, and on April 14, 1887, he died universally respected by all who knew him.

JACOB WOLF.

The late Jacob Wolf, of Woodbridge township, whose untimely and tragical death on September 4, 1902, at the early age of fifty-three years, when all his faculties were in full vigor

and all his industries were thriving, was universally lamented, was a native of Germany, born near the city of Strasburg, on March 13, 1849. His parents were Frederick and Magdalena (Wantzig) Wolf, also natives of that part of Germany, where the father was long a gardener and small farmer. In 1852 with his family, consisting of his wife, three sons and one daughter, Frederick Wolf emigrated to the United States, coming direct to Hillsdale county, where his wife had a brother living in Amboy township. Here they soon secured a tract of forty acres of wild land and located on it for the purpose of making it a permanent home in the new country, to which they had come with high hopes, and a stern resolve to win their way by judicious and persistent effort. This land he cleared and added to by purchases from time to time until his farm comprised 120 acres, which was all brought to a good state of development and cultivation, and on this property they resided until the death of Mr. Wolf in 1893, and thereafter his widow there made her home until her death four years later. They had five sons and one daughter, all now living except their son, Jacob. Devout and active workers in the German Methodist Episcopal church, the parents died in full faith in its benefits and in the everlasting rest it promised.

Jacob Wolf was but a child three years of age when he was brought to this country and knew naught of the stormy passage across the Atlantic, nor of the subsequent hardships and weariness of the overland journey to the wilds of Michigan. His whole life of conscious activity was practically passed in his new home. Here he grew to manhood, here he began and concluded his school days, here he started in life for himself when he reached a proper age and development. He was a regular attendant for a number of years at the "old Dutch schoolhouse," which was abandoned in 1902. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years old, assisting in clearing up and tilling the home farm. On July 10, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta M. Cowles, a native of Lenawee county, in this state, and a daughter of Celden and Mary H. (Schnall) Cowles, who were

among the pioneers of that county and afterward removed to Ransom township, where her father died. Her mother is still living and resides in Woodbridge township.

After his marriage Mr. Wolf bought eighty acres of untamed land in Ransom township, and, moving his bride into a very small framed house which he had built on this land, he began here to carve a home out of the wilderness and to make the land fruitful with the products and fragrant with the flowers of systematic industry. He resided for eighteen years on that farm and, by the end of that time, he had brought it to an advanced state of development and cultivation. He then moved to Woodbridge township, where he lived the rest of his days. His accidental death occurred on September 4, 1902, by his being thrown on a saw in the mill at Frontier. His right arm and foot were cut off and he received internal injuries from which he died. His family consisted of two sons, Freddie C., who died in 1897 at the age of twelve, and Robert E., now (1903) eleven years old. Mr. Wolf never took special interest in politics or held public office, being fully occupied with his home and its duties. Yet he was not wanting in an earnest and steadfast interest in the welfare of the community, for this was manifested by an active support of every commendable enterprise for the promotion of its best interests. He was an enthusiastic sportsman through life, especially fond of hunting and he spent a few weeks every year either in northern Michigan or elsewhere engaged in this exhilarating sport. He became to be well known as one of the thrifty and successful farmers of the township, who enjoyed in a marked degree the respect and good will of his fellow citizens everywhere.

EVERETT WOODWARD.

Coming to Michigan and Hillsdale county in 1854, when he was but nine years old, and passing the whole of his subsequent life within the borders of the county, Everett Woodward, one of the leading farmers of Jefferson township, has been closely identified with the progress and de-

velopment of this region and a material factor in bringing about the beneficent results which time and systematic labor have wrought in this portion of the state. He is a native of Hancock county, Ohio, born on August 29, 1845, the son of Daniel and Abigail (Barker) Woodward, natives of New Hampshire and members of families resident in New England from early Colonial times. His father, a farmer, removed to Ohio in 1834, and to Michigan in 1854, settling in Hillsdale county, where he rented a farm for two years and then bought eighty acres of land, which is now the farm on which his son, Everett, resides. Here he located his family and here they harmoniously engaged in clearing the land and in reducing it to cultivation and productiveness, the father faithfully and industriously continuing his efforts in this direction until his death in 1888, having survived his wife but one year. Their family consisted of four children, all of whom are now dead but Everett. The father was a man of local prominence, one of the leaders of public opinion in his day. For sixteen years he was highway commissioner for the township and the postmaster at Jefferson for the same length of time. A zealous member of the Congregational church Mr. Woodward was active in all good works for the benefit of the community or for the advantage and comfort of its people. The grandfather, Samuel Woodward, also a native of New Hampshire, came to Michigan in 1856, dying here in 1858.

From the age of nine years Everett Woodward has been a resident of Hillsdale county, living all the while in Jefferson township and on the farm which is now his home. He was educated in the schools of the neighborhood and he has passed his entire life busily occupied with the elevating and peaceful pursuits of agriculture, finding ready response to his persuasive labor in the fertile soil of this favored region and seeing its fruits in profuse abundance around him. His life has been in perfect accord with the genius of the place and section, also with the general trend of thought and action among its people. And, as he has been helpful and energetic in the development and establishment of their best aspirations,

he is well esteemed by all classes of the citizens as one of their representative men and leaders. For nearly thirty years, ever since 1876, he has served them as a justice of the peace, and, in the discharge of his official duties, he has been of great value as a conservator of law and order and an arbiter of local disputes and misunderstandings. Although a Republican in politics, he seldom mingles actively in the inevitable contests between and within the parties, giving his public attention and activity to the general good of the community rather than to the advantage of any person, faction or party.

DR. WILLIAM H. ATTERBURY.

Although comparatively young in his practice as a physician and surgeon, Dr. William H. Atterbury, of Litchfield, has given abundant evidence of his knowledge and skill in his profession, and of his high professional spirit, having already become well established in public confidence and regard as a consequence. He is a native of St. Joseph county in this state, born at Three Rivers, on March 21, 1870. His parents are Frederick A. and Julia E. (Davis) Atterbury, natives of New York, the former born in Brooklyn and the latter at Rochester. The father is a carriage-trimmer by occupation, and worked at his trade in his native state for awhile after learning it, but came to Michigan when he was yet a young man, settled first at Three Rivers and some time later at Kalamazoo, where he and his wife are now living.

Doctor Atterbury was reared and educated with unusual care. He began his education in the public schools and finished the scholastic part of it at the high school in Kalamazoo. In 1890, he started to read medicine at Three Rivers under the direction of Dr. W. E. Clark, of that city, in the autumn of the same year entering the medical department of the State University at Ann Arbor. He was graduated therefrom in the class of 1895, at once came to Litchfield, began the practice of his profession, and here he has since been busily occupied in professional duties. He has a general practice, which is steadily ex-

panding in volume, now including many of the best people in the township and surrounding country. He belongs to the county and state medical societies and manifests great interest in their proceedings, to which he adds interest by his contributions of value drawn from his professional observations and experience. In his practice he is studious and observant, reading thoughtfully and following carefully and with excellent judgment the best thought in the literature of the profession, applying to his cases with superior intelligence his own judicious and discriminating conclusions.

The Doctor married in February, 1902, with Miss Jennie Calahan, a native of Albion, Michigan, who presides over their pleasant home with a grace that adds enjoyment to its generous hospitality and refinement to its social atmosphere. He is a member of several of the benevolent fraternities so valued among men, being an Elk, a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a Knight of the Maccabees and a Forester. In politics he is not an active partisan, but is true and constant to the principles of the Democratic party. In reference to matters involving the welfare of the community, he is progressive, broad in view, diligent and helpful in action. For every attribute and quality of a first-rate citizen, for professional fidelity and capacity of a high order, for agreeable and entertaining social gifts, the Doctor is well-known and highly esteemed. He is also a member of the board of pension examiners, having held the appointment for two years.

GEORGE W. BAKER.

George W. Baker, the son of esteemed pioneers of this state and county, was born near the village of Jonesville on April 10, 1844. His parents were Samuel S. and Rachel (Putman) Baker, both born in 1803, the former in Trumbull county, Ohio, and the latter in St. Lawrence county, New York. The father was a farmer, who worked at his acquired trade of carpentry at intervals throughout his life. The family came to Michigan in 1840, located for a time in Lenawee county, then moved to Scipio township, and

settled near Jonesville. While the county seat was at Jonesville, Mr. Baker, the elder, served four years as turnkey at the jail. He was always deeply interested in local public affairs, and, while modestly avoiding office for himself for the most part, he gave close attention to the selection of others for official positions, exacting for his approval a high standard of character and capacity. His death occurred on June 5, 1886, that of his widow in October, 1888. They were the parents of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, of whom but two are living, their son, George, and their daughter, Mrs. Clementine Harding, of Quincy, in this state.

George W. Baker grew to manhood in his native township and received his education in its public schools. He began life for himself as a soldier in the Union army, enlisting on June 26, 1862, at the age of eighteen, as a member of Co. G, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry. This regiment formed a part of the western army and was engaged in all of the battles of that portion of the Federal forces, doing some of the hardest and most disastrous fighting of the war. He served until victory crowned the Union arms, then returned to his Michigan home and at once began to learn the trade of carriagemaking, which he soon mastered, and thereafter worked at it in Jonesville for a period of twenty years.

In politics Mr. Baker has never wavered in his support of the principles of the Democratic party, although not desiring or willing to accept public office for himself, he has always given the candidates of his party earnest and loyal aid, helping to select them by active participation in the primary elections, the fountain head of political power in this country. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Grand Army of the Republic, a regular and interested attendant at the meetings of both organizations. In his business he has prospered by diligence, capacity and thrift; in public esteem he stands well and is firmly established; in social life he is companionable and entertaining; in public spirit, enterprise and progressiveness he ranks among the best men in the community. There is scarcely an undertaking, in which the

advancement of the community or the comfort and welfare of its people have been involved, to which he has not given active, forceful and timely assistance.

HORACE R. BAKER.

This enterprising and progressive farmer of Moscow township came to Hillsdale county with his parents in 1837 when he was but six years old, the farm on which he now lives having been his home continuously from that time. Largely the product of his industry and intelligent cultivation, it represents in a considerable measure the labors of his past life. He was born in Cayuga county, New York, on September 16, 1831, the son of William Y. and Elizabeth (Redway) Baker, each, like himself, native in New York. The father was a hardware merchant, engaged in business at different times at Cleveland and Detroit. In 1837 he brought his family to this county and purchased 160 acres of unbroken timber land, the tract on which his son, Horace, now lives. He did not reside on this land long, however, being engaged in business elsewhere, but both he and his wife died here. He was a man of prominence in his native state, there serving for years as a colonel of militia and in other positions of trust and importance. The family consisted of two sons and one daughter, the daughter and one son are now living. The living son, Horace R. Baker, attained maturity on the Hillsdale county homestead and was educated in the schools of the vicinity and at Jonesville. At an early age he took charge of the farm and conducted the work of clearing it and bringing it into fruitfulness. This has furnished the occupation of his life, and has returned with interest the whole of his investment of labor and care in its cultivation and improvement. For some years he has been actively engaged in the breeding of high-grade coach and trotting horses, and has a wide reputation for the excellence of his products in these lines.

Mr. Baker was married in this county in 1858 to Miss Ann Eliza Fowle, a cousin of Harmon Fowle, a sketch of whom will be found else-

where in this work, who was a daughter of Charles Fowle. They have one child, their daughter, Jennie, now the widow of J. C. Malory, of Hillsdale county. Since the formation of the Republican party Mr. Baker has given it his unwavering allegiance in politics. He is not, however, an active partisan, and has not been an office-seeker, although he has served as township treasurer, performing the duties of the office with efficiency and zeal. His grandfather was a Joshua Baker, a Scotchman by nativity, who came to this country in his young manhood and became a soldier in the Colonial army in the closing years of the Revolution, also doing military service in the War of 1812. He married Miss Elizabeth Dickinson, a daughter of William Dickinson, his companion in arms in both wars. Since the family was first planted on American soil its members have been patriotic, devoted to the best interests of the country, adding to its wealth and importance in peace, gallantly defending its dignity and its rights in war. In almost every line of productive energy they have been diligent and progressive, in all the attributes of good citizenship they have ever been richly endowed, conspicuous in their several stations for manliness of character and uprightness of life. He who stands as their representative in this county at the present time is in every way worthy of their companionship, being so considered by the people among whom his unassuming and serviceable life has been passed.

PROF. KINGSBURY BACHELDER.

Prof. Kingsbury Bachelder, of the chair of the Greek language and literature at Hillsdale College, is a native of Prospect, in the state of Maine, born on October 27, 1841. His parents were Elijah and Hannah (Piper) Bachelder, also natives of Maine. The father, a shipbuilder and farmer, after a long life of usefulness died in his native state, as did his wife. They were the parents of four children, all now living but one. The paternal grandfather of the Professor was Elijah Bachelder, a prosperous miller, who passed the whole of his life in Maine, there

took a prominent and active part in public local affairs and was a leading man.

Professor Bachelder began his education in the public schools near his home, continued it at the Hampden (Maine) academy and the Denmer Institute at Newbury, Mass., a school founded by Governor Denmer, finishing at Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1871. He was then employed for a year in teaching at the Auburn, Maine, high school, after which he spent a year in study. During the next eight years he was principal of Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, during the two succeeding years he was a student at the divinity school of Bates College at Lewiston, Maine. In 1883 he came to Hillsdale, here first occupying the chair of Latin and literature at the college, filling the position with great credit to himself and benefit to the college for a period of five years, at the end of this time being transferred to the Greek professorship in which he is still serving. As a teacher he ranks high in capacity of every kind, especially in that rare one of quickening and stimulating the faculties of his pupils and helping them to a larger and broader intellectual power.

Professor Bachelder is full and ripe in scholarship, elevated and broad in character, symmetrical in development and culture, skillful in imparting knowledge, having long since passed the rank of schoolmaster and reached that of teacher. He was married in Dover, Maine, on June 27, 1877, to Miss Mary A. Wade, like himself a native of that state. They have no children. The Professor, while deeply and intelligently interested in the welfare of his country, his state and his county, and holding decided convictions as to how to secure it, has never taken part in party politics. In his early life he was made a Freemason and joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the peaceful pursuits of his elevating and tranquilizing profession, in the pleasures of domestic life and the enjoyments of an agreeable and cultivated social circle, and in the comfortable consciousness of possessing the esteem and good will of his fellow men, of which he has

many evidences, his days pass smoothly and pleasantly, and he is approaching the calm and fruitful autumnal evening of his life, with a record of usefulness and upright living behind him that is both stimulating in its example and worthy of a general imitation.

WILLIAM B. NORTHPROP.

One of the leading banking and business men of Hillsdale county, whose untimely death at the early age of fifty-four, which occurred at Hillsdale, Michigan, on January 30, 1902, when his intellectual powers were at their full maturity and vigor, was universally lamented, was William B. Northrop, the popular and efficient cashier of the Waldron Bank of Reading, a native of Orleans county, New York, where he was born in 1848. His parents were Hiram O. and Laura A. (Balcom) Northrop, also natives of New York, who came to Michigan about 1868 and settled at Reading. The father, a prosperous farmer in his native state, continued in that vocation in his new home, dying at Reading in 1872, universally respected. His widow survived until 1890, when she too passed away from earth, secure in the esteem of all who had the benefit of her acquaintance. Of their four sons and two daughters only the daughters and one son are living.

William B. Northrop remained at his New York home until the family moved to Michigan, when, he, too, became a resident of this state, finishing at Hillsdale College the education begun in his native state. After leaving college he found employment as clerk for George G. Cone, of Reading; after some time profitably spent in his employ, he entered the service of the Fort Wayne Railroad as its station agent at Reading, a berth he filled acceptably during the ensuing ten years.

At the end of that time he associated himself with C. W. Waldron in the banking business, being cashier of the bank at Reading which bears the name of that progressive and enterprising gentleman. He occupied this position for eighteen years. In the meantime the bank was reorganized as a state bank, and, under the new management, Mr. Northrop was again chosen cashier

and continued to act in that capacity until failing health obliged him to resign in January, 1900. He then took up his residence at Hillsdale and remained there until he died. After the death of his parents he owned and operated the old family homestead near Reading, and was connected in an influential and substantial way with other industrial and commercial enterprises.

On September 21, 1882, at East Kendall, N. Y., he married with Miss Augusta J. Randall, a native of Monroe county, New York, and a daughter of Jackson and Julia (King) Randall. Mrs. Northrop's parents were also natives of New York and passed their lives in that state. Three children have come from Mr. Northrop's felicitous marriage, two of whom died in early life, and one daughter, Frances L., is still living. Mr. Northrop was a Republican in politics, but not an active partisan and by no means was he an office-seeker. He was one of the best-known and most highly respected citizens of the county, possessing the full confidence of the business world and the cordial regard of all his friends.

WILLIS BAKER.

Like many of the older residents of southern Michigan, Willis Baker, of Somerset township, is a native of New York state. He was born in Wayne county on September 22, 1836, the son of John F. and Polly (Lamb) Baker, also New Yorkers by nativity and well-to-do farmers in that state. When their son, Willis, who was the fifth of their ten children, was two weeks old, they left their New York home, and, by a toilsome and difficult journey of four weeks with ox teams, came to Michigan, suffering weariness and privations on the way. They settled in Hillsdale county on eighty acres of government land, on which they built the first residence for civilized man erected in what is now Somerset township. At that time Adrian, the nearest market, was a hamlet of a few rude cabins, Indians were abundant in the forest, wild beasts were numerous and daring. Provisions for the common necessities of life were often scant and hard to get. Wild game was, however, plentiful, and



A. B. Northrup

the manly spirit which had brought the family into the wilderness sustained them in their trials. Their progress in clearing the land and reducing it to productiveness was slow, but their gains were steady, their industry unflagging.

Other settlers soon took up land around them, and, in time, the whole region was transformed into one of fruitfulness and beauty. Five children were added to their household after their arrival in this state, and, as each grew old enough to work, a new hand was added to the force of the farm and helped in making its work effective. J. F. Baker was born at Angelica, Allegany county, New York, on September 11, 1807, the son of William and Katie (Featherby) Baker, the father a native of the same state and the mother of New England. His father was twice married and the parent of eighteen children, of whom only John reached years of maturity. John passed his youth and early manhood at the New York homestead. On January 7, 1826, he was united in marriage with Miss Polly Lamb, born in 1808, a daughter of Isaac and Sally (Stanley) Lamb, all natives of New York, where her parents died and were laid to rest with many demonstrations of popular regret.

After his marriage Mr. Baker settled on a tract of land in Wayne county, New York, where the family lived until 1836, when they came to Michigan. During the first year after their arrival in this state they cleared four acres of their land, and near the close of the next year their log cabin, their only shelter from the inclement weather, was burned. Within two weeks after the disaster, however, another house was built on another part of the farm, the household goods being drawn to it on a sled by a yoke of oxen. Prosperity thereafter followed their labor, and in time their estate had grown to 200 acres, much of it being under good cultivation. The father took an active interest in the educational and moral advancement of his community. He established the first school in the township and took up the subscription to pay for the tuition. In politics he was an uncompromising Democrat and also an earnest advocate of temperance. After a life of great industry and signal service to

his fellows, his death occurred on May 18, 1888, and that of his wife in May, 1893. Of their ten children four are living. Two are residents of Hillsdale county, one of Eaton county and one of California.

Willis Baker is one of the leading farmers of the county, owning and operating one of its finest farms. It is located on sections 21, 28 and 29 of Somerset township and comprises 280 acres of well-improved and highly cultivated land, with forty acres of excellent timber land in one tract in addition. An elegant residence and several commodious and substantial barns add to its attractiveness and value, its well-bred stock being one of its impressive features. He remained with his parents on the home farm until he passed his thirtieth year, receiving his education at the district schools in the vicinity. On February 21, 1867, he married with Miss Emeline Rickerd, a native of this county, born in Wheatland township, on January 7, 1851, the daughter of A. B. and Dersy A. (Sales) Rickerd, natives of New York, and prominent citizens of that township. They have four children, Alice A., wife of W. B. Clancey, who owns and occupies a farm on section 29 of Somerset township; Frances E., wife of Dr. H. H. Frazer, of Moscow; Forest W., in the employ of the L. S. & M. S. Railroad at Hillsdale; Tena E., living with her parents. In politics Mr. Baker is a pronounced Republican. He has served three terms as township treasurer, four years as highway commissioner, two years as drain commissioner, eight years on the board of review and nine years on the school board. In every phase of the productive life of the community he has been a potent factor for good.

EPHRAIM BARKMAN.

Ephraim Barkman, a retired merchant of Jonesville, in this county, whose name has long been conspicuous in commercial circles in connection with all that is upright and honorable in business, is one of the best known and most representative citizens of the county. He is a scion of a family long distinguished in Wales, being

a lineal descendant of the somewhat noted Sir James Barkman, of that country. His American progenitor emigrated to the United States in Colonial times and settled in the state of New York, where Mr. Barkman was born on January 4, 1822. From the time the family took root in American soil it has figured creditably in the history of its adopted land. It bore its part in the privation and suffering of the Revolutionary struggle, in which its members stood around the great hero of that epoch with fidelity, loyalty and serviceable zeal. They have been found, also, at every subsequent period of our history, bearing themselves gallantly in war, showing also industry and high character in the productive pursuits of peace. They have rendered good service in official life, and, as good citizens, they have exemplified in every walk the best traits of American citizenship. The representative of the family who is the subject of this review, has held up the family name with dignity and credit, and, by his admirable qualities of head and heart, his progressiveness and public spirit, his agreeable exhibition of the amenities and social graces of life, he has firmly established himself in the respect and esteem of the community and the county in which the most of his useful life has been passed.

His parents were Peter and Esther (Jones) Barkman, both natives of New York. The father was a farmer and lived by that occupation until his death in his native state. The paternal grandfather, Mr. Jacob Barkman, was both born and reared in Wales, coming to the United States while yet a young man. He was a captain in the Continental army of the Revolution, sharing with Benedict Arnold the great privations and sufferings of his memorable Canadian campaign. He endured the hardships of that service, shared all the hopes and fears of the devoted army, sustained the cause of the struggling patriots in the dark hours of defeat, also taking part in the general rejoicing after the triumphant fall of Yorktown.

Ephraim Barkman, of this review, was one of five children and third in the order of birth. He had three brothers and one sister, all now de-

ceased. He was reared and educated in his native state, having no opportunity for scholastic training beyond that furnished by the primitive schools in the rude, illy-furnished log school-houses, which were then the only institutions of learning in the rural districts. He began business life for himself as a sailor, shipping from New Bedford, Massachusetts, on a whaler for a nine-years' term of service. He became familiar with the exigencies of wind and wave on every ocean and also with the men and manner of life of almost every foreign country. When the discovery of gold in California in 1848 thrilled the world, he left the sea at Honolulu, hastened to that land of promise and began mining at Hangtown, now Placerville, seventy miles north of Sacramento. He continued mining operations there for two years, with only a moderate success, for the necessaries of life were as costly as the land was promising, and the residue left from even rich results, after providing these were correspondingly small. The commercial value of flour was \$400 per barrel, pork bringing readily \$600. In the summer of 1849, Mr. Barkman made a trip to his eastern home, before the autumn returning to California, voyaging with the first party coming by the isthmus route. He passed the winter on his claims and in the spring of 1850 was compelled to return to the states by reason of a serious illness, from which he did not fully recover for two years.

As soon as he was able to transact business he engaged in the grocery business at Rochester, New York, where he remained until the spring of 1857, then came to Michigan and located at Jonesville. He purchased a farm near the village, which had been partially cleared by its former owner, on which he lived and worked for five years, then removed to Jonesville and engaged in a successful business, which he continued until 1884, winning a comfortable competency in his mercantile career of nearly a quarter of a century, and fixing himself firmly in the esteem and good will of his fellow men. He was married in New York, in 1852, to Miss Eliza Anthony, a native of that state, who died at Jonesville, in 1868, leaving one child, Fred C.

Barkman, now a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Detroit. In 1873 he contracted a second marriage, being united to Miss Ann E. Bentley, also born and reared in New York. They have one child, their daughter, Edie A.

In politics Mr. Barkman is an ardent Democrat, firmly attached to the principles and policies of his party, giving on all occasions loyal and active support to its candidates. In fraternal relations he belongs to the Masonic order and for many years has taken a serviceable and earnest interest in the progress and prosperity of the craft. After his long and creditable career he is enjoying the evening of his life, unvexed by cares of business, surrounded by hosts of admiring friends, and happy in the recollection of a well-spent life.

LUTHER BARKER.

A well-known citizen and representative farmer of Hillsdale county, Luther Barker, the subject of this sketch, is a resident of the township of Adams. He is a native of the county of Herkimer, in the state of New York, and was born on May 3, 1830, his parents being Vining and Sally (Davis) Barker, natives of New York. The father followed the occupation of farming and removed his residence from his native state to Michigan, where he settled in Hillsdale county, in 1839. Here he engaged in the same pursuit of husbandry and continued as a resident of this county up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1895, the mother passing away in 1873. To this worthy pair were born five sons and two daughters; four sons are still living, all residents of Hillsdale county. During his lifetime the father filled several local offices of honor and trust, being one of the leading citizens of the community where he resided. The paternal grandfather was Paul Barker, a native of Connecticut, who removed from that state to New York when a young man. He was by trade a ropemaker and met with considerable success in that pursuit.

Luther Barker grew to manhood on the farm where he still resides, the farm house in which

he was reared being the first framed dwelling erected in the township. He attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home, there acquired what little education was possible, but the educational opportunities then offered to young people on the frontier was decidedly limited. In 1850 Mr. Barker was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Noyes, a daughter of Gresham and Lydia (Franklin) Noyes, the former being a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Pennsylvania. The parents removed to the then territory of Michigan in 1831, where they first established their first home in the new county of Lenawee, where they continued to maintain their residence until 1840, when they removed to the county of Hillsdale. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Barker came three children, Anna M., now Mrs. L. E. Corbett, of North Adams; J. Ella, now Mrs. L. Thompson, of Hillsdale county; Vining A., now a resident of the city of Hillsdale. His wife was formerly Miss Ida Morey.

Politically, Mr. Barker is identified with the Republican party, having been for many years a loyal supporter of that party organization. He has, however, never sought or desired any office, preferring to devote his time and his energies to the exclusive management of his private business interests. For a period of more than fifty years he has been an active and leading member of the Baptist church, and he has taken an active part in all movements calculated to promote the religious and moral growth and upbuilding of the community where he has been a resident. He has seen the county of Hillsdale grow from a wilderness to its present condition of prosperity and wealth, and has contributed largely by his own efforts to that result. By all classes of his fellow citizens he is honored for his long and useful life, and for his many sterling traits of character.

DR. CHARLES W. BARNABY.

For ten years Dr. Charles W. Barnaby of Somerset Center has been in the active practice of his profession, for more than seventeen years

a diligent student of the science of medicine. When he began practicing, he was well prepared for the exercise of the important and delicate functions of a physician and surgeon by his long studies and preparation, for these had thoroughly trained his naturally quick and resourceful mind. Since he has been busily occupied in the work, to which he has devoted his life, he has kept up with its progressive currents by judicious and reflective reading, and he has been so keenly observant of its manifestations in his own experience that no means of mastering the profession available to him have been overlooked or neglected. By this course of well-applied and systematic industry he has won skill and accuracy in the practice, extensive knowledge and breadth of view in the literature of his domain of beneficent activity, and through these qualifications he has secured a strong and well-founded hold on the confidence of the community, which has repaid his energy and devotion with a generous patronage and with a cordial personal regard. He is a native son of this state, born in Monroe county, Mich., on September 7, 1865. His parents are John and Mary (Randall) Barnaby, prosperous farmers and esteemed citizens of Monroe county, the former being a native of New York and the latter of Michigan.

Doctor Barnaby received his scholastic training in the public schools of Monroe and Ann Arbor, beginning the study of medicine, in 1886, under the direction of Doctor Sawyer, of Monroe. In 1887 he entered the medical department of the State University at Ann Arbor, where he remained two years. He then quit school for a time to act as an assistant to Doctor Sawyer, getting in this way a most valuable experience in practice, later, in 1890, entering the Detroit Medical College where he was graduated in 1893. He at once began the practice of medicine in Monroe county of this state, remaining there nearly four years, then, in 1897, he settled at Somerset Center, in Hillsdale county, since that time being one of the busy, progressive and highly esteemed professional men of this part of the state. He is a member of the county and

state medical societies, and has given their meetings and proceedings a close and careful attention and their researches valuable aid. On August 7, 1890, he was united in marriage with Miss Cornelia Chapman, a native of this state, and a member of one of its prominent families. In fraternal relations he is a Freemason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of the Maccabees. He has a high rank in professional circles, a secure and elevated place in the confidence and esteem of the public.

DR. NATHANIEL H. BARNES.

Devoting his long and useful life to the cause of humanity in two lines of serviceable professional activity, in spite of his own unstable health and failing strength for many years laboring earnestly for the benefit of his kind, the late Dr. Nathaniel H. Barnes of this county won a high place in public esteem and in the regard of his fellow men by merit, dying in the fullness of years universally respected. He was born at Grafton, Mass., on November 10, 1816, his parents, Nathaniel and Levina (Forbush) Barnes, having moved to that town from their native state of Connecticut soon after their marriage. The father was prosperously engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, after years of successful business at Grafton changing his base of operations to Ashville, N. Y., where he died at a good old age. The mother passed away at Portland in the same state.

Doctor Barnes was educated in the public schools of Chautauqua county, New York, and from the academy at Jamestown he was graduated at the end of a full academic course of instruction. He then began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Stephen Eaton, of Silver Creek, near his home, later attending lectures at the Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College, thereafter becoming a student of the Auburn Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1834. Entering the ministry, he assumed charge of the Presbyterian church at Portland, New York, remained there and in the state until 1851, when he came to Brooklyn, Michigan, and,

after a short residence at that place, settled at Dowagiac, where he entered actively on the practice of medicine. In 1861 he again entered the ministry, during the next fourteen years dividing his time between this state and New York. In 1875 he settled permanently in Michigan, making his home at Brooklyn until 1882, when he removed to Hillsdale, where he maintained his residence until his death in 1884. He was much esteemed as a pulpit orator, his pastoral duties were performed in a manner that brought him general commendation; while in the practice of medicine and surgery, he was eminently successful, standing high in the display of that element of human sympathy and intuitive knowledge of the disposition of a patient which gives a physician so much advantage in the treatment of disease. He kept himself well posted in both lines of his professional work, reading the best literature of both the theological and scientific fields, assimilating by careful and studious observation its teachings, and taking great interest in the proceedings of the medical societies in the states of New York and Michigan, and of the nation, of which he was a valued member.

Doctor Barnes was twice married, first in October, 1847, with Miss M. Ann Bennie, of Olean, New York, who died in 1853, while in 1856 he married Miss Sarah E. Laad, a native of Oneida county, New York. They had two children, their daughter Eleanor G. and their son Ernest H. For many years preceding his death the Doctor was in an invalid condition, but he was nevertheless a tireless worker in the medical profession and in church affairs, giving all of his time and energy to the service of others in these departments of usefulness, yielding himself to their demands with uncomplaining self-denial and devotion to duty. During his short life in Hillsdale he made many friends among the people.

CHAUNCEY O. BEECHER.

The pioneers of the West in the United States, like their prototypes of an earlier day on the Atlantic coast, were men of heroic mold,

fitted by nature for daring, endurance, self-reliance, unyielding perseverance and final conquest. No danger ever daunted them, no toil deterred, no hardship overcame them. They planted their feet in the wilderness, and, assuming the lordship of the heritage, they went boldly forward, making good their assumption. Of this class were Walter and Mary E. (Hopkins) Beecher, parents of Chauncey O. Beecher, the subject of this review. They were natives and prosperous farmers of Orleans county, New York, and, when their son, Chauncey, was a year old, in 1837, they came to Michigan from their Eastern home, bringing their family, and, coming through Canada, they made the whole journey in a sleigh. They settled in Jackson county, entering and thereafter clearing forty acres of government land, which, in 1848, after greatly improving and bringing to a good state of cultivation, they traded for a farm in Hillsdale county, which was fully cleared and partially improved. Here they then took up their residence, and in this county they remained until death ended their labors, that of the mother occurring in 1877 and that of the father in 1897, the last ten years of the life of Mr. Beecher being passed at North Adams. Three of their children reached years of maturity and are yet living in this township, Joseph L., Mrs. Daniel Hoxie and Chauncey O. Beecher. The father was a great worker, lived to the age of eighty-four years, while both he and his wife were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Beecher's grandfather, also named Chauncey, was a farmer and a native of New York, where he died.

Chauncey O. Beecher was born in Orleans county, New York, on March 13, 1836. Before he concluded his first year of earthly existence he made the long journey to Michigan, already alluded to, in a sleigh with his parents, and, since then he has lived in this state, part of the time in Jackson county, and the remainder in Hillsdale. He received his limited education in and from books at the little log school houses in the vicinity of his homes, between the terms assisting in the arduous but exhilarating work of the

farm. The country was wild and unsettled, the population was sparse, neighbors were few and it was far between them, wolves and bears were plentiful and Indians were not unknown. The privations of frontier life and its many trials and dangers were present in the experience of his early years. Yet the life of the pioneer had a rich spice of adventure in it for him, being full of wholesome nutriment for the spirit as well as of vigor for the body. It bred strength and suppleness of limb and force and breadth of character. It made men self-reliant in emergencies and gave them courage and endurance wherewithal to confront them. Scarcely a week passed without its measure of excitement or its hurried call to quick and extra exertion. But the forces of civilization were resolute and resourceful and the conquest of savagery was steady and continuous.

Mr. Beecher remained at home until his parents grew old and when the father retired from active business became the owner of the homestead. It still belongs to him, is the home of his age, as it was of his youth, and like all the country around him, it has advanced in development, grown in value with the flight of time and the continued application of systematic labor, until it is now in itself a competency for life. In 1856, in Eaton county, this state, Mr. Beecher married with Miss Jane Weeks, a native of Orleans county, New York, being a daughter of Solomon and Electa (Olds) Weeks of the same nativity, who came to Michigan with their young family, in 1852, and passed the rest of their days in Eaton county, retiring from life after long and useful lives in the enjoyment of the full confidence and the high respect of their fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher have had three children, their daughters Harriet A., Myra E. and Lula M., all of whom are living. The head of the house has been an ardent Republican from the very foundation of the party, reaching his majority soon after its birth in 1856, and casting his first vote for some of its earliest candidates. He has taken an active interest in the affairs of the party, being also honored with places of trust and importance in its gift, such as town-

ship treasurer and other local offices. For many years he has been a devotee before the sacred altars of Freemasonry, and has given the affairs of the fraternity, especially those of his lodge, close and helpful attention. He is well known throughout the county and holds a high and secure place in the esteem of its people.

LEVI BELDEN.

Coming to Michigan in 1835, when he was but twelve years old, and living in Hillsdale county all the rest of his life, the late Levi Belden, of Somersét township, may fairly be classed among the products and the representative men of the state. He saw practically the beginning of her civilization, and lived on her soil long enough to see it transformed from a wilderness to a garden, fruitful with the products and fragrant with the flowers of an advanced civilization, its industries glowing with life, its commerce whitening the seas, the populations that feed upon its bounty striding forward with a wholesome and steady development that challenged all moods of the financial world, and now commands them all. Mr. Belden was born at Whitley, Massachusetts, on February 16, 1823. His parents were Jeremiah and Anna (Belden) Belden, natives of the same state, where they were engaged in farming until 1835, when they migrated to Michigan and settled in this county. They entered a tract of 138 acres of government land, and, after building a little log cabin, settled down to the work of clearing their homestead and making a farm of it. Their situation was full of difficulty and danger. It was a destiny of toil and privation to which they had come, for awhile at least, and the natural beauty and wealth of their surroundings, great as they were, did not compensate for all the conveniences and comforts of cultivated life from which they had voluntarily separated themselves. But they accepted the lot they had sought with resignation and engaged in its activities with courage and determination. In a very little while nature grew tame under their caresses and they began to feel joy in the conquest they were winning over her

wild conditions. The land became productive, assumed a homelike appearance, and, by the time their labors were ended, they had built a comfortable and comely establishment on the very soil from which the savage beasts and the wigwam of the Indian had been forced by their energy and persistency. Both parents ended their days in this new home, which then descended to their son Levi, who had been reared from the age of twelve on its developing area, where he had been educated for life's duties by its labors and in the country schools, which these hardy pioneers had helped to create and maintain. There were four children in the family, all of whom have now paid the last debt of nature, except one daughter, now in California.

Levi Belden assisted in clearing the farm and in making the improvements which now adorn it. He remained at home until the death of his parents, taking filial care of them in their old age. He inherited the homestead and he continued on it the systematic and productive industry which his father had begun, never unmindful of the long jaunt across the country through which they had come to this section, when a single ox team and one wagon hauled all their earthly possessions, ever grateful for the larger opportunity to which that jaunt with its attendant hardships had opened the way. He married on February 16, 1856, with Miss Abigail R. Walsh, like himself a native of Massachusetts, a daughter of William and Harriet (Thayer) Walsh, of the same state, early pioneers in Jackson county of this state. Mr. and Mrs. Belden had three children, Harriet E., now wife of Delos Smith, of Hillsdale county, who has two children, Floyd E. and R. Bell; Rosa A., deceased; Elmer L., one of the progressive farmers of Hillsdale county. In politics Mr. Belden was a Whig for years, then became a Republican upon the organization of that party, and, although a man of firm convictions and steadfast loyalty to them, he was never an active partisan and neither sought nor desired public office at any time. One feature of his farming operations, which gave him a high and extended reputation, was his skill and success in breeding

sheep of superior grades. In religious faith he was a Universalist, being active in the affairs of this church, serving for years as a trustee and taking a leading part in all its works of benevolence. Throughout his life he was a close student of the Bible, the teachings of which he followed with devotion and humility. His useful life ended on the homestead on June 22, 1901, when he was seventy-eight years old, and he was laid to rest with every evidence of popular esteem.

SPENCER D. BISHOPP.

"Merrie England" has contributed in many ways to the growth and development of our country, in none, however, have her contributions been more valuable and considerable than in the domain of the learned professions. The Pulpit, the Bench, the Bar, the domain of Medical Science, all branches of college instruction are deeply indebted to the Mother Country for brain, character and scholarship. Spencer D. Bishopp, a former prosecuting attorney of Hillsdale county, is one of her valued contributions to the legal profession in this part of the land. He was born at Lenhome Farm in Kent, England, on October 17, 1845; his parents, Edward W. and Matilda E. (David) Bishopp, being also natives of England, who emigrated to the United States in 1853, and, locating in Illinois, there engaged in farming and passed the remainder of their days, the father dying in 1882, and the mother in 1893. They were the parents of seven sons and two daughters, of whom six of the sons and one of the daughters are living.

Mr. Bishopp passed his early school days in Illinois, in the winter of 1867 entering Hillsdale College, from which educational institution he was graduated in 1874, having been engaged in teaching during a portion of that time, for the necessary financial reinforcement to continue his course. After his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Col. E. J. March of Hillsdale, and, in 1877, was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of the law at once and has followed it steadily from that time. He served

as circuit court commissioner four years from 1878, and, in 1888, was elected prosecuting attorney, serving in this office until 1893. From 1898 to 1900 he was county drainage commissioner, and he is now serving as supervisor for the Third ward.

In politics Mr. Bishopp is an active and loyal Republican, who has annually taken the stump in behalf of his party since 1874, giving also wise and valued counsel and service to its cause in committee duty and its general management. He is allied with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias of the fraternal societies, and to the welfare of each he gives a close and helpful attention. On October 17, 1877, he married with Miss Margaret C. Chase, a native of Saco, Maine, who died on June 12, 1901. Two children were children were born to them, Spencer C. and Hatborn to them, Spencer C. and Hattie J.

As a true citizen Mr. Bishopp has given every evidence of devoted loyalty to the land of his adoption, in his profession he has not only won distinction and exalted position, but has secured the confidence and respect of his professional brethren; in the matter of local and general improvements and in the elevation of the community he has been foremost with sagacious counsel and substantial aid; in social life he is recognized as an ornament, a graceful support to all the bland amenities, a valuable and solid member of the body politic.

WILLIAM BOONE.

One of the leading farmers of Woodbridge township in this county, is William Boone, a native of Somersetshire, England, who was born there on January 7, 1854. His parents were James and Louisa (Loxstone) Boone; both of the same nativity as was himself. The father, in his native land a farmer, came to the United States with his young family in 1856, settled in Yates county, New York, and lived there until 1865, when he moved to Michigan, where he had purchased 106 acres of land partially cleared and improved. On this farm he made his permanent home, to its development and further im-

provement he devoted his energies, and on it, after a long career of useful labor, he died in 1891. His widow survived him five years and died in 1896. They had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, and nine of them are living, five being residents of Hillsdale county. The father took no special interest in politics, for his farm work and his domestic life filled the measure of his desires and gave agreeable occupation to all his faculties. At the same time he was deeply interested in the welfare of the locality in which he had cast his lot, and aided in every proper way to advance and improve it. The grandfather was John Boone, who died when James, his son, was an infant.

William Boone grew to manhood in Hillsdale county, and received a limited education in its public schools. He remained at home until he was twenty years of age, and then began life for himself by settling on a rented farm of 120 acres of good land half a mile east of the homestead. Three years later he rented 320 acres near Jonesville, which he farmed successfully one year. After living on the old homestead one year he bought sixty-one and a half acres of land upon which he located, and upon which he has since resided. This he has developed and improved, and he also owns and cultivates the homestead, managing all of his agricultural operations with success and energy.

He bought his first land from money saved from rented farms, and he located on it in the spring of 1879. He has since replaced the old house with a modern brick residence, barn and outbuildings to correspond therewith, and he has one of the model farms of his township. In 1874 he married Miss Alice Hinkle, a native of Hillsdale county, a daughter of Samuel and Flora (Benedict) Hinkle, early settlers in Wright township. Mr. and Mrs. Boone have four children, Cora L., William J., Charles E. and Claude E. Mr. Boone is a Republican in political allegiance, has served as township treasurer two years, and fraternally, he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Patrons of Husbandry, giving valuable aid to the life and activity of both orders. He is one of the well-to-do farmers of

the township in which he lives, having ever so demeaned himself as to win and keep the regard and good will of all who know him, and the respect and confidence of the people.

WILLIAM L. BIBBINS.

The present postmaster at Jerome, Somerset township, in this county, is William L. Bibbins, one of the leading business men of this section of the state, whose appointment in 1896 was generally approved by the patrons of the office, and whose reappointment, in 1900, was a universally desired and a well-merited reward for his fidelity and capacity during his first term. Mr. W. L. Bibbins was born in Moscow township, Hillsdale county, Mich., on December 25, 1865, being the son of Amaziah and Ann (Squires) Bibbins, a sketch of whom will be found on another page. He was raised and educated in the county and followed farming until he was twenty-one, then began a hardware trade at Moscow which he conducted for four years, during two of which he also served as postmaster at that town. From there he removed to Benton Harbor where he was engaged in the manufacture of cigars until 1893, when he returned to this county, soon after his arrival locating at Jerome. Here he started a second hardware business, which he is still successfully conducting with expanding volume and increasing profits. In 1896 he was appointed postmaster of the village and in 1900 was reappointed. In this year he succeeded in establishing a rural free delivery route, it being the first of the kind in this part of the county. This has succeeded in vigor and effectiveness, and in popular approval, beyond the expectations of the friends of the movement, and has won warm commendation of his enterprise and persistency in behalf of its inauguration.

In addition to his mercantile industry, Mr. Bibbins is largely interested in business ventures which have an important bearing on the industrial and commercial life of the community, being a stockholder in the Jerome Brick & Tile Co., the Jerome Brick & Cement Co., and the

Jerome Creamery Co., all productive factors in the business enterprise of the town, yielding their due proportion of the effective force which makes Jerome a live and bustling manufacturing and trading center. Mr. Bibbins was married in 1889 with Miss Maud Wyllis of Moscow, and their attractive home has been brightened and enlivened by the birth of two children, their sons Laurence and Leal. In politics Mr. Bibbins has been a Republican from his young manhood, in fraternal relations he has belonged to the Masonic order in blue lodge and chapter for a definite number of years, holding membership at Jonesville, and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows with membership at Jerome. The family are valued members of the best social circles, well-esteemed among all classes.

FREDERICK SEWARD BLACKMAR.

In the township over whose interests he now (1903) presides as supervisor, that of Moscow, Frederick Seward Blackmar was born on July 6, 1848. His parents, Osborn B. and Lazette (Miller) Blackmar, were natives of New York where they were prosperous farmers for a number of years after their marriage. In 1831, they became a part of the host of emigrants to the wilderness of this state, and, settling in Moscow township, entered a tract of government land, which was then virgin to the plow and the systematic industry of man. On this they dwelt in a rude log cabin they constructed, until advancing fortune, and the rich fruits of their labor, enabled them to provide a better residence and greater conveniences of life. While clearing their land and reducing it to cultivation they also kept a tavern on the Chicago road, which was a popular and much needed resort for weary wayfarers and new-comers like themselves, and which furnished to their young and observant son, whose life-story is the theme of these paragraphs, many phases of human nature for valuable contemplation and many useful lessons for the battle of life in which he, himself, was soon to engage.

In 1848 the father joined the eager Argo-

nauts, who flocked to California in search of gold, making the trip overland, experiencing all its privations, dangers and many thrilling adventures. For two years he was a successful prospector and miner, and, in 1851, when perhaps about to return home, he was waylaid and killed by highwaymen in Grass Valley near Nevada City, being also robbed of the fruits of his labor. His remains were buried, and have since rested, beneath the soil of that state, and his family continued the enterprises in this county which he had begun. Some years after his arrival in this county he made an exhibit of some thoroughbred stock at a state agricultural fair, which was the first exhibit of the kind ever made from the county. In many other ways he showed himself to be an enterprising and progressive man, deeply interested in the development of the section of country in which he had cast his lot. He was a captain of the territorial militia of Michigan, and contributed essentially in keeping up the much-needed martial spirit of its people, for, in those days, danger from hostile Indians was ever present. At his death he left two sons and two daughters of whom three are living, Frederick and his two sisters. Their mother died in 1870, having survived her husband nearly twenty years. She lived to enjoy an undisturbed peace after many trials, a comfortable rest after many exhausting labors. The paternal grandfather, Lyman Blackmar, was a native of Massachusetts who moved from that state to Erie county, New York, where he rose to local distinction, serving for a long time as probate judge. From there he came to Michigan with his son. He died in Iowa, but is buried in Hillsdale county. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and, in all public affairs involving the welfare of his country in general, or the particular section in which he was living, took an active part. The maternal grandfather, Miller, was also a judge in New York, and later an honored pioneer in this state.

Frederick Seward Blackmar grew to manhood in this county, and received a good education in the public schools, and at Hillsdale College, finishing with a course at a commercial

college in Chicago. After leaving school he cultivated the paternal estate for a short time, then went to California, spent thirty months in mining in that state and Nevada, thence returning to Michigan over the Union Pacific Railroad, which had just been completed. He took a portion of the home farm to work and has since then been actively engaged in farming and in buying and shipping cattle, carrying on a thriving business, giving a due share of his time and energies to the improvement and progress of the township and the county of his residence. In politics he has been devoted to the interests of the Republican party throughout his mature life, and during the past five years he has been supervisor of Moscow township, while during the last six years he has served as a director of the county agricultural society. For many years he held membership in two of the fraternal orders, the Patrons of Husbandry and the Knights of the Maccabees, and, in these organizations, as in every other enterprise with which he has been connected, he made his influence felt for the general good and advancement of the community and that of the interests in charge. He was married in 1871 to Miss Emma A. Ward, born in New York state, the daughter of John H. and Sarah A. Ward, also natives of that state. They have three children living, Milton W. and Edgar O., residents of Buffalo, New York, and Frederick S., Jr., now a student at the State University at Ann Arbor.

WILLIAM H. BREZEE.

The honored William H. Brezee, of Somerset township, whose life of more than three score years in this county was full of usefulness and creditable achievement, and was typical of the best American citizenship, was born in Wayne county, New York, in 1829, and, in 1836, when he was but seven years old, he came with his parents, James and Frances (Copeland) Brezee, to Michigan. Mr. Brezee was reared as a farmer and was educated at the district schools in the vicinity of his home. He did not, however, long follow the family vocation, but for a number of years was

engaged in teaching, and for many more he was in the employ of the New York Life Insurance Co. He was a gentleman of fine business qualifications, who won a gratifying success in every line of active usefulness in which he was employed, taking high rank among business men and securing for himself the general respect and good will of the communities in which he lived. In 1850 he was married to Miss Margaret Simpson, a daughter of Andrew and Catherine (McNabb) Simpson, natives of New York. Her father died in Canada in 1835, and her mother in Hillsdale county in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Breeze became the parents of five children, who are all dead but Mrs. Minnie I. Bowman, wife of A. C. Bowman, of Petoskey, Mich. Mr. Breeze ever took active interest in matters affecting the welfare of the township and county, and served for years as justice of the peace at Somerset. He belonged to the Masonic order holding membership in the lodge at Moscow. He was well known and highly respected throughout the county, and, during all of the many years he walked quietly along the streets and roads of the county of his residence, malice nor envy never dared to breathe a breath of scandal against his honored name.

ALBERT B. BUCK.

The late Albert B. Buck of Moscow township, whose life was cut short by an untimely death at the early age of fifty years, on November 25, 1897, when his usefulness was pronounced and general, and all his faculties in full and fruitful vigor, was one of the representative citizens and business men of Hillsdale county, in whose career may be found suggestive lessons of the power of thrift, industry, and elevation and force of character. He was a prominent live stock dealer and farmer, who conducted all his business on lofty principles and with a progressive spirit. He was born on May 10, 1847, on the paternal homestead of his parents, Israel and Jane E. (Green) Buck, pioneers of this county. They were natives of New York who emigrated to Michigan in its early days, and, while enduring all the difficulties incident to frontier life, zealously aided in

overcoming them, and establishing in what was then the wilds of the far West a polity of enduring value and vitality. Their ancestors were English Quakers, admirable examples of the sterling virtues of that sturdy people.

When Israel Buck arrived in Hillsdale county with his young family in 1835, he bought 200 acres of land, as yet virgin to the plow and the hand of the husbandman, and settled down to the arduous work of reclaiming it from its wild condition. With his wife he lived in this county for nearly fifty years and won the high respect and the lasting good will of all of its people. She died on January 26, 1882, at the age of seventy-four, and he on July 16, 1886, at that of seventy-nine. They were persons of sound judgment, progressive spirit and commendable breadth of view. In politics Mr. Buck was long an Abolitionist, and a loyal and devoted Republican. Their family consisted of four sons and two daughters: John L.; Emily, now the widow of Hon. George C. Wyllis, a sketch of whom appears on another page; James J., a prominent attorney of Emporia, Kansas; Helen, the wife of George B. Hall, of Aberdeen, South Dakota; Edmund and Albert B.

Albert B. Buck, the last born of the family, was well trained on the homestead in all its duties of useful and productive labor. He received a good education, in the district schools near his home, supplemented by a thorough course of study at Hillsdale College. Having a natural aptitude for the business, after leaving college he engaged in farming as his life work, and was eminently successful. He acquired the ownership of a farm of 170 acres of fine, arable land, and this he cultivated with assiduous industry and the skill gained from active practice, close observation and judicious reading. The residence and other improvements were in keeping with his elevated taste and excellent judgment, the appurtenances being of the most approved type. In connection with his farming operations he was extensively interested in live stock, keeping regularly from fifteen to forty cattle and feeding annually from 500 to 700 for shipment to the Buffalo markets:

Mr. Buck married on November 7, 1869; Miss

Sarah E. Smith, a native of Cayuga county, New York, and daughter of Samuel and Sophronia (Huff) Smith, of Moscow township. Like her husband she was of Quaker ancestry and was reared in the faith of the Society of Friends. She received a good education in the public schools, and, being highly endowed by nature with force of character and mental capacity, she became a capable business manager. Since the lamented death of Mr. Buck she has managed the affairs of the farm with success and vigor, keeping its work up to the high standard reached by him. Six children came to bless the family circle, Mate, Levi, Etta, Lillian, Ruth E. and Rena Ethyl. In politics Mr. Buck was a staunch Republican. He took great interest in the cause of education, and, by a service of nearly twenty years as a school officer, he was potential in broadening the spirit of the community in reference to this important branch of public utility, elevating and improving the system in many ways. He occupied an enviable position in social circles, being widely and justly esteemed as a liberal, progressive and public-spirited man, always in support of local improvements and whatever tended to the general welfare.

JONATHAN J. RAMSDELL.

Among the men who are most beneficial to agricultural communities, are those who breed and sell superior grades of stock. They greatly aid in raising the standard of this necessary adjunct of the farming industry throughout large sections of country, at the same time draw attention from other sections to the stock business in their own. By so doing they make the other advantages of their section to be known in a much larger extent of territory. One of the most prominent and successful of the promoters of this line of enterprise in Hillsdale county, is Jonathan J. Ramsdell, proprietor of the Maple Grove stock farm in Moscow township, who is widely and favorably known among breeders of fine stock, having an excellent name in the markets around him for the excellence of his products and the straightforward manner in which his business is conducted.

Mr. Ramsdell was born in Wayne county, New York, in 1833, the son of Abraham and Abigail (Mallory) Ramsdell, both natives of that county, where they were reared, educated and married and where they were also successfully engaged in farming until 1844, when they came to Michigan. The next year after their arrival in this state they purchased the farm on which their son, Jonathan, now lives. This was partially cleared and had some improvements upon it. They devoted their energies to bring it to a better state of development during the remainder of their lives, living there until death, that of the mother occurring at the age of sixty-three, on September 14, 1876, and that of the father on January 19, 1889, when he was eighty years old. The grandfather, Jonathan Ramsdell, moved from his native state of Massachusetts to Wayne county, New York, in early life, there became an extensive landholder, clearing a tract of 400 acres, and cultivating it with profit until his death. He was a Friend in religious belief, a leader in the councils and services of the church. His son and daughter-in-law were also birthright Quakers.

Jonathan J. Ramsdell was the second born of the nine children in the family of his parents, all being now deceased, except himself and two of his brothers. From the age of eleven in years he resided in this county, received his education in its public schools, began the battle of life for himself as a cultivator of its soil, and has been one of its progressive and forceful citizens all of his mature life. He was married in 1858 to Miss Elizabeth Westover, a native of Wayne county, New York, and they have seven children, Ashley, Minnie, wife of Adelbert Turner; Abbie, Alena and Aletha (twins), Garfield, and Olie, now Mrs. Teft. In politics Mr. Ramsdell is a Republican. He has served as township treasurer and justice to the peace. He belongs to the Masonic order and the Methodist Episcopal church. His father served the township a number of years as supervisor and also a long time as justice of the peace. Mr. Ramsdell has given much attention to the breeding of Delaine sheep and has produced some prize winners in that line. He also breeds a high grade of Shorthorn cattle.

GEORGE W. BUELL.

Among the thrifty, self-reliant and resourceful people of Vermont, who seem able to dare everything, endure everything, overcome everything that fate sends in the way of hardship and adversity, and to accomplish everything upon which they set their hearts, lived and flourished the paternal ancestors of George W. Buell, of Moscow township; the manly qualities which they exhibited amid the mountains and rugged landscapes of that state have in him been prolific of profitable business for himself, being also productive of much good to the community on the more genial and responsive soil of this great state of Michigan. He is, however, a native of Michigan, born in St. Joseph county on December 29, 1857. His parents were William and Mary A. (McKercher) Buell, the father being a native of New York and the mother of Hillsdale county. His father, a millwright by trade, built the first saw-mill operated at Centreville in St. Joseph county, and, in connection with his father, conducted its industry until 1865.

He then moved to this county and settled on the farm now occupied by his son, George, which he purchased and upon which he lived until his death in 1898. Two years later his widow followed him to the other world, the remains of both now resting beneath the sod of Moscow township. The grandfather, Joseph Buell, was a native of Vermont and came to St. Joseph county, this state, in 1833. Here he remained and did good work in clearing a wild tract of land and making it into an attractive farm, living in that county all the rest of his life, except five years, dying there in 1895. The maternal grandfather, John McKercher, came to Hillsdale county in an early day, and, in company with his brothers, purchased and cleared up 360 acres of heavily timbered land, on which he died of cholera in the forties. Six children composed the household of George W. Buell's parents, of this number four are living, George being the only one resident in Hillsdale county. The parents were First Day Adventists in religious faith and passed their lives in consistent devotion to their creed.

George W. Buell was reared and educated in this county, where he began life for himself as a farmer, an occupation to which he has steadfastly adhered through all the subsequent years of his career, resisting many importunities to quit it for the bright glamour of official position or for the glittering promises of mercantile life. In 1882 he was married with Miss Laura Leonard, born a native of Scipio township and a sister of George Leonard, a respected citizen of that portion of the county. They have three children, Elna F., Lena M. and Warren M., all living at the parental home. In fraternal relations Mr. Buell belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees and the Patrons of Husbandry, holding membership in the bodies of these orders located at Moscow. He and his wife attend service at the Methodist Episcopal church and take active parts in much of its work of benevolence. Since the advent of the family into the state, its name has been held in high esteem as a synonym for elevation in manhood, service in citizenship, uprightness in life and fair dealing in business.

WILLIAM E. CARTER.

One of the honored pioneers of Adams township, Hillsdale county, Michigan, and one of the substantial farmers and property owners of that section of the state, is William E. Carter, the subject of this sketch. A native of the county of Lorain, state of Ohio, he was born on March 12, 1828, the son of William and Jane (Stewart) Carter, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of the state of New York. The father was a farmer by occupation, one of the earliest pioneers of Lorain county, Ohio, where he passed most of the years of his active life. Subsequently he removed his residence to Michigan, where he settled on a farm in Rawlins township, Lenawee county, and continued to make that his residence up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1872. During the War of 1812 he was a soldier in the American army, there experiencing a good deal of active and dangerous service. He was one of two sons, his brother being a captain of an

ocean vessel. He raised a family of one son and four daughters, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. The mother passed away in Lorain county, Ohio.

William E. Carter of this sketch grew to years of maturity in his native county of Lorain and received his early education in the log schoolhouses in the vicinity of his boyhood home. Compelled by circumstances to leave school at the early age of fourteen years, he began the occupation of farming in Ohio, and continued to reside there up to 1852, when he came to Lenawee county, Michigan, purchased a small farm and there remained until 1862. He then removed his residence to Hillsdale county, and purchased a farm in the township of Pittsford. Selling this place some time later, he purchased farms in Wheatland and Jefferson townships. In 1872 he purchased his present farm in Adams township, consisting of 200 acres, and has since made his residence here. It is widely known as one of the finest and best improved farms in Hillsdale county. On March 18, 1851, Mr. Carter was married in his native state of Ohio, with Miss Anna Ferguson, a native of that state and the daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Goodrich) Ferguson, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of England. They removed in early life to Ohio and there resided during their long and active lives. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Carter were born four children, Fernando, Rudolph, Alvando and Mary, the late Mrs. H. M. Lamb, who died on October 14, 1902. The surviving three children are still residents of the state of Michigan.

Politically, Mr. Carter has all his life been a staunch adherent of the Republican party, but has never sought public office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to the exclusive management of his private business affairs. And in this he has met with great success. He has been for many years a prominent and active member of the Patrons of Husbandry, having been largely instrumental in building up that organization in Hillsdale county, where it has been and is such a power for good, and where it has done so much to promote the general interest of the entire community. Mr. Carter is a man of high standing

in the county which has been his home and the scene of his activities for so many years, and enjoys the respect of all classes of citizens.

BARTLETT H. BUMP.

Bartlett H. Bump, supervisor of Wheatland township, is wholly a product, and essentially a representative, of the township in which he lives, having passed the whole of his life so far within its borders. He was born in the township on August 9, 1845, was reared amid its active industries, was educated in its public schools and has ever since drawn from its soil his stature and his strength. His parents were Albert H. and Fannie (Hawkins) Bump, the former a native of Palmyra, N. Y., and the latter of England. The father was a farmer in his native state and came to Michigan in 1833, locating in Lenawee county, where he remained five years and in 1838 he came to Hillsdale county, purchased eighty acres of land of George Crane, paying for it by seven years of faithful labor, even as did Jacob in the Scriptures for his wife. He also cleared up 100 acres, on section 34 in this township, and lived on that until 1871, when he again removed to Lenawee county, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1898. His wife died in 1872, leaving three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, three of them residents of Hillsdale county. The paternal grandfather, Bartlett Bump, was a New Yorker and a soldier of the War of 1812. He came to Michigan in 1833 and to Hillsdale county in 1835. A man of great enterprise he assisted greatly in building the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad through Hillsdale county and also in many other public improvements of value. He was active in political affairs, gave great attention to the development and government of the county, serving for a period of twenty years as justice of the peace and in several other local offices from time to time. His death occurred about 1877, when he was laid to his last, long rest with every demonstration of popular esteem and affection.

Bartlett H. Bump, the interesting subject of this review, after being raised to manhood and

educated in the township, which has been the scene of his useful labors, began the battle of life as a farmer, and he has followed that line of activity from his youth. He was married in 1875, to Miss Mary E. Tredwell, a daughter of Chauncy L. and Marcia (Church) Tredwell, natives of New York and early settlers in this state and Hillsdale county. Mr. and Mrs. Bump were the parents of two children, Harry T. Bump, a respected resident of Kansas, and Marcia E., now at school. Their mother died in 1890, and, in 1895, Mr. Bump contracted a second marriage, being united on this occasion with Miss Jennie Clark, a native of Hillsdale county and a daughter of John Clark, long an esteemed citizen of this county. Mr. Bump has been a lifelong Republican in politics, taking active interest in the affairs of his party, serving its cause well in private station and in official positions. For four years he has been township supervisor and has rendered efficient service to the people of the township. He is an active member of the Macca-bees and the Patrons of Husbandry or Grangers. Throughout the county he is highly respected by all classes of the people as a progressive, far-seeing and representative citizen.

JUDSON D. CHAPPELL.

The secretary and treasurer of the Fredonia Washer Co. and also alderman from the second ward of the city, Judson D. Chappell, of Hillsdale, is one of the active and progressive men of the municipality, always forward in business matters and displaying a keen and intelligent interest in public affairs which involve the welfare of the community. He comes of good old New England stock, his grandfather, Ezra Chappell, having been a native of Vermont and a soldier in the Black Hawk Indian War. He came to Michigan when he was well advanced in life and died in this county at a good old age. The maternal grandmother, Roxana Carpenter, was a descendant of the Carpenters who came to America in the Mayflower.

Judson D. Chappell was born on March 26, 1846, in Huron county, Ohio, his parents, John

and Harriet (Taylor) Chappell, having moved there from their native state of New York about 1830. There the family remained until 1854, when they all moved to this county and settled in Cambria township, where the father purchased a tract of timber land which he cleared up and made his home for nearly a generation of human life, more than thirty years. In 1885 he moved to the town of Cambria and there he died in 1892 from the effects of an accident on the fair grounds in Hillsdale. He was a man of local prominence and was chosen from time to time to fill important township offices. His widow survived him seven years, dying in 1889. They had two sons and four daughters that reached years of maturity. Judson was reared and educated mainly in this county, having come here when he was eight years of age. He began life for himself as a farmer, following this, his chosen vocation, until 1882, when he engaged in merchandising at Cambria, there continuing his mercantile enterprise for a period of twelve years. He then turned his attention to foundry and furnace operations at Cambria, being engaged in that until 1896, when he retired from active business of that kind and moved to Hillsdale, where he has since resided. In 1900 he associated himself with John S. Parker, and others, in the organization of the Fredonia Washer Co., of which Mr. Parker is president and Mr. Chappell the secretary and treasurer. The company was organized with a capital stock of \$12,500 for the purpose of manufacturing clothes-washers and wringers, and from its inception it has been prosperous and progressive, continually expanding its trade and establishing itself more firmly in public confidence and the business world.

Mr. Chappell was married in 1874 to Miss Julia Henry, a native of Ohio. They have three children, Will C., John H. and Myra. In political faith he has been a lifelong Republican and has rendered good service to his party from his early manhood. He does not seek or desire official station, but has accepted office at times for the general weal. He was superintendent of schools for some years in Cambria township, and, when a vacancy occurred in the city council in 1901, he

was appointed to fill it, and, before the end of the same year, he was elected to the office for a full term. Since 1873 he has been an enthusiastic devotee before the altars of Freemasonry and he always has his interest and his active aid enlisted in the support of any good enterprise for the advancement or improvement of the community in which he lives, and among all classes of the people he is highly respected and esteemed.

ELON G. REYNOLDS.

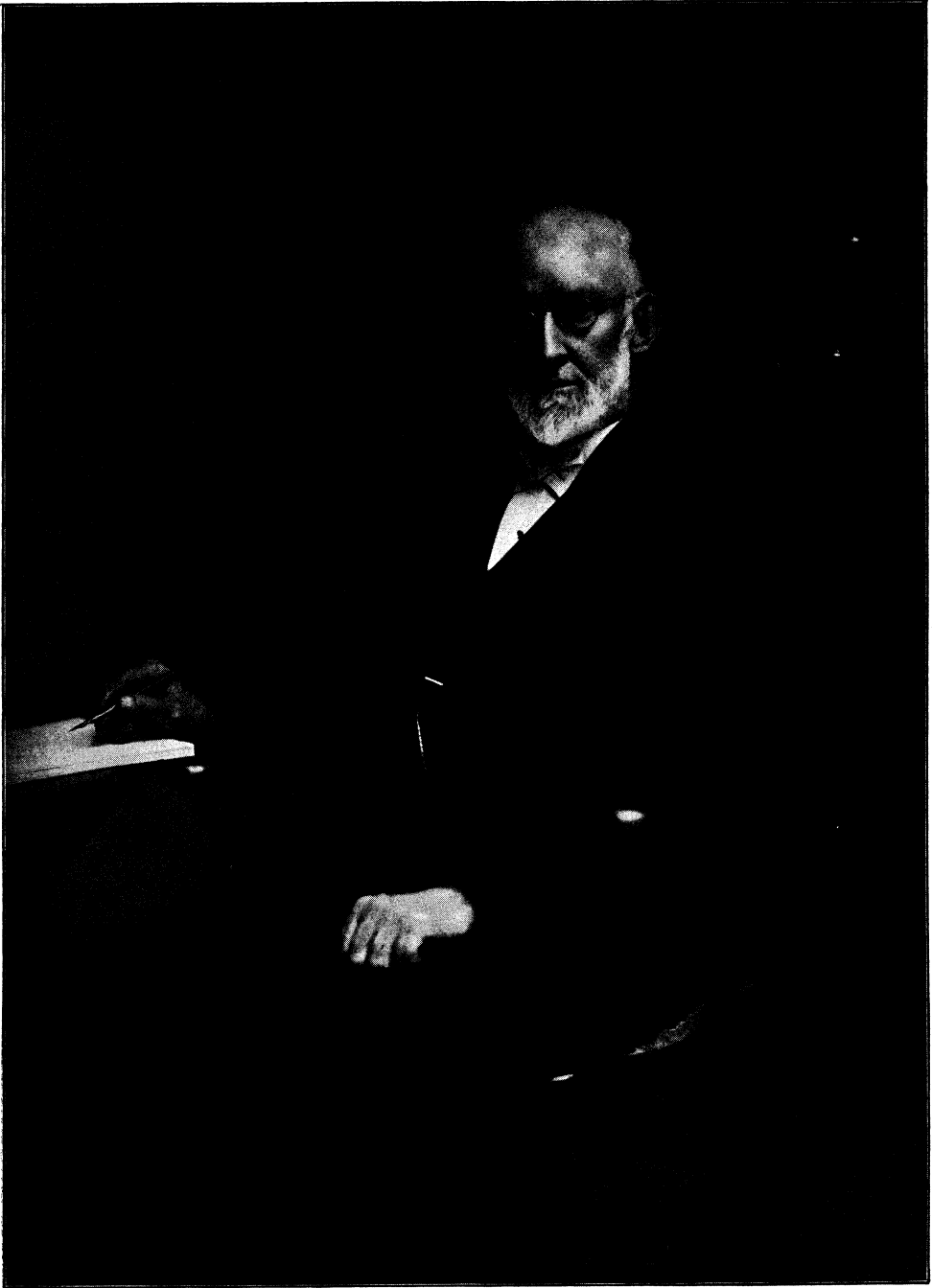
Mr. Elon G. Reynolds, the accomplished editor of this compendium, was born in Lyons township, Ionia county, Michigan, on May 7, 1841, and was one of eleven children, nine of whom grew to maturity. He is the youngest of five brothers who are all of the family now living. His parents came from the state of New York, and were married in Wayne county, Michigan, on October 30, 1828, and lived together sixty-one and one-half years. They moved to Ionia county before Michigan was admitted as a state, there being then but few families in that county, and there they engaged in the struggles and endured the privations common to the pioneer of that day.

The boy, Elon G., when less than nine years of age was thrown from a horse he was riding and kicked or struck by one following, the blow fracturing the skull so that several pieces of bone were removed. This injury, in some respects, turned the course of his after life, and prevented his going into the army when his next elder brother enlisted, the recruiting officer saying that Elon could not stand the concussion of a cannonade. When less than sixteen years of age he came to Hillsdale College, arriving in Hillsdale on March 18, 1857, the last term of the second year. The next winter he taught a district school and the following spring was again a student of the college, being baptised during that term, and becoming a member of the Free Will Baptist church. When eighteen years of age he asked his father to release him from further service on the farm, taught school the following winter, and, in March, 1860, became a permanent resident of Hillsdale. He largely supported himself while

in college, sawing wood, which was then cut and marketed four feet long, gardening, doing chores, keeping books, etc. It was ninety miles from his former home to Hillsdale, but he walked and drove cows the whole distance at three different times. He was a member of the Amphictyon and Beethoven societies, sang in the choir, was a teacher in the Sunday-school, and its chorister for several years, when it met in the old college chapel. He completed the classical course in June, 1866.

After graduation he taught one year at Constantine, Mich., and, finding that his warm friends, Prof. and Mrs. F. B. Rice, were going to Europe in September, 1867, he decided to go with them. For nearly a year he was engaged in the study of German, French and Italian, at Leipsic, Germany. Besides taking trips to Berlin, Wittenberg, Pottsdam, and other points in Germany, he toured on his way home through Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, Bavaria, Italy, Switzerland, France and England, "doing" the capitals of most of those countries and many other large cities. He saw an emperor in the person of William I, of Germany, and had also a near view of King John of Saxony, although he had never seen a president. During his absence the most important item of American news which he saw in the continental newspapers was the attempted impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and the Leipziger Tageblatt gave only two or three lines to this important announcement. On his return he arrived in New York on the night of the day of Grant's first election as President, in 1868, and the old flag never had more meaning or beauty to him than when he saw it waving again in his own country. When the public schools opened after the holidays of that year his services were sought as superintendent of the Hudson, Mich. schools, where he remained until June, 1871, when he declined a reelection.

In the fall of 1871, as chairman of the alumni endowment committee of the college, he undertook the raising of the endowment of the alumni professorship, and procured pledges of more than \$10,000, most of which have been paid. In January, 1872, he was appointed the local agent of



E. J. Reynolds.

some fire insurance companies, and has now one company of which he became agent in 1873. He was also an active life insurance agent for nearly thirty years, and in 1875, without his knowledge, he was chosen clerk of the Oak Grove Cemetery association, serving in that capacity for twenty-three years, until more than a thousand had been there buried. In 1876, he was commissioned a notary public and has been one almost continuously ever since. He has done much conveyancing and notary work during the twenty-seven years.

In the fall of 1876 he was chosen alderman to fill the vacancy of R. E. Whipple, resigned. In April, 1877, he was appointed city clerk and served as such for eight years. During six of these years he was a member of the school board, serving two years as director. In 1878, without any seeking on his part, he was chosen chairman of the Republican county committee, and that year, which was when Greenbackism was at its height, the party made one of its hottest fights in the county, electing every man on the ticket against the combined fusion opposition of all parties. There were 112 different Republican campaign speeches that fall by forty-six different speakers. Mr. Reynolds was chairman of the county committee six years and its secretary for two years. While serving in these capacities he also acted as deputy for County Treasurer LeFleur and County Clerk Barre, and, the latter having been elected cashier of the Second National Bank, Mr. Reynolds, as his deputy, on March 1, 1883, began to act as clerk of the county and of the circuit court, filling that position until January 1, 1885. During this last year he drew the orders for the payment of all moneys expended by the county, city, school district and cemetery, and these were only "side issues" to his regular business—insurance. He had been married in 1880, and his wife, nee Emily A. Benedict, was one of the "help-meet" kind, not only housekeeper, but office assistant and deputy. Their only son, Leon B. Reynolds, is now a sophomore in college. On August 19, 1879, while Mr. Reynolds "lay sick of a fever," the Waldron block, in which his office was situated, was destroyed by fire, and the rec-

ords of the city, the cemetery, the church (of which he was clerk for seven years), the class of 1866 (of which he was then secretary), and the alumni association of the college, all then in his custody, were wholly or partly burned, entailing great inconvenience in all after work.

In 1879 he was elected a trustee of the college and is now serving in that capacity for the twenty-fifth year, being also a member of its prudential committee. Upon the death of Hon. Henry Waldron, in 1880, he became his successor as college auditor, which position he held until his election as secretary and treasurer, in June, 1888, and he has also been auditor for the last three years. On account of his wife's poor health and to take a much needed rest, he resigned as secretary and treasurer of the college in September, 1898, and, with his family, made a trip of nine and one-half months to California and the Pacific coast.

Mr. Reynolds has occupied many positions of trust without emolument, as eight years treasurer of the college alumni association, ten years as its historian or alternate, twenty years on its endowment committee and nearly as long on its prudential committee. He has been two years secretary or treasurer of his church society, getting it out of debt and keeping it so, and is now the treasurer of the Michigan association of Free Baptists, comprising 104 churches and 5,828 members. He has been guardian of many minors and others, and has acted as administrator and executor in the settlement of estates to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. By the mass of people the prodigious amount of work of which he has been capable, and which he has performed, and the usefulness and unselfishness of a large part of that work, given wholly without regard to recompense or appreciation, will never be known. From the foregoing statement it will be seen that Mr. Reynolds has been, for forty years or more, in responsible offices and positions of trust, by appointment, and quite unsolicited by himself, but that he has never (although he has always been a loyal member of his party and served it with ability), had his name printed on a ticket for an elective office, or received any "plum" for his services.

He has known more of the students of the college from first to last, than any other person living, having attended every commencement since the first, except two, and having seen all of the more than 1,000 graduates, except one. He taught classes in college both before and after graduation, including the subjects of mathematics, Latin and German. He takes satisfaction in remembering among his pupils, Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, Judge Victor H. Lane and Hon. Henry R. Pattengill. Mr. Reynolds is as genial as he is successful and as modest as he is capable. He is perhaps unconscious of his leadership and mastery among men, and would probably be the last to know that the people of Hillsdale hold him in the highest esteem as one of their most representative, serviceable and accomplished citizens, one of their safest and wisest business men, one of their most stimulating and productive educational and moral forces.

PROF. MELVILLE W. CHASE.

Prof. Melville W. Chase has passed more than a generation of human life and more than half of his own in Michigan as the popular and efficient professor of music at Hillsdale College, contributing to the cultivation and refinement of the people by spreading the refining influence of that divine art, which to countless millions is health in sickness, solace in sorrow, companionship in loneliness, wealth in poverty, liberty in bondage and even consolation in death, which heightens the pleasure of life's gayest moments and with a soothing radiance softens its darkest hours. He first saw the light of this world at the little town of Minot in the far away state of Maine, on February 18, 1842. His parents were J. Warren and Mary (Bumpus) Chase, also native in that state, which had been the home of his ancestors for generations. The maternal ancestors were early located in Massachusetts, coming hither from England in one of the first vessels. The Bumpus family is generations old in Europe, originally of French extraction, the former spelling of the name being Bompasse.

The very earliest of the American progenitors of this branch of the Chase family came to New England from Old England in the year 1626, and, after that time, the name runs with credit through all the local chronicles of the section, whether they record the beneficent victories of peaceful conquest over nature or the bloody conflicts of the patriots with savage aborigines or despotic foreign foes. The grandfather of the Professor was Edmund Chase, of Newbury, Mass., a mechanic and farmer in times of peace and a gallant soldier in the War of 1812. His son, the Professor's father, was also a soldier by inclination and practice, when there was need of soldiers, being a valued member of the state militia for many years, until advancing age made it advisable for him to leave the service. He is now living in Connecticut "in a green old age," after a long career as a well-to-do farmer and skillful carpenter. His wife passed away in 1868. They were the parents of four sons, all living, and one daughter who died a number of years ago.

Professor Chase received his preliminary scholastic training at the district schools of his native town, then attended Hebron Academy, for more than a hundred years a noted institution of learning, and, after leaving that, in 1857, went to the Maine State Seminary, since developed into Bates College, that very beneficial and capable educational institution located at Lewiston, Maine. He had begun the study of music some time previous to going to college under the tuition of Prof. W. K. Eminger, of Lewiston, and afterward he continued it under the instruction of Professor Schultz, of Boston, Mass., under whose competent tutelage he remained until September, 1864. He then enlisted in the Union army as a member of Co. E, Ninth Maine Infantry, was at once detailed as regimental clerk, serving in that capacity until he was mustered out. The regiment became a part of the Army of the Potomac, and after joining it the Professor was in all the historic battles and engagements of that army. On being discharged from the army in July, 1865, he returned to Maine, began the teaching of music at Lewiston and also studied in Boston to perfect himself in his profession. In the spring of 1869 he moved to Boston, in the fall of that year

coming to Hillsdale to take the position in the college faculty which he still holds, being the only member of the faculty of that day who is now at the college. He found his department of the college course feeble, unappreciated and considered unimportant. He took hold of it with vigor, determined that it should rise to its proper importance and dignity; and by his continued, assiduous effort, ability and genius he has made it one of the best and most popular schools of music in this part of the country.

Professor Chase was married in Maine in 1867, with Miss Olive C. Poland, a native of the state, a gifted singer and a teacher of vocal music of high repute. She died in 1874, leaving one child, Clarence M. Chase, a graduate of Hillsdale College and now a resident of Boston, Mass., where he maintains a studio and is a successful teacher of the piano. The Professor's second marriage occurred in 1877, being then united with Mrs. Eleanor (McMillan) Hill, a native of Canada, who came to Michigan in her childhood. They have one living child, Lauin D. Chase, a civil engineer in the employ of the Pere Marquette Railroad. Professor Chase is a Republican in political faith, but is not an active partisan and has no desire for political or other public office. He is an interested Freemason, belonging to the lodge, the chapter and the commandery, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE HILLSDALE DEMOCRAT.

The first newspaper published in Hillsdale county was the Gazette, which appeared in 1838. The Gazette was published for twenty years and then became the Hillsdale Democrat, having since 1848 been published under that name. The founder of the Hillsdale Standard, the late Harvey B. Rowson, was wont to boast to the present publisher of the Democrat of the distinction that he was the first "printer's devil" in Hillsdale county, having served his apprenticeship in the office of the old Gazette. The experience of James I. Dennis, the veteran publisher of the Hillsdale County Gazette, of Jonesville, was similar in this respect to that of Mr. Rowson.

The Hillsdale Democrat is the oldest paper in the county, having been in existence for more than sixty-five years, for more than forty-five years of that time being published under its present title. The early history of the paper would be extremely interesting to relate, did time and space permit a detailed review, for it is rich in incidents and events intimately connected with those remote periods. Its first establishment in the open air with merely a roof to protect the type and press from the elements; its precarious existence for some months as a daily during the Civil War, with the late Judge Michael McIntyre, then at home on a furlough, as editor-in-chief: the vicissitudes and ups-and-downs of its long career; the striking personality of some of its former publishers; its various offices and locations, all would be of interest. But the limits of a sketch for a publication of the character of this volume preclude an extended recital.

The present publisher, H. C. Blackman, came to Hillsdale seventeen years ago and entered the office in the employ of his father, the late Edgar A. Blackman, who purchased the plant of Capt. W. H. Tallman, its publisher for the preceding twenty years. Mr. E. A. Blackman died in May, 1892, and his son has since published the paper, and been its sole owner since the spring of 1899.

Though the Democrat has been of a political faith at variance with that of the dominant party of the county for more than two-score years, yet it has always enjoyed a gratifying support, and the very fact that it has existed to its present venerable age, would seem to sufficiently indicate that it has attained some measure of practical success. At the present time the establishment, for its kind, is second to none in southern Michigan. It is located in a permanent home on Broad street, opposite the handsome courthouse square, occupying two entire floors of the brick block into which the Democrat was moved when the building was purchased for the purpose in the fall of 1901. The mechanical equipment of the office now embraces two fine cylinder presses, two job presses, folder, etc., the machinery being driven by a fine gasoline engine. The large assortment of types and printing materials makes

practicable and easy a large output of commercial printing. The circulation of the Democrat reached the two thousand mark some time ago, and it is increasing.

WILLIAM B. CHILDS.

William B. Childs, one of the pioneer merchants of Hillsdale, and for nearly twenty years the proprietor of its leading drygoods and carpet emporium, has found in the retired life he is now living in the calm and peaceful autumnal evening of his days, that there is, even on this side of the grave, a haven where the storms of life beat not, or are felt only as soft breezes or in the gentle undulations of the unrippled and mirroring waters, a rest profound and blissful as that of the soldier who has returned from the dangers, the hardships, the turmoil of war to the bosom of a dear domestic circle, whose blessings he never prized at half their value till he lost them. This haven, this rest, is a serene, a hale, a cheerful old age, in which the tired traveler abandons the dusty, crowded and jostling highway of life for one of its shadiest and least noted by-ways, where the din of traffic and of worldly strife has no longer magic for his ear, he having run his race of toil, or trade, or ambition, and accomplished his full day's work.

The story of Mr. Childs's life is closely interwoven with the history of Hillsdale county, in which he has lived for sixty years, in the settlement, development and progress of which he has been a most potent factor. He was born on December 8, 1821, at Altay, in Schuyler county, New York, at that time known as Kendall Hollow and being then a part of Steuben county. His parents were Daniel and Sally (Benjamin) Childs, natives of Lexington, Mass., who moved to New York about 1819 and cleared up a farm in the tangled wilderness of Steuben county, on which they passed the remainder of their days, the father dying there in 1830 and the mother in 1833. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom Mr. Childs is the only survivor, and the only one who ever became a resident of Michigan. His grandfather was Daniel Childs, also a native

of Massachusetts and a prosperous farmer in that state until the War of the Revolution, when he joined the ever historic "Minute Men" and during the seven years of the memorable struggle was ever at the post of duty, no matter what of danger or hardship it involved, what the personal sacrifice of comfort or estate it exacted of him. He was early in the contest for liberty, beginning his service on the historic field of Lexington, where the shots were fired in behalf of human freedom which reverberated around the world. In the war he was several times wounded, remaining in the service, however, to the final triumph of the cause at Yorktown. He lived to see the principles for which he fought fully vindicated and in beneficent operation in this country as the basis of our government, dying in 1826, in Steuben county, New York, where he settled after the close of the war. He was twice married, his first wife being the grandmother of William B. Childs.

William B. Childs was reared in his native county, at the primitive country schools of his day he received a limited education, attending during the winter months, and working on the farm throughout the rest of the year. At the age of twenty-two he followed the example of his daring and adventurous father and grandfather, seeking a home and opportunity for a better fortune on the frontier, emigrating to Michigan in 1844, and locating in Hillsdale county. The long journey, through a wild and unbroken country, which consumed nearly a month of wearying travel, was made with teams and in company with two of his wife's brothers, Henry and Charles Koon. He "stuck his stake" seven and one-half miles west of the present town of Hillsdale, in the very depth of the forest, and went to work diligently to carve out of the wilderness a home and a competence. He helped to clear seventy-five acres of the farm he located, and, six years later, bought eighty acres more a mile and a half west of the present site of Hillsdale College. This he cleared and made his home until 1869, when he removed to Hillsdale and opened a drygoods and carpet establishment, which he conducted on a scale of increasing magnitude and with expanding profit and reputation until

1888. He then retired from active business and has since lived quietly at Hillsdale, free from business cares, in the full enjoyment of the public esteem which he has so well earned, and which he possesses in such abundant measure. He was married in New York state in 1842, to Miss Elizabeth Koon, a daughter of Alonson and Marilla (Wells) Koon, and sister of E. L. and M. B. Koon, able and leading attorneys of this county for many years, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Childs were the parents of two children, their son, Daniel, now a resident of Washington, D. C., and their daughter, Marilla L., living at the paternal home. Mrs. Childs died on January 28, 1891. Mr. Childs was a member of the Union League during the whole period of its existence, and, at one time, was an active Odd Fellow.

N. R. COOK.

The lumber interests of Michigan, which are widely renowned for the volume, variety and value of their products, have given to the commercial world some of its best business capacity, greatest breadth of view and most productive enterprise. Among the number of those who have adorned and dignified this line of mercantile industry, N. R. Cook, of Jonesville, has a place in the front rank. He is a native of Genesee county, New York, born on November 16, 1835. His parents were Anson and Anna (Wheeler) Cook, the former a native of New York and the latter of Vermont. The father was a farmer in his native state, prosperous and well-to-do, but, impelled by the hope of larger opportunity in the new part of the country to secure a home in Michigan, he came to Hillsdale county in 1844 and located at Litchfield. He later purchased a farm near Jonesville, some time afterwards moving to Allen township, there carrying on a prosperous farming enterprise until his death in 1890. His widow survived him two years and passed away in 1892. Their family consisted of four sons and two daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter are now alive. The father was for many years a justice of the peace and took a leading part in

the public and local affairs of the township in which he lived. His father, John Cook, was a native of New York state and died there after living a life of industry and usefulness.

N. R. Cook accompanied his parents to Hillsdale county in 1844, and has passed the rest of his life within its limits. He received a limited education in the public schools and afterwards assisted in the work of the farm. He began life for himself as a farmer and followed that occupation until 1893, when he removed to Jonesville, purchased the lumber business which he is now conducting, which under his enterprise and careful judgment has grown to very gratifying proportions and laid under tribute the favor of a large number of well-satisfied patrons. Mr. Cook was married in Allen township on May 26, 1874, to Miss Martha Warn, a native of New York. They had four children, Charles A., Neva, Hazel and Seward. Mr. Cook has been a lifelong Republican and has taken a continuous and active interest in the success of his party, rendering good service as a soldier in the ranks, also in official positions of prominence and importance. He was for two years a justice of the peace, two years a deputy sheriff, and has occupied various other local offices from time to time.

In fraternal relations Mr. Cook belongs to the Masonic order in three of its branches; the blue lodge, royal arch chapter and council of the royal and select masters. While Michigan has proved agreeable to Mr. Cook, and furnished him with satisfactory opportunities to exercise his business capacity and ability, still that state has not had the benefit of his citizenship during the whole of his mature life, for he spent five years in California, Oregon and Montana, three years of this time being passed at Helena, Mont., where he had many exciting experiences with road agents and other desperadoes and several times barely escaped with his life. The lawless element in Montana was bold and aggressive and the strong hands of the Vigilantes had not yet reduced it to subjection. He found life in the farther West spicy with adventure, filled with interest and incident, large in promise of rich rewards for judicious labor, but he returned to

Michigan, where the social and commercial atmosphere was better suited to his taste, and the conditions afforded sufficient inducement to elicit all of the ardor of an energetic man. And, on his return with the expectation of making this state his permanent home, he entered with spirit into the business which interested him, which he has since made one of the leading commercial enterprises in his part of the state. In all relations of life he has so borne himself in this community as to win the regard and confidence of his fellow men, being looked up to as one of the leading and representative citizens of the township.

ALBERT G. CONGER.

Albert G. Conger, of the town of Litchfield, who is living retired from active business pursuits, has earned the quiet rest he is now enjoying by a long life of industry and varied experiences in agricultural, mechanical and mercantile activity, and through the misfortunes that have befallen him from time to time, which he has borne with patience and triumphed over by determined effort and persistent application. He was born at Bristol, Ontario county, New York, on May 27, 1830, the son of Jacob and Maria (Johnson) Conger, also New Yorkers, the former born at Binghamton and the latter at Scipio in Orange county. The father became master of two trades, blacksmithing and weaving, but passed part of his life as a farmer. He came to this county in 1856 and settled in Litchfield township, where he conducted successful farming operations until 1867, when he moved to the village of Litchfield, there residing until his death in 1895 at the venerable age of ninety-seven years, his wife dying in 1891 aged eighty-seven. He was a stanch Republican and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of their eight children three are now living, Albert and a sister until recently being the only ones residing in this county. The sister died on June 27, 1903.

Albert G. Conger was reared and educated in his native state, where he learned the trade of a weaver, which he followed until 1853, when he came to Michigan and settled on a farm in Litch-

field township in this county. In 1866, selling his farm and stock, he opened a store at Litchfield which he conducted until 1869. He then formed a partnership with James Howland to purchase and conduct the Litchfield mill. At the end of a year the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Conger continuing the business until the mill was destroyed by an incendiary fire on August 4, 1880. The incendiary was apprehended, convicted and sentenced to ten years at hard labor in the penitentiary. Mr. Conger then again engaged in farming for a number of years until the failure of his eyesight obliged him to retire from all active pursuits. Since then he has lived quietly in the village of Litchfield in the enjoyment of his well earned ease, firmly fixed in the respect and esteem of his fellow men. He married on November 23, 1858, Miss Mary J. Riblet, a native of Litchfield township and a daughter of Samuel and Deborah (Woods) Riblet, early settlers in the township.

Her father, Samuel Riblet, was born at Harbor Creek, Erie county, Pa., on February 22, 1811, a lineal descendant of a French nobleman, who, because he embraced the Protestant faith, had his property confiscated and was exiled under penalty of being burned as a heretic if he returned. In company with others he went to Germany, where he married and reared a large family. Two of his sons, Christian and Bartholomew, emigrated to America. They first settled at Charleston, S. C., and later moved to Maryland and settled at Hagerstown, where John Riblet, son of Bartholomew and grandfather of Samuel, was born in 1758. At the beginning of the Revolution he entered the service as a first lieutenant in a regiment of riflemen, was soon taken prisoner and confined for three years on the British man-of-war Roebuck. After his release he settled near Hagerstown, Md., where Solomon Riblet, father of Samuel, was born in August, 1782. In 1802 John Riblet moved to Erie, Pa., and there, during the War of 1812, commanded the body-guard of Commodore Perry while his fleet was building. Solomon also served with distinction in that war as first lieutenant and acting captain in a company of Erie minute men. After the war

he removed to Ohio and later to Michigan where he prospered as a farmer and died in old age at Litchfield.

His son, Samuel, was taught the rudiments of German by his grandfather, attended the district schools and an academy at Erie, teaching at intervals to secure the necessary funds for this purpose. He began and relinquished the study of medicine and became a teacher near Pittsburg, where he was married on November 19, 1833, to Miss Deborah Woods. Soon after this event they came to Michigan and purchased 160 acres of land which was his home until death ended his labors. Here his five children grew to maturity and at this homestead all were married. He was prominently connected with all enterprises inaugurated for the benefit of the county, among them the Northern Central Railroad, being a director of this road from its organization until its sale to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Co. To his untiring exertions the people of Litchfield are largely indebted for the location and construction of the road. Mr. and Mrs. Conger have five children: Jennie M., wife of Dr. E. J. Pendall, of Marshall; Eugene D., the principal owner and editor of the Grand Rapids Herald, who, in 1898, was appointed as a member of the Industrial Commission, serving during the life of the commission; Willard S., a member of the editorial staff of the Grand Rapids Herald and a stockholder of the company publishing it; Minnie T., a clerk in the office of the auditor-general at Lansing; Luella D., formerly a popular teacher in the schools of Michigan and Indiana, now at the paternal home. In politics Mr. Conger is independent, having never sought or held office or been an active partisan. He is a man of broad views and sterling integrity, possessing extensive knowledge of men and affairs.

CORWIN COX.

One of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Wheatland township in Hillsdale county, who is well known throughout the boundaries of the county and has been of great service in building it up and pushing forward its development, is

Corwin Cox, who is living on a well-improved, highly cultivated and beautifully located farm of 310 acres near North Adams. His parents were natives of the far East, his father, Robert Cox, having been born and reared in New Jersey, and his mother, erst Rowena Gregg, in New Hampshire. The father came to Michigan in 1835 and entered forty acres of government land, soon thereafter entering another forty, all in the woods, as yet untouched by the hand of civilized man in the way of cultivation. He cleared some of it and built a home, and, on this estate, which he carved literally from the wilds of nature, he passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1890.

He married with Miss Gregg in Lenawée county, she having come to the state from her Eastern home with her parents, and, when they settled in the township, its total population did not exceed a dozen or fifteen families. They had two children, their son, Corwin, and their daughter, now Mrs. Lucy E. Barnes, of this county. In May, 1901, the mother passed away at the home so long hallowed by her useful labors. In politics the father was an ardent Republican, one of the founders of the party. He was much esteemed in the county, on occasions representing it in the lower house of the State Legislature. He also held, from time to time, several local offices, among them drain commissioner and justice of the peace. When the Black Hawk War and the Toledo War broke out he promptly enlisted in the service of his country, seeing hardship and danger in the Indian War. Both he and his wife were active and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Corwin Cox's grandfather, Job Cox, was a prominent pioneer of Michigan, living and dying in Jackson county. Four of his sons settled in Hillsdale county, two in Cambria, one in Woodbridge and one in Wheatland township. All are now deceased, except one daughter living in Hillsdale county.

Corwin Cox grew to manhood and was educated in his native county, where he assisted in clearing his father's farm and in cultivating it when it was cleared. Since he reached man's estate this has continued to be his home. Here he was born on August 27, 1847, here he has found

his world of hope and promise, the proper field for his enterprise and industry, and the choice ground for his domestic altar. He was married in 1871 to Miss Mary E. Oaks, a daughter of Samuel and Esther Oaks, early settlers in the county. They have three children, Jay L., Charles R. and Luella E. Cox, the last named being now Mrs. Arthur Haggerty, of this county. In politics Mr. Cox is, as was his father, an ardent and active Republican, taking great interest in the success of his party, although not seeking its positions of honor or profit for himself. He is a member of the Masonic order and has given to the affairs of his lodge interested and serviceable attention. To the original tract of eighty acres belonging to his father, he has added by purchase until he now owns 310 acres, and he has continued with diligence and skill the improvements begun by his father until he has one of the best farms in this part of the county, one of the most comfortable and attractive country homes to be found within a large extent of country.

JUDAH P. CORNELL.

This industrious and successful farmer of Pittsford township, in Hillsdale county, whose death on May 27, 1892, left a void in the hearts of his many cordial friends, a vacancy in the active utilities of the township which it has been difficult to fill, was a native of New York state, where he was born on September 14, 1835, the son of Henry and Matilda (Piper) Cornell, also natives of that state, who came to this county in early days and settled in Ransom township. Here their son, Judah, grew to manhood, remaining at home and assisting on the farm, with intervals of attendance at the public schools of the vicinity, until 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army in Co. F, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry. His regiment was placed on duty in the West, where he was in active service until his capture by the Confederates at Athens, when he exchanged the weariness of the march and the dangers of the battlefield for the horrors of prison life at Macon, Cahaba and Andersonville, which he was compelled to endure until the close of the

Civil War in 1865. He was then released, returning to his home in Michigan more dead than alive, with his health permanently shattered, his affairs in confusion, his fortunes badly disturbed, but his spirit undismayed and his energy still predominant. He once more resolutely engaged in the productive work of farming and continued his diligence until his death, improving and developing his land and meeting every requirement of an exacting condition with manliness and success.

Mr. Cornell married in 1861 with Miss Mary A. Briggs, a daughter of George W. and Christina (Stuck) Briggs, an account of whose life is given in the sketch of John Haggerty on another page of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell had one child, Verona A., now wife of Dr. S. M. Cornell, of Bronson, in Branch county. Mr. Cornell was a Republican in politics and was called to fill a number of local offices in the township, in all of which he rendered good and appreciated service. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, and was, from his childhood, a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. During the later years of his life he was much engaged in the service of this church and in its evangelizing work as a local preacher and active church advocate. He was well esteemed wherever he was known, lived always and everywhere a clean, upright and useful life, performing his duties with conscientious diligence and giving an inspiring example to all who met him.

ORSON DAYTON.

The new nation raised up among the powers of the world by the establishment of our independence was scarcely a quarter of a century old, and had made but little progress in its great career of commercial, industrial and agricultural development and political power, when its people were called on to secure by a second conquest over the arrogance of Great Britain the right to maintain its integrity and conduct its own affairs, and, among the valiant soldiers who went forward to win that fight, were ancestors on both sides of the family of the late Orson Dayton, of Pittsford township. He was born in Erie county, New

York, on September 20, 1820, not long after the close of the war, near the scene of some of its most exciting episodes, and his childhood was made interesting with thrilling narratives of its events of blood and carnage and its incidents of daring and danger. His parents were Sherman and Elizabeth (Birdsell) Dayton, both natives of New York. The father was through life an industrious farmer, except during the War of 1812, in which he took an active part, and, while his son, Orson, was yet a lad, he removed the family to Lake county, Ohio, locating on a farm in the town of Madison.

Here Orson Dayton grew to manhood, saw much of frontier life, gathered intelligently a few nuggets from the great mines of human knowledge in the primitive schools, acquired habits of industry in work, waxing strong in character, self-reliance, independence of spirit and vigor of body. He was one of the eleven children who composed the household, five sons and six daughters, all of whom have now paid the last debt of nature except two of the daughters. After leaving school he entered regularly on the duties of life for himself by engaging in the almost universal occupation of the section in which he lived, the cultivation of the soil. He remained in Ohio until 1866, when he took up his residence in Hillsdale county, on a farm which he purchased in Pittsford township, and on which he lived and farmed until his death in January, 1890, and which, by that time, he had enlarged by subsequent purchases to 200 acres. When he settled on this land it was full of possibilities but all undeveloped; when he left it, in obedience to his summons by death, it was a well-improved, highly cultivated, abundantly productive tract, yielding large returns of fruitfulness and domestic comfort for his continued investment of time, labor and skill in its cultivation.

On October 5, 1855, Mr. Dayton was united in marriage with Sarah D. Weston, a native of Massachusetts, and they became the parents of three children, Grenville W., Hattie L., wife of William W. Dayton, and Millard B., living at the parental home. Their father was a Republican in political faith, but was not an active partisan and

he never sought or held office. Mrs. Dayton's parents were Granville D. and Sarah (Marsh) Weston, the former a native of New Bedford, and the latter of Dalton, Mass., belonging to families conspicuous in the history of that state from Colonial times. Her father, a prominent woolen manufacturer and merchant, was also engaged in agriculture. Both her parents died in their native state. In the War of 1812 her paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Marsh, was a Federal soldier who made an excellent record in council and on the field. His son, the father of Mrs. Dayton, kept up the martial spirit of the family by a long service as a colonel of the state militia, in which he was prominent for disciplinary powers and soldierly qualities.

WILLIAM H. DEVOE.

William H. DeVoe, one of the leading farmers of Pittsford township in Hillsdale county, is a native of Newark, New Jersey, born on December 29, 1840. His parents were Peter and Harriet DeVoe, the father a native of New Jersey and the mother of New York. The father, a shoemaker by trade, was employed for many years as a foreman in a rubber factory. He served in a gallant New Jersey regiment in the Civil War, and, although in active field duty much of the time, he escaped unhurt. William H. DeVoe was reared and educated in his native state, reaching the age of nineteen years before leaving home. In 1859 he came to Michigan and settled near Ypsilanti, where he remained three years, removing to Hillsdale county in 1862. He then purchased the farm of which he is now possessed, and, since that time, has made it his home. It was all wild and unbroken timber land when he bought it, without a building of any kind or any other improvement. He began at once to clear off the timber, and, in the course of but few years, he had a goodly portion of the new place under cultivation, furnished with such buildings for the comfort of his family and his stock as he was able to put up under the circumstances. These have been replaced by others more pretentious, complete and satisfactory; the land has all been cleared except about five

acres, its fertility has been greatly increased by careful and judicious tillage; and, through the continued application of his systematic industry, excellent judgment and good taste, the estate has been made one of the attractive and valuable farms of this part of the county. In 1862 Mr. DeVoe was united in marriage with Miss Mary F. Britten, a daughter of Richard R. and Ellen (Collins) Britten, later Mrs. Lorenzo Barkman.

Richard R. Britten came to Michigan in 1835 and entered a tract of government land in Pittsford township on which he settled a year later, after his marriage, which occurred on August 28, 1836. On this land he expended the labor of his mature life, clearing and improving it, adding to its fertility and attractiveness by continued and well-applied industry; here, also, on November 19, 1875, he died at the age of sixty-three years, leaving eight children, being mourned by the community as a public spirited citizen who was always ready to aid in the promotion of every worthy enterprise, also as a very intelligent gentleman, diligently studious of political literature and well posted on leading questions of the day.

Two years after his death, upon November 29, 1877, his widow married with Lorenzo Barkman, a native of Albany, New York, and an early settler in Michigan. He lived at various places in this state, finally locating at Hudson in this county, where he was for fourteen years engaged in the grocery business. After his marriage he lived with his wife and family on the farm on which she settled with her first husband when she was a bride of eighteen years, which was her home for a period of sixty-seven years and where she died a few years ago. She was born in Seneca county, New York, on February 29, 1820, and came with her parents, James and Elizabeth (Chandler) Collins, to the territory of Michigan in 1833, and was thus able to see the country in all the wildness of its natural state and to bear her portion in the work of reducing it to fertility and fruitfulness. She experienced all the privations, hardships and dangers of frontier life, when provisions and the conveniences of daily living were scarce and hard to get, when the struggle for existence and advancement was constant and

arduous, and when every hour, at times, was fraught with peril from savage beasts or still more savage men.

And in this state she has lived to see the region developed and fructified, teeming with the products of peaceful and systematic industry, equipped with every facility for comfortable living, great and active in the might of its commercial, agricultural and industrial energy, rich in all the blessings of civilization and moral progress. Her story, if fully told, would thrill with interest, glow with pathos, sparkle with incident and darken with tragedy. It would be the oft-told tale of the progress of a state from barbarism to cultivated life, and it would link together two epochs of history far apart in time and much more widely distant from each other in conditions and features.

Mr. and Mrs. DeVoe have one child, their daughter, Ella M., the wife of A. H. McConnell, of Homer, in this state. Her father has been a lifelong Democrat in politics. He has been the choice of his party for a number of local offices, but the overwhelming adverse majority in the township and county has rendered the success of any man of his faith impossible at the elections. He is an active member of the Patrons of Husbandry, belonging to the grange at Pittsford. Mrs. DeVoe, has vivid recollections of the dangers of the early times, when bears, wolves and Indians were frequent visitors to the neighborhood of every household, and the wild animals often made night hideous with their horrible and discordant noises, holding all human life cheap in comparison with the gratification of their appetites for slaughter and prey.

JACOB J. DEAL.

Jacob J. Deal, the founder of the carriage manufactory conducted at Jonesville, Mich., by the J. J. Deal & Son Co., is a native of Seneca county, N. Y., born on January 17, 1827, being a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Stahl) Deal, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer who died when his son, Jacob, was a child, leaving four sons, two of whom are living. Mr. Deal

was reared and educated in his native state, where his loved mother passed from earth to those activities that have no weariness, getting only a limited amount of book learning from the primitive schools of his day, when he could be spared from the work on the farm, where he lived and was occupied until he was eighteen years old. He then learned the trade of a blacksmith and worked at it until 1854 when he came to this state, locating first at Clinton in Lenawee county. After a residence of three years at that place he moved to Sturgis, and, a year later, in 1858, he came to Jonesville and opened a blacksmith shop, wherein he did all kinds of custom work until 1865.

Mr. Deal then sold the shop, erected two small buildings on the site now occupied by his factory, and there began to build wagons and buggies, doing all the work by hand and employing from twelve to fifteen men in repairing, as well as on new work. Soon thereafter he began the manufacture of road carts and sold his first carload at Norfolk, Va. There came a quick demand for his excellent products, and, as the business grew, he enlarged his plant from time to time, until in 1890, he erected the factory he now owns and operates, which employs over 100 men and annually turns out more than 4,000 products of various kinds. The most of his early sales were made in Indiana and adjacent territory, but he has now jobbing houses in many western and eastern cities and finds his output commanding a ready market in all parts of the United States. In 1891 his son, George V. Deal, was taken into the firm and since then has been an active partner in the business. By rigid attention to business and the inflexible rule of meeting the want for their goods with the best product attainable for the price, the firm has built up a very large and gratifying success, and now has a trade which may well create a feeling of decided satisfaction. Mr. Deal has been married three times. The first occurred on October 23, 1849, at Syracuse, New York, with Mrs. Catherine (Franz) Holman, a native of Canoga, N. Y. She died in 1889 leaving one child, her son, George V. Deal. The second marriage was to Jane Sinclair, who died in 1899. The third marriage occurred in

1901, with Miss Caroline Champlin, a resident of Jonesville.

Mr. Deal has been a lifelong Republican, but is not an active partisan and has never sought or accepted public office. He has for many years been a zealous member of the Masonic fraternity and has taken great interest in the progress and workings of the craft. As the oldest manufacturer in the county, he has to his credit a long record of usefulness in building up the mercantile and industrial interests of this section of the state, having aided materially in every form of public improvement and in the promotion of every means of elevation of the community. His life has been eminently useful and he is held in high esteem as one of the potential factors of progress and development and one of the most representative citizens of the county.

WILLIAM R. DITMARS, M. D.

Born in Lenawee county on April 1, 1846, and a resident of the state continuously since that time, William R. Ditmars, M. D., of North Adams, has passed more than half-a-century in Michigan, having now to his credit a record of usefulness among her people which it is not the lot of many men to makè, unostentatious and unpretentious as he is in the performance of his daily duties. His parents were William V. and Catherine A. (Pelt) Ditmars, and his paternal American progenitors came from Holland, settled at what was then New Amsterdam, now New York city, and later moved to New Jersey; on the maternal side he descends from gallant men and devoted women who lived from time immemorial in the Scottish Highlands. The Doctor's grandparents emigrated to Ohio in the early days of its history, there prospered and founded families. Baptists and Scotch Presbyterians in religious affiliation, they were uncompromising Whigs in politics. The Doctor was one of four children, of whom two others, daughters, are living. The parents came to Michigan and located in Lenawee county in 1840, where their industrious lives ended, that of the father on October 5, 1865, and that of the mother on July 18, 1876. He received his

scholastic training in the public schools and at the Hudson high school in his native county, began the study of medicine under the efficient instruction of Doctors Whelan and Brewer, of Hillsdale, and then entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1872.

After receiving his diploma as an M. D., Doctor Ditmars settled at North Adams and began that active and skillful practice of medicine and surgery to which he has since faithfully devoted himself among a people with whom he has since remained. Through all gradations of the practice he has labored sedulously, has become strongly established in the village of his adoption as one of its leading professional men, a factor of potency and recognized ability in public local affairs. He is an ardent Republican in politics, giving to the welfare of his party good and steady but not self-seeking service. His ability both as a party worker and as a physician has, however, been recognized in his appointment as a member of the board of pension examiners of Hillsdale county, while his wisdom and public spirit as a citizen has been acknowledged by his election for seven years as the president of the village. These positions he now holds and he has also served for a number of years as village and township health officer. He is an enthusiastic working Freemason in lodge, chapter and council. For ten years he has been master of his lodge, during this time ably guiding its course along the lines of loftiest light in the mystic symbolism and of financial safety and progress. He also belongs to the order of the Eastern Star.

Doctor Ditmars was united in marriage on July 4, 1866, with Miss Ellen M. Higley, a native of Michigan and a daughter of Harvey and Maria M. (Terwilliger) Higley, whose ancestors according to the family tradition came over in the Mayflower and ably helped to make the history of New England. Her parents came to Michigan in 1840, where in his new home her father was a successful and prosperous mechanic. His only son was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., in the Civil War. Two children were the fruit of this first marriage of the Doctor, Joseph-

ine E. (Ditmars) Williams, who resides in Moscow township, in this county, and William H., a prosperous and popular physician at Jonesville. of whom a personal memoir appears in this volume. Mrs. Ditmars died on November 18, 1890. and on September 8, 1892, Doctor Ditmars married with his present wife, who was formerly Miss Della E. Kies, also a native of Hillsdale county, a daughter of Francis and Esther (Barmore) Kies, natives of New York of Scotch ancestry. Her father came to Michigan after his graduation from Yale College, took up 800 acres of land on Moscow Plains where he was prospered in the cultivation and use of it. He was a Whig in political faith and a Presbyterian in church connection. He died at the age of eighty-two and his wife at ninety-two. For a quarter of a century Mrs. Ditmars was a valued teacher in Kansas and Michigan, having taught in the high school at Lincoln in the former state for two years.

DR. WILLIAM H. DITMARS.

Among the favorable factors of progress and prosperity in Hillsdale county, must be numbered its successful, diligent and conscientious professional men. Every line of professional life is well represented in the county, the representatives being men of high character, fine capabilities and an unfaltering sense of duty. One of the leading practitioners of medicine and surgery in the county is Dr. William H. Ditmars, of Jonesville, who was born in the neighboring town of North Adams, on November 28, 1873, a sketch of his parents, William R. and Ellen M. (Higley) Ditmars, appearing upon other pages of this volume. He received his scholastic training in the public schools in this county and at Hillsdale College, where he passed two years beginning in 1889, then taught school for two years, then, in 1893, began the study of medicine with his father, and the same year entered the Detroit Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1896. He at once began practicing as a physician and surgeon at Jonesville and has since made that place his home, the center of his active and representative practice. Throughout the county he is known as

a physician and surgeon of high rank, well versed in the technique of his profession and very successful in its practice. He was married in 1897 to Miss Etha Mae Smith, daughter of Seth H. and Ellen (Pardee) Smith, of Hillsdale, who died of typhoid fever on May 10, 1901.

Doctor Ditmars is a Republican in politics and has filled a number of local offices at the behest of his party, among them being that of health officer for the village and township, positions in which he has rendered efficient service to the community, winning high commendation as an executive officer of vigor, determination and breadth of view. He has also for some years been a member of the county central committee of his party, being also appointed to the pension board for this county in 1897. He is an active member of the State Medical Association and the American Medical Association, taking great interest in the proceedings of these bodies. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and has filled important offices in his lodge with credit to himself and benefit to the craft. Both in professional circles and among the people of the township he is highly esteemed and commands general confidence. His interest in all public affairs involving the welfare of the community is strong and abiding; in social life he is genial, entertaining and considerate; in politics is patriotic rather than partisan, never, however, surrendering any of his own convictions. He is an estimable type of Michigan's most serviceable citizenship.

JAMES H. DENNING.

James H. Denning is a well and favorably known farmer of Moscow township, in this county, having been an active factor in the growth and development of this section for more than thirty-five years, coming here in 1867 with his parents, when he was but seventeen years old. He was born in Somersetshire, England, on November 29, 1850, son of Robert M. and Ann (Notley) Denning, who were also natives of old Somersetshire, reared there to lives of industry in agricultural pursuits. The grandfather, Henry Denning, was a Dorsetshire man, belonging to a fam-

ily of long and creditable residence in that part of the country. In his early manhood he moved into Somersetshire, where he passed the remainder of his life. In 1867, the parents of James H. Denning emigrated to the United States, making their way almost immediately to Hillsdale county, settling in Scipio township, where the father purchased eighty acres of land, which he soon after sold and then removed to Moscow township, where he lived until his death in 1877. The mother survived him eight years, dying in 1885. They had fourteen children, of whom six sons and three daughters are living, all but one daughter being residents of this county. Their maternal grandfather, William Notley, was also a native of Dorsetshire. For a portion of his life he was connected with the British military service, holding a commission and a rank of importance in the army.

James H. Denning grew to the age of seventeen in his native land and received a limited education in its schools, in 1867 accompanied his parents to this country, where on the homestead which they here established, he lived and worked until the death of his father. He then began operations for himself, and, in 1879, purchased the farm of 140 acres on which he now resides. This, by careful, skillful and well-applied labor, he has made very fertile and productive, and has improved with comfortable and commodious buildings, which are among the best in the township. His life has been one of peaceful industry and of profitable pursuits, conducted in harmony with the best interests and aspirations of his locality. It has brought him good returns for his work and the general respect and approval of the community.

Mr. Denning was married on July 4, 1875, to Miss Axie Shults, a native of Moscow township and a daughter of George and Mary (Fullerton) Shults, who were early settlers in the county. Four children have blessed their union, their sons, Charles A., Frank E., married to Hazel M. Cook, of Jonesville, a daughter of N. R. Cook (see sketch elsewhere), and resides at Racine, Wis.; James E. and Henry Guy, all of whom are living at home. In politics the head of the house

has been a Republican all of his mature life, but he has never sought office or taken any especially active part in party affairs. He has, however, an abiding and thoughtful interest in whatever pertains to the good of the country and the advancement of his section. Mrs. Denning's father, George Shults, was in the Union army as a member of Battery G, First Michigan Artillery, this keeping him in the service throughout the Civil War, in which he confronted innumerable dangers and suffered untold hardships in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, and received a wound in the shoulder from a shell. Mr. Denning is one of the highly esteemed and most representative citizens of the county.

AUGUSTUS W. DOUGLASS.

The late Augustus W. Douglass, of Hillsdale county, was wholly a product, and essentially a representative of Wheatland township. In this township, in one of its primitive log houses of the early days, he was born July 22, 1837, in its public schools he received an elementary education, on one of its untamed, uncultivated farms, which his parents took up as government land, he acquired the habits of industry, frugality and thrift which distinguished him through life, on another of its farms he was prospered and grew comfortable in worldly wealth, and, to it after a time, he added a part of the old homestead by purchase. Here he passed his useful and instructive life, and here, at its close, he was laid to his last, long, dreamless rest with many manifestations of popular esteem and affection.

Mr. Douglass's grandfather was Samuel S. Douglass, a native of New England, supposed to have been born in Maine, when that now great commonwealth was merely a district of Massachusetts. He was a soldier in the Revolution and died in New Hampshire, after a long and eventful career and a life of great usefulness as a far-seeing and progressive farmer. His son, Samuel S. Douglass, was born and reared in Connecticut, and, when he became a man, he married with Tamar French, of New Hampshire, and sought the rich lands of the far West for the purpose of fol-

lowing the vocation of his father, coming to Michigan in 1835, and, after halting at Ann Arbor for a year, located on 160 acres of public land in Wheatland township, of Hillsdale county. There were no roads, except the old Chicago road, the only other lines of travel through the trackless forest being Indian trails. With the aid of his faithful wife he erected a little log cabin, as their first home in this new country, and began to clear the land for cultivation, applying their labor on the north half of their tract.

For twenty-seven years they lived and labored on this farm, gradually bringing it into systematic productiveness and comeliness, and, in 1863, when they retired to a life of rest at Hillsdale, it was one of the most fertile, fruitful and highly improved farms in the township. The evening of their days was passed at their town home, where their final summons reached them, that of the father in 1873, that of the mother in 1887. Their family consisted of seven sons and one daughter. One son, Dwight E. Douglass, was a soldier in the Eighteenth Michigan Infantry of the Union army. He died while in service, at Nashville, Tenn., of smallpox. Those now living are Francis J., a respected citizen of Iowa; Sarah F., now Mrs. Slayton, of Illinois; Justus F., a prosperous farmer of this county; George A., in business at Toledo, Ohio; Edwin N., living at Paw Paw, in this state. Their father, a Free Will Baptist, took an interest in church affairs, helping in the erection of all the early church buildings for his denomination in this part of the country.

Augustus W. Douglass was reared on the paternal homestead and rendered material aid in making it fertile and homelike. When he reached years of maturity he purchased a farm in the neighborhood and, some years later, bought a part of his father's place. On this land he made his home until his death in May, 1901. He was married in December, 1862, to Miss Sarah J. Potter, a native of Lenawee county, Michigan, and a daughter of James and Sally A. (Walling) Potter, who came to Michigan in 1835 and passed the rest of their lives in Lenawee county. Mr. Douglass was one of the representative farmers of the township and held a high place in public estima-

tion. He was an ardent and unyielding Prohibitionist in political faith, and was an active and devout member of the Congregational church.

JUSTUS F. DOUGLASS, like his brother Augustus, was born on the farm belonging to his father in this township, his life beginning on April 21, 1842. He attended the public schools of the neighborhood, finished his education with a four years' course at Hillsdale College, and with one year passed at Oberlin, Ohio. After leaving college he began farming and has kept to that vocation ever since, only varying it by a few years of teaching, which he performed in connection with his farming operations in his early manhood. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Mary Emma Bradley, a native of Monroe county, Michigan, and a daughter of Eber and Hannah (Whitney) Bradley, the former born and reared in Connecticut, and the latter in New York. They were married in the east and came to this state about 1835, settling in Monroe county and making that their permanent home. In politics Mr. Douglass is a Republican. He served four years as town clerk, and he has been for a long time an active and appreciated school inspector. He is a deacon of the Congregational church, of which his wife is also a valued member. They have six children: Grant E., living in Huron county; Dwight J., a resident of Van Buren county; Hugh S., at home; Watie E., now Mrs. H. J. Cunningham, of this county; and Olive T. and Ned E., at the paternal home. Mr. Douglass has lived an unostentatious, useful life, among this people, by whom his family name is held in high esteem on account of the public service to the community and county for which it stands, and by reason of the good example of worth and merit it has given to the section. Of its members none is more honored or more justly revered than himself.

ANDREW C. EDWARDS.

One of the best-known and most honored citizens of Hillsdale county, Michigan, is Hon. Andrew C. Edwards, the subject of this sketch. A native of the state of Michigan, he was born in the county of Lenawee on March 19, 1841, the son

of Asa G. and Margaret (Peters) Edwards, the former a native of the state of New York, and the latter of New Jersey. His father followed the occupation of farming, and removed in early life from his native state to Michigan, where he was among the first pioneers of that section of the country. He passed away in March, 1881, after a long and successful life in the state of his adoption. The mother is still living, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

Andrew C. Edwards grew to manhood in Hillsdale county, and received his preliminary education at the public schools in the vicinity of his boyhood's home. Subsequently he attended the Hillsdale College and pursued a course of study at that institution of learning. After the completion of his education, he engaged in the business of farming in Adams township, assisting his father in the care and management of the home farm. He remained here for many years, meeting with success, and is still the owner of the old family homestead, where so many years of his active life were passed. In 1890 he purchased the place where he now resides, which is situated about one and one-half miles east of the city of Hillsdale, and thither removed his family. He has here a fine suburban home, consisting of some sixty acres, thoroughly improved, with appropriate buildings, having all conveniences necessary to make life comfortable.

Mr. Edwards was united in marriage, in 1861, with Miss Franc A. Botsford, a native of Waterloo, New York, a daughter of Hon. George H. Botsford, who, for many years, was one of the leading citizens of Hillsdale county, Michigan, who at one time held the office of county superintendent of schools. He was widely known as a leading educator and successful church worker. To Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were born five children, Clara, wife of W. H. Porter, of Adams township; Grace W., who, prior to her death, in April, 1899, married M. E. Welper and became the mother of two children; Bertha M., recently graduated as a trained nurse and appointed assistant supervisor of the insane hospital at Kalamazoo; Georgia B., wife of Fred Dubois, of Bankers; Erma, at the paternal home.

Politically, Mr. Edwards has been identified all his life with the Republican party, and many years he has been one of its most trusted leaders in Hillsdale county. On many occasions he has held positions of honor in the gift of the party, and has always discharged the duties of public office with fidelity and ability. For a period of two years he served as clerk of the township, and was treasurer for one year. He has also held the position of highway commissioner, and, for a definite length of time he was one of the directors of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., one of the important business concerns of that section of the state. For a period of thirty years he has been a member of the Grange, for fifteen years he has served as master, a position of much importance in the local community. The family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their responsive sympathy with all good causes, and also their kind and generous cooperation with all movements tending to the uplift and elevation of individuals or departments of church and society work, place the entire family high on the roll of the county's best citizenship.

DWIGHT A. CURTIS.

The American members of the branch of the Curtis family to which Dwight A. Curtis of Hillsdale county, this state, belongs, are descendants of Samuel Curtis, who emigrated to America, in 1690, from Sheffield, England, and settled at Windsor, Connecticut. One of his offspring, Deacon Elnathan Curtis, moved to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and his son, Major Elnathan, Jr., was the great-grandfather of Dwight A. Curtis, and the Major's son, Elnathan, his grandfather.

Dwight A. Curtis was born in the state of New York, seven miles west of Rochester, on October 25, 1834, the son of William and Sallie (Brown) Curtis, also natives of New York. His father came to the Empire state with his parents and was there reared and educated, his father, Elnathan Curtis, being a prominent merchant at Genoa in that state. He died in 1812 at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, of typhus fever, while on a trip to the East to purchase merchandise

for his store, leaving a widow and two sons. They took up their residence at Stockbridge after his death, and, later, his widow remarried with Captain Brownell, who removed the family to Cayuga county, New York, where William Curtis grew to manhood, was educated, and began life for himself as a farmer. He continued in this occupation, and in the hotel business at Town Line and Lancaster, until 1851, when he brought his family to Michigan and settled in Hillsdale county, purchasing the farm of 280 acres on which his son Dwight A. Curtis now lives. They have added to this estate until the farm now contains 700 acres. The land was partially developed and improved and he diligently addressed himself for four or five years to its farther development and improvement.

Getting it into an advanced state of cultivation by that time, ready for an enterprise which he had long been contemplating, about 1856 he began the breeding of Shorthorn cattle for a high-grade market. His first stock of this kind was bought of J. O. Sheldon, of Geneva, New York. Later he made his purchases in Canada and Kentucky. The product of his breeding farm was sold in almost every state in the Union, everywhere holding a high rank in the stock markets. His sons Frederick and Dwight were associated with him in this business, the firm name being William Curtis & Sons. Frederick E. Curtis died in 1887 and his father in 1888. Dwight A. Curtis has since conducted the business, and his herd is renowned throughout the cattle world as "The Hillsdale Herd of Shorthorns," and the farm, which is its home, is one of the best managed and most highly improved stock farms devoted to this interesting and profitable business. It displays a fine brick residence, commodious, substantial and well-arranged barns and other needed outbuildings and is equipped with every device for producing the best results in its industry. Everything about the place gives evidence of progressive, far-seeing and energetic management, excellent judgment and good taste.

To the business which so engrosses him and of which he is preeminently the head in Michigan, and one of the ornaments in this country, Mr.

Curtis brought an education secured in the public schools and at Albion college. From college he at once entered the business, becoming a partner with his father and his brother, and since then he has given his attention solely to its development and improvement. He is a close student of its needs and its details, carefully and studiously reading its literature, closely observing all its features and phases, applying theories with judicious and discriminating care, trusting rather to his own judgment than to the suggestions of others.

In 1881 Mr. Curtis's brother organized the Exchange Bank of Addison, and in this institution Mr. Curtis had an interest during the life of his brother, and he conducted it a short time after his brother died, but he has since disposed of all his interest therein. He has, however, been active and serviceable in behalf of all enterprises in the community directly tending to the public good, especially such as have been in the line of his own business and its adjuncts. For four years he served as the president of the county agricultural society, and, during his tenure of this office, he raised the organization to a high state of efficiency and usefulness. He is one of the most widely known and most highly respected citizens of the county, and his beautiful bachelor home, with its evidences of intellectual culture, its wealth of creature comforts and its bounteous hospitality, is one of the prominent social institutions of the township, a great resort for his friends, who are to be found in every part of this and adjoining counties.

WILLIAM H. DURYEA.

William H. Duryea, one of the well-known and highly respected pioneers of Jefferson township, this county, is a native of New York state, born on June 19, 1824. His parents, William and Sally Duryea, were also New Yorkers by nativity who came to Michigan in 1834, settling on government land, which they entered to the northeast of Osseo. They cleared up this land and resided on it some years, then moved to Hudson and remained a few years, when they returned to Osseo

and there made their home until death. The elder William Duryea was twice married, his second wife surviving him. A shoemaker by trade, he followed this craft for many years. When the War of 1812 broke out he joined the Federal army and rendered an appreciated service in the cause of his country, incurring disabilities in the service, for which he subsequently received a pension from the U. S. government. Of his seven sons and one daughter, two sons are living, William H. and Simon, a resident of California.

William H. Duryea was but eight years of age when the family came to Michigan, the country was wholly unsettled, full of the barbarous life which had filled it for ages. Indians were here to greet his people, who were among the first arrivals, and every energy of the family was required in the contest with the unfavorable conditions which confronted them. His father erected a large log house near Osseo, which, for a long time, served as a tavern for the neighborhood and all of the travelers, it being the first and most pretentious structure built in the section. The opportunities for schooling here were necessarily few and limited, Mr. Duryea not being able to take advantage of these in full measure. He assisted in clearing the farm and continued to reside on it until he was of age. In 1849, while the California gold fever was at its height, with a number of other men from Osseo, he made a trip to that land of promise, driving across the plains with horse and ox teams, and occupying four months in the journey. They had many adventures of thrilling interest, encounters with Indians and with wild beasts, but escaped without more serious mishap than the loss of some of their stock. He was successful in mining and gardening in the new Eldorado, where he remained for two and one-half years. He then returned to Michigan and to his wife and child, whom he had left on the farm, making the return trip by the ocean and the isthmus route.

Determined now to remain in Michigan, he began clearing up the farm of eighty acres, on which he now lives in Jefferson township, which he had bought of a Mr. Hodges before going to California. Since then he has added land, by

purchase from time to time, until he owned at one period 340 acres. During almost the whole of his life, he has been engaged in farming, but, during the construction of the railroad from Adrian to Jonesville, he was employed on that enterprise, first in making the survey, then in grading and afterwards for some years as a fireman. In 1850 he was united in marriage, in this county, with Miss Catherine Brokaw, a native of New York, who was left an orphan in childhood and came to Michigan after her sister, Mrs. Joseph Slaght, of Jefferson township. Mr. and Mrs. Duryea were the parents of seven children, all of whom are living but one. Those living are Cascus, Minor J. and Theron, of this township, Charles, of Allen township, Andrew, of Woodbridge township, Lilly, the wife of Elmer Osmun, of Cambria. Mr. Duryea has never taken an active part in politics or filled public office, and, with his wife, belongs to the Christian church.

REV. MINOR J. DURYEA, second in order of birth of the living children of William H. Duryea, and also a noted preacher and temperance lecturer, was born on September 19, 1854, in this county, where he was reared and educated. In 1876 he married with Miss Anna Miller, a daughter of Martin and Margaret Miller, who moved from Ohio to this state and county in 1866. They have two children, Lucy V. and Jasper I. Duryea. Mr. Duryea began life as a farmer, and, for a number of years, he conducted his farming operations without a thought or desire for other occupation, although taking all the while an active interest in church work. In 1871 he was converted to the Christian religion and at once began to look toward the ministry as his life work. Having been ordained, in 1885, he was stationed at Orangeville, in Barry county, the next year being changed to Millbrook charge in Mecosta county where he remained two years. His ministry here was very successful, resulting in 180 conversions and the erection of a large church building. From there he went to Jackson, where he remained four years.

His work up to this time had been done for the Wesleyan Methodist church, but, after leaving Jackson, he joined the Congregationalists, and

in this connection was sent to Ashley, this state, and there he also built a church and had a successful ministry. In 1890, and again in 1892, he visited the battlefields of the South for purposes of observation and study. His ministry at Ashley lasted a year and a half and resulted in 165 conversions. In 1893 he was called to Linden, Michigan, where he remained two years. He then went to Chicago and for two years assisted Rev. D. L. Moody in his evangelizing work in and near that city, being connected with missions. The next year was passed on his farm; in 1898 he returned to Chicago, and for two years thereafter was engaged in active church work. One portion of his mission work between 1896 and 1898 was at Elkhart, Ind., where he built a church and had over 300 conversions as the result of his ministry for over two years of grand success. He then was appointed the superintendent of the Bay City (Mich.) Sailors' Bethel Mission. Later, for six months, he was engaged in lecturing in and near Toledo, Ohio. He now contemplates an early return to Chicago to meet a renewed demand for his services in that field. Everywhere he has been his labors have been highly appreciated and have resulted in great good to the cause he has advocated. While at Jackson, Mich., he was earnestly solicited to become the chaplain to the prison at that city, and in other places his services have been sought for special work in the line of his sacred calling. Of the fraternal societies he holds membership in but one, the Knights of Pythias.

As a temperance lecturer Rev. Mr. Duryea is held in the highest esteem, being often spoken of as ranking next to the late John B. Gough in this line of work. His life has been and continues to be, full of active usefulness, and, while he has interests of his own which need attention and are sufficient to engage all his faculties, he has no idea of abandoning the work of the ministry, in which he has been so long and so successfully engaged, where he can accomplish so much good and where his services are so much appreciated. His home is one of the most pleasant and, for beauty, is among the first of this section. Recently, while at work in one of his fields, Mr. Duryea found

a piece of petrified wood which is not only a curiosity but a distinct novelty. It is a couple of feet in length and about a foot in diameter, one piece, which weighs twenty-eight pounds, of a V shape, separated from the main body, the edges being as smooth as though cut with a saw. The larger piece weighs 124 pounds.

HILLSDALE COUNTY GAZETTE.

After thirty-five years of editorial labor, with an interesting experience embracing many of the ups and downs of newspaper life, James I. Dennis has a well-established county paper with a good and solid body of patrons for its advertising columns and a valuable and a steadily increasing circulation. He established this paper, the Hillsdale County Gazette, published at Jonesville, Mich., on March 13, 1878. It was started as an advocate of the Greenback theories, and, as long as they were an issue in the politics of the country, it warmly and forcibly supported them. Recently the paper has become independent with a tendency to support Democratic policies. It bears the same name as the first paper published in the county, and a copy of which is still on file in the Gazette office, which was first issued on April 13, 1839. It was founded by Hon. W. W. Murphy and James K. Kinman, Esq. The plant was moved from Branch, in Branch county, and, when Hillsdale became the county seat, it was located at that place and used to publish a paper called the Hillsdale Gazette and later in producing the Hillsdale Democrat.

Mr. Dennis, publisher and proprietor of the Gazette, is the pioneer newspaper man of the county. He was associated with the Independent for many years, purchasing the paper of H. N. F. Lewis in 1864, in partnership with J. F. Burnett. In 1876 he severed his connection with the Independent and leased the Reading Press for a short time. He then founded his present enterprise, publishing his paper for a short time at Waldron, and, for three years thereafter, at Pittsford. Since 1893 it has been published at Jonesville, and in this ancient little village, the center of a rich and productive country, it has

thriven and prospered, gratifying and elevating the taste of a critical circle of readers, serving as a medium of communication between the tradesmen and their customers, accurately recording current events, leading the thought of its community along lines of healthy and progressive development. The establishment is as well equipped as any office of similar proportions anywhere, and the work it produces will bear close and critical comparison with that of many more pretentious plants.

For more than half a century Mr. Dennis has been engaged in the printing business in this state. In that long period of arduous, and by no means always duly appreciated, service to the public, he has kept abreast with the progressive thought of the country, and laid before his people, as an editor, all he could find of value in general science, education and morals, industrial and commercial enterprise, invention and discovery, politics and finance, and every other line of productive activity, as well as whatever was interesting or helpful in social life. It is high praise to say of any man that with such an engine of power as a live newspaper at his command for more than thirty-five years he has never used its forces except on the helpful side of right and progress, but it is a just tribute to say this of the editor of the Gazette.

ANDRÉW V. FERGUSON.

Andrew V. Ferguson, of Wheatland township, in this county, is native to the soil, having been born on August 23, 1844, on the farm which he now owns and operates. His parents were Robert E. and Phoebe (Van Vleet) Ferguson, natives of New York, coming from ancestors, who originally emigrated from Scotland, in that country belonging to one of the earliest families, descending from that Fergus I, who was chosen as the first king of Scotland for his services in driving the barbarous Picts out of the land. See History of Scotland. The father, a farmer, in 1835 came to Michigan, by way of the lake to Toledo, thence by ox teams through the Black Swamp to Adrian. From there the way was difficult and toilsome, there being no roads and obstructions were almost

innumerable. The party persevered, however, and in due time reached the goal for which it had started, where Mr. Ferguson settled on the eighty acres of government land he selected as his portion, there began to make a clearing and to get the ground into condition for a crop. He had but five dollars in money, with little besides with which to begin life in the wilderness after paying for his land. But he joined hands with a neighbor, the two between them having a team, each owning one ox.

A log shanty was speedily built and from this home as headquarters he worked out for a neighbor, receiving his pay of fifty cents a day in salt pork at twenty-five cents per pound. By these slender and trying means he managed to exist and progress until he produced a crop, after which the way was more easy and the progress more rapid. His neighbors and intimate associates included many Indians, Baw Beese and others being frequent visitors to his cabin. His nearest milling point was Adrian and the trip to that place consumed two weeks going and returning. He lived to clear up a good farm, added another tract of eighty acres to his estate, improving the whole with good buildings and other necessary appliances. He married in this county, his wife's people having come to the state about the same time that he did. His family consisted of three children, of whom two are living, his son, Andrew, and a daughter, who is the wife of George Combs, of Adams township. The father died in June, 1885, and the mother in September, 1887. The grandfather, Parmenus Ferguson, was a native of New York who came to Michigan in 1835 with his family and died in Hillsdale county.

Andrew V. Ferguson was reared on the parental homestead, began his education in the public schools, completing it with two terms at Hillsdale College. Since leaving college he has devoted his life to farming and has made the business profitable and found it agreeable. His farm is a model of thrift, enterprise and foresight, and its buildings, which were erected in 1893 at a cost of over \$4,000, are among the best in the township. He was married, in this county, in 1873, to Miss Anna E. McGregor, a New Yorker by na-

tivity, a daughter of Hon. Hamilton McGregor, at one time a resident of the county. They have no children. Mr. Ferguson is a Republican in politics but has never desired or filled public office. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, is a good man, an excellent farmer, a citizen of high character and public spirit, who is universally respected.

PROF. S. J. GIER.

Every person knows the immense value of the public schools and looks for them as among the best features of every community. Whatever else a town may offer as inducements to new settlers, this must not be overlooked. Let sites for manufactories be as free as the air, let all plants be entirely exempt from taxation, let franchises be thrown away with prodigal liberality, let shipping facilities be provided to the widest limit at the cheapest rate, the question will still arise: "What school advantages can be had?" Tried even by this severe standard Hillsdale will compel a high regard. Its public school system is comprehensive in scope, progressive in movement, modern in method, luxurious in appointments and judicious in administration; its work is supervised by a force, constructive as well as conservative, practical as well as theoretic, sympathetic as well as exacting, inspiring as well as elevated, which gives example as well as precept, in the office of the superintendent.

Prof. S. J. Gier, the superintendent, is a native of Ransom township, this county, born on June 13, 1865, a brother of Dr. Frank M. Gier, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. He was educated in the public schools of Allen and Quincy, this state, being graduated from the latter in 1884. He then taught for one year at Quincy and for another one at South Butler, in Branch county. In 1896 he entered the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, from which in 1890 he was graduated, in the meantime, during 1888 and 1889, teaching one year. After graduating in the fall of the same year, he came to Hillsdale to become the principal of the high school. For nine consecutive years thereafter he filled that position with great credit and acceptability. In 1899

he accepted the superintendency of the public schools of St. Clair, remaining there until he was made city superintendent at Hillsdale, the post he is now occupying. In 1891 he took a special course of instruction in science at the Lansing Agricultural College.

Thus properly prepared for his work as superintendent, he has not disappointed the hopes of those who placed him in the office, but has made a state reputation as a vigorous, progressive and efficient school officer. While a gentleman of quiet and genial manners himself, he possesses great executive powers and inspires others with enthusiasm and zeal. He has done excellent institute work in various portions of the state and in this way has rendered very acceptable and highly appreciated service to the cause of public education. Professor Gier was married, at Hillsdale, in 1895, with Miss Leila I. Smith, a native of New York state, a graduate of the music department of Hillsdale College and afterwards a successful teacher of music in the public schools of the city. They have one child, their son, Samuel Richard Gier. The Professor, a Republican in politics, has been a member of the county board of school examiners for his resident county and also for St. Clair county. He is a past worshipful master of his Masonic lodge, and he is enthusiastic in the work of the chapter and the commandery to which he belongs, being commander at present of the latter organization.

WILLIAM H. FRANKHAUSER.

The American progenitor of this William H. Frankhauser was his grandfather, Nicholas Frankhauser, a native of Germany who came to the United States while he was yet a young man and located in Ohio, where for many years he conducted successful and progressive farming operations, where, also, in the fullness of years and of public esteem, he died and was laid to rest. In that state his son, Jacob Frankhauser, was reared and prepared for his life work as a minister in the Evangelical church, in Ohio, also, he rose to note and prominence in his sacred calling. There, too, he met and married with Miss Mary A. Bish, a

native of Virginia, who came to Ohio with her parents in her childhood. In Wood county of that state their son, William, was born on March 5, 1863. In 1875, when he was twelve years old, the family moved to Monroe, Mich., where they remained until 1880, then took up their residence at Litchfield, in Hillsdale county, where the father died in 1889, leaving a widow who is still living, having her home at Hillsdale. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters, of whom two of the sons, William and Dr. S. B. Frankhauser, are residents of this county.

William H. Frankhauser began his scholastic training in the public schools and continued it at Ypsilanti Normal, Oberlin (Ohio) College, and, what was then the Northwestern University, at Naperville, Ill. After leaving college he was engaged for ten years in pedagogic labors. In 1889 he began the study of law in the offices of E. L. Koon and Judge Chester, of Hillsdale. Two years later he was admitted to the bar, beginning the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Boyd & Frankhauser Bros., which had only one year's existence, being succeeded by that of Frankhauser Bros., which lasted three years. Since the dissolution of this latter firm Mr. Frankhauser has been in partnership with Mr. Cornell, under the firm name of Frankhauser & Cornell. In 1890 and 1891 Mr. Frankhauser was deputy county clerk, then, for a year, deputy city clerk, at the end of that time being elected city attorney, a position which he held for two years. In 1892 he was a candidate for the office of county prosecuting attorney, but was beaten in the convention by Judge Chester. In 1896, however, he was again a candidate for this office, was successful in the election, and, since that time, he has held it three terms, having had two reelections.

Mr. Frankhauser has performed its trying and important duties with skill and diligence, has won high tribute and general commendation as a vigilant, energetic and successful prosecutor, at the same time building up an excellent reputation as a well read, careful, astute and successful lawyer in general practice, being acknowledged also as a gentleman of high character, solid attainments and most pleasing manners. He is a pro-

gressive, far-seeing and public spirited citizen, giving earnest and helpful support to all movements looking to the advancement and improvement of the town and county. In politics he has been an ardent Republican from the dawn of his manhood, to the welfare of his party he has made valuable contributions both of time and effort, serving at times as chairman of its county central committee, advocating its cause with force and eloquence on the hustings in every important campaign. Almost as soon as he reached his legal majority he was made a Freemason, and, from that event, he has taken great and active interest in the affairs of the fraternity, holding memberships in its symbolic, its capitular, its cryptic and its templar branches, filling with credit to himself and benefit to the craft official stations in each, also helping to hold its membership and its work in his neighborhood up to a high standard of excellence. He also belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees. On January 16, 1900, he married with Miss Mary E. Powers, a native of Hillsdale county, and they have two children, a son, Richard, and a daughter, Isabelle. Mr. Frankhauser is an ornament to his profession, a potent factor in the progress and development of the county, a high type of the best citizenship of the state.

MALCOLM GRAHAM, M. D.

Malcolm Graham, M. D., a leading physician and surgeon of Jonesville, is wholly a product of this county. He was born in Scipio township on February 1, 1848, a son of Jonathan B. and Maria (Lomis) Graham, both natives of Connecticut. His father, a farmer in his New England home, came to this county about 1836 and purchased a farm three miles northeast of Jonesville, which he cleared of its heavy forest growth, improved and lived upon until April, 1849, then bought the farm adjoining the village of Jonesville, where he passed the remaining days of his life, dying there in 1891 at the age of eighty-one years, having survived his wife since 1880. They were the parents of four children, of whom two sons are now living, the Doctor being the only one who is a resident of this county. The father was active in

politics, serving the state several times in the lower branch of the State Legislature. The family came from Great Britain to Connecticut in the early settlement of that colony, where its various members were serviceable in public life for generations.

Doctor Graham was reared and educated in his native county, finishing his academic course at the Jonesville high school. After leaving this institution, he began the study of medicine at Jonesville, and, in 1863, entered the medical department of the State University, later attending the Long Island (N. Y.) Medical College, from which he was duly graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1865. He began his medical practice at Independence, Iowa, where he remained five years, at the end of that period removing to Illinois and practicing in that state until 1885. He then came to Jonesville where he has since resided. Here he built a lucrative and representative practice and endeared himself to the people in his community, and throughout the county, by faithful attention to their wishes in his line of activity, his high character as a man, and his genial and obliging disposition. He is a diligent student of the literature of his profession, a close observer of all its phases in his practice. He is also interested in farming and in fruitgrowing, conducting his fine farm upon a lofty plane of skillful husbandry, but giving, however, a special attention to the production of fruit of superior grades. He was married at Jonesville, in 1861, to Miss Cornelia Hooby, who was born and reared in New York state. They have three children, Norris M., Cornelia G. and Robert H. The Doctor stands in the front rank of his profession in the state and is well and widely known and highly respected by the people of Hillsdale and adjacent counties.

DR. BURT F. GREEN.

Although but a recent acquisition to the medical faculty of Hillsdale, Dr. Burt F. Green is sufficiently far from shore to be under full sail in his profession and has given abundant evidence of his capacity to steer his barque to its desired haven. His story is just like that of thousands every-

where among us. It forcibly illustrates the possibilities of American life and the no less wonderful versatility of the American mind. Entering upon the stage of action at his maturity in one important and exacting capacity, after a few years he is found pursuing a very different vocation, equally important and exacting, or more so. He is a native of Van Buren county, this state, born at Paw Paw, on December 16, 1869, his parents being Ebenezer W. and Frances (Randolph) Green, natives of Western New York. The father, a farmer, came with his family to Michigan about 1866, and settled in Van Buren county. Since 1891, however, the father and mother have been residents of Hillsdale. They are the parents of two children, both sons and both physicians.

Doctor Green received his early education in the public schools and was graduated from the Paw Paw high school in 1888. He then entered Hillsdale College and was graduated from that institution in 1894. He began the study of medicine at once, and then passed two years as the principal of the North Adams high school. He read for some months under the instruction of Doctor Sawyer before going to North Adams, and there continued his professional studies while teaching the school. In the fall of 1896 he entered the medical department of the State University, and in 1900 was graduated with the degree of M. D. He came immediately to Hillsdale, became associated in the practice of his profession with Doctor Sawyer and they are still in partnership. Their practice is large and growing.

Doctor Green is acquiring a strong hold on the confidence of the people as a skillful and careful practitioner, with a love of his profession that is sure to bring to his aid all that is valuable in theory and of demonstrated utility in practice. He is an active member of the state and county medical societies, being also a close observer and a careful and reflective student, and, both in the ranks of the profession and among the people generally, he is considered one of the most promising professional men in the county. He belongs to the Masonic order and to the Knights of Pythias; and, while a student at college and at the university was a member of college societies and

fraternities. In social circles he is everywhere warmly welcomed, and by his genial and entertaining manners, his fund of anecdote and general information, and his courteous and considerate attention to the comfort of all he meets, he has become a general favorite with all classes of people.

EDGAR B. GREGORY.

Edgar B. Gregory, the popular postmaster of Jonesville, and the senior member of the firm of Gregory & Eggleston, publishers of the Jonesville Independent, the leading Republican paper of the township, is a native of Wilson, New York, where he was born on March 31, 1852. His parents were William E. and Eliza (Bartlett) Gregory, the former being a native of New York and the latter of Massachusetts. The father was first a school teacher, then a druggist, and later a farmer. He came to Michigan in 1857 and settled two miles north of the village of Jonesville, which location was his home until his death in 1876. He survived his wife, whose death occurred in 1861. He served three years as the supervisor of Scipio township, and took an active interest in all public affairs affecting the welfare of the community. His family consisted of three children, all of whom are living. The paternal grandfather was born and reared at Bennington, Vt. He was a blacksmith by trade, but came to Michigan in 1857, where he was actively engaged in farming until his death in 1865, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Mr. Gregory was reared and educated in Hillsdale county and worked on the home farm until 1885, when he came to Jonesville and purchased an interest in a mercantile enterprise in the boot and shoe line in partnership with E. D. Howard. The partnership continued for five years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and, in 1890, Mr. Gregory purchased the interest of George E. Harding in the Independent, which he still holds. The paper was founded in 1849 as the Jonesville Telegraph, its name being changed in 1852 to the Jonesville Independent. This is the leading newspaper published in this part of the county, the accepted organ of its party in political

matters. It has a large and loyal body of patrons and is appreciated as a means of entertainment and education to the people of the township. Mr. Gregory was appointed postmaster of Jonesville in December, 1889, and, prior to that time, he had served as township treasurer one term, supervisor one term, village trustee and as president of the township board. He was secretary of the school board for ten years. He was married in 1874 with Miss Sarah Mumford, the daughter of E. C. L. and J. A. Mumford, of Moscow. They have two children, their son, William M., and their daughter, Helen.

In politics Mr. Gregory has been a lifelong Republican and has given to the affairs of his party diligent and faithful service. For six years he served as a member of the county central committee, during that time being a potential figure and factor in the campaigns in behalf of the policies and candidates of his party. In everything pertaining to the interests of the press he is deeply and intelligently interested. He is a member of the Michigan Press Association, the Republican Press Association, and the Postmasters' Association, also belonging to the Knights of Pythias. He is well and favorably known throughout the county, being highly esteemed as one of the leaders of thought among this progressive people. His son, William Mumford Gregory, is now finishing his fifth year of service as superintendent of schools of East Tawas in Iosco county, this state. He is a graduate of the State Normal school, and is a student at Harvard University. It should be said to Mr. Gregory's credit, that, with an active and able newspaper at his command, he has never used his power except on the side of right and justice, and in behalf of all that was progressive and elevating to the community. He is well esteemed wherever he is known as a gentleman of high character, fine capability and cultivated manners.

JOHN HAGGERTY.

The late John Haggerty, of Pittsford, whose death on March 7, 1900, at the ripe age of sixty-four years, was universally lamented and ended

a life of signal worth and usefulness, was one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of Hillsdale county, who had an enviable career of public service and private industry to his credit. He was born on September 3, 1836, in the state of New York, where his parents, John and Eliza Haggerty, settled in early days, on their arrival in this country from Ireland, where their families had lived for many generations. Some few years after the birth of their son, John, they removed to Michigan and settled on a farm in Pittsford township, in this county, where, after clearing the land and creating a comfortable and productive home, they died at advanced ages, being the parents of three sons and two daughters, of whom one son and two daughters are living.

John Haggerty grew to manhood from childhood in Michigan, was educated at the public schools of this county and near Northfield, in Washtenaw county. In 1861 he went to California, crossing the plains with teams, and, after spending eight years on the cattle ranges in that state, he returned to Michigan in 1869, by way of the "isthmus" and New York. Soon after his return he purchased a farm in Pittsford township on which he resided until his death in 1900. His farm comprised 120 acres of land, and, at the time of his death, it was all in an advanced state of cultivation, and supplied with good buildings and other desirable improvements, representing in its excellent condition the results of his more than sixty years industrious and systematic labor and care.

In 1871 he was married to Miss Amanda Briggs, a daughter of George W. and Christina (Stuck) Briggs, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New York. They emigrated to Michigan during the thirties and settled in Pittsford township, where, in the course of time, both died. Mrs. Haggerty died in 1880, and, on April 3, 1883, Mr. Haggerty married his second wife, Miss Helen Briggs, a sister of the first. They had three children, Amanda B., Inez and another, who died in infancy. Mr. Haggerty was a Democrat in politics, but not an active partisan and he never sought or filled public office. He was active in promoting the welfare of the com-

munity, in all of his public acts and aspirations he had no other motive than to secure the best advantages and the most substantial progress and prosperity of the people among whom he lived. His friends in all parts of the county were numerous and cordial in their esteem for him, and at his death gave proof of their feelings by the demonstrations of public regard and good will amid which he was laid to rest.

George W. Briggs, deceased, the father of Mrs. Haggerty, was a native of Vermont, being a son of Nathaniel Briggs, also a native of that state. His grandfather was Cyrus Briggs, a Revolutionary soldier, who saw much active service in the war and was killed in the storming of Fort Ticonderoga in 1777. After the coming of peace his family lived for many years in their native state, conducting successful farming operations according to the circumstances of the time and place in which they lived. In the thirties George W. Briggs emigrated with his family to Michigan and settled on a tract of government land, which was part of the great extent of unbroken forest, given up to the predatory savage and to the beasts of prey that filled the wilderness with danger, and made the first advances of civilization difficult and slow. The life of the hardy pioneers was beset with peril and full of privations. Their toil was doubly arduous because of the untamed state of nature and the lack of suitable appliances. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs and their children accepted their lot with cheerfulness, met its requirements with courage, energy and determined perseverance, and before a great while they had the satisfaction of seeing the forest melt away before their persistent industry and the land grow fertile and productive under their careful and diligent husbandry.

Other settlers came to the region, and the combined energies of many made the work less difficult and more efficient. Roads, bridges and other conveniences multiplied in the township; schools, churches and more commodious residences rose around them; all of the concomitants of a more cultivated life came gradually among them, sweetening their toil with bounteous and enduring benefactions. To these results the Briggs

family made most substantial contributions. They are numbered among the builders of the county and looked upon as vital factors in its growth and progress. When Mrs. Haggerty's parents saw the evening of life at last closing upon them, it was in the midst of a new civilization, which they helped to plant in the wilderness, in a home which their own hands had wrought out of the hardest and most obdurate conditions. On her mother's side there was also heroism and devotion to the general weal in an active and potential way, for her grandfather Stuck was a soldier in the War of 1812, in that struggle aiding most valiantly in maintaining and establishing the liberties and political institutions which her father's ancestors had helped to win and create.

FRANK M. HALL.

Frank M. Hall, of Hillsdale, the circuit court commissioner, is one of the younger lawyers of the bar who is well established in his profession, conducting an active and lucrative practice with vigor and success, meeting the requirements of every case with the most careful preparation and presenting his side of it with skill, force and resourcefulness. The place of his nativity is Richland county, Ohio, and there he was born on February 10, 1870. His parents, Amos C. and Susan (Sterick) Hall, were natives of Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio, soon after which their marriage occurred. They there engaged in farming until 1875, when they came to Michigan and settled in Eaton county, where they still live. Mr. Hall's paternal grandfather, Thomas Hall, was a Pennsylvania Quaker who passed his life in his native state. His father, John Hall, a native of England, came to America with William Penn, living thereafter and dying in Pennsylvania.

Frank M. Hall was one of four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom are living in Michigan. At the age of five years he came with the rest of the family to this state, his subsequent childhood and youth being passed in Eaton county, where he was educated, attending the primary, grammar and high schools. After leaving school he taught for a time, and then in

1891, began the reading of law in the office of F. J. Slayton, of Eaton Rapids, a little later continuing his studies under the direction of F. A. Lyon, Esq., of Hillsdale. Mr. Hall was admitted to practice on July 18, 1895, and at once started his professional career in Hillsdale. In 1899 he was made city attorney, and on October 12, 1899, was appointed to the office of circuit court commissioner by Governor Pingree. The duties of both positions have had his careful and conscientious attention, and have been performed with an ability and promptness that have won him general commendation. Mr. Hall married on October 19, 1898, with Miss Bertha Fink, a native of Ohio, the marriage occurring at Ionia. They have one child, their daughter, Marian. In political faith Mr. Hall is an ardent Republican. He has rendered his party good service both in committee duty and on the hustings, showing himself to be shrewd, tactful and effective in each line of campaigning. His fraternal affiliation is with the Masonic order, of which he is an enthusiastic and valued member.

HILLSDALE SAVINGS BANK.

The Hillsdale Savings Bank, one of the strongest, safest, ablest managed and most progressive financial institutions in the southern part of the state, was founded in July, 1884, with a capital stock of \$60,000 and the following officers: John P. Cook, president; Chauncey F. Cook, cashier; and these two, with Henry Walworth, J. H. Armstrong and Col. F. M. Holloway, were the directors. John P. Cook served as president until his death in the ensuing autumn, when he was succeeded by his son, Chauncey F. Cook, who is still filling that position. Frank H. Conklin succeeded Mr. Cook as cashier, and, after a service covering several years, was succeeded in turn by A. B. LaFleur, the present efficient and popular incumbent of that office. A general banking business is conducted by the institution, whose progress in business success and in popular favor since its opening has been steady, constant and substantial. It has rendered great service to the community, by multiplying the financial resources

available for its mercantile operations, and by aiding wage-workers and others to lay up a portion of their earnings for future needs.

HON. JOHN P. COOK, the founder of this bank, and the prolific parent of many other excellent commercial and industrial offsprings that have blessed and materially aided the community, and, it may be truthfully said, the founder of the city of Hillsdale itself, whose long and useful life was ended by death on December 15, 1884, was a native of Plymouth, Chenango county, N. Y., born on January 27, 1812. His parents, of English descent, moved from their New England home at an early day and settled at Plymouth. His father, Joseph Cook, died when the son was but two years old, and two years later, his mother, whose maiden name was Lydia Benson, married a second husband. The exigencies of his situation obliged Mr. Cook to begin working for his living at an early age, and his opportunities were therefore limited for securing much education of the schools. But the same hard fortune made the lessons of adversity salutary in teaching him self-reliance, in begetting in him business thrift and acumen, and in leading him into habits of industry and economy.

His youth and early manhood were passed in farming, teaching and in learning carpentry in his native state. In the spring of 1832, at the age of twenty, having saved a little money, he started west, and, on July 1, arrived at Detroit. There in association with others he built a foundry, but a few months later sold his interest, in the summer of 1834 removing to Jonesville in this county. In that village, in partnership with C. W. Ferris, he built a store and filled it with the first stock of merchandise ever brought into Hillsdale county for sale over the counter. Two years later, foreseeing the ultimate removal of the county seat to the place where Hillsdale now stands, he bought property in that locality, although it was then covered with a dense forest and the neighborhood was peopled with but two families. In 1837 he changed his residence to this place, and, engaging in partnership with Mr. Ferris, they erected a mill for grinding grain, in connection with this conducting a store, which they estab-

lished about the same time. Mr. Cook continued these operations until 1862, in the meantime, the state having begun the construction of the Michigan Southern Railroad, Mr. Cook became a large contractor in the work. In 1855 he engaged in banking in company with Messrs. Mitchell and Waldron, remaining with the firm until 1863, then became interested in the hardware trade, and, in 1866, he began to deal extensively in lumber. And throughout his life in this county he was more or less actively engaged in farming and in the raising of stock, owning always tracts of farming and timber lands, working them with the same ardor and systematic enterprise that characterized his efforts in other lines of effort.

For a quarter of a century or more following the organization of the state government, Mr. Cook took an active part in political affairs, and became one of the best known and most highly respected men in the commonwealth. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and in the councils of that organization he had an influential voice. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of Hillsdale county, and was enthusiastically chosen its first treasurer. In 1838 he was appointed the first postmaster of Hillsdale. In 1845 he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, and, in the ensuing session, served on the judiciary committee, being the only non-professional man among its members. At this session the statutes of the state were revised and this committee had unusually important duties to perform. In the fall of 1846 he was elected to the State Senate, and would have been easily reelected in 1848, had not private business interests obliged him to decline a second nomination for this office.

In 1850 Mr. Cook was chosen a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, in which he served as chairman of the committee on corporations, one of the most important offices of the body. This convention framed a new state constitution, which is substantially the present organic law of the state. An attempt was made to form a new one in 1874, and a special session of the senate was held for the purpose. To this senate Mr. Cook was sent, overcoming a large ad-

verse majority in the contest. He strenuously opposed the new constitution, which, when it was submitted to the people, was rejected. For many years Mr. Cook was a member of the board of education of Hillsdale, and for a long period he was one of the trustees of Hillsdale College, serving many times as chairman of the board. He also took part in other public enterprises for the benefit of the county, being particularly energetic in securing the completion of the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Railroad.

In 1837 Mr. Cook was united in marriage with his first wife, formerly a Miss Betsey Wolford, of Cayuga county, New York, who died in the summer of 1850, leaving three children. In 1852 he married with his second wife, Miss Martha H. Wolford, a sister of the first. They had nine children, six of whom are living.

Mr. Cook was aggressive and enterprising in business; yet he conducted all of his industries on such a plane of integrity and straightforwardness that he always held the high respect of his competitors. He was zealous, active and forceful in politics; yet so broad, fair and candid in party contests that he never lost the regard of an opponent, or suffered severe criticism, even in the most heated campaigns. His life was both a service and a benefaction to the state; his death was a universal loss to the interests of humanity and a deep personal bereavement to all who knew him well. His name will long linger in the loving memory of this section, a watchword to the faithful, an incitement to generous endeavor, a rich inheritance to his offspring.

CHAUNCEY F. COOK, a son of Hon. John P. Cook, and his successor in the presidency of the bank, was born at Hillsdale on March 9, 1857. He was reared in his native town and received his elementary education in its public schools. After leaving them he attended Hillsdale College until 1876, then entered Ann Arbor University, matriculating in the literary department, from which he was graduated in 1879. Thereafter for a year he read law in the office of L. M. Keating, Esq., at Muskegon, during this time giving personal attention to many of his father's business interests. In 1880 he entered the law department

of the State University at Ann Arbor, and, in 1881, was graduated therefrom and was admitted to practice in the county which contains the university. Soon after he entered the office of Hon. Frank Hurd, at Toledo, Ohio, where he remained one year, being admitted to the Supreme Court practice in 1883. The state of his father's health then called him back to Hillsdale, and here he has since remained. He took part in the organization of the bank in July, 1884, as has been stated, and since that time, he has given its affairs his close and continuous attention. He has also conducted a flourishing farming industry in the county on a high scale of progress and enterprise.

But extensive and exacting as Mr. Cook's business interests are, they have not wholly absorbed his time or energies. He has taken a leading part in all matters promotive of the welfare of the community, giving to the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, to which he holds allegiance, an earnest and serviceable support. In 1884 he was elected mayor of the city, and was reelected in 1885, being the youngest mayor the city ever had. His first term was made memorable by the installation of the city water-works, and the second by the introduction of the excellent system of sewerage, for which Hillsdale is noted. He also served twelve years on the school board, while for many years he has been a member of the county and state central committees of his party. In 1891 he was appointed a trustee of the State Insane Asylum, and, from that time, has been continuously reappointed at the end of each term. In 1888 he was an alternate to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis that nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency a second time, and, in 1892, he was a delegate to the one at Chicago that nominated him the third time. In 1891 Mr. Cook married with Miss Louise Stock, a native of Indiana. They have two children, Chauncey F., Jr., and Florentine M. Cook. Mr. Cook is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the lodge, chapter and commandery in the York Rite and to the several branches of the Scottish Rite. He has served acceptably as the eminent commander of the Knights Templar body to which he belongs, and held other im-

portant offices in the fraternity. In all the relations of life he has sustained the family name untarnished, and has won the universal respect and esteem of the people, not only in this part of the state, but wherever else men have the pleasure of an acquaintance with him.

MARVIN E. HALL.

Having served the city during three terms as mayor, in a manner which won high commendation for his public spirit and progressiveness, and being now the leading clothier of the place, Marvin E. Hall is one of the leading public and business men of Hillsdale, universally recognized as a potential factor in the mercantile and public life of the community. He is a native of Calhoun county, this state, born in September, 1853, his parents being Horace and Lucetta (Faurot) Hall, the former a native of Washington county, New York, and the latter of Erie county, the same state. For many years the father was a lumberman in his native state, but in 1840, he came to Michigan and settled at Tekonsha, where he operated a sawmill for some years. He then moved to Burlington, and, in 1877, came to Hillsdale county, where he has since continuously resided. His family by his first marriage consisted of five children, two of whom are living, one, a daughter, being a resident of Jackson.

The death of Marvin Hall's mother when he was but four years old induced an uncle to take him as a member of his family, and he attained the age of fourteen years at the home of this uncle in DeKalb county, Indiana, and there received as good an education as was possible within the time allowed. He then removed to St. Louis, Michigan, began his independent career as a farm hand, and, while thus working, continued his studies and prepared himself for teaching, in which he engaged as soon as he was of suitable age. When he reached the age of twenty-five, he determined to travel and see something of the world, accordingly he passed two years in that agreeable and profitable pursuit. He then located at Boston, Mass., and engaged in the wholesale furniture trade for a time. Then re-

moved to Springfield in the same state, and opened a wholesale establishment for the production and sale of photographer's supplies, being the first man to manufacture commercial dry-plates. He also established a branch house at Montreal, Canada, and, after a residence of a few years at Springfield, made his home at this Canadian metropolis.

In 1883 he came to Hillsdale and engaged for a few years in the nursery industry, then turned his attention to the manufacture of military and secret society uniforms, an enterprise which he continued until 1893. At that time he entered largely into an extensive clothing business, and he has since then given this his undivided and capable attention, with the result of securing a steadily expanding patronage and an ever increasing reputation. He is recognized as the leading clothier not only in Hillsdale city, but throughout a large extent of surrounding country, and his trade methods and operations are considered the most systematic and advanced known to his department of the commercial world.

In the winter of 1899 and 1900 he organized the Hillsdale Business Men's Association, and, for two years he was its efficient president. To the work of that association may be directly traced the present rapid growth and expansion of the manufacturing industries of the city, in a number of which Mr. Hall holds stock, being also the vice-president of one of them.

In 1880 Mr. Hall was married to Miss Lena Haas, who died on February 6, 1903. She was a native of New York City, leaving no children of her own, but an adopted daughter, Marie. Mr. Hall has been a lifelong Republican in political creed, and, while averse to public life in every form, has for the good of the community, served three terms as mayor of the city, being, also for a number of years, the secretary and chairman of the county committee of his party organization. He is an enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity in all its branches, and is a member of the grand commandery of the Templar department. He is also a Knight of Pythias and one of the Sons of Veterans, having served the last named order as national commander-in-chief, being en-

titled to membership by reason of his father's gallant service in Church's Battery of Michigan Volunteers, which was a part of the Army of Tennessee, in one of whose battles the father was seriously wounded, and, on account of his wound, was retired from the service. In January, 1887, Mr. Hall was appointed a member of the staff of Governor Luce with the rank of colonel.

DR. HERBERT HARRIS.

Among the physicians of Hillsdale county, one of the oldest, best-known and highly esteemed in professional and social circles is Dr. Herbert Harris, of Hillsdale. For a full generation of human life he has lived and practiced his profession among this people, in that long service endearing himself to them as few men can. He has been zealous and capable, obliging and attentive, courteous and considerate to an unusual degree, and has the reward of his devotion and fidelity in the good will and cordial regard of the whole body. He is a Canadian by nativity, born in County Oxford, Ontario, on December 26, 1839. His parents, Ira and Magdalena (Groat) Harris, were natives of New York, who in 1835 removed to Canada, where they passed the remainder of their days as prosperous farmers, dying at length in their adopted land, in the full enjoyment of an universal esteem among the people by whom they were known. Their family consisted of nine children, four of whom are living, only the Doctor and one daughter being now residents of this county.

Doctor Harris remained in his native land until he was twenty-two years of age, receiving his scholastic training in its public schools and diligently working on his father's farm. In 1861 he came to Wheeler, in Porter county, Indiana, there purchasing a farm and managing its industries for several years, during which he studied medicine under the competent instruction of Dr. Thomas Hankinson. In 1863 he entered the medical department of the North Western University, from that institution being graduated in 1866. He then began the practice of his profession at Hebron in his home county, Indiana, and

continued it there for four years. His health failed at this juncture and he returned to Canada, where he remained for three years at the end of which time, in 1873, he came to Hillsdale. Here he has since resided, except for a year or two, and followed with diligence and energy a general medical and surgical practice, which has grown to be both large and representative,, embracing many of the best people in the county among its patrons. In his native country in 1860, he was married to Miss Eliza Quartermoss, a native of that country, but of Vermont ancestry. They have had four children, Herbert S., Clarence W. and Sterling W., who are living, and Reuben H. deceased. The Doctor is a Republican in politics, but has never accepted public office of any kind, being devoted to his profession, finding in it abundant opportunity for the employment of his faculties and for the gratification of his desires, as well as for substantial service to his fellow men.

DR. JAY J. HEATOR.

Dr. Jay J. Heator, of Litchfield, has been a resident of Hillsdale county since 1894, and an active physician and surgeon, ministering to the relief and benefit of the people here since 1890. The place of his birth is Portage county, Ohio, where he was born on May 11, 1858, and his parents are Julius and Cecilia (Work) Heator, highly respected residents of Branch county, in this state, whither they came from their native heath in Ohio in 1857. They settled in Ovid township on a tract of unimproved land, which they have cleared and brought to an advanced state of cultivation and fertility, improved with good buildings and equipped with all necessary appurtenances for farming, until it is now one of the best and most complete establishments of its kind in that part of the state. Their offspring numbers two sons and one daughter, the Doctor's brother being now in charge of the homestead, whose operations he is conducting with the enterprise, skill and success that characterized his father's management. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Heator, was a native of Germany who came to the United States sometime in the forties to plant

upon the soil of this country the qualities of thrift, frugality, enterprise and persistent application for which the family had long been distinguished in the old country. When came the Civil War he enlisted in an Ohio regiment and was killed in one of the bloody battles along the North Anna River in Virginia, laying on the altar of his adopted land a life which had been as useful in the development of its interests in peace as it was faithful and serviceable in defense of his convictions in war.

Doctor Heator grew to man's estate and received his scholastic training in Branch county, this state, and became so proficient in scholarship, and was so resourceful and manly in character, that before he was eighteen he held a first-grade certificate as a teacher, for one year thereafter teaching in the public schools during the school months. At the end of that period he began the reading of medicine under the direction of Dr. J. P. Wheeler, of East Gilead, in Branch county. In 1886 he went to California, where he remained two years and a half, studying his profession under the tutelage of Dr. G. A. Rene, of that state. He then entered the Eclectic Medical College at Indianapolis, Ind., and was graduated from that institution in 1890, at once began active practice, locating at Butler, Branch county, this state, where he remained three years. At the end of that period he took a special post-graduate course of instruction at Rush Medical College, Chicago, which lasted a year, and at its close returned to Michigan and passed a year in practice at Litchfield, in this county. Removing then to Mosherville, in Scipio township, he was in practice in that section for two years, when he returned to Litchfield, his residence since.

Doctor Heator is a man of active and continuous energy in his business, both in its outside work and in the study of its text-books and literature, availing himself also of every means for broadening and deepening his knowledge in connection with it. His memberships in the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association draw his close and careful attention to these organizations, and make him zealous in securing the benefits of their meetings

and proceedings, to which he contributes whatever he deems of value in his own experience and observation. His practice is large and includes many of the best people in the township. He was married in Branch county in July, 1892, with Miss Pearl Drinkwater, a native of Cleveland, Ohio. They have one child, their son, Don A. Of the fraternal orders, numerous and valued among men, he has membership in but two, that of the Freemasons, in whose progress and welfare he takes an active interest, and in the meetings of his lodge he is an appreciated participant, and in the Knights of Pythias, of which order he is an esteemed member. Although engrossed in the claims of a large and steadily expanding practice, and conscientious in his devotion to its demands, the Doctor has time for intelligent and helpful service in the general affairs of the community, being one of the effective workers for its advancement and improvement. Both he and his wife are esteemed members of the best social circles, while he is one of the well-known and representative citizens and professional men of the township, well established in the good will and approval of the people, influential in all phases of its public life.

CARL HIRSCH.

Carl Hirsch, the proprietor of the Hillsdale Floral Park and the landscape gardener for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, is a native of Chemnitz, Saxony, born on November 1, 1864. His parents are Carl and Anna (Melser) Hirsch, of the same nativity as himself. The family came to the United States in 1900, and the father is now associated with his son in the employ of the railroad company, aiding in beautifying the grounds at its stations and keeping them in order, through an art that is at once productive and decorative. Mr. Hirsch was reared and educated in his native land, there also learned the art of landscape gardening, which has been a source of much pleasure to those who have witnessed his work and its products. He worked at his trade in Leipsic, Nuremberg, Metz and other European cities, and,

when he came to the United States, in 1888, he soon secured employment with the Garfield Park Rose Co. of Chicago, with which he remained five months, at the end of that time moving to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and being there employed by S. W. Allerton for a short time.

In the spring of 1894 he came to Hillsdale to assist in caring for the houses and grounds belonging to the railroad company, and, in 1896, he was given entire charge of the company's interests in this respect. Prior to this, however, in 1895, Mr. Hirsch purchased his home, where, during the same winter, he began the erection of his own greenhouses in which he now has 25,000 square feet of ground under glass, in the whole plant an area of 33,000 square feet. The establishment cost him over \$16,000, being one of the most complete and prosperous in southern Michigan. Here he raises nearly everything in greenhouse products of a floral and decorative character for which there is a demand, finding a ready sale for all that he raises in Hillsdale and other cities. He also owns twelve acres of land, the former location of the Buchanan Screen Door Factory, on which he has started an orchard, and, although nothing from this is yet ready for market, it is well under way and very promising.

Mr. Hirsch has prospered in his business and has used its fruits to secure holdings of interest and value in other lines, and he is a stockholder in the shoe factory in Hillsdale. He married in his native town on July 4, 1889, a Miss Emma Lorenz, like himself, a native of Saxony. Owing to his duties as landscape gardener for the Lake Shore Railroad, the active management of the Hillsdale greenhouse is very satisfactorily and successfully carried on by Mrs. Hirsch. They have one child, their daughter Pearl. In politics Mr. Hirsch is a Republican, but not an active partisan. He belongs to the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, the Foresters, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Knights of Pythias. In his art he is accomplished and resourceful; in his business upright and progressive; in social life courteous and entertaining; in public spirit he is broad and active; and, in his citizenship gener-

ally, he is elevated and commendable. One of the best-known men in the town, he is also one of the most highly and generally respected, and it is but just to say that he fully deserves the high opinion in which he is held.

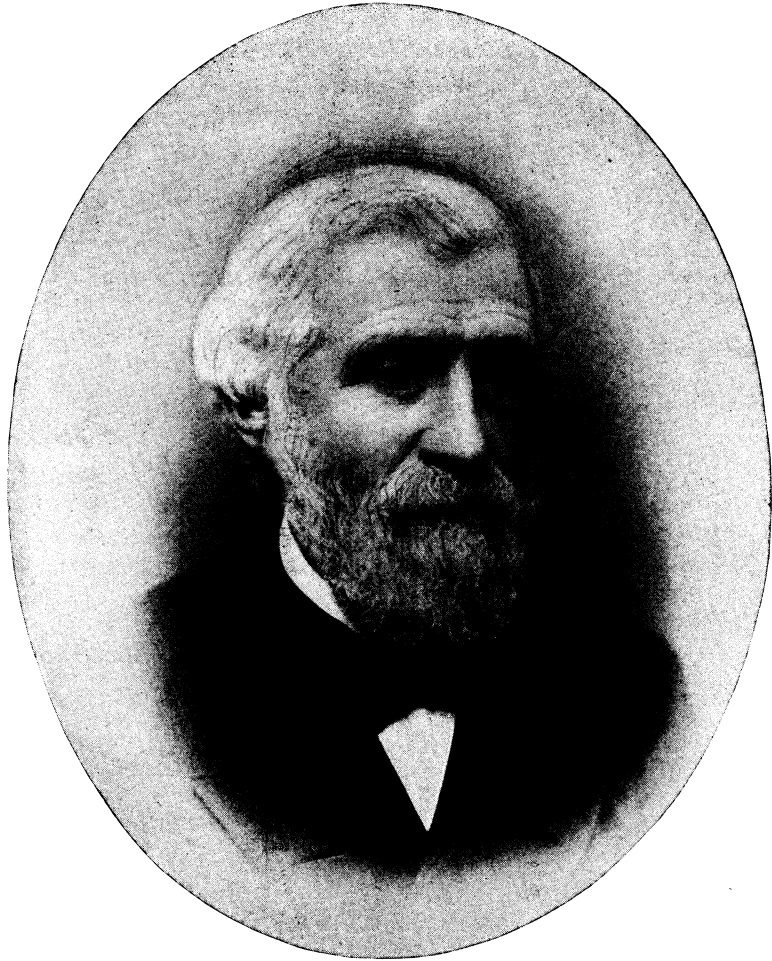
HON. DANIEL L. PRATT.

Hon. Daniel L. Pratt, the venerable ex-circuit judge of Hillsdale county, whose passing from earth on November 7, 1902, was not only an event of sorrow to the whole county, but one of the milestones of the contemporaneous history of this part of the state, was one of the few remaining links which had previously connected the teeming present of the county with its early history of primitive conditions, undeveloped resources, sparse population and struggles with every hostile element that stood in the way of progress and civilization. He saw almost the beginning of the county and city of Hillsdale as political entities, was not only a witness of every phase of their subsequent growth and improvement, but a potential factor in producing those beneficent results. Since he took up his residence in the infant county many men have grown from childhood, and, after distinguished careers of public usefulness, have been laid in their graves, receiving every testimonial of popular esteem and affection. Almost three-score years have passed from the date of his advent in the state, and they have been years crowded with events of startling magnitude and importance, with all of which Judge Pratt was in close touch, whether they were civic or scientific, social or political in character, being ever a leader of thought, a molder of public opinion, an impressive influence on the general mind and action of the community.

Judge Pratt was born at Plainfield, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on June 24, 1820, the son of William and Lavina (Coulson) Pratt, both natives of that state. The father was a prosperous farmer and lumberman, who carried on an extensive business in his native state until 1830, when he moved to Ohio, there passing the remainder of his days, as did also his wife. They were the parents of fourteen children, of whom

only four are living. His grandfather, Franklin Pratt, was a native of Massachusetts, a soldier in the Revolution from Lexington to Yorktown, and, after the war, an industrious and well-to-do farmer, dying at a good old age in his native state. The Judge was ten years old when the family removed to Ohio, and had seen but little attendance at school. His early education was gained for the most part in the public schools of his new home, his scholastic training being finished at an excellent academy at Granville, in Licking county, Ohio, where he spent two profitable years. After finishing his course at that institution he taught in the adjoining county of Fairfield for two years, and, during that time, was also a student of law. He was admitted to practice at Lancaster, Ohio, in 1844, the next year came to Hillsdale, making the trip as far as Toledo with a horse and buggy, intending to go on to Goshen, Indiana, where he had previously been looking up a suitable place in which to locate, but, being favorably impressed with the outlook at Hillsdale, then the western terminus of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, having a surrounding country full of promise, he decided to settle here, there being, as an additional inducement to his decision, but two attorneys in the county.

The young attorney entered into a partnership with H. S. Mead, as Mead & Pratt, this association continuing until Mr. Mead's death some years later. The future judge rose rapidly in his practice, and, being an active Whig in politics, the party then in active control of the county affairs, in 1856 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county and was reelected in 1860. At the spring election in 1867 he was chosen a delegate to the state constitutional convention, which met at Lansing, and, in that body, served ably on the judiciary committee and others of importance. In the spring of 1869 he was elected circuit judge of the First Judicial Circuit, which embraced the counties of Hillsdale, Lenawee and Monroe, and, in 1875, he was elected to a second term without opposition, the Democrats making no nomination against him. At the end of this term, on account of his failing health, he



Daniel L. Pratt.

declined further service on the bench. He however, resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued until he retired to the rest of country life on his fine farm three-quarters of a mile west of the courthouse, this being a tract of 103 acres, which he cleared and improved, and which is now one of the most attractive and valuable rural homes in the county. For twelve years he was a trustee of the Michigan asylum for the insane, being appointed by Governor Blair in 1861, and reappointed by Governor Crapo.

Speaking of Judge Pratt as a lawyer, the History of Hillsdale County says, under the title of "The Bar": "He achieved his objects by devoted industry, by the exercise of sound judgment, by the most unwavering adherence to whatever he attempted to do." Of him in his judicial character another authority says: "As a judge he was distinguished for his true impartiality and his love of justice, often bending the technical rules that right and true justice might prevail." He was at all times highly public spirited and actively aided by his time, money and influence in the promotion of all enterprises for the improvement and prosperity of this section.

For over twenty-four years he was a trustee of Hillsdale College, for which he worked with assiduous attention to its every interest and with a sincere regard for its welfare. To the cause of advanced agriculture he was also most devoted, having inspired by his wisdom and breadth of view many valuable improvements in this domain of productive industry. As the president of the county agricultural society, during the years of 1863 and 1864, he inaugurated a number of radical changes in the management of the corporation which have proven of great service in its practical workings and aided in transforming it from a struggling to a highly prosperous institution. In politics he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, when he became an ardent, active and permanent supporter of its principles and candidates. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, but has aided in the erection of every church edifice in the community. Judge Pratt married in 1844, at Lancaster, Ohio, with Miss Jane Newkirk, a native

of that state, who died at her Michigan home in 1878. Of their nine children, only Mary, Daniel, Charles and Jennie are living. The Judge was a Freemason of long standing, even at a very advanced age honoring the craft occasionally by his presence at meetings of the lodges near his home.

Judge Pratt may not inaptly be styled one of the fathers of the town of Hillsdale. He witnessed its birth and participated in its growth from a little rural hamlet to its present dignified proportions and splendid development. He lived nearly sixty years among this people, active, honored and useful, and there was not one person but did and does him reverence. He "survived his own wake" and overheard the judgment of posterity. And that judgment was highly favorable to him in every relation of life, pronouncing him to have been a good citizen, a faithful, capable, upright and an industrious official, a professional man of superior ability and high integrity, a social force of usefulness in exemplifying, in most pleasing manner, all of the amenities of cultivated life.

JOHN HERRING.

At the early age of seventeen, while the hopes and aspirations of youth were still high in his breast, John Herring came with his parents from his native state of New York to the wilds of Michigan, here to be confronted with the privations and dangers of frontier life. He accepted his lot cheerfully, even eagerly, entered upon the strenuous conditions around him with ardor and with the stimulus of having something to fight that was worth conquering. Since then, throughout his long life of more than three score years in this state, he has confronted every difficulty with the same lofty spirit, accepting every opportunity for advancement with the same readiness and quickness of apprehension that marked his course at the beginning. He was born in Cortland county, New York, on November 8, 1819, and his parents, Samuel and Deborah (Gridley) Herring, were also natives of that state.

The father, a farmer, moved his family to Michigan but two years after it assumed the dig-

nity of statehood. Their first year in their new home was passed at Homer, then they settled on 160 acres of wild land, which he had purchased in Eaton county. Here he passed the rest of his days, busily occupied in clearing his land, making it habitable and productive; here his faithful and devoted wife died in 1894, and he in 1899 at the age of ninety-nine years. They were the parents of seven children who reached maturity, of this number three are now living. The father was among the first settlers of the county of Eaton, and, for many years, his house was used as a halting place or tavern for emigrants passing through this region. The entertainment of the traveling public in that early day was at times a difficult problem, and its solution was correspondingly profitable.

The shrewd Mr. Herring rapidly accumulated wealth through this means, and it must be said to his credit that he used it with liberality for the improvement and development of the community. He was also engaged in the manufacture of maple syrup and sugar which he sold in quantities and exchanged for flour and pork. He took an active interest in local affairs and never withheld his services when any interest of the township required them in a local office or otherwise.

John Herring remained at home, assisted in clearing and cultivating the farm and in the performance of various other duties until some years after he passed his majority, then moved to Homer, where he was employed in a mill for two years, at the end of that time purchasing forty acres in Litchfield township, which he cleared and improved, and, some years later, exchanged for the farm he now owns and occupies in Allen township. On this he erected a sawmill, which he operated for a number of years, greatly to his own profit and to the advantage of the neighborhood. After abandoning this enterprise he built a factory on the farm for the manufacture of grain-cradles, and scythe-snaths and horse-rakes, which he conducted until 1888. He also built a flouring mill near the town of Allen, opening also a general store at what is now South Allen, which

he managed for a number of years, and he also erected a gristmill at South Allen.

Mr. Herring was married at Homer, this state, in 1840, to Miss Nancy Brown, a native of Cayuga county, New York, and they became the parents of two children, their sons, William, who is living with his father, and Adolphus, who was killed some years ago by an accident on the home farm. William rendered valuable and appreciated service to the cause of the Union in the Civil War as a member of the Seventh Michigan Infantry.

Mrs. Herring, who was an invalid for many years, died in 1900, and was laid to rest amid the scenes of her early labors and her later triumphs and peaceful life. Mr. Herring was for a long time a Democrat and then a Whig in politics, holding allegiance to the latter party until its dissolution. He then became a Republican, to which faith he has held fast ever since, but he has never been an active partisan and has never consented to hold office. He has steadily pursued the even tenor of his way, faithfully performing every daily duty, dealing with all men on a high plane of integrity. By all good people he is well esteemed as one of the most useful and representative citizens of the township.

MILTON P. HERRING.

One of the honored pioneers of Litchfield township, in this county, whose useful and productive life ended on April 21, 1892, on the farm which he redeemed from the wilderness, was Milton P. Herring, who was born at Virgil in Cortland county, New York, on June 21, 1808, the son of John and Temperance Pomeroy) Herring, well-known and highly esteemed citizens of that portion of the Empire state. His parents were in very moderate circumstances and his early advantages in life were limited. He assisted in the labors on the paternal homestead until he was twenty years old, then started in life for himself as a farm laborer. At the end of his first month of labor, however, he took his wages, ten dollars, and applied them on the purchase of a farm, comprising fifty acres in his native township. By in-

dustry and frugality he paid for his land and bought and paid for twenty-five acres additional, which he improved and made fertile and productive.

In 1836 he visited Michigan, and, being pleased with the outlook here, notwithstanding the undeveloped condition of the country, he determined to locate in this state. Accordingly he sold his New York farm and moved his family consisting of his wife and one child to Hillsdale county, settling in Litchfield township in October, 1837. He purchased 200 acres of land, which is a part of the farm until recently owned and occupied by R. W. Freeman, and to this he afterward added eighty acres more. (See sketch of Mr. Freman on another page.) About 1865 he sold his farm to Mr. Freeman and moved to the one on which he died, and on which his wife also died, she passing away on June 29, 1899. This farm includes a quarter section of land, and is regarded as one of the best farms in the township. It is now the property and residence of his sons Milton and Benjamin. On March 5, 1834, Mr. Herring was married to Miss Lucy J. Parker, a native of Virgil, New York, where the marriage occurred. They became the parents of nine children, five of whom are living: Allen P., who married first with Miss Myra Crandall, who had two children, both now deceased, as she is. He married, second, with Miss Frances Townsend; they have two children, a son and a daughter. The second son, Noah Herring, married Miss Mary Milson, they have four living children, all residents of Oklahoma. Milton Herring married Miss Nora L. Cook, of Vermont, has one child, a daughter. Flora A. Herring is now Mrs. C. M. Metts, of Grand Rapids. Benjamin Herring married Miss Mary E. Breckenridge, of Litchfield. Milton and Benjamin live on the family homestead and operate it with skill and industry, keeping it up to a high state of cultivation and its improvements in excellent condition.

Milton Herring was a soldier for the Union in the Civil War and saw hard and active service, participating in many of the important battles fought by the Army of the Cumberland and by the Army of the Potomac. He was first for a

year, attached to the latter army, and, after considerable service with the former, was again transferred to the Army of the Potomac. He fought with credit and courage at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Va., Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Campbell Station, Tenn., Knoxville, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, and in many minor engagements. After the war he lived for several years in Vermont. Both sons are Republicans, as was the father. He served as a justice of the peace for the township, and they have been highway commissioners, Benjamin being the present (1903) incumbent of the office. Milton belongs to the Masonic order, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Patrons of Husbandry, and Benjamin is a Knight of Pythias. The oldest son, Allen P. Herring, was also a Union soldier during the Civil War, and is a Republican in politics. The sons are worthy exemplars of the sturdy manhood, productive industry and upright, progressive and useful citizenship for which their father was distinguished.

HILLSDALE CITY GAS CO.

This corporation is the successor of an old and useful company, which furnished light for the city of Hillsdale for more than a quarter of a century, and easily met the requirements of the town in its early history, but this, however, was found to be inadequate in character and equipment at a later day, when it was superseded by the present complete and well-managed establishment and new plant in 1899. An entire reorganization of the company was had and a full set of new mains laid, iron pipes taking the place of the old wooden ones and the capacity of the service being greatly increased. The new company was organized with a capital stock of \$30,000 and the following officers: Gordon W. Lloyd, president; Ernest F. Lloyd, secretary; Robert Seitz, superintendent, the president and his two sons, E. F. and A. G. Lloyd, being directors. Since the reorganization occurred the plant has been practically rebuilt and enlarged, a new holder being put in as well as new mains. The system now has six miles of mains laid down and supplies more than

500 families with light and heat. The old company was founded in 1872 and for many years was a profitable enterprise under the conditions of old-style prices for gas, and having also the lighting of the city. In 1898 the city established a municipal lighting plant and that, combined with the demand for cheaper gas, made it impossible to continue the business with profit under the conditions of the work and mains. A period of difficulty followed, resulting in the property passing into the present hands, by whom it has been practically rebuilt and it is now equipped with every modern appliance and is as nearly down-to-date, in every respect, as is possible in a plant of its capacity. Gas is now sold at rates which will compare favorably with those in any part of the country and its use, in consequence, is largely extending.

Gordon W. Lloyd, the president, is a Detroit business man of large experience in constructive matters. He has been one of the leading architects of that city since 1858, and is the president of the Lloyd Construction Co. of Detroit, which erects gas buildings and machinery of all kinds. His three sons own and operate the gas plant at Adrian, in this state, and give to its management the same care and progressive business sense that characterize that of the Hillsdale enterprise. Their belief in the gas business is that the interest of their consumers is their own interest, and, to the best of their ability, the enterprises are conducted on that theory, their aim being to have their plants noted as instances of satisfactory public service in private hands.

HENRY H. HOPKINS.

One of the leading business men and substantial property owners of Hillsdale, Michigan, is the subject of this sketch, Henry H. Hopkins, a native of the state of New York, born in Yates county, on September 28, 1839, the son of Thomas and Orphia (Pierce) Hopkins, both natives of the county of Putnam, in the same state. His father was engaged in merchandising, and he also followed the occupation of farming to a limited extent, during the early years of his life.

In 1878 he disposed of his business and property in New York, and removed with his family to the city of Marshall, Michigan, where he and his wife continued to reside up to the time of their deaths in 1882. During the New York residence of Thomas Hopkins, he was somewhat active in local politics from time to time, and for several years he held various local offices. For the long period of seventeen years he was the court-crier, and was one of the respected citizens and trustworthy officials of that section of the state. The paternal grandfather of H. H. Hopkins was Jeremiah Hopkins, an early settler of Putnam county, New York, and for many years one of its leading citizens, being also prominent in the circles of the Masonic fraternity. His maternal grandfather, Bizer Pierce, was one of the early showmen of New York state, widely known throughout the Eastern and Middle States. He lived to the great age of ninety-nine years.

Henry H. Hopkins, of this review, was one of a family of ten children, four of whom are still residents of the state of Michigan. He received his early education, and attained man's estate in New York. After the completion of his education, he first engaged in farming, subsequently learning the harness trade, thereafter following the occupation of manufacturing harness. Subsequently, he disposed of this business to advantage, and for twenty-five years engaged successfully in selling musical instruments. In 1873 he removed his residence to the city of Toledo, Ohio, and, in 1876, he again removed to the city of Hudson, Michigan, where he remained until 1879, when he established himself in his present home at Hillsdale, Michigan. In 1881, he entered upon the manufacture and sale of "Professor Hopkins' Indian blood remedy," which is now fully established as a popular and a reliable medicine, and he has been very successful in this enterprise. The remedy enjoys an extensive sale throughout the United States and Canada, and the business is fast attaining large proportions. In the year 1877, Mr. Hopkins was united in marriage at Hudson, Michigan, with Miss Malinda Knapp, a native of Wheatland

township, this county. Politically, Mr. Hopkins is identified with the Republican party, and takes an active and leading interest in public affairs, although he has never been a seeker for office. By industry, ability, and careful attention to business, he has built up a large, successful and constantly growing business, and he is one of the representative men of the community of his residence.

FREDERICK J. HOWARD.

Born and reared on the farm which is now his home, which is also the product, in its highly developed and well-improved condition, of the diligent and well-applied labor and good judgment of three generations of his family, Frederick J. Howard, of Allen township, in this county, is altogether a product and a representative of the section in which he lives, a fine type of the best character of southern Michigan farmers. He was born on the paternal homestead on October 2, 1863, the son of Barnard and Annetta (Jefferson) Howard, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ohio. His grandparents, Phineas and Mary Howard, came to this county from New York in 1834 and settled on a tract of wild land, which they took up on a government grant, making the trip hither in an ox cart, enduring on the way great privations and weariness, but resolutely pushing on through every difficulty to their desired destination. They found the land without roads or any other conveniences, it being a virgin forest, dense with undergrowth, and the region round-about was yet full of Indians and wild beasts.

They erected a little log shanty and went to work to clear the land and make it habitable and fruitful. The head of the house had been a soldier in the War of 1812, also a pioneer farmer of his native state, and both himself and wife were inured to the hardships of frontier life, as well as skilled in providing for its necessities and guarding against its dangers. In time the shanty was supplanted by a comfortable log residence supplemented with good outbuildings, and the land was smiling with a rude but substantial

abundance of the proper fruits of diligent husbandry. In time also they rested from their labors, the work of development and improvement being taken up by their son, Barnard, and his wife, and carried forward on the same plan of steady and systematic progress which had already marked its course. The grandparents died on the farm, the grandfather in 1873, the grandmother in 1868, and the new family, consisting of the mother of Frederick Howard (the father having died in 1870) his two sisters and himself, were left as occupants of the homestead, since which time it has been conducted under the active and careful personal management of Frederick J. himself. The mother is now living in the village of Allen with one of her daughters.

Frederick J. Howard was educated in the schools of the vicinity, and, as soon as he was able, he began to make himself useful on the farm, and to this industry he has given the energies and capacities of his life up to this time. In 1886 he was married to Miss Belle Pomeroy, a daughter of Jesse and Rosamond (Wright) Pomeroy, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have one child, their only son, Barnard B. Howard. Mr. Howard is a Republican in politics, but is not an active partisan. He is a Knight of the Maccabees and gives the affairs of the order due attention. But his chief ambition has been to be a good farmer, and to show the fact in his work and in the condition of his farm. In this desire he has fully succeeded, for he is considered one of the best farmers in the county, and his land is among the best cultivated and most highly improved tracts in this portion of the state.

DR. LABON A. HOWARD.

Dr. Labon A. Howard is one of the most capable, popular and serviceable public officials to whom the control of any portion of the public weal of Litchfield township has ever been confided, as is attested by his continuous election to the position of school director for a period of nineteen years, the universal approval of his official course, and the great benefits the town

has derived from the careful and efficient discharge of his duties. He was born in Livingston county, New York, on September 22, 1841, the second child of Labon and Jane (Witter) Howard, who had also two other sons and one daughter. One son died in infancy and one in Chicago in 1899, and the Doctor and his sister are residents of Michigan. While he was yet an infant, his parents removed to Avon, in his native state, and there his childhood and early school days were passed. On the verge of youth he came to Michigan with the rest of the family, and found a new home in Allen township, this county, where his education was continued in the public schools and completed in the union school at Jonesville. During the first six years after he left school he worked on farms through the summer and taught public schools in the winter.

He then entered the office of Dr. E. M. Shaw, of Allen, as a medical student, and, after ten months of careful reading there, enlisted in the Union army in August, 1864, as a hospital steward with the Fourth Michigan Infantry. The practice he had in this position was of material benefit to him, and, as he had his text-books with him, his studies went on as regularly and industriously as the circumstances would permit. Nine months after his enlistment he was promoted to the post of assistant surgeon of the Third Michigan Infantry, and remained in the place to the close of the war. In June, 1866, he was with his regiment on the plains of Texas, and was obliged to march a distance of thirty miles without water, an ordeal that cost the command the lives of three gallant men who suffered sunstroke for want of this beverage. The expedition was undertaken in the pursuit of Gen. Kirby Smith's division of the Confederate army, which held out nearly two months after Lee's surrender.

That fall Doctor Howard returned North and entered the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1867. He at once settled at Litchfield, in this county, entered regularly on the practice of his profession, and, on May 10, 1868,

was united in marriage with Miss Carrie E. Stillwell, a native of this county, born in Scipio township, the youngest child of her parents. They removed to Litchfield not long after her birth, and she was educated in its schools, at the union school in Jonesville and at Hillsdale College. After leaving college she was engaged in teaching for a year and then was married. Her parents, Samuel and Cornelia Stillwell, were natives of New York, who came to live in this county in pioneer days. Here they acquired the ownership of a good farm, but, late in life, her father went to California and was there killed by a runaway team in 1885.

The Doctor's parents were also natives of New York, the father born in Livingston and the mother in Wyoming county. After their marriage they settled in Livingston county, where they carried on a farming industry until 1843, when they removed to Lagrange, and, for two years thereafter, conducted a hotel at that place. The father then purchased a farm in the vicinity of Avon, two years later removing to Perry, remaining there until 1854, when he came to reside in Michigan and located in this county. The mother died previous to the removal of the family hither, in 1848, at the early age of twenty-seven years. She was the second wife of Mr. Howard, the first having been a Miss Mary Shepard, who left one child at her death, who is also deceased. His third wife was Mrs. Mary Anna Rogers, who became the mother of five children, four of whom now reside in Hillsdale county.

Doctor Howard is connected with the State Eclectic Medical and Surgical Association, of which he was at one time president; has been medical director of the state organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, is a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Litchfield, which was organized mainly through his efforts, and of which he was at the first and for many years afterward the commander. He has risen to prominence in his profession and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice among the best families in the township; but it is with his public career that the people have been most gen-

erally concerned. He was president of the village of Litchfield four years, and a member of his district school board three. In 1885 he was elected school director, and he has been regularly reelected at every election since. In this office he has had scope for the exercise of his scholarship, public spirit, breadth of view and philanthropy, giving to the community, which he has so faithfully served, the full benefit of all his capacities and powers, stimulating public sentiment to healthful and vigorous action in school matters along lines of commendable and judicious progress. Under this stimulus the school property has been greatly enlarged in volume, improved in character and advanced in equipment. The schools have been more thoroughly systematized, the methods of conducting and teaching them have been improved, better textbooks and other facilities have been provided, every element of progress and efficiency in them has been evoked and quickened to greater activity. In addition to his great and continuous usefulness in this department of public work, he has been forceful and influential for good in many others.

He was largely instrumental in securing the incorporation of the village in 1877, and, as its first president, an honorable position to which he was elected for four successive terms, he greatly restrained the liquor traffic within its limits. He also had the park in the center of the town laid out and planted with its beautiful shade trees. He gave liberally to the railroad, was helpful in securing the location of the F. W. Stock mill at this point, became one of the first investors in the creamery enterprise, and has aided in beautifying and adorning the village with good and attractive buildings, of which he owns several in addition to his commodious home and the pleasant house occupied by Doctor and Mrs. Atterbury. Both he and Mrs. Howard are graduates of the Chautauqua Literary Course and are well-read, cultivated and refined members of the best social and literary circles. They are members of the Baptist church at Litchfield, in which the Doctor served many years as trustee and in which he was long superintendent of the Sunday-

school. They have been the parents of four children, Loie E., deceased, Clifford G., Walton W. and Harry W. The sons reside in Duluth, Minn., well established in useful occupations, profitable to themselves and to their communities.

WILLIAM HUGHES.

William Hughes, of Allen township, who is a well-known and prosperous farmer in that portion of the county, is a native of Canada, born on February 19, 1823. His parents were Lawrence and Fanny Hughes, who were born and reared in the North of Ireland. When he was yet a young man, the father emigrated to Canada, there he met and married the mother of his children, and soon after moved to Monroe county, New York, where he aided in the construction and operation of the Erie canal. He died in that state, and the mother some years later passed away from earth at the home of her son, William, in this county. They had three sons, one of whom is now living in Indiana, and another died in the South. William Hughes was partially reared in the Dominion and partially in New York state, and received portions of his limited school education in each place. In 1842 he came to Hillsdale county, Michigan, and, in the winter of that year, purchased eighty acres of land, which he has transformed from a state of nature, rank with the growth of ages, to a well-improved and highly cultivated farm, with all the concomitants of a comfortable home. He has added forty acres to his estate, has made that also fertile and productive, and, on this land he now resides in comfort and prosperity, after many struggles and hardships. His marriage with Miss Sally Ransom occurred in 1848, in this county, the ceremony being performed on April 19. Mrs. Hughes died on January 12, 1894, and he has since remained a widower. They had four children, two of whom are living, their sons Lawrence, of Branch county, and Eli, now of Oklahoma. Mr. Hughes is well known and widely respected, and has taken a zealous and active interest in the development of the portion of the state in which he has made

his home, but he has never been active in party politics, and has not sought or held office.

LAWRENCE HUGHES, the oldest living son of William Hughes, was born in this county on his father's farm on March 3, 1849. He was educated in the public schools near his home, from his early youth he has been engaged in farm work, first aiding in clearing his father's land and afterward in cultivating it, thus learning by practical experience the groundwork of his life business. He has stuck to the farm, giving it his best energies and his most progressive thought, and has come to be an excellent farmer, now having the evidence of his capabilities and enterprise in this line of productive activity exhibited on every acre of the land he cultivates. On June 22, 1890, he married with Miss Ellen Daniels, a native of Steuben county, Indiana, and a daughter of Sheldon and Nancy Daniels, early settlers in this part of Michigan. Mr. Hughes has carried forward successfully the farming operations so prosperously begun and for years conducted by his father, being regarded as one of the most advanced and progressive tillers of the soil in this part of the state. He allows no side lines of any kind to draw him away from his chief interests, and contributes his share of the stimulus and energy necessary for the promotion and development of the best elements of prosperity and progress among his people. Among the younger generation of successful farmers of southern Michigan, he holds a deservedly high rank, and is well esteemed also by a large circle of friends, for his engaging social qualities and for the generous hospitality he and his excellent wife dispense at their inviting and comfortable home.

WILLIAM KEOUGH.

William Keough, supervisor of Fayette township, in Hillsdale county, is a native of Galveston, Texas, a member of a family which has through other members rendered distinguished service to the American people, as he has done himself. He was born on May 13, 1842, a son of Michael and Jane (Hall) Keough. The father, a native of Ireland, came to the United States about 1833,

and, after remaining one year in the middle Atlantic states, went to Texas, locating at Galveston and obtained employment as a civil engineer. Soon after the commencement of the trouble between Texas and Mexico he warmly espoused the cause of Texas, associating himself with Davy Crockett, Gen. Sam Houston, and the other noted men who were leaders in the struggle for Texan independence. During these exciting times he was engaged in the hotel business, often having the most distinguished men of the period as his guests. His force of character and unquestioned capacity secured him public recognition as a man of importance, and he filled a number of local offices, the first being that of sheriff of the county in which he lived. In this position the duties were arduous and trying, for society was turbulent and the lawless element bold and dangerous, but he served the county with great credit to himself and with advantage to the people. His marriage to Jane Hall, a Pennsylvanian by birth, occurred in New York, and he became the father of three children, two sons and one daughter.

William Keough grew to manhood and received his education in Mansfield, Connecticut. In 1861, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Co. B, Tenth Connecticut Infantry. His regiment was at first a part of the Army of the James, but later was of the Army of the Potomac under General Grant. He served until the close of the war, almost constantly in field service, participating in most of the important and noted engagements of the army to which he belonged. At Kingston, N. C., his regiment led the charge that won the day and captured most of General French's artillery and a part of his force. In this charge, in which it was unsupported, it bore the brunt of the battle alone. He received a medal for conspicuous gallantry at the capture of Fort Sumter in 1863. He was once wounded in the left leg by a piece of shell, and, while it was not a serious wound, it disabled him for some time, and occasionally yet reminds him of the exciting scenes of the past. His regiment fired the last shot in the neighborhood of Appomattox where the Confederate cause was finally and forever subdued.

After the war Mr. Keough returned to Michigan, and, locating at Jonesville, in this county, was employed as engineer at the cotton mill for five years, then entered mercantile life as the proprietor of a bazaar, which he conducted for ten years, from which time he has been almost continuously in public office, as recorder of the village, as supervisor of the township, postmaster for four years under Cleveland, then again as supervisor, being elected to this position each time by a handsome majority although a Democrat, and the township usually Republican. His repeated election to this office is evidence of the skill and fidelity with which he discharged his duties. His record in every other official position is above reproach. He has been secretary of the Hillsdale Soldiers' Relief Committee during the past eleven years, is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Union Veterans. In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat, firm in the faith, loyal at all times to his party. His wisdom in its councils, and his zeal in its service, have placed him in a high rank among its leaders. He was married in 1870 to Miss Mary E. Ketchum, a native of New Jersey.

REV. GROVER A. JACKSON.

Rev. Grover A. Jackson, secretary and treasurer of Hillsdale College, enjoys the unique distinction of being graduated from this college in the same class with his father, Rev. Chester Jackson, the class of 1888. His mother was Sarah G. (Grover) Jackson, a native of New York state as was her husband, and in Cattaraugus county of that state their son was born on November 24, 1865. The father is a Free Baptist minister and is now connected with the college, but in earlier years he followed farming in connection with his ministerial work. His father, the grandfather of the secretary and treasurer, was Nelson Jackson, a Free Will Baptist minister and farmer of New York, where he died.

Rev. Grover A. Jackson passed his early school days in his native county and at Pike (N. Y.) Seminary. In the fall of 1884 he matriculated in the classical department of Hillsdale Col-

lege, in 1888 being graduated in that course with the degree of A. B. Three years later he received his Master's degree. After his graduation he entered the theological department and in 1892 was graduated therefrom. He at once devoted himself to ministerial work, near Adrian, in this state, and also in New York. In April, 1899, the trustees of Hillsdale College appointed him the assistant secretary and treasurer of the institution, and, in June of the same year, made him secretary and treasurer, a position he has most capably held continuously since that date, having succeeded S. E. Kelley, who also served as field agent. Since taking charge of his office, Mr. Jackson has performed its duties with great energy, zeal and success, showing admirable tact and wisdom in the service of the college in every way. He still occasionally accepts calls to preach as he did during his college life; while he was in New York he took a prominent and very active part in the state work of the Sunday-schools and of the Christian Endeavor Society. He was also secretary of the State Association of the Free Baptists in Michigan from 1892 to 1895. He was married on August 7, 1890, to Miss Arda Hyatt, a native of Vermont, the marriage occurring at the village of Gilford, N. H. Mrs. Jackson enters warmly into the work of her husband, both official and evangelical, and is of great assistance to him. They are highly esteemed in church and social circles, where they are both known and valued as elevating and refining forces in the community.

DR. CALEB C. JOHNSON.

The life story of a good man who has grown old in the service of his fellows, by his fidelity and zeal winning their universal esteem and affectionate regard, is always interesting and inspiring, however it may lack the element of tragedy and all that is spectacular or extraordinary. The very smoothness and regularity with which it moves along the beaten track of its daily routine, seeking no notice, claiming no special merit, is a high tribute to its fidelity and usefulness, a strong factor in its hold on public confidence and the

good will of men. Such a life story it is the province of these paragraphs to narrate in brief form and plain words in the hope that its good example may not be without effect on those who read it.

Dr. Caleb C. Johnson was born at Kendall, Orleans county, New York, on July 1, 1817, of respectable, well-to-do parents, who were natives of the same state. His father was an industrious and frugal tailor and farmer in the rural part of northern New York. Both of his parents lived lives of serviceable diligence and were held in high esteem by all who knew them. In the fullness of years their final summons to another world came to them on the very spot which they had hallowed by their long and useful labors. Of their twelve children, only two are now living, both being residents of Branch county.

Doctor Johnson was educated in the district schools and at an excellent academy at Rochester, N. Y., and soon after leaving the academy began the study of medicine, being graduated in due course from a medical college with the degree of M. D. He began the practice of his profession in his native village, and there remained until 1864, when he came to Michigan and settled at Hillsdale, making this town his home until he died in August, 1898. Thus, for more than a generation of human life, he was closely identified with this people, during the whole of the time being at the service of all who were in need of his medical or surgical knowledge and skill. He was a close student of the literature of his profession, a careful and thoughtful observer in every phase of his practice. He belonged actively and serviceably to several medical associations, notably the county, the state and the tri-state organizations, and gave them careful attention and valuable aid, serving for a time as president of the county association. With a commendable aspiration to keep in the front rank of the profession, he attended several courses of lectures from time to time on special subjects or branches of practice, and applied intelligently the knowledge he thereby gained, but he never found time to take a regular post-graduate course of instruction.

Doctor Johnson married in New York state in 1843 with Miss Julia Bates, who was born and

reared in his native county, the daughter of a soldier of the War of 1812, who was a prominent man in his part of the state. She was one of four children, among them being Herbert B. Bates, who, a graduate of Union College, New York, and of Albany Law School, was well established in the practice of law in Chicago at his death in 1897, and Julia M. Bates, who died in 1874. The mother is still living at the old home in Hillsdale. In early life the Doctor was a Whig in politics, but, at the organization of the Republican party, he became an ardent supporter of its principles, so continuing to the end of his life. But he was never willing to accept official station of a political character, and was in no sense an offensive or narrow partisan. During the Civil War he volunteered his medical services and assisted in caring for the wounded at the battle of Gettysburg and on other fields. For many years he was a devoted Freemason in fraternal connection, and, in church affiliation, was a Free Baptist.

CHAUNCEY A. KIES.

The pleasing subject of this review, whose life of more than seventy years, all but one passed in Hillsdale county, makes up a record of good deeds, useful labors and generous consideration for others highly commendable and full of helpful suggestiveness, is a native of Cayuga county, New York, where he was born on March 28, 1833. In 1834 his parents, John and Betsey (Lock) Kies, the former born and reared in New York, the latter in Massachusetts, came with their young family to Moscow township, Michigan, and Mr. Kies is therefore one of the oldest citizens of this part of the state, both in length of days and by continuance of residence, his Michigan life covering nearly the whole period of the white man's occupancy of the soil. His father was a farmer in New York until he migrated to this state, coming on the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence by boat across Lake Erie to Toledo, from there with ox teams through the Black Swamp to Moscow Plains:

Entering a tract of government land comprising 160 acres of oak openings, he erected a small

log cabin and made a little clearing, but soon sold this land and entered 240 acres south and east of Moscow. Here he cleared about seventy acres, then disposed of it and purchased a farm a mile and a half east of Moscow on the Chicago road. Himself and wife here passed the remainder of their days, she dying on November 23, 1865, and he on January 23, 1866, aged seventy-five years, at the home of their son, Chauncey. Of their four sons and four daughters, three are living, one son and two daughters. The father was well educated and in his early manhood taught school. The grandfather, John Kies, was a native of Scotland who came to America when a young man and at once became deeply interested in the struggle for independence. When hostilities with the mother country started, he promptly joined the Colonial army and fought in its ranks during the seven years of the Revolutionary War. After its close he settled in the state of New York where he was a farmer and died at a ripe old age. The maternal grandfather, also a Revolutionary soldier, suffered all of the hardships incident to the service in that memorable contest.

Chauncey A. Kies grew to manhood in this county and became thoroughly inured to pioneer life, mingling freely with the Indians, making their sons his playmates. He attended the rude schools and aided his parents in clearing and cultivating the home farm, remaining with them as long as they lived. Seven years of his youth and young manhood were passed in the old foundry at Moscow in the manufacture of plows and other farm implements, acquiring during this period a one-third interest in the establishment. In 1864 he purchased the farm on which he now resides and which his thrift has made one of the best in the county. In 1859 he married Miss Mary J. Bolton, a native of the township, a daughter of John R. Bolton, one of the most respected of the pioneers of this county. They have two children, Charles L. and James O., the former living at the parental home, the latter being in South Dakota.

Mr. Kies is independent in politics and without active partisanship. He has been chosen to several local offices, by reason of his recognized ability and integrity rather than on account of po-

litical predilections or conditions; the manner in which he has performed his official duties fully justified the confidence of his friends. He holds membership in the Masonic lodge at Moscow and for many years has been a devoted supporter of the mystic tie. His life has flowed on in a calm and even current of active goodness, bringing peace and contentment to himself and his family, also many benefits to the community. The respect of his fellows he has always enjoyed, their confidence he has always deserved, their advantage, along with his own, he has always promoted, their general welfare he has always had actively in mind. Now living at ease in the evening of his life, there is none among them that does not do him reverence.

ALAMO MANUFACTURING CO.

The Alamo Manufacturing Company of Hillsdale, for the production of high grade gas engines and gasoline engines, was organized on April 16, 1901, with a capital stock of \$25,000. This was later raised to \$75,000, and, in February, 1903, was again raised, being now \$150,000. The officers of the company are: A. D. Stock, president; Dr. W. H. Sawyer, vice-president; C. H. Rittenhouse, secretary; E. T. Prideaux, treasurer; E. J. Gulick, superintendent; and A. D. Stock, Dr. W. H. Sawyer, C. H. Rittenhouse, F. M. Stewart and J. Will Marvin, directors. In 1902 the company erected a factory by the side of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad tracks, which is 50x450 feet in dimensions, constructed of brick with a slate roof and cement floors. It is equipped with electric lights, traveling cranes, and the best and most complete machinery and tools for its purposes. In this plant engines to be driven by gas or gasoline, and all the proper appurtenances of such engines, are made on a scale of considerable magnitude, the capacity of the works being now not sufficient to supply the demand for their output. Their market embraces the United States from ocean to ocean and from the Gulf of Mexico far across the Canadian line; while a new field for the sale of the engines has recently been opened in Mexico. Wherever

they have been used or are well known the products of this factory have an unexcelled reputation, and easily hold their elevated place in the commercial world, owing to their high standard of excellence and the superior material and workmanship employed in their manufacture.

A. D. Stock, president of the company, and the controlling spirit of the enterprise, is a native of Indiana who came to Hillsdale city in his childhood with his father, F. W. Stock, and was educated in the schools of that city and at Peekskill Military Academy in New York.

He commenced practical business life in association with his father, and has from that time been known as one of Hillsdale county's leading business operators. He was one of the number who established the first electric lighting system in the city, and he is now a member of the firm conducting it, F. W. Stock & Sons. He is also a stockholder in the shoe factory at Hillsdale. The business and manufacturing interests of Hillsdale count him as one of their most active representatives.

JOHN F. KING.

One of the leading business men of southern Michigan, now retired from active pursuits, enjoying the fruits of his many years of activity, is the subject of this sketch, John F. King. A man of large ability and of keen business judgment, he has not only built up a comfortable fortune for himself, but contributed in no small degree to the upbuilding and development of the section of the state in which he made his home. He is a native of the Empire state, born in the town of New Lebanon, Columbia county, on August 26, 1830. His father, Luther King, was a native of the same county, born on November 8, 1806. Amos King, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Massachusetts, a soldier in the armies of General Washington during the Revolutionary War. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and it was the regiment of which he was a member which was largely instrumental in bringing about the surrender of General Burgoyne at the battle of Saratoga.

A Continental note for the sum of six dollars, which was received by the old hero in part payment for his services in the Revolutionary army, is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch, being highly prized as a family heirloom.

The mother of John F. King was, before her marriage, a Miss Emeline Campbell, like her husband being a native of New Lebanon, New York, where she was born on April 27, 1809. She was the daughter of John Campbell, also a native of New York state, but of Highland Scotch descent. The ancestors of the family came to America during the sixteenth century, and settled near Stonington, Connecticut, while the ancestors of the King family made their home in Massachusetts at about the same time. In the family of Luther King there were but two children, a daughter, Elizabeth, now the wife of Norman Kent, of Hillsdale county, and John F. King. The latter grew to manhood in Columbia county, there received the limited early education which was then possible to acquire in the common schools, and at the age of twenty years, removed with his parents to Niagara county, New York, where he completed his education and resided until 1867, engaged in the occupation of farming with considerable success.

In 1855, Mr. King was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Knowles, who died within one year. In 1858, he married a Miss Roxana Post, a resident of Niagara county. To this union were born two daughters, Emma F. and Hattie F., Emma being now the wife of Russell S. Peterson, who resides in Hillsdale county. She had one daughter, Hattie E. King, who married with Everett L. Ranney, of Allen township, and died without issue. In 1866, Mr. King resolved to seek a new home in the country farther west, and, disposing of his property in the state of New York, started with his family for the western states. He first settled in Illinois, where he remained about one year, then removed to Hillsdale county, Mich., which has since been his home. Settling on a farm in Hillsdale township, he engaged successfully in agricultural pursuits until 1880. By that time he had acquired large property interests, and decided to

retire from business. He therefore purchased the fine home in the city of Hillsdale which he now occupies, which he has since made his residence, still owning and operating his farms in the county. During his residence in Hillsdale county, Mr. King has taken an active part in public affairs, by the promotion of every movement calculated to be of benefit to the community. At different times he has yielded to the solicitations of his neighbors and served them as justice of the peace, as school trustee and on the board of water commissioners.

In every position Mr. King has discharged its duties with the same conscientious care that he has given to the management of his private business interests, and has met with the same success. His aged father passed away on December 10, 1891, at the age of eighty-five years, his mother dying on February 15, 1893, at the age of eighty-five. Both were members of the Universalist church, as is also Mr. John F. King. They assisted in the founding of that church in Hillsdale township, being active and prominent among the workers of that society in the locality where they lived so long. Mr. King is one of the directors and stockholders of the Savings Bank of Hillsdale, of which he was one of the founders. He still takes an active interest in the management of the affairs of this successful institution. In the maturity of his years and judgment, having had an extended and honorable business experience, and contributing in no small degree to the promotion of the settlement and the development of the resources of southern Michigan, and especially of Hillsdale county, he is looked upon by all as an honored citizen, as a successful and progressive man of business, as a high-minded public official, faithful in the performance of every duty, loyal to every interest in the community in which he has maintained his home.

MANASSEH KEMPTON.

Manasseh Kempton is a native of the township of Adams, Hillsdale county, Mich., where he now lives and where he was born on August 18, 1848. His parents, David B. and Charlotte (Godfrey) Kempton, were early settlers here, among those

who planted in the county the seeds of its present prosperity and development. The father was born in Maine, the mother in New York. In his early manhood the father worked at the latter's trade, then for some years was a farmer in Ohio. From there in 1837 he came to Michigan, locating in Adams township, where he purchased 120 acres of land from speculators. This he cleared and improved, and here continued his farming operations with success. In politics he was an old line Whig, as such holding the office of justice of the peace for twenty years. Fraternally, he belonged to the Masonic order and both he and his wife were Wesleyan Methodists. His wife died in 1876 and he in 1889. Their family consisted of five children, of whom three are living. Both parents were previously married, the father having seven children by his first wife, the mother two children by her first husband.

Manasseh Kempton received a fair education in the schools of his native county, between the sessions assisting in the work on the farm. When he reached the age of twenty-six years his father retired from active pursuits and he took charge of the farm and cultivated it on shares, which arrangement was continued until the death of his father. Mr. Kempton now owns a farm of 100 acres, located half a mile due west of North Adams, which, by skillful cultivation, has been brought to a high state of productiveness and yields abundant annual crops of cereals and hay, with other farm products of every kind suitable to the climate and the soil. In politics Mr. Kempton is an active Republican, who has served his community in various positions of trust and responsibility, being a highway commissioner two years and serving for two years on the board of review, while, during the last five years, he has been supervisor. A Freemason, he belongs also to the Grangers and the Maccabees. On September 26, 1875, he was married to Miss Hattie E. Bagley, a native of the township in which they live, a daughter of Joseph L. and Lydia K. Bagley, natives of New York, who came to Michigan while it was yet a territory.

Joseph L. Bagley is living in retirement in North Adams, and is a Democrat in political faith. His wife died on July 22, 1889. Mr. and Mrs.

Kempton have four children, Emorene, Edga J., Rockwell and Lawrence R. Mrs. Kempton belongs to the Congregational church. By the people among whom his life has so far been passed, Mr. Kempton is highly respected for his upright and manly character, his strict integrity and his genial and friendly disposition. It was not his lot to inaugurate a state or a new political entity of any kind; but it is much to say, as we can justly say of him, that he has steadily helped to carry forward the work of progress and improvement that was begun by those who lived before him, and that he has lost no ground in the effort.

MYRON W. KELLY.

This prosperous and successful farmer of Pittsford township, who has raised his occupation to the dignity of an art and a science and made it an exemplification of the wisdom of both advanced methods and steady application, of breadth of view and reflective study to its operations, was born on September 1, 1848, on the farm which he is now so successfully conducting. His parents were Oliver P. and Serepta (Silvernail) Kelly, both natives of New York, where the father was born on May 30, 1816. In boyhood he came to this state with his parents, who settled on government land in Pittsford township, which the father and sons by systematic industry transformed into a good home, and on which the parents died, the father at the age of ninety-six and the mother at an advanced age. The paternal grandfather was well acquainted with Baw Beese and other noted Indian residents of this section and frequently entertained them at his house. His son, Oliver P. Kelly, the father of Myron W., was married in March, 1841, and became the father of five children, four of whom are living, Orin C., Myron W., Melvin W. and John P. His wife died when her son, Myron, was eleven years old, in 1859. Orin Kelly was a member of Co. D, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, during the Civil War, and saw hard service, participating in many battles and being wounded at the battle of Saltville, Ky.

Myron W. Kelly was educated in the schools near his home and grew to manhood on the farm he now occupies, on which his whole life has so far been passed, except a period of four years, during which he was engaged in milling. On October 6, 1878, he was married to Miss Eliza Pixley, a native of this county and a daughter of Sampson and Mary J. (Thompson) Pixley, whose grandfather, Joseph Pixley, was one of the first settlers in Wright township. They have one child, May J. Kelly, who is living at the parental home. Throughout his mature life, Mr. Kelly has given his allegiance to the Republican party and taken an active part in its campaigns. He served for four years as a justice of the peace and has ever had an influential voice in local affairs. He belongs to the Masonic order, holding his membership in Lebanon Lodge No. 26 at Hudson. As a farmer he has a high rank in the county, as a citizen he is well esteemed for his integrity, high character, breadth of view and progressive ideas, in social life he is both genial and entertaining. All classes of people respect him, those who know him best holding him the highest.

SAMUEL KENNEDY.

A leading representative of the agricultural interests of Adams township, in this county, is Samuel Kennedy, an enterprising and progressive farmer, whose well-directed efforts, sound judgment and capable management insure him success, whose public spirit and active interest in the welfare of the community show him to be one of the useful and patriotic, as he is one of the most esteemed citizens of the county. He is a native of Massachusetts, born on June 14, 1858. His parents were Andrew and Matilda (Allen) Kennedy, both of Irish birth and ancestry. In his infancy the father was brought to the United States and in this country he was reared and educated. After he left school he learned a trade, but, during the greater part of his life, he was engaged in farming. In 1867 he came to Michigan, locating in Fayette township, in Hillsdale county. Some time later he removed to Scipio township, where

he resided until his death on January 17, 1902. His widow died on November 23, 1902. Their family consisted of their son Samuel and two daughters. One daughter is Mrs. D. Bunting, a resident of this county, the other being Mrs. George Dobson, of Scipio township, who resides on the old homestead.

Samuel Kennedy is almost wholly a product of Hillsdale county, for, while he did not come to the county until he was about nine years of age, his whole subsequent life has been passed within its borders, from its soil he has drawn his stature and his strength, from its public schools he obtained his education, from its political institutions he learned his first lessons in citizenship. In return he has used his energies and capabilities with much zeal and fidelity, in the development and improvement of the county, and in the support and advancement of all its educational, commercial, industrial and social institutions. He began life's activities for himself on the home farm and worked there until he came of age. He then purchased a farm in Adams township, later removing to the one on which he now lives. To both he applied systematic and skillful labor and both rewarded his faith and his toil with generous abundance in productiveness, growing comely and attractive under his persuasive taste. He has not essayed success in many lines of activity and makes no claim to distinction in any. But, in the one line he has so capably followed, he has won a high rank and has shown himself to be a master.

He married on October 13, 1880, Miss Hattie Haskell, a daughter of Samuel and Julia (Sprowls) Haskell of this state. Samuel Haskell was born in New Hampshire, reared and educated at Syracuse, N. Y., he spent five years in California when he was a young man, thence coming to Hillsdale county where he married and located on the farm in Adams township, where he still lives. His wife died on January 8, 1882. They were parents of four girls and three boys, all now living and residents of Hillsdale county. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have five children, Augusta M., wife of Alton Sillivan, of this township, Myrtle, wife of Robert Newman, of

this county, Cora J., Frank A., Frederick S. In political faith, Mr. Kennedy yields allegiance to the Republican party, but he has never been active in political affairs, and has always been strongly averse to public office for himself. He takes great interest in the proceedings of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, of which he is a valued member, having a potent voice in the local grange to which he belongs.

PETER KREITER.

Peter Kreiter, the well-esteemed and highly capable city treasurer (1903) of Hillsdale, and until recently a member of the firm of Kreiter & Weatherwox, dealers in wall-papers, paints, etc., is a popular citizen of the county, who has been an active Democrat in politics all of his mature manhood. He was born in New York city on November 16, 1853, the son of Philip and Catherine (Snyder) Kreiter, themselves born and reared near Frankfort, in Germany, from whence they emigrated to the United States about 1835. They settled in New York city where the father worked at his trade as a shoemaker and died in 1860. His widow survived him for thirty-three years, dying in this state in 1893. Their family consisted of five sons and one daughter, of whom only two of the sons are living, both being residents of Michigan. When Peter finished his education in the public schools of his native city he began to learn the trade of a baker, but he never worked at it, for in 1878, he came to Hillsdale county, engaged in farming in Cambria township, after three years of successful operation in this line returning to New York, where he remained four years, in 1885 again coming to Hillsdale county, where he followed farming until 1892.

He then concluded to retire for a time from active pursuits, and moved into the city of Hillsdale. He lived here retired until 1899, when he engaged in the sale of wall-paper and paints, selling the business in the spring of 1903. In 1901 he was elected city treasurer of Hillsdale and was reelected in 1902. This office affords

scope for his financial ability and he has conducted its affairs with a vigor and care which has won him high commendation from all classes of the people and has reflected credit on him and the constituency he represents. Mr. Kreiter was married in January, 1879, to Miss Lillian Keefer, a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children, Victor P., Frances D. and Florence L. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, belonging to lodges of these orders at Hillsdale. He has always shown an active and helpful interest in whatever promises benefit to his city and county, and, by his public spirit and progressive ideas, he has been a factor of continual value in the growth and development of both. He is one of Hillsdale's most esteemed citizens and one of her best representative men, a valued Freemason and a cherished Odd Fellow.

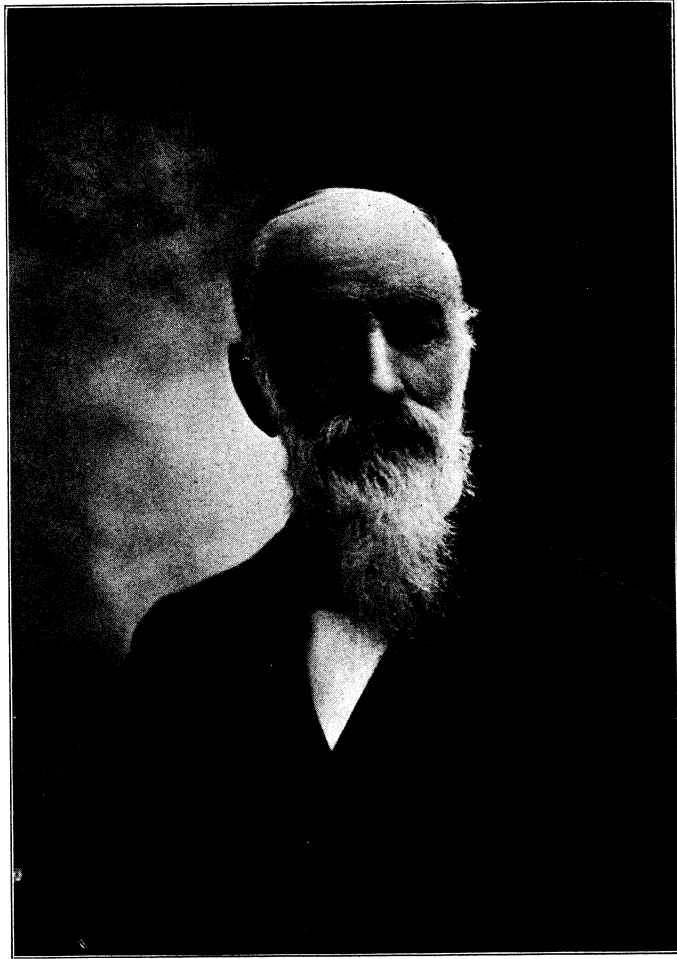
GEORGE A. MARK.

George A. Mark, the oldest county surveyor and drainage commissioner by continuous service in the state of Michigan, with a long record of faithful service in these offices to his credit that is in every way admirable, has won by effort and accomplishment the high place he holds in the estimation of the people of the county and the large circle of cordial friendships which he so richly enjoys. He is a native of Fredonia, New York, born on July 11, 1830, the son of James and Lucy (Woodcock) Mark, the former born in Connecticut and the latter in Vermont. The father was a merchant and passed the greater part of his life in New York state. He was a gallant soldier in the War of 1812, and, after a life of service to his kind and of benefit to his community, he died about the year 1853. He was the father of four sons and three daughters, of whom four are living, three sons and one daughter, one of the sons being a resident of Marquette, Michigan.

George A. Mark grew to manhood and received a common-school education in his native state. His scholastic training there was finished in his native town, at the famous Fredonia Academy, and, in 1855, he entered the University

of Michigan, matriculating in the engineering department, in 1858 being graduated from that institution as a member of the first class graduated in that department, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. He returned to New York and taught in that state until 1860, then came back to Michigan and taught at Owosso, from there going to Indiana and teaching at Lima and Middlebury in that state until 1863. He then came to Hillsdale and took up civil engineering as a profession, and to this he has since sedulously devoted himself. He passed the summer of 1865 in the employ of the U. S. government in a survey on Lake Superior, and in the fall of that year was elected county surveyor of Hillsdale county, a position he has held continuously since that time except during three terms. He was also made city surveyor when the office was established and has filled it without interruption until the spring of 1903, when his successor was appointed. During the last ten years he has been the county drain commissioner and has performed his duties in this office in a way that has been of great benefit to the agricultural interests of the county and of decided advantage to its sanitary conditions.

In 1858 Mr. Mark married with Miss Julia Baldwin, a native of New York. They have one child living, Charles E. Mark, a resident of Alliance, Ohio, a civil engineer in the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Mrs. Mark died in 1890, at the age of fifty-eight years, her departure being universally lamented because of the good she was always actively engaged in and accomplished and for the stimulus her example gave in benevolent works of every kind. On December 24, 1900, Mr. Mark remarried, being united on this occasion with Miss Fannie F. Birdsell, also a native of New York. He has been a loyal Republican from the foundation of the party, having been up to that time a Free-soiler. He is a deacon in the Presbyterian church and takes an active part in all the church works of charity and benevolence as well as aiding to carefully guard and promote the business interests of the organization.



Gen. A. Mark

NORMAN B. KEMP.

A quarter of a century has winged its flight into the ever receding past since occurred the death of this pioneer and progressive farmer of Allen township, which eventuated on April 26, 1878, but his memory is still enshrined in loyal hearts, while the forces for good, which he started in material and moral fields of enterprise are still effectively at work in the industry of others whom his example has stimulated to augmented activity, and in the creative and productive energies which he himself put in motion. He was born on August 28, 1829, in Niagara county, New York, the son of David and Fannie (Crossman) Kemp, also natives of New York, where they were prosperously engaged in farming, on a tract of 400 acres of good land which they owned, on which the father also operated a sawmill. He was a colonel in the New York militia, and took a prominent part in conducting the local affairs of the county in which he lived, filling a number of county offices, always having an influential voice in the direction of political and social matters. Both he and his wife died in their native state. Their family consisted of four sons and four daughters, all now deceased but two of the daughters. The grandfather was Burgoyne Kemp, a native of New Jersey, who married a Miss Jones in that state and moved to New York prior to the War of the Revolution. In his new home he won property and prominence by his industry, business capacity, political activity and ability. He died in New York, and his ashes rest beneath its sod.

Norman B. Kemp grew to manhood in his native state and was educated in the district schools near his home. He began life for himself at an early age by taking charge of the homestead and operating it for a few years. In 1850, soon after passing his majority, he made a visit to Michigan to see the country and find a site for a home, but returned to New York without arranging to become a citizen of the new state. In 1866 he removed to Illinois, and a year later came again to this state with a view to making it his permanent residence. He pur-

chased a farm of 215 acres in Branch county, and resided on it until his death on April 26, 1878, increasing its fertility, beautifying it in appearance, adding to the extent, character and completeness of its buildings and other improvements, in every way making it worthy of the labor and skill he expended on it. Five years after his death, in 1883, the family moved to Hillsdale county, where they now live.

Mr. Kemp was married in 1854, in New York, to Miss Elizabeth King, a sister to John F. King, of this county, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. They had five children, Luther D.; Sarah E. deceased, who married with Charles Stone; Bert E., married Carrie Bowen and is a resident of this county; Clara B., deceased; William C., who married a Bertha Ketchum, of Warsaw, Ind. and lives at Jackson, in this state. Mr. Kemp was a valued member of the Masonic order and a gentleman of high standing in the regard and good will of the community. The farm is now conducted by Mrs. Kemp and her son, Luther. Mrs. Kemp was born on September 3, 1833, at Canaan in Columbia county, New York, and came to Michigan with her husband in 1867. She has now reached the limit of human life as fixed by the psalmist, but, with her vigor of body and mind and the ambitious spirit that still impels her, she would seem destined yet to many years of usefulness. She enjoys in a marked degree the esteem of the community, having a host of admiring friends throughout the county.

LEVI KESSELRING.

From the land of great toilers, valiant soldiers, exhaustive students, and men and women of persistent effort in every form of useful energy, the German empire, came the ancestry of Levi Kesselring, one of the enterprising, substantial and well-to-do farmers of Moscow township in this county, who was born on November 3, 1854, on the land which he now owns and farms, which comprises 220 acres and is well-improved and in an advanced state of cultivation. His father, Daniel Kesselring, was

born in Germany, while his mother, whose maiden name was Amie S. Havner, was a native of Maryland, who came with her parents to this state while she was yet a child. The father accompanied his parents from their native country to the United States when he was but four years of age. They were Jacob and Christina Kesselring, also native in the Fatherland, where their forefathers lived and labored for many generations. They came to this country in 1829, first locating in New York state, where they remained for seven years; in 1836 they removed to Michigan, settling on land which they entered in Scipio township, Hillsdale county. Later they purchased a portion of the farm in Moscow township which is now the home of their grandson, Levi, which they cleared up and brought to productiveness. This farm was sold to an uncle, George, and later purchased by Levi Kesselring.

Daniel Kesselring passed his life in the township of Moscow, after the family made their home there, and was educated in the schools in the vicinity of the homestead. When he reached years of maturity he was married to Miss Amie S. Havner, as already noted, and on the paternal estate they also reared their three children, two of whom are living, Levi and one daughter. Levi had the usual farmlife experiences and the educational advantages of the country boys in this county at the time of his boyhood and youth, and early in life began to work on the farm as the beginning of his career in an industrial way. His father died in 1893 and his mother since that time has made her home with her son. In his earlier experiences Indians and savage beasts were still to be seen in this part of the state, and during the first years of the family's residence here these disturbing elements and obstacles to the advance of civilization were numerous and troublesome. His parents and grandparents were called on to undergo all the hardships and privations of frontier life, and encounter all its inconveniences. They were obliged to get their provisions mainly from Adrian and other distant points, and to haul their products to those places for sale and shipment. Wild game was, however, abundant, and this

in some measure mitigated the rigors of the situation.

In 1893 Mr. Kesselring was married to Miss Sarah L. Schwab, a native of New York, also of German ancestry. They have three children, Ruth M., Louis A. and Howard L. While holding the welfare of his community in high regard, being ever zealous in the service of its best interests, Mr. Kesselring is not a partisan of any decided activity and has never desired or accepted public office. He has an excellent farm of 220 acres, in its proper management and cultivation finds enough to occupy his time and employ his faculties to advantage, and thus pays his tribute to the county and state in the faithful performance of the daily duties of good citizenship and the stimulus which his example gives to those around him, by whom he is well appreciated and highly respected, as he is elsewhere among the people who know him,

HILLSDALE GROCERY CO.

This mercantile enterprise, which has done much to simplify and facilitate the exchange of commodities and supply domestic needs in this community, was organized on March 29, 1894, with a capital stock of \$7,000. Its founders were E. A. Dibble, L. F. Cole and Frank Costwright, and the company was known by the firm-name of Cole, Dibble & Costwright, with Mr. Cole as president, Mr. Costwright vice-president, Mr. Dibble secretary and treasurer. On September 24, 1894, the company was reorganized, and its name was changed to The Hillsdale Grocery Co. Of this new house William MacRitchie became president, L. F. Cole vice-president, E. A. Dibble continuing as secretary and treasurer, and these gentlemen constituted the board of directors. In 1897 the business was closed out. In October, of the same year, Mr. Dibble started another enterprise under the same name, which he conducted until March, 1899, when a new company was organized to take his business and bear its name. Mr. MacRitchie was made president, B. C. Dibble vice-president, E. A. Dibble secretary and treasurer. The capital stock was again made \$7,000,

and this, in the December following, was increased to \$12,000, and, in March, 1901, to \$25,000, and in March, 1903, to \$50,000, the official staff continuing as heretofore.

E. A. Dibble, the organizer of the company and its inspiring and managing force, has for many years been one of the active and forceful business men of Hillsdale. At the time he organized this company he was in the produce business, and, conceiving the idea that it would be of mutual advantage to merchant and customer to arrange for a system of exchanging groceries for produce, he put this company into life and action for the purpose. He is a native of this county, born on October 7, 1866, and his parents, Alvin K. and Mary A. (Dunn) Dibble, were natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively. They came to this county about 1843, cleared a farm in the wild woodlands of Wheatland township, and later removed to North Adams, where the father died in 1893 and the mother in 1897. They were the parents of two children, their son here mentioned and a daughter. Mr. Dibble was reared and educated in this county and the whole of his life is identified with its activities and interests. His scholastic training was completed by a course at Hillsdale College. After leaving that institution he engaged in the produce business at Hillsdale in 1888, continuing his enterprise until it was merged in the company with which he is now connected. He is also a stockholder in the Scowden-Blanchard Shoe Co., and has interests in other mercantile institutions. In politics he is a Republican, but is not an office-seeker nor an active partisan, although, for the good of the city and at the solicitation of friends, he did consent to serve for two years as a member of the city council. He was married in October, 1891, to Miss Edith B. Speer, a native of Hillsdale county, and they have four children. He belongs to the U. C. T., the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic order. Standing well in the business world, highly respected as a man and citizen, warmly welcomed everywhere in social life, Mr. Dibble may well be taken as a representative man of the county and of its best elements of business and social activity.

DEWITT C. KIES.

Dewitt C. Kies, a prosperous farmer of Moscow township, has been connected with the growth and development of this part of the county during the whole of his past life. He was the first white boy born in the township, was reared on his father's farm within its limits, received his education in its public schools, imbibed the spirit of patriotism and learned the duties of citizenship by a participation in its government and political institutions, and he has been an industrious and capable tiller of its fertile and productive soil since his boyhood. He was born on July 25, 1834, the son of Alonzo and Sally (Taylor) Kies, natives of Cayuga county, New York, who came to Michigan with the parents of the father, Stephen and Betsey (Potter) Kies, in 1833, and located on government land on section No. 19, of what is now Moscow township in this county, the letters of patent to it being signed by President Andrew Jackson. The father, a cabinet-maker and good farmer, found his trade of great service to himself and his neighbors in their new home in the wilderness. He erected a small log house and began the arduous task of clearing his land and getting it under cultivation.

The journey to this county led through unbroken timber without roads and across the dreaded Black Swamp so full of danger. They were inured to hardship, however, and bravely pushed forward over every obstacle to their destination. There was manly and determined spirit in the strain and every generation of the family has been distinguished for it throughout the course of authentic history. It is Scotch in its origin, and, it is related that the American progenitor, on his way to this country, was shipwrecked, but with great courage and endurance swam five miles to shore with his wife on his back. Alonzo Kies and his wife lived to clear their land and make it one of the best farms in the county, supplanting the crude and primitive buildings in which they first lived with a commodious and comfortable residence, good barns and other necessary outbuildings. The father

became an influential citizen, helping to organize the township, giving it the name it bears in compliment to a similar division of his native county which was the home of his childhood and early manhood. He filled with great credit the offices of director, assessor, collector and constable and was also a prominent member of the Masonic order, being one of the first on the roster of Fayette Lodge No. 5, and he also rendered good service as an officer in the state militia.

For sixty-six years Mr. Kies lived in this township, dying in December, 1899, aged eighty-nine years. His wife passed away in 1883, at the age of seventy-seven. Their family consisted of two children, one son who died in infancy, and Dewitt Clinton, the subject of this review, who was named after the distinguished governor of New York. He grew to manhood on the farm and assisted in its exacting labors; throughout his life he has followed no other occupation except that of farming. He was married in Jackson county, on March 25, 1858, to Miss Frances Stookey, a Pennsylvanian by nativity and daughter of Benjamin and Martha (Groover) Stookey, early settlers in Jackson county, this state. Two children have blessed their union, only one of whom is living, their son, Fred A., a resident of Jackson. Mr. Kies is a Freemason, but he has never taken any active interest in politics or accepted public office. He is widely known as one of the best farmers and most estimable citizens of the county.

STEPHEN KNAPP.

Stephen Knapp, one of the earliest and most esteemed of Michigan's pioneers, saw much of frontier life in two states and had his full measure of its burdens, privations and dangers in each one. He was born on August 18, 1786, at Haverstraw, Rockland county, New York, the son of Jared and Jane (Rundall) Knapp, natives of Horseneck, Connecticut, who settled in New York state during the Revolutionary War. On the land which they took up then practically in the wilderness, although it is now almost in the shadow of the great Empire city, they lived

long and prospered, in the fullness of time died and were buried. Their son Stephen was reared in his native place and at its primitive schools received a limited education. As soon as he was old enough he was apprenticed to a wheelwright and learned the trade of wagon-maker. He received for his work during the first year a shilling a day, during the second year two shillings a day. He worked at the trade for two years in New York city, then purchased a farm of sixty acres in Ontario county, a wild and unsettled region far to the west.

After a residence of some years in that section he purchased 300 acres of wild land in Monroe county, on which he settled. He sold out his interests in New York in 1834, and came to Michigan, moving his family all the way in a wagon, shipping his household goods by water by the way of Detroit and Adrian. The family remained at Adrian until a log house was erected in Wheatland township, in this county, and the furniture was hauled to it from Detroit, at that time a small trading-post. The country was new and unbroken, the roads primitive and soft, in many places almost impassable. Teams were frequently mired, and other difficulties were encountered. Every day, frequently every hour, was troublesome in one way or another. They persevered, however, with resolute courage and stern endurance, and, at length, after a long and trying trip, landed the goods at the house on their homestead. After taking possession of their house they were often interrupted at their labor of clearing the ground and getting the farm in order for cultivation, and, after that, in cultivating it, by wolves and other wild beasts that would come to their very door and threaten their lives. Many times the experiences were amusing, but generally much more tragical than comical.

It required six years of arduous labor to clear sixty acres of the land and get it into productiveness. During that time the conveniences of life were remote and most difficult of access. There was no flouring mill nearer than Adrian, and the trip to and from this mill, covering a distance of more than forty miles, occupied several days each way, sometimes as many as

eleven. But Mr. Knapp and his family were persevering and determined persons. They kept at their work of development and improvement, and, in the course of time, developed a comfortable home out of their unpromising conditions and furnished it forth with good buildings. Their framed barn was the first one of the kind erected in the county, and the rest of their buildings were, in character and compass, far in advance of those on other farms. Mr. Knapp lived on this farm until his death in 1866. His experience here was not the first of frontier life for him, for he had already encountered many of the conditions in western New York, and, when the War of 1812 was in progress, he was drafted into the military service and obliged to leave his work and family for the seat of war. But he was not called into action, and, at the close of the war, returned to his Ontario county home and continued his farm work.

Mr. Knapp's first marriage was to Miss Jane Williams, a sister of Hon. Zeb Williams, of New York. They had seven children, one of whom, Mr. Percy Knapp, is now living at Hudson. His wife died in New York state and he then remarried with Miss Clarissa Davis, who died in childbirth, the child dying soon afterward. His third marriage was to Mrs. Mary (Townsend) Knapp, the widow of his brother, Charles Knapp. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom are living, all residents of this state except one, Mrs. Mary E. Fuller, the wife of Levi P. Fuller, of Goshen, Indiana. The others are Stephen F. Knapp and Mrs. Harriet L. Wallbridge, the wife of F. Wallbridge, of Branch county; Charles H. Knapp, of Vestaburg; and Mrs. Melinda A. Hopkins, the wife of Prof. H. Hopkins, of Hillsdale, a sketch of whom is to be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Knapp was a Whig in politics, but never sought or accepted office.

Perry Knapp, the only living offspring of Stephen Knapp by his first marriage, was born in Monroe county, New York, in 1822, on August 12. At the age of twelve he came with the family to this state, in this county he was reared and educated, attending the primitive schools of his day taught in the little and poorly furnished log schoolhouses, which, however, have

been a source of vital strength and support to American institutions. In 1840, when he was eighteen years old, he started out in life for himself, his first work being at a brick yard in Adrian. He remained in that city two years, during the most of the time working at carpentry with his brother, and this vocation he later followed for twenty-five years in southern Michigan with the exception of a short time spent at Toledo, Ohio, in 1846. On his return from that city he settled on a farm in Wheatland township, and later purchased his father's old homestead which he still owns. He was married in 1848 to Miss Sarah C. Church, a daughter of Lorenzo Church, of Church's Corners, in this county, who died in 1899, leaving two of her four children living, Fred C. Knapp, of Ashland, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Jessie F., the wife of Elmer D. Sabin.

Mr. Knapp is a Republican in politics and has served the county in local offices of importance from time to time. He was one of the founders of the Grange located near his home, and has filled all the offices in the organization. One episode in his history must not be overlooked. In 1853 he went to California overland, leaving Church's Corners on March 9, and being 115 days on the way. He was in a party made up from this and Lenawee counties, and, while they got through without serious mishap of any kind, they had several narrow escapes from hostile Indians. Their route took them along the Platte River as far as possible, and, while they suffered many privations, on the whole they much enjoyed the trip. After his arrival in California he spent some months in mining, but was engaged during the most of his residence of two years and a half in working at his trade as a carpenter. He returned to Michigan by the isthmus route, and, since then he has been glad to maintain his home in this state, where he has hosts of friends and is cordially esteemed.

EDMUND LAWRENCE.

One of the leading farmers and live stock growers of Fayette township, Hillsdale county, Michigan, is Edmund Lawrence, the subject of this brief review. Coming to Hillsdale county

during early life, he has by reason of his industry, business ability and thrift and by careful attention to all the details of his business, built up a fine property and is now one of the substantial property owners and large taxpayers of the county. A native of the state of New York, born in old Columbia county, on November 20, 1827, he is the son of John and Mary (Lasher) Lawrence, both natives of the Empire state. The family was a large one, comprising eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, Edmund being the seventh child. During his childhood his parents removed their residence from the county of Columbia to Wayne county, in the same state, where they continued to reside during the remainder of their lives. Here young Edmund grew to man's estate, received his early educational training, and was graduated from the academy in Wayne county, having pursued a thorough course of study at that somewhat noted school. Upon the completion of his education he continued to reside with his parents in New York state until 1869, then determined to build for himself a new home in the country farther west, and removed with his family to the state of Michigan, and settled in the county of Hillsdale in the month of April of that year.

Here he purchased the fine farm which he still owns in Fayette township, embracing some 120 acres of land, and which has since been his home. In his business operations he has met with uniform success, and, in addition to his regular farming pursuits, he has engaged somewhat extensively in the buying, raising and selling of live stock, and has made a specialty of the finer grades of Cotswold sheep. Prosperity and success have attended all his efforts, and onw, in the evening if his life, he is enjoying the ease and comfort earned by his long life of activity and usefulness. Mr. Lawrence has been three times married. His first wife was Miss Catherine Sanford, to whom he was united during early life in Wayne county, New York. They had three children, Wellington A., John F. and Edward S.

The eldest child died at the age of eighteen months, and the second at the age of twenty years. The third son, Edward, is married, and

now managing the home farm. Mrs. Catherine Lawrence died in Wayne county, New York, on January 16, 1856. Subsequently Mr. Lawrence was united in marriage at Wayne county to Miss Mary E. Wells, also a native of the Empire state. They had no children and Mrs. Lawrence departed this life in Fayette township, on February 2, 1881. On February 22, 1882, Mr. Lawrence married Miss Elizabeth Jones, a native of Livingston county, New York, where she was born on December 23, 1850. She was the daughter of Lucian and Mary (White) Jones, natives of the same state. Her father died in Livingston county on March 31, 1857, her mother in Barry county, Michigan, on November 3, 1875. In the family there were six children, four sons and two daughters, Mrs. Lawrence being the eldest daughter and the fourth child.

The family are active and leading members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Lawrence has filled the positions of class-leader, steward and trustee for many years. In all works of religion and charity in the community where he resides he has taken a foremost part, and the family are among the most highly esteemed in that section of the county. Politically, Mr. Lawrence is a staunch adherent of the Republican party, and, for many years he has been one of the trusted leaders of that party in Hillsdale county. He has held the offices of justice of the peace and highway commissioner, the latter for six terms, and has ever discharged the duties of every public position to which he has been called with ability and fidelity. In political, as well as in church and business affairs, Mr. Lawrence is one of the prominent men of Hillsdale county, whose counsel is often sought by younger men of the community in matters of importance. His high character, conservative judgment and keen business sagacity, especially qualify him to advise those less experienced than himself.

CHANDLER C. LINDSEY.

In the three score years of his earthly existence Chandler C. Lindsey, of Litchfield township, at present serving his second term as a

member of the county board of supervisors, has seen life in many of its interesting phases and death in many of its horrors. He was born on December 15, 1843, at Sandy Creek, Oswego county, New York, the son of Robert and Harriet (Briggs) Lindsey, the former a native of New York and the latter of Vermont. The father, a farmer, passed his life in his native state, the mother, who survived him some years, dying in Michigan. The paternal grandfather, Stephen Lindsey, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, was afterward a farmer in New York, where he died at an advanced age.

Chandler C. Lindsey, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in his native state, and, in the autumn of 1861, he came to Michigan and located near Hadley's Corners, but did not remain long, for he returned to New York, and, in 1864, enlisted in Battery E, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, in which he saw active service for eighteen months as a part of the Sixth Army Corps, in the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the campaigns of that army to the close of the war, his regiment being particularly prominent in the bloody battles of The Wilderness, Cold Harbor, the North Anna River, and the siege of Petersburg. After his discharge he returned to his New York home, and there, on September 20, 1865, was married with Miss Frances M. Pratt, a native of that state. In 1867 they came to Michigan to permanently reside. Since that time they have made their home in Litchfield township, this county, on the farm where they now live. For awhile, after his second arrival in this state, Mr. Lindsey worked at his trade as a carpenter, and while so occupied, prepared his newly purchased farm for a residence for his family. Since settling on this farm he has steadily devoted himself to its cultivation and improvement with a skill and industry that have brought a very gratifying measure of success and prosperity.

Before going into the army Mr. Lindsey was employed by the U. S. government in a collateral line, holding position in this service in 1862 and 1863. At that time, and for some years after the war, he was a Republican in politics, but he is

now an ardent Democrat, and he has shown the sincerity of his faith by a loyal and devoted service in the interest of his party. While living in Branch county he was elected, and rendered satisfactory service, as the treasurer of Butler township, and he is now (1903) serving his second term as the supervisor of Litchfield township, in Hillsdale county. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has filled with credit several offices in the post of that organization to which he belongs. His family consists of two sons and three daughters: Ernest C.; Arthur D.; Edith E., wife of E. L. Rainy; Grace I., wife of H. H. Dolph; Bertha, living at the family home. In business Mr. Lindsey has been prosperous and progressive; in office capable and conscientious; in social life genial and hospitable; in public spirit broad and enterprising. All the duties of citizenship have been well and faithfully performed by him, throughout the county he is esteemed as one of the leading and representative men of this part of the state.

HON. HENRY McCOWEN.

The life of this good man, strong character, public spirited citizen and elevating moral force, was an inspiration and a benefaction wherever its influence was felt. He was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, on February 7, 1820, and was there reared and educated. In early manhood he removed to Elmira, N. Y., in which city he engaged in business, and, on May 11, 1842, married with Miss Sarah Ann Weir. Three years later they came to Michigan, then a new and struggling state in the far West, and resided first at Marshall, then at Tecumseh. In 1851 he moved to Hillsdale county, purchased the farm in Moscow township, on which he lived to the last year of his life, and on which he died, on November 7, 1887, of typho-malarial fever. During his residence of thirty-six years and nine months in Moscow, he was one of its most influential and prominent of its citizens, being deeply interested in its moral and mental growth, and the development and prosperity of

all its mercantile and industrial agencies. He gave his time, energy and substance freely to build schools, churches and public improvements, and was ever at the front in behalf of any undertaking for the general advancement of the community, whether in its fiscal or ethical departments of progress.

He was an ardent Republican in politics, but no party interest or personal consideration swerved him from the line of strictest regard for the public weal, especially in local matters, and, as a man of broad mind and progressive views, he was chosen to many offices of importance in the township. In 1868 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in the ensuing session his course was distinguished for the same elevated plane of thought, breadth of view and straightforwardness in action, that characterized his conduct elsewhere in all the relations of life. He had great strength of will, clearness of perception and promptness of decision. With him to resolve was to act and leave all doubt behind, and, once embarked in a pursuit, he knew neither halt or hesitation at any behest. Yet his will was dominated by an excellent judgment, so that his firmness and diligence were almost never on the wrong side. Through these qualifications he was able to accomplish great things, making every stroke count and losing no time, working so steadfastly in the right direction that he had but little to regret. His wife died on July 4, 1886, being the mother of eight children, of whom are living, two sons and three daughters, all are residents of Hillsdale county, except one son, who lives at Hudson, and one daughter in Indiana.

On February 10, 1887, Mr. McCowen was married to his second wife, Mrs. Sarah A. Timms, the widow of the late Dr. Daniel Timms, of Moscow. After this marriage he purchased a home at Hillsdale where he hoped to pass many years in the pleasant companionship of his numerous friends and in the enjoyments of social life. But he was already fatally stricken, and, as a beautiful autumn was deepening into winter, he was released from earthly cares and laid away to his final rest. Mr. McCowen's oldest son,

William H. McCowen, was a volunteer soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, a member of the Twenty-seventh Michigan Sharpshooters. He saw arduous, continuous and highly perilous service, dying of wounds received before Petersburg in the latter part of 1864.

Arthur L. McCowen, the youngest son of his father, who now resides on the Moscow homestead, was born in this county on January 29, 1855. He was reared in Moscow township and educated in its public schools, finishing with a year's instruction at the State Agricultural College. Since leaving school he has been actively engaged in farming without interruption, his skillful and systematic industry making his farm to be one of the best and most productive in the township. He was married on December 25, 1890, to Miss Jeannette Ford, a native of Jackson county, Mich. Her parents are Ransom T. and Celestia (Little) Ford, the former a native of Jackson county and the latter of Hillsdale county of this state. Mr. McCowen has never taken any active interest in party politics; but he has not withheld his due share of the impulse and the substantial aid necessary to promote public improvements, keep in motion enterprises of value in developing the resources of the county, or to sustain and advance the general weal of his community.

DANIEL McNABB.

Daniel McNabb, an honored pioneer of Moscow township, in Hillsdale county, was born at Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, on August 18, 1814, the son of Peter and Margaret (Campbell) McNabb, natives of Scotland, born near Edinburg, who came to the United States in 1803 on the same vessel, and settled in the county above named where they were married in 1808. The family consisted of two sons and one daughter, all now deceased. The father, a prosperous farmer, some years after his marriage moved his family to Livingston county, N. Y., where they all lived until 1842, when they came to Michigan and located on a farm in Moscow township, on which the father died in 1862, aged

ninety-three years. His widow survived him nine years, dying in 1871, aged ninety-one.

Their son Daniel grew to man's estate in New York, there receiving a limited education in the primitive schools of his day. In 1835 he came to Hillsdale county, entered a tract of eighty acres of government land in Moscow township, and during the next year he moved to this tract and began clearing it and getting it under cultivation. He added to it by subsequent purchases until he owned 210 acres, all new, wild and heavily timbered land when he bought it, which, under his sturdy strokes, was cleared and in an advanced state of cultivation, making it one of the model farms of the township when death called him from his useful and productive labors, on February 15, 1893. His wife followed him to the better world on April 9, of the same year. She was, prior to her marriage, a Miss Joanna Rowley and she was united with him in marriage on November 29, 1838. Her parents were Daniel and Lois Rowley, emigrants in 1836 from Erie county, New York, to Moscow township, where they entered a tract of government land, on which they settled, lived, labored in its development and improvement, and, finally, after bringing it into fruitfulness and beauty, they died in advanced age, secure in the esteem and good will of the whole neighborhood.

In politics Mr. McNabb was a Whig until the birth of the Republican party. He then joined that organization and gave its principles and candidates a zealous and helpful support until his death, although never desiring or seeking its honors or advantages for himself. He was a justice of the peace in the township for a number of years at the earnest solicitation of his neighbors and friends, and, in this position he was of a very greatly appreciated service to the community as the conservator of law and order and the arbiter of neighborhood disputes and misunderstandings. He was a progressive and energetic citizen and gave a great impulse to the development and improvement of the township through many serviceable channels. He dignified and adorned agriculture by his masterful and elevating pursuit of it, stimulating others

by his good example, unifying the efforts of many in the promotion of its best interests. He worthily won and modestly wore the popular approval he so richly enjoyed, and was, without seeming conscious of the fact, one of the most representative and most highly esteemed men in the county.

WILLIAM MACRITCHIE.

Among the elements of American citizenship, to which it owes much of force and firmness of fiber, as well as much of its fertility in resources and sturdy thrift, none, perhaps, ranks higher in the scale of value than that which has been obtained from the Scotch race, which ever makes its mark broad and deep wherever it plants itself, writing its presence and its capabilities in enduring phrase. To this race belongs William MacRitchie, of Hillsdale, one of the best-known men of the town, who is concerned in many of its most important mercantile and productive enterprises. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on August 19, 1844, the son of William D. and Elizabeth Elder (MacRitchie) MacRitchie, also natives of Scotland. His father was a surgeon in the employ of the East India Co. and was stationed at St. Helena, going to the island six weeks after the death of Napoleon, thus having an opportunity to secure some of his effects. He was retired on a pension after a long service with the company, dying in Scotland in 1863, at the age of sixty-three. He left four sons and three daughters, two of the sons now reside in the United States.

William MacRitchie passed the first sixteen years of his life in Scotland and was educated in the schools of that country. He then was apprenticed on board a tea vessel and went from place to place around the world, completing, by a large comparison of nations, climates, customs and peoples, the education which had been cut short by his slender school facilities and the early age at which he was deprived of even these. From his home he came to New Brunswick, from there went to Calcutta, Hongkong and numerous other Asiatic ports, then shipped to Melbourne,

Australia, where he quit the sea and proceeded to Queensland, where he passed seven years in the gold fields, mining and merchandising, during a portion of the time herding and driving stock, an occupation attended in those days with great hardship and danger. In 1869 he returned to London, thence went to South America and for a year was engaged in the horse and cattle business, when he disposed of his interests in this line, and, in company with others, worked his way north on the coast to the isthmus of Panama, from whence he went to Kingston, Jamaica, and on to New York, where he landed in March, 1871.

After a short stay in the great city he came west to Omaha, soon after to Kansas City, to Fort Scott, and finally to Butler county, Kan., where he entered government land and later purchased a tract which he still owns. He remained in Kansas until 1888, engaged in farming and in stockraising. From 1888 to 1890 he lived near Richmond, Va., and, in the year last named, came to Hillsdale, where he has since resided. Here he is now connected with a number of the leading mercantile enterprises of the city, among them the First National Bank, the Alamo Gas Engine Co., the Hillsdale Screen Door Co. and the Omega Cement Co. He was married in Kansas, in 1873, to Miss Emma A. Miller, a native of Illinois. They have seven living children, two sons and five daughters. In politics he is a Republican but has never held or desired public office. Neither does he belong to any fraternal order. He is one of Hillsdale's most respected citizens, one of her leading mercantile factors.

JUDGE MICHAEL McINTYRE.

That "A good name is better than great riches and good favor is above silver and gold," has not only the sanction of Holy Writ, but of long ages of human experience. The truth of the proverb was impressively and abundantly established in this section of the country by the admirable life and valued services of the late Judge Michael McIntyre, of Hillsdale city, whose death, on November 14, 1902, was a cause of universal regret and public grief, for his name

is reverently enshrined in the hearts of this people as a synonym for all that is elevated in man, upright and able in the legal profession, courteous, considerate and genial in all social intercourse, and broad, liberal and progressive in citizenship. He was for long years of great activity and usefulness in professional and private life one of the leading and most respected men in the county, and stood forth in the public gaze as one of the best types of American manhood anywhere to be found. He was faithful, to the last degree, in the performance of every duty, well equipped in each essential of a complete armor for every contest, ready for every emergency in all the relations of life, never wanting to the least extent in two of the great elements of all social virtue, respect for the rights and regard for the feelings of others.

Judge McIntyre was a native of Canada, born on April 21, 1842, as the son of Lanty and Isabelle (Renton) McIntyre, the former, Irish by birth but of Scotch parentage, the latter a native of Scotland. The parents emigrated to the New World in early life, the father coming to Canada at the age of eighteen. In 1842 they settled at Hudson, Michigan, a few years later removing to Hillsdale, where the father was engaged in mercantile business until about 1877, when they moved to Warsaw, Indiana, where they both died. In 1876 Judge McIntyre married Miss Mary L. Russell, a native of Williamstown, Mass., a daughter of Samuel and Maria L. (Brown) Russell, native respectively in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, pioneers of 1855 in Michigan. They settled at Hillsdale on their arrival in the state and for a number of years the father was postmaster of this town.

A student at Hillsdale public schools and college, and later of the law school at Ann Arbor, Judge McIntyre became finely equipped for his profession. When the Second Michigan Cavalry was organized, he enlisted as private in Co. M, but was soon transferred for promotion to the Third Michigan Cavalry, of which he was sergeant-major. In 1862 he received two promotions, being advanced to second and then to first lieutenant of Co. K in the last mentioned regi-

ment. While holding this rank he was appointed judge advocate of a general court-martial, which office he held till his muster-out of the army, in 1865, after nearly four years' service. There could be no stronger evidence of his ability than his thus holding his position as judge so long, but he also earned distinction through other efficient service, bravery and daring. He was honored at home first as supervisor, then prosecuting attorney, and later, for sixteen consecutive years he most capably held the office of judge of probate. He was emphatically a scholar, an incessant reader of the best literature, reading for information. Probably no other library in the county contained so many rare, valuable and well-selected books. Few men in the state were better informed on current topics and on ancient history. He hated sham, pretense, was sarcastic to a high degree in his comments upon assumed character or qualifications not possessed. No one of worth, even in humble station, that he would not champion. This characteristic made him many friends.

OMEGA PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

This valuable productive institution, the only one of its kind in this county, which has been operating here since the opening of the Twentieth Century, has been steadily gaining in the volume of its business and in the breadth and firmness of its hold on the confidence and good opinion of the public generally and of the business world of this section especially. It was organized on February 19, 1899, with a capital stock of \$300,000, and the following official staff: F. M. Stewart, president; Israel Wicks, vice-president; Charles F. Wade, secretary, treasurer and general manager. These gentlemen and Dr. W. H. Sawyer, F. A. Roethlisberger and C. E. Lawrence, of this county, W. M. Eaton, of Grand Rapids, Dr. W. H. Lane, of Angola, Indiana, Charles B. Stowe, of Cleveland, and Louis P. Hall, of Ann Arbor, directors. Upon completing its organization the company purchased 200 acres of land in Scipio township, and, in July, 1899, began the erection of a plant for the manufacture of a fine grade of cement, which they started in June,

1900. The plant has a capacity of 600 barrels a day, and employs from sixty to seventy-five men regularly. The most of the raw material used in its product is found in Hillsdale county, and its market covers the central and middle western states. Its output has a high rank wherever it is known and commands the best prices, the utmost care being used in its manufacture and in keeping its quality up to an elevated standard of excellence.

Charles F. Wade, the secretary, treasurer and capable general manager, and the man on whom its success mainly depends, is a native of Hillsdale county, born at Jonesville, on May 9, 1860. His parents were Mr. James H. and Elizabeth (Sibbald) Wade, the former Irish by his nativity and the latter Scotch in birth, and in rearing and education a product of New York. His father was for many years a leading merchant of Jonesville, and is now secretary of the State University at Ann Arbor. Their son, Charles, grew to manhood at Jonesville and he was educated in the schools of this county. He was associated in business for some years with his uncle, Mr. Sibbald, and, during a subsequent period of eighteen years as a member of the firm of Grosvenor & Co., as also cashier of the Grosvenor Savings Bank, resigning that position to take the one he now holds. In this his capacity, fidelity and enterprise, and the success which has followed his labors, have attested the wisdom of his choice for the place, while the congenial nature of his engagement satisfies his own desires. He was married in 1882 to Miss Minnie A. Curtis, a daughter of William S. Curtis, of Jonesville.

From his young manhood Mr. Wade has evinced an intelligent and helpful interest in local public affairs, and, while he has never sought or desired public office, he has been called to fill several local positions, important in character if not especially prominent in rank, among them being that of president of the city council. He is an active and serviceable member of the Knights of Pythias, belonging to the lodge of the order at Jonesville. In every walk of life in the county he has many friends and is held in the highest esteem wherever he is best known. No business

man in the township in which he lives has a more exalted position in public estimation or a firmer hold on the confidence and good will of the business men and the community in general.

AZARIAH MALLORY .

Azariah Mallory, one of the builders and makers of Moscow township, this county, whose enterprise, public spirit and breadth of view ever gave a stimulus to the spirit of progress among the people who witnessed them, was a native of the town of Adams, Mass., born on November 27, 1804. His parents were Herbert and Hannah (Hoxie) Mallory, devout and conscientious Quakers, filled with a religious feeling which pervaded their household, was assimilated by their children, and which had a decided and beneficial influence on the lives of their descendants. While their son, Azariah, was yet a child they moved to Wayne county, New York, where he grew to man's estate and received his education, at the same time getting stature and strength from his labors on the farm and from his active outdoor life. On January 1, 1826, he was united in marriage with Miss Azubah White, like himself a native of Massachusetts, born in Douglass, Worcester county, that state, on March 12, 1807, but, at the time of the marriage a resident of Wayne county, N. Y., whither her parents, Abisha and Elizabeth (Howell) White, had moved in her childhood. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812 and died soon after its close. In June, 1837, Mr. Mallory moved his family to Hillsdale county and settled in Moscow township, where he resided until his death in 1853. His widow survived him forty years, dying in 1893. They were the parents of nine children, of whom four are living.

When the family came to their new home in this state they found themselves veritably in the wilderness, almost entirely deprived of the advantages of cultivated life, having all of the privations and dangers of the frontier in their lot. They had not come hither without a knowledge of the conditions, however, and were armed with the proper spirit wherewith to meet and conquer

them. They cleared their land, made it productive, and Mr. Mallory increased his estate from time to time, through his industry and thrift, until, at one period, he owned nearly a thousand acres of the best land in the township. But he was not only a man of property and worldly wealth. He was a citizen of liberality, public spirit and breadth of view. To all religious and educational institutions he gave freely of his substance, and to their service he gave his time and energy as freely. He donated land for churches and money to help build them; his contributions to the college at Hillsdale were frequent and generous; and he was present and participated in the ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone of that institution. His advocacy of the cause of temperance and his support of every moral agency were pronounced and beneficial, and his general demeanor was of the most stimulating and helpful character. His was the fiber of which the best American citizenship is made and he was highly esteemed as among the best and most serviceable men in the community.

SAMUEL A. MERCER.

Samuel A. Mercer, of Somerset township, one of the prosperous and highly respected farmers of the county, is truly "to the manor born, his life having begun on the land which he now owns and farms, on November 23, 1847, and having been passed so far almost wholly on that place. He is a son of the late Judge William and Sarah (Gamble) Mercer, an extended notice of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. He was educated in the district schools of the neighborhood, and, since leaving school, he has devoted his energies to farming, under the supervision of his father while he lived, but since the death of that estimable gentleman under his own efficient management. On the death of his father the paternal homestead was divided between Samuel and his brother, John G. Mercer, and since then each has individually cultivated his portion with diligence and a faithful application of intelligence and skill, keeping the land and its products up to the high standard of excellence attained by the

father in his day. Mr. Mercer was married on January 19, 1881, to Miss Tilly Bilby, a daughter of Leonard and Amelia (Ralph) Bilby of Somerset township.

Her father was a native of the state of New York, a farmer by occupation, an early settler in Hillsdale county, coming hither in 1835, with his father, Robert Bilby, who entered a tract of land in Somerset township, which he cleared and brought to cultivation, later changing his residence to Van Buren county, in this state, where he died. He was a man of prominence and influence in local affairs, who served most valiantly as a soldier in the War of 1812. Leonard Bilby also cleared a farm in Somerset township, in this county, dying in 1865 at his homestead, where his widow is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer have four children, William Ralph, Freely Glenn, Ora E. and Eola L., all living at the family home. In politics Mr. Mercer is a Democrat, devoted to the welfare of his party, although not himself desirous of office. He, however, is actively interested in the development and improvement of the township and gives time and effort freely in behalf of any good enterprise which tends to its advancement. He is well esteemed as a progressive and public spirited citizen, a genial and companionable man, an active force in the general uplifting of the community in which he lives.

John G. Mercer, a brother of Samuel, was born on the family homestead, where he has lived all the days of his life, which began on December 20, 1854. He, like his brother, was educated in the public schools, since leaving school he has been diligently engaged in farming. He owns one-half of the original homestead farm of his parents, and his father's two sisters live with him and look after his household, as he has never married. He is an excellent farmer, a highly respected citizen, a serviceable man and a civic influence of decided value and usefulness. In fraternal relations he is active in the order of Odd Fellows and in that of the Patrons of Husbandry, giving to their welfare an intelligent attention, helping to make the meetings of both his lodge and grange interesting and profitable. He is also a Democrat in politics, giving the nominees and

platforms of his party an earnest and active support, but, like his brother, he is content to leave to others the responsibilities and the honors of public office, finding sufficient to occupy his faculties in the duties of his farm, honor enough in the general esteem in which he is held throughout the township by all classes of the people.

FRANK L. MASTERS.

One of the leading young Republicans of Hillsdale county is Frank L. Masters now serving his third term in office as county clerk. He has long been an important factor in party management and policy in the county. He was born on July 27, 1862, in Williams county, Ohio, the place of his mother's nativity, she having been the first white child born within the limits of that county. Her maiden name was Susan Perkins, and his father, Mr. Ezekiel Masters, a native of Knox county, also in the same state, passed nearly the whole of his life in Williams county, coming hither in childhood with his parents. He became a prosperous farmer, rose to consequence in local politics, represented his county in the Legislature of 1862-3 and 1866-7, and filled a number of local offices, giving his allegiance with unbroken loyalty to the Republican party. His father was Robert Masters, a native of Richmond, Virginia, who came to Ohio among its early settlers, and after a long life of industry and usefulness died in Knox county.

Frank L. Masters was the youngest of seven sons and seven daughters born to his father by two marriages. His childhood and youth were passed in his native county, attending school and working on the farm, until he was fourteen years old. He then was engaged in a clerical capacity in stores, first at Pioneer, then at Bryan in his home county. In 1890 he came to Hillsdale county and engaged in merchandising at Waldron, continuing this business at that place until he was elected county clerk in 1898. He was reelected in 1900 and in 1902. He has given universal satisfaction in the discharge of his official duties so far during his tenure of this responsible office. Previous to his election as clerk he filled local or

township offices of importance, being also always prominent in the management of his party, serving for years as president of the Republican League and as a member of the county central committee.

Mr. Masters was married in Williams county, Ohio, to Miss Viola Barto, a native of that county, who died in 1895, leaving two children, Fay L. and Paul W. The second marriage was consummated at Waldron, Mich., on June 2, 1896, with Miss Lenora C. Gilbert, a native of Michigan. They have one child, Robert G. Masters. Mr. Master's fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, through lodge, chapter and commandery; the Knights of Pythias, in which he has filled all the chairs; and the Odd Fellows, in whose proceedings he also takes a deep and helpful interest. He has proven himself, in every station and relation in life worthy of the confidence and respect he has always enjoyed, fully entitled to the place as a leader among his fellows, which, with becoming modesty, he has held.

HON. LEONARD MILLER.

One of the pioneers, and representative men of Hillsdale county, Michigan, was the subject of this brief sketch. Residing on his farm in Fayette township, he was actively interested for many years in the live stock industry, as well as in general agricultural pursuits, and was well known throughout southern Michigan, held in high esteem by all classes of his fellow citizens. He did much for the growth and development of that section of the state. He was a native of the state of New York, born at Romulus, Seneca county, on March 3, 1820, the son of Elisha and Nancy (Baldwin) Miller, natives of that state. His father followed the occupation of farming, and raised a family of three sons. He had the misfortune to lose both his parents while yet a young child, and was early thrown upon his own resources. His early education was received at the district schools in the vicinity of his boyhood home, and he had the benefit of a short term at Ovid Academy, in Seneca county. When he had attained to the age of nineteen years, he resolved

to seek his fortunes in the new country farther to the west, and, in 1839, left his native state and came to Michigan. Here he first located near Moscow, in Hillsdale county, and secured employment on a farm at the wages of twelve dollars per month. He also was for a short time engaged in teaching, but, resigning his position, he purchased a tract of unimproved land in Scipio township, which he proceeded to improve as fast as his circumstances would permit. He made this his home up to 1864, when he removed his residence to Fayette township, where he became the owner of one of the best farms in that section of the county, consisting of some 360 acres of land.

While engaged all his life in agricultural pursuits, Mr. Miller had other business interests as well, and for many years was largely interested in the buying and selling of live stock. As early as 1848, he purchased a large number of cattle and drove them from Michigan to New York state, where he disposed of them at a handsome profit. The first trip which he made at that time occupied a period of three months. In 1865, he purchased the foundry at Jonesville, which he conducted successfully for eight years, at the same time carrying on his farming and live stock operations. In December, 1854, Mr. Miller was married at North Adams, Hillsdale county, with Miss Abigail Pope, a daughter of William H. and Hannah (Kendall) Pope, natives of London, England. The parents of Mrs. Miller left their native land in 1834, and came to the city of New York. After remaining there a short time, they removed their residence to North Adams, Michigan, where they were among the pioneer settlers of that locality. They continued to reside here up to the time of their deaths. Five children were born to them, two sons and three daughters, Mrs. Miller, and her sister, Mrs. Emma Ostram, being the only survivors. Mrs. Miller was born November 20, 1834, at Syracuse, New York, and, when an infant, came with her parents to Hillsdale county.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had five children, Clara, now the wife of W. D. Winfield, of Butler county, Kansas; Harvey, a resident of Fayette township, whose wife was formerly Miss Laura

Allen; Edgar, who married Miss Elizabeth Keselring, and is now residing in Scipio township; William, who married Miss May McCullough, and is living at Winfield, Kansas; Mabel, still at home with her parents. The family is one of the most prominent in that section of the county, their home being noted for the gracious and refined hospitality there dispensed. Mr. Miller occupied many positions of trust and honor in the gift of his fellow citizens during his long and active life. In 1860, he served as a member of the State Legislative Assembly, many measures of legislation beneficial to the people of the state owing their origin to his industry and zeal in the public service. For three terms he held the responsible position of supervisor of Scipio township, the duties of which he discharged with ability and fidelity. He also served as a justice of the peace, and held other minor offices. His death occurred on May 18, 1903.

FRANK E. MOREY. D. D. S.

F. E. Morey, a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Morey, was born in Adams, Michigan, on September 30, 1867. He graduated from the Dental College of the University of Michigan in 1889, and, since that time, he has practiced his profession at Hillsdale.

CHARLES H. MORGAN.

A leading citizen of Hillsdale county, Mich., prominent alike in the business, social and public life of the county, is Charles H. Morgan, of this biography. He is a native of Hillsdale township, in the county where he now resides, born on the place which is still his home on May 31, 1845. His parents were Samuel and Sarah (Roode) Morgan, natives of the state of New York, who removed many years ago to the then territory of Michigan, and were well known pioneers of Hillsdale county. The father of Mr. Morgan was born in the city of Albany, New York, on February 15, 1814, of parents who were natives of the state of Massachusetts. In his early life he was a schoolmate of Samuel J. Tilden. When

but a young man of nineteen years he determined to build for himself a home in the western wilderness, and, leaving the scenes of his childhood and early manhood in New York state, he made his way to the frontier settlements of Michigan, established himself first in the county of Calhoun, subsequently removing to Adrian township, in the county of Lenawee, while still later, he moved his residence to Hillsdale county, where he continued to maintain his home until his death on September 13, 1887.

Mr. Morgan was one of the successful and prosperous farmers of that section of the state, being the fourth child of his father's family. He grew to manhood in this county, where, during his early childhood, he attended the district schools of the neighborhood. At the age of fourteen years he attended the village school, four years later becoming a teacher. Subsequently he matriculated at Hillsdale College, where he remained for two terms. At the end of that time he was compelled by circumstances to leave college, thereafter teaching during the winter seasons, while in summer he followed the vocation of farming. In this he was occupied for seven years. On June 1, 1871, Mr. Morgan was married in Moscow township, Hillsdale county, to Miss Celestia J. Nutten, a native of that township, a daughter of Jonathan and Susan (Underwood) Nutten, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Rhode Island. The father of Mrs. Morgan, who was born on April 8, 1812, removed to Hillsdale county, Michigan, in 1843, and engaged in agriculture in Moscow township up to the time of his death on August 31, 1884. He was a man of ability and accumulated a fine property, which he left as an inheritance to his children. The mother, who was a woman of strong character and of deep piety, passed away in July, 1860.

To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan were born five children, Charles L., Sarah L., Samuel R., Earl S. and Hubert H. The oldest son, Charles L., who married Miss Elizabeth Hodges, of Hillsdale county, is now residing in Adrian, Mich. Previous to her marriage, Mrs. Morgan was a teacher. She received a thorough educa-

tion in the college at Hillsdale, where she pursued a literary course of study, extending over a period of three years. She is a woman of refinement, as well as of education, and her home is well known for its culture, and the gracious hospitality which is there dispensed. Since 1876, in addition to his farming pursuits, Mr. Morgan has been engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, and in this he has met with a marked success. He has also been somewhat extensively engaged in dairying. He is one of the most progressive and successful men in his section of the county. Politically, he is a man of independent thought and action, although he has usually been identified with the Republican party. Ever more or less active in public affairs, he has held the offices of superintendent of schools, supervisor and clerk of Hillsdale township, and also that of justice of the peace, a position he still holds. In every position to which he has been called by the favor of his fellow citizens, he has been found faithful to every duty, having devoted himself to his public functions with a fidelity that is unusual as well as commendable.

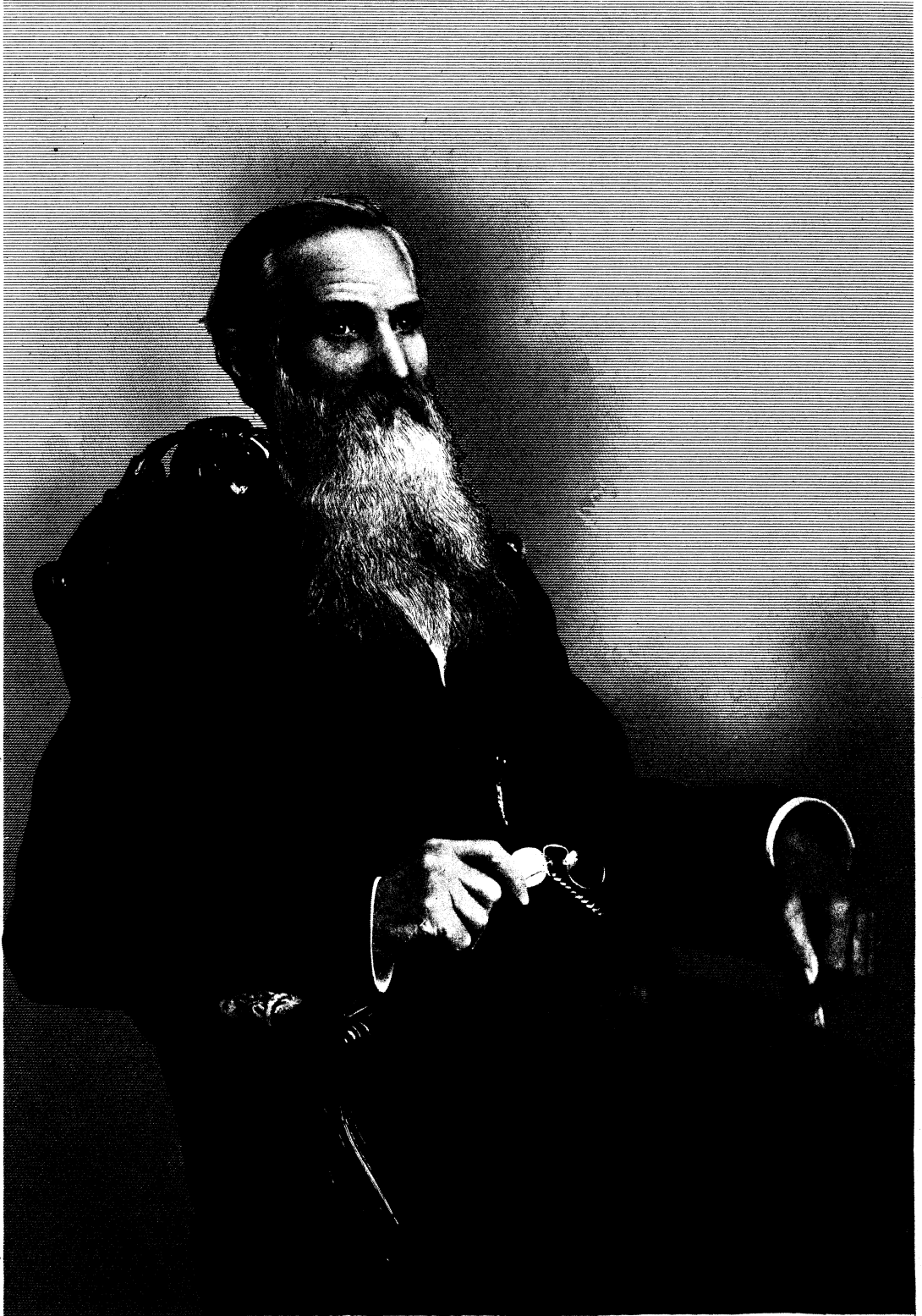
FREDERICK WILLIAM STOCK.

Frederick William Stock, the proprietor of the Hillsdale City Mills and also of the Litchfield Mills, has been a resident of Hillsdale since 1869, when he purchased what was then the Cook & Waldron mills. In the latter part of that year he remodeled and rebuilt the mills and supplied them with the most improved machinery of the day. He also increased the water power by deepening the millrace from Baw Beese lake. Some years later, he again improved them by introducing steam power, which he uses in connection with water, and installing new engines of increased capacity. In 1882 a roller system was introduced and this raised the capacity of the mills to 400 barrels a day. Two years later he erected an elevator, 40x50 feet in dimensions, with a capacity of 50,000 bushels, the mills and elevator proper occupying an area of eighty-five feet square, being four stories high. He has since added many improvements, both in method and

equipment, so as to bring his plant and its facilities strictly down to date in every respect, and these have increased the capacity to 1,200 barrels. One of these later improvements was the installation of an electric lighting plant, which was first used to furnish light for the mills and his residence; this being found so successful and satisfactory that he took a contract to provide electric lighting for the city, and, to accomplish this object, he put in a plant costing \$23,000, which he afterwards sold to the city at a loss to himself.

In connection with his mills and milling business he also operates a cooper shop, in which he manufactures all the barrels necessary for his trade, employing thirty men in the industry and, oftentimes, a third as many more. In 1894 the cooper shop was destroyed by fire, but was at once rebuilt on an enlarged scale and with improved appliances. Finding the demand for his output far beyond his ability in production, Mr. Stock in 1880 built his Litchfield mills, and, in connection with them also, he conducts a cooper shop. These he has completely fitted up with the latest models of machinery, raising their capacity to 250 barrels. These enormous enterprises afford a ready market for the local production of grain and are actual benefactions to the communities in which they operate. Their output is shipped to all parts of the Eastern and Southern states, to many European ports and to the islands between the two continents, the insular and foreign trade being supplied from a branch office at Norfolk, Virginia, which is in charge of Mr. Stock's son, Alexander, who resides there.

Mr. Stock has amply demonstrated his ability to conduct large enterprises and to make them pay. He is a gentleman of wide experience, fine executive capacity, having business qualifications of a high order. In his make-up he combines, in a most serviceable way, the persistency and dogged determination of his German ancestry with the energy, alertness, enterprise and resourcefulness of the American mind. He is a native of the great German empire, born in a Rhine province of Prussia on September 11, 1825. The very same province in which his parents, John W. and Mary Catherine (Dorp) Stock,



P. W. Stock



were also born and, after long lives of usefulness, were buried, and where also the forefathers of the family had lived during time out of mind.

The father was a farmer who was also engaged in the grain and flour trade. Six sons were born in the family and no daughters, all of the boys remaining in their native land but Frederick. There he was reared and educated, and, in 1855, at the age of twenty, after serving one year in the Prussian army, he came to the United States. His first location was at Cincinnati, where he began his life in the New World by clerking in a flour store at twelve dollars a month. In 1858 he rented a mill at Leesville, Crawford county, Ohio, which he conducted until the autumn of the year when he removed to Iowa and there he passed the winter. In the spring he went to milling at Tiffin, continuing to be thus employed until 1860, when he went to McGregor and engaged in the same business. At the end of a year the mill he was operating exploded, and as a result the fireman was killed and several other men were injured.

The next few years Mr. Stock passed at Delphos and Defiance, Ohio, and at Peru, Indiana. From the latter place, Mr. Stock removed to Rochester, and there remained five years. From thence he came to Michigan and this state has since been his home and the seat of his extensive commercial and industrial operations.

In 1858 Mr. F. W. Stock married with Miss Minnie Augusta Charlotte Seidel, a native of Pommern province in Prussia. Of their eight children, four are living and one died in infancy; August was killed by an accident in the mill in 1883; Alfred F. and Josephine died of consumption in 1884; Adolphus has charge of his father's business at Hillsdale and Litchfield; Frederick W. is at Lewiston, Maine, in charge of a branch office; Alexander is at Norfolk, Virginia, in charge of another branch office; Louisa A. is married to Chauncey F. Cook, of Hillsdale. Mr. Stock is a man of great public spirit, always interested in whatever may improve or benefit Hillsdale and the county. All of his grain is bought in the state and his money is here kept in circulation. He is an uncompromising Repub-

lican in politics, but, with the exception of serving one term as alderman soon after his arrival in the city, he has never accepted office of any kind. He enjoys universal esteem and confidence.

ST. ANTHONY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Anthony's Catholic church of Hillsdale was established, first as a mission in 1856, and, during the half century of its existence, it has had a life of interest, and of continual, although somewhat irregular, progress. Within that period seven priests have blessed it with their ministrations, while its congregation has grown from a feeble, and numerically small, beginning, to a membership of eighty families, possessing one of the finest church edifices and homes to be seen in this part of the country. Its founder and first pastor was Rev. J. Kindekans, of Adrian. He established it as a mission, with a few families in its membership, remaining in charge of its infant interests until 1858, when Rev. Charles Rykaert took charge of it and purchased a church that had been built by the Presbyterian Society, and placed the bantling in a home of its own. He also had charge of the Coldwater mission and remained in active control of both until 1871. He was a native of Belgium, reared and educated in his native land. After leaving Hillsdale he went to Mt. Clemens and there he died in 1890.

He was succeeded by Rev. W. St. Driessen, who remained in charge until 1873. He was born, educated and prepared for the priesthood in Germany. Following him came Patrick Duhig, a native of Ireland, who remained until 1878. He died at Chelsea, in this state. The next ministrant in the sacred office for this church was Rev. P. J. Slane, also a native of Ireland, educated in Europe. Under his careful management and vigorous business capacity the present church edifice was erected and the home was built, both being completed in 1883. His pastorate lasted until 1896, and from here he went to Owosso, this state, where he now resides. His successor was Rev. D. J. McLaughlin, a native of the state, born at Wyandotte. In June, 1899, the present accomplished and popular pastor took charge of the

church and its interests, and under his management it has made steady and substantial progress, becoming more and more firmly established in the affection of its people and in the confidence and high esteem of the community in general.

Rev. James Cahalan is a native of Ionia county, Michigan, born in 1870, the son of John and Mary (Needham) Cahalan, who were Irish by birth and emigrated from Ireland to the United States about 1856 and came to Michigan in 1860. They settled in Ionia county and were prosperously engaged in farming when the father died in May, 1895, leaving a widow who still lives there. Their son, James, received his preliminary educational training in the district and parochial schools of his native county, and, in 1885, at the age of fifteen years, he entered the St. Francis Seminary at Milwaukee where he remained a year, after that passing seven years at Assumption College at Ontario, Canada, then completed his preparation for his sacred office at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, in 1893. His first pastoral work was at Trenton, Wayne county, in this state, where he remained until he was assigned to Hillsdale in June, 1899. The Hillsdale church is now prosperous and healthy in condition, having a membership of eighty families, and it is pervaded by a spirit of lofty devotion to the cause it represents and to its own particular mission among this people. The pastor is literally such, for he carefully leads his flock and cares well for their spiritual wants. By his broad and liberal spirit he has won the friendship of all classes outside his church as well as within its own membership.

DR. GEORGE W. MOSHER.

A pioneer of 1869 in this county, for more than thirty years the capable, genial and popular proprietor of one of its leading hotels, Dr. George W. Mosher, now of Hillsdale, has been a potential force in the progress and development of the county, and has lived a life of great usefulness to its people. He was born in Dutchess county, New York, on September 30, 1823, being a son of Stephen and Phoebe (Gifford) Mosher, natives of Massachusetts, of pure English an-

cestry. Soon after their marriage, his parents settled near the place of their nativity, from whence they removed a few years later to Dutchess county, New York, thence in a short time to Tioga county. They remained there but a few years, then took up their residence in Cayuga county, where their son, George, grew to manhood and received the greater part of his scholastic training. After completing his education in the public schools and at Moravia Academy he engaged for a number of years in teaching school.

In 1848 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Cyrus Powers, of Moravia, N. Y., remaining with him under his instruction three years, finishing his professional and technical education at the medical department of the University of New York, being graduated from that institution in due time, to enter upon the practice of his profession in Pennsylvania. Here in a short time, he secured a large and lucrative patronage, to which he gave assiduous attention for twenty years. He then came to southern Michigan, arriving in Hillsdale county in 1869, taking up his residence for a year in Litchfield township. From there he removed to Jonesville and engaged in the hotel business, there conducting a public house for two years. He then removed to Allegan, and conducted the Chaffee House for a year. Next he purchased what he rebaptized the Mosher House in Hillsdale, and, in that commodious and well-appointed hostelry, he ministered to the wants of the traveling public until 1902, when advancing age induced him to retire from active business, since which time he has been living a life of pleasant leisure.

Doctor Mosher has ably demonstrated that he possesses excellent business capacity, together with an extensive and accurate knowledge of human nature, qualifications which gave him unusual fitness for the business of keeping a hotel, and, in this business, he was eminently successful and highly esteemed, making his house one of the most appreciated of its kind in this portion of the state, becoming one of the most widely known and popular bonifaces and hosts ever located in this county. From his early residence

here he was always actively interested in the welfare of the community, ever ready to aid in the promotion of every enterprise for its benefit. While living at Jonesville he served with credit as president of the village, and there left a good record of fidelity and ability.

Since 1852, for more than half-a-century, he has been connected with the Masonic order in lodge, chapter and commandery, being three times the eminent commander of the body of Knights Templar to which he belonged. He was also at one time an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, on January 25, 1855, at Millgrove, New York, Mrs. C. T. (Rea) Wright, who was born in that town, the daughter of Walter and Mary Rea, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of New York. They had one child, a daughter, who is deceased. Mrs. Mosher had one daughter also by her first marriage, who is now Mrs. G. W. Kelley, of Hillsdale. At the venerable age of eighty years, after a life of usefulness and industry, with a long record of good deeds in every public and private capacity to his credit and with feelings of benevolence toward all mankind, Doctor Mosher is well worthy of the general and cordial regard in which he is held by the people of this county, and he has earned by the faithful performance of every duty the peaceful rest which he now enjoys.

JOSEPH B. PATTERSON.

Joseph B. Patterson was for years a highly esteemed farmer of Pittsford township, deeply interested in all that aids in improving the methods and conditions of the branch of industrial effort to which his energies were devoted. He was born near Bedford, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on February 2, 1833, a son of James and Susan (Sheets) Patterson, natives of New Jersey. The father moved from his native state to Ohio, when he was a child, with his parents, who died soon after, and he was bound out to a farmer of the neighborhood, where he grew to manhood, without the advantages of education. He served his time, married and engaged in farming, re-

maining there until 1853, when he came to Michigan and settled on 160 acres of land, which he purchased in Pittsford township in this county. The land was partially improved, he worked it skillfully and extended its improvement, greatly increasing its fertility, attractiveness and value. Both he and his wife died on this estate. She was a devout member of the Baptist church and both were generally respected throughout the country-side where their home was located. Five of their nine children are living.

Their son, Joseph B. Patterson, reached years of maturity, received a common-school education in Ohio, and began farming there upon leaving school, continuing his enterprise in that state until 1856, when he came to Hillsdale county, where he has since resided. Here he also engaged in farming and carried on this industry successfully until August 15, 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army in Co. I, First Michigan Light Artillery, in which he served until the close of the Civil War. He was for a time in the Army of the Potomac and took part in some of the most noted battles fought during the war. He was at Gettysburg, the siege of Atlanta, Buzzards' Roost and many other sanguinary points of contact with the enemy in the great contest. When he was mustered out of the service at Detroit in 1865, he returned to his Hillsdale county home and resumed his farming operations. By his industry and thrift he made his work profitable, by his skill and good judgment he raised his farm in value and so improved it in appearance that it became one of the most desirable in his part of the county. He recently sold it and removed to the village of Pittsford, where he is living comfortably in retirement from arduous labors.

Mr. Patterson was married in Ohio, on February 22, 1853, to Miss Melvina Haynes, who died three years later, leaving a daughter, Nettie, the wife of James Freeman, of Cleveland, Ohio. On May 30, 1859, his second marriage occurred, being then united, in this county, with Miss Sophronia Cunningham, a sister of Parmenus Cunningham, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this volume. They had four

children, Ida, wife of Bert Tripp, of New York state; Anna, wife of Lawrence Salisbury of Gratiot county, Michigan; Lois, wife of Herbert Joughen, of Gaylord, Otsego county, this state; Jay, who died at the age of six years in May, 1882. Mrs. Patterson died on April 26, 1889. The third marriage of Mr. Patterson was with Miss Addie Taylor, a native of Adrian, Lenawee county, Michigan, a daughter of J. F. and Barbara (Bump) Taylor, the former being a native of Pennsylvania and the latter, of New York. They were pioneers of Hillsdale county, both being now deceased.

In political allegiance Mr. Patterson is an ardent Republican, always found in the ranks of the workers for the principles and candidates of his party. He has served the township as highway commissioner, and, for nineteen years, he was one of the board of directors of the county agricultural society. He belongs to the order of Patrons of Husbandry, holding an active and valued membership in the grange at Pittsford. By all classes of persons in the township, and throughout the county where he is known, he is highly respected as a leading and representative man, an excellent farmer, a straightforward, upright, public spirited and progressive citizen.

JESSE D. PAYNE.

Jesse D. Payne, one of the first settlers in Somerset township, Hillsdale county, Michigan, was born on September 26, 1811, in Ontario county, New York, where his parents, John and Phoebe (Lane) Payne, settled about the year 1800. They were natives of New Jersey and remained in their New York home, which was then on the frontier, in a region but little advanced in development and cultivation, until 1836, when they removed to this state and located on section No. 30, of what is now Somerset township. They put up a log house 16x18 feet in dimensions, began at once to clear their land and make it into a comfortable home, bravely daring the dangers of their situation in a wild country still inhabited by Indians and the habitat of wild beasts, patiently enduring its incident privations and arduous labors.

Into the cultivation and improvement of this land they put the energies of the few years of life left to them, the father dying here in 1841 and the mother in 1873. Their son, Jesse, was a man of twenty-five years, and but recently married, when he accompanied them to their new home, seeing at that time almost the very beginning of civilization and of the white man's dominion over this section. The wagon owned and used by his parents was the first wagon brought into the township, and many of their belongings were the first of the kind ever seen here.

Reared on the farm in New York and educated at the district schools in its vicinity, after leaving school Mr. Payne was engaged for a number of years in boating on the Erie canal, then one of the new and mighty highways of commerce from the Atlantic seaboard to the West. On his arrival in Michigan he also took up a tract of wild land, which, in a greatly changed condition, is a portion of the farm on which his widow and son are now living. He added to his original tract by subsequent purchases until he owned 240 acres, all of which he cleared but eighty acres, on which he built a comfortable residence, good barns and other necessary outbuildings, as prosperity followed his labors and provided the means. Before leaving his native county, he was married, in 1836, to Miss Rebecca A. Palmer, a native of that county, like himself, and a daughter of John B. and Margaret (Wallas) Palmer, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Washington, D. C. His wife and his mother were among the first white women who ever lived in Hillsdale county, and their longing for companionship of their own sex, and their need of such help as only women can give in times of trouble, can now be imagined but faintly, and it cannot be described in words.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne became the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living and all are well established in life. They are: William W., professor of astronomy at Northfield (Minn.) College; John A., a prosperous business man of Kalamazoo; Zachariah B., extensively engaged in the stock industry at Colorado, Texas; James F., one of the leading farmers of Lenawee

county; Phoebe E., wife of R. C. Ostrom, of Branch county, Mich.; Henry L., who is still living with his mother on the family homestead. Mr. Payne was a Republican in politics, but not an active partisan and never desired public office. He did, however, serve the township as its treasurer and highway commissioner and in other local positions. His life came to its end on December 12, 1872, and his name is now enshrined in the cordial regard of the whole community. His widow is eighty-seven years of age and the evening of her life is made pleasant by the loving attention of hosts of friends who have witnessed and experienced her usefulness and love.

WILLIAM O'MEARA.

William O'Meara, alderman from the first ward of Hillsdale, is a well-known and highly respected business man, who has passed almost the whole of his life among the people of the city, and has demonstrated in every walk of life his right to the exalted place he holds in the good will and cordial regard of the community. He was born on April 8, 1860, in Wayne county, New York, his parents being Daniel and Ellen (Powers) O'Meara, who had emigrated to the United States from their native Ireland in early life. They came to Hillsdale to reside when their son, William, was but four years old and have continued to make that city their home. They are both devout members of the Catholic church, giving their faith full proof in their good works, having assisted in building the church edifice in which they now worship, also being prominent in working out its progress and development in official station and as faithful members of its congregation. Their family consists of three sons and one daughter. The second son, Matthew, is associated with his brother William in the firm of O'Meara Bros., painters and paperhangers, and the third son, John O'Meara, is living at the parental home. The daughter Mary is the wife of J. A. Patton, of Hillsdale.

William O'Meara grew to manhood in Hillsdale and received his education in the schools of the city. After leaving school he learned the

trade of painting and paperhanging, and, after completing his apprenticeship, he conducted a general painting and paperhanging business. In 1889 he opened a retail store, having a complete stock of wall-paper, paints, etc., took his brother Matthew in as a partner, and they have been since then carrying on a very flourishing business, meeting, in a satisfactory manner, the wishes of a large and continually expanding body of patrons. In addition to this enterprise, Mr. O'Meara gives attention to others in which the welfare of the community is involved. He is a stockholder in the shoe factory and connected with other beneficial mercantile undertakings. Some years ago he served a term as an alderman from the first ward of the city and performed his duties with such satisfaction to the people of his ward that he was again chosen in 1901 to represent them, although not seeking or desiring the office. He is also a member of the city school board, and gives to the affairs of that body a close and conscientious attention and the full benefit of his public spirit, intelligence and breadth of view. At Coldwater, in 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Ella Fitzpatrick, a native of this state, like himself of Irish ancestry. They have two children, William F. and John H. O'Meara. In politics Mr. O'Meara is an active and loyal Democrat, zealous in the service of his party, and wise in directing its activities. In fraternal relations he is a Knight of the Maccabees, holding membership in the Hillsdale tent.

HON. LEMUEL S. RANNEY.

Prosperous in business, active and influential in politics, prominent and well esteemed in official life, warmly welcomed in social circles, Lemuel S. Ranney is one of the best known and most representative citizens of Hillsdale county. He is a native of Ashfield, Franklin county, Mass., born on January 17, 1831, the son of George and Asah (Sears) Ranney, also natives of Massachusetts. The father, a farmer in his native state, moved to Michigan in 1836. Here he followed lumbering on Grand River, but, after a short residence in this state, returned to the East, locating

at Phelps, N. Y., where he died in 1842. The next year the mother came back with her younger children to this county and settled in Allen township, where she purchased 160 acres of land and where she died in 1869. The family consisted of eight sons and one daughter, of whom only the daughter and two sons are now living. The paternal grandfather was George Ranney, a native of Chatham, Conn., and a West India trader. He was a soldier in the Revolution, having a brother who served also in that service. After that war he settled in Massachusetts and passed the remainder of his life in farming. He was born in 1746.

Lemuel S. Ranney passed the first five years of his life in his native state, the rest of his childhood and youth at his father's home in Michigan. He was educated in the public schools, and, when he reached a suitable age, he was apprenticed to a shoemaker. In 1850 he moved to Illinois and afterward to Madison, Wis., working at his trade in each place. In 1852 he went overland by way of the Platte River, South Pass and Salt Lake to California, making the trip with teams and occupying five months in the journey. He remained in California three years, mining with success, returned to Hillsdale county in 1855, from whence in 1859 he made another trip overland to California, driving one team from Hillsdale to Sacramento, where he remained until spring and then went to Virginia City, Nev. In 1861 he made a trip through Oregon and Idaho, then through Washington to Walla Walla, from there returning to Nevada, where he remained until 1866. In that year he once more returned to Michigan, making the trip by water, and here he has since lived. He has been engaged from time to time in farming, has been active in politics and occupied with official duties in various ways. He was supervisor of Hillsdale township for six years, alderman for two years and city supervisor for the first and second wards for four years.

In 1875 Mr. Ranney was chosen to represent the county in the lower house of the Legislature, and, in 1895, he was elected county superintendent of the poor. In 1882 he married Miss Margaret Gilmore, a native of Michigan, and

they have one child, S. Owen Ranney, now attending school. Having come to the county nearly seventy years ago Mr. Ranney takes high rank among the oldtimers. He has been much interested in preserving the record of their achievements, being for years the secretary of the Pioneers' Society and active in gathering and recording those interesting events and incidents connected with the early history of the county which were fast fading from memory. He has been a lifelong Republican, always zealous and helpful in the service of the party, holding membership on its county central committee for many years, working assiduously for its success in every campaign. He is an active and a working Mason in lodge, chapter and commandery, and has filled the highest offices in these organizations.

RUSSELL S. PETERSON.

Conducting a prosperous farming industry on the paternal homestead, where he first saw the light of this world, and where the whole of his life so far has been passed, Russell S. Peterson is a representative citizen of Hillsdale county, a good "type of the wise, who soar but never roam, true to the kindred points of heaven and home." He was born on the farm he now occupies in Hillsdale township on July 3, 1855, his parents, Lafayette and Elizabeth (Granger) Peterson, being natives of New York state. The father came to Michigan with his parents when he was but ten years old, his wife's people coming some time later. The Petersons arrived in 1836 and Russell's grandparents settled with their young family on a farm five miles west of Hillsdale, where they kept a tavern and gradually cleared their land and brought it under cultivation. In this work their son, Lafayette, assisted in the intervals between his short and irregular terms of school.

When Lafayette Peterson was old enough to take charge of a farm, he bought the one on which he has ever since lived, where he now makes his home with his son. He made the purchase in 1848, and, at that time, the land was an unbroken expanse of dense woods, not having an acre fit for immediate cultivation. By close attention, dili-

gent labor and determined perseverance he made it in course of time a model farm, one of the choice estates of the township. His wife died on February 24, 1883, leaving their only child, Russell S. Peterson, the immediate subject of this sketch. He, like his father, was reared and educated in this county, and at an early age began to work on the farm. He was of material assistance in clearing and improving the place. It now represents almost the whole labor of his life and is very creditable to the outlay.

In 1879 Mr. Peterson was married to Miss Emma King, a native of Niagara county, New York, and a daughter of John F. King, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. They have one child, their daughter, Hattie K. Peterson. In political faith Mr. Peterson is a loyal Republican, but he has never been an active party worker, having no desire for official station of any kind. He is content to carry his unostentatious and serviceable activity forward in behalf of every good enterprise for the advantage of the community and the county, also to push his own business to its best and highest development, leaving affairs of state and all political contentions to those others, who have a taste for such engagements, but, so far as the requirements of the duties of good citizenship are involved, he tries to fully perform them with fidelity and conscientiousness.

ALONZO P. RAWSON.

Born and reared in Michigan, passing all of his mature years among its people, Alonzo P. Rawson, of Adams township, this county, has been closely identified with the history of southern Michigan through its most eventful period of existence and he has contributed essentially and largely to the growth and development of the section. He first saw the light of this world in Lenawee county, on May 4, 1848, his parents being Henry H. and Mary J. (Cornelius) Rawson, natives of Dutchess county, New York, where the father was engaged in farming until 1840, when he came to Michigan, to settle on a partially cleared farm of eighty acres, which he purchased

in Lenawee county, on which he resided until his death in August, 1895. His widow died on this farm near the last of December, 1902. The father was a Republican in politics, a man of force and influence in his county, and, during the Civil War, he filled the important position of deputy revenue collector. He was also town clerk for many years and supervisor for a definite length of time. The grandfather, Theodore Rawson, was also a native of Dutchess county, New York, also an emigrant of the early days to Michigan, here settling in Lenawee county, where he passed the rest of his life engaged in gardening and small farming.

Alonzo F. Rawson was one of the seven children, all sons, in his father's family, four of whom are now living, three residents of Hillsdale county. He received his education in the schools of Lenawee county, where he was reared on his father's farm, and, when he reached the age of twenty-two, he came to Hillsdale county and purchased sixty acres of land, the nucleus of the farm of eighty acres on which he now lives. His business through life has been farming, to this he has given his best energies, his closest and most careful attention. He was married, in 1869, with Miss Harriet Tuttle, a native of Adams township, where the marriage occurred, a daughter of John and Margaret (Alsborough) Tuttle, early settlers in Adams township. Mr. and Mrs. Rawson have had two children, only one of whom is living, their daughter, Alice A. Rawson, who is residing at the parental home. Mr. Rawson has been a Republican in politics during all of his mature life, and has twice served as township treasurer. He is a member of the Free Baptist church, being also highly respected and well esteemed throughout the township and wherever he is known.

CLAYTON A. POWELL.

When he had been a member of the bar of this state but little over a year, Clayton A. Powell, of Hillsdale, had, even as a young man, so impressed the people of his county with his legal ability and his force of character, that he was, in 1902, elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and, by his course in the office since his election, he has fully

justified the confidence and public esteem which selected him for the position. He was born in Jackson county, this state, on March 1, 1875, the son of Thomas and Louisa (Strait) Powell, natives of New York state, where the father was a prosperous and enterprising farmer. The family came to Michigan and lived in Jackson county until 1879, when they removed to Hillsdale county and located in Jefferson township, where they still reside. Their son, Clayton, and a daughter comprise the family.

Mr. Powell grew to manhood in Jefferson township, of this county, and was educated at the schools of Pittsford and at the high school and college at Hillsdale. After leaving college he was a popular teacher for four years, beginning his pedagogical labors when he was but seventeen. In 1897 he began the study of law in the office of Henry B. Graves, Esq., of Detroit, and at the same time attended the Detroit Law College, from which he was graduated in 1900. He then took a trip of several weeks through the West, on his return from this settling at Hillsdale, where he began the practice of his profession in June, 1901. In September, 1902, he was nominated by his, the Republican party, as its candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney, being elected by a handsome majority. Since then he has been engaged in the active discharge of his official duties, performing them with credit to himself and with benefit and satisfaction to the people of the county. He prepares his cases with care and exhaustive study, presents them with skill and good judgment and supports them with learning, eloquence and force. And, while he is earnest from conviction and a high sense of duty, he never violates the utmost requirement of professional propriety.

Mr. Powell was married on November 20, 1901, with Miss Mattie A. Calder, of Detroit, a daughter of Rev. J. G. Calder, a prominent Baptist clergyman of that city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the order of Odd Fellows and the Foresters. Having already firmly established himself well up in the ranks of his profession, in his practice displaying a high order of ability and skill, being also well esteemed in

business and valued in social circles, with his vigor of body and mind and his worthy and commendable ambition, he would seem to have a bright and very promising future before him.

HARVEY RANSOM.

This highly esteemed pioneer of Hillsdale county, the builder of a large part of the town of Jonesville, was a native of Cortland county, New York, his parents being Hubbell and Charlotte (Grover) Ransom, the father born and reared at Grand Isle and the mother in Massachusetts. His father secured a common-school education in his native county and there learned his trade as a carpenter. Soon after completing his apprenticeship, he removed to Cortland county, and, in that region of the great Empire state, then new and slightly developed, he rose to prominence as a contractor and builder, remaining successfully employed until 1837, when he followed the march of empire westward and came to Michigan. He located at Jonesville, in this county, then scarcely more than a new-born bantling, where he found his mechanical services in great demand, for there was a steady tide of emigration in this direction, and the need of houses was continual and pressing. He erected for himself the first framed dwelling built in the village and was soon engaged in building similar ones for others. As there was constant and remunerative work for him at his trade he sought no other occupation, but was employed at this until his death on August 27, 1862. He was an active and devoted member of the Masonic fraternity, a charter member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 16, at Jonesville and its first treasurer. His wife passed away in 1844, and he never remarried. Of their eleven children, their son, Harvey, was the third in the order of birth, being born on July 7, 1814.

Harvey Ransom was reared and educated in his native county and there learned his trade as a carpenter under his father. He accompanied his parents to this state in 1837 and was here associated with his father for many years in contracting and building, they putting up many of the best and most imposing structures erected for

residences and business purposes now standing in the town. He was married in New York state, on November 28, 1838, to Miss Lydia B. Goss, a native of Brattleboro, Vt. They had two children, William M., now a respected resident of Jonesville, and Angelia H., who died on October 3, 1894. Mr. Ransom died on December 23, 1883, and his widow followed him to the spirit world on January 9, 1889. In political faith he was a Whig until the death of that party, then became an ardent Republican, remaining one to the end of his life. He took an active part in public local affairs, and for twenty-four years was under sheriff and constable in his township. He served as a carpenter and as a general mechanic for several months in the Civil War, being discharged on account of sickness while his command was at Ringgold, Ga. In fraternal relations he was an Odd Fellow and a Freemason, belonging in the latter to lodge, chapter and council. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal church.

WILLIAM M. RANSOM, the only surviving son of Harvey Ransom, is a native of Jonesville, where he was born on October 16, 1842. He received his education in the public schools of the town, and was for a period of twenty-one years here connected with the drygoods trade, serving for twelve and one-half years of the time as a clerk in the employ of Van Ness & Turner, and for the rest of the time, until 1882, being the head of a mercantile establishment of his own. In the year last named he gave up merchandising and turned his attention to the insurance business, in which he has since been pleasantly engaged. The first two years of his connection with this line of activity were passed in Kansas City, Mo., and since then he has carried it on with increasing patronage and energy in his native county, doing a general insurance business, dealing also in real estate and kindred lines of commercial enterprise. He is a Republican in politics, and for sixteen years he has served and is now still serving his people faithfully as a justice of the peace, being four times reelected to succeed himself in terms of four years each. He has served at various times for several years each,

as township treasurer, township clerk, and also as city clerk. On September 21, 1865, he married with Miss Caroline Turner, of Logansport, Ind. They had three children, two of whom are living, their daughters, Nina L. and Angie T. May B. died suddenly on August 10, 1888, at the age of twenty years. Mrs. Ransom died on November 10, 1879, and Mr. Ransom was married a second time, on May 14, 1884, when Miss Josephine A. Ackerly, a New Yorker by nativity, became the bride. He is a zealous and enthusiastic Freemason, belonging to the blue lodge, the royal arch chapter, of which he is a past high priest and now the very capable and popular secretary, and to the council of royal and select masters.

CHARLES H. ROY.

Descended from a long line of thrifty farmers, Charles H. Roy, the present capable and popular register of deeds of Hillsdale county, followed the family vocation for some years after leaving school, and was, while doing so, as good a representative of the farming element in the community as he is now of the public officials, who grace and render efficient service to the county. His life began on February 17, 1849, in Bradford county, Pa., whither his parents, John A. and Hannah (Jones) Roy, moved from their native state, New York. They lived on a farm in the Keystone state, there flourished until death, and both are buried there. Mr. Roy's grandfather, Alexander Roy, a native of Orange county, N. Y., also moved to Pennsylvania and died in Bradford county, after a long life of usefulness as a prosperous farmer.

Charles H. Roy was the first born of five children, the only one living in Michigan. In the public schools of his native state and New York he received his preliminary education, and finished his course at a private school in Elmira. In 1868 he came to Hillsdale, Mich., and took a course of instruction at the Hillsdale Business College, at its conclusion returning to New York, where he remained until 1880. He then returned to Michigan, and, locating at Jackson, was a traveling salesman of agricultural implements

for four years. In 1884 he settled on a farm he purchased in Moscow township, personally conducting its operations until he was elected register of deeds for the county in 1900. He at once took up his residence at Hillsdale to attend to the discharge of his official duties, but he did not dispose of his farm, which is a fine property, highly cultivated and well-improved.

In politics Mr. Roy has been a lifelong Republican, laboring assiduously in all of its campaigns for the success of his party. For years he has served as chairman of its township committee and as a member of the county central committee, and, in both positions, he has been highly appreciated as a wise counsellor and a stimulating force. In 1874 he was married to Miss Libby J. McGowan, a native of this state. They have three children, Nellie L., Edna L. and Emma A. Mr. Roy is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Hillsdale Lodge, No. 176, at Hillsdale. He is active and zealous in behalf of the welfare of his lodge and takes interest in the proceedings of the craft in general. In the performance of the important duties of his office, as well as in the social amenities which pertain to it, he is winning favorable comments on every side, being careful, skillful and conscientious, serving all those who have occasion to seek his official services with promptness, grace and courtesy.

WILLIAM M. RUTAN.

The history of the proud old commonwealth of Maryland is glorious in peace and war. Her soldiers in the Revolution met the scarlet uniforms and glittering steel of Great Britain on every field from Bunker Hill to Yorktown and never disgraced her name. In the subsequent struggle with the mother country, in which American freedom and independence were established on the sea as by the Revolution it was on the land, her people bore an honorable part, and their metropolis was the only Atlantic seaport of consequence not captured by the enemy. In the short, but sharp and decisive, conflict with Mexico, she gave a long list of heroes to the cause of our common country, some of whom, like Watson and

Ringgold, sealed their devotion with their lives. In our great Civil War her valor and her treasure were under tribute to both sides, both being freely poured out for the cause to which they were dedicated. In civil affairs she has been no less progressive and conspicuous in behalf of every element of national greatness and strength. It was on her soil that the banner of religious liberty was first unfurled and her firm and far-sighted policy firmly secured for the country the great northwestern territory of which Michigan was a part. And, when the hour was ripe, many of her people came hither to help occupy, fructify and civilize the vast domain and there establish in it the mighty states that have since done so much for the elevation and comfort of mankind.

Among the natives of Maryland who have found a home in this state and aided in developing its resources and expanding its greatness, William M. Rutan, now of Somerset Center, and his parents are entitled to a high regard. Mr. Rutan was born in Allegany county of that state on January 30, 1846, the son of Stephen and Rebecca (Welch) Rutan, also native there. The father, a farmer, moved from his native state to Pennsylvania, and later from there to Ohio, where the family lived until 1855, when they came to Michigan. Their first year in this state was passed at Hudson in Lenawee county. They then moved to Hillsdale, then to Wheatland township, locating finally in Somerset township, where they entered government land and went to farming. Prospered in their venture, they were rapidly subduing the wilderness when intruded the Civil War. In 1863 both the father and his son, William, enlisted in Co. K, Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry, their regiment being in the Ninth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Rutan's father and his brother, John, died from sickness. He took gallant part in the battle of the Wilderness, the Seven Days fight before Richmond, at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, where he was wounded, the North Anna River, the two days' fight in front of Petersburg and many smaller engagements. After the close of the war he participated in the Grand Review in Washington, and was soon after discharged at Detroit.

He then returned to his Hillsdale county home and resumed the farming operations which he has successfully conducted since, except during one year which he spent in California. He has 200 acres of excellent land improved with good buildings, equipped with the necessary appliances of the most approved pattern. His farming is conducted on a large scale in the most progressive manner, and it has secured for him a high standing as a man of enterprise and intelligence. In 1874 Mr. Rutan married in this county with Miss Clarinda Taylor, a daughter of Philetus and Caroline (Dibble) Taylor, very early settlers in the county, and they have been blessed with eight children: Orpha married with Orim Parish; Avilla, now Mrs. George Boker; Arlie, wife of Jay Pullen; Ina, Archie, Rantie, Zella, Donald, all living, most of them still brightening the home household with their presence. Mr. Rutan's mother died in Hillsdale county in 1894, aged seventy-four years. In politics he is a Republican, but he is content with the post of useful private citizenship, in which he is well esteemed, here finding abundant opportunity for the exercise of the breadth of view and public spirit for which he is well and widely known.

ZACHARIAS SCHAAD.

Every clime and language of the civilized world has contributed brain and brawn to the development of the United States; this universality of function and power it is that gives our citizenship such commanding supremacy in the battle of life over every difficulty, enabling it to meet all the requirements in any condition that confronts it. From the land of William Tell and Arnold Winkelried, from free and progressive Switzerland, came Zacharias Schaad, now of North Adams, a prominent farmer and progressive and skillful carpenter and wagonmaker. He was born on May 14, 1837, the son of Melchior and Anna (Auer) Schaad, also Swiss by nativity. The father, a farmer and merchant, served as postmaster of his home town for a number of years and he was the father of nine children, two of whom are living. Faithful to every duty and

devout members of the German Reformed church, the parents were universally respected in life, and their deaths, that of the mother in 1872, of the father in 1876, were generally mourned.

Mr. Schaad attended the public or state schools and when he was sixteen years of age went into the service of his father. In 1854 he came to the United States and located at Toledo, Ohio. In the autumn of the same year he removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., passing one year there as an apprentice to a harnessmaker, the wages paid him being \$30 a year and his board. From there he went to Ionia county, this state, and remained six months employed at the same trade. From the spring of 1856 he worked at carpentry for four years in that locality, in 1860 changing his base of operations to Ann Arbor, where he continued in the same line until the spring of 1863. He then came to Adams township, Hillsdale county, and for ten years carried on a flourishing business as a carpenter and wagonmaker in partnership with M. Wintersdorf. Since the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Schaad has conducted the business alone, and has managed a profitable farming industry in addition. In politics he is a Republican, while fraternally, he belongs to the Masonic order. He was married on March 12, 1874, to Miss Sarah M. Judd, a native of Hillsdale county, this state, and the daughter of Ethel and Eunice (Gilson) Judd, natives of New York state. Mr. and Mrs. Schaad have one child, Judd M. Schaad, who was born on September 1, 1880.

Mrs. Schaad's father came direct from his Eastern home to Michigan in the early days, and located about a mile and a half east of the present town of North Adams. This whole section of country was then but a tangled forest of wild woods and he practically started the town by clearing the land of its timber and building many of its earlier houses. This was prior to the admission of Michigan territory to the Union as a state, which occurred in 1836. During the Civil War he served as captain of Co. K, Tenth Michigan Infantry for a short time, but remained in the service as a recruiting officer until nearly the close of the sanguinary conflict, when he was

honorably discharged. He was an ardent Republican in politics, holding a number of local offices, among them that of supervisor of Adams. He also represented the county in the Legislature of 1857. He was an active member of the Congregational church and built the first house of worship for this denomination in North Adams, which is still in use.

WALTER A. SCOTT.

From the western and the eastern ends of the great state of New York came the ancestry of Walter A. Scott, of Litchfield township, and the thrift, enterprise and business capacity which have been so long displayed in these sections of that state, and which were characteristics of his forebears, have also been well exemplified in his own career. He is a native of the township in which he lives, born on the farm which is now his home on August 5, 1847. His father, Archibald Scott, was born and reared in Cattaraugus county, New York, and his mother on Long Island. The father was a carpenter by trade, and worked at this calling at Buffalo until 1835 or 1836, when he came to this country and settled at what was called Todd Town. There he purchased a portion of the estate known to the older settlers as the Frisbie farm, which he cleared of the heavy timber covering it, which had been keeping the soil and the sunshine apart for ages, reduced it to cultivation and made it attractive with a residence, good barns and the other appurtenances of a comfortable home. He then traded this estate for the farm now owned and occupied by his son, Walter, comprising eighty acres, on which he lived until his death on October 4, 1859, aged fifty-eight years. His name was Archibald Scott, and he was twice married, the first time, on October 18, 1822, to Miss Cynthia Todd, by whom he had four children, one son and three daughters, of whom two of the daughters survive, one living in this county and one in Iowa. This Mrs. Scott died in this county and, in 1839, he married with Miss Esther Jones, who died on June 23, 1888. She was the mother of his son, Walter, and of a daughter who died in infancy.

In politics the father was first a Whig, later an Abolitionist, and both he and his wife were active members of the Baptist church and active aids in all its good works. They assisted in building all the early church edifices in their neighborhood and many in other parts of the township.

Walter A. Scott, their son, was reared on the farm and attended the district schools in the vicinity, finishing with a course at Jonesville and one winter at a business college at Syracuse, N. Y. He then for a short time engaged in farming, and from the farm went to clerking for H. N. Turnell, of Litchfield, in whose employ he remained three years. At the end of that time he again turned his attention to farming and has been engaged in that vocation ever since. He was married on July 12, 1868, to Miss Luella Miller, a native of Erie county, New York, and a daughter of Sandusky and Martha (Ames) Miller. Her parents came to the county in 1853 and settled in Allen township where her mother died. Her father is now living in the northern part of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have one child, their daughter, Carrie, now the wife of William Moore, of Allen township. Mr. Scott, a Republican in party allegiance, has served the organization well as a private in the ranks and also in official stations of importance. He was a highway commissioner and a justice of the peace for a number of years, and has also been a candidate for supervisor. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons and the Knights of the Maccabees, holding membership in lodges of these orders at Allen and Litchfield. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Sand Creek. They are both widely known and highly respected in all portions of this and adjoining townships and throughout a much larger extent of country.

WALTER D. SHARP.

The generations of the Sharp family to which the efficient and popular postmaster of Litchfield belongs have assisted in the development and growth of various portions of this broad land and their record for fidelity and industry in their work stands highly to their credit. Walter D.

Sharp was born on his father's farm north and east of the village of Litchfield on December 1, 1856, and has lived among its people ever since. His father, Warren Sharp, was a native of New York who was reared as a farmer and came to Hillsdale county with his family in 1836. He took up land, cleared it for cultivation and made it his home until 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Co. C, First Michigan Sharpshooters, with this regiment joining the Army of the Potomac. The fortunes of war took him at once to the front and kept him in active service until near the close of the mighty conflict, and he was ever at the post of duty, participating heroically in many engagements and seeing the unparalleled rigors of war, especially in the sanguinary campaigns of 1864, when he took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and the others of that year so glorious to the banner under which he fought and so awfully disastrous to the men who followed its fortunes. He was wounded in the last struggle before Petersburg and died of his wounds a few days afterward. Before leaving his native state he was united in marriage with Miss Roxana Fisher, a native of Pennsylvania, who is now living at Concord, in Jackson county, this state. They were the parents of two children, their son, Walter D., and a daughter.

Walter D. Sharp was called upon early to feel the burden of war, and to take a leading part in carrying on the business of the farm and the support of the family. His school days were cut short and his entrance into life's arduous work hastened by his father's death, and, after that event, as soon as he was old enough, he learned the trade of cabinet making in connection with his farm labors, and, when he had finished his apprenticeship, pursued the trade in the town of Litchfield. He gave his energies and the resources of his naturally fertile mind and skillful hands to his craft with diligence and close attention until he was appointed postmaster of the town on January 17, 1898, since which time he has been wholly occupied with his official duties. Prior to this he managed an extensive business in his line for Mr. Gardner for a number of years,

and later for Mr. Mills, both of Litchfield, during the same period serving six years as township clerk, being an ardent Republican in political affiliation. He was married in 1877 to Miss Alice Hizmalholch, a native of the county and a daughter of Thomas Hizmalholch, a prominent business man. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp have three children, Clare E., Earl L. and Mildred, all living at the father's home. Throughout the township and a large extent of the surrounding country the family is cordially esteemed, their home being a center of social life, elevated in tone and genuine in its warmth and sincerity. Mr. Sharp is a valued member of the Knights of Pythias.

EDGAR A. SHATTUCK.

The American progenitor of the branch of the Shattuck family to which Edgar A. Shattuck, of Litchfield, in this county, belongs, and also his ancestor in a direct line was William Shattuck, a native of England, born in 1622, who came to this country when he was about twenty-one years old and settled in Massachusetts, where he married and where his descendants lived for a number of generations. Luther Shattuck, the paternal grandfather of Edgar, was the proprietor of the Shattuck Mills, of Leyden, Mass., and died at that town at the age of forty-six years. His son, Charles A. Shattuck, was there born and reared and, when he reached years of maturity, he married with Miss Emeline E. Gaines, also a native of Leyden. After their marriage they settled in Livingston county, New York, where they were engaged in farming for two or three years and where his wife died in 1849, leaving three sons and one daughter, all now living. The father was a man of capacity and nerve, who gratified his desire for a life in the West, on the edge of civilization, by bringing his family, first, to the neighborhood of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1845, and, three years later, to Hillsdale county, Michigan, where his parents were residing, being thereby enabled to be near his invalid mother.

He was genial and companionable, making friends wherever he went, he was also a good business man, through his sagacious thrift ac-

cumulating property of magnitude and value. Being an active member of the Free Baptist church, fervent in his religious feelings, during the last fifteen years of his life he officiated as a minister, to which work he was ordained in 1872. He died at the home of his son, Edgar A. Shattuck, on April 9, 1887, aged seventy-two years, leaving the memory of a well-spent life.

Edgar A. Shattuck was born at Diana, Lewis county, New York, on August 28, 1841. Among his first recollections are those of the removal of the family to Wisconsin in 1845, and he also well recollects the subsequent removal to Hillsdale county in 1848. In this county he began his education in the public schools, but his course therein was interrupted in 1849 for a time by the death of his mother. After this sad event he became a member of the family of Mr. Shulters, of Scipio township, with whom he was to remain until he reached his majority. Mr. and Mrs. Shulters cared for him as if he were their own child, gave him not only a good home but the advantage of a good schooling in the public schools of the neighborhood and at an excellent private school. After a few years they removed to Litchfield township, and he there remained under their care until the beginning of the Civil War. He was then twenty years of age, and yielding to the patriotic feelings which pervaded the whole community, he enlisted in Co. A, First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics for a term of three years. He went with his regiment to Louisville, Ky., and passed several months marching over that state and Alabama, thus beginning a military career which ended practically, with his participation in Sherman's march to the sea. He saw much active service and was frequently called upon to resist the attacks of the enemy while guarding prisoners, especially was this the case at Laverne, Tenn., during the battle of Stone River.

Mr. Shattuck remained with his regiment until the close of the war and was mustered out of the service at Jackson, Michigan, in October, 1865, after participating in the grand review at Washington. He was the first man to receive an officer's rank in his company, being promoted to

commissary sergeant which he held until service in that capacity was no longer needed. At the expiration of his first term of enlistment he veteranized on December 31, 1863, and throughout his subsequent service made a creditable record. After the close of the war he returned to Michigan, purchased a farm of sixty acres in Litchfield township, and out of its proceeds, after paying for it, he bought another farm of 100 acres, which forms a part of his present homestead. On December 30, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Tripp, a native of Albany county, New York, and the daughter of Gardiner C. and Emeline (Brimmer) Tripp, also natives of that state. She was an infant twenty months old when her parents removed to this state, and was but a child of four years when her mother died in June, 1856, at the age of forty-three. She was reared as a member of the Shulters family, being taken there at her dying mother's request, receiving from the good people to whose care she was committed every attention they could have given their own offspring.

Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck have had five children, four of whom are living. Philip Eugene is the representative of Marshall, Field & Co., in their drygoods department in the state of Texas, having risen to this position from that of an office boy in their employ; Charles Gardiner died at the age of seven years; Jessie Belle is the wife of D. H. Mills, assistant county clerk and lives at Hillsdale; Roy J., is a hardware and furniture merchant and an undertaker at Litchfield, married with Miss Brownie Lovejoy (see sketch elsewhere in this work); Edna Merle is living at the parental home. Mr. Shulters was also a member of the household, pleasantly spending the evening of life amid its comforts and pleasures until his death, in May, 1903. In 1899 the family removed to the town of Litchfield and has since lived there.

Mr. Shattuck is a Republican but has never sought office. He is, however, the popular president of the village of Litchfield, accepting the position for the good of the community. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the

Republic, and has been the commander of the local post to which he belongs. He is also a member of Franklin Lodge No. 41, F. & A. M., and he and his wife are members of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He is a stockholder in the creamery company and owns two brick business blocks in the town, besides a considerable body of real-estate in the township, notably one tract of 280 acres on the Jonesville road, which is well-improved and in an advanced state of cultivation. Mrs. Shattuck's father passed the closing years of his life at her home and died there in 1895. All the members of this excellent family are well esteemed where they are known and fully deserve the high estimate the general public has placed upon them.

PARKER B. SHEPARD.

The native home of this representative and progressive farmer and respected pioneer of Hillsdale county was the little town of Nunda, in Livingston county, New York, where he was born on September 13, 1828. His parents were Aaron and Hattie (Parker) Shepard, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of New York, both descending from English ancestry. Their progenitors were early arrivals in America, in Colonial times, who imbibed promptly the spirit of freedom and independence already vigorous and determined in the land of their adoption. When the Revolutionary struggle began various representatives of the family entered the army, and, throughout all the long and trying contest, fought valiantly, whatever the odds, giving to their descendants an example of patriotism and heroic endurance well worthy of their highest regard and their faithful imitation. When the second War with Great Britain came, members of the families were again in arms in defense of American rights and the principles of independence, who turned again to the pursuits of peace as promptly when the war closed, as they had gone to the front when it opened. Mr. Shepard's father, a farmer, passed the greater part of his life in New York state, dying there, as did his wife, leaving a good record of

fidelity to every duty and secure in the respect of all classes in the community. Seven sons and two daughters blessed their union, of whom five sons and one daughter are living, their sons Parker and James being residents of Hillsdale county.

In his native county Mr. Shepard grew to man's estate, and, the family being prosperous, he was educated in the best schools available in his neighborhood. He adopted the family vocation of farming as his business for life and followed it in New York until 1856. He then determined to seek better opportunities in the West and brought his young family to Michigan. They settled on the land in Moscow township, which is now his home, which he purchased at the time, and on which he has ever since resided. This was partially cleared and improved when he became its owner, and to the work of its farther development and improvement he has devoted his energies and intelligence with the most gratifying results. In 1853, in New York, he married with Miss Elmyra Rynex, a native of his own state and county. They have five daughters and one son living: Elizabeth, wife of James Winfield, of this county; Francella, widow of John Knapp; Douglass, now in charge of the home farm; Minnie, wife of Arthur Mumford, of Moscow township; Nellie, the wife of Eugene Strait, of Stony Point, this state; and Leona, the wife of William Strait, of Moscow township. Mrs. Shepard died in 1898 after sharing the trials and triumphs of her husband and the struggles and progress of the community for a period of over forty years.

In political faith Mr. Shepard has been from his youth an unwavering Democrat; such has been his standing in the township and in the esteem of his fellow citizens, that, although confronted by a large majority of voters adverse to his party, he was three times elected supervisor and has been chosen to other local offices under the same conditions. He selected this part of the country after a tour of inspection through Iowa, and the benefits of his citizenship among this people have not been overlooked or unappreciated. He is one of the lead-

ing farmers of the county, also one of its most representative men both in public and private life, in business and in social circles. He is enjoying now in full measure the esteem and good will of his entire community.

HARMON FOWLE.

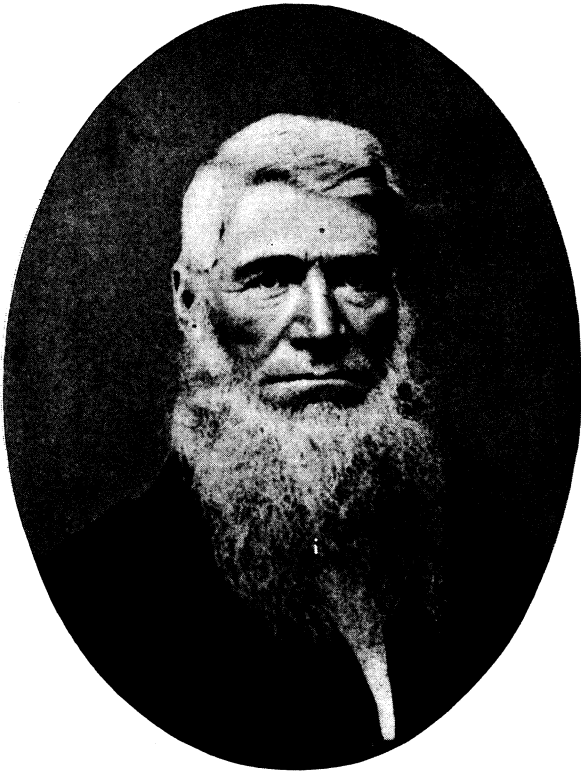
Full sixty years have passed into the garner-house of time since, on May 15, 1843, Harmon Fowle, the subject of this review, was born in what is now Moscow township in Hillsdale county, the place which has been his continuous residence from that date. They have been years of stirring interest in individual life, mighty with events of magnitude to the human race. The scope of this work and of this article precludes extended recital of these events, even forbidding even a brief allusion to them in detail. We have here to do with the course and consequence of individual effort in this particular section of the great theater of human endeavor, and to deal with a few of the silent units, rather than with the loud sum of human destiny. But, among the men of heroic mold and sterling worth, of strong character and strenuous industry, engaged in redeeming this waste from the wilderness, making it over into its present condition of fruitfulness and influence, of commercial wealth and moral power, few, if any, should have more honorable mention or credit for more useful activity, than the venerable and universally esteemed pioneer and farmer, civic force and creative agency to whom these paragraphs are dedicated.

Harmon Fowle is the son of Benjamin and Caroline (Kellogg) Fowle, natives respectively of Monroe county, New York, and East Haddam, Middlesex county, Connecticut. They were the tillers of the soil, as their forefathers had been for generations, and settled in Michigan in June, 1833, making the trip into this far western country, as it was at that time, by boat from Buffalo to Detroit, coming from there by team to the place where the village of Moscow has since been built. They purchased a hotel then partly erected at that point on the Chicago road, together with eighty acres of wild land lying

around it. For a year they conducted this rude hotel and did much toward improving the land. Mr. Fowle then entered nearly 1,000 acres of the land around the village, and, in the course of time cleared the greater part of section No. 14, on which he resided until death called him from his labors on July 20, 1875, having then accomplished seventy-one years of useful and creative activity. On this land he built one of the first sawmills in the county, locating it on the southeast quarter of section No. 14, and this he operated in person for a period of thirty years. Its products became a part of the dwellings and barns of the neighborhood, the mill being of enormous benefit to the young civilization that was growing up around it. A few years after its work in preparing lumber was inaugurated, Mr. Fowle added a grain-grinding outfit to its mechanism, which also did an immense work for the convenience and benefit of the community. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters, and of these, two sons and two daughters are now living in this county. Their mother died in the spring of 1882, aged seventy-two years. In the early life of the county Mr. Fowle was a prominent and influential man, active in all its public life and he was called upon frequently to administer various local offices.

In February, 1835, he was appointed a justice of the peace by Hon. Stevens T. Mason, secretary and acting governor of the territory of Michigan, and, in August of the same year, he received the appointment of paymaster in the militia of the territory. He performed the duties of these positions with characteristic fidelity and satisfaction to all concerned for several years.

He was for many years a justice of the peace and supervisor, being also, in 1861, the candidate of the Democratic party, to which through life he gave a loyal allegiance, for the office of state senator. To every undertaking for the advancement and development of the county he ever gave the most active and helpful assistance, two notable instances of his public spirit and energy in this respect being his great service and large contributions of money in the construction of the Fort Wayne Railroad, and his zeal and industry



Benjamin Fowle



Caroline Fowle

in organizing the county agricultural society of which he was the first president and in whose welfare he was through life deeply and intelligently interested. He was also liberal in public and private charities, but unostentatious as well as sincere in both.

The paternal grandfather of Harmon Fowle, Benjamin Fowle, born in England in 1771, when he was nineteen came to the United States, settling in Western New York, where he became a prosperous farmer. In 1831 he entered section No. 1 of the government land in Moscow township, but he remained in the county only a few months. Late in his life he moved to Wisconsin, where he died in 1880. The maternal grandfather, Charles Kellogg, was born and reared in Connecticut. He was a carpenter by trade. In his young manhood he moved to Western New York, where he died at the end of a long life of industry and thrift, well-esteemed and generally respected.

Harmon Fowle grew to manhood in Moscow township, receiving his education in the district schools, attending principally the one erected on the homestead by his father, who also employed and paid the teacher. He assisted in the work of clearing the farm and getting it under cultivation, steadily following farming from his youth, carrying on his operations without an interruption in this township from the beginning of his career. He married, in Pennsylvania, in 1864, Miss Belle M. Ladd, a native of Jackson county in this state. They have had five children, two of whom are deceased. Those living are Orris J., of this county; Byron C., of Racine, Wisconsin, and Lula, wife of W. D. Harris, of Moscow township. Mr. Fowle has been a Democrat from his early manhood and has served in a number of township offices, as well as a four years' term as postmaster, discharging their duties with credit to himself and benefit to the community.

Dr. Orrin Fowle, a brother of Harmon Fowle and one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the county, was born in Livingston county, New York, on December 20, 1831, and, when he was two years old he came with his parents to Michigan, since which time his home

has been in Moscow township in this county, with the exception of a few years spent in other states, several in Ohio and one in Georgia. He received his elementary academic education in the district schools near his home and his more advanced literary instruction at a select school on Moscow Plains and at the Michigan Central College, at Spring Arbor, spending nearly four years at the last named institution. Immediately thereafter he taught two terms of school in southern Ohio, then for two years read medicine under the capable direction of Dr. B. L. Hill, of Berlin Heights, Ohio, who was a professor in the Western Homeopathic College at Cleveland, in which Doctor Fowle matriculated in 1857, and from which he was graduated in 1859.

After graduation he returned to Moscow, began immediately the practice of his profession and since then has been actively engaged in it at this location except one year which he spent in Georgia. In connection with his profession he has for many years successfully carried on extensive farming operations in the township. In 1860, in the state of Georgia, he was united in marriage with Miss Jeannette C. McLean, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and they have one child, Susanna C., the wife of William H. T. Walker, of Augusta, Ga. Doctor Fowle has never taken an active part in political affairs, but has served the township creditably as its health officer. He is one of the well and favorably known men of the county, standing high in the general estimation of the people.

CHARLES H. SMITH.

Among the well-known citizens and substantial business men of Hillsdale county, Michigan, is the subject of this sketch, who resides on a farm a mile and a half south of North Adams. He is a native of the state of New York, born in Saratoga county on September 12, 1834. His parents were Abijah and Sarah (Corey) Smith, natives of the Empire state, where the father, whose father was also born in New York; followed contracting and building, being a carpenter and joiner by trade, being also to some ex-

tent engaged in farming. During the infancy of the subject of this review, in 1836, his parents removed from their native state, and established a new home in Michigan, on a farm about one mile north of the present site of North Adams. Here the father, in addition to the cultivation of his farm, also engaged in building operations, many of the houses and barns in this section of the county being erected under his supervision. He continued to reside here, active in business pursuits, up to the time of his death, which occurred at North Adams about 1880. The mother also passed away at the same place in 1876. Three of their five sons are still living, all of them residing in Michigan.

Charles H. Smith grew to manhood in the woods of Michigan, and among his first duties here as a young boy was to frighten the flocks of wild pigeons from the wheat fields of his father's farm. His opportunities for obtaining an education were limited, but he availed himself of such means as were at hand, and attended the schools, taught in the log school-house, whenever his other duties permitted him to do so. Upon arriving at years of maturity, he first secured employment as a farm laborer, and subsequently was engaged in the manufacture of the brick with which was constructed Hillsdale College. From the earnings which he had saved in these employments, he purchased a farm of his own, and was engaged in the cultivation of the soil for a number of years. In 1878 he purchased his present farm property, where he has made his residence since that time.

On April 22, 1857, Mr. Smith was united in marriage in the county of Hillsdale with Miss Mary Judd, a daughter of Ethel Judd. To their union have been born seven children, six of whom are living, Harriet M., now Mrs. Houts; Eunice B., now Mrs. Crisp; Sarah E., now Mrs. Fisher, of Chicago; Frank A.; Frederick E.; Charles E. The last two named now reside in the city of Tacoma, Washington. The one deceased, James H., died on January 27, 1864. On May 24, 1895, his wife, Mary (Judd) Smith, passed from her earthly home, and, on January 30, 1900, Mr. Smith married Angie H. Stafford,

a resident of Hillsdale, Michigan. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, being in other ways highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Politically, Mr. Smith is affiliated with the Democratic party, being a staunch believer in the doctrines of Thomas Jefferson. He has never sought any political office, but has preferred to devote his entire time and attention to the care and management of his private business interests, in which he has met with marked and deserved success. He is now one of the oldest settlers of the county, and his long and useful life in Hillsdale county have brought to him the esteem and regard of all with whom his long years of residence have brought him into business or social contact.

ROBERT A. SINCLAIR.

For more than a century the excellent family to which the subject of this sketch belongs has lived on American soil and added to the productive labor of our people. Although himself a native of New York, born on July 28, 1834, his father, Daniel H. Sinclair, was a native of Scotland and came to America with his parents in 1797, founding a home in the state of New York. The mother, whose maiden name was Jane Proudfit, was born and reared in Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer, being engaged in that pursuit in New York until 1839 when he came to this state and located in Moscow township, Hillsdale county, where he resided for five years, then removed to Jonesville, residing there until his death in 1868, being a railroad man, as well as a farmer, after coming to Michigan. His wife died in 1895 aged eighty-eight years. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are now living, their son Robert A. being the second born and the eldest son.

Robert A. Sinclair was reared and educated in this county, and, while yet a young man, began working on a railroad. He followed this occupation for fourteen years, during seven of them officiating as the conductor of a freight

train on the Lake Shore road. At the end of his railroad service, in January, 1869, he came to Jonesville, to become the clerk and salesman in the hardware store of J. S. Lewis, where he was employed for thirteen years. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster of Jonesville by President Grant, and held the office for eleven years thereafter. He also served for one year as the village recorder and also one as the village marshal. In politics he has ever been a lifelong Republican. With patriotic zeal during the Civil War, he made two attempts to join the Union army, but was each time rejected for physical defects.

Mr. Sinclair is now one of the few pioneers living in the county, being a fine type of that hardy race which reclaimed this section of the state from the wilderness and made it fruitful with the products of civilization and cultivated life. His high character, genial manner, obliging disposition and his constant regard for the rights and feelings of others have ever secured for him the respect and esteem of all classes. His life has been an inspiration and a stimulus to useful endeavor. It has blessed the community with a citizenship, elevated and elevating to all interested in progress and development of the township and county, and it has been productive of great good in itself, and, of much greater good, in its resulting effect upon the conduct of others.

HON. FREDERICK HART SMITH.

"Not honored less than he who heirs, is he who founds a line." Among the men of different types, accomplishments and achievements in our complex American citizenship, which, in the sweep of its enormous and intense activity, lays every faculty under tribute, no class, perhaps, strikes the imagination more forcibly or enlists the fancy more agreeably than the pioneers of a new section of country, who command the wilderness to comeliness and on its virgin soil found families and become the patriarchs of a race. To this class belonged Azariel Smith, a manufacturer in Connecticut, who lost all his property by fire in 1838, and then determined to

remove with his family to the new West where a fresh start could be made. He had heard of Michigan as a promising field for enterprise, and came alone to this state on a prospecting expedition. Finding the conditions satisfactory, he purchased 160 acres of timber land located in what is now Somerset township, Hillsdale county, paying for it a small sum of money left to his wife as a legacy. Inspired by a renewed hope, he labored industriously in making a little clearing in the dense woods, building also a rude and unfinished house of modest dimensions, then returned to Connecticut for his three young sons, George A., Frederick H. and Le-Grand J., and one daughter, Julia A., who afterward became the wife of Alonzo Strong. All these are now deceased, the sole survivor being Charles A. Smith, of Hillsdale, who was born in this state.

The journey from the old Connecticut home to the new one in the wild West was an event of magnitude. The route led by the Erie canal to Buffalo, across Lake Erie to Toledo, from there on the old strap-iron railroad to Adrian, the trip lasting three weeks. From Adrian to Somerset township the family traveled by an ox cart, and this was far from being the least tedious and difficult part of the journey. And when the end was reached and the new house occupied, the difficulties of the situation were not lessened, but rather increased, by the hard conditions of life on the frontier. The father was obliged to walk to Brooklyn in the morning and back at night, eight miles each way, to work at his trade as a stone-mason, the mother and children being left to clear the land and put in the crops, to fight the wild beasts and to entertain the Indians, who were always friendly.

The food was of the simplest character, their shelter from inclement weather was not complete, their only means of starting a fire was by a spark struck from flint and steel. Most of the conveniences of life, such as they had been used to, were unattainable for years. Yet here they lived and labored, bearing their lot with cheerfulness, performing their duties with diligence and zeal, steadily improving their condition and

adding to their comfort. Their children grew large and strong, developing toughness of fiber in body and elasticity, independence and self-reliance of spirit as they advanced in stature. And in course of time death ended the earthly toils and triumphs of these good parents, the father dying in May, 1874, the mother in March, 1866. Their work was done. The family was firmly planted in its new home. Its activity and further development was transferred from New England to the new West through their exertions, and the way prepared for its farther progress in the larger freedom and opportunity to which it had been brought.

Hon. George A. Smith, the oldest son, remained under the parental roof until he was nearly thirty years of age, in the meantime being married on July 3, 1851, to Miss Catherine B. Simonds, a native of Chautauqua county, New York, who died on February 4, 1864, at the age of forty-one years, leaving six children, Julia O., wife of Augustus T. Daniels, of Topeka, Kansas; Fred S., a prominent farmer and stock-grower, of Hillsdale county; Azariel, a miller by trade and cashier of the bank at Addison; Mary A., living at home; George LeGrand, a Congregational minister at Newton, Iowa; Stewart K., a mining engineer in the state of Washington. Mr. Smith became one of the most extensive farmers and stockgrowers in this section of the state, owning 1,000 acres of land, the greater part of which was under cultivation at the time of his death on January 29, 1893. He was also interested in a store and flouring mill at Addison and a grain elevator at Somerset. He was a Republican in politics, influential in the councils of his party. He served the township in various local offices, was postmaster at Somerset for over twenty years, being also for years the very popular president of the county agricultural society. He represented his district in the State Legislature in 1863, and was twice elected State Senator for the senatorial district embracing Branch and Hillsdale counties. He was a man of fine public spirit, liberal and progressive views, deep and abiding interest in the welfare of his county and state. To schools, churches

and other moral agencies he gave generous support in money, influence and active effort. And, to every undertaking for the substantial good of the community which he helped to found, he was a substantial and serviceable friend.

Mr. Smith was born at Danbury, Connecticut, on March 8, 1825, and came with his parents to Michigan in 1839. On April 5, 1865, he married with his second wife, Miss Catherine B. Randolph, a daughter of Samuel B. and Margaret (Van Deuzer) Randolph, pioneers of Somerset township, the former born near Sandy Hook, New Jersey, and the latter in New York. Mrs. Smith's father was one of the ten children of Reuben and Catherine (Brown) Randolph, natives of New Jersey, who moved in their early married life to Wayne county, New York, where they were farmers. In 1835 they moved with their family to Michigan, settling in Somerset township, where the father and his son, Samuel, each entered government land, which they lived to clear and improve. The father, Reuben Randolph, was a soldier of the War of 1812, and Mr. Smith's great-grandfather, Joseph Smith, was a captain in the Colonial army during the whole of the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Smith has one brother and one sister living of the seven children in the family of her parents. Her father and mother both reached ripe old ages after living lives of signal usefulness. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had two children, Frank R., and Catherine B.

Hon. Frederick Hart Smith, second son of Azariel Smith, who departed this life on December 18, 1900, was born at Bethel, New Haven county, Connecticut, on December 14, 1834, and came with his parents to Michigan in 1838. He received his first educational instruction from his mother, later attended the very primitive district school miles away, through the forest, from his home, spending also two years at Albion College. He assisted in clearing the Somerset homestead, where he remained until his marriage, in 1863, to Miss Celina Burr, of this county. In 1865 he purchased a farm of 160 acres across the road from the old homestead. Here he remained until his death, developing and improv-

ing his land, erecting good buildings as his circumstances allowed. He was successful in his operations and added to his estate from time to time until it comprised 640 acres, which was all in an advanced state of cultivation at the time of his decease.

He was much interested in live stock and gave special attention to raising fine breeds of cattle and horses, making a reputation coextensive with the state as a producer of fine beef cattle. While still a young man he became deeply interested in church and Sunday-school work, and to the end of his life giving them attention and generous financial support. In the cause of education he was always prominent, serving for a long time on the local school board, being one of the first and most enthusiastic subscribers for the founding of Hillsdale College, which he supported zealously through life and served faithfully as a trustee for many years. He also took an active and prominent part in public affairs, being a member of the State Legislature from 1891 to 1893, and filled a number of other offices in the township and county. He was also for several years a member of the state prison board and gave earnest attention to the educational and reformatory features of the institution under its supervision, enlarging their scope, increasing their activity and magnifying their power for good. He never sought popularity, but the force of his character, the generosity of his disposition, his active benevolence, his freedom in furnishing employment to those in need of it, and his fine public spirit and diligence in behalf of every good enterprise, made him hosts of friends, and secured for him the cordial and lasting esteem of the community.

Four of his children survive him, and all were provided with the means of an advanced education. Mary Lena was graduated from Olivet College, in 1886, and later became a post-graduate student at the State University and afterward was a popular teacher of English literature; George Burr was graduated from Hillsdale College in 1892, spent a year at Oberlin College and was afterward educated for the law, which he is now practicing in Chicago; Howard

R. was graduated from the State Agricultural College in 1895, for one year was a post-graduate student at the University of Wisconsin, was four year later a teacher of science, being now the professor of agriculture in the University of Missouri; Floyd Hart, who is now manager of the home farm, was formerly a student at the State Agricultural College. In the death of Mr. Smith, as in that of his brother, George A. Smith, the whole county felt a sense of loss, deep and permanent. Mrs. Smith is living on the old homestead, and, like her late husband, she is secure in a lasting public esteem.

Hon. Le Grand J. Smith, late of this county, deceased, was the third son of Azariel and Mary (Andrews) Smith, and was born at Bethel, Connecticut, on January 8, 1837. At the tender age of two years he accompanied his parents from his native state to Michigan, and from his very childhood was called on to endure the privations and hardships, and undergo the inevitable toil incident to frontier life. He, however, lived and thrived, reaching man's estate on the old homestead in Somerset township, which he owned and occupied at the time of his death, on June 18, 1898, and in the schools of the day, deep in the primitive woods, he received his preliminary scholastic education, finishing at Albion College. The business of his life was farming, and in this he was always actively engaged from the time he left college.

At the death of his parents he inherited the homestead, and, on this tract which had been redeemed from the waste by the united efforts of the family, and was hallowed by their devoted labors, he continued to live and work until death ended all things for him. On November 10, 1863, he was married to Miss Emma Maria Torrence, a native of Cuba, New York, born on January 27, 1838, and died on April 8, 1880. They were blessed with four children, Leroy T., Leon C., Caroline (deceased), and Mabel A. Mr. Smith was prominent and energetic in public affairs, and was never wanting in interest in the success of the Republican party, to which through life he gave a firm and serviceable allegiance. He was one of the county's ablest rep-

representatives in the lower house of the State Legislature, there conspicuously maintaining the high standard of the family name and the reputation there won by his brothers. In religious affiliation he was long a zealous member of the Somerset Congregational church, serving many years as a deacon and as superintendent of its Sunday-school, inspiring the school and the church itself with the fire of his own devotion, and quickening both with the spirit of his energy and his disinterested generosity. His life in this community was a force that cannot die and his example will linger long in the memory of its people.

Leroy T. Smith, the son and successor on the farm of Hon. F. H. Smith, was born in the village of Addison, in Lenawee county, on January 14, 1865, and was reared and educated in this state. He attended the district schools and finished his education at Oberlin College. After leaving this institution he started in business life as a farmer and has been so occupied ever since. In 1894 he erected a cheese factory on his farm, which he has since been conducting in connection with his farming operations. This business has been a decided success, requiring frequent enlargements of both the plant and its capacity and equipment. He owns forty cows and uses the milk from more than 100 others. The products of this factory find a ready and appreciative market all over the country. On December 18, 1889, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Bessie Winifred Sickley, a native of Lenawee county, born on September 22, 1869. They have two daughters, Emma Gale and Winifred L., both adding to the attractiveness of the parental home.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

William H. Smith, of Hillsdale, Michigan, has for many years aided in keeping up to a high standard the horse market in this community and supplying it with the best that is to be had in breed and training of its particular commodity. He was for years one of the principal buyers and shippers in Michigan and adjoining states, New

York being the principal market to which he consigned his purchases. He was born in Tompkins county, New York, on March 7, 1836, the son of Benjamin and Charlotte (Gibb) Smith, the former a native of Wilksburg, Pa., and the latter of New York and of Scotch ancestry. After their marriage the parents located in Tompkins county, New York, and there the father carried on a prosperous farming industry, being also prominent and active both as a horse-dealer and a cattledrover. They passed the remainder of their lives in that county, and, of their family of ten children, they reared eight to years of maturity. Of these eight children William H. Smith is the only survivor. He passed his boyhood and youth on the farm and received in the schools of the vicinity a common-school education. At the age of sixteen he undertook the business of life for himself, by turning his attention to dealing in horses for the New York market, conducting this business on a large scale and with gratifying success to the time of his father's death in 1852, and until his own removal to Huron county, Ohio.

In the spring of 1861 Mr. Smith came to Hillsdale county and opened a livery and sale stable in Hillsdale, once more operating largely through the New York market, and also buying extensively for the army, there being a great demand for cavalry horses on account of the Civil War which was then in progress. In 1874 in partnership with his brother, he built what is known as Smith's Hotel, a fine three-story brick structure at the intersection of Howell and Bacon streets, with a frontage of 70x175 feet, which, when completed, was the principal hostelry in the city. This they conducted in connection with their livery business and managed it with the same vigor, system and considerate attention to the public taste and the demands of the situation that characterized their control of the other enterprise. Their stables were well built, conveniently arranged, completely equipped and furnished with the best horses and conveyances attainable. They also owned a farm not far from the city, on which they kept their blooded stock, which comprised high grades of French and

English coach and Percheron horses that they here produced and sold in large numbers. In November, 1897, the partnership was dissolved, since which time Mr. Smith has conducted the business alone. He still owns the hotel building, but has no active connection with the management of its affairs, it being leased to others. He devotes all of his time and energies to his livery business and to the buying, selling and shipment of horses.

Mr. Smith married, in 1856, Miss Sarah Lavina Bates, a native of Huron county, Ohio, and a daughter of William and Sarah (Potter) Bates, of that county, a most estimable lady, who has shared his trials and triumphs with a gracious and cheerful companionship. She is an adherent of the Quaker faith and has been through life faithful and earnest as an exemplar of the teachings of that admirable sect. They have one child, their daughter, Lottie Louise (Smith) Marvin, a graduate of the Union School at Hillsdale, and an accomplished musician, well-trained abroad in her art. In politics Mr. Smith is Republican, seeking to secure by his suffrage and his influence the best results for the county, state and nation. The home of the family in Hillsdale is a center of refinement, of generous and considerate hospitality.

CHAUNCEY STIMSON.

Chauncey Stimson was a native of Allegany county, New York, born near the town of Belmont on January 1, 1814. His parents were Barney and Amanda Stimson, also natives of New York, prosperous farmers of that state, where the father died, the mother passing from life in Hillsdale county, Michigan. In his native state Mr. Stimson grew to manhood, received a common-school education, learned his trade as a carpenter. After completing his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in New York state until about 1836, then came to Michigan, settling in the town of Hillsdale, which at that time consisted of a few rude shanties. His home was on the site now occupied by the residence of F. W. Stock. Here he worked industriously at

his trade, building many of the more pretentious structures in the early history of the town. He erected the first courthouse and several of the best business blocks. When the village was incorporated he became its first president. He also served as supervisor of the township from time to time. Later, he moved to a farm in Fayette township, where he resided until his death on May 7, 1895. He was twice married, first to Miss Amanda Potter. His second marriage was with Miss Mary Simons, a native of New York, and occurred in 1851. They had four daughters, only one of whom is now living, Belle, the wife of A. C. Ackerly, who with her family now resides on the home farm with her mother.

Mr. Stimson was a Republican in political views from the organization of the party. He gave it a loyal and ardent support, without seeking any of its honors or emoluments for himself. He was also an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was both well-known and highly respected throughout the county. His long life within its borders of nearly sixty years, was not only a stimulant, but an incitement to productive endeavor on the part of others, and exemplified in many commendable ways the most desirable and serviceable traits of American citizenship. He was laid to rest at the honorable age of four-score years, with many demonstrations of popular approval and esteem. His name is still revered among the people to whom his life was useful, as that of one of the most valued to the early pioneers and as one of the most respected men of the county.

ELBERT STEVENS.

Descended from a good old Connecticut ancestry, which sought peace and prosperity with freedom of opinion and action in the New World early in its Colonial history, whose offspring have at every subsequent period been potential elements of productive industry in New England, Elbert Stevens, now of Hillsdale township, Michigan, has exemplified in his western home

the qualities of thrift, industry and foresight, for which the family has ever been distinguished, and, as well, the manly virtues of local pride, serviceable interest in the welfare of his community, the broad and abiding patriotism which have characterized its members wherever they have lived. He was born in Fairfield county, Conn., on November 8, 1839, the son of Alfred S. and Amanda (Kellogg) Stevens, who were born and reared in the same neighborhood. His father, a farmer, followed that industry with diligence and profit in his native state for a long time. In the spring of 1874 his wife died, and, a year later he removed to Michigan, where his son was already living, and in this state he remained until his death in 1891. In fraternal relations he was a valued member of the Masonic order. His family consisted of three sons, two of whom are yet living in Connecticut. Their grandfather on the paternal side, Abner Stevens, a noted carpet-weaver of Connecticut, died in that state after a long life of usefulness in his chosen line of work.

Elbert Stevens grew to man's estate in his native county and was educated in its public schools. As soon as he was able, under his father's directions, he learned his trade as a mason, and at it he worked in connection with prosperous farming operations in his home county until 1870, when he came to Michigan and settled in Hillsdale county, renting a farm not far from the town of Hillsdale. In 1874 he bought the farm on which he now lives and since that time it has been his home and the object of his care, the seat of his efficient labors and the source of his livelihood. He has added much to its improvement and value, making it desirable and attractive with the comforts of life and the evidences of his taste. In 1863 he married with Miss Cordelia F. Husted, a native of Connecticut, born on June 24, 1842, a daughter of Jonathan and Ann (Wilmott) Husted, of Fairfield county, in that state, of which they were also natives. Mr. Stevens is a progressive and broad-minded citizen, who, for sixteen years, has served the township as a justice of the peace. He is a Republican in political faith, a mem-

ber of the Methodist Episcopal church in religious-affiliation, giving helpful support and appreciated counsel to both organizations. He is looked up to as a leading and representative man in this section and has the regard and good will of all who know him.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

The American republic, with its once boundless wealth of unoccupied land, which has not inaptly been called "the great charity of God to the human race," has laid every clime and nation of the civilized world, and many portions not civilized, under tribute for its development and for the expansion of its greatness, being particularly indebted to good old England for a sturdy and productive element of its population. In this element William Taylor, now one of the well-to-do and enterprising farmers of Fayette township in this county, has an honored place. He is a scion of old English families, being born near London, on April 23, 1848. His parents were George and Sarah (Hough) Taylor, also natives of England, belonging to families resident in that country from time immemorial. Farmers in the old country, they came to the United States in 1854, settling in Ontario county, New York. After a residence of some years there they moved to Wayne county, where, in course of time the mother died, since which event and for a number of years the father has been a resident of Michigan. They were the parents of seven sons and one daughter, and three of the sons live in Hillsdale county. Two sons served gallantly in the Union army during the Civil War as members of New York regiments, winning high praise by their valor and other soldierly capabilities.

William Taylor grew to manhood and received a common-school education in Ontario county, New York, and, after leaving school he continued to work on the paternal farm. In 1875 he moved to Akron, Ohio, rented a farm in the neighborhood of the city, living on this and working it successfully for eleven years, then, in 1866, he came to Michigan and purchased

the farm of sixty-six acres on which he has since resided, it being a part of the old Chauncey Stimson place. This he has greatly improved and developed, for it is now one of the most desirable little farms in this part of the county. In 1871 he was married in New York, to Miss Julia Case, a native of that state. They have two children, Laura, wife of G. E. Donahue, of this county, and Irma, living at the father's home. His wife died on November 20, 1900. The second marriage occurred on October 15, 1902, with Mrs. Ada (Wixson) Rennison, a native of Kalamazoo county, Mich., being a daughter of Asa and Jane (Reed) Wixson, the father a native of Canada and the mother of Michigan. The lives of both ended in Kalamazoo county. In political faith Mr. Taylor has been a lifelong Republican, but he has never taken an active part in the management of his party or sought any official position for himself, although giving its policies and candidates his firm and helpful support. He is cordially and intelligently interested in the welfare of his community, especially in the progress and improvement of the line of industry in which he is engaged, being therefore an active and zealous member of the grange in his neighborhood. Among the men of thrift and enterprise in the township none stand higher in public esteem and confidence.

LUCAS H. TERPENING.

Lucas H. Terpening, the active, energetic and capable supervisor of the Third ward in Hillsdale, who is now capably serving his sixth term in the office, is a native of Cayuga county, New York, where he was born on February 15, 1830, his parents being John E. and Harriet (Hollister) Terpening, also natives of New York and born in Saratoga county. The father, a farmer, was one of the pioneers of Cayuga county, settling there in 1824 when he was twenty-one years old. His first wife died there in 1837, having been the mother of five children, two of whom are living, her son Lucas and a daughter. The father remarried, his choice being a Miss

Mary Rich by whom he had one son who is also living. John E. Terpening served as a justice of the peace for twenty years and was highly respected for the justness of his course in the office and for his general uprightness of life and conduct. His father, Lucas Terpening, was also a native of New York and a prominent farmer. In the War of 1812 he was a major in the U. S. army and rendered efficient service to the American cause. He died at a good old age in Cayuga county of his native state.

Lucas H. Terpening was reared and educated in his native county, finishing his school days with a term at the Red Creek Seminary. He remained at his father's home until 1854, when he removed to Whiteside county, Illinois, purchased a farm and remained two years. In 1856 he came to Hillsdale county and bought a partially improved farm in Reading township, on which he lived twelve years. He then took up his residence at Hillsdale where he has since maintained his home. In politics he is a firm and unwavering Republican, having been one of the organizers of the party in this state. His first vote was cast for John C. Hale for president, his next for Gen. John C. Fremont for president. In 1896 he was elected as supervisor of the Third ward of Hillsdale city, served continuously for a period of five years, then declined another nomination. In 1903 he was again elected to this position and is now filling it with credit to himself and general satisfaction to the people. While living in Reading township he served four years as school inspector and once as census enumerator.

Mr. Terpening was married in 1851 to Miss Amanda Cadwell, a native of Saratoga county, New York. They have had two children, one of whom is living, Charles H., agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad at Hillsdale. His first wife died in 1897, and, a year later, Mr. Terpening married with his second wife, then Miss Ann Bryant, a native of Vermont. In many public capacities Mr. Terpening has given the community of his residence good service, his excellent judgment and breadth of view being highly commended in reference to all matters of general interest. He was a member

of the building committee that erected the new courthouse at Hillsdale, and was the one who suggested the addition of a ladies' reception room to the building. His suggestion being adopted, he was chosen to superintend the construction and equipment of this room, and its beauty and harmony stands forth in the general approval of the public as a memorial of his foresight and artistic taste. His work on the committee in every way was diligent, faithful and effective. He is one of the most respected citizens of the community, considered as one of its most truly representative men.

ARVID S. THOMAS.

With a creditable record as a Union soldier in the War of 1861-65, with a career of usefulness and productive energy in the pursuits of peace in this state since he was eighteen years old, Arvid S. Thomas, the county treasurer of Hillsdale county, is entitled to honorable mention in any record of the achievements of the progressive men of southern Michigan, and he has well earned the high place he now occupies in the confidence and good will of his fellow citizens. He is a native of Orleans county, New York, born on February 24, 1834, the son of Zimri and Mary A. (Sanderson) Thomas, the former born and reared at Rome, Mass., and the latter in Ontario county, New York. His father, a farmer and merchant, also conducted a hotel for a period of twenty-five years. He brought his family to this county in 1852, located on a tract of sixty acres of uncultivated woodland in section No. 35 of Allen township, and also bought eighty acres of section No. 26, which lay near by. It was all wild and unbroken forest land, given up to the unrestrained luxuriance of Nature, wholly untouched by the hand of the husbandman. He devoted fourteen years of arduous labor to clearing it and reducing it to systematic productiveness, and then, in 1866, moved to Hillsdale, where he resided until his death in 1892. He was prominent in the local affairs of the county and represented it in part in the lower house of the Legislature in 1866. He

also served as coroner for a number of years, and was for a long time a justice of the peace. His wife died on December 25, 1876. Their family consisted of seven children, five of whom reached years of maturity, of these three are now living, their son Arvid, one of his brothers and a sister. The grandfather, David Thomas, was a native of Massachusetts, but, for many years he was a prosperous farmer in the state of New York where he died. Arvid Thomas had one brother, Albert P. Thomas, who, as a member of the First Michigan Sharpshooters of the Civil War, was seriously wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., being discharged on account of the disability thus incurred. But he immediately reenlisted in an Illinois regiment, in this serving to the end of the war. He afterward died in Van Buren county in this state.

Arvid S. Thomas was reared and educated in his native state, finishing his education, begun in the public schools, at the Springville (N. Y.) Academy. He came to Michigan with his parents in 1852, and assisted in clearing up the farm in this county. In 1859 he went to California, making the five months' trip overland by way of the Platte River. The party with which he traveled was composed of Hillsdale county people, its only survivors at this time being L. S. Ranney and himself. Mr. Thomas then engaged in mining on the American River, California, and in parts of Nevada, remaining in that country until 1863. He returned by the isthmus of Panama and New York, and, in 1864, enlisted in Co. G, Thirtieth Michigan Infantry, and served six months in Kentucky, Georgia and other Southern states, engaged mainly in guard duty. He then came back to his former home and started the farming industry which he has since steadily conducted, in which he has risen to high rank.

Mr. Thomas was married in 1866 to Miss Frances Hamlin, a native of Hillsdale county being a daughter of James D. and Lucy A. (Chester) Hamlin, both pioneers of 1843 in Allen township. They are now both deceased. This Mrs. Thomas died in March, 1890, leaving no children. In December, 1893, Mr. Thomas concluded a second marriage, uniting himself with

Mrs. Adella Maylett. In politics he has been a lifelong Republican, and has served the township as supervisor, as highway commissioner, and, for eight years, as a justice of the peace. These various offices he filled with such ability, and in a manner so satisfactory to the people generally, that, in 1902, he was elected county treasurer. In this more important position he has not disappointed the expectations of those who elevated him to it. He belongs to both the Masonic order and to the Grand Army of the Republic and takes a leading part in the working of each order. Throughout the county he is well-known and highly respected by a large circle of cordial and appreciative friends who know his worth and value it.

PHILIP B. TOLFORD, M.D.

Philip B. Tolford, M. D., of Pittsford, this county, is the third representative of his family in descent who has resided in Michigan. His grandfather, Hugh Tolford, was a pioneer in Lenawee county, and the Doctor's father, Joshua P. Tolford, was the first white child born in that county. The Doctor himself is a native of Lenawee county, born on June 3, 1873, and there the life of his mother, whose maiden name was Harriet M. Camp, also began. His parents, prosperous farmers, are living on the old homestead with a record of usefulness and productive industry which does them great credit and has won for them the universal respect and good will of all who knew them. Their family consisted of two sons and one daughter, all of whom are residents of this state.

Doctor Tolford received his preliminary scholastic training in the public schools of his native county, finishing his literary education at Adrian College. After leaving college he began the study of medicine, under the competent instruction of Dr. A. C. Wood, of Sand Creek, and in 1895, he entered Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, and was duly graduated from that institution in April, 1898. He settled at Pittsford, Michigan, immediately thereafter and entered upon a practice, which has steadily

grown in volume and value, becoming more and more representative of the best classes of the community from year to year. He is well established in the confidence of the public as a careful and skillful medical practitioner and surgeon, while among his professional brethren, he is regarded as a studious and progressive member of one of the most learned and intellectual professions known to mankind. While deeply and intelligently interested in the literature of the profession, a close observer of all phases of the practice, he is no sense an experimenter or an empiric, but gives to his life work his undivided and most conscientious attention.

Doctor Tolford married on October 27, 1899, with Miss Mabel A. Peebles, a native of Lenawee county, Mich., and they have one child, their son, Wayne E. Tolford. In politics the Doctor is an active Democrat, zealous and diligent in the service of his party, serving it ably as chairman of its township committee, giving its campaigns his close personal attention and its candidates his active aid. In religious affiliation he belongs to the Congregational church and is one of the trustees of the local congregation of which he is a member. He is one of the rising young men of the community, and by his elevated professional tone and ability, as well as his social graces, force and integrity of character, he justifies the high esteem in which he is generally held.

JOHN TONER.

Among the successful and prominent farmers of Adams township, Hillsdale county, Michigan, is John Toner, the subject of this sketch. A native of Seneca county, New York, he was born on February 24, 1845, the son of Michael and Mary (Donnelly) Toner, both natives of Ireland. His father, a mason by trade, with his family came from Ireland to the United States in 1845, settling in Seneca county, N. Y., where he followed his trade, mostly at the inchoate city of Seneca Falls, up to 1862. In that year he answered to the call of patriotism and went to the defense of his adopted country in the great Civil War as a member of Co. G, of the One Hundred and Forty-

eighth New York Infantry, and there served for a period of twenty months. During this time he participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Antietam, Spottsylvania and several smaller engagements. Owing to wounds received in the service, he was discharged, and returned to his home in Seneca county, where he continued to reside until his death. The mother passed away during the period of the Civil War, in 1864. In their family were two sons and five daughters. The subject of this sketch and one sister are now residents of the state of Michigan. Both sons, as well as the father, were soldiers in the Union army. The brother was severely wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, dying some years thereafter from the effects of the injuries there sustained.

The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Seneca county, N. Y., and received his early education in the public schools in the vicinity of his boyhood home. After the completion of his school life, he engaged in farming, which he followed up to 1864, when he enlisted in the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, and was in active service for one year. He was under fire at the battles of Winchester, Cold Creek and Petersburg, yet was fortunate enough to escape without serious injury. After receiving an honorable discharge from the army, he returned to his former home in Seneca county, where he remained up to 1870, when he had an opportunity to dispose of his New York property to advantage, and he removed his residence to Michigan, and settled in the county of Hillsdale. He located on a farm in Cambria township, and made that his residence for about twelve years. At the end of that time he removed to Adams township, where he now resides and has been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. In addition to his own property, he has had charge of the farms of Chauncey Cook, and has met with marked success in all his business undertakings.

In the year 1866 Mr. Toner was united in marriage in the state of New York with Miss Bridget M. Collins, a native of Canada, a daughter of Martin and Catherine (Moroney) Collins, natives of Ireland. The parents of Mrs. Toner died in Auburn, N. Y., where they were well-

known and highly respected citizens. To Mr. and Mrs. Toner have been born seven children, Catherine, now Mrs. Ralph Brown, of Hillsdale county; Ellen, now Mrs. Oscar Anderson, of the same county; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Harry Gibson, of Toledo, Ohio; Isabel, now Mrs. Frank Powderly, of Hillsdale county; Agnes L., Grace C. and Ariel S., who are still at home with their parents. Mr. Toner is an independent and has never fully identified himself with any political party. He believes in voting for the best men, for those principles, which, from time to time, according to the varying conditions of the country, best commend themselves to his judgment. All of the members of his family are active members of the Roman Catholic church, and take a foremost interest in all works of religion and charity in the community where they maintain their home. He has never affiliated with any secret society, but is one of the representative men of his county, widely known, successful in business, held in high esteem by all classes of his fellow citizens.

GEORGE R. TRAVIS.

This enterprising and progressive farmer of Moscow township was born in Hillsdale township on September 23, 1846. His parents were Isaac B. and Nancy (Havner) Travis, the former a native of New York, the latter of Maryland and a sister of Mrs. Amie Kesselring, of this township. (See sketch of Levi Kesselring on another page.) The father, a carpenter and farmer, came to this county in 1836 and purchased land two miles north of Hillsdale, which he assisted in clearing and getting ready for cultivation. A few years later he moved to Moscow township, and settled on the farm on which he lived until his death in 1897. He was averse to public life and never sought office, but yielded to the importunities of his friends and fellow citizens and served for a number of years as a justice of the peace. His widow survived him for two years and died in 1899. The paternal grandfather, Cornelius L. Travis, also a native of New York and a farmer, came to this county in 1836 with his family, and for many years carried on a prosperous farming

industry, also administering with credit, and to the satisfaction of the people, the official duties of a justice of the peace at Hillsdale and Jonesville. His death occurred about 1883. Both he and his son and also their wives were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George R. Travis was taught from his childhood habits of systematic industry on his father's farm, and, as soon as he left school, he began business for himself as a farmer, an occupation which he has followed with steady diligence ever since, having been one of the highly esteemed land owners and tillers of the soil, both as boy and man, for nearly half-a-century in Moscow township, having justified his title to the excellent reputation he enjoys as a farmer and an upright and useful citizen. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Miss Adeline Holley, also a native of Hillsdale county, and a daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Coryell) Holley, who were among the earliest settlers in this part of the state. Her father has been dead for a number of years, but her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Travis have one child, their daughter, Annah, the wife of Charles T. Kimball, of Moscow township. Mr. Travis himself was one of five children, all of whom are living and residents of this county. He has been a lifelong Democrat but has never taken any especially active part in political campaigns or sought office. He belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry, holding membership in the grange at North Adams. He is a valued member and serviceable trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church at Moscow Plains, taking a leading part in the management of church affairs.

DR. GEORGE W. UNDERWOOD.

Dr. George W. Underwood, deceased, late of this county, one of the pioneers of Hillsdale, contributed in many substantial and enduring ways to the progress and growth of the town and to the establishment of some of its most valued institutions. He was a native of Enfield, Mass., born there on March 30, 1814. His parents were Kingsley and Elizabeth (Allen) Underwood, also natives of Massachusetts, where they passed the

whole of their interesting and useful lives, rearing a large family, of whom not one is now living, meeting with fidelity and cheerfulness the daily duties of their calling. The father, a manufacturer of garden hoes, after many years of serviceable industry, passed away from life, as did his wife, both being laid to rest in the soil on which they had lived and labored with such beneficial results.

Doctor Underwood entered Amherst College in 1833 and remained there three years. In 1836 he went to Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., and was graduated from that institution in 1837. In 1840 Amherst conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts, and during the same year he took a course of instruction in theology at East Windsor, Conn., afterward preaching for three years in the Congregational church. In 1843 he came to Michigan, settling at Hillsdale, then nothing more than a municipal infant, where he engaged in the drug business, an enterprise which he continued for many years, retiring therefrom in 1865. During most of the time he was also interested in farming, owning a large and valuable farm not far from the city. He took much interest in agriculture and was twice president of the county agricultural society, to whose usefulness he made large and appreciated contributions. He was also the first mayor of Hillsdale, and, by his wisdom, breadth of view and firmness, he gave its political life great vigor, steadiness and progressiveness and established its municipal being on a firm and broad foundation. As a means to the intellectual improvement of the community and for the greater culture of its people he greatly desired the establishment of a college in the town, laboring assiduously to secure one until his efforts and those of other public spirited men were crowned with success.

To the commercial advancement of Hillsdale Doctor Underwood gave much enterprise and judicious expenditure of his capital. He built the first business block erected within its limits, completing it in 1848, and, later, he erected a large brick store and office building and opera house. In politics he was a Republican, loyal to his party and always desirous of its success, but he could

not be called an active partisan or an office-seeker. Twice he bowed beneath the flowery yoke of Eros, marrying, on the first occasion, in 1840, with Miss Mary M. Dickinson at Enfield, Mass. Their family consisted of three sons, all now deceased. This wife died on August 18, 1855, and, in 1856, he married Mrs. Jane Woods. They had two children, one, a son who was killed by accident, the other, a daughter, being now Mrs. Mary D. Lyons, of Hillsdale. Ever throughout his life Doctor Underwood was an ardent and most zealous advocate of the cause of temperance, and by his labors in this behalf, he was of great service to many individuals, as well as to the community in general. He died in 1884 and his widow passed away in 1898. Both are buried at Hillsdale, the town of which they were so long honored citizens and highly esteemed representatives.

HORACE N. TURRELL.

Horace N. Turrell, one of the pioneer merchants and leading business men of Litchfield, owner of the Exchange Bank, several business blocks and residence properties in the town, and one of the prime movers in the public and social life of the community, is a native of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, born on July 28, 1834. His parents were Nelson and Emma (Hawley) Turrell, both New Englanders by nativity, the former born near Burlington, Vt., and the latter at Litchfield, Conn. They moved to Pennsylvania soon after their marriage and from there a few years later to Ohio. Then, in 1835, they came to Michigan and settled in Lenawee county, where the father entered 400 acres of government land on which the hand of the husbandman had never rested, which he redeemed from its natural wildness and made comely and productive through his systematic and well-applied industry. He resided on this domain until 1858, when he removed to Hillsdale, where he remained until 1862, then took up his residence at Litchfield and assisted in founding the mercantile enterprise now conducted by his son, Horace N., with which he was connected until his death on March 5, 1895. He was instrumental in establishing the creamery in the town

and also in installing the telephone service here, and he was connected with the erection of several of the larger buildings which now adorn Litchfield. His widow survived him for three years, dying in 1898. They were the parents of nine children, of whom two sons and three daughters are living.

Their son, Horace N. Turrell, was educated mainly in the schools of Hillsdale, finishing at the college in that city and with a year's course at the agricultural college. After leaving college he was engaged in teaching for a number of years, following this pursuit in Hillsdale and Lenawee counties and at Ann Arbor. He also clerked for awhile in Lenawee county. In the spring of 1863 he settled at Litchfield, and, in conjunction with his father founded the mercantile establishment which he now conducts, which they managed jointly, under the firm-name of N. Turrell & Son, until his father's death in 1895. In 1894 he added banking to his business operations, for this purpose establishing the Exchange Bank of Litchfield, of which he is sole owner and manager, which does a large general banking business. Both his store and his bank were the first of their kind in the village, and both have won the guerdon of the enterprise and public spirit of which they are the expression. They are conducted on a high plane of uprightness and business capacity, having the confidence and approval of the community in full measure.

In political faith Mr. Turrell is a devoted Republican, as an enterprising and progressive citizen he has given the community in which he lives the benefit of his wisdom and breadth of view by highly acceptable service in several local offices. He has been the president of the village and the town clerk, also a member of the board of review and the school board, on the latter of which he still renders efficient and appreciated service. In 1861 he married Miss Phoebe Bunday, a native of this county, and, of their five children, three are living, Minnie A., wife of D. R. Hawley, of Litchfield; Ida M., wife of H. N. Cole, of Battle Creek; Bernice P., wife of F. P. Parker, of Litchfield. Their mother died on November 13, 1900, and, on June 10, 1902, he married with his second

wife, Mrs. Della Aldrich, of Somerset township. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Congregational church; both he and his wife are valued members of the best social circles of the town and of the surrounding country.

CHARLES T. VAN AKEN.

Charles T. Van Aken, of Hillsdale, Michigan, is one of the substantial farmers of this county, in which he has passed nearly thirty years of his life. He was born at Hudson, this state, on December 14, 1855, the son of Nathaniel and Julia A. (Rumsey) Van Aken, natives of New York, who became residents of Michigan in 1852. The father, a prominent employe of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad for many years, serving it in the important capacity of track-master, was accidentally killed in 1856, at the age of twenty-seven, having been born at Clarkson, N. Y., on January 5, 1829. His only child was his son, Charles T., of this review, whose grandfather, John M. Van Aken, a New Yorker by birth, became a railroad contractor and died in Hillsdale county, Mich., in 1851.

Charles T. Van Aken grew to manhood and was educated in this state, receiving some schooling also in Indiana. He was one of the early students of Hillsdale College, and, in 1873, he came to Hillsdale to reside, starting here, in partnership with Mr. Knight, a boot-and-shoe emporium, conducted under the name and style of G. W. Knight & Co., which prospered from its inception. In 1884 Mr. Van Aken sold his interest in this establishment and went to South Omaha, where he was a pioneer, and there started an enterprise in the same line, which he conducted successfully until he sold it in 1895. He then returned to Michigan and, again locating at Hillsdale, purchased farms near the city which he is now superintending. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Frances A. Cook, a daughter of Hugh and Anna (Lyon) Cook, pioneers and highly respected citizens of this county until death ended their labors a few years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Van Aken have three children, Bertha, Grace and Elsie. Mr. Van Aken is a Democrat in political

faith; in fraternal relations he belongs to the Masonic order.

HUGH COOK, the father of Mrs. Van Aken, who died in 1895 at the age of seventy years, came to Michigan as a young man and bought government land, the patent for which is still in possession of the family. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1825, the son of Samuel and Catherine (Albright) Cook, also natives of Pennsylvania, but residents of New York from their early married life until they came to this state, where, after a short residence in Lenawee county, they settled in Allen township, this county, and cleared a farm from the original woodland and devoted their energies to its improvement until 1854. At that time they moved to Hillsdale township, where they died, the father in 1866, and the mother at an old age. They were highly respected as pioneers and as good citizens, performing with credit every duty of life, helping others by their example and by their active aid. Their family consisted of five children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are now deceased. Their son, Hugh, an industrious and skillful farmer, also acted as a salesman in this country for Eastern mercantile establishments. He was a progressive and public spirited man, who gave active and valuable assistance to every enterprise that seemed likely to advance the interests of the county.

He was one of the founders and most zealous supporters of both Hillsdale College and of the County Agricultural Society, and, with great energy, pushed the construction of public highways in the county. In 1855 he was married in New York with Miss Hannah Lyon, a native of that state, a member of one of its oldest families. She preceded her husband to the spirit world by two years, passing away in 1893. They had but one child, their daughter, Frances A. Cook, now Mrs. Charles T. Van Aken. Mr. Cook was a Republican in politics and during his long life in this state filled with credit many local offices. He and his wife were faithful members of the Baptist church, zealous workers in all its active charities and benevolent organizations. Their citizenship was elevated and elevating, their sense of duty strong and stimulating, their dispositions sunny and in-

spiriting. Among the good people of Michigan who were active in building up the state and promoting its welfare in every way, none were more highly esteemed in life or are held in greater reverence in memory than this good couple, whose names are suggestive of every worthy attribute in human nature throughout a large extent of country.

Mr. Cook was a great lover of things funny or humorous, always seeing the bright, sunny and the comic and ridiculous sides of life and heartily enjoying and appreciating all kinds of jokes. He had a happy and jovial disposition, and his fund of merriment and anecdotes added a keen zest to the warm hospitality of his home.

CORVIS M. BARRE.

Corvis M. Barre, of Hillsdale, president and general manager of the Hillsdale Screen Co., and vice-president of the First State Savings Bank, was born on a farm in Ripley township, Huron county, Ohio, on November 29, 1848, the son of John and Amy (Stout) Barre, the former a native of New York and the latter of New Jersey. They were married in Niagara county New York, and soon after removed to Ohio, settling in Huron county, where they were among the earliest pioneers, and where they passed the remainder of their lives, the father being prosperously engaged in farming.

Their son, Corvis M. Barre, was reared on the farm and educated at the public schools of the neighborhood and also at Milan (Ohio) Normal School. When he was fifteen years of age he enlisted in the Union army, beginning his term of service in May, 1864, and remaining in the field until the close of the war. He then taught school in his native state for a period of six years, and, in 1871, came to Michigan and located at Reading. Here he engaged in raising and handling live stock and dealing in grain until 1878.

In the fall of 1878 he was elected to the dual offices of county clerk and register in chancery, a position which he held for six successive years with credit to himself and advantage to the peo-

ple, having had two reelections, three terms in all. In 1892 he was appointed by President Harrison as U. S. consul at Valparaiso, Chili, and held the office until removed by a subsequent hostile administration. This post is a very important and responsible one, requiring the utmost care and tact in the management of its duties, the port being the best on the Pacific coast. It is almost unnecessary to add that in Mr. Barre's charge every phase of official duty and propriety was strictly observed and every public interest diligently cared for. Before accepting this position, he had had seven years experience in active practice of the law, having done the necessary preparatory reading while in the clerk's office and he was admitted to the bar in 1885.

After his return from Chili Mr. Barre resumed his professional activity and continued it until 1902, when he determined to give his attention wholly to the business enterprises with which he had become connected, one of these being the Hillsdale Screen Company, which he organized in 1900, of which he was the president and general manager, another being the First State Savings Bank of Hillsdale, which he helped to organize in 1902, and of which he has been a stockholder and the vice-president from its foundation. To these enterprises he has given close and careful attention, and under his intelligent and progressive influence they have thriven and flourished with a steadily increasing ratio, until they are now among the soundest and most esteemed institutions of the county.

In politics Mr. Barre has been a firm and active Republican from his young manhood, and has given his party devoted and loyal service. He belongs to the Masonic order through all the gradations of the craft up through symbolical, capitular, cryptic and templar Masonry in the York Rite. He is also very active as an Odd Fellow.

In August, 1882, he was married to Miss Kate E. Mitchell, a native of Hillsdale county and a daughter of Hon. C. T. Mitchell, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work. She died in March, 1885, and in April, 1891, he was married to his second wife, Mrs. Carrie A. (Boutwell) Woltmann, a native of Wisconsin,



Conrad M. Barry

but for many years a resident of Hillsdale. Among the tried and proven citizens of the county none stands higher or is more justly esteemed than Mr. Barre.

CHARLES S. VEEDER.

Charles S. Veeder, of Hillsdale, the pioneer broom manufacturer of this county and southern Michigan, carries on his business on a scale of magnitude somewhat surprising to those who have no direct knowledge of its proportions. His life began at Fonda, Montgomery county, New York, on January 19, 1844, and his parents were Peter and Eveline (Schuyler) Veeder, also natives there. His grandfather was Aaron Veeder, a New York farmer, who closed a long life of active usefulness in his chosen vocation in his native state. Peter Veeder was also a farmer, and he conducted a prosperous business in New York until after the death of his wife in 1846. He removed his family to Illinois in 1856, and there, after some years of steady industry, his life ended, dying in 1871. Nine of his children reached maturity, Charles S. Veeder being the only one resident in Michigan. His school days were passed in New York and Illinois, and his education was received in the public schools.

In 1861 Mr. Veeder came to this state and soon thereafter enlisted in Co. G, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, being enrolled at White Pigeon. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Potomac, one of the fighting regiments that was at the front in all the campaigns of that great fighting organization. It participated in the sanguinary and hotly contested fields of Yorktown, the Seven Days' fight before Richmond, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Petersburg, Richmond and many intermediate and interesting engagements. His company was on the skirmish line near Appomattox, and received the flag of truce which opened the way for the surrender of General Lee and was of the fortunate army that witnessed the surrender at Appomattox. Mr. Veeder took part in forty battles and skirmishes, yet was never wounded nor absent from duty. He was discharged from the

service in August, 1865, and later took part in the Grand Review in Washington, coming out of the service with the rank of first lieutenant, to which he had risen by meritorious service.

Mr. Veeder returned to Michigan, passed a few months at Adrian College, then turned his attention to printing, working in the office of the Hudson Post for a time, after which he engaged in farming. In 1873 he began the manufacture of brooms at Hillsdale, at first doing all of his own work in the business. In 1876 he built both his present factory and his home, and, from that time, he has carried on his industry on a larger scale. He now employs nine men, the factory having a capacity of 6,000 dozen brooms a year. This number he makes and sells in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. His product has a high rank in the market, there being a demand for more than he can supply. In 1869 Mr. Veeder was married to Miss Nettie M. Lauder, a native of New York, and they have two children, Edwin J. and Stelle E., wife of S. R. Ramsay, of Hillsdale. In politics Mr. Veeder was an active working Republican from his early manhood until 1896. Since that time he has affiliated with the Democratic party. He has not sought public office but has capably served as alderman from his ward in Hillsdale. He is an Adventist in religious faith, and also is a square, upright man, well posted in current events, who carries on a profitable business and enjoys the respect of all who know him.

FRANK H. WALSH.

Frank H. Walsh, of Allen township, is a brother of Joseph J. Walsh, farther mention of whom will be found on another page of this work, and is one of the two sons of John and Susan (Wheellock) Walsh, who helped to clear and cultivate the family homestead and he now lives on this and owns a part of it. He was born on this estate on November 12, 1857, and was reared amid its inspiring scenes and invigorating labors, drawing his stature and his strength from its fertile soil, and, returning with interest to that portion of our mother Earth in his productive toil,

the bounty which she bestowed. He received a limited education at the schools of the neighborhood, but he has since enlarged it with many useful lessons from his experience and with many wise conclusions from his close and judicious observation. His father died in 1886, on May 11, and his mother is still living on the homestead with himself and his brother Joseph. From his childhood he has been engaged in farm work, and, by study and intelligent application of his knowledge and judgment, he has become a model farmer, who has put into visible results on his farm the evidence of his skill and industry in his line of enterprise.

Mr. Walsh was united in marriage with Miss Bessie Lane, in December, 1890. She is a native of Linn county, Mo., and a daughter of Acie K. Lane. Their union was blessed with two children, their son, Leon K., and their daughter, Bessie A. The mother died in 1897, and, on March 20, 1902, Mr. Walsh married a second wife, Miss Emma Hillman, a native of Iowa, whose parents, Albert and Sarah Hillman, are now residents of Branch county, in this state, where they have been living for many years. One son has been born to this union, Harold F., born on March 30, 1903. In political allegiance Mr. Walsh is an unwavering Democrat, always giving the principles and candidates of his party loyal support, but he is in no sense a self-seeking politician and has never desired or accepted office in any capacity. He is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, standing well in the regards and good will of his neighbors and friends and among all classes of people in the community in general. He is one of those substantial and useful citizens of the township, who are ever deeply concerned in its progress and development.

JOSEPH J. WALSH.

Joseph J. Walsh, a prosperous and highly respected farmer of Allen township, is descended from a long line of Irish ancestors, who were conspicuous in all the trials and triumphs of their race in County Wexford, of their native isle, whether engaged in the quiet and fruitful pur-

suits of peace or leading the fortunes of their clan in war. His parents were John and Susan (Wheellock) Walsh, the father emigrating to the United States in 1835, the mother coming over in 1850, with his grandfather, Michael Walsh. Michael and Joseph J. Walsh made their way almost directly to Hillsdale county by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo, then across the lake to Detroit, coming from there to the land on which Joseph now lives. The father, John Walsh, was then a young man, one of five brothers who are now all dead. Their father entered a large tract of government land in Allen township, this county, and his sons aided in the clearing of it and in the bringing of it to fertility, making it comfortable and comely with rich improvements. When Michael died, the sons still worked together, continuing their joint occupancy and operation of the farm until 1861, when they agreed on a division, each taking his portion of the land and becoming its sole manager.

John Walsh resided on his portion until his death on May 11, 1886. His widow still survives, and with their two sons is living on the family homestead. She is now seventy-four years old. The father, originally a Episcopalian, in religious affiliation, late in life became a Methodist. He was a Democrat in politics, but not an active partisan and never sought or held office. His son, Joseph J. Walsh, was reared on the farm and received his education at the district schools near his home. He has been engaged in farming all of his life, and has learned the industry of agriculture from its elementary principles up to its most advanced development. His farm fully shows the benefit of a systematic application of intelligence and a wise breadth of view to an industry too often deemed to need no forethought or mental activity in its operations.

Mr. Walsh married in 1886 Miss Minerva Gilchrest, a native of Tarrytown, New York, a daughter of Harvey and Emeline J. (Twitchings) Gilchrest, a sister of Mrs. Bert E. Ford, of whom farther mention is made elsewhere in this work. Her parents came with their family to this county in 1866. Since then they have been among its respected and productive citizens. Mr. and Mrs.

Walsh have four children, Grace B., Willimena, John H. and Josephine, all living at the parental home. In political faith Mr. Walsh is an ardent and loyal Democrat, not active in political contentions, however, and he has never sought or consented to take office. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, active in all its branches of benevolent work. They are well and widely known in the township and have hosts of friends here, and in other parts of the county.

JOHN H. WARD.

The late John H. Ward, of this county, whose death on his farm in Moscow township, in 1887, was generally lamented and closed a life of quiet and peaceful activity, which, both in its products and example, was of great service to the community in which he lived for nearly a quarter of a century, had learned wisdom and self-reliance in several lines of active industry before coming to Michigan. He was a native of Ontario county, New York, born on March 20, 1822, descended from vigorous old New England stock, which drew in love of liberty and independence with the air they breathed in the Green Mountain region of Vermont, where his parents, Chauncey and Mary (Brown) Ward, were born and reared, as their forefathers had been for several generations. The father, an inn-keeper and farmer, resided in his native state for a number of years, then moved his family to New York, where he carried on the same vocations, and, where, at ripe old ages, he and his devoted wife passed away and were laid to rest. The mother of John H. Ward was his first wife, and their family consisted of three sons and four daughters, all of whom have paid the last debt of nature, their son, John, having been the last survivor.

John H. Ward was reared and educated in his native county, and, while yet quite a young man, journeyed to LaGrange county, Indiana, and there he engaged for a short time in teaching, after which he returned to his New York home. In 1865 he came to Michigan, and, after spending a year in Calhoun county, purchased a portion of the farm in Moscow township on which his widow now resides, adding to this tract by subsequent

purchases, until he finally owned 150 acres, all of which he brought to an active state of productiveness and advanced improvement. His only occupation after he quit teaching was farming, and to this he devoted all of the energies and aspirations of his life and in it he achieved a gratifying success and prosperity. He never allowed the seductions of political office or the blandishments of social life to win him from his chosen vocation, yet he was never wanting in earnest and intelligent interest in the welfare of the community around him, and never withholding his support from any worthy enterprise which promised to promote it; performing with fidelity and with cheerfulness the serviceable duties of citizenship and leaving to others the cares as well as the honors of public station.

He was married in December, 1847, to a Miss Sarah A. Scott, a daughter of David R. and Rachel (Cheney) Scott, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of New York. The greater part of their lives was passed in New York state, the father dying in 1880, the mother passing away at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Ward, in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Ward were the parents of four children, all now living in this state. They are John Scott, a resident of Petoskey in Emmet county; Emma A., the wife of Frederick S. Blackmar, of Moscow township, (see sketch elsewhere); Clinton F., of Hillsdale; Eva R., living with her mother on the homestead farm. Since the death of the father, Mrs. Ward has given the management of the farm her own personal and careful attention, has kept vigorously in action upon it the spirit of enterprise inaugurated by him and pushed its cultivation and improvement forward with the same skill, energy and success that he exhibited in conducting it. It is one of the desirable country-homes of this part of the county, excellent in quality, modern and convenient in buildings.

REV. JOHN T. WARD.

Rev. John T. Ward, the professor of systematic theology and homilectics at Hillsdale College, presents to the pen of the biographer an interesting theme from every point of view.

Whether considered as a student in an academic course or a devout searcher for truth in the broad field of theology, as an active evangelizer or a Christian editor, as a college professor or a man and citizen, his life is full of interest, well worthy of regard, both as a study in human nature and as an example of high endeavor. He is the son of the late Deacon Charles P. and Elmina (Tefft) Ward, and was born at Norway, New York, on January 20, 1847, and was converted to a firm faith in the Christian religion on the eleventh anniversary of his birth. His preliminary education was secured in the public schools of his native town, and, after due preparation, he entered Whitestown Seminary, being graduated from that institution in 1867. He was not satisfied, however, with his scholastic attainments, therefore took a course at Hillsdale College, from which he graduated in 1870. He then determined to enter the ministry of the Free Baptist church, and, after a thorough course of training in his profession at Andover Theological Seminary, he was there graduated in 1873.

After this graduation he settled at Lexington, Michigan, being ordained to the ministry on December 14, 1873. From that time he has been most active in his sacred calling and has wrought great good through its medium. His pastorates were at Ashland, N. H., Georgiaville, R. I., Park Street, Providence, R. I., and Jackson, Michigan. All of these charges prospered under his ministrations, many more than 100 converts being baptised by him, and about 200 members added to the church. For nine years Rev. Mr. Ward was a member of the foreign mission board and also a member of the general conference board; while for a number of years, he was a trustee of Hillsdale College. He closed his Jackson pastorate on October 31, 1889, to become the editor and publisher of the Free Baptist, the denominational organ for the West, published at Minneapolis. His management of this periodical began on November 1, 1889, and ended on August 1, 1898. On the first of September following, he became professor of Systematic Theology and Homilectics at Hillsdale College, and still fills this important chair in the institution. In 1889 he pub-

lished the Free Baptist Cyclopaedia, regarded throughout the church as a most valuable theological and historical compendium. In June, 1893, Hillsdale College honored itself in conferring on him the degree of D. D. Doctor Ward married, in 1876, with Mrs. Mary (Tewksbury) Cowell, of New Hampshire, who has been a faithful and an efficient helper in his pastoral work. She has been very active in temperance work and in the state work of the Woman's Missionary Society. Their daughter, Mary, graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1897, and received the master's degree in 1898. After teaching in Hillsdale College, and serving as state secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, in Minnesota, she went to reside in Kyoto, Japan, having married with Mr. G. Sidney Phelps, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, appointed to that work. On his mother's side Professor Ward is descended from the French Huguenots, on his father's from Sir Edward Ward, of England, who came to Connecticut and established the American family there in early Colonial times. The Professor's work in the college is of a high order of excellence and is generally commended.

DR. HENRY M. WARREN.

The oldest practicing physician of Jonesville, Michigan, and a man who for many years has held a prominent place in the professional and business life of Hillsdale county, is the subject of this sketch, Dr. Henry M. Warren. He is a native of Columbia county, Pa., where he was born on April 19, 1840. His parents were Joseph and Ann (Spear) Warren, the former a native of the state of Maine, and the latter of Pennsylvania. His father was an editor by profession, who, at different times during his life, was the owner and editor of the Auburn Advertiser, of Auburn, N. Y., the Detroit Advertiser, which later became the Detroit Tribune, of Detroit, Mich., and of various other periodicals. He removed his residence to the city of Detroit in 1852, and was one of the active founders of the Republican party of Michigan. His father, whose name was also Joseph

Warren, was a native of the state of Maine, and was related to Gen. Joseph Warren, the commander of the patriot forces at Bunker Hill, where he gave his life to the cause of freedom. The father of the subject of this sketch afterwards removed to Washington, D. C., where he secured an important position in the Department of the Interior, in which he remained up to the time of his death in 1884. Of his family of five sons and two daughters, all are now deceased, except Dr. H. M. Warren and two brothers. Two other brothers died during the Civil War, one being killed at the battle of the Wilderness, the other dying from wounds received during his term of service in the army. The mother passed away in Jonesville, Michigan, in 1900. Her father was R. C. Spear, formerly a prominent citizen of Columbia, Pa.

Dr. Henry M. Warren grew to manhood in Pennsylvania and Michigan, and received his early education in the public schools of Columbia and of Detroit. In the latter city he attended the Gregory Commercial College and afterwards engaged in business at Irwin, Pa., where he was given a position as an outside superintendent of one of the coal mines at that place and continued in that employment until 1859. In the latter year he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of the city of Chicago, remained for one term, and, in 1861, entered the Western Medical College, of Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was duly graduated as a member of the class of 1862. The same year he removed to Jonesville, Mich., where he established himself in the practice of his profession, succeeding to the practice of Dr. E. M. Hale. He has been located in Jonesville ever since that time, being very successful in his professional and business pursuits. He is a member of the Michigan State Homeopathy Society, and is recognized as one of the leading physicians of that school in his section of the state. In 1865 Doctor Warren was united in marriage with Miss Georgia Harris, a native of the state of New York, and an adopted daughter of the late Ransom Gardner. Two children have been born to them, namely, Lillian E., now Mrs. Fred H. Lewis, of California, and Henry B., now engaged in business as a

commercial traveler, with headquarters at the city of Louisville, Ky. Doctor and Mrs. Warren have an adopted son, Don H. Warren.

Politically the Doctor has long been identified with the Republican party, one of the leaders of that organization in the community where he resides. During his residence in Jonesville he has held various positions of trust and honor in the gift of his fellow men. For a period of six years he was superintendent of schools, and for two years president of the village council, being also the efficient health officer. In every position he has been a high-minded and capable official who has always served the community with ability and fidelity. In addition to his other business investments the Doctor is one of the stockholders of the Omega cement plant, which is one of the most successful business enterprises of the county. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and for many years has taken an active and leading part in the affairs of that denomination. For twenty-two years he has been the popular superintendent of the Sunday-school, and much of his time has been given up to religious and charitable work. He is very widely known, being highly respected throughout both the county and state.

JOHN M. WARREN.

One of the most substantial and highly respected citizens of Hillsdale is John M. Warren, who has served as supervisor of Hillsdale township for five years. He is a native of Genesee county, New York, where he was born on October 30, 1845. His parents were John M. and Sally L. (Ingalsbe) Warren, both natives of New York state. His father followed the occupation of a millwright, and, as early as 1832, he came first to Michigan, where he purchased eighty acres of wild land from the government, walking a long distance from what is now the township of Hillsdale to Monroe, Mich., for the purpose of making the entry, covering the entire distance of sixty miles in one day. During that early time he assisted in erecting the first mills constructed at Jonesville and Hillsdale. He followed his chosen profession of millwright during most of the active

years of his life, giving, however, considerable attention to farming. He was a prominent citizen of the community where he maintained his residence, for three terms held the office of justice of the peace, discharging the duties of that position with ability and fidelity. At the time of the Civil War he passed some time in the government service at Nashville, Tenn. The paternal grandfather of John M. Warren was named Peter O. Warren, and he was also a native of the state of New York where he followed the occupations of farming and building. During his later years he removed to Michigan, where he passed away from life's labors in 1866. The mother of the Mr. Warren, of this review, died in 1884, the father in 1894. They reared a family of five children, and were among the pioneers of Michigan.

John M. Warren grew to man's estate in Hillsdale county, receiving his early educational training in the public schools of the county. At the age of sixteen years, he was forced by circumstances to leave school, and he then engaged in farming, which has largely occupied his attention since that time. He is now the owner of a portion of the old family homestead, which has been his residence for so many years. On May 16, 1875, Mr. Warren was united in marriage with Miss Emily White, of Cambria township, the daughter of Orlando and Lydia (Allen) White, highly esteemed citizens of that community. The father still resides in Cambria township. Mr. and Mrs. Warren have had five children, Lewis E.; Brooks A., now attending college at Hillsdale; Owen V., at the paternal home; Gertrude S. and James G. Warren. Politically, Mr. Warren has been identified all his life with the Republican party, one of its staunchest and most loyal leaders in his section of the state. He has held every office in the gift of the people of his township, and, for a period of more than five years, he has been its supervisor. In every position to which his high sense of public duty has called him, he has displayed signal ability and true fidelity in the discharge of every trust, and has been in every sense a high-minded public official. He is an active member of the Baptist church, and takes a leading part in all matters calculated to promote the social and relig-

ious life and growth of the community in which he resides. No citizen is held in higher esteem by all classes of his fellow citizens, being honored both in private and in public life.

EDWIN M. WASHBURN.

Edwin M. Washburn, treasurer of the Hillsdale Window Screen Co., was born at Lenox, Mass., on March 11, 1836. His parents were Miles and Emily (Hatch) Washburn, the former born and reared in Massachusetts and the latter in Connecticut. The father, a farmer, passed his life in his native state, highly respected in his neighborhood and often chosen to fill some important local office. The grandfather, Jacob Washburn, was a native of Salisbury, Conn., a blacksmith by trade and one of the leaders in local affairs in his community. The maternal grandfather was an officer in the American army during the War of 1812 and rendered valuable service in that contest. The Washburn family of New England stands in the very highest station of the early Colonial families. From the very earliest days it has been prominent in civil, military, professional and business life.

Edwin M. Washburn was one of the two sons born to his parents, being the only representative of the family who ever lived in Michigan. For many years his brother was a faithful missionary in India and he is now living a retired life in Connecticut. Mr. Washburn was educated in the schools of his native state, finishing at an advanced academy at Lenox. His first occupation after leaving school was milling, in which he was engaged for a number of years. He then turned his attention to the importation and breeding of Holstein cattle, being successful in the venture, continuing the business in Massachusetts until 1887, when he came to Hillsdale and purchased the home which he has ever since occupied. He lost his right hand in a mill early in his life, which accident induced him to seek other employment, and, as has been stated, he was engaged for some years in the cattle industry.

After coming to Hillsdale county, Mr. Washburn purchased the coal business of Mr. Andrews,

having George F. Washburn associated with him in the enterprise. They carried on the business with steady success and prosperity until 1897 and then Edwin F. Washburn retired, and since that time, he has not been actively engaged in any kind of business with one exception. When the Hillsdale Window-Screen Company was organized he was chosen to be its president, and that position he has filled continuously from the organization of the company. The duties of this place fill up the measure of his desire for active employment, yet leave him sufficient leisure for the enjoyments of life, in which he finds both recreation and the rest he has so honestly earned. He married, in Wisconsin, in 1859, with Miss Angeline Judd, a native of Massachusetts. They have six children, four sons and two daughters. In politics Mr. Washburn has been a lifelong Republican, loyal to his party and deeply interested in its success, but never desiring any of its honors or emoluments for himself. His beautiful home in the city of Hillsdale is a center of a refined and generous hospitality, being one of the social institutions of the city and highly appreciated by all who have the pleasure of experiencing and sharing in its comforts and attractions. Mr. Washburn and his wife are among the most highly esteemed citizens of the county and state.

ARCHIBALD WEIR.

The useful life of Archibald Weir, which ended in this county in 1883, after a long career of faithful devotion to duty and of productive industry, began in Scotland, where he was reared and educated, and where he learned his trade as a stone-mason. He was engaged in mining in his native country until 1842, when he emigrated, coming to the United States to join his older brothers, Thomas and Andrew, then located at Hillsdale, but now all deceased. Two sisters, now also dead, remained in Scotland. At once, on his arrival here, Mr. Weir formed a partnership with his brother Andrew, and here together for a number of years, they conducted a tannery as the Weir Brothers. Archibald then went into the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern

Railroad, working in the baggage department, and, when he quit that corporation, he formed a partnership with John Lamberts and George Tompkins for the purpose of carrying on a meat business.

After some years of active industry in this enterprise Mr. Weir retired from mercantile life and again began working at his trade as a mason, following this occupation until his death in 1883. He married in Scotland with Miss Margaret B. Lee, a native of Glasgow, and they became the parents of six children, five of whom are living: Marian B., wife of A. Carrette, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robert, living at Battle Creek, Mich.; Maggie, wife of M. J. Fanning, of Boston, Mass.; Archibald B., a mail deliverer and a resident of Allen, in this county; Katie, also living in Boston. Mr. Weir was an ardent Democrat in politics, but never sought or accepted official station of any kind. He belonged to the Odd Fellows fraternity and to the Presbyterian church. His widow survived him eight years, dying in 1891.

ARCHIBALD B. WEIR, son of Archibald Weir, was born at Hillsdale, this county, on June 5, 1860. In his native town he grew to manhood and was carefully educated, beginning his course in the public schools and finishing at the Hillsdale high school and the commercial department of the college. Soon after leaving school he began farming and has since steadily pursued that calling. He was married, in 1886, to Miss Jennie S. Whitney, a sister of Dr. J. C. Whitney, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this volume. Their union was blessed with one son, A. J. Whitney Weir. His mother died in 1891, and Mr. Weir, in 1893, married with Miss Ida M. Watkins, a daughter of Charles Watkins, whose history is given elsewhere in this work.

In politics Mr. Weir is a Republican and has been one from his young manhood; in the campaigns of his party he has taken an active and serviceable part, but has never sought office for himself. Since the establishment of the U. S. rural free delivery in this county, Mr. Weir has been a popular carrier. He belongs to the fraternal society of the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, giving

to the work of his tent in the order a careful and helpful attention. Throughout the length and breadth of Allen township he is well and favorably known, by all who know him he is respected as an upright and useful citizen, devoted to the best interests of his community, thoughtful and of material assistance in promoting its welfare in every commendable way and possessing a generous breadth of view and spirit of public good.

GEORGE W. WESTFALL.

George W. Westfall, of Adams township, Michigan, is one of the progressive and representative farmers of this highly favored section of the state, who has made good his right to stand, as he does, high in the esteem of his fellow citizens of the county, by his uprightness and integrity in all the relations of life, his enterprise and progressiveness in his own business and in the affairs of the county, and the example of steady, intelligent and productive industry he has ever given to this people. He was born in Wayne county, New York, on April 15, 1842, the son of David and Laura (Daniels) Westfall, who were also natives of that state, descended from families long resident within its borders. His father, a farmer, followed that vocation through life, both he and his wife dying on their native heath after long careers of appreciated usefulness. Two sons and one daughter blessed their union, of these children their son, George, is the only one living in Michigan. He was reared and educated in his native state and began life for himself as a farmer there. He was successfully engaged in this occupation in that state, except during the time occupied by his service in the Union army in the Civil War, until 1876 when he came to Michigan and purchased and settled on the farm which is now his home. He also traveled for a few years in the employ of the Austin Road Machine Co.

In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Co. I, Seventeenth New York Infantry, for a term of two years. The regiment was assigned for service to the Army of the Potomac and it was engaged in all the campaigns of that great fighting organization. At the end of

his term, Mr. Westfall veteranized, reenlisting in the First New York Veteran Cavalry, with which he was assigned to duty under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. At the front in all the engagements of the campaigns in that historic region, Mr. Westfall there saw all of the hardship, suffered all of the privation and confronted all of the danger of the service. At the close of the war he returned to his New York home and resumed his farming operations, having, by great good fortune, escaped without being wounded or captured by the enemy and all serious disability in the service. In 1864, in New York state, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Phillips, a native of the state. They have three children, sons, William D., Henry K. and Roy A.

Since coming to Michigan Mr. Westfall has prospered in his business and grown strong in the respect and good will of the community. He is active and serviceable in behalf of every good enterprise for the advancement or improvement of the township and county, to the educational and moral forces of the section giving especially his zealous and intelligent support. He is a Democrat in political faith, but seeks no official position for himself. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Patrons of Husbandry, and gives close and careful attention to the affairs of each of their local organizations.

ROBERT B. WHITBECK.

This venerable and venerated patriarch of Hillsdale county, whose life of more than sixty-seven years among her people was full of usefulness, thrilling incident, manly spirit and healthful inspiration, and who was gathered to his fathers, on November 1, 1902, at the age of eighty years and eight months, was a native of Herkimer county, New York, born on March 3, 1822. His parents were Harmon and Deborah (Germon) Whitbeck, also natives of New York, where they were well-to-do farmers until 1835, when they came to the then territory of Michigan and settled in Pittsford township, this county, on a tract of government land which had been bought by their son,

Harmon. Their journey thither was an event of great magnitude, full of interest and difficulty. They came on the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence by boat to Toledo, from there by teams to their new home, making their way along the last portion of the route, with great toil and persistent effort, through an unbroken forest and over almost insuperable obstacles. When they reached their destination, they found the future as full of trouble and difficulties as the journey had been. There were no roads, mills or other conveniences of life in this section of the land, and the ground, dense with centuries' growth of rank forest and brambles, was unprepared to yield even a scanty subsistence to its daring occupants.

Their nearest milling point was Tecumseh, a travel of at least twenty miles each way, requiring days for its accomplishment, while the nearest physician was located at Adrian, a not much nearer distance, and no more easy of access. And while all the conditions of life were hard, and provision for its comfort scant and difficult to obtain, the menace of death was constant, abundant, ever close at hand. Wolves, bears and Indians were plentiful, the wild beasts being strongly determined in their opposition to the new settlers, while nature yielded but a slow and grudging submission to the white man's supremacy. The first homes in the new region were log shanties hastily constructed, and the roads, bridges and other means of travel and communication were the rude work of their own busy hands, constructed mainly by individual effort, without proper implements or other adequate means. Through the combined industry of the parents and the children, as soon as the latter were able to work, the land was cleared and rendered productive, in course of time, however, assuming the comeliness of cultivated life and the fruitfulness of fertility and responsive abundance. Eighty acres were cleared and farmed by the family, and, on this farm the mother finally died, at an advanced age. The father passed away soon afterward, while on a visit at Norwalk, Ohio. The household comprised six sons and one daughter, who reached years of maturity, of these three sons are yet living, all being residents of Hudson.

Robert B. Whitbeck was a lad of twelve or thirteen years when he came with his parents to this state, and, from the day of his arrival, he was busily occupied with the arduous duties of helping to make a home in the wilderness. He received but a limited training at the primitive schools of the day, being obliged, by the exigencies of his situation, to devote his energies for the most part to clearing land, a portion of that on which he labored in this way being now occupied by the village of Hudson. On January 21, 1847, he was married, in Lenawee county, to Miss Rhoda Silvernail, a cousin of Philo Silvernail, whose life story is briefly outlined on other pages of this work. They became the parents of six children, a son who died in infancy, and five daughters who are yet living: Deborah, the wife of William Deacon, lives on the old homestead; Emma, the wife of George Rowley, of this county; Ella, now wife of D. Vickers, of Pittsford; Kate, wife of J. E. Wells, of Pittsford; Clara, the wife of Frank Shuster, of Pittsford. The parents were attentive and consistent members of the Baptist church. The mother died on November 16, 1880, and the father, as has been noted, on November 1, 1902. A Democrat in his political faith, he was never an active partisan or office-seeker. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest residents of the county, and, throughout its whole length and breadth, he was universally respected by all classes of its people.

DR. ARVIN F. WHELAN.

The late Dr. Arvin F. Whelan, of Hillsdale, who, although but fifty-nine years old at his death in 1890, if life be measured by usefulness and beneficial results, lived much longer than men who crowd a century closely in the number of their years. He was a native of Oneida county, New York, born on July 1, 1831, of Irish ancestry, being the son of parents who were prosperous farmers of his native county, where they died, after long and quiet lives of fidelity to duty, secure in the respect of all who knew them. In the native county of his birth the Doctor was reared and received a common-school education. In

1853, a year after he reached his majority, he came to Michigan, took up his residence at Adrian, in Lenawee county, there attended school for higher instruction, and, when he had received it, began to dispense what he had gathered by unsealing and exploring the fountains of knowledge, teaching in the primitive schools for a limited period, at the same time preparing for his profession by a close and judicious reading of medical textbooks under the capable direction of an old physician.

In 1854 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated from that institution in 1856 with the degree of M. D. He at once started his practice at Otsego, in this state, where he remained three years. In 1857 he removed to Hillsdale and there practiced until the War between the Sections of our unhappy country called into service in the field vast bodies of our able-bodied and patriotic men of all classes. In 1861 he enlisted as an assistant surgeon in the Eleventh Michigan Infantry, and, after two years of arduous service with that regiment, in which he saw much suffering and endured many privations, he was commissioned as surgeon of the First Michigan Sharpshooters with the rank of major. In 1864 he was surgeon-in-chief of the Third Division of the Ninth Army Corps, thereafter holding this position until his muster-out in 1865, when he ranked as lieutenant-colonel. His command was in the Army of the Potomac and he was always in the field, at the very front, working often day and night, with a sleepless diligence, receiving three wounds in battle. At the close of the war he returned to Hillsdale, there resumed his professional duties, which he continued until his death.

Doctor Whelan was very active in his practice, which was of a general character, and took a zealous and productive interest in the State Medical Society, of which he was the valued and capable president in 1883 and 1884, and also in the American Medical Association, of which he was also a member. An ardent Republican in politics, he stood high in the management of his party, being both an active worker and a forceful and valued campaigner on the stump as well as in council. He served as county treasurer from 1866 to 1870

and was mayor of Hillsdale from 1879 to 1881. In fraternal relations he was long connected with both the Grand Army of the Republic and with the Masonic order, in the latter belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery. In 1856, in New York, he was married to Miss Dell H. Anderson, of that state. They had three children: Dr. Bion Whelan, of Hillsdale; J. Bennett Whelan, who died in infancy; Carrie B. Whelan, of Grand Rapids, where the Doctor's widow is now living.

Dr. Bion Whelan is a native of Hillsdale, born on July 13, 1858. He was educated at the public schools, at Hillsdale College and at the Agricultural College, being graduated from the latter institution in 1877. He at once began reading medicine under direction of his father, and, after a short preliminary preparation in this way, matriculated at the medical department of the University of Michigan, and he was graduated therefrom in 1879. Returning to Hillsdale, he became associated in practice with his father, and, upon the death of the latter succeeded to the business. Like his father, he is an active general practitioner, and, like him also, he takes great interest in the proceedings of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, being a zealous and influential member of each. He is a Republican in politics, a diligent and forceful worker in the service of his party, serving as a member of the State Board of Medical Registration for two years, as chairman of the county central committee for four years, being a member of the pension board for two years and of the common council of the city for two years, while, during the last nine years, he has very capably performed the duties as a member of the board of education. He is an enthusiastic Freemason, having held many offices in his lodge, serving as high priest of his chapter in the Royal Arch, being prominent also in the commandery of Knights Templar. He is also a Knight of Pythias. In 1881 the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Minnie L. Allen, an accomplished lady, who was born and reared in the city of Hillsdale. Their children are four, all sons, Bennett, Arvin, Don B. and Charles M.

CHARLES E. WHITE.

One of the stockholders of the Jonesville Milling Co. and also one of the leading manufacturers of that section of the state, is the subject of this sketch, Charles E. White, of Jonesville, Michigan, who is a native of Hillsdale county, where he was born on September 4, 1847, a son of Simeon B. and Jeannette (Sinclair) White, the former being a native of Massachusetts and the latter of the state of New York. His father removed from his native state to Michigan in the year 1837, and engaged in farming. Upon his first arrival in Michigan, he settled on what is now known as the John T. Ball farm, which he cleared and made his residence for a considerable time. Subsequently he disposed of this property and removed his residence to Jonesville, where he passed the remainder of his life, until his death in 1882, retired from active business pursuits. The mother died in the city of New York in 1875. Their family consisted of three children, two sons and a daughter. Their son, Lyman S. White, is now a resident of New York city, while the daughter, Mrs. Frank Bently, is now a resident of Chicago, Illinois.

Charles E. White, the subject of this brief sketch, grew to manhood in this county, and received his elementary education in its public schools. Subsequently, at the Whitestown Seminary, at Utica, New York, he pursued a complete course. When a young lad he was honored by an appointment as a page in the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., and served in that capacity during a part of the troublous times of the Civil War. In this connection he was a witness to many exciting scenes, not only on the floor of Congress, but elsewhere in and about the capitol city of the nation. Upon returning to Jonesville he accepted a position with the leading mercantile concern of E. O. Grosvenor & Co., as a clerk and remained in their employ about four years. He then left their employment to accept a position as the teller and cashier of the Exchange Bank of Grosvenor & Co., in which he continued for thirteen years, being then engaged in farming five years. In 1889 he was offered and ac-

cepted the position of manager of the firm of Grosvenor & Co., proprietors of the City Mills. He conducted this business with marked success until 1897, when, in company with William S. Coleman, he leased the entire plant of the company.

In this business he is still engaged, conducting an extensive and successful business. The capacity of the mills is 200 barrels each twenty-four hours and the market for the product of the mills is largely found in the New England and the Southern states. In 1873, Mr. White was married to Miss Harriet C. Grosvenor, a daughter of E. O. Grosvenor, the well-known manufacturer and capitalist of Jonesville. Two children have come to them, Charles G. and Oliver S., and the home which their presence cheers and graces is noted for its gracious and refined hospitality. In addition to his other business interests, Mr. White was, for a considerable time, largely interested as a silent partner in the Jonesville Cotton Mills, and in all ways and in many directions he is one of the most enterprising business men in his section of the state. He is a large employer of labor and a man whose progressive spirit and interest in the public welfare has done much to promote the best interests of the community and also to develop the resources of the state.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS.

Comfortably settled in the village of North Adams as the owner of one of the fine and highly productive farms of Hillsdale county, lying two miles and a half southwest of the town, and possessing property in various other places, Abraham Williams is secure against the winds of adversity; enjoying as he does the uniform respect and esteem of his fellow men, he can rest content with the record of the useful and well-spent life that stands to his credit. He was born in Newfane township, Niagara county, New York, on January 18, 1840, the son of Felix and Eliza (Brown) Williams. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Seneca county, New York. His ancestry was Welch and hers was English and German. Abraham Brown, the

maternal grandfather, was reared and married in New Jersey, where he worked at his trade as a carpenter and carried on a farm. From New Jersey they removed first to Seneca county, New York, and later to Niagara county. Their family consisted of nine children.

Mr. Williams's father's birth occurred on December 25, 1806, and that of his mother on January 1, 1812. Making their home in Niagara county on April 6, 1837, the father engaged for a number of years in weaving, then turned his attention to farming. He was a Whig in politics and both of the parents were Baptists in church affiliation. They came to Michigan and settled in Hillsdale county in 1857, with their family of three children. The father died in June, 1862, aged fifty-five years, the mother in June, 1901, aged eighty-nine, both being highly respected by all who knew them. Their son, Abraham, was educated at the public schools of his native state, and, although his advantages were limited, by diligence he received a fair degree of scholastic training. For the benefit of his parents he remained at home until he was twenty-six years old, giving them the best care and assistance in his power. When he reached man's estate he engaged in farming and in the produce business, shipping various commodities to Alabama. He also carried on a real-estate business, dealing mainly in farms. His home farm now consists of 130 acres of excellent land, which produces every variety of farm product grown in this neighborhood in abundance and of superior quality, for there is no element of the most careful and skillful husbandry wanting to its cultivation. Mr. Williams also raises stock of high grades, his favorites being thoroughbred Dearborn cattle. In addition to this farm he owns timber and mineral land and town property in different places in the South, some of this land having a high value on account of rich coal deposits upon it.

In politics Mr. Williams is a Republican, and, fraternally, he belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows and to the Patrons of Husbandry. He was married on August 28, 1863, to Miss Eliza R. Post, a native of Hillsdale county, Michigan, a daughter of Israel and Marillia Post, who were

both born and reared in New York state. They came to Wisconsin in 1843, from there to Michigan in 1845. The father, a well-to-do farmer, was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. They had three children, Eliza R., Israel and Millard S. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have three children, Frederick I., Charles N. and Eber C. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Christian church, and Mr. Williams is affiliated with the Congregational church, both, however, taking an active interest, not only in church work, but in every good enterprise for the benefit of the community.

ALBERT R. WHITNEY.

One of the leading and representative farmers of Hillsdale county, Michigan, Albert R. Whitney, whose address is Osseo, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of this county, where he was born on May 2, 1848, as the son of Horace W. and Polly (Crum) Whitney, natives of the state of New York. His father followed the occupation of farming in his native state, and, in 1844, disposed of his property there and removed his residence to the then frontier country of Michigan, where he settled upon the fine farm now owned and occupied by the subject of this review. This section was then a wilderness; the father cleared the land, and, by the most industrious efforts, builded himself a home in and out of the forest. He resided here during the remainder of his life, and passed away from earth in 1856. The mother died on August 1, 1878. To this worthy pair five children were born, three sons and two daughters, of whom only Albert R. is now living.

Albert R. Whitney grew to man's estate in his native county, received here his early education, and, after the completion of his school life, began work on the home farm, ably assisting in the care and management of the place, to which he has since made large additions and improvements. It is now one of the best-equipped farms in that section of the county, having the best modern buildings, and being one of the finest pieces of farm property in that prosperous neighbor-

hood. On December 8, 1869, Mr. Whitney was united in marriage to Miss Alice M. Travis, a native of Hillsdale county, and a daughter of Gilbert and Harriet Travis, both well-known and highly respected citizens. To them have been born two children, Nellie A., now Mrs. Curtis Rich, residing in the township, and E. Belle, who is at the present writing in the state of California. Mrs. Whitney passed away on January 19, 1901, and awaits the resurrection near the old homestead.

Mr. Whitney is an Independent in politics, having never identified himself with any party. He believes in supporting the best men for office, and those political principles which best commend themselves to his conscience and judgment, varying from time to time, according to the varying conditions of the county. He comes of a long-lived race, his great-grandmother having lived to the advanced age of 114 years, while his maternal grandfather accomplished the age of ninety years. Mr. Whitney is an active and prominent member of the Grange and he has been closely identified with many movements of a public character, which were calculated to advance the prosperity of the community and to promote the general welfare. During his entire life he has been a public spirited citizen, ever ready to contribute of his time and means to the general good, being ever held in high esteem by all classes of his fellow citizens.

HENRY K. WILSON.

Henry K. Wilson, city clerk of Hillsdale, and the first representative of his party, the Democratic, to fill the office, is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of the county, having passed within its borders much of his youth and all of his mature years. He was born on February 11, 1850, in Sullivan county, Indiana, where his parents settled in 1834. They were William and Martha J. (Mann) Wilson, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky, both being members of honored old families in their respective states. The father, a general merchant in Indiana, carried on a

flourishing business at Sullivan until 1863, when he came to Hillsdale and was engaged in the dry-goods trade until 1876. He then retired from active business to live as a gentleman of leisure until his death in 1892. His wife died in 1871. Their family consisted of four sons, of whom but two are living, one being a resident of La-Crosse, Wisconsin. The paternal grandfather, Adam Wilson, a native of Greenville, Tennessee, left his native state when a young man to make permanent his home in Indiana, and there he died, after a long and serviceable life as a farmer.

Henry K. Wilson passed the first thirteen years of his life in Indiana, beginning in the public schools of that state the education which he completed in those of Michigan, whither he came with his parents in 1863. After leaving school he commenced the business activities of life as a clerk and salesman in his father's store, and, after an apprenticeship of some years in this line, he became a traveling salesman for a large establishment that manufactures road-making machines, selling its product in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio in this country, also having an extensive trade in Canada. He followed this business until 1900, then determined to relinquish it and make a permanent home at Hillsdale, among the people who had witnessed his activity and enterprise. He rested for a year, and, in 1901, was elected city clerk, the position which he is at the present writing filling with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. He is the second of his race to serve the city government of Hillsdale in an official capacity, his father having been a valued member of the city council in 1876 and 1877.

In 1871, Mr. Wilson was married with Miss Mary A. Clark, a daughter of Philip and Mary A. (Johnson) Clark, the latter having been born and reared in Massachusetts and the former in New York. They settled in Adams township, this county, about the year 1836, and here they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have one child, their daughter, Martha, now the wife of J. W. Hanston, of Hillsdale. In politics, Mr. Wilson is an unwavering Democrat, and for some years he has been the chairman of the county central committee of his party and one of its recognized

leaders in the county. He belongs to the Masonic lodge and to the Royal Arch chapter at Hillsdale, being also a Knight of the Maccabees and a member of the U. C. T. His record in business circles, in official life, in fraternal relations and in social connections is excellent, in politics he had been a forceful influence for good to the best interests of his party; all of the duties of citizenship have been performed by him with a manliness and able fidelity that have won him the esteem and high regard of all his fellows.

JESSE WILLARD.

This honored pioneer of Hillsdale county, who has passed a half-a-century of usefulness among its people, helping to develop its resources and build up its industries, is a native of England, born in County Sussex, on September 17, 1862. His parents were William and Sarah (Moncer) Willard, who were both born and reared in the same locality as himself, and whose ancestors had lived in County Sussex for many generations. The father, long an overseer on a large estate in his native parish, died there, in 1898, aged ninety-four years, surviving by forty-three years his faithful wife, who passed away in 1855. They were the parents of seven sons and three daughters, all of whom are now deceased, except their son, Jesse. He grew to manhood and received his education in England and, after leaving school, he engaged in farming there until 1848, then came to the United States and located near Rochester, New York, where he remained three years.

Mr. Willard then returned to England, but soon after came back to this country, and, in 1835, came west and took up his residence in Hillsdale county, purchasing forty acres of land in Allen township, which he improved, sold, and purchased a farm in Woodbridge township, which he also sold, after partially clearing it and making some improvements upon it. For awhile thereafter he operated the farm now owned by the county, and, in 1868, bought eighty acres of land, on section 33, in Allen township. This has been his home ever since, its highly improved condition now

creditably represents his labor and enterprise through many years of active work, expended in clearing and improving it and bringing it to its present state of advanced cultivation and productiveness.

Mr. Willard was married, in this county, in 1853, to Miss Ann Maynard, English by nativity, like himself, who came as an emigrant from the old country to this county about the time of his arrival. They have two children, their son, Charles W., and their daughter, Eliza J., now the wife of George Rumfeldt, of Allen township. Mr. Willard is a Republican in politics, and he has been postmaster of the village, although he has never been an office-seeker or an active partisan. He is a devoted member of the Free Baptist church, having been for many years one of the serviceable forces of the organization. In all parts of the county he is well-known, while by all classes of people he is highly respected.

AMARIAH M. WINCHESTER.

Comfortably located on a fine farm of seventy acres adjoining the town of Allen, owning another of eighty acres in Litchfield township, devoting to both his energies and the results of his intelligent and discriminating observations, Amariah M. Winchester is an impressive example of the general tendency of men in the middle West to devote their energies to agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and, in the creature comforts and peace of mind which he now enjoys, he is a suggestive proof of the advantages of such vacations. He was born in Dutchess county, New York, on May 19, 1844, the son of David and Harriet (Andrews) Winchester, who were also natives of that county. The father, a tanner by trade, followed his craft in his native state until 1845, when he moved his family to this county and locating at the village of Allen, bought the old Whitehead Hotel, which he conducted successfully for seventeen years thereafter. He was also postmaster of the village for a number of years, at a time when the stages carried the mails. He purchased a tract of seventy-six acres of land near the village, which he improved, and on which he

resided, after leaving the hotel, until his death, on March 9, 1873. His widow survived him for two years, then passing away on February 3, 1875. They had six children, three sons and three daughters, who grew to maturity, and of these, the sons are living, while the daughters are dead. One son, Andrew, lives in Chicago, and another, Charles, at Elkhart, Indiana. In political affiliation the father was a quiet Republican, never taking active part in party matters and never holding office. He was for many years a zealous working Freemason. The grandfather was also Amariah Winchester, a hatter by trade. He died in New York state.

Mr. Winchester grew to manhood and received his education in the village of Allen, and, early in life, he was diligently engaged in farming, a vocation which he has followed steadfastly ever since. He now owns the old homestead, having also an additional farm of eighty acres in Litchfield township, both of which he cultivates with industry and skill, both of these places showing, by their condition and the excellent crops they produce, the large measure of intelligence and judgment he applies to their cultivation. He was married, in this county, in 1878 to Miss Louisa J. Miller, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter Micheal and Phoebe (Kelley) Miller, pioneers of 1846 in Litchfield township, where the father carried on the dual industries of farming and carpentry. They cleared a farm in that township on which both lived until death ended their labors, the father ceasing his activities on March 9, 1881, and the mother closing her eyes in her last sleep on October 10, 1886. Mr. Winchester belongs to the Masonic order, holding membership in the lodge at Allen. He is very well-known throughout the township and within a much larger area, standing well up in the regard and good will of his fellow men.

DANIEL A. WISNER.

The subject of this brief sketch was one of the earliest of the pioneers of Hillsdale county, Michigan, first locating near the village of Mos-

cow in the year 1837. He was a native of Mt. Morris, New York, where he was born in 1809. His parents were also natives of New York state. His father, William Y. Wisner, removed his residence from the state of New York to Michigan in 1837, and took up a farm near the village of Moscow, where he lived for many years. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native state of New York, where he learned the trade of shoemaking, and continued to labor in that pursuit up to the time of his coming to Michigan. Here he engaged in farming, which he followed with success for a number of years, then removed to Jonesville, where he engaged in merchandising, under the firm-name of D. A. Wisner & Son. He carried on this business successfully for a period of twenty years, then associated his other two sons, Edgar A. and A. Eugene, in the business, under the firm-name of D. A. Wisner & Sons. He died in 1881, and his sons continued the business at the old stand until 1896, when they sold it.

In his early life, Mr. Wisner was married in the state of New York to Miss Mary Sherd, by whom he had a family of two sons and one daughter. Some time after the death of his first wife, he again married, his second wife being Miss Ann A. Sherd, also a native of New York state, and a sister of his first wife. To the second marriage were born three sons, one of whom died at the age of nine years. Politically, Mr. Wisner was a staunch adherent of the Republican party, for many years being a most loyal advocate of principles of that political organization. He was often solicited by his friends and neighbors to become a candidate for public office, but never permitted the use of his name for any public position except that of school trustee. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being one of the foremost in promoting the fraternal and social life of the community in which he resided. A member of the Free Baptist church, he was conscientious and faithful in the discharge of every duty devolving upon him as a member of that organization. He lived a good and useful life, and was honored by all classes of his fellow citizens.

REUBEN STRAIT.

The life of this enterprising, broad-minded and successful farmer, progressive citizen and upright business man of Moscow township, is full of suggestiveness and inspiration for the young men who are now struggling for advancement among men, and of encouragement and helpfulness to those who are already well advanced in active and profitable work. It illustrates in a signal manner the value of character and self-reliance, industry, integrity and knowledge and of a well-applied effort in all of the relations of a man with his fellows, and the all-conquering power of fidelity to duty under all circumstances.

Mr. Reuben Strait was born on October 27, 1834, in Steuben county, New York, and came to Michigan in 1848 with his parents, Thomas J. and Mariah Strait, who left their native home in New York when he was three years old for Ohio, where they remained five years. From Ohio they moved to Jennings county, Indiana, where another five years were passed, at the end of which period they emigrated to this state, settling on a farm, which they bought in Jackson county, there making their home until their deaths, that of the father occurring in 1867 and that of the mother in 1872. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters, of whom Reuben was the second born. The paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, warmly espousing the cause of the colonies against the mother country, giving material aid to their cause through all the long struggle for independence. Reuben began his education in the district schools of Ohio, continued it in those of Indiana and finished it in Jackson county of this state. At the first blush of his young manhood he became a farmer and to this chosen line of productive labor he has adhered with constancy ever since. His industry has been blessed with abundant success in the acquisition of property, also in the more enduring and gratifying guerdon of public approval and esteem. He owns nearly 650 acres of well-improved land in Hillsdale and Jackson counties, nearly all of which is cleared and under advanced

cultivation, each tract being well supplied with good buildings and other appurtenances for the most successful farming.

While he has been conducting his business enterprises with so much success and progressiveness, his capacity, knowledge of affairs, public spirit and unusual fitness for the administration of public office have won the confidence and good will of the people to such an extent that he has been made the standard bearer of his party for many an important political contest, and while the large and unyielding adverse majority has made success in these contests always difficult and usually impossible, with self-sacrificing devotion to the cause he has never hesitated to lead a forlorn hope in order that the party organization might be kept up and the vital principles at stake might have vigorous support and defense. For many years he served the township on the school board, as a highway commissioner, and as a justice of the peace. In 1882 he was the Democratic candidate for the office of state senator, and three times he made the race for the lower house of the State Legislature against great odds. In fraternal circles he belongs to the Masonic order, being for ten years the master of Hamilton Lodge No. 113, of Moscow. He is also prominent in the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, in which he has filled all the chairs of the grange.

On June 30, 1853, Mr. Strait was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Clapp, a daughter of William and Abigail (Smith) Clapp, natives of New York, who came to Michigan in 1837 and settled on section No. 31 of Hanover township in Jackson county, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1882, aged seventy-seven, and the mother in 1883, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Clapp was a prominent citizen of Jackson county, well known as a promoter of every good enterprise for the advancement and development of the county. With a view to securing better facilities for market and travel for his section of the state, he donated to the Fort Wayne & Saginaw Railroad the right-of-way through his property, contributing in addition \$1,000 toward the construction of the road. He and his wife were the parents of one son and



Reuben Strait



MRS. REUBEN STRAIT.

three daughters, Mrs. Strait being the second in order of birth.

This venerable lady first saw the light of this world on January 27, 1835, at Macedon Center, Wayne county, New York, and at the tender age of thirty months she was brought by her parents on the long and wearying journey from her native home to this state, where she received such educational training as the facilities of the period afforded. By her marriage with Mr. Strait she became the mother of nine children: William, who died in infancy; Josephine, wife of James Buchanan and mother of seven children, Wayne J., Mary A., Albert, Ethel M., Anna, Jessie and Dorris; Eugene B., a farmer in Jackson county, husband of Nellie (Shepherd) Strait and father of four children, Leon, Ross, Clyde and Ruby; Thomas J., also a farmer in Jackson county, husband of Effie (Densmore) Strait and father of three children, Mary E., Alice and Bessie; William H., managing the homestead, husband of Leona (Shepherd) Strait and father of one child, Glen; Levi S., married May Windfield, has four children, Lloyd, Jennie, Erma, Harold; Jennie, wife of Willard Conklin of Scipio township and mother of five children, Mark, Grove, Grace, Reuben and Lee; Dewitt C., married with Myrtle Thompson, has one child, Myrtie; Ralph Waldo, married with Myria Windfield, a sister of Mrs. Levi S. Strait, has one child, Elmer. Mrs. Strait died on February 27, 1895, after a life of great usefulness.

GEORGE P. WOLF.

While every clime and tongue of the civilized world has made contributions of its energy, talent and people to aid in developing and improving the American continent, to none is the United States more indebted for sturdy manhood, productive labor and persistent effort than to Germany, whose people are great and industrious toilers in every line of activity. One of the members of the German race, who is surely entitled to specific mention in any record of the achievements of the people of Hillsdale county, is George P. Wolf, who was born in Saxony, Ger-

many, on March 23, 1827. In his native country he was reared and educated, and learned the trade of a carpenter under the competent instructions of his father. He followed this useful craft near his home until 1857, when he came to this country, and located at Sandusky, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for some time, then assisted in organizing the Sandusky Wheel Co., of which he was the very efficient foreman for ten years.

In 1875 Mr. Wolf came to Michigan, and, locating at Hillsdale, he founded the planing-mill and lumber business of which he is still the prosperous proprietor. This enterprise has grown in importance with the flight of years through the constant application of his systematic energy and business acumen until it has reached proportions of a gratifying magnitude and commands a large trade throughout the surrounding country. It has a high rank in the business world, both for the quality of its output and for the elevated plane on which its business is conducted. It is creditable alike to the locality where it works, the man who conducts it and to the people who enjoy benefits of its activity. Mr. Wolf was married in 1851, to Miss Christina Fisher, a native of Germany, in which county the marriage was solemnized. She died at Sandusky, Ohio, in 1863, leaving four children. In 1864 his second marriage occurred. On this occasion he was united with Miss Christina Seigler, also a native of Germany, born and reared in Baden. They have two children.

Mr. Wolf has been a Republican in political views from the organization of the party, having cast his first vote for president for Gen. John C. Fremont. He has never taken any active interest in the contentions of politics, however, having no desire for his own personal advancement to political or public office. He has a good business, a large and active trade, a firm hold on the confidence and respect of the people, a pleasant domestic life. These furnish sufficient incident and interest to fully occupy his time, engage his faculties and satisfy his desires without much reference to public affairs, except so far as they involve the progress and permanent good of the

community, and, when this is the case, he deals with them in a patriotic manner, rather than with a party spirit. Both in business and in private life, Mr. Wolf is well-esteemed as a worthy man, a respected citizen, an active influence in all that is good in human endeavor.

MYRON G. WOOD.

The three-score years of life which this son of one of the worthy early pioneers of this county has seen, appear to have passed lightly over his head, even though many of them involved hardship and privation, hard labor and all the elements of the strenuous life in its most trying form. He is a native of Hillsdale county, born on April 23, 1843, the son of Seth and Lydia (Gates) Wood, natives of New York. The father, a farmer and carpenter, came from New York to this county in 1840, settled in Wheatland township and there cleared up the farm on which he died in 1852. His widow survived him for nearly fifty years, dying on the same homestead in 1901. Seven of the children that blessed their union grew to maturity, two sons and five daughters. All are now residents of this state.

Myron G. Wood received what education he could in the primitive schools of his childhood and youth in this county and assisted on the farm. In the course of time he purchased the homestead and still owns it. Having displayed a taste and capacity for public life, he was appointed deputy sheriff by Sheriff George W. Bullock, and under sheriff by Sheriff E. C. Miner; and, in 1884, he was himself elected sheriff, in which responsible office he has served four years, being an important part of the police force of the county. At the conclusion of his official life, he engaged in selling sewing machines for some years, but for some time now he has lived retired from all active business, except to conduct a small repair industry, which is carried on more for the accommodation of the neighborhood than for his own profit. In the sheriff's office, both as deputy and as chief, he displayed courage and wisdom. On the civil, as well as the criminal side of his duties, he won high praise from all who were

concerned with them, for the manner in which they were performed.

Mr. Wood was united in marriage in 1866 with Miss Susan Crater, a daughter of Mathias Crater, one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Wheatland township. They have four children, their daughters, Mary, the wife of W. D. Perry; Hattie; Elsie, the wife of Herbert Marsh; Bessie, living at the paternal home. In political faith, Mr. Wood is a loyal Republican, who has rendered his party good service for many years, being a wheelhorse in its organization and a forceful and effective campaigner. He belongs to the Masonic order in lodge, chapter and commandery, and he is zealous in his participation in the work of each. He has prospered in business and is well-to-do, but still he has been ever generous with his means in the support of enterprises of value to the community. He and his wife are both stockholders in the Worthing-Alger Co., and in other industrial and mercantile enterprises of value.

HON. GEORGE C. WYLLIS.

Almost at the very limit of human life as fixed by the sacred writer, on March 9, 1895, Hon. George C. Wyllis, of Moscow township in this county, closed his useful career and was laid to rest amid the scenes he loved and had helped so materially to make worthy of man's highest regard. As an educator, a public official, a popular representative and as an enterprising and progressive farmer, he had dignified and adorned American citizenship, and, when the end came, he left to his offspring and admiring friends the priceless legacy of a good name and a memory that will long be an inspiration in the community. Mr. Wyllis was born in Potsdam township, St. Lawrence county, New York, on August 1, 1825, the son of Erastus and Hannah (Cobb) Wyllis, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Vermont, both of English ancestry. His father belonged to that old Wyllis family that was so prominent and so forceful in the early history of Connecticut, and both he and his son exemplified in their lives the commendable traits

of character, which have, in each generation, made the family name great and respected wherever it was known.

The father was a prosperous and enterprising farmer in times of peace, and, when the War of 1812 broke out, the same patriotic feeling that made him a useful citizen in all the civic relations of life sent him to the front as a citizen soldier in defense of his country and to aid in establishing her freedom and independence on the sea, even as his forefathers in the Revolutionary contest had established them on the land. In 1833 the family removed to Genesee county, New York, and, in 1838, to Michigan, here settling in Pulaski township, Jackson county, where the father died in November, 1839, and the mother in August, 1843. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters, all of whom are now deceased but one daughter.

Their son, George C. Wyllis, had opportunity for but a limited common-school education, but he enlarged and improved his estate in this line by close study and judicious reading, and, as soon as he was able, began teaching, an occupation which he followed with growing reputation and usefulness for twenty years. In 1843 he attended one term of the Michigan Central College, located at Spring Arbor, in Jackson county, and, during the following winter, was a popular educator of Calhoun county. The summer months of the next two years were passed at college, the winters being devoted to teaching in Jackson county and in Moscow township, of Hillsdale county. On July 10, 1852, Mr. Wyllis married with Miss Emily Buck, of Moscow township, a daughter of Israel and Jane E. (Green) Buck, natives of New York, the former born in Clinton county on October 15, 1807, and the latter in Dutchess county, on August 3, 1808. Mr. and Mrs. Buck were married in 1828, and engaged in farming in Columbia county, in their native state, then, in 1835, removed to Michigan and purchased 200 acres of land in Hillsdale county, on which they passed the remainder of their lives. They reared a family of six children, and, although obliged to undergo all the usual hardships and privations of frontier life, they gave

their children the advantages of good educations bringing them up in the best style attainable, and inculcating a proper appreciation of their duty to themselves and their responsibilities with reference to others.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wyllis are: Helen S., now Mrs. R. H. Snell, of Kansas City, Missouri; Lucy J., now Mrs. W. W. Armstrong, of Deerfield, Michigan; James V., living on the family homestead; Florence, in business in Chicago; Arthur L., one of the respected citizens of this county and the postmaster at Somerset Center; Maud C., now Mrs. W. L. Bibbins, of Jerome, in this county, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Carrie N., also living in Chicago. The eldest daughter, Helen, was graduated from Hillsdale College in 1875, and took a post-graduate classical course at Ann Arbor University, being graduated therein in 1884. For five years she was the very satisfactory principal of the schools at Warsaw, Indiana, and for one year of those at Wabash in the same state. She concluded her professional career by serving for a year as principal in the schools of Austin, Illinois. The ancestors of the Buck family were English Quakers and one branch settled in New England in early Colonial days. They were sturdy people, firm in the tenets of their religious faith, true to every duty.

For a number of years Mr. Wyllis was engaged in the nursery business in Somerset township, on forty acres of land, which he sold in 1850. He then purchased the farm in Moscow township, which he owned at the time of his death. This comprises 120 acres of excellent land, well improved with good buildings and all necessary equipments. A special feature of his enterprise here was fruit-culture, to which he gave careful and intelligent attention, and in horticulture generally he became an acknowledged authority. His range of interest, however, was not limited to any one department of agriculture, but embraced in its beneficent and active sweep all branches of the subject. He was for many years deeply concerned and zealously serviceable for the welfare of the County Fair Association; he devoted to its affairs much time and energy with an un-

selfish spirit of public enterprise. In politics he was an ardent Republican, one of the founders of the party in Michigan. He exalted it by his membership and his devotion to its principles, and it honored him with positions of trust and responsibility as long as he would accept them.

He served as a member of the local school board from 1855 to 1868. Through his influence and efforts the Union School at Moscow was organized, and, later, this child of his solicitude and zealous care was under his fostering control as its principal for several terms. He was first elected a justice of the peace in 1861 and he continued to hold the office for more than twenty years. In 1882 he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, while a member of this body serving as chairman of its committee on rules and joint rules, and as a member of the committee on the State Agricultural College. He secured much valuable legislation for his people, notably a law of importance relative to the title to real property by descent, also a law imposing tax on dogs, for the purpose of raising a fund to pay sheep owners for sheep killed by the dogs. In fraternal relations he was an enthusiastic Freemason and also an active member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, serving with great credit as master of Hamilton Lodge, No. 113, in the former and as master of Moscow Grange in the latter. He died on March 9, 1895, at the age of sixty-nine years, seven months and eight days, universally esteemed for all that is worthy in manhood and admirable in citizenship. "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

AARON WORTHING.

Welch industry, thrift, business capacity and persistent adherence to purpose have done much for the development and commercial progress of portions of the United States, and, among those who have exhibited these commendable and productive traits in large measure, Aaron Worthing, of Hillsdale, the president of the Worthing-Alger Co., manufacturers of fine fur-coats and robes, must be accorded a high rank. His energy and capability of conceiving and carrying out

large industrial and mercantile designs of great value to the community in which they are found, is well-known and highly appreciated in Hillsdale, whose pulse of productive activity in almost every line has been quickened, and at the same steadied, by the resources of his ready mind and the touch of his tireless hand. He is of Welsh ancestry on his mother's side, and was himself born in the little mountainous constituent of Great Britain, being a native of Radnorshire, Wales, where his life began on January 23, 1837. His father, William Worthing, a native of England, belonged to an old family resident in that county from time immemorial, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Davis, was a scion of an old family long resident in Wales. They emigrated to the United States in 1845 to settle in Kenosha county, Wisconsin. There the father purchased unimproved government land and gave up the remainder of his life to its development and improvement with such success, that when he died, it was one of the choice farms of its neighborhood. They both died in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom came to the United States; seven are still living, Aaron being the only one residing in Michigan.

Reaching this country when he was but eight years old, the education of Aaron Worthing was almost wholly secured in the public schools of Wisconsin, and, in that state, he began life for himself as a farmer on an unimproved farm of his own, in Dodge county, on which he continued to live and work until 1871. Early in that year he turned his attention to merchandising at Oakfield, in Fond du Lac county, and carried on a large business in this way until 1886. He then reduced his stock to harness and feed, and carried on trade in these lines for two years longer. He was eminently successful in both ventures, and in 1888 sold out his establishment, thereafter passing some months in travel in the South. In 1889 he came to Hillsdale, and, purchasing lots on Oak street, erected for himself a handsome residence which he still occupies. In the fall of 1890 he began the erection of a portion of the plant now occupied by the extensive fur business

of which he is the head, and began the manufacture of fur robes, soon after adding to the output fur coats of high grade.

From the beginning the business prospered. It was ere long necessary to enlarge the plant, which was done to its present capacity and to steadily increase its working force, until it now employs eighty laborers in addition to the traveling salesmen and the office force. In 1891 H. O. Alger became a member of the firm, which became Worthing & Alger. Under this arrangement and name the establishment was conducted until 1900, when a stock company, with a capital stock of \$70,000, was formed, with Mr. Worthing as president, Mr. Alger, vice-president, and J. Will Marvin secretary. The directorate also includes F. M. Stewart, G. N. Smith, O. N. Brown, of Elkhart, and L. D. Woodworth, of Hillsdale. The annual product of the factory exceeds 10,000 coats, besides a large number of robes. In addition the firm does a considerable amount of local tanning. This is an enterprise of great commercial importance to Hillsdale, keeping in circulation in her midst a large amount of money and bringing her name impressively before the gaze of the whole country, for the coats and robes are shipped to all parts of the United States. It is not, however, the only manufacturing enterprise in which Mr. Worthing is interested and has been influential in forming. He is one of the original stockholders of the Alamo Gas Engine Co., is the vice-president of the Hillsdale Screen Co., being also connected with the Omega Portland Cement Co., all of this county.

In everything that contributes to the advancement and improvement of the community, Mr. Worthing takes a leading place and makes his presence felt effectively. In 1890 he was elected a trustee of Hillsdale College, and is still rendering valuable service in that capacity. During the time he has been officially connected with the college, his contributions to its needs and benefits have been numerous and important. The most conspicuous of these is the Worthing Divinity Hall, one of the most appreciated and useful of the college departments, which was created by his beneficence in 1898. A trustee of the col-

lege, he is also a member of the prudential committee of the college government, and, also, for the past three years, he has been a member of the permanent endowment committee. In politics Mr. Worthing is a Prohibitionist, but he has never accepted office. For many years he has been a trustee of and an ardent worker in the Baptist church. He is a large real-estate owner in the city, having fully eighteen houses, and he also owns 250 acres of good, well-improved farm land. In September, 1860, he married, in Illinois, with Miss Lydia Arnold, a native of Vermont. They have one child, their daughter, Eva, wife of W. H. Bach, of Hillsdale.

THE HILLSDALE LEADER.

The first number of the Hillsdale Leader was printed on September 29, 1882. It was a five-column quarto, and issued by Messrs. Ackerly, Bowman & Co.; the firm consisting of Henry H. Ackerly, and William H. Bowman and George Strange, all active and ambitious young men. This firm was organized by the consolidation of the job office of Mr. Ackerly, at Hillsdale, and the Hammer, owned and run by Mr. Strange, at North Adams, and for whom Mr. Bowman, a practical printer, was at work.

Col. E. J. March, through the Ackerly contribution to the firm's assets, was behind the enterprise, in a financial way, from the beginning. The Hammer was discontinued, and the Leader established at Hillsdale. On March 9, 1883, the size of the paper was changed from a five-column sheet to a six-column quarto. Soon after the paper started, Mr. Strange became dissatisfied, and, at the solicitation of Messrs. Ackerly and Bowman, Colonel March purchased the one-third interest of Mr. Strange therein, and became a partner in the publishing firm. On July 11, 1884, the firm was changed from Ackerly, Bowman & Co. to E. J. March & Co., and this has ever since been the firm name, Mr. Ackerly retiring from the paper in July, 1884. In 1885, Colonel March built the Leader building, expressly to make a home for the paper, and from that year The Hillsdale Leader has been printed in the Leader build-

ing, one of the best homes of any paper in Michigan. In 1893, Mr. Bowman sold his interest to Mrs. Gertrude M. Sutton, a daughter of Colonel March, and she has ever since been more or less actively engaged upon the paper. John R. Sutton and George K. March each owns an interest, and are members of the firm of E. J. March & Co.

The Leader has always been Republican. It has stood vigorously for cleanliness and integrity in politics, sometimes too much so to please certain politicians. It has prospered financially, and is one of the best paying newspaper propositions and plants of the state. Repeated offers to purchase have been declined, and it is considered a safe prediction, that, so long as the present owners may live, The Hillsdale Leader will be owned and edited by E. J. March & Co. Its sworn statement of circulation, made on January 7, 1903, showed an average weekly circulation from September 30, 1901, the date of its last preceding statement, to January 2, 1903, of 2,151 copies per week.

JOHN BENJAMIN ALWARD.

On Friday, February 7, 1896, the insatiate archer, Death, who is said to love a shining mark, ended the useful life and productive career of John Benjamin Alward, one of the prominent and highly respected citizens of Camden in this county, whose name was as familiar as a household word in all southern Michigan, and was a synonym for all that is elevated in citizenship, genial in companionship and enterprising and progressive in business. Mr. Alward was past sixty-four years old, having been born on October 26, 1832, in Harrison township, of Licking county, Ohio, and he had been a resident of Michigan for about twenty-seven years, living all of the time in Camden township. His father, Ezra H. Alward, lived for many years in Licking county, Ohio, and then moved to Hancock county in the same state, where both himself and wife, Nancy (Eastman) Alward, resided until their deaths.

John Benjamin Alward, their son, was reared on the paternal homestead and educated at the public schools and Granville (Ohio) Male Acad-

emy. At the age of twenty-four years he married with Miss Maria Kalb, of Macomb, Hancock county, in his native state, and they became the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Addie, wife of E. Biery; Estella, wife of Ira Black; Charles B.; Metta, wife of George A. Brown. After his marriage he engaged for a number of years in mercantile business. In 1869 he moved his family to Hillsdale county and settled here on a farm near the village of Camden, adjoining the original village plot. The next year he moved to another farm, which is still a part of his estate, located two miles east of the village. There he built a family residence, and for a number of years conducted both agricultural and a flourishing insurance business. On December 27, 1873, his wife died, and on October 5, 1875, he married Miss Ella R. Stewart, of Camden, who is still living.

After his second marriage Mr. Alward was in business several years as a hardware and grocery merchant, and, thereafter, until a few months prior to his death, he was bank cashier and confidential man to O. D. Chester, who had extensive business interests. He was also a silent partner in the firm of C. B. Alward & Co., of which his son was the head. He was a gentleman of fine public spirit and throughout his mature life was a valuable aid in the development of all good enterprises for the benefit of the community in which he lived. He served as town clerk of Camden five years, as supervisor four terms, and, in 1881, was the nominee of his party for representative of the State Legislature. In the best elements of the county's public life he was an influential and valued advisor and help, being especially interested in the cause of public education. His activity in life as a citizen began in this domain of the public service, he having taught for several terms, serving also ably as school inspector in Hancock county before leaving Ohio.

The love for the cause which he then acquired he never lost, and the grasp of the subject and knowledge of its needs, gained in his practical experience, proved of great value to the school system of this county after he became a citizen here. It gave him a breadth of view and a spirit

of enterprise and progress which enabled him to inspire others, and thus widen the sphere and elevate the standard of usefulness in the schools that were subject to his influence and to enlarge the power for good of all who were connected with them. From an early period of his manhood he was connected with the Masonic order and the Order of Odd Fellows, and his devotion to the cause of these fraternities and the abilities for wise and progressive administration he displayed, raised him to distinction in each. When the Odd Fellows lodge at Camden was instituted in 1878, he was a charter member and its first noble grand. And in 1887 he was grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment of the state. In 1883 he was grand marshal of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Michigan, in 1884 junior grand warden, in 1885 senior grand warden, and in 1886 was grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. The next year he was chosen as Grand Representative of the Michigan Odd Fellows to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the order, which met that year at Los Angeles, California, and in 1889 he was again elected to this position, but declined to serve on account of his failing eyesight.

Mr. Alward's father was a devout Methodist, for many years a class-leader in the church. Thus brought up under the influence of that great religious organization, and dwelling ever in its atmosphere, the son became a member of the church in his youth and continued loyal and devoted in his allegiance to it through life, ever being one of its most liberal supporters and most active workers. When he came to Camden he found an organized class of this faith holding services twice a month in a schoolhouse. He at once began to agitate the building of a church, and was made a member of the first board of trustees, which was constituted in 1869. The lot on which his late residence now stands was purchased as a site for the church edifice, but soon afterward the railroad ran its survey so close to this lot as to make it undesirable for this purpose. He then took it off the hands of the trustees and aided them in buying the one on which the building was erected. Then, when they were ready to build, he helped to haul the necessary

brick and other material, and rendered substantial aid in many other ways. He remained on the board of trustees until his death, and was the last survivor of the seven members who composed it at the beginning. He also organized the first choir for the church, was its leader for a number of years, and was a teacher in the Sunday-school. Through all the history of this church he was an ardent worker in all its benevolent and evangelizing activities, being a particularly generous supporter of its fund for the benefit of superannuated preachers. By his last marriage he was the father of three children, Ben. R., a banker of Camden, and Bliss S., a druggist of Camden, and Clara, who are living at home.

MILON ARCHER.

The late Milon Archer, of Reading township, Hillsdale county, who died on April 24, 1901, full of years and of credit with the people among whom the greater part of his useful life was passed, was practically a product of the county, although born elsewhere, having come hither with his parents in boyhood, and grown up with the country, assisting in its development, helping to shape and imbibing the spirit of its institutions, aiding in the direction of its public life and exemplifying in his own its best attributes and tendencies, and bearing at all times his due share of its burdens in the preservation of peace and prosperity, in pushing forward its early conquests over savage Nature and broadening its later expansion in commercial and industrial activities. He was born on January 10, 1826, at Canandaigua, New York, and was the son of Garner and Annie (Warfield) Archer, the former a native of New York, where he was married, and the latter of Virginia.

About 1837 Garner Archer, accompanied by his wife and seven children, left the home of his childhood and strode with adventurous foot toward the western wilderness, traveling by boat from Buffalo to Toledo, and from there by team to Hillsdale county, then just awakening to the call of civilization and cultivated life. He took up eighty acres of heavily timbered land on sec-

tion 2 in Reading township, and built a little log cabin, in which his family dwelt for a number of years. He wrought with patient and persistent industry in clearing his land and getting it under cultivation, and, as time passed and he grew prosperous, he made improvements of a solid character, building a more comfortable residence and also increasing his farm to 160 acres by the purchase of additional land. One natural feature, which aided in determining the selection of his land in the first instance, was the presence on it of an excellent spring of never-failing water, which proved to be a great convenience to his family and of great value to the farm. He was four times married, the first two in New York, and he had one child by the second marriage when he came to Michigan. In later years he moved to Cambria township and died near Cambria village, in 1890, aged ninety-four years.

Milon Archer, his son, was about eleven years old when the family came to Hillsdale county, and from that time to his death he was continuously a resident of the county and an active participant in its affairs. He was reared on the paternal homestead, educated to a limited extent in the neighboring district schools, exigencies of the time allowing but few opportunities for systematic mental training to the sons of the pioneers. At the age of eighteen he bought sixty acres of land on section 3 in Reading township, which two years later he traded for eighty acres on section 1. About this time he was married and located on the land, to clear it of its dense growth of timber, reduce it to cultivation and make it his permanent home. He put up a small framed house of two rooms, into which he and his young bride moved, and here they took up the battle of life on the edge of the wilderness, and began to enact over again the part their parents had already performed in redeeming the waste and developing the region in which they found themselves. More land was purchased as the first became productive; in course of time they owned 200 acres, and were well established in worldly comforts, happy in the fruits of their own industry and frugality. A more commodious and better arranged

dwelling was erected, and other improvements were made in keeping with this.

When their two sons were old enough to take charge of the farm, the parents retired to a small place in the township, where this esteemed citizen ended his days, as has been stated, on April 24, 1901, aged seventy-five years. He and his wife were charter members of the Free Will Baptist church of the township, helping to organize the congregation and build the church, and remaining its active and loyal supporters through all phases of its history. Mr. Archer's marriage occurred in Reading township on November 4, 1846, and was with Miss Phidelia Thompson, a native of Genesee county, New York, a daughter of Aaron and Arilla (Baker) Thompson, natives of Vermont, who moved to New York when they were young and were there reared and married. They came to Hillsdale county in the spring of 1837, and for two years lived on a rented farm near Jonesville. Mr. Thompson then bought eighty acres of timber land on section 4 in Reading township, the place now owned by Asa S. Lindsley. He cleared and improved the farm and lived on it until a short time prior to the Civil War, when he sold it and he and his wife became a part of the household of their daughter, Mrs. Archer. The mother died in 1879 and the father in 1880. He was a deacon in the Free Will Baptist church from his early manhood. Mr. and Mrs. Archer were the parents of four children: Lura, the wife of Asa Northrop, a farmer of Reading township; Arilla, who married Angus H. Abbott and died at the age of twenty-two leaving one child; Orson, who owns a part of the old homestead; Orville, who owns the rest of it and lives in the paternal residence.

Orson M. Archer, eldest son of Milon and Phidelia (Thompson) Archer, was born in Reading township, Hillsdale county, on February 1, 1860. He grew to manhood on the paternal homestead and received his education in the district schools in its vicinity, finishing his course with a year's attendance at the Jonesville High School. At the age of twenty-one he took entire charge of the home farm and for four

years it was wholly under his management. Then his brother, Orville, united with him in its control, and they farmed the place together until it was divided. Mr. Archer now owns 100 acres of it and forty acres adjoining his portion in Allen township. He has good, modern buildings on his farm, and is a progressive, enterprising and down-to-date farmer and breeder of good stock. He gives special attention to sheep, handling principally the Delaine Merino strain, of which he feeds a large number every winter. He was married on April 23, 1885, to Miss Dora E. Buell, a native of Branch county and daughter of Orlando F. and Sarah D. (Clizbe) Buell, who came from New York to this state in childhood with their parents. In 1870 Mr. Buell engaged in the shoe business at Reading, which he continued for a number of years. His wife died at Adrian in 1869, and he now lives at Menominee. Mr. and Mrs. Archer have one child, their son, Vernie B. Mr. Archer is a Republican in political faith.

HENRY W. BARRE.

A native of Ohio, to whose intellectual and general welfare he contributed as a valued teacher for a number of years, a soldier in the Civil War, helping to bear the brunt of battle at the front of unrolling columns of deadly strife and do guard duty where important interests were held in the momentous contest, wherein the life of a nation was the stake, and since then a progressive and enterprising merchant and developer in Michigan, Henry W. Barre, of Reading, Hillsdale county, exemplifies in his daily life, and has ever shown in his useful and productive career the best attributes and the loftiest spirit of American citizenship, which is ready for any duty and prepared to meet any emergency that may be found in its path. He was born on June 30, 1838, at Ripleyville, in Huron county, Ohio, and is the son of John and Amy (Stout) Barre, more extended mention of whom will be found in the sketch of Corvis M. Barre, on another page of this volume.

Mr. Barre grew to manhood in his native county, and received his preliminary education

in its district schools. After completing their course he entered a noted college near Cleveland, Ohio, where he was a student for a year. He then attended the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, for one term, after which he engaged in teaching, following this useful but exacting occupation in Huron and Seneca counties in his native state for ten or twelve years. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. C, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served in that command to the close of the Civil War. During the greater part of his term he was stationed at Arlington Heights, opposite Washington, and was on duty between that place and the historic Bull Run. After the close of the war he returned to Ohio, and for a year served the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad as a fireman.

In 1867 he took up his residence in Michigan, and, after remaining at Hillsdale for about six months, located at Reading and started the hard-wood lumber business in which he is still engaged, which he has made one of the important commercial enterprises of this part of the state. In connection with this he also operates three valuable farms near Reading, and takes an active part in political affairs and the local government of the county. For more than twenty years he has served as an under sheriff and deputy, holding the last named position at the present time. He is an earnest working Republican in political affiliation, always giving his party loyal service and holding a place of influence in its councils. He is also a man of progressive ideas and breadth of view, one of the inspiring and forceful factors in the development and advancement of the county. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masonic order, holding membership in the blue lodge at Reading and in the chapter and commandery at Hillsdale. He is prominent and zealous in the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to the local post at Reading.

On December 7, 1870, Mr. Barre married with Miss Lura E. Chapman, who was born in Reading township, the daughter of Hiram B. and Amanda E. (Chamberlain) Chapman, the former a native of Sandwich, New Hampshire, who came to Michigan at the age of eighteen, and soon after

became a teacher in Monroe county, where he met and married his first wife, Miss Elizabeth Chamberlain. In 1847 they became residents of Hillsdale county, locating in Reading township; and here, on February 28, 1865, after twenty-five years of happy wedded life, his wife died, leaving ten children as the fruit of their union, of whom Mrs. Barre was the sixth. Her eldest brother, Elbridge R. Chapman, died on March 29, 1865, one month after his mother, and another one, Alanson, met his death in the Civil War at Pendleton, South Carolina. On July 1, 1865, Mr. Chapman married a second wife, Miss Elizabeth A. Morse, of Detroit. Mr. Chapman, who is now deceased, was one of the largest property owners and most useful and influential men of the county during his later life.

Mr. and Mrs. Barre have three children: Mabel A., wife of W. A. Munger, of New Orleans, Louisiana; Maud, wife of Dr. L. R. Hill, of Reading; and Percy, living at home and manager of the grocery store of Mr. Munger.

JAMES A. BATES, M. D.

Ten years in the practice of medicine in a country district is sufficient to test the capacity and skill of a man, and to make them known to the people among whom he lives and works, to such an extent that there need be no longer any doubt or misunderstanding on the subject. But far less than this length of time in active practice, is sufficient to fix the rank and renown of a man of unusual capacity, diligence, breadth of view, quickness of perception and discriminating judgment. And this has been the lot of Dr. James A. Bates, of Camden, one of the active practitioners of southern Michigan, on whom, although he has been but a decade in the profession, his patrons and fellow citizens have long since set the seal of an approval that frequently comes only to the departed, seldom to any but those whose title to it has been established by a long course of public or professional service.

The Doctor was born at Columbia, Williams county, Ohio, on October 24, 1867, the son of Dr. Orson and Hannah (Hoadley) Bates, natives of

Medina county in that state. His father was graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in the spring of 1854, and began practicing at Columbia, Ohio. In 1869 he removed his family to Reading, Mich., and there resuming his practice, he continued it until his death on November 22, 1871, being associated during a portion of his life in this county with Doctor Strong, of Reading. The widow of Doctor Bates, the elder, survives and makes her home with her son at Camden. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are living, the young Doctor being the fourth in the order of birth. He was two years old when the family came to Hillsdale county, and lived at Reading until the death of his father. The family then moved to a farm in Camden township, and there the Doctor grew to manhood and received the earlier part of his scholastic training in the public schools. This he followed with a two-years' course at the high school in Hillsdale and one year at Hillsdale College. He then began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Wood, of Angola, and Dr. McKellen, of Camden, and, in 1889, entered the Medical College of Indiana, now a part of the State University, and, in 1892, he was graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D.

He at once located at Cambria in this county and entered upon the practice of his profession, remaining there two years. In 1894 he moved to Camden and became associated in practice with Dr. Charles McKellen, of that village, with whom he remained until the death of Dr. McKellen, on December 26, 1900, dissolved the partnership. The eminent man with whom he was associated had been an active practitioner at Camden for twenty-seven years at the time of his death, and was highly endowed by nature with a rare combination of qualifications for success in his business. He was a native of Ireland and came with his parents to the United States in infancy. He was graduated from the Medical College of Indiana in the spring of 1873, and, in the following autumn, located at Camden, and formed a partnership for the practice of medicine with Dr. Coe, of that village, which

lasted until the death of the latter in 1875. Dr. McKellen was a bachelor and aged about forty-four at the time of his death. He had been for years an active and serviceable member of the county and state medical societies, and was held in highest esteem as a physician and a citizen.

Since his death Doctor Bates has been practicing alone, and has established himself in a large and very representative business. His practice is general in its scope and he prepares for it by close study of the literature of the profession, and a judicious application of its best thought and suggestions. He belongs to the Tri-State Medical Society and gives to its proceedings not only a close and discriminating attention as a listener, but the benefit of his own study, observation and reflection. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Woodmen of the World, holding his membership in all at Camden. He was married on June 2, 1903, to Miss Elizabeth Palmer, a native of Camden township and a daughter of Julian and Catherine (Throne) Palmer, prosperous farmers in that township. In politics Doctor Bates is a pronounced Republican, but he takes no active part in partisan contests except so far as he deems the duties of good citizenship require. He is, however, earnestly interested in the welfare and development of the section in which he has cast his lot, and omits no effort on his part to promote them vigorously and wisely. As a professional man he has a high rank in his county; as a citizen he is recognized as wise and progressive, upright and serviceable; and in social life he and his wife are among the inspiring forces, being widely esteemed for their accomplishments.

THOMAS H. E. BELL, M. D.

One of the leading professional men of all southern Michigan, who during the last six years has been an active practitioner of medicine and surgery in Hillsdale county, Dr. Thomas H. E. Bell, of Montgomery, was born at Auburn, Huron county, Canada, on June 18, 1874, the son of Joseph and Mary (Hawsen) Bell, who were

also Canadians by birth, the former of English and the latter of Scotch descent. His father is a miner now residing in Montana. His mother died when her son, Thomas, who was the first born of her three children, was but four years old. After her death he went to live with his uncle, John Lasham, a wealthy speculator at Londesborough in his native county, who saw that he was properly educated, sending him to the public school as soon as he was old enough and continuing him in the course until he was graduated from the Clinton high school in 1892. He then began reading medicine under the instruction of Dr. O. Young, of Londesborough, since deceased, with whom he remained a year, at the end of which time he entered the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery at Detroit, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1897, after a thorough course of four years.

In April of that year Doctor Bell located at Montgomery, where he has since maintained his home, and at once began the practice of his profession. He has been very diligent and faithful in ministering to the needs of the people in his line, and has built up an extensive practice in the county and won for himself a high place in the confidence and regard of the citizens throughout its limits. His success is not the result of accident or favoring conditions, but the legitimate and hard-earned guerdon for fidelity to duty, industry in study and skill in practice. He is a close observer, a judicious reasoner and an industrious employer of all the means available to him for advancement in his chosen line of work, holding active and zealous membership in the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association. While abhorring empiricism of every kind, the Doctor realizes that medicine and surgery are progressive sciences, and welcomes with cordial and studious hospitality every new idea or suggestion that seems to be of value, and applies it with judgment and skill in his practice until its utility has been fully tested, and then adopts or rejects it.

On August 17, 1898, Doctor Bell was united in marriage with Miss Anna M. Webb, a native of Staffa, Ontario, and a daughter of Robert and

Elizabeth R. (Muir) Webb, also natives of that province, the father of English and the mother of Scotch ancestry. The mother died when her daughter, Mrs. Bell, was quite young, and the father, who subsequently married again, is still living in Ontario. The Doctor and Mrs. Bell have one child, their son, Kenneth L. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the lodge at Camden, and is also an Odd Fellow with the rank of past grand. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and is the camp physician of his lodge in the order. He is a medical examiner for the New York Life, the Penn Mutual, the Equitable and the John Hancock life insurance companies. In politics he is an ardent Republican, at all times manifesting a deep practical interest in the success of his party, although it cannot be said that he is desirous of its honors or positions of profit for himself. Among the young professional men of Hillsdale county none seems to have a future of greater promise, and none deserves success more than Doctor Bell, whether the gauge of merit be professional ability, and persistent determination and effort to increase it, or high character and culture of manner, with a lofty ideal of professional ethics and the duties of citizenship in general.

BENJAMIN C. BRADLEY.

Benjamin C. Bradley, one of the honored pioneers of Camden township, came to Hillsdale county in the spring of 1835 and entered 160 acres of land on section 34, two miles south of the present village of Camden. He made the trip **all the way from the town of Lyons, Wayne county, New York, by team, and was about two months on the road.** The party consisted of himself, Benjamin F. Fisher, Charles W. Westfall and Robert Sutton, each of whom entered 160 acres. Soon after they all went back to their New York homes, and some time afterward all but Sutton returned to Michigan and settled on their land. Sutton sold his claim, but later also became a resident of Hillsdale county. In the spring of 1837 Mr. Bradley came to the county, built a log cabin on his land and cleared about

five acres of it. After wintering again in New York, in the spring of 1838 he brought his family westward, determined to make a permanent settlement there.

The household consisted of his mother, his wife and his two children. They journeyed by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo and from there by steamer to Toledo over Lake Erie. A man named Thompson, whom he had hired for the purpose at Adrian, met them with ox-teams at Toledo, and by these conveyances they came to their destination in the wilderness, coming by way of Jonesville, being obliged to cut out their road through the woods after leaving Judge Mickle's house, in what is now Reading township. They began life in their new home under great difficulties, but with cheerful hearts and determined spirit. Their first crops were corn, potatoes and a small quantity of spring wheat. There were many Indians then in the neighborhood, probably exceeding in number the whites of the present day, but they were not unfriendly, and their neighborly disposition, although annoying at times, was of considerable advantage to the new settlers. Mr. Bradley continued to live on the farm which he thus entered until his death, on June 2, 1893, at the age of nearly eighty-seven years. He bought additional land from time to time, and at his death owned nearly 400 acres.

He made his home one of the most valuable and attractive in the township, and became a man of influence in the local government and social life of the section. He was a Democrat in politics until the attack on Fort Sumter at the beginning of the Civil War, when he became an ardent Unionist and remained in affiliation with the Republican party during the rest of his life. He rendered excellent service to his people in several official stations of importance and responsibility, being township supervisor two terms, justice of the peace three terms, township treasurer one term and school inspector a number of terms. His life began at Springfield, Connecticut, on July 5, 1806, and he was the son of Benjamin and Deborah (Winchell) Bradley, the former a native of the north of Ireland and the

latter of Virginia. The father came to the United States about the beginning of the Revolution and took an active part in the contest on the side of his adopted country. The mother was a daughter of an old Indian fighter on the border in the early days who served with David Crockett and other men of his class and times. After his marriage this Benjamin Bradley and his wife settled in Connecticut on a farm, on which they lived until death ended their labors. They were the parents of thirteen children, all now deceased, their son Benjamin being the youngest and last survivor.

When he was twelve years old Benjamin moved with his sisters to the town of Lyons, in Wayne county, New York, where he grew to manhood and also received a limited education. There also he worked by the month on farms, and for several years by the year for Robert Sutton, who was later for a long time a resident of Hillsdale county. He was married in Wayne county to Miss Catherine Cole, a native of New Jersey, a daughter of William and Margaret Cole, who were born, reared and married in Germany, and on coming to America located in New Jersey, where four of their children were born. They afterward moved to Wayne county, New York, and bought 160 acres of land, on which they died at advanced ages. A portion of their farm is now within the limits of the village of Lyons. Mrs. Bradley died at the Camden township home on December 27, 1860. She and her husband were the parents of five children, the first and second of whom were born in New York, and the rest in Michigan. They were James C., a resident of Camden, a sketch of whom follows; Margaret, widow of George S. Crane, also residing at Camden; Jane, deceased, who was first married to Charles B. Johnson, and after his death to David Smith; Julia, who married Ormund C. Crane, both deceased; Esther W., wife of Henry T. Crane, and after his death of Walter St. John. She resides on the old homestead.

James C. Bradley, son of Benjamin C. Bradley, and a prominent and influential farmer, merchant and public official for many years in Cam-

den township and village, was born in the town of Lyons, Wayne county, New York, on November 29, 1832, and was six years old when the family moved to this county. There were but few white people then in the neighborhood of his home, and his playmates in boyhood and youth were mostly Indians. He associated with the young braves freely, became attached to some of them and acquired considerable proficiency in the use of their language. In 1842, when the U. S. government moved the tribe to a reservation in the farther West, he made an effort to leave his home by stealth and accompany his young Indian friends to their new location. In this he was foiled by his parents, and he has since been thankful for their vigilance.

His life on the farm was one of toil and privation, and from his early boyhood he was inured to hard work and danger. It was a three-days' journey to the mill at Jonesville or Hillsdale, a large part of the trip being made over old Indian trails through the otherwise trackless forest, subject to all the numerous hazards of the untamed woodland. Being the oldest child of the family, he was obliged to assist in clearing and conducting the farm, and take his part in any kind of work there was to do. His facilities for schooling were compassed with a little log school-house with an open fireplace and a row of crude and uncomfortable benches made of slabs ranged around the sides of the room. His first teacher was Miss Mary A. Olmstead, an aunt of O. D. Chester, who taught the first school in the township. She gave him a primer, which he still owns, and which he cherishes highly as a memento of those early days and as a curiosity in itself. The pages are two and one-half by four inches in size, and are adorned with crude illustrations. The book has a paper cover and was published by George B. Daniels, at Providence, in 1839, "edition sub-limited."

Mr. Bradley remained at home and worked on his father's farm until after the beginning of the Civil War. On August 5, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, and with his regiment went to Lexington, where he was on guard duty eighteen months. He was

then transferred to Chattanooga, where he was on detached duty until after the fight with Hood. While in Kentucky, in October, 1862, during Morgan's raid, he was kicked by a mule and had four ribs broken, being at the same time run over by a wagon, by which one of his limbs was badly injured. Fifty-nine prisoners were taken by the Confederates at the time, forty-nine of them members of his company, and he narrowly escaped capture. Following his injuries he had a severe attack of typhoid fever, and, on December 25, 1863, he was mustered out of the service on account of the disability incurred therein, and was an invalid for three years thereafter. He returned home and as soon as he was able took charge of his father's farm. In 1873 he opened a general store at Camden and was soon made postmaster, a position he held for twenty-one years, three months and sixteen days. He has also been in the drug business at Camden for a number of years. At present he is retired from active commercial pursuits, but is still earnestly engaged in the service of the township and village as clerk and as a notary.

Mr. Bradley was first married, in 1866, to Miss Ellen Thompson, a native of Lenawee county, this state, and by this marriage became the father of two children, Minnie, now wife of John F. Fast, of Camden; and Benzora, who married William Roggie and is now deceased. Their mother died in 1897, and Mr. Bradley thereafter married Miss Maggie B. Chapman, a native of Camden township. They have one child, their son, James C., Jr., now four years old. Mr. Bradley owns considerable real estate of value in Camden village, a portion of which is an entire block of business houses. He also owns farm property of extent and worth. He has always been active in local affairs and has filled a number of official positions with credit, serving two terms as township treasurer, and now in his fourth as township clerk and his first as village clerk. For many years he was a member of the school board, holding several offices from time to time on the body. He is a member of Camden Lodge of Odd Fellows, and in the Masonic fraternity belongs to the lodge at Camden,

the chapter at Reading and the commandery at Hillsdale. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Union Veterans' Union.

In politics he has been a Republican from the organization of the party, having cast his vote for its first presidential candidate, Gen. John C. Fremont, in 1856, and supporting all its candidates at every subsequent election. No citizen of Camden township has been more steadfastly loyal to the county, more serviceable in its public life, more true to its best ideals of citizenship in private life, or more worthy of the general esteem of its people than he, and none has that esteem in greater measure or with more real sincerity from all classes of his community.

FREDERICK CHESTER.

This esteemed pioneer of Camden township was born in Mexico township, Oswego county, New York, on September 12, 1831, and is the son of Gurdon and Annie (Rathburn) Chester, the former a native of Windham county, Connecticut, and the latter also of that state. In his childhood Gurdon Chester moved with his parents to Oneida county, New York, and there, when he reached maturity, he married with Miss Catherine Darling, by whom he had three children, Eason T., Lucy A. and Frelove. The last named died in childhood; Lucy married James Hamlin and died at Allen in this state; and Eason died in Camden township, after many years of life as a successful farmer. After his marriage the elder Chester located at Mexico, New York, and there his wife died, and he contracted a second marriage, his choice on this occasion becoming the mother of Frederick Chester and three other sons and three daughters. In 1837 they came to this county and settled in Camden township, the party accompanying them being composed of the son, Eason Chester, and his wife, a son-in-law, Oliver R. Cole, and his wife, Samuel S. Curtis and his family, Timothy Larrabee and his family. They all took up land near the center of the township. Gurdon Chester's second wife died

about 1844, and he followed her to the other world on August 30, 1854.

Their son, Frederick Chester, became a resident of Hillsdale county when he was about six years old. The country in which the family then settled was a wilderness, and to make it habitable and productive, required all the efforts of all residents, so that he began to do hard work at an early age, and was able to attend the primitive school of the time only when he could be spared from duties at home. The school he first attended was the first one taught in the township, and was kept in a little log house with slab seats and an open clay fireplace. He was allowed to supplement the instruction received in this school by attending a more advanced one at Jonesville in the winters of 1844 and 1845, and also one of the higher grade in his own township a little later in life. When he was thirteen his mother died, and soon after this he was obliged to start in life for himself, which he did by hiring out to work on a farm at seven dollars a month and his "keep."

He was diligent and frugal, and in the course of a few years had saved enough of his meager earnings to buy a farm of eighty acres, lying north and east of where the village of Camden now stands. A year after he bought this land he sold it for \$600 and loaned the money out for a few years. Then he purchased the farm which he now owns, half-a-mile west of Camden, which is eighty acres in extent and was at the time he bought it heavily timbered, without even a road to it. In the meantime he had been in the employ of his half-brother, Eason, and he made his home with that estimable man until he married and started one of his own. He cleared his land, and has since been actively engaged in its cultivation, although he has continued to reside in the village of Camden. On January 1, 1855, he married Miss Martha Fowle, who was born in Monroe county of this state, a daughter of James and Mary Ann (McKnight) Fowle, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Chester have four children: Ortensa L., who is the wife of Dr. Oliver, of Camden (see sketch elsewhere); Guy

M., circuit judge of the first judicial district (see sketch elsewhere); Eva, the wife of Harmon Crane, of Camden; Monteze D., a resident of Camden. Of these children the first three had the advantage of a good college education.

Mr. Chester has been during all of his mature life an active participant in public affairs, serving for sixteen consecutive years as a justice of the peace, and at another time for eight years, winning the reputation of having been the best justice in the county during his tenure of the office. He was also township treasurer for two terms, and a number of years ago was nominated for representative in Congress on the Greenback ticket without his knowledge or expectation. In the election that followed he carried his township by a handsome majority. But in politics he has always been a Republican, and a zealous worker for the success of his party. To the cause of public education he has ever been ardently devoted, and has proven his faith by active work for the advancement of the cause. He was earnest and zealous in the movement that resulted in providing the fine brick structure in which the schools of Camden are housed, serving as a member of the building committee while the house was in process of erection and for a number of years after it was completed as school director. He also served as postmaster at Camden, having been appointed by President Abraham Lincoln. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, holding memberships in the lodge at Camden and the chapter at Reading, and he has filled several of the important and prominent offices in both organizations. He also belongs to the local grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

CHARLES COOK.

Losing his father by death when he was about fourteen years of age, Charles Cook, the supervisor of Camden township, has from his youth made his own way in the world, and the success he has attained is a strong proof of his native ability and force of character. He is a native of Sandusky county, Ohio, born on November 29, 1850, the son of Constant S. and Phœbe A.

(Allbee) Cook, the former a native of New York and the latter of Sandusky county, Ohio. The father came with his parents from his native state to Ohio when he was twelve years old, and soon afterward the family settled in Sandusky county, where the son grew to manhood, was educated and married. He lived on the Ohio homestead until the fall of 1864, then moved to Michigan and bought a farm in Camden township of this county, on which the son now resides. On October 18, 1864, a few months after his arrival in the state, he paid the last debt of nature and was laid to rest in the soil he had come to with high hopes of success and prosperity. His widow survived him a number of years, married a second husband after she had moved to California, where she died about 1885. Their family comprised five children, three daughters and two sons, Charles being the second born.

Charles Cook was about fourteen when he came to live in Hillsdale county, and since then he has continuously resided in the county, except during a few short intervals. In the public schools of Ohio and of this state he received all his education, his opportunities for attending school being necessarily limited and irregular, as after the death of his father he was obliged to look out for himself, and did so by working on farms near his home and in Indiana by the month. On March 10, 1873, he married with Miss Libbie Ramsey, a native of Hillsdale county, and a daughter of John and Susan Ramsey, pioneers of the county and among its most respected citizens, both being now deceased. Soon after his marriage he purchased a farm of thirty-six acres adjoining his father's homestead and began farming on it for himself. Later he bought the paternal homestead and has since made his home on it. He owns 116 acres in all, and his farm is one of the best in Camden township, the natural fertility of the soil being aided and increased by skillful farming, its original value having been greatly enhanced by well-planned and well-constructed improvements. His first wife died in May, 1876, leaving no children, and in March, 1877, he married with Miss Mag-

gie Clark, a native of New York, whose father died when she was quite young. Her mother afterwards contracted a second marriage and has since died. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have six children: Edna F., wife of Elmer Houtz, of Camden; Libbie S., wife of Clarence B. Todd, of Montgomery; Bessie, a popular teacher, and Ethel M., L. Grace and Hazel F., living at the paternal home.

In politics Mr. Cook is a firm and loyal Republican, and throughout his life of manhood he has given his party active and effective service. In 1894 he was elected supervisor of Camden township, and at the end of his term was appointed and served a second term, having failed to be reelected. In September, 1901, he was appointed to fill a vacancy. In 1902 he was elected to a full term, and in 1903 was again chosen, being the present incumbent of the office. In the discharge of his official duties he has shown the same care, good judgment and unyielding uprightness displayed in his own business, and the excellent results of his tenure are lasting proofs of the wisdom of his selection for the important post. He has also taken great interest in the cause of public education, serving many years as school inspector and for more than a quarter of a century as school director. He is an active, working member in the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, holding membership in Acme Grange, No. 269, at South Camden.

JOHN MCDUGAL.

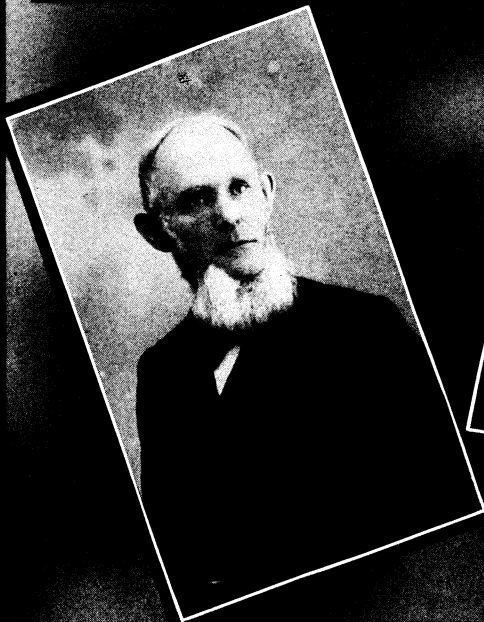
John McDougal is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens and farmers of Somerset township, in this county, and has earned, by his thrift and his enterprise, the competence in worldly wealth which he enjoys and also the high position in the public estimation in which he is securely fixed. He is a native of this soil and was reared among this people, having been born on November 7, 1842, on the farm which is now his home, having passed his whole life so far in the township. He began his education in the public schools of the township and finished it with their higher courses, his duties in the work of



MRS. JOHN M^CDOUGAL



JOHN M^CDOUGAL



ANDREW M^CDOUGAL



MRS. ANDREW M^CDOUGAL

clearing the farm and carrying on its operations preventing him from seeking a more advanced instruction. His parents were Andrew and Mary (Gamble) McDougal, natives of Livingston county, New York, where the father was born in 1817 and the mother in 1819. They were reared and educated in their native county and there were married in 1837. They at once came to Michigan, making the trip by canal to Buffalo and thence across the lake to Toledo, whence they proceeded on the old wooden railroad operated by horses to what is now Lenawee Junction, making the rest of the trip with teams to the wild forest that is now the productive farm owned and conducted by their son, John.

This land had been entered by the two grandfathers, John McDougal and David Gamble, who were natives of Scotland and emigrated to the United States as young men about the close of the Revolution. In 1835 they came together to Michigan, where each entered a section of government land, after which they returned to their New York homes, and, two years later, when their families were united by the marriage of the son of one with the daughter of the other, they gave the young couple 320 acres of the land and it fell to them to clear it and make a home of it. The undertaking was an arduous one, the situation full of difficulties. The land was an unbroken forest and wild beasts jealously resented their invasion. But their spirits were determined, youth was vigorous and hope was high. They went to work with resolute and persistent effort, first erecting a log cabin for shelter and clearing a small part of the land as a beginning. They soon succeeded in making an opening in the forest and in changing the productions of the land from the wild growth of nature to the desirable and sustaining fruits of civilized life, and, before death ended their labors, the farm was one of the best, most highly improved and extensively and profitably cultivated in this part of the county. They died on this farm, the father in 1887 and the mother a year later. Their offspring consisted of one son and two daughters, the son, John, being now the only survivor of the family. The father was a man of prominence and consequence in the com-

munity, a Democrat in politics but not an office-seeker, although called upon at times to fill local positions of trust and responsibility. He assisted in organizing the township and took a lively interest in its welfare and progress. In religious belief he was a Presbyterian, being for many years an officer in the church. No man in the community stood higher or was more generally esteemed.

John McDougal grew to manhood on the farm and assisted in clearing it. He took charge of it early in his life and has operated it successfully for many years, holding it up to the highest standard of excellence in cultivation, keeping its improvements in good condition, modern in appearance and equipment. He married in 1876 with Miss Eliza Gregg, a native of New York, born in Genesee county. They had no children, and Mrs. McDougal died in 1890, since which time he has walked life's way alone. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never desired or filled office. An active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he is held in the highest regard by not only his religious brethren, but by all classes of his fellow citizens in the township and surrounding country.

ORSON D. CHESTER.

Imperial in the range and sweep of his financial transactions, holding a princely rank among the financiers of southern Michigan, and at the same time conducting industrial enterprises of colossal scope and power, the late Orson D. Chester was one of the most important and potential factors in the business life of this portion of the country. His heart was as large and his benignity as omnipresent as his business capacity was productive and his success was pronounced. He had the energy and versatility of Proteus without his malignity, and the touch of Midas without his sordidness. He could do whatever he wished in a business way, and was one of the few men who in making money outgrow the love of it. He may appropriately be said to have been born to a high career of financial success and industrial activity, and to have been

trained for it from his cradle by circumstances. His father, Eason T. Chester, was one of the best known, most eminent and most wealthy of the pioneers of this section, and was also engaged in schemes of magnitude; and the son, who was born at Camden, Mich., in April, 1838, during his childhood and youth lived ever in the atmosphere of large transactions and amid lively currents of commercial activity.

Orson D. Chester was well educated in an academic sense, the foundation of his scholastic training being laid in the public schools of his native township, and its superstructure reared at Hillsdale College. After leaving this institution he at once began operations in financial and manufacturing circles which steadily expanded from year to year, pouring out widening streams of benefaction among the people of his section, and in other places where they were conducted, which made him before his death one of the richest men and largest landholders in his part of the country. At Camden, where he lived, he owned and successfully conducted a bank, a large flouring mill, a sawmill, a wood-working factory, a creamery and cheese factory, a lumber yard and an extensive dairy farm. To each of these he gave his personal attention; and, although they were far-reaching in variety and multitudinous in detail, so systematized were all his operations, and so highly endowed by nature was he with executive ability, fiscal genius and capacity for large affairs, that he carried them on with more ease and less friction than many a man has who conducts a corner grocery. He also owned a row of modern brick business blocks and several residence properties in Camden, and large tracts of land in many of the states. From his early manhood he operated very extensively in lumber, wholesale and retail, and it was in this business that the bulk of his fortune was made.

Mr. Chester was at all times and in every way deeply and actively interested in the development of his township and county, and during the last years of his life spent much money and time in an effort to connect Camden with the rest of the world by rail. Notwithstanding the exactions of his enormous business, he never lost

sight of his native village nor was he indifferent to its welfare. To every element of its progress he was a liberal contributor, and to every means of elevation for its people, and the improvement of its moral, mental and social life he gave earnest and effective aid by personal influence and activity, and by substantial material support. He was also ambitious to see all classes around him thrifty and contented, and by his liberality he opened a door to successful enterprise for many a worthy man, who afterward became a force for good in the community. For the comfort and prosperity of his own employes he had ever great solicitude, which increased as time passed and was greatest in the closing period of his life. Among the special bequests in his will may be mentioned one of \$1,000 to each of his three sisters; one of \$3,000 and a house and lot to Mrs. C. E. Divine, his housekeeper for nine years; a ninety-acre farm to Frank Chester; a double brick block, factory and two residence properties to John Curtiss, his factory superintendent; a house and lot and a team to Dan Baker; a house and lot to George Riggleman; a \$400 mortgage and a team to William and James Sutton; a forty-acre farm to Henry Roggie, his farm superintendent; a half interest in fifty acres of land inside the corporation to the village of Camden; and there were many minor bequests to those who had faithfully served him. The residue of his large estate was left to Ben R. Alward, his cashier, business manager and confidential man at the time of his death, who entered his employment as a boy, grew to manhood in the business, and is now a prosperous banker at Camden. A sketch of him appears on another page.

In fraternal relations Mr. Chester was a loyal and devoted Freemason, with membership in the blue lodge at Camden, the Royal Arch chapter and the commandery of Knights Templar at Hillsdale. At his death he was buried under the auspices of this commandery, which attended the funeral in a body and conducted the obsequies. He was for many years a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a liberal contributor to the support of the church, although not a member.

In politics he was a lifelong and enthusiastic Democrat, standing with commanding influence in the councils of his party, serving a number of times as a delegate to its national conventions, several years as a valued member of its state central committee, and, in the fall of 1902, as its candidate for county treasurer. On Friday, November 7, 1902, his useful and inspiring life was ended, and he passed from being a living force in his community into an affectionately cherished memory, still potent in the influence of his example. It is a coincidence worthy of note that his death occurred on the same day of the week, the same day of the month, and at the same age as that of the late John B. Alward, who was for more than twenty years his confidential assistant in all his business operations. It has been forcibly said that the prodigality of the rich is the providence of the poor; and in this view Mr. Chester was a beneficent agency in promoting the comfort and happiness of thousands of his fellow men, and those dependent on them, who now revere his name and hold his memory in lasting esteem.

EARL H. DRESSER.

Earl H. Dresser, a prosperous, progressive and highly respected farmer of Litchfield township in this county, was born in Iroquois county, Illinois, on May 18, 1864, and when he was one year old came with his parents, Henry H. and Mary A. (Earl) Dresser, to Hillsdale county, and has since resided here. He was reared on the home farm and educated in the district schools of the vicinity, as so many of the substantial and representative men of the county have been, passing his childhood and youth in the quiet pursuits of the region in which he lived, without incident worthy of special note. His father was a native of Jefferson county, New York, and his mother of Lafayette, Indiana. The former was born in 1828, and, in 1837, at the age of nine years, accompanied his parents to Michigan, where they settled on 240 acres of land, on section 24 in Litchfield township, which the father had entered two years previous.

They traveled by boat to Toledo and from there with ox teams through the terrible Black Swamp on over the rugged and unbroken country to their future home, making the trip with great difficulty, through the hardships that were enough to discourage any but persons of resolute hearts and determined perseverance. They went to work, clearing up the land, and also supplied a much felt want by keeping for years a tavern on their farm, which afforded a place of rest and entertainment for the great tide of emigration through this section, then swelling into proportions of magnitude. They lived on this land until 1866, when they moved to Jonesville, and there the father and mother lived retired from active business until their final summons to everlasting rest came, his in 1872 and that of his wife, whose maiden name was Lydia Cronkhite, in 1873, both dying active in the faith and membership of the Baptist church. They were the parents of nine children, of whom one son and one daughter are living.

Their son, Henry H. Dresser, the father of Earl, grew to manhood in this county and received a common-school education in the public schools near his home. He assisted in clearing the farm and in other duties for the family until 1849, when the great rush of the Argonauts to California occurred. This he joined, going to the new Eldorado by way of the Mississippi and across the Gulf of Mexico and the Isthmus. He remained in California nine years and was successful in mining operations, then returned to civilization and located at Lafayette, Indiana, where he was engaged in merchandising for four years. The next three years he passed at Buckley, Illinois, and in 1866 he came again to Hillsdale county and purchased the old homestead, on which he then resided until his death in 1896, having survived by more than thirty years his estimable wife, who died in 1864. Two sons had blessed their union, Marion, who was drowned in childhood, and Earl H. Dresser. Some time after the death of his first wife the father married her sister, Louisa Earl, who bore him three children, their sons Niles and Arthur, and their daughter, Martha, now a resident of San Fran-

cisco. The father was a Republican in politics, a man of local prominence and incumbent of various local offices from time to time. Deeply interested in the cause of agriculture, he took an active part in all efforts to raise its standard and improve its condition in the state, and to this end was an earnest worker in the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, holding charter membership in the grange at Litchfield. He was also a member of the executive board of the Michigan State Grange for a number of years.

Earl H. Dresser was reared and educated in this county, and for some years after reaching man's estate was engaged in the nursery business at Jonesville, conducting there the Dresser Fruit Farm. In 1896 he purchased the homestead, and since then has resided on and managed the operation of that excellent and highly developed estate. He is also interested in a leading way in the manufacture and sale of a patent cement post, which was the first post made of Portland concrete ever introduced to the manufacturing public. He was married in 1888, in Washtenaw county of this state, to Miss Hattie Moon, a native of that county, and they have one child, Thomas H. Dresser. Mr. Dresser has been a lifelong Republican in politics, and filled a number of local offices while living at Jonesville. Like his father, he was an earnest, intelligent and productive interest in the agricultural industry, and is a valued member of the local grange in the Patrons of Husbandry. His life has been useful, though unostentatious, and perhaps all the more serviceable because of the absence of display and spectacular features in its even course, and he has won by its high standard of excellence, and unvarying progress of industry and fidelity, the lasting respect of all classes of his fellow citizens.

COL. FREDERICK FOWLER.

Col. Frederick Fowler, late of Reading township, was one of the oldest settlers of this county, one of its most extensive and successful general farmers and stockgrowers, and one of its most esteemed and representative citizens. For three-

score years and ten, until his death on November 17, 1902, he lived and labored among this people, and there is not one who does not do him reverence, so acceptable, so useful, and so far above reproach had ever been his life. Like Sir Condy Rackrent in the tale, he practically "survived his own wake and overheard the judgment of posterity." He was born in Perry township, Geauga county, Ohio, on February 5, 1817, the son of Richard and Anna (Hill) Fowler, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Hudson county, but of Massachusetts parentage. Not long after their marriage they migrated with their small family to Ohio and settled in Geauga county, among the very early settlers in that region, the most of which was then a dense wilderness still cocuiped by wild beasts and Indians, affording scarcely any of the conveniences of civilized life.

After residing a number of years in Ohio, and clearing up a home in the wilderness, having a good opportunity to dispose of their farm, and being desiroùs of trying the favors of fortune in a new field, they sold their Ohio estate and came to the wilds of Michigan, making their way overland by ox teams and locating on section 30 of what is now Adams township in Hillsdale county, being the first settlers in the township as it is now laid out. In 1835 there was a road cut out between the sites of the present towns of Jonesville and Hudson, and Colonel Fowler, then a youth of eighteen, carried the chain for the survey. On acount of the abundance of work for everybody in making the home and getting the land into fertility, the opportunities for schooling to the children of the time and locality were necessarily limited, while the facilities were primitive. By studious and judicious reading, however, Colonel Fowler supplemented his slender advantages in this line and made himself a very well informed man by the time life's duties came to him in a public and influential way.

He remained a member of his father's household until his marriage, on January 13, 1842, with Miss Phoebe L. Willets, which was solemnized at her home in Cambria township. Mrs. Fowler was born at Lockport, N. Y., on May

14., 1824, and when a young girl she came with her brothers to Michigan, her parents having died in New York. Mr. Fowler, following the commendable example of his esteemed father, took an active part in the public affairs of the county from his early manhood, and made himself so serviceable, and so impressed the people with his worth and wisdom, that in 1857 he was chosen as one of the county's representatives in the state Legislature. In the ensuing session he served as chairman of the committee on the State Agricultural College, and his views were sought and heeded on all matters of general state and national importance. Prior to this he had served as a justice of the peace and had acquired a good knowledge of common law. He was soon after elected president of the County Agricultural Society, being the second incumbent of the office, serving for four successive terms in this position.

In July, 1861, early in the Civil War, he raised a company of volunteers for the Union army, numbering 112 gallant men, and the organization was known as Co. G of the Second Michigan Cavalry. He received a captain's commission and went with his command to Benton Barracks near St. Louis. After 100 days spent there in training for active service, they were sent to the front, Captain Fowler serving also as major of a battalion. Their baptism of fire came at New Madrid, Mo., at which point they routed the enemy, and their next engagement was at Corinth, Miss., where the regiment was in the thickest of the fight, Captain Fowler leading his men and the company suffering as much from the heat as from the fire of the foe. The regiment was then ordered into Kentucky, and at Champion Hills, in that state, it again met with considerable loss. Soon thereafter Captain Fowler was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel, which he retained until his discharge in June, 1863.

On his return home he was cordially welcomed with every demonstration of approval of his excellent work in the field, and was rewarded by his grateful fellow citizens with a seat in the State Senate for the session of 1864-5. In this

body he served on several important committees, among them that on military affairs. Politically he was an earnest and loyal Republican from the formation of the party, and gave it faithful and valuable service on all occasions. On taking leave of his men upon retiring from the army, he told them that if he should live long enough he would erect a monument in honor of the regiment and in memory of its gallant members who had been killed in the contest. This promise he was able to keep after the lapse of twenty years, erecting a beautiful granite shaft in the cemetery at Reading, which, by the special request of his fellow soldiers, is thus inscribed: "Erected to the Memory of the Soldier Dead by Col. F. Fowler, Second Regiment Michigan Cavalry." In 1883 the Colonel visited several of the principal cities of Europe, London and Paris among them, and gained from the trip a vast fund of useful and pleasing information. He also traveled in his earlier days extensively in the United States.

Possessed of a commanding figure, with a keen but kindly eye and a genial countenance, the appearance of Colonel Fowler proclaimed him to even the casual observer to be a man of unusual force of character and capability. He was the father of six children, one of whom died at the age of two years and another at the age of four months. The oldest living son, Henry, married with Miss Adelaide Bryan, and is living on a farm in Camden township; Helen is the wife of Julius C. Merriman, a farmer of Cambria township; Fremont married Miss Kate Richardson, and is also a cultivator of the soil of Cambria township; Frederick R. married Miss Margaret Devine, and is farming in Reading township. Colonel Fowler's property comprised over 1,000 acres of valuable land in Reading, Cambria and Camden townships, and some very desirable real estate in the town of Reading. The greater part of this land is in an advanced state of cultivation and yields abundant crops of the characteristic products of southern Michigan. Resting peacefully in the evening of life amid the fruits of his labors, and with many valued institutions flourishing around him which

he had helped to build and foster, this patriarch in Israel found an exalted pleasure in the retrospect of his well spent years until the angel of Death came for him, being secure in the knowledge that his career was duly appreciated by the people of his county and state in whose esteem and cordial regard he was securely and permanently fixed, and in whose memory he now holds an exalted place.

JOHN F. FITZSIMMONS.

In the settlement and subjugation of every new country some family names stand out in bold relief, even among many of distinguished merit, as embodying in the history of those to whom they belong all of the early privations, dangers and struggles incident to colonizing the section, all the hopes and aspirations of its people, all the triumphs and substantial gains in the onward march of mankind for which it may be noted. One such name in Hillsdale county is that of Fitzsimmons, which runs like a thread of gold through the county's history from the time when the first adventurous settlers opened a vista in its primeval forests and began the contest for supremacy over the wild forces of nature, until now, when it is fruitful with the products and crowned with the blessings of the most advanced and beneficent civilization.

The hardy, broad-minded and progressive man who planted this family name on the annals of the county in enduring phrase, was George Fitzsimmons, a native of Elmira, Chemung county, New York, a prosperous and prominent man in the section of that state in which he had his home, and a member of the same family as Thomas Fitzsimmons, one of the framers of the constitution of the United States, being a delegate to the convention from the state of Pennsylvania. This George Fitzsimmons came to the county in April, 1837, accompanied by his son, John Fitzsimmons, who was then eighteen years of age, having been born on September 5, 1818, at Dundee, Yates county, New York. They settled on a quarter-section of wild land which is a part of the present family homestead in what

is now Reading township, and adjoining the site of the present village of Reading. They began to clear the land, then heavily timbered, the son John felling the first tree on the farm, the stump of which stood until a few years ago to show the first mark of the Fitzsimmons ax in the county.

A little log dwelling was completed by April 19, of that year, and soon after, the mother, with the rest of the family and no other attendants, and with all their household effects in wagons, bade farewell to their Wayne county, New York, home and set out with ox teams to join her husband and son in their new abode. She followed the Canadian route, engineering the expedition successfully, reaching her destination on June 2, 1837. At an early date the father and Judge Kinne secured the establishment of a postoffice in this neighborhood, for two years carrying the mails free of charge. The office was named Reading, and this was the beginning of the present town of that name. Mrs. Fitzsimmons and her husband passed the remainder of their lives in the county, his ending on October 10, 1870, and hers on November 1, 1879; each having reached an age of over eighty years. He was prominent in the early civil life of the county, serving as township trustee, as justice of the peace for sixteen years consecutively, as a member of the state House of Representatives and as a state senator; and he also contributed liberally of his means, time and energy to the promotion of the leading industrial and commercial projects of value in his section of the state.

By his industry, thrift and business capacity he amassed a fortune, owning at the time of his death 560 acres of excellent land in Reading township, all of which is well improved, eighty acres of it lying within the corporate limits of the village of Reading and being adorned with some of its most important and imposing buildings. When he laid down his trust at the behest of the Great Disposer, his work was taken up by his son John, who inherited the sterling qualities of his parents, and thereafter it was carried forward by him with commendable enterprise and vigor. During the whole of his life in the county he was prominently identified with its various

interests, especially those of his own township. He was an earnest Democrat in politics, but as the county was overwhelmingly Republican, he seldom held office. But one occasion gave a striking evidence of his popularity. Being a candidate for member of the legislature, at a special election held to fill a vacancy, he received every vote but three cast in the township, and was beaten by only twenty-three in the county, where there was a majority of 2,800 against his party. He aided in the erection of every church and other public building in Reading, and was particularly active in securing the construction of the railroad through the town; and in his efforts in this behalf, through continued exposure to the weather and frequent loss of rest, he laid the foundation of the fatal illness that terminated his useful life on February 8, 1887, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

He worked arduously for the community at all times and in all lines of useful activity, and was never accused of selfishness or personal ambition in his labors, but was always the trusted citizen, first to be sought for counsel and most relied on for judgment and direction in relation to any new project. He was several times president of the County Agricultural Society, and contributed largely to its success, at one time, when it was tottering and liable to fall, actually saving it from ruin with the assistance of Colonel Holloway, and bringing it forward into the sunlight of a renewed and augmented prosperity.

Mr. Fitzsimmons first married a Miss Rachel Merryman, of this county, and by the union became the father of one child, who died in early life, and the mother also died young. He then married with his first wife's sister, Miss Charlotte A. Merryman, who bore him four children, three of whom are living, George R., John F. and Mrs. Georgia A. Burch, who resides on the old homestead. His death was mourned by the entire county, and his remains were laid to rest in the presence of an immense concourse of his fellow citizens with every manifestation of popular esteem and affection, the funeral being conducted by Eureka commandery, Knights Templar, of which he had long been an active and

very zealous member. His widow survived him scarcely more than one year, passing away on March 9, 1888, after an illness of only one day. Both were regular attendants at the Baptist church for many years.

John F. Fitzsimmons, their son, was born in Reading township on June 16, 1851, and was reared on the homestead, receiving his early education in the public schools of the neighborhood. When he had completed his preparatory course, he matriculated at Hillsdale College, and, after a thorough academic course of study, graduated from that institution in 1870. He then read law in the offices of George A. Knickerbocker and Col. E. J. March, and later entered the law department of Ann Arbor University, from which he was graduated in 1874. He at once entered upon the practice of the legal profession at Hillsdale, in association with his former preceptor, George A. Knickerbocker. After a successful practice of eight years his health failed and he was obliged to seek an active outdoor life. During a portion of the time since then he has been engaged in farming, but the greater part was spent in travel. Two or three years he was connected with the Safety Bottle and Ink Syndicate, of Birmingham, England, and is now the American representative of P. and J. Arnold, the well-known manufacturers of chemical inks. On December 25, 1874, Mr. Fitzsimmons was united in marriage with Miss Ann E. Gilmore, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Swift) Gilmore, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in these pages. They have one child, their daughter, Clare Gilmore Fitzsimmons, born on September 25, 1879, who is a resident of Hillsdale.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, like his father and his grandfather, has been serviceable in the affairs of the community, and has cheerfully borne his share of the burden of pushing forward its commercial, industrial and educational life. In 1888 he was elected secretary of the county agricultural society and has been of inestimable service in placing the institution on a firm basis and making it successful. Through him it received the name by which it is generally known, "The Most Popular Fair on Earth," and its rank among

associations of its kind is largely due to his wise and prudent activity in the discharge of his duties in connection with it. In politics he is a consistent Democrat, with an abiding faith in the principles of his party and an unremitting diligence in promoting its welfare; fraternally, he has been for years an active member of the Masonic order. A gentleman of education and refinement, prominent in the fraternal life of the community, broadened by travel and communion with men in many places and conditions of life, thoroughly patriotic in his devotion to his country and his state, he is an ornament to American citizenship and his life a benefaction.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

The scion of old New England families, whose American progenitors sought relief from cramped conditions and religious persecution in their native land in Colonial times by braving the wilds and privations of the New World, whose descendants in this country have bravely borne their part in every struggle for its advancement, protection and enlargement, moving in the van of the on-flowing tide of emigration to new fields of conquest and enterprise as old ones became occupied, some of them being ever on the frontier redeeming its treasures from the waste, Samuel S. Smith, of Pittsford township, Michigan, has, from his childhood, well sustained the traditions of his family, having worked in the same lines of progress and with the same manly spirit that characterized their efforts.

Mr. Smith was born on December 3, 1844, in Niagara county, New York, the son of Richard S. and Margaret I. (Proper) Smith, also natives of that county but of Vermont ancestry. The father was a farmer and brought his family to Michigan in 1847. They settled at Grass Lake, in Jackson county, where they lived until 1852, then removed to Pittsford township, in this county, and located on the land which is now the fine farm of their son, Samuel, but which was then unbroken forest, heavily timbered and densely covered with undergrowth. It comprised eighty acres, to clearing

and cultivating of this tract all of the energies of the family were devoted. Ere long it became attractive and fruitful, they here found a pleasant home, after a few years of arduous effort, and here continued to reside until 1884, when the parents moved to Jefferson township, where they closed their eyes in the long dreamless sleep which comes at last to all, the mother dying in 1893 and the father in 1899. Four sons and two daughters of their numerous offspring attained maturity, and all of these are living. The father was a soldier in the Union army for three years during the Civil War, serving in Co. A, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, but he saw little field service, being on detached and guard duty for the most of the time. The grandfather, David L. Smith, was a native of Vermont, a farmer, a soldier in the War of 1812, a pioneer of 1854 in Michigan, settling in Jefferson township, Hillsdale county, where he and his wife, Charlotte (Sperry) Smith, ultimately died in the fullness of time, being well esteemed in their neighborhood.

Samuel S. Smith grew to man's estate on the farm which is now his home, assisting in the labor of clearing and cultivating it, attending the schools of the vicinity as he had opportunity. His whole life since his arrival in the state has been passed in Pittsford and Jefferson townships, and he has been closely identified with every movement for the development and advancement of these sections. His farm comprises 178 acres of excellent land, which is skillfully tilled, improved with good buildings, equipped with every necessary appliance for its thorough cultivation. He was married in 1870 in this county to Miss Emma Phillips, a daughter of Elisha and Mary Phillips, Vermonters by nativity, who came to the county about 1853. Her father served in the Civil War on the Union side, and has since died. Her mother is still living in the eighty-ninth year of her age, being one of the venerated matrons of the community where she makes her home. Mr. Smith takes no active part in politics, but holds firm allegiance to the principles of the Republican party and is, at present, serving as a highway commissioner. His long life of nearly sixty years in this county has been creditably spent, being

full of usefulness to this portion of the state. It has earned for him the esteem of the community. It is the steady, honorable, industrious lives of such citizens as Mr. Smith that the perpetuity of the American republic must owe its continuance. Their honest lives give a noble support to the highest types of the morality and manhood necessary to preserve our land.

SIDNEY O. FULLER.

Comfortably located on an excellent farm on section 34, in Cambria township, which comprises eighty acres of fertile and well tilled land, and is provided with substantial and convenient buildings of ample capacity, Sidney O. Fuller, one of the "old-timers," and skillful and progressive farmers of the township, is passing the evening of his life in cheerfulness and peace, secure against the adverse winds of fortune and well established in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He is a native of Washington county, New York, born on June 18, 1823, and was reared and educated in his native county, receiving there a common school education and also learning on his father's farm lasting lessons of industry and frugality. There also he was united in marriage with Miss Miranda Fuller, a native of the same county.

His parents were Cornelius and Lydia (French) Fuller, both children of Revolutionary heroes. His maternal grandfather, John French, was captured by the Indians while serving in the Colonial army and was held in captivity by his savage tormentors for three years. He finally escaped by creeping through the forest and wet swamps at night, going three days without food, but he was very soon thereafter taken prisoner again by another tribe, later escaping from his second captors in the same manner as before. When the War of 1812 began he again shouldered his musket and fought gallantly in that contest against the enemies of his country.

Cornelius Fuller grew to manhood in New York state and learned his trade as a carpenter. He was drafted in the War of 1812, and served the required time with credit and courage. His

family numbered ten children, of whom Sidney was the ninth born. In 1845 he came with his parents and three others of their ten children to Michigan and settled with them on a tract of new and unbroken land near Woodbridge township, in this county. They remained on this land a few years, then sold it and bought another tract in the same neighborhood. A little later they removed to Woodbridge township, and here both parents died, the mother at middle age in 1853, and the father in 1865, when about seventy. He was a Republican in political faith in the closing years of his life and the mother was a devout member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Sidney O. Fuller's own life has passed wholly amid the elevating and tranquilising pursuits of agriculture, and more than fifty of its best years have been given to the development and improvement of this county. He came here when the whole section was a wilderness and has lived to see it rejoicing in the products of peace and cultivated life, full well advanced on a career of prosperity and commercial, agricultural, educational and moral greatness, that may well make him justly proud of his share in working out the beneficent results of the systematic labor which has been expended upon it. He and his wife were the parents of two children, Danvers and Matilda, who died young. They then adopted as their own, Albert E. Fuller, a son of Samuel Fuller, whom they carefully reared and educated. When he reached years of maturity, on May 3, 1877, he married with Miss Mary McNamara, a native of Stoughton, Mass., and a daughter of John and Mary McNamara, who came to Michigan while she was yet a child. They have one child, Eugene, who is living at home.

On this family the shadow of the Civil War, which almost rent our country in twain, rested heavily. Mrs. Fuller's father, John McNamara, was a soldier in the Union army and died a wretched prisoner amid the horrors of captivity at Andersonville, and Albert E. Fuller's father, Samuel, and brother, James, who were both members of the Tenth Michigan Infantry, also died in the service, the former from exposure and the latter from wounds received

in battle. The father was buried in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga.

Sidney O. Fuller's faithful and devoted wife, after walking life's troubled way with him for more than half a century, died on December 26, 1896, and since that time he has been quietly waiting for his own final summons, serene in the retrospect of a well spent life and peaceful in the hope of a blessed immortality. He has long been a Republican in politics, but has throughout his life resisted all importunities to accept official stations of every kind. He is a zealous and consistent member of the Baptist church, as was his wife during her lifetime, and his good work in church affairs has been extensive, wisely applied and intelligently appreciated. He is venerated as a patriarch among this people. His name is a household word for all that is worthy in manhood, upright in business, inspiring in example.

THE LITCHFIELD GAZETTE.

There is no greater bulwark or defense of public morality and the general weal than a free, untrammled and independent press. It has a thousand eyes to see and a trumpet tongue wherewith to proclaim all forms of evil, to espouse all forms of good, to champion personal rights, advance the public interest and direct and elevate the sentiment and taste of the community. This place in the public economy of its portion of Hillsdale county, is well filled by the Litchfield Gazette, and the functions suggested are well performed by it in the measure of its opportunities and capacity. It is the successor of a number of experiments, which exhibited more or less vitality according to circumstances, and had itself a precarious and uncertain existence prior to coming under its present control and management.

The first newspaper published at Litchfield was the Litchfield Pioneer, which was edited and issued by Dr. Zenas Brown in 1848, and was devoted to general news in a small way and to the special advocacy of the eclectic system of medical practice. It had a short and troubled existence and died for want of patronage. In

June, 1872, Silas H. Eggabroad started the second experiment in local journalism here and called it the Litchfield Investigator. This lived just about four months, being discontinued in the following October. During the next two years the town was without a paper of any kind, but in October, 1874, Edward H. Graves began the publication of the Litchfield Gazette. He soon sold out, however, to G. L. Woodward & Co. After a number of years of varying fortune under their control, the paper was sold to Gregory & Eggleston, of Jonesville, who published it at that village until 1899, with L. B. Agard as local editor. In the year last named R. A. Bibbins purchased the subscription list and good will, bought a new outfit of type, presses and other necessaries, and removed the base of operations to its former place, and the Gazette was again published in its home town. Mr. Bibbins continued in control until February, 1901, when he leased the plant to H. J. Crippen, of Hillsdale. Under his management the publication languished, and would have died, but for its transfer to the present proprietor, L. C. Feighner, in the ensuing August, and since that time it has steadily increased its patronage both in subscriptions and advertisers, and has grown into popularity with a ratio commensurate with its expanding excellence and power.

The Gazette is now one of the well established institutions of the township, and has a firm and well-founded hold on the public confidence and regard. As an organ of local interests it is influential and sagacious; as an expression of public sentiment and opinion it is clear and forcible; as an advertising medium it is widely known and highly appreciated; and as a home newspaper it finds a welcome place at a large number of the leading firesides of the county. Mr. Feighner, the editor and publisher, brought to the discharge of his arduous duties a capacity for the work, acquired from practical experience in its every detail, and an enthusiasm born of a resolute and determined spirit that does not retreat from difficulty or danger. He learned his trade as a printer in the office of the Journal at Hastings, in this state, and then worked at it for two

years in Omaha and Council Bluffs, returning to Michigan at the end of that time to take charge of the office of the Nashville News, belonging to his brother, becoming foreman of the press room. In the ensuing fall, 1889, he and his brother started the News at Woodland in Barry county, and at the end of a year of success with that publication he bought his brother's interest and continued the issue on his own account until 1895, when he sold out at a handsome profit and bought what was then known as the Barry County Democrat at Hastings.

This proved to be an unfortunate venture, and in September, 1896, Mr. Feighner sold out and soon after accepted the foremanship of the Hanover Local, which he bought a year later, but after seven months of proprietorship, sold again at a profit of fifty per cent. For nearly a year thereafter he acted as editor and foreman of the paper for his successors, and then joined a company of mineral prospectors bound for the state of Washington. One summer was passed in prospecting, which resulted in the location of 500 acres of mineral land and townsite property, on the strength of which a company was organized with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, and the employment of a working force of practical miners who have been kept busy since August, 1901, developing the property, which has proven to be of great value. Mr. Feighner was one of the first directors of the company and still retains his interest in the property.

After passing two summers in Washington he reentered the newspaper field, taking control of the Press at Potterville, owned by his brother. It had been a loser during all of its five years of life, but in five weeks Mr. Feighner placed it on a paying basis, then sold it for his brother at a profitable figure. In August of the same year, 1901, he bought the Gazette to which he has since given his attention. He was married in November, 1890, to Miss Bertha J. Putnam, of Nashville, Mich., and they have one child, a son, who is now eleven years old. Mrs. Feighner is a cultivated lady, possessing both scholarship and business ability, who renders her husband valuable assistance in the work of conducting the pa-

per. Both she and her husband are highly esteemed in the community and are recognized as being among its most valued educational and progressive forces.

EDWARD R. GALLOWAY.

Edward R. Galloway, a prominent farmer of Reading township in this county, was born on the farm on which he now lives, on June 19, 1855, being the son of James C. and Mary P. (Reeves) Galloway. His father was born at Palmyra, N. Y., in 1816, and there grew to manhood. His father was Archer Galloway, a native of Newtown, now Elmira, N. Y., born in 1790, and soon after his birth the family moved to near the present location of Palmyra, where Archer spent his youth on a frontier farm. When he was twenty-two years old he enlisted in the army for the War of 1812, in which he served under Colonel Scott until the end of the contest, distinguishing himself in a number of engagements. He was an officer in the service and had command of the battery that fired the first shot in the war. At the storming of the forts near Queens-town on the Canadian side, on October 13, 1812, he made a record of conspicuous gallantry and received a bayonet wound.

After the war he dealt in cattle, buying and driving them to the Philadelphia markets, and also kept a store and was engaged in various other occupations until 1838, when he married and moved to Hillsdale county, Mich., entering the north half of section 2 in Reading township, on which he built one of the first framed houses in the county. Some little time after this, early in the forties, he built the more pretentious dwelling which is now occupied by his son Edward. One of the rooms of this house was papered with wall-paper manufactured in 1814, the design representing a Swiss scene. This paper still hangs on the wall and is in an excellent state of preservation. The scenic display is true to life and is very picturesque. In the early part of the Civil War the old gentleman organized a company of Silver Grays, composed of veterans of the earlier wars, which met frequently for drill

and kept itself in readiness for service in the field. The company offered its services to the President, but was never called into action. Mr. Archer Galloway died some time in 1864.

His son, James C. Galloway, the father of Edward, accompanied his parents to Hillsdale county in 1838, and entered 160 acres of land adjoining his father's place, but just over the line in Allen township. A few years later he came into possession of the homestead in Reading township, where he lived until consumption ended his life, in 1866, in the prime of his activity and usefulness. His wife lived until November 19, 1901, and died at the age of sixty-five years. Her father, Stephen Reeves, was an early settler at Pontiac, Mich., and for fourteen years he was the probate judge of Oakland county. Their offspring numbered but two, one of them died in infancy, leaving Edward as their only child. He grew to manhood on the homestead, and was educated at the neighboring district schools. As soon as he was old enough he took charge of the farm and he has since remained in the control and the active management of it. In politics he is a Republican and has made his force and influence felt in the councils of his party. He is now serving his second term as justice of the peace, and during the last nine years he has been on the board of trustees of Hillsdale College.

With the paternal homestead of 120 acres and a farm of forty acres in Allen township, all in an excellent state of cultivation and provided with good buildings and all necessary appliances for the most advanced agricultural work, Mr. Galloway is finely situated financially, and, with the people of the township holding him in high regard and good will, he can feel that the elevated character of manhood and citizenship which he has shown is fully appreciated. He belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees, with membership in the tent of the order at Reading. On January 1, 1876, he united in marriage with Miss Wealthy J. Archer, of Allen township, where she was born and reared, being the only child of Jonathan and Caroline (Balcom) Archer, natives of New York and pioneers of Hills-

dale county. Garner Archer, the father of Jonathan, came to the county in 1837 and took up the south half of section 2 in Reading township on which he lived a number of years, but died in Cambria township at the age of ninety-four. Jonathan Archer came with his parents to this county and married here. He and his wife have since lived in Allen township, and are now well advanced in life.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Galloway have four children: Ella M., wife of Glenn Cowell, an attorney at Quincy, Mich.; Carrie C., wife of Scott E. McEwen, a farmer of Reading township; Edward F., a resident of Mojave Valley, Ariz., where he is interested in extensive real estate and irrigation enterprises; and an infant named Niel A. Galloway.

For three generations the Galloway family of this line has resided in Hillsdale county, aiding in the development of its resources, building up its interests, adding to its moral and educational forces and helping to administer its public affairs. In all of its history no member has brought reproach upon its good name, either by open wrong or by indifference to any public or private duty. And the escutcheon which has thus been in the public eye so long and ever untarnished is safe, and its brightness is well maintained by its present representative, who has the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens and is worthy of every commendation his manhood and usefulness have received.

GEORGE F. GARDNER.

This pioneer hardware merchant and manufacturer of Hillsdale is a native of Jackson, Mich., born in 1847, the son of George F. and Emeline (Wallace) Gardner, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New York. He was the only son of his parents who reached years of maturity. The parents came to Jackson, Mich., about 1836, where they were afterward married. The father engaged in merchandising, and later was a wholesale grocer at Detroit. Both are now deceased. The father was prominent in Masonic circles, serving as grand lectur-

er for the state, and being the first incumbent of that office. The grandfather was George Gardner, who lived in the East. Mr. Gardner passed his early days in Jackson and received his education in the schools of that city and at the University of Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind.

In 1864 he came to Hillsdale and here began clerking in the hardware store of Hammond & Co., continuing this employment afterward with Bunt & Lawrence. In 1878 he started in the hardware business for himself and in this he is still engaged. He is also interested largely in the Hillsdale Wheel Co. and took an active part in organizing the Scowden & Blanchard Shoe Co. From 1870 to 1874 he was engaged in the manufacture of grain cradles and scythe snaths. In all matters of public improvement and in enterprises of every kind for the benefit and advancement of the community, he has always taken an active, intelligent and serviceable interest. He was among the first to agitate the question of water works for Hillsdale city, and it is probably due more to him than to any other that a plant for the purpose was installed at that time. He got up a petition for an appropriation of \$150 by the city for employing the services of an expert to look over the ground and advise as to methods of procedure. In this he was ably assisted by the late Dr. A. F. Whelan. He originated the idea and was the first to call the attention of the railroad company to the advantage of having the Ypsilanti & Fort Wayne railroads built into the city, and their general offices located at Hillsdale after the purchase of those roads by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. And while this enterprise was heartily supported by the citizens generally it was doubtless his preliminary work and the inspiration he gave to the movement that resulted in its success.

Although a man of decided convictions, Mr. Gardner has never taken any active interest in party politics, and has refused to accept public office. In fraternal relations he is a Freemason, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery, taking a cordial interest in the workings of each. He married in 1880 with Miss Jennie Chamberlin, a native of Monroe, in this state. For a quar-

ter of a century he has been connected with the business interests of Hillsdale, being a gentleman of elevated character and progressive views, and is regarded as one of the leading commercial and industrial agencies of this community and one of its most representative citizens.

SAMUEL GILMORE.

Samuel Gilmore, of Hillsdale, is one of the venerated pioneers of the county, of whom but a few are left, but their work in settling and civilizing this region will ever be held in the loving and admiring remembrance of their descendants, and of the people generally, who are now enjoying its benefits. For they were men of heroic mold, well fitted by nature and attainments to carve a commonwealth out of the wilderness and to properly start it on the highway to greatness, prosperity and commanding influence. With admirable breadth of view and common sense they laid its foundations broad and deep, and builded in their day for a long and glorious future.

Mr. Gilmore was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., on January 17, 1814, the son of Samuel and Judah (Yarns) Gilmore, the former being a native of Ireland, who came to the United States when a young man, settling at Utica, N. Y., where he married his wife, who was a native of Stonington, Conn., and migrated with her parents to New York in her childhood. Her father was an artilleryman in the War of the Revolution under General Washington's special command. He had a brother killed in that war and also other relatives who were engaged in it. Mr. Gilmore's parents were farmers and lived and died in Cayuga county. Their family consisted of thirteen children, and they were among the earliest of the pioneers of that county.

Samuel Gilmore, their son, was reared on the home farm and received a limited education in the primitive schools of the time and locality, remaining at home until 1836, when, true to the traditions and customs of his forefathers, he also became a pioneer, coming with his brother, John, to Michigan and settling in Hillsdale county on 300 acres of land, which they took up together

and owned jointly. It was on section 36 of what was then Fayette, but is now a part of Hillsdale township. They were bachelors and lived alone, Samuel doing the cooking and housekeeping after they had a house, which they built in the fall of that year soon after their arrival, it being a log shanty 12x12 feet in size, roofed with boards sawed at the mill near Jonesville owned by Ransom Gardner. Their land was all heavily timbered and their first work was to make a clearing and get a small portion of it ready for cultivation. There were no roads or other such conveniences in the section and they were obliged to make their way slowly through great difficulties, and to endure many hardships and privations of which the centers of civilization scarcely dreamed.

Even their journey to their new home was one of trial and required patience. They traveled by canal from Montezuma to Buffalo, from there on the old steamer North America to Detroit, which they found a veritable mudhole and only a small hamlet, occupying three days in their journey between the two cities. From Detroit they came by wagon to Jonesville, and this was by no means the least tedious and trying part of the journey. After their arrival, through the long years of their occupancy, by faithful and persistent industry they got their farm into a good state of cultivation, comfortable with good buildings. Here, in 1876, Mr. Gilmore's brother, John, who never married, died, and seven years later, Samuel purchased a home in Hillsdale and moved thither, dividing the farm between his two married daughters, Margaret, the wife of L. S. Ranney, and Ann Eliza, the wife of John F. Fitzsimmons, all of Hillsdale. He was married on April 7, 1842, to Miss Mary U. Swift, a native of Seneca county, N. Y., a daughter of Thompson and Lydia (Hastings) Swift, the former having been born and reared in Vermont and the latter at Hartford, Conn. He came to Seneca county, N. Y., when a young man and there married. There also he died, about 1828, while still a young man. His widow came to Michigan to live with her children in 1838, and died in this state in 1855.

Both Mr. Gilmore and his brother were originally Democrats, but, on the organization of the Republican party, they joined it, they being pronounced Abolitionists, and ever remained loyal to their new alliance from its formation. John served as supervisor of Fayette township for a number of years, and after the formation of Hillsdale township, he was the supervisor of that for some time. Samuel seldom held or desired office of any kind, yet has not been indifferent to the welfare of his portion of the state and he has given substantial aid to every undertaking for its promotion. He has lived quietly and unostentatiously in this county, performing his duties in every way with industry and fidelity, and yielding to no man in the uprightness of his character or the fairness of his dealings with his fellow men. He is one of the most highly respected of the county's pioneers, and, even at his advanced age, disabled as he has been for a number of years by persistent rheumatism, he is earnestly and intelligently interested in whatever pertains to the good of his state or to the advantage of its people.

DR. FRANK M. GIER.

Having practiced his profession in Hillsdale county for a period of twenty years and been eminently successful and attained distinction in it, winning golden opinions from the people and also from his professional brethren, it was learned with regret that Dr. Frank M. Gier had decided to retire from medical practice in this county and devote himself to a different line of activity, notwithstanding the work in which he is engaged is a beneficent one also, full of promise of advantage to suffering humanity. Doctor Gier disposed of his practice and the good will of his office to Dr. S. B. Frankhauser in February, 1902, and at once gave his whole attention to the management of the Abilene Mineral Water Co., of Abilene, Kans., of which he is the president. The company has a capital of \$250,000 and its purpose is to introduce the valuable medicinal mineral waters which it controls into the hospitals of the country for general use.

Doctor Gier is a native of Hillsdale county, born in Ransom township on January 8, 1859. His parents are Henry W. and Lydia A. (Halleck) Gier, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of New York, her father being a cousin to Gen. Henry W. Halleck, of Civil War renown. The Doctor's father was by trade a carpenter and joiner, and came to Hillsdale county about 1835, settling in Ransom township. He enlisted in 1863, in Co. I, Eleventh Michigan Infantry, but served less than a year, being discharged on account of a disability, which made him an invalid for life. He was in the Army of the Cumberland and participated in some of its most noted engagements. His wife's people came from New York to this county in 1850 and here passed the rest of their days. The Doctor has three brothers and one sister, two of his brothers being residents of Hillsdale. Their grandfather, Henry Gier, was a native of Philadelphia and his parents came from Germany.

Doctor Gier passed his early school days in the county, and, after leaving school was engaged for a number of years in successful teaching. In 1880 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, and in 1884 he graduated therefrom with the degree of M. D., he having worked his way through college by various occupations. He began practicing at Ransom Center in association with Dr. Wilfred Bates, and after a some time residence at this place he went to Waldron, where he remained only four months. In 1885 he located at Pittsford, there remaining until 1900, when he came to Hillsdale, which has since been his home and the center of his large and representative practice. In politics he has always been a zealous and active Republican, and for thirteen years he was a member of the pension board for this county. He has also served as the mayor of the city, his term covering the year 1899, he having been an alderman from 1897 to that year; for four years he was health officer and for six he was county physician.

In the organizations belonging to his profession he has taken a warm and helpful interest, holding memberships in the State Medical Soci-

ety, the Tri-State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and also serving eight years as secretary of the Tri-State Society and as its president for one term. He is an active working Freemason, having held high offices in all branches of the order up to and through the commandery, of which he is now (1903) eminent commander. He also belongs to the Sons of Veterans, and was for a time colonel of the Michigan division and later was made the surgeon-general of the organization for the United States. In 1894 he was married to Miss Harriet G. Ricaby, a native of this county and daughter of the late Col. Richard W. Ricaby, a prominent attorney of Chicago, where he died. They have one child, their daughter, Frances H. Mrs. Gier's father was the colonel of the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry in the Civil War.

CHEENEY W. HALL.

Cheaney W. Hall, the first white boy born in Camden township in Hillsdale county, came into being there on March 26, 1837, the son of James Wesley and Deborah (Caldwell) Hall, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Rhode Island. When they were children they removed with their parents to Seneca county, N. Y., where they were reared and married. In the spring of 1835 they came with the two children they then had to Michigan and settled on the bank of Devil's Lake in Lenawee county. In April, 1836, they moved to Hillsdale county, locating in Camden township, being the fourth family there to settle. The father entered forty acres of government land, on which he built a home for his family and started to improve and cultivate the soil, clearing the forest off of it for the purpose. On August 24, 1843, he died on this farm, his being the first death of a white man in the township. His wife survived him a number of years and married a second husband. Her death occurred in Reading on April 7, 1887.

Cheaney W. Hall, their son, was reared in his native township, and after the death of his father and subsequent to his mother's second marriage, he was obliged to make his own way in

the world by hard labor. His opportunities for schooling were few and irregular, as he was compelled to work on farms in the neighborhood for a livelihood from an early age.

On August 19, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Battery I, First Michigan Light Artillery. He served to the end of the war, being mustered out at Detroit on July 14, 1865. His first year and a part of his second in the service was passed in the Army of the Potomac. In the fall of 1863 his command was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and it was sixteen days in going by rail and boat from Washington to Nashville. The battery to which he belonged saw hard service, taking part in many of the hottest fights of the war, among them Aldee, Va., Gettysburg, where it was under terrible fire on the left of Cemetery Ridge, Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Marietta, Kenesaw Mountain, all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, it being among the first of the Federal troops to enter Atlanta after its capture. This campaign lasted four months and Battery I was constantly engaged and almost continually under fire. After the victory at Atlanta it was ordered to Chattanooga, where it remained to the close of the war. Mr. Hall was never wounded or taken prisoner during the contest, but his older brother, Seth Hall, a member of the Twenty-second New York Cavalry, was captured at the battle of the Wilderness and confined in Libby and Salisbury, N. C., prisons, where he actually died of starvation. He was married just before entering the service, and a diary that he kept while in prison was recovered and sent to his wife. It is a succession of blood-curdling recitals of the terrible ordeal through which the prisoners were compelled to pass. Another brother, Daniel Hall, made several efforts to enlist, but was always rejected by reason of disabilities. He was, however, successful in getting into the department of construction, and worked for a time in Tennessee and Georgia.

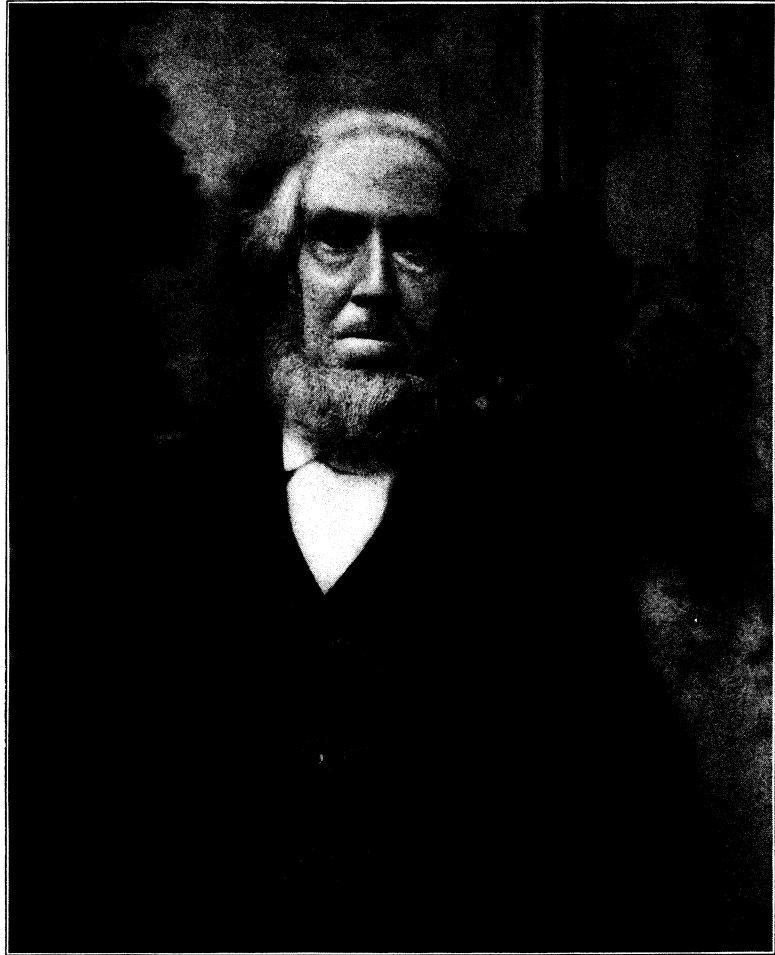
After the war Mr. Hall returned to Hillsdale county and engaged in farming, purchasing a small place in Camden township on which he lived about five years. He then sold that and during the next five years lived in Berrien coun-

ty. At the end of that period he came back to Hillsdale county and bought a farm of forty acres east of the village of Camden on which he remained five years. Selling this, after a short residence at Montgomery, he went into Crawford county, this state, and took up 160 acres as a homestead and occupied it about four years and a half. While living there he was elected and in office as highway commissioner one year and township treasurer two years. In 1886 he moved into Hillsdale county once more, and bought the farm of sixty acres on which he now lives. His farm is well improved and diligently and skillfully cultivated. It is regarded as one of the best in the township and plainly attests his breadth of view and success as a progressive and enterprising farmer. In political affiliation he has always been a Republican, and has given his party years of active and intelligent service.

In fraternal relations he belongs to the Masonic order with membership in the lodge at Camden, and also to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Patrons of Husbandry. On September 2, 1866, he was married to Miss Louisa Trim, a native of Camden township and a daughter of Richard and Fannie (Parmalee) Trim, pioneers of the township, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have had five children, two of whom, Martha O. and an infant named Ellis, have died. Those living are Fannie, the wife of Frank DeForest, of Camden township; Ella, the wife of William Auten, of Jonesville; and John J. Hall, a resident of Albion, in this state. The parents are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Montgomery, and Mr. Hall has been one of its board of trustees during the last three years.

HON. WILLIAM MERCER.

The life story of this interesting subject records the course of a career of unusual service to his fellows, of unusual success in many lines of active and profitable industry. As a leading farmer of Somerset township in this county for more than sixty-five years, as the incumbent of many local offices of importance to the section, as super-



Am. Mercer

visor of the township for more than twenty years, as associate judge of the Circuit Court and as county judge, as a promoter of all commendable undertakings for the improvement of the county, and as a social force of benignity and courtliness, he was a potential factor in every phase of the life, enterprise and productiveness of this portion of the state and an illustrious example of its best citizenship. He was born on October 6, 1811, in County Donegal, Ireland, where his forefathers on both sides of the house had long been resident.

When he was eight years old his parents, Samuel and Hannah (Culbert) Mercer, emigrated to the United States and settled in Livingston county, New York, where they purchased a farm and lived for sixteen years. They then came to Michigan, reaching Hillsdale county in October, 1835, here they took up a tract of 320 acres of government land in Somerset township, built a log house of modest dimensions and began the arduous work of hewing out a home in this western wilderness. In this log house, which was the scenes of his trials and his triumphs, the place of his domestic shrine and the center of all his earthly joys, the father's death occurred in 1852 when he was sixty-seven years old. The house has recently yielded to the all-consuming tooth of time and disappeared. Samuel Mercer was a man of great industry and energy and became thoroughly identified with the interests of his adopted country. Almost from the day of his advent into the county he was numbered among its most useful and valued citizens, and, in the services rendered to the community in which he lived, in many ways he fully justified this estimate. The mother was also Irish by nativity and born in County Donegal, where she was reared, educated, married and became the mother of two children. Seven more were added to the household after their arrival in America, all of the nine being now deceased but two of the daughters, Margaret and Isabelle, who reside in this county. She survived her husband thirteen years and died at the home of her son, the Judge.

Judge Mercer remained at home with his parents until he was thirty-four years of age, having reached the age of twenty-four in New

York, and received his education in the schools of that state, supplementing its limited extent by studious and reflective reading after leaving school. When he was thirty-three he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Gamble, a native of New York and a daughter of David and Rebecca (Carroll) Gamble, the former a native of Ireland, who came to the United States in early manhood and settled in Livingston county, New York, where, in 1862, he died at the age of eighty years. His wife, a Pennsylvanian by birth, died at their New York home in 1832, a young woman. She was one of twelve children all of whom are deceased but one son, living in New York, and one daughter, who lives in Hillsdale county.

Judge Mercer and his wife were the parents of seven children, all born in Somerset township, this county. One died when seven days old, the others are living. David G., born on February 21, 1846, married Miss Frances Campbell and is the father of two children; Samuel A., born on November 23, 1848, married Miss Estella Bilby and is the father of four children; Elizabeth, born on March 23, 1849, became the wife of William Robbins, of Wheatland township; William W., born on March 10, 1853, married Miss Betsey Voorhes and is the father of one son; John G. was born on December 20, 1854; Sarah, wife of William Bilby, of Somerset township, was born on December 3, 1858, and became the mother of two sons and a daughter, now dead.

Judge Mercer was prominent in the public life of the township and county all the time of his residence here. On the organization of the township he was chosen assessor and served two years. He was subsequently justice of the peace for fifteen years and township inspector two years. In 1842 he was elected supervisor on the first board formed under the state law, serving the township for ten different terms in this capacity and until 1869, with short intervals of intermission. In January, 1844, he was elected to be an associate judge of the Circuit Court, and in November, 1850, he was chosen county judge, filling this office until it was abolished by law in 1852. After 1869 his son, David G. Mercer, was

supervisor for a number of years, and another son, William W., is now the incumbent of this same important office. The Judge gave his allegiance to the Democratic party and was stanch and unyielding in support of his party faith. He was generous in aid of church organizations, although, during the great part of his life, he was not a member of any. On October 6, 1901, his serviceable life ended amid the almost universal regret and lamentation of the people among whom he had so long lived and labored, by whom he was always highly respected.

WILLIAM W. MERCER, son of the late Judge William Mercer, is a resident of Somerset township, and lives on an excellent farm highly cultivated and well provided with good buildings and the necessary appurtenances for successful farming. He was born in this township on March 10, 1853, and grew to manhood on his father's farm, assisting in the labor of cultivating it and, when he could do so, attending the district schools in the neighborhood. He began life for himself as a farmer and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since. On January 17, 1877, he was married to Miss Betsey Voorhes, also a native of Somerset township, born on May 20, 1859, and a daughter of John W. Voorhes, who became a resident of Michigan when he was a lad of fourteen and assisted his father in clearing up the homestead. In 1855 he married Miss Mary Bross, who was born in Adams township, this county, and they became the parents of seven children, two of whom died young and the rest are living. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer have one child, their son, Leon A. Mercer, who was born on February 19, 1879. Mr. Mercer is a Democrat in political allegiance and has taken an active interest in the success of his party, giving its principles and nominees faithful and helpful support. He has himself been called to official stations of moment and importance in the township, and has discharged the duties thus devolving upon him in a manner at once creditable to himself and beneficial to the community. He was an energetic, progressive and broad-minded member of the school board for a number of years, and in 1882 was first elected supervisor, serving then

for three years in succession. In 1898 he was again elected to this office and has since been continuously reelected. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and also of the Patrons of Husbandry.

HENRY E. HAYNES.

Henry E. Haynes, one of the enterprising, energetic and progressive farmers of Camden township, is to the manor born and was reared and educated among the people who have had the benefit of his services in various local capacities and of his inspiring example of industry and thrift. His life began in Camden township, on September 30, 1856, and he is the son of Judson B. and Juliette (Sutton) Haynes. His father was a native of Greene county, N. Y. When a young man Judson Haynes emigrated to Huron county, Ohio, where he married his wife, a native of that county. A short time later he came to Hillsdale county and bought eighty acres of land on which he settled his family in 1856, it being located in Camden township. Since that time he has resided in this township except during a residence of one year in Kansas, and he has been actively engaged in buying and selling real estate, in the course of his operations living on a number of different farms.

He has been one of the most enterprising and public spirited of the township's citizens, giving his time and energies actively to the development and improvement of the section and filling with credit and acceptability all the local offices from time to time. At the present writing (1903) he is highway commissioner of the township and the benefit of his services is manifest and is acknowledged by all classes of the people. In politics he has from its formation belonged to the Republican party, and has done much by his wisdom in counsel and his zeal in campaign work to build up and strengthen the party in the county and bring repeated success to its cause. Useful in every public function and through the breadth and energy of his patriotism, inspiring by his example of enterprise and resourcefulness, and an esteemed model for all in his private life,

he is justly held in the highest respect throughout the county, regarded as one of its most progressive and representative citizens. His wife died in November, 1868. They were the parents of four children, one of whom was burned to death when only three years old during the clearing of the farm on which they lived in the early days of their residence in Michigan. Mr. Haynes has since married a second wife. She was Miss Mary Alward and they have had five children.

Henry E. Haynes is the oldest child of the first marriage. He was reared in Camden township and there received a common school education. After leaving school, and reaching man's estate, he passed three years in Ohio, working on a farm by the month, and one year in Kansas, in the same occupation and under the same conditions. Returning to Michigan he bought in 1880 a portion of the farm on which he now lives, the original purchase containing seventy-seven acres, to which he has added forty by a subsequent purchase. All this he has well improved with excellent buildings and brought to an advanced state of cultivation, and here he conducts a vigorous and flourishing farming industry, which is carried on according to the most approved methods, with every care to secure the best results. Mr. Haynes has also taken an active and helpful interest in the development of the township, the elevation of its people and the promotion of every judicious undertaking to subserve their comfort and convenience. He assisted in organizing the Camden Rural Telephone Co. in 1903, being one of the leading spirits in the enterprise, taking a large block of the stock and serving as the first president. He is also a stockholder in the Baker Economy Furnace Co. of Camden, where the factory is located, this being one of the leading industrial enterprises in this portion of the state.

On December 10, 1882, Mr. Haynes married with Miss Nettie Salmon, a native of Amboy township in Hillsdale county, a daughter of Charles and Annie (Thompson) Salmon, natives of England, who were born, reared and married in that country and came to the United States in 1849, locating in New York. The father worked

at blacksmithing a number of years for the Lake Shore Railroad, and later bought a farm in Amboy township, where both he and his wife ended their days. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes have four children, Benjamin A., Mabel O., Florence A. and Charles H., all living at home.

Mr. Haynes is a Republican in politics, zealous and energetic in the service of his party. He served as justice of the peace for four years and at the end of that time declined a reelection, preferring the honorable post of private citizenship. For twenty-five years he has been an earnest and active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the lodge of the order at Camden, of which he is at present noble grand. He also belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees, his son, Benjamin, being the present record keeper of the tent of which they are both members. In all the relations of life Mr. Haynes has lived acceptably among the people of his community, winning early and holding firmly the high respect and appreciative good will of his fellow citizens, and ever maintaining his position among them as one of their progressive men.

H. B. LEFLEUR.

Standing high in the esteem of all ranks of the citizens of Hillsdale county, whom he has served faithfully as county treasurer, as a valued member of the school board for many years, as deputy collector of internal revenue, and in several other official positions of trust and importance, and with his empty trousers leg as an eloquent though silent tribute to his bravery in the Civil War, H. B. LeFleur, of Hillsdale, can find unusual pleasure and satisfaction in his present comforts through the recollection of the hardships and dangers by which he came to them. He was born at Ellicottville, in Western New York, on July 1, 1841, at a time when that portion of the great Empire state was almost as unsettled and as undeveloped as are now some of the newest parts of the farther West. His parents were Ambrose and Sarah (Welch) LeFleur, the former being a native of France. Both died while he was but a child, and he was reared and received

a common school education in Erie county of his native state.

In 1860 he came to Hillsdale as a student to college, and in the following spring, in obedience to the first call for volunteers to defend the Union he enlisted as a member of Co. H, Fourth Michigan Infantry. His regiment became a part of the Army of the Potomac, and he saw active and arduous service in that great fighting department of the Union forces, for the greater part of four years participating in all its battles, and being most of the time in the very thick of the fight. In the deluge of death at Gettysburg he was shot through the body, and for many weeks thereafter hovered between life and death in an army hospital. Recovering at length, however, he rejoined his regiment just before the terrible battle of the Wilderness, and in the fifth day's fight of that sanguinary contest he lost his right leg at Laurel Hill. He was mustered out of the service with the rank of sergeant to which he had risen by meritorious conduct, and returned to this county to pass the residue of his life as a quiet farmer in Litchfield township.

He engaged in farming in that portion of the county until 1879 when he was elected county treasurer for a term of four years, at the end of which he was appointed as deputy collector of internal revenue. This office he held until 1893, when he resigned to take the position of cashier of the Savings Bank, of which he was one of the founders. He is still performing the duties of this position, and, by his attention to them and his excellent business capacity, he has raised the institution to a high rank in its class and greatly increased its business and its popularity.

He owns his farm in Litchfield, but does not give its management his personal attention. He has been a lifelong Republican in politics, and has rendered his party good and faithful service. Without reference to party considerations he was twice elected mayor, was for many years on the school board, and filled several other local offices, as has been stated. On February 22, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Laura E. Hadley, a native of Oswego county, New York. They have four children, two sons and two

daughters. Mr. LeFleur is an enthusiastic Freemason, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery, and is an active and zealous member of the Grand Army of the Republic. No citizen of the county stands higher or is more esteemed.

ISAAC H. KELLOGG.

Isaac H. Kellogg, one of the oldest citizens of Reading township in continuous residence, William C. Berry being the only man in the township who has lived within its limits longer, was born in Onondaga county, New York, on September 13, 1834, the son of Jefferson and Maria (Hoffman) Kellogg, both of the same nativity as himself. They were the parents of two sons in their native state, Orlando H. and Isaac H., and, after the birth of the second, they concluded that the new territory of Michigan offered better opportunities for their success in life and brighter hopes for their children than did the Empire state, and in 1836 they moved to Reading township, in this county, making the journey by lake to Monroe and from there to their destination by team. They found a home for a time with Judge John Mickle, the first settler in the township, and assisted him in clearing a heavily timbered piece of land whose century crowned growth of forest was first in the township to fall before the ax.

In the fall of that year Mr. Kellogg located on a tract of his own, which he had previously purchased from Judge Mickle in the fall of 1835, and by persistent application he succeeded in clearing it and making of its virgin soil an excellent farm, which he increased to 120 acres, although he cleared with his own hands 200 acres. He retired from active work in 1863 with a competence, and thereafter made his home with his youngest daughter, Mrs. John Watson, until his death on March 3, 1891. He was for many years an active member of the Baptist church but late in life became a Methodist. In politics he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, after that being connected with that organization in a leading and serviceable way, and he was at the same time a pronounced Prohibitionist. With the public life of

the township he was actively connected, filling from time to time some of its most important offices. His wife died at Litchfield, on April 30, 1885, aged seventy-two years. For forty years she was a devoted member of the Baptist church, and in her life she exemplified its highest rules of conduct and faith. Their family consisted of four sons and two daughters, all of whom reached maturity and married, and all are now living except the oldest and third sons.

The second son, Isaac H. Kellogg, grew to manhood on the old homestead, which he helped to clear and make productive, and on which he lived until after the death of his wife on June 12, 1895, since which time he has made his home with his only child, Clarence J. Kellogg. Isaac received a good education and after leaving school engaged in teaching for a number of years. He was married in Reading township on March 23, 1862, to Miss Phoebe Herendeen, a native of Palmyra, N. Y., the first child and only daughter of Welcome and Elizabeth (Burchard) Herendeen, who were born and reared in Ontario county, of that state, Mr. Herendeen being the first white child born in that county. After a residence of some years there subsequent to their marriage they moved to Wayne county, and, in 1845, brought their family to this county, locating in Reading township, where they remained until death, the father dying after he reached the age of sixty years and the mother when she had attained seventy-eight. He was a Quaker in religious faith and his wife a Methodist. Their daughter, Mrs. Kellogg, was well educated at a seminary in Albion, and for a number of years was a successful teacher. She was a member of the M. E. church at Reading, while her husband is a member of the Free Will Baptist church. Both have been prominent and active in all their good works.

Mr. Kellogg was prominent in public local affairs during his years of activity, filling with credit a number of township offices, among them township treasurer for a number of terms and justice of the peace for a period of twenty-five years. He is a Republican in politics and an earnest and zealous advocate of legal prohibi-

tion. He and his wife became the parents of one child. Clarence J. Kellogg, who owns a fine farm of 140 acres in Reading township, which he successfully manages, as he does also the paternal homestead which his farm adjoins. He was educated at Hillsdale College, and in his career he has displayed superior business capacity and worldly wisdom and breadth of view of a high order. Like his father he is a Republican and a Prohibitionist. Succeeding to a family name that has been honored in two generations in this county, he has well sustained its reputation for all that is best in elevated citizenship. His wife was Miss Lidia Murray, and they have two children, their sons, Murray I. and Orson Tyler.

ANDREW L. KINNEY.

Andrew L. Kinney, one of the leading attorneys at the Hillsdale county bar, realizing forcibly that the Law is a jealous mistress and will seldom brook a divided sovereignty, has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession since he was admitted as an attorney, and is reaping in good measure the reward of his devotion, having a large and lucrative practice which includes in its clientele many of the best and most representative citizens of the county, having a well established reputation as a skillful and resourceful lawyer, widely and accurately learned in cases and firmly grounded in the principles of the law.

Mr. Kinney was born in Oneida county, New York, on June 6, 1865. His parents are Harvey and Charlotte (Lambie) Kinney, also natives of that state. The father is a cooper and in the earlier years of his manhood worked at that trade, but for many years he has been engaged in farming, beginning this occupation in his native state and continuing it in Branch county, Mich., after coming hither in 1877, where he lived until 1890. He then moved to Arkansas, where he and his wife now reside, and where he is still carrying on a successful and prosperous industry in this line. The family consists of two sons and three daughters.

Andrew L. Kinney accompanied his parents to Michigan when he was twelve years of age and from that time he has been continuously a resident of the state, except during the period of his absence in college at Valparaiso, Ind., where he completed the scholastic education he had begun in the public schools of New York and continued in those of Michigan. After leaving college he taught school four years in Branch county, and in 1886 began to study law in the office of Hon. W. H. Lockerby, of Quincy, Mich. He was admitted to the bar in 1888, after two years of industrious reading in this office, and at once formed a partnership with his preceptor and entered upon the practice of his profession. The partnership with Mr. Lockerby continued ten years, and in 1892 they established a branch office at Reading, of which Mr. Kinney took charge, removing to that town and managing the business of the firm there until the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in 1899. He has continued to reside there since that time, and has been busily occupied with his practice, being associated therein for one year with Eugene Saunders and the rest of the time being alone.

In political faith Mr. Kinney is a Republican, but he has never been an active partisan and has no desire for public office. In 1891 he was united in marriage with Miss Clare Wolcott, a native of this state and of Hillsdale county, born at North Adams, the daughter of Martin and Jennie (Conley) Wolcott, natives of New York and Michigan respectively, who were early residents of Michigan. Both among his professional brethren and the people generally Mr. Kinney is highly respected as an able lawyer and an upright and straightforward citizen.

DR. JAMES B. McCARTY.

Learning in early life the enduring lessons of adversity and self-reliance, and through the manly qualities with which he was endowed and which he developed and trained by practice, making his way in the world from an early age, Dr. James B. McCarty came to this state with the enthusiasm of youth, the vigor of maturity, the knowledge of men gained by personal con-

tact with them in competition, and the firmness and flexibility of fiber engendered by dependence on his own exertions. He was one of the first physicians and surgeons in Hillsdale, and one of the most highly respected and esteemed. It was in the state of New York that his useful life began on September 23, 1816, and his father was of Scotch descent. The father died when his son, James B., was an infant, and the mother a year or two later was remarried to a Mr. Lord. At the age of twelve Doctor McCarty began working for his own livelihood, and from that time he has been entirely the architect and builder of his own fortune.

He diligently worked his way through good academies, and, when he had secured his preparatory education in this way, he became a student of medicine at the Geneva (N. Y.) Medical College, and was graduated from that distinguished institution in 1841. He at once began the practice of his profession at Ontario, N. Y., and remained there until 1848. He then came to Hillsdale and was in active practice here until he died in 1854, gaining in his short residence a large circle of admiring friends and an extensive and lucrative practice. On March 17, 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Emily Sheldon, a native of Wayne county, N. Y., a daughter of Norman and Roxy (Stow) Sheldon, prosperous farmers of that state, who died there at good old ages. The Doctor and Mrs. McCarty were the parents of four children, of whom three died in infancy. One daughter is living, Mrs. Julia A. Pond, of Hillsdale.

In political faith Doctor McCarty was a Democrat, but he never sought or accepted public office. He was greatly and usefully interested in everything that involved the welfare and progress of the county, being prominent in the movement to found Hillsdale College, and continuing to be one of its most loyal supporters after it was founded as long as he lived. He was also potential in behalf of other movements and undertakings for the advancement and improvement of his town and county, and was highly commended for the breadth of view, the excellent judgment and the general wisdom he ever displayed in reference to public affairs of every character.

JUDGE JOHN MICKLE.

The first white settler in Reading township, and who was for fifty-seven years one of its most esteemed and useful citizens, the late Hon. John Mickle exhibited in his long and useful career in Hillsdale county the best traits of the hardy and determined pioneer and the progressive and public spirited citizen. He located on the farm, which was his home for more than half a century, on October 5, 1835, and here he died on December 15, 1892, at the age of more than eighty-eight years, having been born on September 2, 1804. The place of his birth was Hannibal in Oswego county, N. Y., his native county being at that time as much of a wilderness as almost any portion of the West is now, and he was one of the nine children of John and Catherine Mickle, industrious farmers and frontiersmen of that locality. On his father's farm he grew to manhood and acquired the habits of sturdy industry and thrift which characterized him through life and also the spirit of manly self-reliance and independence which was his mainstay in many a crisis.

On becoming his own master young Mickle started out to make his own way in the world, possessed of no capital for the struggle except nine cents in money and an abundance of health, strength, energy, honesty and pluck. He was ready to perform any kind of manual labor, and began by cutting wood and doing other jobs at a small wage, carefully saving his earnings and making judicious use of his opportunities. For ten years he patiently toiled on, eight of them in his native state, then came to Hillsdale county and began to buy tracts of land to keep them out of the hands of speculators, afterward selling them at reasonable prices to actual settlers who desired to locate here with their families. In this way he gave an impetus to the development of the section and in a short time had around him a colony of substantial and honest citizens, who were imbued with his own spirit and combined their efforts with his to make their chosen home in the wilderness prosperous both in worldly wealth and beneficent activity, bright

with the blessings of an advanced civilization. He had come to this state in 1831 and settled on government land in the territory claimed by both Ohio and Michigan; and during the four years of his residence there he took an active part in the Toledo War, serving as a fifer and being the only one in his regiment.

Some time after the close of this exciting conflict a surveyor told him of the rich and beautiful country lying around Jonesville, and selling out his possessions he came to this part of the state, accompanied by his wife, one child and a hired man named Ephraim Wiltsie, and located near North Reading. He here purchased of the government the north half of section 9 and the south half of section 3, then in Allen township but now in Reading. His first dwelling was a cabin of unhewn logs, 19x23 feet in size. This he afterward replaced by a house of hewn black walnut logs which was for many years the most pretentious and attractive building in the township. It is still standing and marks the spot and shows the style of a prosperous pioneer's early home. Aided by his industrious sons he fully cleared 250 acres of his land, placed it in under cultivation and adorned it with the residence spoken of and other good farm buildings. He also took pride in raising good stock.

From his advent into the county Judge Mickle was active and serviceable in all phases of its public life. The first town meeting, which was held on April 3, 1837, convened at his house, and this was the beginning of the township's organization. At this meeting he was elected to the various positions of justice of the peace, highway commissioner and township assessor. The office of justice he filled for thirteen years, during eight of which he was also a notary public. In 1839 he was again elected assessor, and two years later he was chosen associate judge of the circuit court. In 1842 he represented the county in the state Legislature, and in 1851 was again elected judge. His last office was that of justice of the peace to which he was again elected in 1867. In politics he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party and thereafter he was a member of that organization.

The Judge was first married in his native county to Miss Elizabeth S. DeMott, and they became the parents of five daughters, all of whom but one died in infancy, and she is now deceased. The one that died in 1836 was the first person to die in the township, and two years later Mrs. Mickle followed her offspring to the better world. On September 8, 1839, the Judge was united with a second wife, Miss Mary Fitzsimmons, a daughter of George Fitzsimmons and sister of A. M. R. Fitzsimmons, of Reading township, thus solemnizing the first wedding in the town. Their offspring numbered ten, all sons, of whom one died in infancy, nine grew to manhood and six are now living. John G. is a resident of Quincy, Mich.; Eugene O. traveled as a scenic painter and was last heard of in Liverpool, England; Daniel W. married Miss Sena Kidder and lives at Reading; Benjamin F. married Miss Flora Hogeboom and is a farmer in Reading township; Luther S. lives at Ottawa, Ill. His first wife died and he has married again; and George L. runs a creamery at Castalia, Ohio. Their mother departed this life on February 29, 1888.

The Judge joined the Masonic fraternity in early life and ascended its mystic ladder to the degree of Knight Templar, joining Eureka Commandery in 1854. Reading Lodge, No. 117, of the order was instituted in 1858 at his home with him as its first senior warden. For many years he was a leading member of the Baptist church to which he was much devoted and a liberal contributor. His funeral services were conducted by Eureka Commandery of Hillsdale, and were participated in by a multitude of admiring friends, neighbors and pioneers. His remains were laid to rest in the cemetery which bears his name, on the land which he had entered as a home fifty-seven years before.

GEORGE B. GARDNER.

One of the best known and most prominent citizens of Michigan is the subject of this sketch, Prof. George B. Gardner, the well-known artist of Hillsdale, who for many years has stood at the head of the art department of the Hillsdale Col-

lege. A native of Germany, he was born at Darmstadt, on August 15, 1835, the son of George B. and Dorothy (Bower) Gardner, natives of the Fatherland. His father followed the dual occupations of millwright and miller, and was a highly valued member of the community where he resided. He passed away from life in Germany after a long and useful life. The mother also died in Germany, both parents being buried there.

Professor Gardner attained man's estate in the land of his nativity, and there received his early education. He early showed a tendency toward the calling which he has followed with such conspicuous success in later years. At the age of three years he began to make drawings with so much skill as to attract the attention of his parents and others, and, at the age of eight years, he painted a small water-color of his early home, which was so true to life as to command a ready sale. The paints and brushes which he used were manufactured by his own hands, and he now has one of these early efforts hanging on the walls of his Hillsdale studio, as an evidence of the precocity and talent of his childhood. At the age of seventeen years, in 1852, the young artist determined to seek his fortune in America, and, leaving the land of his birth and young manhood, he set sail for the new world. Arriving in this country, he first settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where he remained for several years in the successful pursuit of his art. During his residence in this city he made several trips to the southern states for the purpose of studying slave life, he having become much interested in the slavery question during the early years of his life in America, and in his collection he has several paintings of negro meetings, which he made from life in the days antecedent to the Civil War. He first came to Hillsdale in 1856, and, two years later, he accepted the position of principal of the art department at the Hillsdale College, with relation he continued to hold with great distinction and marked success for thirty-two years, resigning it in 1900 for the purpose of giving his entire attention to individual work.

Professor Gardner has been foremost in the upbuilding of art in the state of Michigan, hav-

ing instructed more than three thousand students during his long term of service in Hillsdale College. He has also been active and prominent in the public life of his section of the state, occupying at the present time (1903) the office of supervisor of the second ward of the city of Hillsdale, having also served for four years as a member of the city council, a portion of the time being the acting mayor of the city. Politically, he has always been identified with the Republican party, taking for many years an active and prominent part in the leadership and management of the affairs of that party in Hillsdale county. In 1855 Professor Gardner was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta Sayre, a native of the state of Ohio. To their union have been born eight children, all of whom attained maturity and are now living. The Professor is devoted to his family and to his home. In religious creed himself and family are members of the Free Baptist church, and take an active and sincere interest in the work of religion and charity in the community. Professor Gardner is also affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of the chapter and commandery, holding the chaplain's chair in his lodge. He has been for many years, and is now in his mature years, one of the leading citizens of Hillsdale county, who has done much to advance and promote the best interests and artistic culture of the community, and he is honored by all classes of his fellow citizens.

JOHN G. McWILLIAM.

Planting his unfaltering footstep in the wilderness of Hillsdale county in the spring of 1842 when he was but twenty years of age, and maintaining his residence on the same land from that time to this, John G. McWilliam, of Camden township, is a fine representative of the early pioneers who laid the foundation of the county's greatness and labored to develop its resources with a breadth of view and an enterprise characteristic of the heroic band to which he belonged and of the people of character and force from whom he sprang. He was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., on August 9, 1822, the son of Ab-

ner J. and Agnes G. (Gilchrist) McWilliam, both natives of that county, reared on its soil, educated in its schools and married among its people. On August 20, 1822, eleven days after his birth his mother died, leaving him as her only offspring. His father afterward married a second time and one child was added by this marriage to the household. His second wife also preceded him to the other world, and he contracted a third marriage by which he became the father of two additional children. In the fall of 1832 the family moved to Michigan and settled on a farm in Lenawee county which is now covered by the town of Deerfield, they being among the earliest settlers in that region. In 1836 they sold this farm and bought another of 160 acres in the same township, which they improved and cultivated and on which the father lived until his death in 1875.

The son, John G. McWilliam, was ten years old when the family residence was taken up in this state, and he remained at home, receiving a public school education and working on the paternal homestead until the spring of 1842. He then started out in life for himself, and, coming to Hillsdale county, purchased the place of 147 acres, on which he still resides in Camden township. It was in the virgin forest of the time, still the haunt of the untamed Indian, filled with beasts of prey, and without roads or other conveniences on which the comfort and welfare of civilized men is largely dependent. But he was inured to the toils and privations of pioneer life. The path he had chosen was choked with difficulties, but his body and soul were hardened to meet them; it was beset with dangers, but these were the very spice of life to such as he, gladdening the heart with exulting self-confidence, sending the blood through the veins with a livelier current. He entered upon the herculean task of clearing his land, and making it habitable and productive, with energy and confidence, and, after one year's arduous effort, while waiting development of the plans he had begun, he returned to Lenawee county and remained there for a year. In the spring of 1844 he came back to his farm and thenceforth applied himself assiduously

to its improvement and cultivation, and now he has one of the choice country homes of Camden.

As time passed he prospered in his efforts, and after many years of faithful industry, retired a short time ago from active pursuits, determined to spend the rest of his days in quiet contentment on the broad acres which he had redeemed from the wilderness and planted with beneficent fertility and all the products of careful and judicious husbandry. In 1845 he built a little log dwelling in which he lived until 1867, when he replaced it with the commodious modern house which he still occupies. On April 27, 1845, he married with Miss Sallie Westfall, a native of Ontario county, N. Y., and daughter of Jacob D. and Mary (Middaugh) Westfall, who lived in that county and state until toward the close of their lives but died in this county. Mr. and Mrs. McWilliam have had three children: Abner J., who died at the age of thirty-four; Albert, who died at the age of two years; Ellen Estelle, now the wife of Silas W. Huggett, and a resident of Camden township. Mrs. McWilliam died on May 2, 1902. In politics Mr. McWilliam has been an active Democrat all of his mature life. He served as highway commissioner for a number of terms and for eight years as a justice of the peace. He is widely known, highly respected and generally esteemed as one of the representative men of the township. He is a prominent and valued member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

CAPTAIN LUCIEN MEIGS.

In November, 1847, Lucien Meigs purchased sixty acres of land in Reading township, of this county, and from that time, until his death in 1891, he was a resident of the township, one of its prominent citizens, public spirited men and an influential factor in developing its resources and building up its interests. The farm on which he then settled was a tract of unbroken forest, without roads or other conveniences, virgin to the plow, yielding nothing for the sustenance of man except the wild growths of the woodland and the game with which it was filled. Every foot of it required heroic toil to bring it to produc-

tiveness, and he addressed himself to the task with ardor and energy. Erecting a little log cabin as a habitation for himself and his bride, whom he had married in Allen township on the seventh day of that month, he went to work with vigor at the clearing of his land, and in preparing it for cultivation. And during the forty-four years of his residence here Captain Meigs has continued his industry and has created from the wilderness a fine and well improved farm, on which fields of waving grain grow golden in the sunshine where once the primeval forest stood, and a commodious and substantial modern dwelling marks the site of the first residence, the humble log cabin.

He was born in the town of Van Buren, Onondaga county, N. Y., and was the descendant of an old New England family. His grandfather, Phineas Meigs, was a soldier in the Revolution from the beginning to the end of the momentous struggle, and died in his native township after an honorable and useful life of seventy-seven years. His son, Phineas Meigs, the Captain's father, was an intelligent, hard-working farmer, highly respected as a citizen and a good and honest man in the community where he lived for many years. He was three times married, first to Miss Waitstill Williams, who bore him three daughters and one son, and died in 1831, while she was yet a young woman. His second marriage, which occurred in his native county, was with Miss Polly Ingoldsby, who was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., of Massachusetts parentage. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters, of whom the Captain was the first born. This wife died in 1861, and Mr. Meigs married a third, Miss Lydia Gardner, who died on February 14, 1872, aged sixty-nine, leaving two sons. One of these was a private in a New York regiment during the Civil War and died at City Point, Va., of a disease contracted on the battlefield.

Lucien Meigs was reared in his native township and received an excellent education, which he put to a good use by teaching, in which occupation he was engaged for a number of years after reaching his legal majority. When twenty-

two years old he came to Michigan and purchased eighty acres of land in Girard township, Branch county. He lived in that county five years but made no effort to improve his land, as he was engaged in teaching during the winter and in farm labor around the country in the summer. After his marriage he located on the farm which was his last home, and during the rest of his life he followed farming with industry and success, except during his term of service as a volunteer in the Union army of the Civil War. In January, 1863, he enlisted as a member of Co. G, First Michigan Sharpshooters, and was commissioned captain of the company on March 31 following, taking his position with this rank in May. The regiment was stationed at Fort Dearborn, Mich., until early in July, when six of its companies were ordered to southern Indiana and Ohio in pursuit of Morgan and his raiders. They were stationed for some time in Jennings county, Ind., and were instrumental in driving the invader out of that part of the state and in capturing some of his scouts. After his capture the regiment returned to Fort Dearborn, and, after remaining there until August 17, following, it was ordered to Camp Douglas at Chicago, where it was on guard duty until March 17, 1864, and was then sent to Annapolis, Md., and consolidated with the second brigade of the third division of the Ninth Army Corps, and soon after joined the Army of the Potomac. On May 6 and 7 it was in action in the battle of the Wilderness. Not long after this Captain Meigs was disabled by illness and on August 11, 1864, he was honorably discharged from the service with a good reputation for fidelity and zeal as a soldier and an officer in camp and on the march and the battlefield.

On his return to the North he made a visit to his old New York home, and then resumed his life as a farmer and citizen in this county, where he was ever actively, serviceably and effectively identified with the progress and development of this section and a local force of power and influence in the political affairs of the township, holding in succession almost every office in the gift of the people. He was throughout his manhood a zealous and devoted Republican. On Novem-

ber 7, 1847, he was married to Miss Amanda Thomas, a native of Ontario county, N. Y., and the second child of the eleven born to her parents, David and Polly (Webster) Thomas, the former born in Massachusetts and the latter in New York. The parents lived from 1834 to 1841 at Mentor, Ohio, near the home of President Garfield, where Mr. Thomas improved a farm. In the year last named he moved with his family to Allen township in this county, and located on a new farm where the parents passed the rest of their days, the father dying at the age of seventy-eight and the mother at that of seventy-two. They were highly respected and their lives were conspicuous for honesty, industry and generous hospitality.

Mrs. Meigs was well educated in Ohio and Michigan, and when she became a young lady she engaged in teaching, following this profession until her marriage with Captain Meigs, by which she became the mother of three children, Ella A., wife of Frank M. Frazier, a prominent farmer of Crawford county, Pa.; Morris I., a sketch of whom appears in this volume in connection with one of the Reading Robe & Tanning Co.; and I. May, wife of Edgar B. Bailey, an esteemed farmer of Reading township. After a record of usefulness, honesty and enterprise of which any man might be proud, Captain Meigs died at his home in Reading township on August 3, 1891, leaving a good name which would be a priceless legacy to any family. Mrs. Meigs herself passed away on April 8, 1901.

ISAAC MOORE.

The late Isaac Moore, of Pittsford township, whose untimely death on August 5, 1900, was generally lamented and closed a life of signal usefulness, was born in Wayne county, New York, on October 21, 1842. His parents were William and Dinah (Strange) Moore, both born and reared in England. They came to the United States in 1834 and settled in Wayne county, New York, where the father was an industrious and prosperous laborer in various fields of enterprise, and where both parents died. Their offspring

consisted of five sons and one daughter. Two of the sons, Robert and Isaac, became residents of Hillsdale county. The latter was but fourteen years of age when he came to this county and joined his older brother, Robert, then a resident of Pittsford township, for whom he worked until the beginning of the Civil War. In November, 1861, he enlisted as a member of the Sixth Michigan Battery of Light Artillery, and with that organization fought for the Union until he was taken prisoner on August 23, 1862, at the battle of Richmond, Ky.

After his exchange some months later he re-enlisted in the same battery, and remained with it until the close of the war, participating with it in many hard fought battles and seeing much of the privation and hardship necessarily incident to military life. After his final discharge he returned to Hillsdale county and during the rest of his life was engaged here in various pursuits, performing his daily duties with fidelity and cheerfulness, adding in his way much of worth and usefulness to the wealth and prosperity of the township, and exemplifying in his unostentatious career many of the most admirable traits of a serviceable and approved citizenship, the kind on which the safety and progress of our country has so largely depended, and to which it owes so much of its real greatness and power.

In 1868 Mr. Moore was married with Miss Martha Phillips, daughter of James and Philinda (Monroe) Phillips. The father came to Michigan in 1835 and settled in Lenawee county where he remained four years, thence removing to Hillsdale county in 1839. Here he married with Miss Monroe and continued to reside on land which he purchased in Pittsford township until his death. His family consisted of two daughters; Mrs. Moore being the only one now living. Mr. and Mrs. Moore had five children: Myrtie and Mariam, deceased; and Mortimer, Marvin and Milford, all living at home. The family has a good record and stands well in the township, contributing to its industrial and social life in a substantial way, and holding well the respect of the people of all classes.

DR. JAMES W. NIBLACK.

The subject of this review, who is one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of Hillsdale county, and has a long record of active and beneficial service among its people to his credit, is a native of Washington county, Pa., where he was born on February 26, 1832. James and Margaret (Speinger) Niblack, his parents, were also natives of Pennsylvania, and in that state they were prosperously engaged in farming until the desire for a more open and promising life with larger opportunities on the frontier impelled them in 1853 to emigrate to Trumbull county, Ohio. They cleared a farm in the wilderness and made it their home until death, the father passing away in 1842 and the mother in 1877. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and in that short but decisive contest with the mother country, in which her aspiring offspring demonstrated his ability to assert and maintain his rights on land and sea, the gallant Pennsylvanian bore himself with credit on many a bloody field. The paternal ancestry was of Scottish origin and settled in this country early in its Colonial period of struggle and conquest.

Doctor Niblack was one of the eleven children who composed his father's household, and of this number he alone remains. He became a resident of Trumbull county, Ohio, when he was but three years old, and remained there until 1861, receiving his education in the public schools and at the Farmington Normal School. After leaving this institution he taught in the public schools for a time and then, in 1852, began reading medicine, placing himself under the direction of Doctor Briscoe. He took a course of professional instruction at the Western Reserve Medical College of Cleveland, and in 1861 came to Michigan, locating in Cambria Mills, in Hillsdale county, where he remained until 1888, when he removed to Reading, which has since been his home. During the two years from 1863 to July, 1865, he served in the Federal army, being a member of the Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry which he joined as its assistant surgeon. In this service he participated in many important

engagements, and was finally discharged with the rank of a lieutenant of cavalry. He was in the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Potomac, most of the time under General Grant.

In 1884-5 the Doctor attended a course of lectures at the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. His practice has been of the most general character, as that of nearly all country physicians must be, and he has adorned the profession with breadth and fullness of learning and with skill and exactness in its application to his business. For many years he was an active and zealous member of the county, state and tri-state medical associations, giving to their proceedings and deliberations the benefit of his wide experience and his close and discriminating observation. His success mainly has been due, however, to his intelligent study of his cases and the excellent judgment he displays in their management. He married in Ohio in 1855 with Miss Mary Keefer, who died leaving three children, Dr. Charles F., a prominent physician of Reading; Nellie, wife of A. B. Scattergood, of Alma, Mich., and George L., one of the leading farmers of this county. The Doctor was united in marriage with his second wife, Miss Arilla Betts, of Cambria, this county, in 1880. He is a Republican in politics, strong in the faith, active in the service of his party. He has filled several local offices in the village and township. He belongs to the Masonic order and to the Knights of Pythias.

CHRISTOPHER MYERS.

Christopher Myers, the oldest son of Joshua and Jane (Penoyar) Myers, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work, was born in Camden township, Hillsdale county, Michigan, on December 16, 1840, about two months after the arrival in this county of his parents and his three older sisters. He was reared on the woodland farm on the very verge of civilization, on which they had pitched their tent and begun to make a new home. His opportunities for attending school were few and it was far between them, as all the available strength and spirit of the fam-

ily were needed for work on the farm while the season lasted. So, growing to manhood amid the scenes of natural beauty of southern Michigan, and free from the blandishments and seductive pleasures of social life, he developed a strong physique and a healthy love of home and freedom, which took in the whole country as the object of its devotion. It was no surprise to his friends, therefore, that when armed resistance threatened the existence of the Federal Union, he was one of the early volunteers.

On August 12, 1861, when he was not yet of legal age, he enlisted in Co. C, Seventh Michigan Infantry, and soon afterward was in the field as a part of the Army of the Potomac. His regiment was in the very thickest of the fighting during the first two years of the war, and took part in twenty-seven engagements, among the most important being those at Yorktown, Fair Oaks, the James, where for seven days, there was almost continual battle and much of it desperate, Second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. At the terrible battle of Antietam he was shot through the thigh and for four weeks thereafter was in the hospital, and then, in November, 1862, he was discharged from the service on account of the disability thus incurred. He returned home but was an invalid for several months, and unable to do continued work of any kind. Recovering his health, he reenlisted on December 12, 1863, becoming a member of Co. K, Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry, in which he then served to the close of the war. With this command he participated in many engagements, the most noted being the battle of the Wilderness. After this contest he was detailed for service in the commissary department for about three months, then returned to his company and took part in the capture of Fort Mahoney, being at the very front in the charge and one of the first men to get within the fort. His company also fired the first shot at the battle of Petersburg. After the capture of that city his regiment was a part of the force that followed General Lee until his surrender. Mr. Myers was under fire almost every day for months, being at the front for three years. At the close of the war he went to Wash-

ington, took part in the Grand Review of the army, then returned to his Camden township home and settled on a farm of forty acres which he had bought during the war. Here he lived for a period of thirty years. He still owns the farm but has it now in the hands of a tenant, having retired from active pursuits.

On January 1, 1866, he was married to Miss Hannah Louesa Pound, a native of Wayne county, N. Y., the daughter of Addison T. and Chloe (Gurnee) Pound, the former a native of Ontario county and the latter of Cayuga county, N. Y. They moved to Hillsdale county in 1856 and bought a farm in Camden township on which they lived until death, the mother passing away in November, 1888, and the father in November, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers have one child, their daughter, Chloe, wife of S. E. Haughey, of Camden. Mr. Myers belongs to the Masonic fraternity, holding his membership in Lodge No. 245 at Camden, and is also connected with the Order of the Eastern Star, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Patrons of Husbandry. In politics he has been a Republican from the dawn of his manhood, casting his first vote for Lincoln for president. He has been actively interested in the development of his township and county, and has taken a prominent part in various enterprises looking to this end. As a wise and useful citizen, who never shirks his duty in reference to public or private responsibilities, he is widely known and highly esteemed.

JOSHUA MYERS.

Arriving in Hillsdale county, Michigan, in October, 1840, with his wife and three daughters, and without a place whereon to lay his head or shelter them from the storms of winter, which were already foretold in the frosty air and deepening tinges of the forests, Joshua Myers, late of Camden township, deceased, was a man of resolute spirit and determination, or he would not have accepted his lot in the wilderness with so much cheerfulness and courage as he is said to have done, and he would not have wrought out of his adverse circumstances, and conditions of

difficulty and danger, the substantial estate of worldly comfort, which he enjoyed in his later years, or have developed his wild land into the excellent farm with good improvements which he left as the monument of his skill and industry. He was born near Lyons, N. Y., on January 10, 1810, the son of Christopher Myers, a New Yorker by birth but of German ancestry, whose wife was born and reared in Vermont. The father was a well-to-do farmer in his native state and died there while he was yet a young man. After his death his widow joined her children in this state and died some years later at the home of her daughter in Allegan county.

Joshua Myers grew to manhood in his native state and there was united in marriage with Miss Jane Penoyar. In the autumn of 1840 he moved with his wife and three daughters to Hillsdale county and settled on eighty acres of land which he bought in Camden township around the site of the present grange hall. This land was all heavily timbered, and there were no conveniences of life at hand to make it more habitable, or less difficult of access and treatment, than other wild lands of the dense forest. Mr. Myers went to work resolutely, however, and built a little log house for a dwelling for his family, hurrying his operations on the building with might and main in order to get it completed before cold weather set in, for it was in October that they reached the county. After the cabin was completed the family moved into it and it continued to be their home until the prosperity, that followed their persistent energy in clearing and cultivating their land, enabled them to build a better residence and otherwise enrich their farm with good improvements.

In his later years the father sold this place and moved to Indiana, but after residing a few years in that state he returned to Camden township and there passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1880, having survived his wife for a quarter of a century, as she died about 1855. They were the parents of six children, two of whom are dead and the other four residents of Hillsdale county. They are Harriet, now the widow of Aldice Johnson; Clarissa, wife of Wil-

liam C. Johnson; Christopher and Walter, farmers of Camden township, where their sisters also live. The deceased children are Charity, who was the wife of S. B. Johnson; and Annie, who died unmarried. Mr. Myers was a useful man in his day and generation. He freely did what he could to develop the county and the state in which he lived, and he was correspondingly appreciated and esteemed by his fellow citizens.

WALTER MYERS, the son and youngest child of Joshua and Jane (Penoyar) Myers, was born in Camden township, Hillsdale county, on October 11, 1843, and was reared on his father's farm. He was educated in the district schools of the neighborhood and trained to a life of industry and thrift. On September 1, 1861, when he was less than eighteen years old, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Co. K, Eleventh Michigan Infantry, and in the momentous contest in which our unhappy land was then engaged he served for three years and one month, being mustered out at Sturgis on the last day of September, 1864. He participated in twenty-two hard fought battles, among them those of Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Ga., Dallas, Roop Station and the siege of Atlanta, besides a great number of skirmishes and minor engagements. He was never sick a day while in the service, was never wounded and never taken prisoner. He thoroughly enjoyed the life of danger and thrilling incidents of the war and returned from it strengthened and developed in body and with a spirit of manly self-reliance which has been his mainstay ever since. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Cumberland, than which no department did more or harder fighting.

After Mr. Myers's return home he worked on the farm for his father three or four years, then rented a farm and after occupying it for a time, bought the one of thirty acres on which he now lives. He was married on February 2, 1868, with Miss Ella Wright, a native of Lorain county, Ohio, and a daughter of Micajah and Phoebe J. (Campbell) Wright, natives of New York and early settlers in Ohio. They came to Hillsdale county in the early days of its history,

and here the father died about 1885. The mother is still living and makes her home with Mr. Myers. He is a member of the Union Veterans Union, and is earnest in his devotion to the Republican party. He has served the township as a highway commissioner, and has ever shown a laudable and serviceable interest in the welfare of all its interests. He is universally respected as a good citizen and an estimable man.

WILLIAM ALLEN OLIVER, M. D.

Dr. William Allen Oliver, of Camden, is a native of Fulton county, Ohio, born on November 5, 1853, and is the son of Nathan and Sarah (Carmichael) Oliver, both natives of Ohio, the father born in Stark county and the mother in Morrow county. Soon after their marriage in 1843 they settled in Fulton county in that state, where they were early pioneers and cleared an excellent farm from the woodland, making it a very comfortable and valuable home. Selling this in 1877, they moved to Hillsdale county, Michigan, settling in Reading township, where the mother died. A few years later the father moved back to Ohio, taking up his residence in Williams county, where he died.

The Doctor was reared on the paternal homestead and took an active part in its useful labors until he reached the age of sixteen. The family then moved to Pioneer, and he, having made a choice of his profession, attended school to more fully prepare himself for the work. At the age of eighteen he began to study medicine under the direction of Dr. George Young, of Pioneer, with whom he remained for five years, two months and ten days, during this period attending a course of lectures at Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago. He has since taken another course at the same institution. In 1877 he located at Reading in this county, for a while, but owing to the uncertainty of his health he did not practice. In the spring of 1878 he moved to South Camden, and, after remaining there about eighteen months, he established his residence at Camden, where he has ever since been actively en-

gaged in the practice of his profession and aiding in building up the community.

Doctor Oliver is an active and faithful worker in the ranks of the Republican party, but has never sought or desired official station. In the cause of public education, however, he has taken a great interest, and has rendered valuable service, having been a member of the local school board for about fifteen years. He has also served the community for eighteen years as health officer. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the Order of the Eastern Star; also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding memberships in the lodges of these orders at Camden. On June 5, 1883, Doctor Oliver was married to Miss Ortensa L. Chester, a native of Camden township and daughter of Frederick and Martha L. (Fowle) Chester, a sketch of whom will be found on other pages of this work. Five children have blessed their union and brightened their home, four of whom are living, Clark C., Walter W., Flossie F. and Leota L. A son named William W. died at the age of four months and nine days. The Doctor stands high in his profession, and as a citizen enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

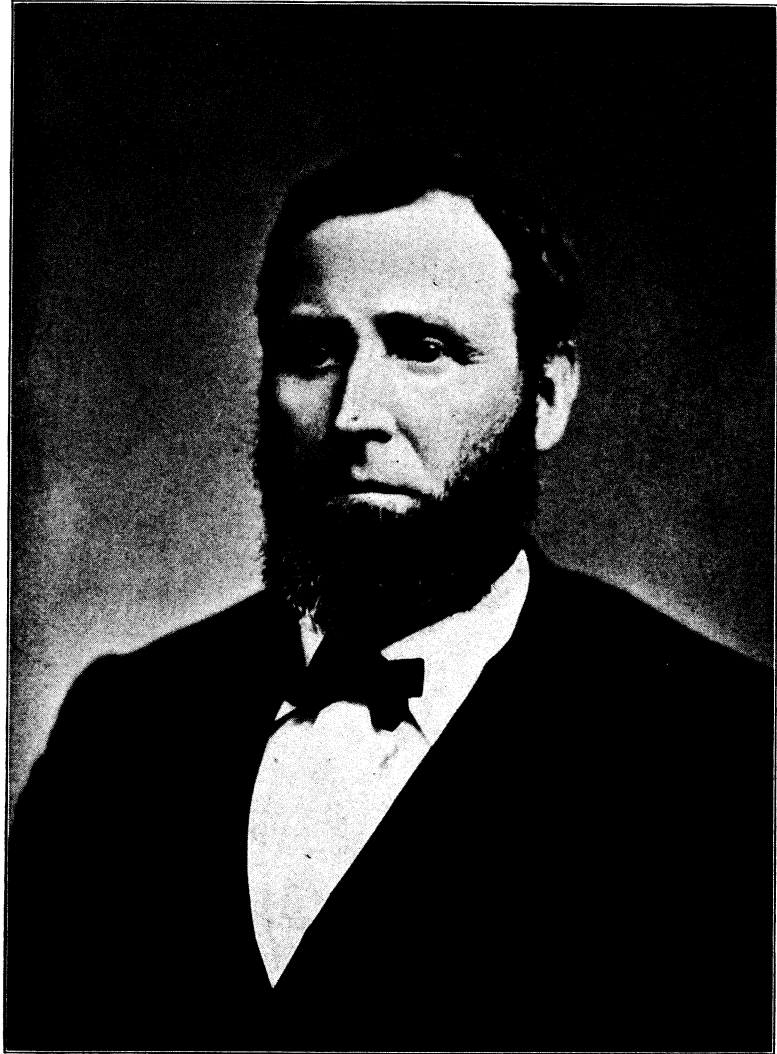
DR. DANIEL W. TIMMS.

The late Dr. Daniel W. Timms, of Hillsdale county, whose death at the age of fifty-eight, in 1882, left a vacancy in the professional and agricultural circles in the county which it has been difficult to fill, was born at Oxford, England, on November 24, 1824, the son of John and Ann Timms, also English by nativity. They came with their family to the United States about the year 1831, and settled at Palmyra, New York, and five years later they came to Michigan, taking up their residence on land in Wheatland township, this county, which they at once began to clear and improve. The next year, at the very threshold of his labor of improvement, the father died, but his widow and their sons carried on the work he had begun until the death of the mother on July 30, 1884. Of the six children in the family three are living, their sons, William and John,

and their daughter, Mrs. Voorhees, a resident of Grand Rapids.

From his twelfth year the Doctor passed his life in this county, receiving his preliminary scholastic training in the public schools and finishing his academic course at Spring Arbor, and at Albion Seminary. Upon leaving school he immediately began the study of medicine under direction of Doctor Hall, of Hudson, and Doctor Delevan, of Moscow, and, in 1848, entered the medical college at Columbus, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1849 with the degree of M. D. He returned from the medical college and started the practice of his profession at Rollin, in Lenawee county, but, after a short time, he removed to Wheatland township, in this county, where he remained for fourteen years. At the end of that time he took up his residence at Moscow, and that town was his home until his death on October 27, 1882. In 1855, to better prepare himself for a special line of practice then much in need in his community, he took a special course of instruction in eye and ear diseases and their proper treatment at an excellent New York institution, on his return finding ample justification for his expenditure and enterprise by many calls for relief in this domain of human suffering. Some few years before his death he gave up active practice and devoted himself to farming of a high standard. He was married, on July 3, 1849, to Miss Sarah A. Mallory, a daughter of Azariah and Azubah (White) Mallory, further notice of whom appears upon another page of this volume.

Having no children of their own, the Doctor and Mrs. Timms adopted a son, Frank M. Timms, now prominent and prosperous in the livestock commission business in Chicago. In political faith the Doctor was a loyal Republican and took great interest in the success of his party. He served a number of years as township clerk, was president of the county agricultural society for two years, being also for some time justice of the peace. His church affiliation was with the Baptist sect. In professional, in official and in private life he was a man of high character and great activity, an ornament to the community and one of its most serviceable citizens. His widow, some years after



Dr. D. Timmons

his death, married Henry McCowen, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1820 and a pioneer of 1845 in Michigan, a sketch of whom will be found upon another page. Mrs. McCowen, for the second time a widow, lives at Hillsdale, universally esteemed.

CORNELIUS B. REYNOLDS.

One of the honored pioneers of Hillsdale county, and devoting to the development of its industries and the advancement of its people nearly fifty years of his useful life, Cornelius B. Reynolds of Reading township, who passed away from the trials and sorrows of earth to the triumphs of an everlasting rest on September 28, 1894, was an inspiration in the life of his community and the memory of his lofty example is still an incitement to its people. He saw all the difficulty and danger of frontier life, endured all its hardships and privations, performed every form of its exacting toil, and at the last enjoyed in full measure the comfort fairly won by his labors and the respect and esteem of his fellow men properly due to his uprightness and manly character.

Born in Washington county, New York, on September 9, 1820, he was the son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Tafft) Reynolds, who were born, reared, married and passed their lives in that county, the mother dying there about middle age, and the father remaining until the shadows of the grave began to darken around him, then coming to the home of his son in Hillsdale county, where he passed away on January 14, 1864, more than eighty-four years old. Cornelius B. Reynolds was reared in his native county, and there received a common-school education and learned the trade of a miller, at which he afterward worked in a number of different places. At the age of sixteen he moved with his parents to Wayne county, New York, and, later, on August 11, 1841, was there married to Miss Parnel Marsh, who was born in that county on October 16, 1820.

Mr. Reynolds had purchased eighty acres of land in Reading township, Michigan, agreeing to pay far more than it was worth, giving a mortgage for a considerable part of the purchase price.

In 1845 he and his wife located on this land, and began the struggle to clear it of timber, and of its far heavier incumbrance, the debt. The region was unproductive at the time, and the struggle for advancement was difficult and prolonged. But the young couple patiently toiled on, and even moved to Jackson county, where there were better opportunities, and lived there for a few years. They then returned to this county and their homestead in 1848, and from that time until the death of Mr. Reynolds they remained on the farm that had cost them so much anxiety and arduous labor. They prospered after they got fairly started, and accumulated a goodly share of worldly wealth, Mr. Reynolds owning at his death 500 acres of land and much other valuable property. He was a great lover and a renowned breeder of fine horses, fancying particularly the Morgan strain, and had for the training of his products a half-mile track on his farm.

In politics Mr. Reynolds was to the last a Jacksonian Democrat of the most pronounced type, and, while never aspiring to political preferment, he was induced to accept township offices at times, but was always found active in defense of his party faith and its principles and candidates. From his early manhood he was an enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity, and he climbed its mystic ladder through lodge, chapter and council, holding the principal offices in each gradation, aiding materially in pushing along the progress and spread of each. He was a member of and for some time the worshipful master of the lodge at Reading, and he helped to organize the lodges at Camden and at Hall's Corners, now called California. He was also the first high priest of the chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Reading, and the first thrice illustrious master of the Reading Masonic council.

Throughout the county he was well known and very influential in all lines of life, inspiring all good energies, restraining the bad, and helping forward every element of progress in the section which was blessed and brightened by his industry and force of character. His wife survived him several years, dying on January 3, 1900. They were the parents of six children, only two

of whom are living, Eugene W., of Camden township, and Adelbert B., living on the homestead. A sketch of each follows. The children deceased are George and Delos, who were buried in Jackson county, and Frank and an infant, who were buried in Reading township.

ADELBERT REYNOLDS.

Born and reared on the farm on which he now resides in Reading township, and having passed the whole of his life in association with the people who are now his friends and neighbors, Adelbert Reynolds is closely identified with the section of his home, and has been an important factor in its development and progress. His life began on September 23, 1856, and he received his education in the district schools near his home. When he approached the estate of manhood, and his older brother, Eugene, had started in life for himself, and was developing a farm of his own, he remained with his parents, after the death of his father taking entire charge of the home farm of 120 acres, which he conducted for his mother until she, too, passed away. He then came into possession of it, and since then has been its owner and has managed it on his own account. The farm is under good cultivation and enriched with improvements of an excellent grade, making it one of the most desirable country homes in this part of the state.

Mr. Reynolds is fully up-to-date in the quality of his farming and imbued with the spirit and progressive tendency of the section in which he lives. He was united in marriage with Miss Rose Bell, a native of Calhoun county in this state, on October 20, 1878. She is the daughter of Robert and Letta (Law) Bell, natives of Ireland, who came to this country with their parents in youth, reached years of maturity and were married in Genesee county, Michigan, and afterward moved to Calhoun county. Her father died in Hillsdale county on April 13, 1895, and her mother has since made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds is a Democrat in politics, but, while deeply and actively interested in the success of his party, he is not an active partisan

in the sense of seeking the honors or emoluments of political life for himself, finding enough to occupy all his faculties and satisfy all his ambitions in the pursuit of his own interests on his farm and in the general attention that he, like all other good citizens, gives to the welfare of the community and the conservation and development of its best interests. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are the parents of two children, their son, Gene B., who is employed in a store at Reading, and their daughter, Leila, who is living at home.

The life of an honest farmer in the agricultural sections of Michigan, who meets the requirements of every daily duty, and performs with cheerfulness and skill his part in the economy of life, does not seem to attract much attention elsewhere or bear an important relation to the great events of history. And yet it involves much of the prose and poetry of every-day existence, and, combined with other lives of the same character, makes up the sum total of elevated citizenship and continuous progressiveness, which has made our country great at home and respected abroad, and constitutes its title to what it has most aptly been called, "the great charity of God to the human race." In this part of American effort and American influence Mr. Reynolds bears his part with unyielding fidelity and ever present usefulness. He is universally esteemed throughout the country as one of its best citizens and most reputable and serviceable men.

EUGENE W. REYNOLDS.

Eugene W. Reynolds, the eldest living son of Cornelius and Parnel (Marsh) Reynolds, and a worthy scion of an honored name in the history of southern Michigan, was born in Jackson county of this state on July 23, 1847. When he was about a year old the family moved back to Hillsdale county, where they had formerly lived, and here, in Reading township, Eugene grew to manhood and was educated in the district schools. He was reared to a life of useful labor, and was inured to hardship and privation in his early years. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty years, then bought a farm of forty acres

on which he made some improvements and sold it, soon afterward buying a portion of the one on which he now lives. This contained a saw and a feed mill when he purchased it, and he operated these industries for about twenty years to his own profit and greatly to the convenience and advantage of the neighborhood. Mr. Reynolds has added to his farm until it now comprises over 500 acres, and he has devoted his energies and intelligence to the improvement of this land, and its wisest cultivation, until he has made it one of the most valuable in the township, a model of thrift and skill in agriculture.

On October 9, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary M. Hewes, a native of Reading township and a daughter of Mr. Charles and Experience (House) Hewes, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Genesee county, New York, whither the father went from his native state with his parents in childhood, and where they were married. In 1843 they emigrated with their three children to Hillsdale county and settled on a farm in Reading township, afterward moving to Camden township, near the village of Montgomery, where they died, the father on May 14, 1888, aged eighty, and the mother on March 19, 1892, aged seventy-six. Mrs. Reynolds was educated in the public schools and at Hillsdale College. She had three brothers on the Union side in the Civil War, one of whom died in a hospital at Lexington. In politics Mr. Reynolds is independent and takes no active part in party contests. Following in his father's footsteps in uprightness and breadth of view, he is universally esteemed.

READING ROBE AND TANNING CO.

Nature is prodigal in her gifts to man in all parts of our country, although differing widely in various sections in the form of her benefactions, and it is the crowning glory of American enterprise that whatever she has bestowed for the benefit of man it has found means to utilize and develop. When the settlement of southern Michigan was begun it was found to be a region almost boundless in possibilities for agricultural wealth, and to realize this was the first ambition

of its pioneers. In the course of a little time, however, after its forests were in a measure cleared away, and its rough face had been caressed by the persuasive hand of systematic cultivation in some comeliness of appearance and some bounty of productiveness, the generosity of the material spread out for manufacturing purposes began to attract attention and employ the brain and brawn of the people, so that now the state is not only one of the finest farming sections of the country, but also a busy hive of industrial enterprise, producing for the use and comfort of mankind many forms of serviceable commodities, and conducting a wonderful commercial business incident thereto. Among these utilities none is, perhaps, in the measure of its power and capacity, more important or fertile in good results than the tanning industry. And of the establishments devoted to this work the Reading Robe & Tanning Co. is in the front rank. This company was organized in 1892, and is the successor of a small business of its kind begun a year before by Russell Wilbur and Morris I. Meigs, who, seeing the opportunity to carry it on with greater fruitfulness and to a much more considerable extent by an increase of capital and more thoroughly organized effort, succeeded in forming the company and having it incorporated. Accordingly a stock company was formed with a paid up capital of \$12,000, and J. W. Chapman as president, H. F. Doty as vice-president, and Morris I. Meigs as secretary and treasurer. This company has conducted an active and profitable business in buying hides and tanning and manufacturing them into robes, coats, rugs and similar products, which are sold all over the country. The factory is of considerable extent and in ordinary times gives employment to an average of 100 hands, a capacity somewhat decreased at this time, owing to the high price of hides. The business is carried on with vigor and enterprise, and is one of the best managed and most profitable in this part of the land. In the flight of time since the company was first organized there have been some necessary changes in its directorate and official staff. The officers in 1903 are J. W. Chapman, president; Arthur A. Berry, secretary and manager, and

Morris I. Meigs, treasurer. These gentlemen, with Mrs. Agnes C. Meigs and Mrs. Alice G. Chapman, form the board of directors, each giving the affairs of the company close personal attention and assisting in their judicious management.

Morris I. Meigs was born in Reading township, Hillsdale county, on January 19, 1852, and is the son of Lucien and Amanda D. (Thomas) Meigs, of whom more extended notice is given elsewhere in this work. They were pioneers of the county and reared their children here, educating them mainly at the district schools. Their son Morris attended these schools and passed one year at Hillsdale College. He remained at home, working on his father's farm, until he reached the age of twenty-one. He then accepted employment as a clerk and salesman in a drygoods store at Reading, where he worked two years. During the next three years he was engaged in farming on his own account, at the end of that time again became a clerk in the store. In 1880 he started a drug store at Camden, which he conducted successfully until the fall of 1891, when he sold it and started the enterprise in which he is now engaged. Since then he has given his whole attention, in a business way, to this enterprise, and it is largely through his efforts and capacity that the business has reached its gratifying proportions and sound financial condition.

In politics Mr. Meigs is an earnest Republican, and to the success of his party, county, state and national, he is a valued aid at all times. He served Camden township as its treasurer for one year, and since becoming a resident of Reading, he has been a member of the village board for six years. He is not, however, ambitious for political honors, but prefers the useful post of private citizenship to any official position. In the Masonic fraternity, with which he has long been connected, he holds membership in the blue lodge and Royal Arch chapter at Reading and the commandery of Knights Templar at Hillsdale. He is also a member of the Reading lodges of Odd Fellows and Knights of the Maccabees. On April 23, 1878, he was united in marriage with Miss Agnes C. Martin, a native of Washtenaw

county, Michigan, daughter of William and Frances M. (Sears) Martin, both deceased, the father dying several years ago in Washtenaw county, and the mother in 1893, at the home of her daughter in Reading. Mr. and Mrs. Meigs have three children, Ethel S., wife of G. B. Tuthill, a dentist living at Wauseon, Ohio, and Alice F. and Lucien S., living at home.

LANSON PENOYAR.

Lanson Penoyar, of Camden township, Hillsdale county, one of the substantial and progressive farmers of this part of the state, is native in the section and to its manner born, his life having begun in Camden township on July 6, 1853. He is the son of Reuben and Eliza (Malcom) Penoyar, New Yorkers by birth and parentage, who came to Michigan in childhood with their parents and were reared, educated and married in Jackson county. In 1848 they immigrated into Hillsdale county and settled in Camden township, and six years later, when their son Lanson was one year old, moved from there to Scipio township, where the father died and the mother is still maintaining her home. Lanson Penoyar was reared to manhood in Scipio township and received his education at its public schools. When twenty-one years old he began working for himself on farms in the neighborhood of his home, hiring out by the month and then taking land to farm on shares.

When he had accumulated some money in this way, he bought fifty acres of good farming land in Williams county, Ohio, just across the state line, and for four years he engaged actively in its cultivation. He then sold it, and, returning to Hillsdale county, purchased eighty acres in Camden township, which he continued to farm and improve until he moved to the paternal homestead of his wife's people, on which he now lives. He was married on December 31, 1875, to Miss Mary A. Pound, a native of Wayne county, New York, and a daughter of Addison and Chloe (Gurnee) Pound of that county, who came to Hillsdale county in 1856, where they made their permanent home. Mr. and Mrs. Penoyar have these four children, Addison, Eliza, Roscoe and Louesa.

Eliza is the wife of Eugene Rowe, a barber now of Waterloo, Indiana. They have two children, Jessie Louese and Emma May. Mr. Penoyar is a Republican in politics, but takes no active part in party contests, finding enough to occupy his time and energies in his farming operations and the other interests which he has in charge, and in aiding to promote the general interests of the community without reference to politics.

WILLIAM ROGERS.

Called from the scenes and industries of earth on June 26, 1903, at the age of sixty-five years, the late William Rogers, of Reading, senior member of the firm of William Rogers & Sons, publishers of the Reading Hustler, went to his final rest leaving a long record of usefulness behind him as a priceless legacy to his offspring and an inspiring memory to the county in which nearly forty years of his productive life was passed. He was born in Wayne county, Ohio, on December 8, 1838, and was the son of Dr. George and Elizabeth (Van Meter) Rogers, who were for many years residents of that portion of Ohio, and moved late in life to Indiana, where the father died at an advanced age. The mother afterward went to Missouri and there passed away some years after the death of her husband. Their son William was born to a destiny of toil and privation which began early in his boyhood, as the circumstances of the family obliged him to begin earning his own living while he was yet quite young, and from the start he was an earnest, diligent and hard-working boy. It followed as a matter of course that his opportunity for getting an education at the schools was meager and his attendance was fragmentary and irregular. But he valued as an inestimable treasure the few handfuls of learning he was able to scoop from the sparkling stream of knowledge as it bubbled across his path of industry, using his few facilities for getting them to good purpose, and adding to their value and power by private study and reading when he could.

He was endowed by nature with an acute and discriminating observation, and his experience

gave him self-reliance, resourcefulness and knowledge of men; so that he came to man's estate well prepared for any fate that might be in store and armed for any duty he might have to perform. Realizing that a good trade was an estate out of which he could not be swindled and that would place him almost beyond the reach of adverse fortune, he apprenticed himself to a cabinetmaker, and after learning the trade worked at it in Fort Wayne and Angola, Ind. In 1859 he was married to Miss Dema Braman, the daughter of Stephen Braman, a pioneer of Hillsdale county, who settled here in 1844, coming from his native state of New York as a pioneer, and bringing his family with him, Mrs. Rogers being at the time six years old. Her mother died when she was quite young. The wedding ceremony was performed by a Hillsdale county justice of the peace, just inside the county line, and out of doors in the snow. The wedding festivities took place at the home of the bride's sister, just over the line in Branch county. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Rogers took up their residence in Angola, Indiana, where they remained until early in the sixties, when they moved to Hillsdale county and located in Camden township.

On September 15, 1861, Mr. Rogers enlisted in Co. K, Eleventh Michigan Infantry, and, after serving until July, 1862, he was discharged on account of disabilities incurred in the line of duty. Recovering his health he again enlisted, on August 15, 1864, this time as a member of the Twenty-eighth Michigan Infantry, and as the second lieutenant of his company. On June 8, 1865, he resigned, leaving the service with an honorable discharge, and returned to his Michigan home in Camden township. Here he worked at his trade until the fall of 1868, then moved to Reading and followed the furniture business for a number of years, serving also as the village and township clerk and as member of the soldiers relief committee for Hillsdale county. His services in all these positions were valuable and were highly appreciated, and they were of unusual importance on the committee, for it was under his supervision that Maple Wood cemetery was surveyed and the lot was graded for the monument in memory of

the old soldiers, which was afterward erected and dedicated with imposing ceremonies. He was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also of the Grand Army of the Republic, being commander of the local post at the time of his death on June 26, 1903. His widow is still living and makes her home at Reading. They were the parents of two sons and one daughter, the daughter dying in childhood. The sons are Fred A. and Lester M. Rogers. Mr. Rogers was at the head of the firm of William Rogers & Sons, publishers of the Reading Hustler, from the inception of the enterprise until his death, the other members of the firm being his two sons.

Fred A. Rogers, the present editor of the Hustler, was born on May 2, 1864, in Cass county, Michigan, and was reared and educated in Hillsdale county. He attended the public schools of the county which furnished his only means of scholastic training. In the fall of 1883 he entered the office of the Reading Telephone to learn his trade as a printer, and passed through all the gradations of the business, learning all branches of it by practical experience, continuing his connection with that paper for a long time and serving its interests in various capacities, and for five years as foreman. In the autumn of 1891, in connection with his father and brother, he founded the Reading Hustler, the first issue coming out on November 11 of that year. He is still actively engaged in conducting the paper, and at the same time enters with interest and active support into every enterprise for the general advancement of the community in which he lives, and takes a serviceable part in its public life. He has served both as a member of the common council and as the village clerk, rendering efficient service in both positions and displaying enterprise and public spirit that were highly commendable. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and at this writing is the grand conductor of the order for the state. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. On January 1, 1886, he was married to Miss Abbie Sherman, a native of Bristol, Vt., daughter of O. A. and Martha (Downey) Sherman, also Vermonters by birth, and still residents

of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have three children, Glenn S., Vetta and Ernest.

The enterprise with which the Rogers family, father and sons, has been prominently identified is the Reading Hustler; and, as it is the expression of their individuality, and an index of the public and social life of the community in which they have lived and labored, as well as their principal engine of usefulness in directing public sentiment and the agencies of the time for good, a short account of its career is of interest and appropriate to mention in these pages. The Hustler came into being without ostentation or formal announcement, and in a field supposed by many already sufficiently supplied with its sort of inspiration. But the plan on which it was to be conducted gave its founders promise of good returns and an appreciative following that events have fully justified. The first issue came out on November 11, 1891, with established rates for advertising, which have been steadily adhered to without deviation, an earnest devotion to home enterprises of all kinds, which has been steadily maintained and intensified, a determination to give all the news all the time, a strictly non-partisan attitude politically, which has been held without variation or shadow of change, a spirit of liberal consideration for subscribers and patrons of every form, dealing with them on a strictly business basis and without fear or favor, and with an indomitable energy behind it for business and work toward the loftiest ideals, which is properly indicated in its name.

It was a five-column quarto at first, having seven subscribers; in four months' time it became a six-column quarto, with 1,000 subscribers. Two years and three months after the paper was established, and its frail barque was launched on the uncertain sea of local journalism, a committee of six representative business men counted its subscription list and certified to finding on it the names of 1,723 actual subscribers. Since that time this list has steadily grown, the advertising patronage has had a healthy increase, and the influence of the paper in all the lines of life and usefulness in the community has widened and deepened in a corresponding ratio, there being now no

more highly esteemed, widely circulated within its scope, generally read, reliable index of public thought and inspiration, or a more potential stimulus to wholesome progress and development in southern Michigan. And there is every indication that it will have expanding usefulness and augmenting power in the future.

PETER B. SEELEY.

Coming to Michigan in 1842, when he was but two years old, and being from that age reared to manhood on its soil and among its people, educated in its district schools and partaking in all respects of the spirit and sharing the aspirations of its citizens, Peter B. Seeley is a truly representative man of his section, and in his career of peaceful and productive industry he properly typifies the genius and the power of its energies and its resources. He was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, on March 23, 1840, and is the son and only surviving child of Curtis and Lorinda (Hills) Seeley. They were natives of Yates county, N. Y., where they were reared, educated and married, and where they settled down in life with the prospect of spending their days there as their forefathers had done for two or three generations before them. But in 1836, not many years after their marriage, they looked with favor on the farther West as a land of promise for their enterprise, and moved to Ohio, settling on a farm in Ashtabula county, where they remained until 1842. They then took another flight westward, coming to Hillsdale county, in this state, and located on a farm of eighty acres, which they bought in Woodbridge township. It was new and entirely unimproved timber land and the conditions of life in the neighborhood seemed less favorable than in some parts of the county, so, two years later, they traded this farm for another one of equal size in the southern part of Camden township, which they improved and cultivated, living on it until death called them from their diligent earthly labors, the father dying in 1878, at the age of sixty-eight, and the mother in 1901, aged eighty-six. Their offspring

numbered nine, all now deceased except their son, Peter.

He was sent to the district schools near his home when he was old enough and as regularly thereafter as the circumstances allowed, but, as his father was an invalid for many years prior to his death, the opportunities for attending school afforded to his sons were limited, and their education was the same. Peter remained at home and assisted on the farm until the beginning of the Civil War. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Co. K, Eleventh Michigan Infantry. He was on field and camp duty and in numerous engagements in his preliminary training, in due time getting to the heart of the great contest at the battle of Stone River where he received three wounds. One was from a minie ball which made an ugly cut along the right side of his head and took away a piece of his skull, as a result of which he was left on the field as dead. Another wound was a shot through the right arm; the third was received from a piece of a shell from one of the guns of his own command, which wounded him seriously in the hip. While suffering from this triple disaster he was taken prisoner and conducted to Mobile, Ala., from whence he was soon afterward transferred to Thunder Castle at Richmond, opposite Libby Prison. Forty days of anguish were passed in this confinement, during which his wounds received little attention. He was then paroled and taken to a hospital at Annapolis, Md., where he was as properly treated as the facilities permitted. On his recovery he rejoined his regiment and served to the end of his term of enlistment and three months longer; but owing to a mistake in the records only received pay and credit for three years service.

After returning from the war he bought a farm of eighty acres in company with his father and engaged in farming. His regiment was in very active service during the last years of his term of enlistment, being at the battle of Chickamauga and in all the engagements of the terrible campaigns following that to the siege of Atlanta. The ordeal through which he passed was awful. The strain of march and battle was con-

tinuous, with danger ever present and with death always nigh. But when he settled down to systematic labor on the farm he was face to face with another contest, one with Nature, which was also full of exactions and trying in the extreme. For the land which he had purchased was an unbroken forest of giant timber, against which the first weapon required was the ax, whose lusty strokes had to prepare the way for the plow. But as he had not quailed before the opposing force of an opposing army, so Mr. Seeley entered the new contest with spirit, courage and confidence. By perseverance and systematic industry he made his way to comfort and prosperity over the obstacles of the wilderness, as he had to victory through the ranks of the enemy in battle. He cleared his land, furnished it with good buildings, and in course of time had an excellent farm, whitening with the harvests and beautiful with the adornments of cultivated life. This he still owns but it is occupied and cultivated by one of his sons.

On New Year's day, 1866, he married with Miss Jane Seely, a native of Hillsdale county, born in Camden township, and the daughter of Harvey and Margaret (Cough) Seely, who were born, reared and married in New York, and came to this county about the year 1844, settling on a farm west of Camden Center, being among the pioneers of that section. The father died in April, 1898, aged seventy-nine, in Camden township, where his widow still lives, having accomplished seventy-six years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Seeley have four children: Susie, the wife of John Robinett, of Huntington, Ind.; Arthur, a resident of Harbor Springs, Mich.; Frank, living on the homestead; and Elsie, who is still residing with her parents.

In political allegiance Mr. Seeley is a pronounced Republican with strong convictions as a Prohibitionist. He and his wife are charter members of the United Brethren church of Camden township, and are active in all its works of benevolence. Mr. Seeley is as much interested in the welfare of his country in peace as he was in war, and he has contributed the force of his inspiring example and the benefit of his active ef-

forts in behalf of the advancement and improvement of the section in which he lives. He is held in high esteem as a useful citizen, and has a host of cordial and admiring friends. Two of his brothers were like himself gallant soldiers for the Union in the Civil War. James enlisted at the same time and in the same company with Peter, and after eighteen months service died in a hospital at Louisville. Gilbert enlisted in the fall of 1862 in Co. D, Twenty-seventh Michigan, and died in a hospital at Spottsylvania Courthouse, ten days after being wounded at the battle of the Wilderness.

JAMES LEONARDSON.

The late James Leonardson, of Jefferson township, who was a resident of this part of the county for nearly sixty years, being long a prominent and forceful factor in its growth, development and government, departed this existence on January 30, 1903, at the advanced age of about eighty-six years, and was laid to rest amid scenes that were hallowed by his labors, with every testimonial of popular esteem and good will. The story of his life, if told in full, would be one of great interest, which would present to the thoughtful observer every element of dramatic action. The scope of this article and of this work allows only a mere narration of salient events, but, even in that brief form, the recital has incitement and the stimulus of a good and potential example. He was born on April 12, 1817, in Montgomery county, New York, the son of William and Polly (Flint) Leonardson, of the same nativity as himself, descended from old Holland stock, planted in American soil during the Colonial period of our history. When James was six years old his mother died and six or seven years later his father also passed away, leaving his family of seven children wholly orphaned. Six of these grew to maturity and were married, one son later sealed his devotion to his country's welfare with his life on one of the bloody fields of the Mexican War, and the others have died in peace at their respective homes.



James Leonardson

Left an orphan at the early age of twelve or thirteen years and being the oldest member of the family, James was obliged to begin at once the battle of life for himself and also for aid in the support of the others. He wrought with his hands at many crafts, making a good record in each as a diligent and skillful workman. In 1836 he resolved to tempt the smiles of fortune in what was then a western city, and made his way to Toledo. A few years later he returned to his eastern home, where, on June 22, 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Hilts. In September of the same year they came together to Michigan and purchased eighty acres of unbroken forest land in Jefferson township of this county, on which they settled, which they began to convert by their mutual industry into a home and reduce to systematic fruitfulness. The land yielded readily to their persuasive labor, soon beginning to repay them in good measure for their outlay of time and energy. They added to their domain from time to time, improving what they got, until they owned one of the best and most highly cultivated farms in the township. Their golden wedding was celebrated in 1893 with something of pomp and splendor, with the cordial congratulations of their offspring and friends, on the farm on which they had passed practically the whole of their married life; here, on November 2, 1894, the devoted wife and mother surrendered her trust and was laid away to rest. Of the three children who came to sanctify their domestic shrine, the only daughter died in infancy, and one son, Warren D. Leonardson, died at the age of fifty-five years, leaving as the only survivor of their household, their son, Sanford, who has more extended mention on another page of this work.

The father was a prominent man in local affairs and had a potential and commanding voice in all the interests of the community. In early life he was a Whig in politics, later was one of the founders of the Republican party, being a member of its first convention held under the oaks at Jackson, in this state. He was ever afterward active in the councils of the party, a vigorous worker for its principles and candidates, a familiar figure at its county and state conventions. He was the

first Republican to be elected highway commissioner of Jefferson township, and he also served seven or eight terms as supervisor and twelve years as under sheriff. During the Civil War he was an efficient U. S. deputy provost-marshal. In every public office which he held he rendered excellent and highly appreciated service to the people, retaining their respect and cordial confidence and regard. He was a far-seeing, broad-minded and progressive man, of excellent judgment, great liberality and strong personal influence. Working his own way from poverty to affluence without any of fortune's favors or adventitious circumstances, he knew how to appreciate in others the qualities through which he had wrought his success, and was quick to extend aid to merit and firm in standing by real manhood in adversity. Hillsdale county has had no more capable, faithful or serviceable citizen in any public station or any walk of private life.

JOHN J. RIGGS.

John J. Riggs, of Scipio township, one of the most successful and progressive farmers in that portion of the county, was the second born of the eight children of his parents, Joseph and Mary (Smith) Riggs, natives of Lyons, Wayne county, New York, where he was also born, his life beginning on September 14, 1841. His father who was well educated was a teacher for some years in his native county and subsequently was there engaged in the drug business. In 1842 he brought his wife and two children to Michigan and settled on a tract of land in Scipio township, in this county, where he carried on a farming industry for two years, then moved to Litchfield township where he lived until 1863 engaged in farming and teaching. In the year last named he returned to Scipio township, locating at the village of Mosherville, where his death occurred on November 23, 1882. His wife died there on January 20, 1872. They were the parents of eight children, two born in New York and six in this state. Two of the sons, Hurlburt and Wesley W., were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil War. The former rose to the

rank of first lieutenant in the service, and the latter died on a boat en route from the field of Petersburg, Va., to Philadelphia, and rests in a soldier's grave in the latter city.

John J. Riggs was also a Union soldier and rendered efficient service to his country, first as a member of Co. G, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, in which he enlisted on August 9, 1862, and from which he was detached after a year's service and assigned to duty at the headquarters of Gen. R. S. Granger, where he remained until the close of his term of enlistment. He was reared on the paternal homestead and educated at the district schools and Hillsdale College. After the war he returned to Scipio township and engaged in farming until 1873. He then purchased a stock of goods and occupied himself in mercantile business at Mosherville for five years, at the end of which time he returned to his former pursuit, in which he is still engaged. He was married first in Litchfield township on February 6, 1866, to Miss Kate E. Mead, who was born at Auburn, N. Y., and who died at her Mosherville home on May 12, 1876. They were the parents of three children, Edmund H., Leroy J. and Harry M. The two last named are deceased. Edmund H. is a prosperous farmer of Fayette township. He married Miss Estella Barton and they have three children. On December 18, 1877, Mr. Riggs was married to his second wife, Miss Celina Sturges, a daughter of James Sturges, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Scipio township, where Mrs. Riggs was born on June 28, 1845. They have had three children, Mabel M., Stanley J. and Joseph. The last named is deceased. Mrs. Riggs is a graduate of Hillsdale College. Mr. Riggs is a Republican in political connection and served the township as its supervisor from 1888 to 1893. In 1894 he was elected county treasurer and filled that office for four years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mosherville, of which he is one of the trustees. He belongs to the order of Good Templars and to the Grand Army of the Republic. For more than fifteen years he was a member of the school board, and, with an abiding interest in the prog-

ress and permanent welfare of his county, he is ever found active in the support of all worthy enterprises for their promotion.

GEORGE E. SMITH.

The parents of George E. Smith, of Reading township, one of the prosperous and leading farmers of the county, whose success is wholly the result of his own industry and thrift, were Charles and Rebecca (Higgins) Smith, natives of New Jersey, where they were reared and married. Soon after their marriage they moved to the state of New York and settled near Lockport, in Niagara county, and there George was born on January 5, 1822, the youngest of the six children of the family. His mother died in his childhood, and about 1827 his father married a second wife, Miss Patience Akins, who became the mother of one child, a daughter. In 1829 the father, step-mother and three of the first wife's children came to Michigan and settled in Lenawee county, on a tract of forty acres of wild land which the father bought on the edge of the hamlet of Adrian, as it was then, its human habitations consisting of a country tavern, a grocery store and a few log cabins. The farm is now all within the city limits and covered with substantial buildings. The neighborhood was at the dawn of its civilization. Wolves, bears and other savage beasts were plentiful and dangerous, and Indians were numerous, although friendly in the main. All the conditions of life were full of difficulty and hazard, and all the work of development and improvement was yet to be done.

In 1831 the father took a severe cold while digging a well, and the doctor in the settlement, according to the practice of the time, administered calomel, and in such quantities that his patient really died from the effects of the drug, being at the time but fifty years old. Immediately after his death his widow sold the farm and all his other property, and, placing her stepson, George, then a boy of nine, in the care of an English couple on a neighboring farm, took her own daughter and left this part of the country, and that was the last he ever saw or heard of her

or her daughter. He was so badly treated by the Englishman that the neighbors came to his assistance and sent him to a brother-in-law in New York. His condition was not much improved by the change, for, although his relative did not treat him badly, the family was so poor that he found it necessary to seek a permanent home for himself, and started out in the world early one morning for the purpose. At sundown he reached a place where he was taken in on condition that he would remain until he was twenty-one, and then be released with \$100 and two suits of clothes as compensation for his services, he in the meantime to have his wants provided for and receive such schooling as the circumstances would allow.

The contract was faithfully kept on both sides with the exception of the \$100, which he failed to receive, and when he reached his majority he returned to Michigan and again located in Lenawee county, where he secured a situation in a grist mill and was glad to get it as his funds were exhausted. He retained his position three years and thoroughly learned the business of milling. This he followed for twenty years in various places, running mills at Jonesville and Hillsdale at times. In 1861 he bought 100 acres of land in Reading township, which is a part of his present home, and devoted his attention to farming. About ten acres of this land was cleared and the improvements on it were poor and scant. He began his enterprise under difficulties which, however, slowly disappeared under his determined energy, and in the course of time he had his farm raised to a high state of cultivation and well supplied with good and commodious buildings. He also bought additional land, at one time owning 200 acres, but he has sold all except 120. Here he has since lived and worked, improving his financial condition and rising steadily in the regard and confidence of his fellow men around him. He is now past eighty years of age, and rejoices in the success he has won, and the fruits of his labor, which are abundant and gratifying. Retired from active pursuits, and secure in the good will of his neighbors and acquaintances, and moreover, safely anchored against the

winds of adversity, he finds all the more comfort in his present estate because of the hardships and toils through which he came to it. He is yet very active and erect, and all his faculties are in full vigor. No one ignorant of the fact would take him to be as old as he is, and among the residents of the township no one is more esteemed for wisdom in counsel and excellence in example.

On November 10, 1850, he married with Miss Anna Swain, a native of Wyoming county, N. Y., the daughter of John and Anna (Seva) Swain, of that state, where they passed the whole of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of three children, Charles W., a farmer of Reading township; Schuyler D., living at the paternal home; Horatio B., a resident of Reading. Mrs. Smith died on September 15, 1901, aged nearly seventy-five, after nearly fifty years of happy wedded life. Mr. Smith is a consistent and earnest member of the United Brethren church, and during the last seventeen years he has been the superintendent of its Sunday-school. He is a Republican in politics, having been attached to the principles of that party from its formation. Miss Clarissa Swain, a sister of his wife, and for about twenty-six years a missionary to India in a medical capacity, is a member of his household.

JAMES A. STODDARD.

James A. Stoddard is a well known and highly respected farmer of Litchfield township in this county, whose life has so far been wholly passed in the county, except three years which he spent in Virginia. He was born in Litchfield township on July 7, 1845, the son of Henry and Emeline (Andrew) Stoddard, the former a native of Litchfield, Conn., and the latter of Woodbridge, in the same state. The father was reared and educated in his native place and learned the trade of a hatter at which he worked in Litchfield until 1842, when he came to Hillsdale county and purchased of his brother, Jesse Stoddard, forty acres of uncultivated and unimproved land, then heavily timbered and involving great and continued labor to bring it to fertility and pro-

ductiveness. He settled on this land and in time had it cleared and in an advanced state of tillage, and later added to it by purchases until he owned 120 acres, all of which he cleared and cultivated, residing on it until his death on March 1, 1875. His wife passed away on March 26, 1891. They had a family of one son and three daughters, all of whom are now deceased except the daughter, Mrs. Susan Mosher, of Mosher-ville, in Scipio township, and their son, James A., who is residing on the home farm. The father was a Republican in political faith, but he was never an active partisan and never desired or held public office. The grandfather was Gideon Stoddard, who was born, lived his life and died in Connecticut, where his family settled in Colonial times. His family consisted of six sons, five of whom became citizens of Michigan, three of Hillsdale county and two of Lenawee, and each in his day and locality added to the productive forces of the state and made substantial contributions to her progress.

James A. Stoddard is essentially a product and a representative of Hillsdale county. He grew to man's estate on one of the excellent farms of the county and learned the lessons of thrift, systematic industry and frugality which have distinguished him through life in its useful labors; the scholastic discipline which he received was administered in her public schools; his early struggles for a foothold among men were made amid and in company with her people; the duties of citizenship, which he has for many years faithfully performed, were taught him by participation in her government and by contact with her political institutions; his domestic altar has risen and been maintained on her soil; and the fruits of his labors have helped to swell the volume of her wealth and importance and have been for the most part dispensed among her people. When he left school he became a farmer and he has steadily followed agricultural pursuits ever since, his farm in its improvements and its advanced state of cultivation and its skillful management showing the fidelity and diligence with which he has worked in his chosen vocation.

Mr. Stoddard was married in Hillsdale county to Miss Mary Deyo, a native of New York state, and a daughter of Hiram and Electa Deyo, who were among the leading and most highly respected citizens of this part of the state. Of the children who have blessed their union there are living three sons and one daughter: Mortimer, a resident of Virginia; Dorothy, wife of Doctor Frankhouser, of Hillsdale; Henry, living at the parental home; and Clarence J., like his brother, Mortimer, a resident of Virginia. In politics Mrs. Stoddard is a faithful Democrat, but he is not an office seeker. He belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees, being a charter member of the tent at Litchfield, taking great interest in its affairs.

JOHN SPROWLS.

John Sprowls, of near Hillsdale, is one of the few representatives left among us of that fast-fading band of early pioneers who redeemed this country from the wilderness, made it fruitful with the products of systematic industry, blessed it with the advantages of civilization and started it forward on a career of greatness and usefulness that has been among the signal blessings of mankind and the subject of song and story in many languages. He is a fine type of the heroic age of the county, in which men, beasts, and Nature herself seemed arrayed in arms against the advance of civilization, and every man was obliged to rely for the most part on his own precautions, acuteness and strength for safety and his own endeavors for the very necessities of life.

John Sprowls was born in Ontario county, New York, on September 2, 1833, the son of Peter and Mahala (Huff) Sprowls, also natives of New York. They were industrious and well-to-do farmers in their native state, but believing there was better opportunity for advancement in the West, in the fall of 1836 they came to Michigan and located in what is now Hillsdale county, first in Moscow and later in Adams township, and here after long lives of usefulness they passed away, the father in 1881, at the age of seventy-five, and the mother in 1886. They had

three sons and five daughters, and two of the sons and two of the daughters are living. Their son, John, was reared and educated in this county, and remained at home assisting on the farm until he was twenty-two. He then settled on the farm which he now occupies and which has been his home continuously since that time. It was all dense woods when he took up his residence on a small clearing he made in it, and by the continued application of regular and skillful labor he has made it one of the best and most highly improved farms in the township. In 1870 he erected a good brick house, which is yet one of the most substantial and comfortable farm houses in a circuit of many miles, and added good barns and other outbuildings. All the while he has been improving the land by judicious cultivation, and has added to its extent by timely purchases until he has a tract of over 200 acres, all in excellent condition. When he located here this part of the county was without roads or conveniences of any kind, and the way to a neighbor's house, which was distant and difficult of access at the best, was by an Indian trail or a blazed pathway through the forest. Such concomitants of modern life as schools, churches and stores at convenient places were among the hopes for a far future.

Mr. Sprowls is a Democrat in political faith, but has never sought office of any kind, preferring to serve his country from the honorable post of private citizenship. He was married in 1855 to Miss Elizabeth Williams, a daughter of John and Mary Williams, natives of Wales and emigrants to the United States and Michigan in 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Sprowls had one child, their daughter, Mary, wife of Mrs. E. L. Worden. Mrs. Sprowls died on October 11, 1901, universally respected and generally well beloved. Her daughter, Mrs. Worden, has two children, Reno M. and Glen S. Mr. Sprowls is close to the limit of human life as fixed by the sacred writer, and rests calmly in its mild and beautiful evening in peace with all mankind, refreshed by the recollections of a well-spent and serviceable existence, which has been devoted to the good of

his fellow men and the development of the section of country endeared to him by all the struggles and triumphs in which he has participated.

JAMES SPROWLS.

This pioneer of Hillsdale county, who is a brother of John Sprowls, of this township, whose sketch immediately precedes this, has passed the whole of his life from the time when he was two years old in the county. He was native in Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, on March 19, 1835, the son of Peter and Mahala (Huff) Sprowls, also natives of New York and prosperous farmers there. In the fall of 1836 they came to Michigan, bringing their young family, and settled in Adams township. On his father's farm he grew to manhood and in the district schools of the neighborhood he received a limited common school education. Life was then strenuous here and provisions for its necessities was the first duty of every one in the wilderness, and so all were obliged to bear their part in the general effort for production and in the constant vigilance required for safety.

The Indians were abundant in the region and sometimes bitterly hostile to the whites, and wild beasts and other dangerous concomitants of savage life were not wanting. The opportunities for attending school in any regular and systematic way were not present. But the conditions of their lot made heroes and men of iron nerve of the pioneers, and so nature compensated in one way for what she was obliged to deny in another. Mr. Sprowls remained at home and assisted in clearing up and cultivating the farm until he was twenty years of age, when he took charge on his own account of eighty acres of land his father had located in Moscow township, but did not take up his residence on the tract. He remained in charge of this land and a farm in Fayette township until 1872, then moved to Woodbridge township, where he now owns 334 acres of fine land, which is well improved and has been brought by systematic skill and industry to a high state of cultivation and transformed from the

wilderness into one of the most desirable farms in the township.

Mr. Sprowls was married in 1859 to Miss Marguerite Slingland, a daughter of Abraham and Thankful Slingland, of Ontario county, New York. They have two children, Herbert E. and Carrie E., and Mrs. Sprowls died June 23, 1903. This old pioneer is a Republican in politics but has never taken active part in political affairs. He is busily occupied with his farm work and other business operations, and these occupations give ample scope for the exercise of all of his faculties, and furnish full satisfaction of all his desires, except where the general welfare of the community is involved, when that is the case he has time and service for the cause. For nearly seventy years he has lived in this county and aided in its progress and development, and among its people on all sides he is respected as one of their most forceful factors for good and one of their best types of citizenship.

ROBERT B. SUTTON.

The father of Robert B. Sutton was a native of New Jersey, and his name was Thomas. He belonged to an old Colonial family, distinguished in the early history of the Middle Atlantic states for valor and gallantry in war and for masterful capabilities in the pursuits of peace. Several of his brothers were soldiers in the Revolution and one was on the staff of General Washington and enjoyed the confidence of the great commander in a high degree. During the war he was involved in a duel at Albany, N. Y., and later went to Mexico and became famous in the Mexican army, rising to the second place in its command.

Robert B. Sutton was born near Trenton, N. J., on March 29, 1792. When he was eight years old his parents removed to Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., where he was reared and educated and learned the cooper's trade at which he worked for a number of years during his residence in the state. He joined the Federal army at the commencement of the War of 1812 and was in active service throughout the struggle, receiving a wound in the gallant charge at Lundy's Lane. He was a man of remarkable physical and

mental endowments and development, possessed of an indomitable will. In early life he was a boatman on the Mohawk river, and later became interested in lumbering, becoming the head of an extensive enterprise in this line carrying on trade between Canada and the United States. Some time afterward he became the owner of a valuable farm near his native place, and was also interested in lumbering in the then territory of Michigan. Here he purchased large quantities of pine logs and converted them into lumber, which he sold at a large profit. He also came into possession of extensive tracts of land in Illinois and Iowa, which were the only return he could get for a sum of money loaned by him.

In his young manhood he was married in New York state and there reared a large family of children, who also married in that state, where also his wife died. He removed to Michigan in 1859 and here took up his residence in Hillsdale. Here he actively engaged in the lumber business and conducted it on an extensive scale for a number of years. He was interested in the development and improvement of the town and county, and assisted in all ways looking to this end. He assisted in the organization of the First National Bank, and became and remained a stockholder and a director in the institution until his death in 1876. He also erected the Sutton Opera House block, a handsome and substantial three-story building, accommodating four stores and the auditorium, from which it derives its name. In 1860 he was united in marriage with Miss Anna B. Wragg, who survived him seven years, dying in 1883, leaving one son, John R. Sutton, who is one of the prominent and successful younger business men of the county. The elder Sutton is remembered by the people of Hillsdale as a progressive and broad-minded citizen, one of their capable and enterprising business men.

John R. Sutton, the son of Robert B., was born in Hillsdale, Mich., on February 25, 1868, and was reared and began his education here, but later attended Eastern schools. He then prepared for his profession in the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, graduating there in 1890. He was at once admitted to practice before the Supreme Court

of the state, and on his return home was admitted to the bar of this county. He soon, however, turned to insurance as an occupation, and in this branch of industry has been very successful. He is now state agent and adjuster for the Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., of California. He owns the Sutton black, receiving it from his father's estate. In 1890 he was married to Miss Gertrude L., the only daughter of Colonel and Mrs. E. J. March, of Hillsdale, Mich., and they have one child, a son, John R. Sutton, Jr., born on June 15, 1899. Mr. Sutton is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery at Hillsdale. He gives close and careful attention to business, omitting no effort to expand it in volume, increase it in value and keep it up to the highest standard of excellence in every way. He is an observing student of the practical side of insurance in its many phases, and is not only an authority on the subject, but has always available for his patrons the best features of the business for their advantage; at the same time exercising the most careful guardianship over the interests of the companies he represents.

WILLIAM G. WHITNEY.

With a record and public testimonials for conspicuous gallantry as a soldier in the Civil War, a high rank in agricultural circles as a successful and progressive farmer, an elevated and well established place in the public regard as a citizen, and a strong hold on the social life of the community as a cultivated and companionable gentleman, Capt. William G. Whitney, of Allen, is passing toward the evening of his life with many elements of peace and happiness in his lot, and with the general esteem and good will of the people among whom he lives as one of their most useful and representative men. He is a native of the township in which he has his home, and was born on December 13, 1840, son of the late Jonathan and Ann J. (Garrett) Whitney, the former a native of Ontario county, N. Y., and the latter of the town of Ramsey, on the Isle of Man, England. His mother accompanied her parents to the United States in 1828, when she was about

five years old. They settled in Niagara county, N. Y., where both of her parents died in the summer of 1840.

Mr. Whitney's father, Jonathan Whitney, was an honored pioneer of Hillsdale county and one of its prominent and esteemed citizens. He became a resident of the county in October, 1839, coming here accompanied by his wife, then a bride, whom he married while on the way from his New York home to this state. They settled in what is now Allen township on 280 acres of wild land, and there they passed the remainder of their lives, improving their property, rearing their children, maintaining a home of hospitality and helping to build up and advance the community. They were the parents of four children of whom William was the first born. The mother died on July 9, 1879, and on October 5, 1880, the father married a second wife, Miss Ruth Hooper, who was also a native of New York. He was prominent and serviceable in the early life of the county, aiding in the promotion of every good enterprise for the advantage of its people, and serving the public interests faithfully in official positions of importance from time to time until his death in advanced life.

His son, William G. Whitney, was reared to a life of industry on the farm, and educated in the public schools and at Hillsdale and Albion colleges. After spending the winter of 1860-61 in Illinois he returned to his Michigan home, and, fired with patriotic spirit in defense of the Union, then threatened by armed resistance, he enlisted on August 24, 1861, as a private soldier in Co. B, Eleventh Michigan Infantry. He entered into the contest with all of his ardor and rose rapidly through merit, first to the rank of sergeant, and, on January 7, 1863, to that of second lieutenant. He commanded his company at the battle of Missionary Ridge, and at its close was complimented in the presence of his brigade for his meritorious conduct before the fire of the enemy. On July 3, 1864, in front of Atlanta, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and, after the fall of the city, he was appointed military conductor on the Chattanooga & Knoxville Railroad, serving as such until March 1, 1865. He was commissioned captain and made provost marshal

of Cleveland, Tenn., holding the position until August of the same year. At this time he rejoined his regiment, which was then stationed at Knoxville, where it remained until it was mustered out of the service. He participated in all of the engagements in which his regiment took part, including the battle of Chickamauga where he received a slight wound in the right hand. After his discharge he remained a resident of Knoxville for two years, being employed as baggage master and conductor on the Knoxville & Chattanooga Railroad. At the end of that period he returned to his native township and engaged in farming until the spring of 1887, having a farm of 130 acres of superior land. He then transferred the farm to the care of a tenant, and removed to the village of Allen, where he has since lived.

On April 23, 1874, Captain Whitney was united in marriage with Mrs. Bessie Kay, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Marshall, and widow of Thomas Kay, who died in London, England, on July 7, 1870, the marriage being solemnized in Allen township. By her first marriage Mrs. Whitney had one child, her daughter Lottie, who is living in this township. Through her union with Captain Whitney she has become the mother of four children, three of whom are living, Anna L. M., H. Jennie May and Frederick W. G. A daughter named Mary died in infancy. The Captain and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he belongs to C. J. Dickerson Post, G. A. R., of Hillsdale. In politics he is an unwavering Republican. Their home is a center of refined and appreciated hospitality, and in all sections of the community they are held in the highest esteem.

HON. LUCIUS E. RUSS.

Hon. Lucius E. Russ, the genial and accommodating postmaster of North Adams, was born in Livingston county, N. Y., on December 14, 1827, the son of Elisha and Laura (Sampson) Russ, natives of Vermont. The father removed from his native state in 1815, going into the wilderness of Western New York, then as unsettled

as any portion of the Rocky Mountain region is now, cleared land in the woods and brought it under cultivation. In 1829, fourteen years after his initial efforts to redeem and civilize the western wilds, he removed to Ontario county where he cultivated the soil with moderate success. He was a man of public spirit and connected with all the moralizing and improving enterprises in the community, serving as a deacon in the Christian church, lending his aid to every educational and social element of advantage to the people. His wife was a devout Presbyterian, who ably seconded his efforts in all beneficial movements. In political faith he was a Whig and in many local offices he rendered good service to his town and county. Eight children, five sons and three daughters, comprised the household, and of these the postmaster is now the only one living. The eldest child died in infancy. The second and third sons were college graduates and attained distinction in the world of letters. Loren W. was for ten years rector of St. John's church at Lafayette, Ind., and John M. was professor of languages at the Romeo branch of the University of Michigan. The fifth son, Wheeler S., died at Fairport, N. Y., in 1872, where he was conducting a thriving mercantile business. The parents died many years ago, the mother at sixty-three years of age and the father at seventy-four.

Lucius E. Russ remained on the home farm until 1852 and was educated at the public schools in the neighborhood. On June 7, 1850, he was married to Miss Catherine Burrows, a native of Lowell, Mass., the daughter of Philip and Mary (Princeley) Burrows, who were born and reared in Ireland and early in their married life came to the United States, settling first at Lowell, Mass., later at Bridgeport, Conn. There the father became connected with woolen manufacturing in a leading way, at which he was successful. He was a Whig in politics, a man of progressiveness and public spirit, and died in the prime of life in his adopted home, his wife dying at Elmira, N. Y., in the fullness of years. She belonged to a long-lived family, her father having reached the very unusual age of 110 years. Three of their five children survive, Mrs. Russ, Mrs. Mary Lane



Lucius E. Ross
Postmaster

and Philip Burrows. Two years after his marriage, in 1852, Mr. Russ, impelled by the gold excitement prevailing at the time, left his wife and his ten-months-old daughter in New York, and started to California by the route leading through the San Juan River in Central America and Lake Nicaragua. He took the ill-fated steamer, the old North America, which had on board about 1,000 passengers. On the fourth day out, when about forty miles below Acapulco on the western coast of Mexico, she was wrecked and the passengers, after having been landed with considerable difficulty, were obliged to walk to Acapulco, where, for five weeks they lay stranded, waiting for another steamer to take them to their destination. Reaching California at last Mr. Russ conducted a thriving trade for two years in mining supplies and similar commodities, then returned to New York by the same route he took in coming, arriving at his destination without accident or incident worthy of special notice. He then took up his residence in Michigan on a farm of eighty acres in Hillsdale county in the township of Somerset. A few years later he disposed of this farm and after buying and selling a number of others, he, in partnership with John Lane, started a sawmilling business at North Adams, which they conducted until 1870 under the firm name of Lane & Russ. In 1872 he turned his attention to the grocery trade and for a number of years he also gave attention to carpentry work and building.

Politically, Mr. Russ has always been an active and zealous Republican, and has given his party good service both as a worker in the ranks and as an influential public official. His first presidential vote was for General Scott at Stockton, California. He was a member of the Legislature in 1889, and he was elected justice of the peace eight times in succession during his residence in North Adams. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster at North Adams and is still the valued and popular incumbent of the office, performing his official duties with assiduous attention, and with credit to himself and general satisfaction to the people. In 1866 he became a Freemason, and he has held in succession all the leading offices in the lodge, becoming a pastmaster many years ago.

His family consisted of five children, two deceased in infancy, and three living, Lella E., wife of Dr. E. Bagley, of Alma, Mich.; William L., of North Adams; Kittie, wife of Dr. W. J. Chittock, of Jackson, in this state. At the present writing Mr. Russ is actively engaged in the insurance business, having a large and appreciative body of patrons. For nearly forty years he has lived and labored among this people, and now there is scarcely one that will not do him reverence. When he came to North Adams the streets were unpaved, often almost impassable, the schools were of low grade and indifferently taught, and the general state of progress was of the same character. Through the energetic and fruitful labors of Mr. Russ and others of his enterprise the present conditions of improvement and development have been wrought and the spirit of enterprise now dominant in the community has been awakened, vitalized and kept in existence.

JOSEPH FRENCH.

Closing his earthly record of usefulness and interest in March, 1901, after having been a resident of Hillsdale county for a period of sixty-seven years, the life of the late Joseph French, of Cambria township, whose home was about five miles south of the city of Hillsdale, covered almost the whole history of the county from its settlement by the white man at the dawn of its civilization, and he witnessed and was a party to its development from an unbroken wilderness to its present splendid estate of wealth, enterprise and advanced political, commercial and intellectual greatness. He came to the county when Hillsdale was but a country tavern, the old Howder House, on the route of travel, where emigrants found comfort for the night on their way to more advanced settlements or farther into the wilderness; and he was on familiar terms with the Indian chiefs and braves of the early days, who although friendly for the most part at the time, did not wholly abstain from annoying the settlers and frequently endangered their property and their lives. Baw Beese was an intimate acquaintance of his and they frequently exchanged hospitalities

in mutual companionship and good will. And he knew every form of savage life in man and beast then prevalent in this country, and was forced at times to contend with them all. A succinct and complete narrative of his adventures in the early days of his residence here would be full of interest in these times, and a graphic picture of a phase of human existence that has passed away forever. Its sterner and more tragical features would be relieved by many tinges of romance and tinted with the rosy hues of sentiment; and it would not be wanting in comedy, although harsh and unrelenting life then was for the pioneers, and shadowed deeply as it must have been by savage hate and Nature's inhospitality.

Mr. French was born in Leicestershire, England, in November, 1821, and came with his parents, Thomas French and wife, to the United States when he was in his youth. The family settled at first in Pennsylvania, and, in 1834, moved to Michigan, locating in Fayette township, of this county. He was then but a boy of thirteen, with a limited education acquired at chance times in the public schools of his Pennsylvania home, but he possessed the proper spirit to make his way on the frontier and found a rich and continuing enjoyment in its very conditions of untamed abundance, wild life, and arduous toil and privations. The family settled on a part of the present fair grounds, and here he worked on the farm in summer and went south with his brother, William, in winter to cut wood for the Mississippi river steamboats. His service as a lumberman were also employed in the building operations of the new section around him, wherein every energy was required to make headway in subduing the wilderness, establishing civilization and developing the resources of the country. He helped to cut and hew the timber for the old mill, which was built where Stock's mill now stands, and for many other structures which performed important service for the pioneers.

After a residence of several years at his first location he moved to a farm in Cambria township, which he increased by subsequent purchases until he owned 200 acres of excellent land, all of which

he brought forward to a state of cultivation and enriched with good buildings and other improvements of value. In 1885, having reached the age of sixty-four years and having acquired a comfortable competence, he moved to Hillsdale, determined to pass the remainder of his days in retirement from active pursuits and the peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of his labors. He was three times married and became the father of a large family of children, three sons and four daughters of whom are living. The living children of the last marriage are: John F., of Cambria township, living on the old homestead; Fred, of Reading township; Frank, of Hillsdale; Mrs. Lucretia Wyllys, widow of the late John A. Wyllys, a sketch of whom follows, of Woodbridge; Mrs. Mary Mills, also of Woodbridge; Mrs. Sarah Garvey, of Hillsdale; and Mrs. Silence Northrup, of Ransom. Mr. French died in March, 1901, aged nearly eighty years. He was one of the revered pioneers of the county and among its most respected citizens.

JOHN A. WYLLYS, late of Cambria township, lived in Hillsdale county and was an active and serviceable force in its progress and development for a period of half a century, coming to this county in 1851, when he was twelve years old, and dying here in August, 1901, at the age of sixty-two. He was a native of Lorain county, Ohio, where he was born on February 26, 1839, and came with his parents to Michigan when he was twelve years of age. The education which he had begun in the country schools of his native county, was meagerly added to in this. The family settled in Woodbridge township, Hillsdale county, where he resided until his death on August 1, 1901, except during four years which were passed in Cambria township. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Miss Lucretia French, a daughter of Joseph French, who is still living on the home farm in the township. Their offspring numbered two, their sons, William and George, the former now living at home with his mother, and the latter a prosperous and progressive farmer of Woodbridge township and the husband of Miss Della Knapp. Mr. Wyllys was an unostentatious man, but was ever true

to the best attributes of American citizenship and constituted an ornament to the community in every relation of life. He was a gentleman of public spirit and enterprise, successful in his own business and a serviceable factor in the public life of the community, aiding in every worthy enterprise and holding the respect of all classes of the people.

MARTIN WIGENT.

"If you seek a beautiful peninsula, look around you," or, "Behold it here," is the motto which Michigan stamps on all of her state papers, and her faith which has made the legend current is well founded, for out of the very wilderness her enterprising people have erected a commonwealth that is beautiful with every attribute of mental, moral, industrial and commercial greatness, and which has borne an important part in the political history of our country. Among the heroic race of pioneers who laid her foundations broad and deep, and started her on her career of prosperity was the late Martin Wigent, of Reading township, and among the men who have followed in his footsteps and in those of his associates, aiding in developing the state they founded, are his son, Andrew J., and also his grandson, Fred M. Wigent, sketches of whom follow this one.

Martin Wigent was born and reared in Onondaga county, N. Y., and in his early manhood he married Miss Mary M. Bartholomew, of the same county. His life began on November 30, 1802, and his marriage occurred in 1828. His wife was a daughter of Daniel and Lucy (Holyday) Bartholomew, and her family tradition states that her ancestors came to this country in the historic Mayflower from England, and were conspicuous in the early history of New England. Martin was a son of German parents. In April, 1834, he emigrated with his family to Ohio where they lived for four years not far from Toledo. They then came to Michigan and he purchased the eighty acres of wild land from the government on which the village of Reading, in Hillsdale county, has since been built, one of

the imposing structures erected on his land being the station of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad. His first residence in this county was a little log cabin which he built mainly by the labor of his own hands, and for a few years his family dwelt there in a very primitive way, as did the other pioneers, owing to the unsettled and undeveloped condition of the country.

As there were no flouring mills in the vicinity, Mr. Wigent made one in the form of a huge mortar by burning and digging out the end of a large log. This was then placed on end and by means of a springpole the grain put into it was pounded into meal. This mill, crude as it was, met the requirements of a large section of the surrounding country for a few years until others were built in the regulation way. Mr. Wigent was a man of great enterprise and resourcefulness. He farmed his land vigorously and also manufactured brick with which he supplied an urgent need in the township. He reared a family of six children, but, while life was bright and promising to him, and there seemed to be many years of usefulness before him, on April 1, 1861, at fifty-eight years of age, his career was suddenly closed by an untimely death at his home in Reading. His wife survived him but a few years, dying on November 2, 1867. Five of their children are living and all are married and have families.

ANDREW J. WIGENT, the second son of Martin and Mary M. (Bartholomew) Wigent, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., on August 30, 1833. He was but little more than four years old when the family came to live in this county, and at that time school facilities in the neighborhood were very limited. He was, however, a studious boy, and, mainly by his own efforts, aided by the light of the backlogs his own ax had helped to prepare for the fire, he acquired a good knowledge of the ordinary branches of book lore, and at twenty years of age began to teach a country school. He followed this occupation for twelve years in the winter seasons, being employed during the summers in making brick and in working at his trade as a mason, at which he became a skillful and reliable craftsman, helping

to build many of the principal residences and other structures in the section of the county in which he lived. On March 25, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Belinda Foust, of Cambria, and soon afterward moved to his farm in the northern part of Camden township, where he still lives. He owns eighty acres of excellent land which he has brought to a high state of cultivation, making it a model farm, and, with its comfortable and convenient buildings a very desirable country home.

Ten children have brightened Mr. Wigent's household circle, of whom seven are living, Fred M., Frank S., Shannon L., Ida M., Rhoda, Bliss and James W. Those deceased are Mary C., Ada J. and Eda. Mr. Wigent belongs to the Masonic order, holding his membership in the lodge at Reading. He is a Democrat in political allegiance, and has for many years been prominent and active in the service of his party. A gentleman of high character and unusual intelligence, he has frequently been called to the administration of important local offices, having served as supervisor five years, justice of the peace eight years, highway commissioner two years and a school inspector one. In every position he has sustained his reputation as a wise and careful official, and won strong commendations from all classes of his fellow citizens. Among the men of worth and esteem in his township none stands higher or is more entitled to the public confidence and good will of the people.

THOMAS BURT, SR. AND JR.

Thomas Burt, the elder, for many years a resident of Ransom township, in this county, was a native of England, born on November 28, 1805. He was the son of James and Elizabeth (Burge) Burt, who were prosperous farmers in the parish of Marnhull, England, living on and operating a farm which had been in possession of the Burt family for more than a century. The education of the son was limited, the most of it being acquired at a day school prior to his reaching the age of twelve. When he was nineteen he went to London to seek his fortune, and there learned the

baker's trade at which he wrought four years, after acquiring facility at the craft, on his own account in the English metropolis. On October 29, 1829, he was married to Miss Sarah Bartlett, daughter of John and Sarah (Martin) Bartlett, of Weymouth, in Dorsetshire, where she was born on April 10, 1803. Her parents were wealthy, and, up to the time when she left home and friends to come to America, she had never done any manual labor.

In 1833 Mr. Burt embarked in a merchantman for New York, where he arrived on March 25 of the same year, and, in the following May, he purchased a farm of wild land two miles from Toledo, Ohio. On this farm he lived for three years in a shanty, improving his land and getting along as best he could. The first year he cleared three acres and sowed it in wheat. He cut, harvested and threshed the crop, and took the grain in a small boat to a mill, where he had it ground into flour. This he baked into bread and sold, a feat from beginning to end recorded to the credit of but few men. While living here he and a companion were hunting one day, and when they came to the Maumee river they saw on the other side a party of armed men who proved to be Michigan soldiers, enlisted for the Toledo War. Mr. Burt's companion proposed that they have a record of at least one shot in that struggle, and they emptied their guns at the soldiers, although they knew they were out of range.

In May, 1836, Mr. Burt returned to England for his family, and arrived with them at Toledo in the following October, with but seven dollars in his pocket. He at once sold his farm and lived on a rented one until the fall of 1837, when he started with his family to what was then the wilderness of southern Michigan. On a cold winter night they arrived at a tavern kept by a Mr. Finney, where the village of Hudson now stands. He had no money to pay for food and lodging, but Mr. Finney gave them entertainment, the next morning accepting Mr. Burt's note for three dollars and fifty cents as evidence of the debt. On Christmas day Mr. Burt moved his household into a small shanty he had hastily erected on his new farm, which was then a wet

and swampy tract of uncultivated land, but which now comprises 360 acres and has been made into one of the finest farms in the township.

Mr. Burt was always an energetic, industrious man, and by his labor and business capacity accumulated a comfortable fortune. He was actively connected with the best interests of his town and county, holding at different times the various local offices in the gift of his fellowtownsmen. He was prominent in helping to organize the county agricultural society, and was an earnest supporter of the cause of public education. In politics he was a Democrat until the Kansas troubles made him a Republican, and from that time he was ever loyal to his new party allegiance. He died on February 14, 1880, aged nearly seventy-five, and his wife on February 10, 1895, aged nearly ninety-two. Their family consisted of eight children, all of whom are living in Hillsdale county, except Matthew, who is a resident of Lenawee county, and James, who lives in Gentry county, Mo. James, Edward and Matthew served in the Union army during the Civil War, the last named running away from home to enlist.

THOMAS BURT, Junior, as he has long been called, was the second son and child of Thomas Burt, Sr., and his wife, Sarah (Bartlett) Burt, and was born on October 12, 1833, at Weymouth, Dorsetshire, England. He was but three years old when the family arrived at Toledo, and but four when they settled in Hillsdale county. From his childhood, therefore, he was inured to the hardships and privations of frontier life, and to the exacting toil incident to the task of opening up of a new country and making it habitable. He was literally brought up in the woods, having only Indian boys as his playmates, and he learned their language and spoke it fluently. He is the oldest living settler who has had a continuous residence in Ransom township, and his history is co-extensive with its own. He saw the section when first the foot of the white man trod its virgin soil for conquest and civilization, and he has witnessed its growth and development to its present condition of fruitfulness and advancement. And among the evi-

dences of progress it shows, one of the most gratifying and attractive is his own home of 135 acres, which not only represents his own industry and skill, as applied to the land for many years, but typifies the progress of the county itself from a state of savage wilderness to the home of a great, prosperous and enterprising people.

On August 22, 1859, Mr. Burt was married to Miss Lydia E. Bugbee, daughter of Danforth and Margaret (Saunders) Bugbee, a native of Jefferson township, this county, born on December 27, 1841. They have had four children, Cary D., James E., Burton T. and Verna M. James E. and Verna M. died of diphtheria in the autumn of 1881. The other two are living, carrying on good farms in this township. In politics Mr. Burt has always been a Republican, while in religious affiliation he is a communicant of the United Brethren church.

JAMES C. COOPER.

The career of James C. Cooper, of Ransom township, one of the honored pioneers of Hillsdale county, who helped to lay the foundations of her prosperity and greatness deep and broad, and to build on them a superstructure creditable alike to her founders and the subsequent masters of her destiny, is full of interest to the thoughtful mind, and forms a striking lesson to the struggling and to the ambitious, being rich in suggestions of the opportunities ever open in American manhood to those who have eyes to see and skill to use them. Mr. Cooper is a native of Seneca county, N. Y., born on September 4, 1831, a son of John C. and Mary (Servend) Cooper, both natives of the Empire state, where the father died at the town of Tyre on August 24, 1874, and the mother in Junius township, Seneca county, in May, 1892. The paternal grandfather, James Cooper, was a gentleman of English birth and ancestry, a cousin of the late Peter Cooper, the great New York philanthropist, whose name and career are familiar to all the intelligent people of this continent.

James C. Cooper was the fifth child of his father's household, and remained on the New

York farm until he reached the age of seventeen. Then, wishing to see something more of the world than he had opportunity for at home, and desiring to work out his own destiny in accordance with his own tastes and aspirations, he engaged in boating on the Erie canal and for two years followed this occupation. In 1851 he became a resident of southern Michigan, arriving in Hillsdale county about September 1. He was unmarried at this time, and his only capital was his good health and his willing hands. He soon secured employment at Wheatland at a compensation of fifty cents a day. In December of that year, having completed the job on which he had been engaged, he repaired to Ransom in search of another, but found nothing available except splitting rails at fifty cents a hundred. He was not an adept at the work, and found difficulty in doing enough of it to pay for his board. So in company with another man he opened a sugar camp on land belonging to speculators. Here the two kept bachelor's hall and worked at the sugar industry, but with only a moderate success. Soon after their venture was begun Mr. Cooper was offered work on a farm, and he at once left the sugar-making business and entered the employ of Thomas Burt, in which he continued until late in the autumn of the following year.

In November, 1852, he made a visit to his old home in the East, and remained with his parents until March, 1854. Then returning to this country, he bought eighty acres of land, being a part of his present farm. It was all covered with heavy timber, and, not having the capital to devote his time wholly to clearing and cultivating it, he once more went to New York and spent the ensuing summer. In December, 1854, he came again to Hillsdale county, and a second time entered the service of Mr. Burt, with whom he remained until spring, when he went to work on a farm in Wright township for a Mr. Whitbeck. In the fall of 1855 he began operating a sawmill on shares, and was thus occupied until the next June. In the meantime he purchased twenty acres of land in section 12 of Ransom township, and, taking up his residence in the solitary cabin with which the tract was provided, lived there un-

til March, 1857, when he moved to his first purchase on which he had built a log house. Prior to this time, however, he had been married on December 1, 1855, to Miss Miranda Crommer, who shared his humble cabin on section 12 until their better and more commodious dwelling was made ready for occupancy. Since the spring of 1857 they have been continuous occupants of their present farm, which now embraces 243 acres and is one of the best in the township.

Mrs. Cooper is a daughter of John and Roba (Hoard) Crommer, former residents of the township and pioneers of the county, who died in California, the father in January, 1873, and the mother in January, 1877. For further details of Crommer family see sketch of David Crommer, elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Cooper was born on June 11, 1835, on the Geauga county, Ohio, farm, near Burton. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have had four children, three of whom are living. They are Mary F., wife of Hon. William H. H. Pettit, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work; Darley Brooks, a Congregational clergyman at Perry, Oklahoma; John C., who married Miss Martha A. Stump, and is farming in this township. The second child, Jasper, died in the sixth year of his age.

Mr. Cooper has ever been a devoted patriot and ardent lover of his country; and in the Civil War he enlisted on August 22, 1862, in Battery I, First Michigan Light Artillery, in which he served until obliged to accept his discharge on account of disability in February, 1864, having been transferred in December, 1863, to the Veteran Reserve Corps. He objected to the transfer, as he said he had gone to the war to fight, and, if he was considered unable to continue with his regiment, he had business at home to attend to. He had been ill in a hospital for a number of weeks, and his weakened condition was given as the reason for the transfer. He was in active service about a year before being taken ill, driving the team for gun No. 1. At Gettysburg he faced Pickett's magnificent charge, and, the battery being short of gunners, he served as a cannoneer. Prior to that time, in the spring of 1863, he had been on reconnoitering duty and

was in a number of skirmishes, among them those at Aldee and Raccoon Ford, most of the time chasing Mosby. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but became a Republican when the party was organized, and voted for its first presidential candidate, General Fremont. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic at Ransom, and for twenty years he was a school director.

DAVID CROMMER.

Starting in life with nothing but his own natural endowments of energy, capacity, self-confidence and a determination to succeed and get on in the world in spite of adverse circumstances and the frowns of Fortune, David Crommer, of Ransom township, in this county, has won his way fairly to competency in worldly wealth and a high and secure place in the regard of his fellow men who have witnessed his struggles along with their own and have felt the influence of his manly character, unyielding enterprise, breadth of view and worldly wisdom. He was born in Steuben county, New York, on February 6, 1830, and is the son of John and Roba (Hoard) Crommer, natives of that county and pioneers in three states. John Crommer was left an orphan at an early age, and was thrown on his own resources long before "manhood had darkened on his downy cheeks." He was independent and self-reliant, however, and always found opportunity for work.

When he reached years of maturity he was married to the daughter of Daniel and Esther Hoard, and, in 1833, accompanied by his wife and children he emigrated to Ohio, traveling by way of the canal and lake to Cleveland, and from there overland to Geauga county in the wilderness, where he contracted for a farm. The family was very poor, their facilities for work on the farm were few and primitive, and the times were hard, the opportunities for success to persons in their situation being few and difficult to use. So in 1840 he abandoned the struggle on which he had entered, and, leaving his farm in Ohio to its fate, he brought his household to Hillsdale county and located in Pittsford township, where he believed he could do better. In the following

February he settled on eighty acres of land in Ransom township in the wild forest with its savage denizens in full force and vigor all around him, while the conditions of life were by no means comfortable or free from actual hardship. Mr. Crommer built a log cabin with a shake roof and constructed the chimney of clay and sticks. The mother, having no stove, did her cooking in the fireplace; she also spun wool and flax, and wove most of the cloth used by the household for clothing. In 1872 the father set out for California, and his family never saw him again, as he died in that state in the following January. His wife, who accompanied him thither, also died in that state, passing away on January 24, 1877, four years after his decease.

When the family located in Ransom township the son, David Crommer, was eleven years old, and had seen already much of frontier life and imbibed its spirit of independence and freedom, and its air of self-reliance and readiness for every emergency. This township has ever since been his home. On its soil he grew to manhood, in its primitive schools he had what educational advantages were attainable, and, although he was often obliged to leave the section for work, he ever regarded it as the center of his hopes and the seat of his future activities. While his opportunities for schooling were meager and crude, his mind was strong and active, and by reading and observation, as well as in the effective school of experience, he acquired a goodly store of worldly wisdom and general information, and became a very useful man in all places of his residence. He remained at home until he reached man's estate and aided in clearing his father's land and paying for it, working at times by the month on neighboring farms. By frugality and thrift he saved the sum of \$100 for himself and with this made the first payment on a tract of eighty acres of timber land which he purchased, and on which he located with nothing left but a few clothes and a good ax. He built a small frame dwelling, 18x24, and, when it was finished, married and moved his young wife into it. They began at the beginning as their parents had done, cleared their land, made the best of the difficul-

ties they encountered, and gradually rose to consequence, prosperity and substantial comfort. As soon as he was able he bought forty acres of land adjoining his first purchase, and recently he has added twenty acres more. All of this land is in an excellent state of cultivation and the improvements he has made on it are an ornament to the region and well worthy of the effort and labor they cost him.

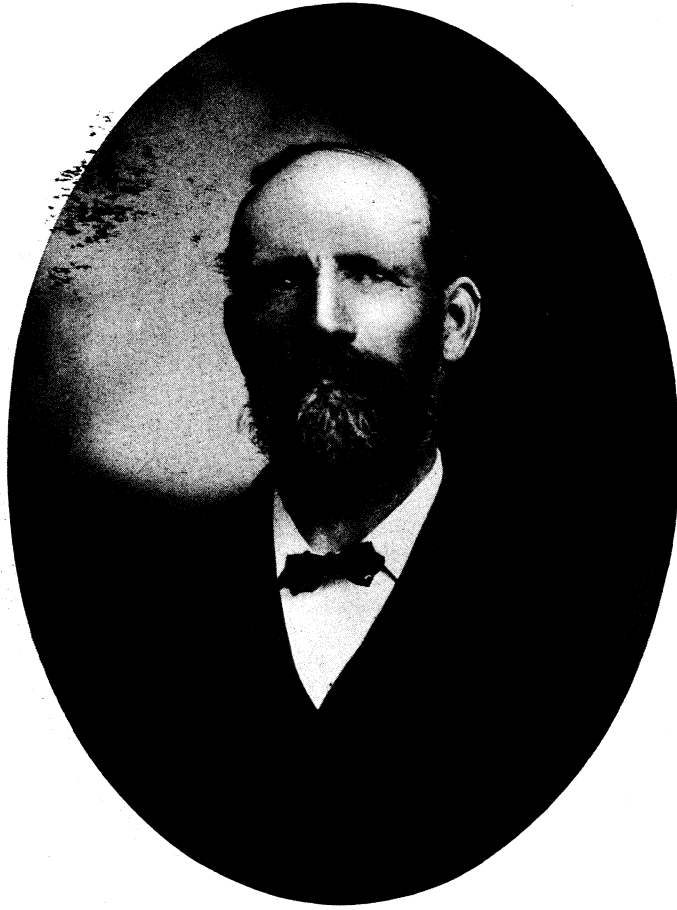
On February 18, 1857, Mr. Crommer was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Hammond, a native of Cortland county, N. Y., the daughter of John and Parmelia (Dickerson) Hammond, who emigrated from their native state of New York to Michigan among the early settlers, and, after living a few years in Lenawee county, moved in the spring of 1841 to Ransom township, in this county, where they ended their days. Mr. and Mrs. Crommer were the parents of one child, their daughter, Edna M., the wife of A. Z. Nichols, a veterinary surgeon, having an active practice in the county. Mrs. Crommer died in January, 1892, and in November, 1893, Mr. Crommer married with Miss Sarah Densmore, a native of the township in which he has passed the greater part of his life, and the daughter of George W. and Betsey (Hammond) Densmore, both now deceased. There are no children of the second marriage. In politics Mr. Crommer has been a Republican from the formation of the party. He has ever been active in public local affairs, giving earnest and effective support to the promotion of the general weal of the community, taking his part cheerfully in the duties incumbent on good citizenship. He served his township as highway commissioner for six years, and, for a long time, he has been an influential member of the Ransom grange of the Patrons of Husbandry.

SANFORD LEONARDSON.

This enterprising and progressive farmer of Jefferson township is a native of the section of the county in which his useful life has peacefully progressed to this period, and he enjoys in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of its people. He was born in this township on January 23,

1851, the son of James and Lucinda (Hilts) Leonardson, natives of Montgomery county, New York, a sketch of whom is published elsewhere in this volume. Only seven years and four months prior to his birth, his parents came from their former home in the Empire state to this county, where they settled on eighty acres of the land which he now owns and successfully farms, being confronted with all of the arduous exactions of frontier life in a heavily wooded country, but with characteristic energy, they went to work to clear up a farm and build a home in the wilderness. They were energetic and capable and the inroads they made upon the forest were decided and permanent. Nevertheless the early years of their son, Sanford, the only member of the family now living, were replete with the peculiar experiences of the pioneers, his facilities for education in the schools being meager and primitive. He realized in his budding youth that no one, in a new country yet full of nature's wild conditions, can escape a destiny of toil and danger, so he entered resolutely upon the work involved in his situation, aiding in the labors of the farm, sharing in the privations of pioneer life and bravely confronting its perils.

The family consisted of three children, a daughter who died in childhood, a son, Warren D. Leonardson, who died after reaching years of maturity, and Sanford. His slender opportunities for schooling were supplemented by judicious and reflective reading in the intervals between the labors on the farm and amid these elevating and tranquilising pursuits his life so far has been passed. He has greatly prospered in his industry and has honestly won his success by his energy, capacity and well applied and skillful work. He owns 500 acres of land, the greater portion of which is located in the township, and the home place is provided with every requisite for the comfort and convenience of its occupants, every needed appliance for the proper management of its business, and is adorned and beautified with numerous evidences of good taste and refinement. While building his material fortunes, Mr. Leonardson has been studious of the general weal of the community, giving freely of his time, his en-



Sanford Leonardson



Helen Mrs. Neal Leonardson

ergy and his substance in support of every good enterprise for the advancement of the township and the improvement of its people. And thus, through two of the most approved and productive channels of honest and persistent effort, he has reached a high place in the public regard and been able to exert a wholesome influence on the public life of the community.

In politics Mr. Leonardson has been a lifelong Republican, active and serviceable in behalf of his party and its candidates. He has also filled important local offices, serving as township treasurer and school inspector. He belongs to the Masonic order in blue lodge and chapter, and for long years has been a devoted and active craftsman. His industrious and beneficial life of more than half a century in the township has given him opportunity to observe, with pleasure and deepening interest, its progress and transformation from a waste of wild woodland to what it is now, and to aid materially in bringing about the change. The story of what he has seen accomplished by persistent and intelligent diligence is an oft-told tale in American history, but it never loses interest, and ever presents its suggestive lessons for the observing mind and for the student of human life, showing the inevitable trials and triumphs on every field of action. Mr. Leonardson was married on October 1, 1871, to Miss Helen McNeal, a native of New York, a daughter of Milo and Sarah (Playter) McNeal, who came to this state in 1860 and, later, settled in Jefferson township, where the father died some years ago and the mother is still living, at the age of ninety-five years. Four children have blessed their union, Sara L., Fred, Watson R. and Anna R. On May 7, 1900, Fred married with Miss Myrtle Derthick, of this township, and they are engaged in farming on their own account. The rest of the children are living at the parental home.

EDWARD H. CUNNINGHAM.

Edward H. Cunningham, of Hillsdale, for a long time one of the influential and leading factors in the commercial prosperity and activity of the county, is now living a retired life of peace

and comfort amid the scenes of his most important achievements, secure in the confidence and cordial regard of the people who have known him from his early manhood. He is a native of Onondaga county, N. Y., born on January 17, 1850. His parents, Alexander and Adaline (House) Cunningham, who were natives of New York, removed with all of their family to Michigan in 1868, and continued in Calhoun county in this state the active farming operations they had formerly carried on in their native state. After a residence of some years on the farm they moved to Homer, where the father died on April 21, 1902, and where the mother is still living. Three of their four sons reside in Michigan and one is a citizen of Dakota. They were also the parents of three daughters, of whom two are living.

Edward H. Cunningham was the fourth son in the order of birth, and reached the age of eighteen years in New York and received his education in the public schools. For four years after his arrival in this state he lived on the farm with his parents, and during most of this time was actively engaged in the lumber business. In 1892 he took up his residence at Hillsdale, having purchased the coal business of Henry Keefer. To this he gave an earnest attention, building it up in every way, enlarging its trade, raising its standard of excellence and conducting its operations with marked success until April 1, 1902, when he sold out, and since then he has been retired from active business pursuits. He still has, however, important and valuable interests in a number of industrial and manufacturing enterprises, among them the Motor Vehicle Co., of Chicago, in which he owns a large block of stock, and he has a considerable body of rich and productive farming land in this county. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and gives serviceable attention to the affairs of his lodge; although a Republican in politics, loyal to the principles and candidates of his party, he takes no interest in an active working way in party matters.

Mr. Cunningham was married in 1872 to Miss Ada Dunakin, a native of Michigan, where the marriage occurred. They have one child, their daughter, Mabel. Mrs. Cunningham, who is one

of the most estimable ladies of the county, active in all good works for the benefit of its people, is a daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Cook) Dunakin, New Yorkers by nativity, who came to this state in 1836, and settled on a good farm in Calhoun county four miles north of Homer, where both parents died, the father in 1877 and the mother in 1883. Mrs. Cunningham was one of nine children, all of whom are dead except herself and one sister, Mrs. George Lay, of LaPorte, Indiana. Their father was a prosperous farmer and a man of great public spirit. He served as a member of the Michigan Legislature, being also one of the founders and among the most active supporters of Hillsdale College, at his death bequeathing the institution a substantial sum of money. He was also one of the founders of the First National Bank of Albion, one of its original stockholders and directors. He was a zealous member of the Baptist church, standing in the front rank of its most useful workers. He died at a ripe age, well respected, having accomplished a life of usefulness.

HON. WARREN McCUTCHEON.

The late Hon. Warren McCutcheon, of Ransom township, who for twenty-two years was a resident of Hillsdale county, and an active participant in every phase of its political and social life, serving the people well and wisely in various official positions, exemplifying in his daily life the most elevated spirit of patriotic citizenship, was born at Epsom, in Merrimack county, N. H., on September 17, 1815, and the son of James and Hannah (Tripp) McCutcheon, natives of that state. His father was a Free Will Baptist minister, and also a lumberman, and, for his time and section was well-to-do. The son, Warren, was reared in his native county and there received a common school education. When nineteen years old he started for the West and during the winter of 1834-5 he taught school at Republic in Seneca county, Ohio. He then worked on an Ohio farm one season and after that returned to his Eastern home, going soon afterward to Boston, where he was employed in

the construction of the Bunker Hill monument.

While working on this structure he injured his back, and for a number of years thereafter he was unable to perform hard or heavy labor. He then came again to Ohio and went on to Michigan, traveling in a wagon with two or three acquaintances through portions of the two states. He then learned the trade of a shoemaker, and for two or three years wrought at it at Republic, Ohio. In 1845 he journeyed with his wife and one daughter in a covered ox-cart to Fulton county, in the same state, and there bought a farm of sixty acres, on which he lived for nine or ten years, developing and improving the estate, making it valuable with comfortable buildings and rich in agricultural productiveness. In August, 1854, he moved to Hillsdale county and purchased 120 acres of undeveloped land in Ransom township, on which he settled permanently and became prosperous and influential.

He was originally a Whig in politics, and also an intense Abolitionist. During his residence at Republic, Ohio, he was actively connected with the workings of the historic underground railroad, so extensively used in aiding negro slaves to freedom. On the organization of the Republican party he joined its forces ardently, casting his vote for Fremont for president, and through life he remained a firm and loyal adherent of the party and an earnest advocate of its principles. After coming to Hillsdale county he became very prominent in local affairs, serving ten years as a supervisor of Ransom township, a portion of his tenure of this office being during the Civil War, and he was known far and wide for the vigor of his administration which gave him the name of the "war supervisor." He also served as an enrolling officer during the Civil War, and, in 1867, he was a member of the lower house of the State Legislature. In this body he was very active and serviceable, having membership on important committees, giving the work of the session his most careful and conscientious attention. He was loyal to his duty there every hour, and was present to vote on all measures without dodging or evasion.

On November 23, 1842, Mr. McCutcheon was married with Miss Ann Rogers, the ceremony being performed at Reed in Seneca county, Ohio. His wife was a daughter of Jonathan and Martha (Haviland) Rogers, natives of New York, who moved to the Western Reserve of Ohio in 1833, and later resided in Fulton county, where the father died, the mother afterward coming to Hillsdale county, where her last days were concluded. Mr. and Mrs. McCutcheon became the parents of four children, Luella, Eustace (deceased), Orville (deceased), and Albert J., see following sketch. Luella and Albert are living on the old homestead in Ransom township. Luella lost her eyesight while living in Fulton county, Ohio, from the ravages of scarlet fever in her childhood. She was educated at the School for the Blind at Flint, in this state. The parents were members of the Baptist church, both uniting with it in youth. The father died on May 10, 1876, and the mother on March 12, 1878.

Mr. McCutcheon had four brothers who became residents of Michigan and were more or less prominent with its affairs. They spelled the name Cutcheon, omitting the Mc. Dr. L. M. Cutcheon is now a resident of Grand Rapids. S. M. Cutcheon was a lawyer and the president of a savings bank at Detroit, served several terms in State Legislature and was speaker of the House. Byron M. Cutcheon, the youngest brother, who resides in Grand Rapids, has served eight years in Congress and is a prominent Republican.

Albert J. McCutcheon, the only living son of Hon. Warren McCutcheon, was born in Ransom township on November 28, 1857, and reared on the homestead where he now lives. He was educated in the district schools and at Hillsdale high school. On November 6, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Susie A. Drake, a native of Amboy township, in this county, where the marriage occurred. She is the daughter of Hon. William and Lucy A. (Alfred) Drake, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. McCutcheon have had six children, five of whom are living, Frederick W., M. Blanch, Florence, Rush W. and Miriam. The third child, Lulu, is deceased. Mr. Mc-

Cutcheon is one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of his section, and, in addition to his farming operations, he conducts an active dairy business, having a fine herd of Jersey cattle. He is a Republican in politics, and also a member of the grange at Ransom Center. The whole family are regular attendants at the Congregational church. In the spring of 1878 he was elected superintendent of schools for the township, serving two years, was later elected supervisor on a union ticket, but soon after his incumbency of the office he tendered his resignation. He has also served three terms on the board of review, and was once elected as a justice of the peace but declined to serve in the office. In 1887 he was the Prohibition candidate for the state House of Representatives. He is held in high esteem throughout the county as a progressive farmer, an excellent citizen, an upright and independent man.

CHARLES P. HULCE.

Charles P. Hulce, commissioner of schools of Hillsdale county, is a native of Walworth county, Wisconsin, born on August 14, 1867. His parents were Elisha and Alice L. (Parkyn) Hulce, born and reared in the state of New York. The father was a farmer and emigrated to Wisconsin about the year 1857. He purchased land there which he improved and on which he passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1893. He was well esteemed in the county and displayed his public spirit and capacity for administration in several local offices to which he was chosen from time to time. His family was of German origin, his early American ancestors coming to the United States generations ago. His wife is still living in the city of Hillsdale. They were the parents of two sons and one daughter, their son, Charles, being the only one living in Michigan.

He received a good education in the best schools available to him, finishing in the preliminary or preparatory course at the Whitewater (Wis.) Normal School. He taught in the district schools of that neighborhood until 1887, and then entered the preparatory department of Hillsdale

College. After a thorough collegiate course of instruction, which was interrupted by several untoward circumstances, he was graduated in 1895, and in the autumn of that year matriculated at the Ann Arbor University to complete his classical course, which he did at that institution, being graduated therefrom in 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He immediately began teaching the same year as principal of the school at Redridge, in Houghton county, where he remained one year, at the end of which time he was made the superintendent of schools at St. Ignace, and served in this capacity for one year. He passed the next year as a teacher at Arcadian Mine in Houghton county. The next year he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of W. H. French as commissioner of schools. His signal ability caused him to be elected to the office in 1901 and reelected in 1903.

In October, 1901, Mr. Hulce was united in marriage with Miss Grace S. Hall, a native of Michigan, who, at the time of the marriage, was residing at Union in Cass county, where the ceremony was performed. To this union a daughter has been born, Alice Mary. In his politics Mr. Hulce has been a lifelong Republican, and in fraternal relations belongs to blue lodge and royal arch chapter in Masonry and to several insurance orders. He is also a Knight of Pythias. In the discharge of his official duties he has the benefit of his long experience as a student, and also the advantage of the breadth of view which comes from a close observation and a wide knowledge of men. He has been an inspiration in the school circles subject to his control, and a valuable and a valued aid to struggling teachers and local school authorities. He is one of Hillsdale county's most esteemed and respected citizens being one of the state's most appreciated school officials.

WILLIAM H. PALMER.

The honored subject of this brief review is the oldest living white person born in Ransom township, and, by a long life of useful and productive labor on its fruitful soil, he has accumu-

lated a comfortable estate in worldly wealth, created a fine and valuable farm out of the wilderness and firmly established himself in the confidence, regard and good will of his fellow citizens of the township. He was born at the paternal homestead on August 26, 1839, the son of Alexander and Luceba (Hathaway) Palmer. Both were natives of New York, who came in early life with their parents to the territory of Michigan, locating in Lenawee county among its first settlers, and there reaching maturity and marrying. In the spring of 1836 they came with their little family to Hillsdale county in search of a home, and after exploring the southern portion of the county, settled on the family homestead, which in course of time they converted into a valuable and desirable farm. The removal hither was made through the trackless forest, the only sign of civilization in the region being a faint trail marked by blazed trees. Mr. Palmer entered his land from the government and at once began to make preparation to live on it and turn it into a comfortable home. A little log cabin with a puncheon floor was built, having a roof of shakes and a chimney constructed on the outside of clay and sticks. In due time the eighty acres he had taken up were cleared, and the family continued to live here until the beginning of the Civil War. The farm was then sold and Mr. Palmer purchased other land in the township on section 4. The declining years of his life were passed in peace and comfort, and he passed away on June 9, 1878, having survived his excellent wife twenty-seven years, her death occurring in 1851. Their offspring numbered nine, eight of whom lived to maturity.

William H. Palmer was the third of the children of his parents. Like his sisters and brothers, he acquired the rudiments of a common school education in the little log schoolhouse in the woods, which, with its slab benches and puncheon floor, was made as comfortable as the circumstances allowed. When he reached the age of twelve he went to Ridgeway, in Lenawee county, and from then until November, 1861, made his home with his uncle, John C. Palmer, at that place. He then returned to Ransom town-

ship and enlisted in Co. G, First Michigan Light Artillery, in which he served in defense of the Union until January 28, 1865. The command to which he was attached saw continued and active service, and Mr. Palmer was in a number of severe engagements, notably those of Vicksburg, Cumberland Gap, Port Gibson, Champion Hills and Black River Bridge. He was also in numerous skirmishes and for twenty-nine days was in pursuit of the Confederate raider, Morgan, in Ohio and Kentucky. They started with three days' rations, which were soon exhausted, and for some time they subsisted on two ears of corn per man a day, which they were obliged to eat without salt. On May 1, 1863, he was wounded in the left shoulder at Port Gibson near Vicksburg, and three days later was taken prisoner in a hospital on Brown's plantation, and was sent to Andersonville as soon as he was able to be moved. After a week of captivity one night he stole a Confederate horse and succeeded in getting away, reaching his battery in safety the next day. He sold the horse for thirty dollars, and was soon afterward sent to a hospital at St. Louis. In the fall he went to a parole camp in Ohio, and was allowed to come home on a furlough, during which he married Miss Alice M. Hart, born a native of Lorain county, Ohio, the wedding occurring on September 4, 1863. Mrs. Palmer was a daughter of Samuel and Emily Hart, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Ohio. They were for many years residents of Ransom township. Four weeks after marriage Mr. Palmer rejoined his battery and served until the close of the war.

On being discharged from the army at the close of the war, Mr. Palmer returned to this county and purchased the farm on which he now lives, having saved enough out of his slender pay as a soldier to pay for it in its undeveloped condition. He has since labored assiduously to improve it and increase its value, and now has a fine place of fifty-four acres with excellent buildings, fences and other necessary improvements. He and his estimable wife have been the parents of six children, of whom only three are living. They are Perry, Cora and Budd. Hattie and

Delbert were killed in the explosion of a steam boiler in a sawmill on November 23, 1871, aged respectively six and four years; Jessie A. died on July 27, 1897, aged fourteen. The explosion also seriously injured Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, nearly costing them their lives.

Mr. Palmer cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and he has since then steadfastly adhered to the Republican party in politics; but he gives little time to political matters, finding his mind and his energies fully occupied with his home duties and interests. He has always been prudent and economical, carefully avoiding placing himself under obligations to any man, preferring to do without the things he has not the ready money to purchase and to live strictly within his income at all times. It was this rule of action that enabled him to save enough while in the army to purchase his first land, an achievement of which he has always been justly proud. He has been a member of the Masonic order since the Civil War, holding membership in the lodge at Waldron. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Patrons of Husbandry at Ransom.

HON. WILLIAM H. H. PETTIT.

For over fifty years Hon. William H. H. Pettit has been a resident of Hillsdale county, living all of the time in Ransom township, and helping with manly industry and persistent determination to build up its interests, develop its resources and magnify on its soil and among its people the blessings of civilization and progress. He was born on October 9, 1840, in Columbiana county, Ohio, and is the son of Jacob and Axcy (Lowrie) Pettit, the former a native of Berks county, Pa., and the latter of Columbiana county, Ohio. The father came to that part of Ohio with his parents when he was but four years old, and he was there reared, educated and married. For a number of years he was a merchant at Elkton, in that county, but in 1846 moved to Williams county in the same state, where he remained for several years, then returned to Columbiana county. In April, 1853, he moved his family to Hillsdale county,

Michigan, and bought 240 acres of land in Ransom township for the sum of \$1,000. About forty acres of the tract were cleared and improved, having a good hewed log dwelling. He proceeded to clear and improve the rest and in time made a fine farm of it, living there until death ended his labors. His wife died on the farm in December, 1864, and he in 1888. They were the parents of seven children, all but one of whom are living and are residents of this county.

Their son, William H. H. Pettit, lived in the parental home until he reached the age of thirteen and then accompanied the rest of the family to this county. He bore his part faithfully in the early work of the farm and in all its subsequent labors while he remained at home, and received his education by faithful attendance at the district schools of the neighborhood, when he could be spared for the purpose. On October 14, 1861, fired by patriotic zeal for the safety of the Union, he enlisted in Co. C, First Michigan Infantry, in which regiment he served until November 19, 1864, being a part of the Army of the Potomac. With the exception of about six weeks following the battle of Gettysburg, where he was seriously wounded, he was with his regiment during the whole of its history and participated in all its engagements.

After his discharge from the army, he returned to his Michigan home, and for a year worked for his father on the farm, then took charge of it and managed its operations on his own account until 1880. At that time he bought eighty acres of the farm on which he now lives, which was improved with a small house and barn. He has continued to live on this land since then, making improvements from time to time, increasing the comforts of his home and adding to its value with good judgment and commendable enterprise. He has added sixty acres to the estate, and, on the death of his father, he inherited forty more, so that he now owns and cultivates 180 acres. In 1889 Mr. Pettit was married to Miss Mary Cooper, a native of Ransom township, and a daughter of James C. and Miranda (Crommer) Cooper, the former a native of New York and the latter of Geauga county,

Ohio, whose parents were among the earliest settlers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are still living among the residents of Ransom township, and, highly esteemed, are in full enjoyment of the fruits of their long lives of useful labor, frugality and uprightness.

Mr. and Mrs. Pettit are the parents of two children: Their daughter, Annie M., the wife of Lewis Thompson; and their son, James L. Pettit; both of whom are living with their parents. In politics Mr. Pettit is a Republican of pronounced faith and firm convictions. In 1875 he was elected supervisor of his township, and for ten consecutive years thereafter he was reelected to this office, which he also filled for one year at a later period. In the fall of 1886 he was chosen a member of the State Legislature, and in that body he never dodged an issue, but gave to all questions his conscientious attention and his vote. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Ransom Center, and has filled all of its important offices, as he has in the grange, to which he belongs in the same place.

JONATHAN SALTZGIBER.

Jonathan Saltzgeber, of Hillsdale county, one of the well-to-do and enterprising farmers of Wright township, who has won all he possesses by industry and thrift, is a native of Lebanon county, Pa., born at Newmanstown on September 16, 1828, being a son of John and Sophia (Wise) Saltzgeber, also natives of Pennsylvania and of Dutch ancestry. John was a son of George and Hannah (Keller) Saltzgeber, who were both born and reared in Lebanon county, Pa., where their parents settled in the early days of the commonwealth. The grandfather was by trade a dyer and weaver, and the father a cabinet maker and joiner. In 1835 the latter moved his family to Mansfield, Ohio, and two years later to Williams county, in the same state. In 1848 they settled in Fulton county, Ohio, where they passed the rest of their lives. Their offspring numbered eleven children, of whom five are living, and of these Jonathan, who was the second born of the family, is the oldest. The parents were

very religious, and great workers in the church.

Jonathan Saltzgiber was seven years old when the family moved to Mansfield and he there began his education, his first teaching was in the German language, English being taken up some years later. He followed his parents in their wanderings, attending school as he had opportunity, until he reached the age of eighteen. When he was fifteen his father placed him at the bench and taught him the trade of a cabinet maker and joiner. He remained with his father until he was twenty-two, receiving only his board and clothes for his work, and in 1850 he came to Adrian, in this state, where he wrought at his trade for thirteen years. In the meantime, on June 13, 1853, he married with Miss Hester N. St. John, who bore him five children, the first two being twins and both named Mary E., then Lena, William M. and Ella, the last named being now deceased. In April, 1863, Mr. Saltzgiber moved to his present residence, then an uncultivated farm of eighty acres, going into debt for \$750 of the purchase price. Here he has since made his home and applied his energies so wisely and faithfully that he is now out of debt and has one of the best farms in this portion of the township. In 1877 he married a second wife, Miss Esther Kearney, who was born on July 27, 1840, at Mishawaka, Ind., and who died on July 30, 1893. His third marriage occurred on March 26, 1895, and was with Mrs. Eva Saltzgiber, whose maiden name was Eva Beilharz, and who was born in Germany and came to the United States when four years old with her parents, Tobias and Agatha Beilharz, also natives of the Fatherland. They were early settlers in Ohio, and highly respected for their industry, honesty and thrift. Mrs. Saltzgiber has one child by her first marriage, her daughter, Ellen. The mother is an earnest and serviceable worker in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Saltzgiber was for years a member of the order of Odd Fellows, but some years ago withdrew from his lodge with the intention of affiliating with another, which, however, he has neglected to do. After settling on his farm in Wright township he worked for awhile at his

trade in connection with his farming operations: but he abandoned this kind of labor some eighteen years ago, and has since devoted his energies wholly to his farm. As he is now prosperous and comfortable, and well advanced in years, he has determined to take life easy and seek the enjoyments his tastes desire. He and his wife have recently returned from a visit to his old Pennsylvania home, and while in the East they spent some time at Atlantic City and other pleasure resorts. During the summer of 1903 he also visited his grandfather's old home in Pennsylvania. The family is a long-lived one, Samuel Saltzgiber, a great uncle of Jonathan, having lived to be one hundred and three years old, and Mr. Saltzgiber has a photograph of him taken when he had attained his one-hundredth year. He died at Van Wert, Ohio.

HENRY S. TUTTLE.

Henry S. Tuttle, of Wright township, who came to Hillsdale county when he was a year old and has passed the whole of his subsequent life among its people, was born in Ontario county, N. Y., on July 4, 1843, and the son of Benjamin and Arminda (Freer) Tuttle, who were natives of New York. They came to this county in 1844, and settled near Lime lake in Wright township until the father could build a dwelling on his new claim of eighty acres of wild land in section 9. Here he put up a little shack, 18x24 feet in size, with a half story above, into which he moved his family and then began to clear his land. The conditions of life were far from favorable. There was no mill nearer than Adrian, in the adjoining county, and roads and other conveniences were almost unknown. He bought cows, and persevered in his diligent labors, winning prosperity out of his hard conditions, and dwelling on the same farm, as did his wife, until their respective deaths. Their family consisted of eight children, five of whom are living, Henry having been the fifth in the order of birth.

Henry S. Tuttle was reared on the home farm and attended the schools of the period and locality until he was fourteen, then went to work as

a regular hand on the farm, remaining there until he was twenty-two. On July 19, 1868, he united in marriage with Miss Lucy A. Root, a native of Wright township, and a daughter of John P. and Harriet (Pixley) Root, who were early settlers in the township, having been married in Lenawee county in 1843. They were born in New York state, the father in 1817 and the mother in 1826. The father died on November 24, 1866, and the mother on August 11, 1898. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom are living. After his marriage Mr. Tuttle moved into the house with his parents and remained there about three years and until after the death of his father. In 1871 he changed his residence to his present home, it comprising at the time only twenty acres of land, which was partially cleared and under cultivation, having a small house 18x26 feet in size, with a half-story above, and in this his family lived until 1895, when he erected the dwelling he now occupies, which is 45 feet by 33 in dimensions, and two stories high. His farm has also been enlarged to 170 acres and brought to a high state of cultivation. It is in one body and is pleasantly located. The land is of excellent quality, and as it has been wisely tilled, it is very productive.

The other improvements are in keeping with the residence, both in character and dimensions and in every respect Mr. Tuttle is well situated for his business, having all of the comforts of life plentiful around him, and the additional satisfaction of realizing that his estate is wholly the product of his own skill and enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle are regular attendants of the Congregational church, and their family consists of five children: Henry E., who married Miss Effie Hinkle; Ida, the wife of Willis Burd, a farmer in the township; Lollon, who married Miss Blanch Dunn and is cultivating the home place; Lula M., who is living at the parental home. Mr. Tuttle has always been a Democrat in politics, and has given his party loyal and earnest support from his young manhood, although not desirous of public office for himself. He has lived the useful life of an honest and industrious farmer, seeking only to make a proper provision for his fam-

ily and to perform his daily duties as a good citizen and as an upright and fair-dealing man; and as such he enjoys in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow men throughout the community.

CHARLES E. FULLER.

Having come to the county in his infancy with his parents, thereafter passing the whole of his subsequent life within its limits, a period of more than three-score years, Charles E. Fuller, of Adams township, one of the most highly respected pioneer farmers of this portion of the state, has seen the whole of the transformation which has taken place in this region as it came forth at the command of man's sovereign will from a condition of wilderness and barbarism to one of comeliness and systematic productiveness, and he has aided materially in bringing about the change. He saw almost the beginning of its civilization, and he has lived in vigor and cheerfulness to see its large and bountiful fruition. He is a native of Onondaga county, New York, born on August 8, 1834, the son of Reuben J. and Sarah A. (Allen) Fuller, the former a native of New York and the latter of Massachusetts.

Reuben J. Fuller was engaged in agricultural pursuits in New York until 1836, when he came by team to this state through Canada to Detroit and from there to Hillsdale county. He purchased a tract of forty acres of land southeast of North Adams from the government and, although it was in the dead of winter, he began at once to build a log house for his family and made preparations to clear up the land for cultivation. He afterward purchased forty acres additional and on this farm he passed the rest of his days, excepting seven years which he spent in Kalamazoo county, dying here in 1894. His wife preceded him to the grave by nearly twenty-five years, passing away in 1871. Their family consisted of four sons and one daughter, all now living and residents of Michigan. The father contracted a second marriage, his choice on this occasion being Mrs. Axie Locklin, who died in 1896. He was an Abolitionist in politics and assisted in the opera-



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES E. FULLER.

tion of the underground railway before the Civil War, in which two of his sons gave gallant service as soldiers. After the formation of the Republican party, he became an enthusiastic member of that organization, remaining in it until his death. He was prominent in local politics and filled many township positions with credit. He and his family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His father was Reuben Fuller, who came to Michigan about 1837 and also settled in Adams township where he spent the rest of his life.

Charles E. Fuller was reared and educated in this county and remained at home until he was of age. In 1861 he purchased eighty acres of land, all wild and most of it heavily wooded, and began to clear it up for a home. He has resided on this land ever since and has made of it one of the choice homes of Adams township. In 1856 he married in this county Miss Phebe E. Burger, a daughter of Benanciel and Almyra Burger, early settlers in this part of the state, and they have had five children, Mary A., wife of J. T. Winch, of New York; W. Eugene and Charles H., residents of this county; Helen G., living at the paternal home; Edwin S., a prosperous business man of Toledo, Ohio. Their mother died in 1897. Mr. Fuller has been a lifelong Republican in politics, but has never held office, except that of justice of the peace, which he filled for four years. He and his family are active members of the Baptist church and he was for one year clerk of the organization. His long life of usefulness and uprightness has won him the esteem of the whole community, giving him a position in public estimation as one of the representative men of the county.

ANGUS H. ABBOTT.

Angus H. Abbott, a prosperous and progressive farmer and a leading citizen of Reading township, in Hillsdale county, is a native of the township born on March 6, 1851. His parents were Henry K. and Olive P. (Grinnell) Abbott, the former born in Vernon township, Tolland county, Conn., and the latter in Jefferson county, N. Y. When the father was twelve the family

moved to Cayuga county, N. Y., and there he grew to manhood, received his education and learned his trade as a carpenter at which he worked for ten years. In August, 1842, he was married to Miss Olive P. Grinnell, daughter of Ezra and Cathryn (DeGolyer) Grinnell, and with his bride came to Hillsdale county, settling in Reading township on a farm of 286 acres which he bought and cleared, and on which he reared his family and lived until his death on June 20, 1899. Here his wife also died, passing away on October 13, 1899. The grandparents on the father's side were Delano and Polly (Bingham) Abbott, both natives of Connecticut, that peerless old New England commonwealth.

Angus H. Abbott was the third born of six children in his father's household, and was reared to habits of industry on the farm. He attended the district schools in Reading township and finished his education at Hillsdale College. After leaving school he engaged in farming and this has been his chosen vocation ever since. He was first married on July 29, 1874, at North Reading to Miss Rilla Archer, of that place. She died in February, 1878, leaving one child, their daughter, Eugenia K. Abbott, now wife of Emory Flint, of Reading, and mother of one daughter, Gertrude Flint, who was born on January 10, 1898. On March 19, 1879, Mr. Abbott was married to his second wife, Miss Mary Hosmer, of Bankers, born on March 30, 1846. Her father, William S. Hosmer, was a native of Grafton, Windham county, Vt., born on May 20, 1809, and her mother, whose maiden name was Alma Tuttle, came from Oneida county, N. Y., where her life began on September 7, 1815. They were early pioneers in Michigan, and died at Bankers, the father on June 20, 1885, and the mother on September 24, 1888. The fruit of Mr. Abbott's second marriage is one son, William H. Abbott, who was born at the homestead on December 24, 1879. Mr. Abbott has served the township in various official capacities and is at present (1903) serving his second term as supervisor. He is recognized throughout its extent as a leading and public spirited citizen, useful to every commendable movement for the improvement of this part

of the county and worthy in every way of the high respect and good will in which he stands among the people. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church of West Reading.

IRA J. STONER, M. D.

Dr. Ira J. Stoner, of Ransom Center, Hillsdale county, was born at Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio, on July 9, 1868, and is a son of Eli and Mary C. (Heister) Stoner, who were natives of Stark county, Ohio. In 1869 they returned to Stark county, and lived there until 1881, when they moved to a farm northeast of Bryan, in Williams county, where the parents still live. The Doctor is the oldest of five sons and two daughters born in the family. He was reared on the farm and educated at the district schools until he reached the age of sixteen. He then attended Fayette Normal School two terms, but began teaching school when he was seventeen, and for six years followed this vocation in Williams, Stark and Van Wert counties, his last engagement being as principal of a graded school. At the end of the period named he entered a drug store belonging to an uncle at Massillon, remaining three years. After that he entered the Ohio Normal University at Ada, where he completed the course in pharmacy in 1894.

On leaving this institution he bought a drug store at Bradford, Ohio, which he sold in 1896 after conducting it about two years. During the last year he was there he studied medicine with a view to making it his profession, and continued his studies in that line at Louisville, Ky., after selling the drug store, and later at St. Louis, Mo., finally being graduated at the Memphis Hospital Medical College in March, 1898. While there he had the advantage of good clinical training and a practical experience in the hospital for six months or more. He practiced medicine for a short time at Pulaski, in his native state, then, in the autumn of 1898, settled at Ransom Center, in this county. Here he has since been actively engaged in medical practice and has built up a large and lucrative business, rising to good standing in the profession and winning a large and rep-

resentative body of patrons and friends. He is a diligent student of the literature of his profession and a close and discriminating observer of all features of the practical side of it.

Holding active membership in the county and state and the Northern Inter-State Medical associations, the Doctor takes an earnest and helpful interest in their proceedings, and gathers aid and inspiration from their meetings. He is a medical examiner for the Northwestern, the New York, the Union Central and the Odd Fellows Mutual Life Insurance Companies, and is a prominent member of the order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the lodge at Ransom, of which he is at present noble grand. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias at Bryan, Ohio, and of the Masonic fraternity at Waldron, in this county.

In politics Doctor Stoner is a devoted and loyal Republican, and for many years he has been active and earnest in the service of his party. He is now the clerk of Ransom township, having held the office four years, and he has been health officer of the township also during the last four years and is serving now his second term as county coroner. In March, 1899, the Doctor was married to Miss Lizzie A. Hoover, a native of this township and daughter of Franklin A. and Julia (Hart) Hoover, natives of Ohio, but for years residents of Hillsdale county. They are retired farmers and are now living in the city of Hillsdale. The Doctor and his wife have one child, their daughter, Nellie M. Stoner.

EDWARD BURT.

Edward Burt, of Ransom township, who now owns and lives on his paternal homestead, which he helped to clear of its primeval forest and farm into a comfortable and productive home, is a native of London, England, where he was born on June 30, 1832, the son of Thomas and Sarah (Bartlett) Burt, a sketch of whom appears on other pages of this volume. Edward accompanied his parents to the United States when he was yet a child, making the trip across the Atlantic in a sailing vessel and occupying five or six weeks in the voyage. They came at once to Toledo,

which was then on the frontier, and, in the ensuing October, moved on to Michigan, reaching the homestead on which they settled in Ransom township on Christmas day, 1837. They had come from the center of the highest civilization and now found themselves in the midst of a vast forest and wilderness, with many forms of savage life in vigorous activity around them. But with the characteristic energy and pluck of the British people, they accepted the situation as they found it, and went to work with a will to improve their condition and make their new home worthy of their efforts and themselves. A log house had been earlier built, while the family was at what is now Lickly's Corners, and into this they moved and began to clear their land and get it ready for cultivation. In the course of time they were able to put up a more substantial and commodious dwelling and supplant their earlier efforts at other improvements with structures mere in keeping with their prosperity.

Edward Burt received a limited and fragmentary education at the crude and irregular schools of the time, and remained at home assisting in the work on the farm until he reached the age of twenty-two. He then went to Ohio, but without money, and equipped for the battle of life with nothing but his resolute spirit, excellent health and the habits of systematic industry which he had formed at home. In Ohio he found work on farms by the month, and, on February 28, 1863, having made some progress in the accumulation of means for independent action, he was married in Lucas county of that state, to Miss Anna M. Hake. They settled on a farm in Lucas county, where they lived for twenty-one years. Their offspring numbered four, Charles, George, who died at the age of eleven, James and Elizabeth, the last named being now the wife of Edward Venier, a prosperous farmer in Wright township of this county. Mrs. Burt died on November 10, 1882, and in the spring of 1883 Mr. Burt returned to Ransom township, Hillsdale county, with his family, and located on the old homestead, which he purchased.

Here he has since resided, industriously cultivating his land and keeping it in the best condi-

tion, and also maintaining the improvements at the highest standard of excellence attainable under the circumstances. On February 4, 1884, he married a second wife, Miss Harriet Hoard, who died in 1893, leaving no children. His third wife was Miss Lydia Keckler, a native of Ohio, and she also is without children. Until recently, throughout his mature life, Mr. Burt had a struggle for advancement and won every foot of his way in the world by his own persistent energy and push. He had also a taste of the Civil War, enlisting in May, 1864, as a member of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, Co. A, and serving 100 days in the Army of the Potomac. In politics he has always been a Republican, belonging to the post at Ransom Center. His farm comprises 153 acres of land and is a model of thrift and foresight in husbandry, enriched with all the essentials of an excellent rural home. He is highly esteemed throughout the township and in other parts of the county.

ALBERT W. DOTY.

Albert W. Doty, a farmer of Hillsdale county, who has dignified and elevated his calling with an enterprise and progressiveness, and adorned his citizenship with a public spirit and breadth of view that are highly commendable and inspiring, is a native of Ransom township, where he was born on August 4, 1845, and where the whole of his life has been passed except a few years during which he was away at school. He is a son of Orsamus and Lydia (Ingersoll) Doty, who were pioneers in the county, and among its most respected citizens, and is their only offspring. He is also a descendant of Edward Doty, one of that historic band who came to this county in 1820 in the Mayflower, and whose name is signed to that Compact of the Pilgrims signed at Provincetown Harbor by the forty-one heads of families constituting the embryo Plymouth Colony, before they yet had landed. His father was a native of Rutland county, Vermont, where he lived with his parents until he was nineteen years old, working on his father's farm. He then left home, and during the next two years was employed on a farm

in Worcester county, Massachusetts, earning the money from which he got his start in life. While living there he rode on the first railroad train that ran from Boston to Worcester. On September 20, 1838, with his two brothers, Orsamus Doty, came to this county, which was then an almost unbroken wilderness, and, in partnership with his brother Nelson, located the southeast quarter of section 8, and a few years later they together bought the southwest quarter of section 9. On these two tracts they worked together until 1843, when they divided the land, Orasmus taking the southwest quarter of section 9, which he owned and operated until his death on December 10, 1888, at the age of seventy-three.

On their way thither the brothers traveled by boat from Buffalo to Toledo, and found on their arrival at the latter city that the old strap-iron railroad was just building. They worked at Tecumseh in this state a year or two, helping in the construction of a mill, and after it was completed Orsamus learned the milling business, and for some little time thereafter operated this same mill. In the meantime they had bought forty acres of land in Ransom township, on which they had built a log cabin for a dwelling. In 1840 they settled on the larger tracts already alluded to, and began building permanent homes, Orsamus carrying the window sash for his house twenty miles on his back, and paying his last cent for them, going without his dinner in order that he might have enough to complete their purchase. Their only neighbors were Indians, but they never had any trouble with them. At the second town meeting held in the town Orsamus was elected justice of the peace, and for ten years thereafter held this office by successive reelections. No life in this community has been more worthily or usefully expended, and no record stands more to the credit of humanity than his. He came into the town with almost no means; he cleared up a large farm and made it comfortable and well equipped with good buildings; he labored diligently and lived frugally; he acquired more than a competence of worldly wealth; he served the people and the township faithfully and creditably in official positions and as a private citizen; and, when the end

of his usefulness came, he was as well established as man could be in the lasting esteem and confidence of the whole community.

On October 31, 1844, Mr. Doty married with Miss Lydia Ingersoll, and they had one child, their son Albert W., who was born on August 4, 1845, and she died on August 30 of the same year. Mr. Doty was subsequently married three times. In August, 1861, soon after the beginning of the Civil War, although he was then past forty-five years of age and no longer subject to draft for military service, he enlisted as sergeant-major in the Seventh Michigan Battery of Light Artillery. At Richmond, Ky., on August 30, 1862, his command was engaged with the enemy, all but him and a few others being taken prisoners. His health failed from exposure and he was in a hospital at Memphis for a few weeks, and was soon thereafter discharged on account of his disabilities. In politics he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, and for the remainder of his life he was a member of that organization. Among the official positions he filled, in addition to that of justice of the peace, were those of highway commissioner and a director of the county agricultural society, both of which he held for a number of years. His first wife, the mother of Albert, was a native of New York, and came to this county with her parents when she was young, early in the forties.

Albert W. Doty, son of Orsamus, was reared on the home farm in this township and was educated at the district schools and at Hillsdale College, where he spent two years. He also attended the commercial department of Oberlin College, Ohio. After returning from this institution, he rented land and began farming, also working on farms by the month for a time. He then cultivated his father's place for several years, after which he bought sixty acres, and now has eighty, which he has improved and made very productive. In April, 1867, he married with Miss Laura Wilcox, who was born in Lorain county, Ohio, the daughter of Gordon and Jane (Bassett) Wilcox, the former a native of New York and the latter of Vermont. They became residents of Hillsdale county in 1856, and some years later moved to

Missouri, where most of the family have since died. The father, however, is still living at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and is far advanced in years. By his wife Mr. Doty became the father of two sons, Irving A., now a farmer in Gratiot county, this state, and Arthur G., a physician at Frontier in this county. Their mother died in 1873, and, on October 4, 1876, Mr. Doty married with Miss Ella Huffman, a native of Summit county, Ohio, and a daughter of John and Mary (Myers) Huffman, the former born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio. Both died in her native county, the father in 1897 and the mother in 1899. Two children have been born to Mr. Doty by this marriage, one that died in infancy, and a daughter, Grace, now a popular teacher in the public schools of Jonesville. Mr. Doty is a Republican in politics, but he has never been an aspirant for public office, although he served a term as township treasurer. He was also for fifteen years a director of the Hillsdale County Agricultural Society. He is a member of the grange at Ransom Center, of which for two years he has been master.

JOHN McNAIR.

John McNair, of Prattville, is one of the signally successful merchants of Hillsdale county who has seen many ups and downs in business, but always had the thrift, energy and business capacity to overcome his difficulties and to make substantial progress against great odds. He was born on April 13, 1849, in the state of New York, where his parents, Robert and Lucy Ann (Bliss) McNair, also first saw the light of this world and passed the earlier years of their married life. In his boyhood the father made a trip into this part of Michigan and remained six months, becoming well acquainted with the salient features of Wright township. In 1851, some little time after his marriage, he moved his family to that township and settled on twenty acres of land situated a mile and a half southwest of the present village of Prattville. From there he moved to the Coman farm, eighty rods south of the village site, and soon afterward to another place near Hudson. Later he returned to the vicinity of Prattville,

and from there entered the Union army, in which, after a year's service, he was killed at the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing. He left a widow and five children, his son John being the eldest and only thirteen years of age.

After this bereavement John McNair began to do for himself, working diligently at job and day work for two years, then going into the pine forests of northern Michigan to labor in connection with the lumber industry. He passed some time there, then returned to Hillsdale county, and three or four years later here married with Miss Amanda Long, the daughter of Nicholas Long, a native of Ohio and an early settler in Michigan, who came to this state in 1859. This wife lived only nine years, when she died of consumption, leaving three children, two of whom are yet living, Ella, the wife of Lemuel Boon, and Cora, the wife of George Austin. The other child, Frankie, died when a year old. After the death of his wife the children were boarded out, and Mr. McNair worked by the day for a time, after which he started a butchering business at Prattville. He had expended all of his money during his wife's illness, and started this enterprise with \$25 in cash, his horses, wagons and other equipment being bought on credit. From July to December in 1879, Mr. McNair handled nothing but meats, but he then added to his stock a small supply of groceries, which cost him \$21, five of which was borrowed for the purpose of paying for these goods. In the spring he sold the business and had \$280 in clear money. He then intended to work in the lumber business in Indiana for Mr. Gillin, but was taken ill and for two months was thought to have the consumption. He however rallied, regained his health, and again entered the grocery business, this time with \$120 as his cash capital. Succeeding beyond his expectations, he borrowed money and built a store of his own in which he conducted his business successfully for three years. At the end of that period he formed a partnership with Eli Bennett, but a year later he bought Bennett out, giving a mortgage on the stock for the necessary purchase money. After this transaction he found himself in debt \$2,300 more than he was worth, and had but four months

in which to discharge his obligations, but by the end of the year he made deals that put him practically out of debt.

In the meantime Mr. McNair had married a second wife, Miss Lovica Thompson, a daughter of Henry and Nancy Thompson, pioneer settlers of Wright township. Three of the children born to this union are living, John H., Ada, and Edna; two are dead, Millie J., who was killed in an elevator, and Ruha. Mr. McNair next formed a partnership with Hile Bennett, with whom he was associated fourteen months. Bennett then sold to John Kizer, who was in the firm two years, and during this time the partners also engaged in lumbering and in milling, being successful along all lines, except that during the period they lost heavily by the dishonesty of clerks. The partnership with Kizer was dissolved, and a year later Mr. McNair sold out to one Bullin, and had \$3,800 in property and money. The next year he built a part of his present business block, and formed a partnership with Jasper Smith, which lasted four months.

Mr. McNair was then obliged to go again into debt, for which he gave his obligations to run from one to five years, but he paid them off in eight months. He conducted his business three years by himself, then sold it to F. L. Stone, and during the next three months he took a rest. After that he started a store in Pittsford and turned it over to his brother-in-law, Orrin Perrin, who managed it about four years, Mr. McNair during that time being engaged in the lumber industry. Later he repurchased \$1,200 worth of stock from F. L. Stone, and, regaining the possession of his building, removed the store from Pittsford to Prattville. A few months afterward he bought Perrin out, and since then has been conducting the business alone, at odd times doing something in lumbering.

Mr. McNair now owns his dwelling, the business block which is the headquarters of his mercantile operations, and merchandise worth at least \$9,000, besides the old Clark farm, and is about out of debt. In politics he was originally a Republican, but he left that party at the time of the Greenback movement, and since then he has

been independent of all parties. The only office he has ever held is that of township constable, and he did not desire to hold that, preferring always to devote his time to his business.

JOHN H. WATKINS.

John H. Watkins, of Ransom township, one of the prosperous, progressive and successful farmers of Hillsdale county, is a native of the county, born here in Jefferson township on August 22, 1861, and with the exception of a short time spent in farming in Ohio, his life has passed among the people of the county, entering fully into the spirit which animates them, helping to advance the interests of the section and taking an active part in its public life. He is the son of Jason R. and Margaret A. (Feltis) Watkins, an interesting account of whose lives will be found elsewhere in these pages. He remained at home until he reached his legal majority, getting his education at the district schools and Hillsdale College, where he attended one year. After leaving college he rented land in Ohio, and during one year was engaged in farming in that state. He then returned to his native county, and here followed the same pursuit, farming rented land, until 1896. In that year he bought the eighty-five acres on which he now lives, and which he has since managed with skill and intelligent industry, making it an excellent farm and a very comfortable and attractive home.

Mr. Watkins is energetic, progressive and thrifty, being out of debt and with capital to properly push his enterprises and make himself useful in the community and helpful to others who are going through the struggle he has had. He is a Republican in politics, with an earnest interest in the welfare of his party, and breadth of view and public spirit in helping to conduct its affairs. He has rendered faithful service to his township as highway commissioner during the past two years, performing his official duties with an eye single to the general good of the community and without reference to personal interests for himself or others. He is a valued member of the lodge of Foresters at Hillsdale. On January 10, 1883,

he was married to Miss Etta Foust, a native of Montpelier, Ohio, daughter of Edwin and Elizabeth (Cope) Foust, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. For a number of years they have been residents of Jefferson township in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins have three children, their daughters, Alta M., Grace and Avice E. The parents are members of the South Jefferson Congregational church.

LIBEUS H. ROOT.

A prosperous farmer and a highly respected citizen of Hillsdale county, Libeus H. Root, of near Waldron, was born on February 23, 1849, in Medina township, Lenawee county, Michigan, and is the son and only living child of Henry W. and Ellen F. (English) Root, the former a native of Jefferson county, New York, born on October 5, 1822, and the latter of Ireland, born on April 22, 1823. Henry was a son of Amos, a New Englander, who moved his family to Lenawee county in this state about the year 1836, and several years later went into Indiana, locating near Lima, where he died. His son married in 1847 and settled in his native county, remaining there until about 1855, when he came to Wright township in this county and took up his residence on the farm on which Libeus now lives. He secured 160 acres of land, all in section 23, 120 acres being in the home place and forty in another tract. Twenty acres were already cleared, and during his lifetime he cleared and improved most of the rest, remaining on the farm until his death in 1864. His widow survived him many years, dying on the homestead on January 11, 1892. They were the parents of three children, two of whom died in childhood. In politics, the father was a decided Republican, and in religious faith he belonged to the Church of Christ.

He was a good man, an upright citizen, of influence and wide public esteem. From the time he was twelve years until he reached his legal majority he worked for his uncle, A. W. Powers, and at the close of his term of service the uncle gave him the choice between forty acres of land and \$100 as the reward for his fidelity. He chose

the land and found himself better off in the end for doing it. In the early period of his life with his uncle he was obliged to go out into the unbroken forest of evenings from three to five miles to hunt up and bring in the cattle. He was a charter member of the first Church of Christ organized in Wright township, and for a number of years was an elder in it. The son Libeus moved with his parents to this farm when he was six years old, and as soon as he was able began to work on it. He attended the public school in the vicinity until he was sixteen, and was then obliged to leave on account of the death of his father, as his services were needed at home to look after the farm under his mother's supervision. A year later he was allowed to attend the Hudson High School six weeks, and still later he had the benefit of two terms at a select school taught by Professor D. E. Haskins. On reaching manhood he assumed charge of the farm and his mother made her home with him until her death. The father was \$2,200 in debt at his death, and the mother and son assumed the debt and paid it off.

The estate was therefore never probated, descending to the son by operation of law. On April 21, 1897, he was married to Miss Ella Staples, a daughter of John and Mary Staples, the former a native of England and the latter of Pennsylvania. Her father came to America with his parents, and at the age of ten moved with them to Medina township in Lenawee county, and there he married in course of time and settled as he supposed for life; but later the family moved to the vicinity of Waldron, where the parents died. They were members of the United Brethren church and active in church work. After his marriage Mr. Root rented his farm to a tenant and made his home at Prattville, not having engaged in farming actively since 1892. But after living a year at Prattville, he moved back to the farm, and in the spring of 1903 he took charge of it again, and he now expects to manage it during the rest of his life. In addition to his farming operations he has at time dealt in lumber and at one time owned a sawmill. Since he was eighteen years old he has been a member of the Waldron Church of Christ, and after her marriage his wife

also joined, she having previously belonged to the United Brethren. Both are active in church work. Mr. Root belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Waldron, and he and his wife are members of Lima Creek grange, he being a charter member. He is a Republican in politics and served two years as township treasurer.

REUBEN W. FREEMAN.

The first born in a family of eight children, thrown upon his own resources at the age of thirteen, with nothing to depend on but his own natural abilities of mind and spirit and his physical power to do and to endure, Reuben W. Freeman is essentially a self-made man, who neither found nor inherited, but hewed out his opportunities for advancement in the struggle for supremacy among men. He was born at Canton, Wayne county, Mich., on January 26, 1835, the son of Gideon and Hannah (Huston) Freeman, who were prominent among the pioneers of that county. When their son, Reuben, was five years old, they moved to Hillsdale county where they resided three years, then moved to Washtenaw county and lived there for a time. The father was a prosperous and prominent farmer, a leading spirit in all works of progress and improvement. He was connected with the construction of the Michigan Central Railroad and with other enterprises of value to the county and state. At a ripe old age he died in Clinton county, his wife closing her eyes in her last sleep in Calhoun county. Three of their eight children, two sons and one daughter, are living.

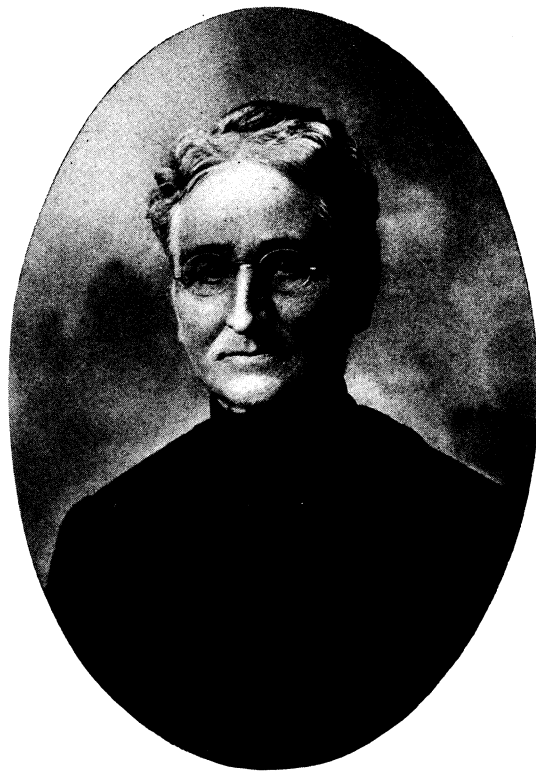
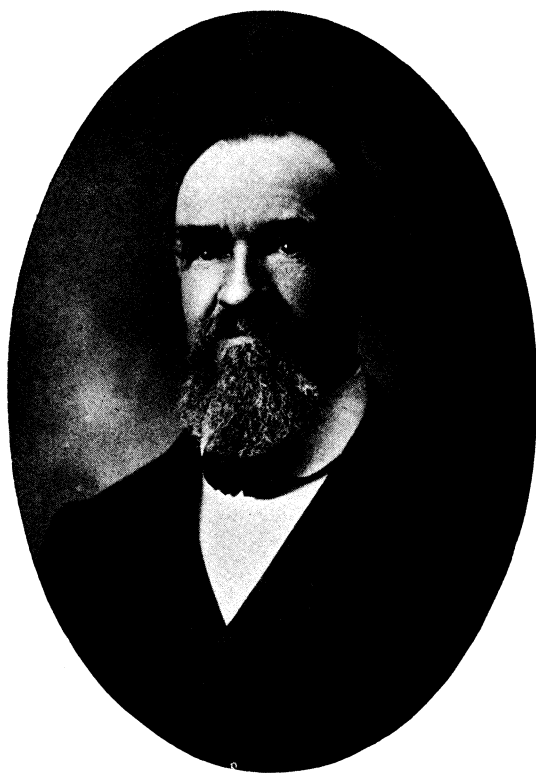
Reuben W. Freeman received a good common-school education, mainly through his own exertions, by which he afterward gained in the hard but effective school of experience a goodly store of that worldly wisdom which can only be acquired from that exacting task-master. In his twenty-first year he went to California, where he was engaged for two years in mining. He then returned to his native state, and, locating in Litchfield township, he purchased his first farm of John and James O'Neil and later purchased of Milton P. Herring the farm on which he resided until

1899, when he moved to the town of Litchfield, having sold the farm and bought the fair grounds located there. In political allegiance Mr. Freeman is independent, taking no part whatever in the contests between the old parties. He is serving the township as a justice of the peace, discharging his official duties with credit to himself and benefit to the town. He also takes an active and constant interest in all matters pertaining to the domain of agriculture. He was the efficient president of the St. Joseph Valley Agricultural Society of Litchfield during its existence, in this connection also being a useful and stimulating member of the Patrons of Husbandry, holding affiliation with the grange at Litchfield.

In June, 1858, he was married with Miss Mary L. Mead, a native of Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., who was brought to Michigan by her parents when she was but four years old, at the time of her marriage being a resident of Eaton Rapids in this state. They were the parents of six children: William R., of this county; Mary L., wife of G. M. Gardner, of Grand Rapids; Nora, wife of Charles Sheppard, of Allen township; Fred E., living at Litchfield; Allie M., wife of A. G. Griffin, of Kent county, this state; Ralph, a resident of Battle Creek. Their mother died in 1880, and, in 1881, Mr. Freeman married his second wife, Mrs. Ursula (Rumsey) Van Aken, who died in 1893. His third wife was Miss Sarah Lydabrant, who died in 1899, while his fourth life partner was Miss Mary J. Farnum, with whom he married in 1900, who still abides with him. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

M. F. CUTLER.

Having been a resident of this county since he was two years old, receiving his scholastic training in the public schools and at Hillsdale College, and since leaving school actively engaged in business and at time creditably conducting the administration of important public offices within the limits of the county, M. F. Cutler, the pioneer merchant of Pittsford, has been an active, zealous and useful factor in promoting the growth and progress of this part of the state,



MR. AND MRS. R. W. FREEMAN.

developing its material resources and augmenting its mercantile enterprise for many years. His life began on May 30, 1845, in Wyoming county, N. Y., where his parents, William H. and Mary E. (Fisher) Cutler, were profitably engaged in farming at the time. The father was a native of that state and the mother first saw the light of this world in Massachusetts. Both belonged to old families connected with the history of their respective sections of the country from Colonial times.

They removed to Michigan in 1847, and on the virgin soil of this new domain continued the farming industry they had been successfully conducting on the older one of their former home. They entered eighty acres of government land in Girard township, Branch county, on which they settled, and to the development and cultivation of which they devoted their energies until the autumn of 1860, when they removed to the city of Hillsdale, where they passed the remainder of their days, the father dying there in 1863 and the mother in 1875. They had two children, their son, M. F. Cutler, and a daughter. The father was not an active partisan, taking very little personal interest in political affairs beyond what a conscientious discharge of the duties of citizenship required, but in this he was never lacking. The grandfather, Luther Cutler, was also a native of New York and a farmer there. He came to Michigan in 1848 and settled in Branch county, where he died at a ripe old age.

M. F. Cutler's first business enterprise after leaving college was a general store on College Hill in Hillsdale, which he early started, and conducted for a period of two years in partnership with C. H. Sayles, and together they opened and for three years operated a general store in that village. At the end of that time Mr. Potter became interested in the establishment and a member of the firm, and later N. C. Spears purchased the interests of the other two partners and the firm of Cutler & Spears was formed. This firm continued to carry on the business until 1891 when Mr. Spears retired and since then Mr. Cutler has conducted it alone. He also has another store in which he has an extensive trade

in hay, farm produce and similar commodities. His intelligent and helpful interest in public affairs has brought him into prominence as a citizen of enterprise and breadth of view, and he has served as a popular postmaster of the village, holding this office from 1872 to 1885. He was also township clerk for two years. In 1870 he was married in Rhode Island to Miss Mary B. Sayles, a sister of his former partner, and a native of that sturdy and busy little state. They have two children, their sons, William H., who is in the business with his father, and Alvin S., now a civil engineer in the employ of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. In politics Mr. Cutler has been a Republican during all of his mature life, and in religious belief he is affiliated with the Wesleyan Methodist church.

L. S. HACKETT.

L. S. Hackett, for many years a prosperous and successful farmer in Ohio and this county, and previous to that an esteemed public school teacher, who is now living at Pittsford and is engaged in commercial and insurance business, is a son of Benjamin and Sabrina (Miller) Hackett, and was born in Wayne county, New York, on February 5, 1844. His father was a native of New York of Irish ancestry, and his mother, of the same nativity, was of Scotch origin. The father aided in the construction of the Erie canal, and during the whole of his mature life was engaged in works of construction of great public utility. Moving to Fulton county, Ohio, in 1849, he there purchased a farm, on which he passed the remainder of his days, dying on July 18, 1896, having survived his wife eleven years, her death having occurred on March 21, 1885. He was a son of Benjamin Hackett, a soldier of the Colonial army during the Revolution, and he inherited the patriotic spirit of his sire, taking an active interest in the promotion of every public enterprise where he lived, and filling with credit a number of local offices in his township. His family consisted of eight children, six of whom are living, four of them at Metamora, Ohio, one at Toledo, and L. S., the subject of these paragraphs, at Pitts-

ford in this county. The two who are deceased passed away in childhood.

L. S. Hackett was five and a half years old when he moved with his parents to Fulton county, Ohio, from his native state, and he there grew to manhood, diligently working on his father's farm and attending the public schools until he reached the age of seventeen. He then began teaching, and for eight years he continued to follow this occupation, having made special preparation for the work by attending a select school three miles from his home, walking that distance twice a day during the term. While teaching he continued to help his father on the farm during the summers until he was twenty-one. He then began farming for himself, working by the day or the month until his marriage, on November 25, 1867, with Miss Emily Patterson, of Fulton county, who was a daughter of Able and Amy Patterson, natives of Ashtabula county in the same state. Her parents had moved into Fulton county when there were no roads in their neighborhood and county and state lines were not yet definitely laid down; and it chanced that they built their residence directly on the state line of Ohio and Michigan. At this home the father died and the mother lived for sixty-two years; but she is now making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Hackett.

After his marriage Mr. Hackett rented land for two years in Fulton county, and again taught school for two years. In 1869 he purchased forty acres of land in that county, which was partially cleared. He paid \$1,200 of the purchase money down, leaving a debt of \$400. After a residence of two years on this place he moved to Wright township, in this, Hillsdale county, and he bought eighty acres of land, soon afterward selling his place in Ohio. He borrowed all the money that he put into the Hillsdale county farm, but soon had sufficient of the land cleared to make a living for his family and begin to pay off the debt. He lived on this farm twenty years, clearing it of timber, improving it with tile draining containing 40,000 tile-pipes, adorning it with fine buildings and fruitful orchards, and adding to its extent by a subsequent purchase of forty acres

more, and putting the whole extent into first-class farming condition. In 1900 he determined to retire from active farming and moved to Pittsford village, where he has since been living, acting as the agent for the Plano and Champion machine companies, and since 1893 doing considerable business as an agent of the Michigan Mutual Cyclone Insurance Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Hackett are the parents of two sons, John E., now a hardware merchant at Prattville, this county, and Frank L., a hay merchant at Pittsford. In politics Mr. Hackett has always been a stanch Democrat, and in 1892 was elected supervisor of Wright township, and reelected in 1893, while in 1898 and 1899 he was again chosen to this office. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Waldron, of which he was secretary for twelve years, and he belongs to the R. A. chapter at Hudson. He is also the secretary of Pittsford Lodge of Odd Fellows, and a member of Waldron Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees, the Arcanum and the Grange. While supervisor in 1898-99, he was on the building committee that arranged for the erection of the Hillsdale county courthouse.

WILLIAM DRAKE.

The pioneer life of Hillsdale county and other parts of southern Michigan is so well and so fully exemplified in the history of the old Drake family, of Amboy township, that we feel called upon to give an account of it somewhat more at length than is customary in a publication of this character. William Drake, the immediate subject of this writing, was born on March 28, 1828, at Lyons in Wayne county, N. Y., and is the son of Amos and Catherine (Whaley) Drake, natives of New York, and of English ancestry, who were early settlers in New Jersey. The father, Amos Drake, grew to manhood in New York and there married and settled down to farming and carpenter work. In 1838 he bought 130 acres of land in what is now Amboy township, in this county, purchasing it of John Merchant, of his native state, who had previously entered it, and on this wild land he moved his

family in the autumn of that year. The entire township was at the time a dense forest and still in the possession of its wild inhabitants, man and beast, James Fullerton being the only white settler within its limits.

Mr. Drake built a log cabin, 16x20 feet in size for a dwelling, just high enough to have one log above the door, and furnished with a puncheon floor, part of which rested on the leaves. There was a hole in the roof for the escape of the smoke from the fire, which was built against the end of the house, the logs being covered with mud to keep them from catching fire. So door had been cut in the building when the family arrived and they were obliged to climb up on the roof and enter through the hole. They came to their new home on the Erie canal to Buffalo, from there to Toledo on Lake Erie. The father brought a team of horses to Adrian, one of which he sold, trading the other for a cow and a pair of three year old steers. These steers he broke to work, and with them, and a small pung which he made, he made the early clearings of his land. He arrived with but five dollars in money, but wild game was plentiful and they had a little flour on hand at the start. This was well, for there was no mill nearer than twenty-five miles, and it required a toilsome and tedious journey of forty miles to reach that, for there was but one road in this part of the country, the old Territorial or Chicago road.

In the spring of 1839 they got about four acres cleared and in corn and two more in turnips and other garden vegetables. These crops and the efforts made at cultivation attracted deer to this section in great numbers for food, and in the next winter Mr. Drake killed nine. In 1842 a number of other families moved into the neighborhood, bringing brighter prospects for greater comfort. Amos Drake built the first framed barn of the section and his son, Sidney, the first framed house. The father died in 1873, aged seventy-two, and his widow in 1882, aged eighty-two. They were the parents of seven children, William, the fourth born, being the only one now living. One daughter, Jane, was the first person married in the township, and a justice named

Fowle came sixteen miles to perform the ceremony. Another daughter, Sarah, was the first person who died and hers was the first burial in the town. Amos was the first postmaster at Bird, being appointed in 1841, and he was also for a number of years a justice of the peace. He helped to organize the first Baptist church, and, from the organization until his death, he was one of its deacons. The church was built upon his land and he contributed liberally toward its erection. The last public function he attended was the dedication of the present church which replaced the old one. Both himself and his wife were helpful to the sick and needy, and were among the most esteemed and influential citizens of the county.

Their son, William, came to the county at the age of ten and grew to manhood on the farm. He was sent to school in New York and Ohio, and attended two terms at Plymouth, living there at the home of an aunt. When the first school was opened in the township he was a pupil in it until he came of age. It was taught by Miss Lucia Cohoon, who afterward became the wife of his brother, John. William also entered the first high school opened at Hillsdale, but was called home on the day of its opening by the death of his brother, Sidney. The next winter he taught school, and in the following spring contracted for eighty-five acres of land, a part of the farm on which he now lives, on which he made a cash payment of fifty dollars, which was a considerable sum in those days. For teaching school Mr. Drake received \$16 a month and boarded himself, and he was paid fifty cents a day for chopping wood and splitting rails, seventy-five for haying and one dollar for harvesting. He built a cabin 18 by 24 feet large on his land, and, on October 26, 1851, he married Miss Lucy Alfred, a native of Wayne county, N. Y., a daughter of Pomeroy and Mary Alfred. She was born on December 15, 1829, and her father died when she was only eleven months old, leaving a widow and seven children without any special means of support, the eldest child being but thirteen years old. The mother kept the family together and reared them mainly by her diligent industry in spinning and

weaving. She and Mrs. Drake came to Amboy in 1846, and the mother acquired forty acres of land. She finally gave up housekeeping and lived with her children, dying at the home of her son-in-law, James Snow, on April 3, 1878.

After his marriage William Drake started life on his farm in a very good house for the period, and one of its appurtenances of very special interest was a new cooking stove, which was a novelty in the neighborhood. By hard work and persistent application he cleared up the farm and increased it in size by purchases. He now owns 150 acres in the home place, and has in addition forty acres, which his son cultivates. The old gentleman has passed his life on the farm, and much enjoys its quiet pleasantness.

He has always taken deep interest in agriculture and was for many years director of the Hillsdale County Agricultural Society and was twice chosen its president. Mr. Drake and wife have reared a family of four children, losing a fifth one by death in its infancy. Those living are Jehiel, Frederick, Susan and Mary C. All are married and have children. Both of the parents are active members of the First Baptist church of Amboy, of which Mr. Drake has been a trustee from the organization of the congregation in 1850, and a deacon for fifteen years. He was also superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty-five years, and his wife was for forty years a teacher of one of the classes. Their son, Jehiel, is now the superintendent. In its earlier history Mr. Drake took a very active interest in the Grange movement, but not much lately.

In politics Mr. Drake was a Whig until the Republican party was formed, and since then he has belonged to that organization. He voted for Henry Clay for president and has ever been active in political matters. He was supervisor of Amboy township for nearly ten years, seven years by election, the other terms by appointment. He was also township treasurer two terms and school inspector and clerk two terms. In 1871 and 1872 he was a member of the state Legislature and rendered efficient service on the committee on state fairs and the special committee for controlling the order of business in the body. He is

now seventy-six years old, but he is still active in politics and takes as great an interest as ever in public affairs. He acted as chairman of his county convention in 1902 and also presided over the convention, which chose delegates to nominate state officers. He has belonged for a long time to the Michigan Pioneers Society. A remarkable fact to be noticed in the history of the family is that neither Mr. Drake nor any of his children, his sons-in-law or his grandsons, twenty-five in number, have ever used tobacco in any form or drank intoxicating beverages.

DR. WILLIAM B. HAWKINS.

One of the leading physicians of the state of Michigan, now deceased, was Dr. William B. Hawkins, formerly a resident of Jonesville, in Hillsdale county. He was a native of England, born in Cornwall, on August 25, 1819, the father being a representative citizen of that picturesque portion of England. In 1828 he disposed of his property interests in England, and, with his family, came to America to establish a new home. Upon his arrival in America, he settled at Sandwich, in the province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. For many years he continued in this pursuit with considerable success, and up to the time of death. His wife also died in Canada, and both husband and wife are buried there.

Doctor Hawkins grew to man's estate in the Dominion of Canada, and there received his elementary education. Later he attended school in the city of Detroit, Mich., and subsequently entered Hope College at Geneva, N. Y., and pursued a complete course in the study of medicine. Previous to this time he had studied medicine at Wilkesburg, Pa. While a resident of the latter place his interest in historical matters had induced him to go to the city of Buffalo, N. Y. and there to purchase the stationery, ink-stands, etc., used by the members of the constitutional convention which had met at Detroit for the purpose of framing a constitution for the new state of Michigan. He was graduated in medicine about 1846, and first began the practice of his

profession in Bloomsburg, Pa. Here he remained engaged actively in medical work up to the year 1852, when, owing to failing health, he removed to Jonesville, Michigan.

As early as 1835 he had travelled through this section, and was therefore familiar with the general character of the country and with its resources and advantages. After establishing his home at Jonesville he engaged in an active medical practice and met with marked success, his practice being the most general and extensive in Hillsdale county. In addition to his duties as a practitioner, he was a regular and able contributor to the medical journals of New York city and other places, and was generally recognized throughout the country as one of the leading minds of the medical profession. His death in the year 1896 was a distinct loss to the profession, not only of the state of Michigan, which had been the scene of his labors for so many years, but of the entire country.

At Bloomsburg, Pa., Doctor Hawkins was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Robinson, a native of Pennsylvania, whose parents were well known and highly respected citizens of that state. To their union were born five children, among whom are: W. Barton, now the vice-president of the Detroit Folding Cart Co. and a resident of that city, and Victor, residing at Jonesville, who is one of the leading attorneys of Hillsdale county. Doctor Hawkins always declined to take an active part in partisan politics, although he was an active and powerful factor in all matters affecting the advancement of the community or the promotion of the public welfare. In his religious views he was broad and liberal, entertaining no narrow prejudices, and in every sense was one of the leading citizens of the community in which he maintained his home, honored in both his private and professional life.

Victor Hawkins, his son, is now the only representative of the family residing in Jonesville, and is a prominent lawyer of that city. He there grew to manhood, receiving his early education in the public schools of Hillsdale county. Subsequently he entered the State University at Ann

Arbor and pursued a complete course of study at that great institution of learning. After completing a course in the law department he was admitted to the bar at Ann Arbor in 1889. Returning to his old home at Jonesville he at once there began the practice of the law, in which he has met with uniform success. In addition to his other business and professional interests he is a large stockholder in the Omega Cement Co., and is also interested in other successful enterprises. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party, and is one of its trusted leaders in that section of the state. He has filled several local offices, among them that of assessor of Jonesville, but he is in no sense an office seeker. Fraternally he is affiliated with several fraternal societies, among them the Masonic order, in which he serving as master of the local lodge of Knights of Pythias. In 1897 Mr. Hawkins was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Eckler, a native of Jackson. They have two children, Edwin R. and Ellen J.

J. W. LICKLY.

J. W. Lickly, of Hillsdale county, the largest taxpayer and one of the most extensive farmers in Wright township, came to the county when he was ten years old, and has since been continuously a resident of it, living on the farm which he now occupies for fifty-two years, except during a short time which he passed at Waldron. He began life here with nothing, and what he has he has accumulated by his energy and thrift, by working hard and living frugally during the period of his active efforts, and never yielding to the glamor of political honors or the blandishments of social life. He is a fine representative of the sturdy farmers which have made our country the wonder of the world in its progress and in its unexampled prosperity. Mr. Lickly was born on August 22, 1827, in Putnam county, N. Y., where his parents, Michael and Lois (Denny) Lickly, were also native. The Lickly's are of Scotch and the Denny's of Holland ancestry. Michael Lickly was an industrious stone mason in New York, and came with his family to Hills-

dale county in 1837, settling in Wright township, where he entered government land, on which he and his estimable wife passed as farmers the remainder of their days. They were the parents of nine children, of whom J. W. was the first born, and only he and another are now living, his brother, George, now residing on the old homestead in Wright.

In 1837 J. W. Lickly accompanied his parents to Wright township, and he there remained with them, working on the farm, sharing the hardships and privations of frontier life, and attending the crude country school for a few months in the year until he became twenty-one years of age. He then traded a yoke of oxen to his father for forty acres of land, and his father gave him another forty. This was the nucleus of his present estate, and, to a man less resolute and determined than he was, and less inured to the conditions of the life around him and before him, an unpromising outlook his would have been. For his land was nearly all in heavy timber, much of it being wet and swampy. It had to be cleared and dried before it could be tilled, and the labor of preparing it for the first crop was prodigious. The first duty was the erection of a dwelling wherein he could house himself and his prospective bride, but this was soon accomplished, and a new home of hope and promise, 18x22 feet in dimensions, rose on the virgin soil, ensuring a comfortable welcome to its future occupants. It was crude and small, built of logs and chinked with basswood and mud, but it is doubtful if ever the more comely and commodious residence which has succeeded it has afforded the family a keener pleasure or a feeling of greater confidence in the battle of life against whose storms it was the first shelter. When this habitation was ready for occupancy, Mr. Lickly married the lady of his choice and they took up their residence under its roof. The marriage occurred on May 23, 1852, and was with Miss Ruth A. Barclay, a daughter of the Rev. Robert and Amy Barclay, natives of New York of English ancestry, who was born in Ellington, Chautauqua county, N. Y. The parents came to Hillsdale county in 1843 with their young family, and purchased land in

Jefferson township, where the father died after many years of usefulness in developing the section, the mother dying afterward in Lenawee county. They had a family of twelve children, of whom only two are now living, Mrs. Lickly and her brother, Robinson, who is a resident of Allen, this county.

The young couple began the struggle for supremacy in their humble shack, with ten acres of their land cleared up and fifteen all topped, and equipped with a team of horses and two cows. The husband and George Kemp, a neighbor, also owned a threshing outfit, which they operated throughout a large extent of the surrounding country every fall for about ten years in order to get a little of the scarcest article in the whole section, money for pressing needs. By 1886 Mr. Lickly had made such progress in his business that he was able to erect his present residence, which, although put up nearly forty years ago, is one of the best in this part of the township. In 1858 he bought eighty acres of land adjoining his former tract on the east, and later another tract of thirty-eight acres, so that he now owns 198 acres all in one body, and fifty-two acres in Pittsford township. Nearly all of his land is in a good state of cultivation, well drained, fully equipped for the most advanced and productive husbandry. He also owns a business block and a dwelling in Waldron, with property of value elsewhere. For a number of years he has been a money-lender to those in need of help, always lending his own money. He and his wife, who have lived together fifty-one years, a greater length of time than any other couple of the township, have had seven children, five of whom are living: Theron D., living in Nebraska; Emma J., at the parental home; Jesse J., a dentist at Morris, Ill.; Susan, the wife of C. K. Davies, of Columbus, Neb.; Michael, also a resident of Nebraska. Two are deceased, an infant son, and Sarah A., who was the wife of Alden Barber.

Mrs. Lickly has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since she was eighteen years of age, and her husband has ever been a liberal contributor to its beneficent activities. She and his parents were always active workers in

church affairs, and held in high esteem where they held their membership. The daughter, Emma, became a popular teacher when she was but fifteen years old, and she is still following this occupation, having been engaged in it for about thirty years. She was graduated from the State Normal School in 1898, and is now teaching at Litchfield. She has taught country schools with more than seventy pupils on the rolls.

Mr. and Mrs. Lickly are now in the autumn of life, he having fulfilled seventy-six and she seventy-four years. He is still active and superintends all the operations of his large farm and other business; and she has enjoyed excellent health until 1903 when she suffered a stroke of paralysis. In their early married life she spun and wove most of the cloth for the family use, as did Mr. Lickly's mother for her family. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but for a number of years he has affiliated with the Republican party, but he has never sought public office. This worthy couple had their share of the privations of frontier life in the early times. On one occasion, when there was no wheat in their neighborhood, Mr. Lickly made a trip all the way to Tecumseh to get some; and when he obtained it he was obliged to help to thresh it out with a flail, then take it to a mill and have it ground. He was gone nine days on this trip, and, during a part of the time of his absence the family lived on potatoes roasted in buttermilk. About ten years ago he contributed \$500 to the construction of the C. & N. Railroad and in other public enterprises and private charities he has aided.

JAMES FOWLE.

The first settlement within the present limits of Camden township in Hillsdale county, was made by James Fowle on 480 acres of land in sections 28, 29, 32 and 33, near Long Lake. Mr. Fowle was a native of Monroe county, N. Y., who, at the age of twenty-four years, married with Miss Mary Ann McKnight, of the adjoining county of Livingston, and brought her at once to Michigan to find a home on its cheap lands. They settled first on the River Raisin, at Bliss-

field in Monroe county, not far from Kidd's Grove postoffice. In 1835 Mr. Fowle left his family at Kidd's Grove, and, taking an ox team and a wagon, started out to look up a farm in the new country to the west. He was obliged to cut his own road through the woods in the latter part of his journey, and, finding a location that pleased him, he at once entered it, the record being made on December 31, 1835. Through the winter months he remained on his land, living in a shanty he had erected and clearing as much as he could for spring planting. In the spring he returned to Kidd's Grove, and with the help of his brother, Charles Fowle, he moved his family to his new location, making the trip by way of Jonesville to Clear Lake, then skirting the shores of that body of water and Long Lake, until they reached their destination in the wilderness of woods far from human homes.

During her first year's residence in the township, Mrs. Fowle did not see a white woman. "Land-lookers," as men in search of farms were called, were plentiful, nearly every night some found shelter at her house. Indians often came to the cabin and squaws were frequent visitors. There was no other white woman in the neighborhood, and it was not until new settlers came, in the spring of 1837, that she had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with a person of her own race and sex. In that year a post route was established between Toledo and Lima, Indiana, and a post road was cut through the woods passing through the southern part of the township. A postoffice was established near their home, with Mr. Fowle as postmaster, which was called Crawbrooke, after the place in England from which the Fowle family emigrated to America. Mr. Fowle continued to serve as postmaster until after the election of Polk to the Presidency, when he was removed.

Mr. Fowle had very much to do with the government of the township in its early history. He was its first supervisor and was also elected justice of the peace for a full term at the first town meeting, and at the end of his first term he was reelected. He also served three terms as a representative in the Michigan legislature. He was a

volunteer in both the Black Hawk and Toledo wars, and in his later years received a pension on account of his services in these contests. His family consisted of eight children: Cordelia, who married Melvin Tillotson, and died at Fremont, Indiana; Martha L., who married Frederick Chester, and lives at Camden; Elizabeth, who married George Clark, and is living at Reading; Louisa, who was the first white child born in Camden, her birth occurring in October, 1837, and who married Erastus Farnham, and makes her home at Chicago, Illinois; and Western, Foster, Mary Ann and Luella, all of whom died in Camden in childhood. Mr. Fowle's first wife died on September 17, 1856, and he subsequently married Miss Mary Youngs, by whom he had one child, a son named Elcho, who is living in California. His mother died in 1868. Mr. Fowle departed this life on May 18, 1865, at the age of fifty-eight years leaving an excellent name.

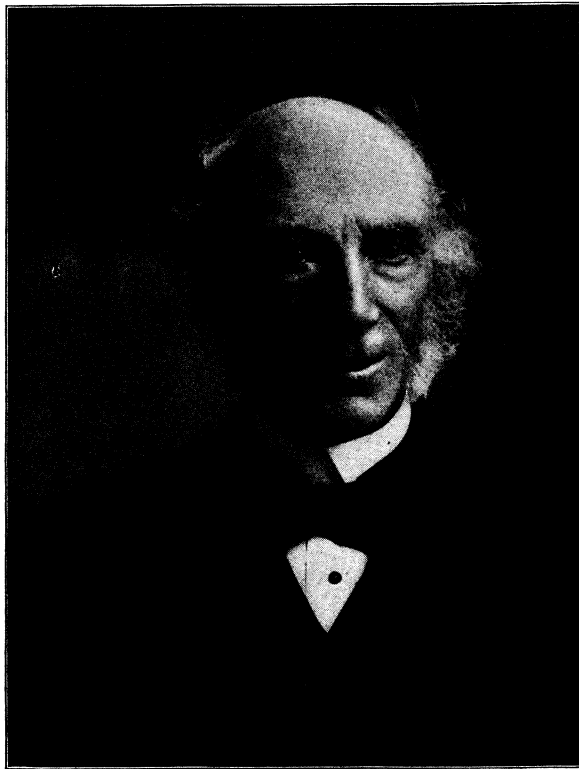
WILLIAM GLASGOW.

On November 24, 1897, death closed the long, eventful and useful career of William Glasgow, one of the honored pioneers of this county, who was also one of the most active of its builders and makers, whose good work was a valuable contribution to all of its institutions of learning and its commercial and industrial enterprises. He was for many years prominent as a representative farmer, for he brought to the line of productive labor in which he was engaged the benefits of a wide acquaintance with its progressive features, giving to its local needs and conditions a close observation and an excellent judgment in the application of the lessons thus learned. By this studious and discriminating diligence he made out of the wild woodland on which he settled when he came to the county a model farm in a comparatively short time, by his example stimulating others to the same kind of effort, so that his influence for good on the agricultural interests of the county was potential and effective, felt and acknowledged throughout his township and far beyond its borders.

He early became a man of capital, and this he freely used in generous loans to the frugal and

industrious, thus enlarging the productive energies of the section. He helped many a worthy man to a good start in life which resulted in the acquisition of a competence. In the matter of public improvements, either for the commercial and industrial development of the township and county, or for the educational and moral advancement of his people, he was most active and beneficial. He assisted materially in building the Fort Wayne Railroad. He was one of the founders of Hillsdale College, being one of its main supporters in its early history. He remained loyal to its interests and devoted to its welfare until his death. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, long serving the church to which he belonged as an elder. He was largely instrumental in building the first Presbyterian church edifice in the town and others of the same faith elsewhere, and he was liberal in his contributions to those of other denominations.

Mr. Glasgow was born, like many of his ancestors, in County Tyrone, Ireland, where his life began on February 11, 1811. He remained at work on the farm in his native county until he was of age. When he reached man's estate he came to the United States on a sailing vessel, which took six weeks for the voyage, soon after his arrival finding employment on a farm near Auburn, N. Y. Here he passed ten years in farm life, part of the time being foreman of a large estate adjacent to the city. In 1837 he made a trip to Michigan, purchased eighty acres of land in Fayette township, and, in 1842, accompanied by his wife, one child and his brother, John, he came hither to live on his eighty acres of land, having been married, August 4, 1836, at Auburn, N. Y., with a Miss Eliza Glasgow. Awaiting him in his new home he found the struggles and difficulties, the dangers and privations incident to pioneer life, but he yielded not an inch to opposition, and resolutely persevered in clearing his land and building his home. He added to his acreage, from time to time, until his farm comprised 400 acres, all highly improved and well cultivated, though he had disposed of his original eighty, and began operations on a new tract in the same township. His family consisted of six children,



WILLIAM GLASGOW.



Yours Resp.
S. W. Cary

four of whom reached years of maturity. Wesley C., the eldest, died on October 26, 1881. The others are Silas W., now living retired at Jonesville, see his separate sketch in this volume; Julia A., wife of William Howlett, of Trinidad, Colo.; Cassius L., a prosperous merchant at Nashville, this state, and the present State Senator from the Fifteenth Senatorial District. Mrs. Glasgow died at her Allen township home on February 4, 1887. She was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, on August 28, 1814, and came to America when she was eighteen, in company with two brothers and her future husband. She was highly esteemed as a lady possessed of many amiable and admirable qualities and as a devoted member of the Presbyterian church.

SILAS W. GLASGOW, son of William Glasgow, is one of the prominent, progressive and successful farmers of Allen township. Like his father, in political faith he is a staunch Republican, and, as the candidate and the representative of that party he has filled many important local offices, serving as a member of the village council, as president of the village, as justice of the peace for several terms, as school trustee for six years, holding that office at the present writing, being also superintendent of schools for a number of years, and a frequent delegate to county and state conventions. He and his wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian church, while he has been the popular superintendent of the Sabbath-school for many years. He was born in Fayette township, this county, on October 2, 1843, and was reared on his father's farm, securing his education at the district and union schools of Jonesville, finishing with a course at Hillsdale College. After leaving college he went to work again on the farm, and was for some years a partner with his father in the farming industry, and in a loan business, which the latter had inaugurated. From the beginning he showed excellent business qualifications and was successful.

At Jonesville, on September 7, 1870, Silas W. Glasgow was united in marriage with Miss Emma L. Mitchell, a native of Aurora, Erie county, N. Y., born on June 22, 1851, the daughter of Jonas F. and Cordelia (Rowley) Mitchell, also

New Yorkers by birth, the father being a native of Erie county and the mother of Wyoming. Her parents lived at Aurora, Erie county, until 1860, then removed to Delaware county, Ohio. In December, 1861, they came to Hillsdale county and to Jonesville. A few months later, however, they removed to a farm which the father had purchased, two and one-half miles west of Jonesville. After directing the operations of this farm for a few years, the father's health failed and he abandoned active labor, again making the family home at Jonesville, where he died, and where his widow is yet living. Mrs. Glasgow is their only surviving child, her brother, George M. Mitchell, having died at Jonesville, on July 5, 1877, when he was a very promising young man of twenty-two years. Mrs. Glasgow received an excellent education and for three years was a popular teacher in the union school at Jonesville. They have three children, Amarette J., Eva L. and William M. Mr. Glasgow belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being an enthusiastic Freemason.

HON. ORVILLE B. LANE.

Hon. Orville B. Lane, the esteemed and faithful representative of Hillsdale county in the State Legislature of Michigan, is a native of Geneva, Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he was born on October 13, 1850, the son of Henry and Clotilda C. (Sawyer) Lane, a sketch of whom will be found on another page. He remained in his native state until he reached the age of fifteen years, and attended the district schools near his home there, beginning in them a solid and practical education which he finished in those of this county, in the meantime, as soon as he was able, assisting in the work of the farm, and in the useful and stimulating labors of agricultural life, gaining the breadth of view, independence of thought and action and strong self-reliance for which he has been noted through life and which have won for him the lasting confidence and respect of his fellow men wherever he is known.

He remained at home until he was twenty-one, working on the farm, and then bought the tract of 130 acres of land on which he now lives

in Pittsford township, and at once began farming for himself. He has since then purchased an additional tract of fifty-three acres, located about a mile east of his home place. On this land he has expended the necessary effort and intelligence in husbandry, and the good taste and practical common sense in improvements that have made them models of thrift, foresight, thorough knowledge and its faithful and skillful application, silent but eloquent preachers of the benefit to a community of the wisdom typified by the man who understands his business and is true to himself in attending to it. He, like all other progressive and public spirited men, takes an active interest in public affairs, and gives to every commendable enterprise in which the welfare of his community and county is essentially involved an earnest and helpful support. In politics he is a firm and loyal Republican, and has rendered his party active and zealous as well as intelligent and productive service, and has given to the people of his county and state honest, capable, faithful and highly appreciated care of their interests in several important official stations. For fifteen years he was supervisor of Pittsford township, and for seven years he has held the positions of president and treasurer of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which he is now filling with so much credit to himself and benefit to the patrons of the company.

In the fall of 1902 Mr. Lane was chosen to represent the county in the lower house of the State Legislature, and in the ensuing session of the body took a prominent part in the proceedings and won reputation as a wise and far-seeing law-maker, of especial diligence and capacity in promoting judicious and preventing hurtful legislation. His honesty, conservatism, excellent judgment and long habit of thinking and acting for himself, his knowledge of men and of the needs of the state were conspicuous in this forum, and his services were correspondingly valuable both for local and for general interests. He married March 16, 1872, with Miss Ellen Palmer, a native of Hudson township in Lenawee county, a daughter of Silas and Adelia Palmer, New Yorkers by birth and early pioneers

of that county, and they are the parents of four sons, Carl P., Clifton H., Harold O. and Victor W. Looked up to as a progressive farmer and a most serviceable public official, Mr. Lane enjoys in an unusual degree the cordial esteem and regard of the people of all southern Michigan.

LORENZO D. WEAVER.

The restless spirit of independence and self-reliance that brought the Pilgrim fathers across the stormy ocean and planted them on the rocky shores of New England, and that enabled them to there build up a new dominion of freedom and power in the wilds of this western world has been ever present and ever potential in their descendants. It colonized that portion of our country and made it effective in winning and establishing American liberty, by founding new states among the nations of the earth, and giving to mankind a new political system, wherein the citizen is sovereign and the common sense of the whole people is the governing power. And then it pushed on to other fields of conquest in the boundless domain of the farther West, repeating in the wild woods and on the virgin prairies of this section the same process of settlement, development, harmonious assimilation and established dominion it had successfully worked on the coast of the Atlantic, pushing on its beneficent advance until it has linked the Pacific to the Atlantic by a continuous chain of mighty commonwealths and all-daring, all-conquering civilizations.

In the very van of this triumphant army were four brothers named Weaver, emigrants from the old England to the New England, who upon their arrival made the cause of humanity here their own, devoting themselves with zeal and loyalty to the interests of this land, fighting valiantly in its struggle for independence, and working with ardor and intelligence in building up its commercial, industrial and political supremacy. From one of these is descended Lorenzo D. Weaver, now of Somerset township, Mich., one of the venerated and few remaining members of that fast-fading band of heroes that laid the foun-

dations of this state deep, broad and enduring, and established Hillsdale county on a sound basis among the political entities of this part of the country. Mr. Weaver was born on March 24, 1817, at Cambria, Niagara county, N. Y., where his parents, Russell and Lydia (Dowell) Weaver, settled in early life. The former was a native of Vermont and the latter of Connecticut. They became residents of New York in 1808, and in that state passed the rest of their lives. The father was a farmer and a minister of the Christian church, and his family consisted of five sons and nine daughters, all now deceased but his son, Lorenzo, and two of his daughters. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812 and fought for the cause of his country on the field of military conflict as earnestly and as effectively as he did for that of his Master on the battlegrounds of the church. His father was Thomas Weaver, a native of Rhode Island, who moved from that state to Vermont and later to New York, where he ended his days.

Lorenzo D. Weaver was reared and educated at his New York home, and in his early boyhood began life by working on the farm. He remained with his parents until he was eighteen years of age, then, in 1835, in company with an elder brother, Hiram Weaver, he came to Hillsdale county by way of Canada and Detroit and from there along the Chicago road. He settled near the present site of the village of Cambria on 160 acres of land which he took up from the government. He soon took rank among the leading citizens of the region, and, when the new township of Cambria was formed, he gave it the name it bears, thus memorializing the pleasant recollections of his old New York home. A few years later he sold this tract, returned to New York, where he remained until 1850, then again became a resident of this state, purchasing and locating on the farm where he now lives, in the development and improvement of which he has successfully expended the strength and energy of all his subsequent years.

In 1840 Mr. Weaver married with Miss Laura A. Moore, of Delaware county, Ohio, a native of Palmyra, N. Y. They have six chil-

dren, Celia, wife of C. A. Price, of Hudson; Alice A., wife of Loyal Hinkley, of Somerset township; Adelia, wife of Judge Sidney Keith, of Rochester, Ind.; Grace, wife of Nathan Norris, of Jackson, Mich.; Georgiana, wife of Homer Strong, also of Jackson; Forest L., a successful farmer of Somerset township. After sixty-two years of happy wedded life, Mrs. Weaver died on March 26, 1902. In politics Mr. Weaver was first a Whig, but assisted in organizing the Republican party and has since given that organization his unwavering allegiance, but he has never held or desired public office, but during the Civil War he served as an enrolling commissioner. For many years he has been a devoted attendant before the altars of Freemasonry, and has also for a long time been a faithful and active member of the Free Will Baptist church. He has endured the trials of frontier life at a time when bears and wolves were a constant menace to human safety, he was more than once chased by them; and it is fit that he should now enjoy the triumphs of the civilization he helped to found.

THOMAS J. LOWERY.

A farmer, lawyer, promoter and manufacturer, and with a creditable record in each of these lines of enterprise, Thomas J. Lowery is one of the leading and most representative citizens of Jerome, in Somerset township, Hillsdale county, and he has exemplified in his active and productive life not only the benefits of well applied industry, but also the versatility and resourcefulness of the American mind, which can successfully conduct a number of occupations of widely different natures at the same time, without the interference of one with the other, or with detriment to any.

Mr. Lowery was born on September 3, 1837, in Livingston county, N. Y., the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Johnson) Lowery, natives and prosperous farmers of New York state, where the father died soon after the birth of his son. When Thomas was two years old, his mother, in 1839, brought the family to Michigan, and settled on a small tract of uncultivated wood land,

where she began to make for herself and her offspring a new home in the wilderness. It was a task of magnitude and difficulty for a widow with the cares of a growing household upon her, and the unpromising conditions of the situation around her. But she was possessed of a strong and determined nature, and entered upon her onerous labors with spirit and resolution. Under her management and with her active personal aid the land was cleared, cultivated and improved with comfortable buildings, in the course of time being made to smile and blossom with the products of good taste and refined sensibilities.

The progress of the work was slow for a time, the appointments of the home were crude and primitive, the conveniences of life were few and high in price, but it is doubtful if all the blandishments of cultivated life would have given this noble one the keen and wholesome pleasure she had in seeing the wilds of nature gradually yielding and becoming docile under her persuasive diligence, her children at the same time imbibing the spirit of the independent and self-reliant existence of the region and growing into the resolute, strong-natured, broad-minded and firm-fibered manhood and womanhood of the frontier into which they developed. She lived and worked upon this land until her death in 1867 at an advanced age, passing from earth mourned and beloved by the entire community in which so many years of her beneficent activity had been passed.

With the rest of the family Thomas grew to years of maturity on this little homestead, sharing with other children of the neighborhood in the limited ministrations of the district schools, near by for that time, although perhaps miles distant from the maternal home. He was able, however, as many were not, to supplement the insufficient advantages they afforded by a course in a more advanced school at Tecumseh and another at Hillsdale College. After finishing his education he engaged solely in farming for a time and to this vocation he has adhered through life with a considerable degree of loyalty and devotion. But his mind was too logical and resourceful, his spirit too restless to find full scope for its powers in agriculture, and so he studied

law, and for the past twenty-five years he has been actively engaged in legal practice. He has also given attention to industrial and mercantile pursuits, being active in founding the Jerome Brick & Tile Co. in 1902 with a capital stock of \$25,000, and serving as its president from its organization. This company owns very large and valuable beds of fine clay lying adjacent to the town of Jerome, from which it is making the best qualities of brick. The output of the yards is so superior in character and workmanship, and has so high a rank in the markets, that the company has been unable to fully supply the demand, and has recently enlarged its plant to such an extent as will enable it to produce 30,000 brick a day, which it can readily dispose of without any danger of becoming overstocked. Mr. Lowery married in 1860 a Miss Eliza J. McGregor, a daughter of Robert McGregor, one of the highly respected pioneers of Hillsdale county. Their only child died in infancy, and Mrs. Lowery also died on April 27, 1899.

Mr. Lowery has been always deeply interested in the welfare of his country, and has shown his interest by active participation in public affairs throughout the years of his maturity, whether the gauge of battle was the supremacy of his political principles in the peaceful contests at the polls, or the integrity of the Union on the ensanguined field of military conflict, for on August 18, 1864, he enlisted in defense of the Federal cause in the Civil War as a member of Co. A, Fourth Michigan Infantry, and served to the end of the war, coming out of the service with the rank of sergeant. His command took a prominent part in the campaigns against Hood around Atlanta and in Alabama and Tennessee. In politics a Republican, Mr. Lowery has never held or desired political office. He belongs to the order of Odd Fellows and to the Grand Army of the Republic. He has been a successful farmer and a progressive manufacturer, but it is his professional success and standing that form his strongest title to the public esteem which he enjoys, and which, by ability and conscientious devotion to his large and representative practice, he has justly earned.

NELSON R. ROWLEY.

The early life of Nelson R. Rowley, of Wheatland township in this county, where he lived from the time when he was twenty-five years old until death called him to his final rest at a serene old age, was clouded by the loss of his parents when he was but eight years of age, and was filled with struggle and privation. But he met his misfortunes and the often almost unsurmountable difficulties in his path with fortitude, force of character, successful enterprise and an unconquerable will. He was born in Otsego county, N. Y., on March 20, 1810, and, after the death of his parents, he lived three years with an uncle, then went to Seneca county in that state and hired out by the year to work on a farm. During the winter months he attended the district school and made such good use of his limited opportunities that he became a well-educated man in all of the elementary branches of knowledge and also in the common-sense and practical wisdom of life.

When he reached the age of twenty-five years he turned to what was then the wilderness of southern Michigan, there to found a home and acquire an estate. He came to Wheatland township in this county and bought of the U. S. government the northwest quarter of section 25, which he maintained as his home during the residue of his life. This was in 1835. All around him was the unbroken forest which was still the home of the Red Man and the haunt of wild beasts. Every foot of the land was in a state of the wildest primitive nature and required the arduous, strenuous efforts, for which the early pioneers were renowned, to bring it into subjection and fruitfulness. But he was one of a hardy breed and his discipline in his early privations and toils had given him great strength of sinew and firmness of spirit. In due time the wilderness bloomed around him and the rude log cabin to which he brought his bride from her more luxurious home in Williamsport, Pa., gave place to a commodious and comfortable residence filled with and surrounded by the usual concomitants of civilized life. This marriage occurred on October 17, 1843, when he was united with Miss Phoebe Hall, a cul-

tivated lady, who had been for six years a highly popular and successful teacher in the high schools at Williamsport, and who was a native of Geneva, New York. They became the parents of four children, Stephen N., Ella Jane, Anna Russ and Harriet H.

In 1876 Mrs. Rowley was attacked by a fatal disease, from the effects of which she died on July 24, 1877. Two years later Mr. Rowley married a second wife, Mrs. Isabella Reed, a native of Geneva, Pa., who came to Michigan in 1851 as the wife of Howard Reed, and settled in Pittsford township, Hillsdale county, where she is still living. Mr. Rowley was for many years a member of the church and did much to advance the cause of religion in his township. He was one of the organizers of the first church society in Bean Creek Valley, and for years held his membership in that organization. Upon the organization of the Congregational church at Wheatland he joined it and remained a member until his death, serving for a long time as one of its deacons and trustees. In politics he was a steadfast Republican, but never an office-seeker, although during his early days in the county he was for a number of years a justice of the peace.

CLARENCE W. TERWILLIGER.

Among the well-known and representative business men of Hillsdale, Michigan, is Alderman Clarence W. Terwilliger, who represents the First Ward in the city council. He was born on February 16, 1850, being the son of Annis W. and B. Jane (Robinson) Terwilliger, both natives of the state of New York. The parents removed their residence from their native state to Ohio in 1837, and located in the city of Toledo, where they remained until 1843, when they removed to Hillsdale, Mich., and there established their permanent home. The father for many years followed the dual occupations of contracting and building, and was one of the pioneer builders of this section of the state. For some years he has now been retired from active business pursuits, and is enjoying the leisure which he has so well earned by his long life of activity and usefulness. The

mother was called from the activities of life to her eternal rest from the family home at Hillsdale. Two children were born to these worthy citizens, Clarence W., and a daughter, who is now dead.

Clarence W. Terwilliger received his early education in the public schools of Hillsdale, being duly graduated from the high school. Since that time he has been closely identified with the educational interests of the community, taking an active and leading interest in Hillsdale College, especially in the athletic sports connected with that institution. He assisted in organizing the first rowing team of the college, and this for three years subsequently held the championship of the United States. When Mr. Terwilliger was the captain of the team, in 1882, they were sent to London, and they there rowed against a crack team which was selected from leading colleges of England. In this contest they met with defeat, which, however, was not from their inferior skill, being largely due to an accident sustained on the course. He continued to row with this team during 1886 and 1887, in which season they won many victories. After the completion of his education, Mr. Terwilliger accepted a clerkship in a hardware store, and was not long thereafter promoted to the distinction of bookkeeper, in which he continued until 1880, when he accepted the responsible position of teller and assistant cashier of the Second National Bank of Hillsdale, where he continued up to the year of 1883, then resigning it to embark in the business of painting and decorating, in which he met with a marked success, and in which he has prosperously continued since that time.

Politically, Mr. Terwilliger is a staunch adherent of the Republican party, one of its active and trusted leaders in Hillsdale county. He is always foremost in all matters connected with the public welfare, and for a period of eight years he has served the city as a member of the city council, and, since the year 1896, he has been the secretary of the County Agricultural Society, and is still serving in that capacity. In all of the various public positions which he has held he has rendered valuable and unselfish public service to the community and to the state. In the year 1882 he was

united in marriage to Miss Callie W. Webb, a native of the city of Brooklyn, New York, and to their union has been born one child, C. Maud. Fraternally, Mr. Terwilliger is affiliated with the Masonic Order, being a member of the chapter, and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is well known in his residence section of the state, and no man in Hillsdale county is held in higher esteem.

JOSIAH SHANEOUR.

Having come to Hillsdale county to live when he was but eighteen months old and since passing the whole of his life within its limits, being actively engaged in farming from the age of eighteen and earnestly serviceable to all the local interests of the section in which he lives, Josiah Shaneour, now of Wright township, may be said to be a full product of the county and thoroughly identified with its people in every way. He was born on November 26, 1855, in Stark county, Ohio, a son of David and Lydia (Goodenberger) Shaneour, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Maryland. Both parents moved with their parents to Ohio in early life, and were there married when they reached maturity. They settled down to pioneer farming life and remained in that state until the spring of 1857, when they came to Hillsdale county in this state and located in Wright township on the farm now owned by Thomas Taylor. The father here took up eighty acres of land which was partially cleared, and there the family lived until the death of both parents, the mother passing away in 1877 and the father in February, 1896. During his lifetime, David Shaneour succeeded in clearing his land and making it into an excellent farm, improving it with good buildings and cultivating it with industry and skill. He and his wife were in sympathy with the creed of the German Lutheran church, and lived in accordance with its teachings.

Their son, Josiah Shaneour, attained manhood on the homestead, attending the public schools in the neighborhood until he was eighteen years of age, and when he reached maturity

began to work for himself, carrying on his father's farm. On January 8, 1876, he married Miss Clementine Willson, a daughter of M. H. Willson, an old settler of Wright township. After his marriage Mr. Shaneour rented a house nearby, still continuing to farm the home place. A year later he built a house on the land, in which he lived for three years, then moved in with his father and lived with him three years, his mother having died. At the end of that time, he bought eighty acres for himself in section 30, on which he remained eight years, but as he did not prosper as he wished, he moved back to his father's house and traded his eighty acres for fifty acres of the homestead. He then remained with his father until the death of the latter, when he purchased seventy-nine acres adjoining his.

Mr. Shaneour now owns 129 acres of as good land as can be found in the township, all of which he has in prime condition, well drained, highly cultivated and enriched with good improvements. At times he rents out portions of his land. His mature life has all of it been passed on the farm, and with the free life of the independent farmer he is well pleased. He and his estimable wife are the parents of four children. The oldest, Myron, is in the West; Lena, Clarence and Vernie are living at home. The father belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Waldron, and has always been a Republican in politics, but never partisan. He has taken an active part in the cause of public education and has served as a school assessor two terms. He is one of the highly respected farmers and influential citizens of the township, and has the confidence and esteem of all classes.

WILLIAM W. BOWER, M. D.

Dr. William W. Bower, of Camden, is a native of Michigan, born at Detroit on October 26, 1865, and is the son of Livingston and Margaret (Nicholson) Bower. His father was a native of New York and his mother of Scotland, from whence she came to this country in infancy with her parents. The Doctor's father was a prosperous farmer, and both his parents are now deceased. Their family comprised nine children, of whom

he was the first born. He was reared on a farm near Detroit and educated at the public schools, completing his course at an excellent high school at Wayne, Michigan, where he was graduated in due time. He entered the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery in 1891, was graduated therefrom, with the degree of M.D., after a thorough course of study, in 1895. He began practicing at Ecorse, in this state, and remained there until 1900, when he removed to Camden, where he has since lived and built up a large general practice, which numbers among its patrons many of the leading families of the township and the surrounding country. Just after his removal to Camden he entered Emergency Hospital at Detroit as house surgeon, and remained there a year occupied in that capacity. He was also connected with that institution for a year just after his graduation.

Doctor Bower is a member of the county and state medical societies and of the Tri-State Medical Society. In these organizations his value has been frequently recognized, and he has been highly commended for the discriminating judgment he has shown in the investigation and discussion of interesting questions of medical science, perplexing problems in practice and peculiar phases of professional ethics. He is a diligent and an observing student, a thoughtful and reflective reader, and a very judicious and observant practitioner. He has a presence and manner in the sick room which impresses and inspires confidence in a patient and assists nature in the effort to overcome disease. One of the genial and entertaining men of the township in companionship, he is also one of the most popular in his profession, being one of the most esteemed in his citizenship. He is a Republican in politics, but he never been an active partisan, nor has he sought or desired office of any kind.

Doctor Bower is deeply and intelligently interested in the welfare of his community, and is always ready to do his part to advance its prosperity in every manner. He holds memberships in the Masonic order, the Knights of the Macca-bees and the Modern Woodmen of America, his society homes being in the lodges of these orders

at Camden. On July 1, 1886, the Doctor married with Miss Grace Prouty, a native of Wayne county, Mich., a daughter of Daniel G. and Margaret Prouty, leading farmers of that county, where they are now living. Mrs. Bower died in 1900, leaving two children, Forrest and Hazel. In 1901 the Doctor married with Miss Catherine Powers, a native of Hillsdale, and a daughter of John and Catherine (Holmes) Powers, the former of whom is now deceased and the latter living at Hillsdale.

SANFORD D. HOPKINS.

The late Sanford D. Hopkins, whose useful and inspiring life ended on August 7, 1897, at the advanced age of eighty years, was a native of Genesee county, New York, born on January 9, 1817. He was the eldest child of Joseph and Clenda (Blair) Hopkins, the former born and reared in New Hampshire and the latter in Vermont, where her marriage occurred, from whence, also, soon afterward they migrated to Genesee county, New York, where the mother died in 1825, leaving three children, all now deceased, except a daughter who lives in California. Their son, Sanford D. Hopkins, passed his boyhood on the farm where he early began to acquire habits of useful industry and thrift. His education was secured at the country schools during the winter months, and, when he reached his majority, he began to look toward the far West, as it then existed, as the place of his future home and opportunity for a career. Soon afterward he came to Michigan, arriving in Hillsdale county in the fall of 1838. He entered a tract of government land, which remained in his possession until his death, and, in 1839, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Moore, the youngest child of Aaron and Hannah (Carney) Moore, who was born on December 16, 1820, near Palmyra, New York. Before their marriage her father was a widower and her mother a widow, each having seven children when their wedding occurred. Their union resulted in three more, so that there was no dearth of either companionship or work in the paternal household, the atmosphere surrounding Mrs. Hopkins from her childhood being ever one of

industry and unyielding duty. Early in life, she was obliged, by the limited circumstances of the family, to work out from home and earn her own living, and it was during her fidelity in this service that she met her future husband.

Mr. Hopkins was a man of public spirit and enterprise, who always gave active and serviceable support to every commendable undertaking for the good of the community. He served a number of years as highway commissioner, and, in 1860, was elected supervisor of Somerset township. For a period of ten years thereafter he held this important office, administering its affairs with credit to himself and to the advantage of the township. In 1874 he was again spoken of for the position, but he withdrew from the caucus of his party in order that another man might be selected. He was a director of the Farmers' Insurance Co., and he was also for many years on the managing committee of the county fair. During the Civil War he was very diligent in collecting supplies for the soldiers in the field and in otherwise upholding the cause of the Union. From the organization of the party he was a Republican in political faith and always gave its principles and its candidates an earnest and loyal support. At his death he owned about 700 acres of land and a large amount of property, although he had made liberal distribution to members of his family. Mr. Hopkins was a leading man in his township, universally respected as a wise counsellor, an upright and straightforward business man, a far-seeing and progressive citizen, a moral force of great and lasting value. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins were the parents of one child, their daughter, Martha, now the wife of Amasa Chandler, of Somerset, in this county.

LUDD CHANDLER, the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, was born in Somerset township, Hillsdale county, on February 5, 1861. His parents are Amasa and Martha (Hopkins) Chandler, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Hillsdale county, this state. The father, a farmer, came to Michigan with his widowed mother when he was young. They located in Somerset township where he married, for years there followed his chosen occupation, and, with



MR. AND MRS. S. D. HOPKINS.



his wife, is now enjoying a well-earned ease and quiet in a retired life at Jerome. They are the parents of two children, their sons, Ludd and Jay. The younger one was reared at home, and, on reaching years of maturity, married with Miss Amanda McCurdy and is now the father of two children.

The elder of the sons, Ludd Chandler, was reared by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, and, after leaving school, he took charge of his grandfather's farm, which he is still efficiently conducting. On September 9, 1883, he married with Miss Ida Aldrich, also a native of Hillsdale county, a daughter of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth (Van Alstein) Aldrich, the former a native of New York and the latter of Michigan. The father came to this state with his parents in infancy, and was reared and educated, as was the mother, in this county. Mr. Aldrich was a leading business man, who actively engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile for a number of years and has held many offices of trust and responsibility, notably that of school director, in which he rendered efficient service to the cause of public education. He and his estimable wife are attentive friends and supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church, prominent in its works of benevolence. He is a Republican in politics, having for years been active in the service of his party. Their only offspring is their daughter, Ida, Mrs. Ludd Chandler. Mr. Chandler owns 680 acres of valuable land, commencing his business operations with 280 acres. He has an attractive residence, a good barn, and is filling his grandfather's place in the confidence and service of the community.

BEN R. ALWARD.

Scarcely anything in the business life of America is more striking or suggestive than the opportunities it affords to young men of capacity and enterprise, and the decided adaptability to its requirements which they exhibit. All our life from youth is a preparation for more responsible and important work, for it is all active and exacting experience, requiring readiness and quickness of perception, clearness of vision and

broad and responsive resourcefulness. The age is rapid, does not halt for studious reflection, and those who are embarked on its hurrying currents must work with the tide or be left behind. One of the impressive illustrations of this truth presented by the business circles of Hillsdale county is found in the career of Ben R. Alward, of Camden, the owner of the private bank of that village, which is one of the best known and widely useful financial institutions of the county. Mr. Alward had a continued and thorough course of preparation for the banking business under the direction of a master of fiscal affairs, and his course since he became the head of the bank which he operates has demonstrated that the lessons given to him were not wasted and that his vocation was wisely chosen.

Ben R. Alward was born in Camden township, Mich., on December 4, 1876, the son of John B. and Ella R. (Stewart) Alward, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. His education was begun in the public schools of the township and completed by a course of three years at Hillsdale College. In the intervals between the terms of the schools he was attending he was employed in the office of Orson D. Chester, whose business interests were extensive and varied. After leaving college it became necessary for young Alward to take the place of his father as the cashier of Mr. Chester's bank, a position long held by the father and which he was obliged to give up by failing health. He resigned in the fall of 1895, and the son served as cashier from that time until the death of Mr. Chester on November 7, 1902. Mr. Alward then established the Bank of Camden as the successor of Mr. Chester's bank in the popular favor, and he has since conducted it with increasing popularity and an expanding business. It is a private banking institution, with sufficient capital and flexibility and breadth of spirit and management to meet the requirements of the community, having a liberality in accommodation that makes it a valuable adjunct to every phase of the industrial and commercial life in the midst of which it is conducted. Its security is well established, its methods are modern, its resources good and ex-

pansive and its facilities have scope for rapid and accurate work at all times.

In addition to his business activity Mr. Alward exhibits a commendable practical interest in the general affairs of the community, giving to its public and social life a due share of his time and attention, and materially aiding by his personal efforts and influence all undertakings for its advancement or the welfare of its people. He is a zealous member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Camden Lodge. In all parts of the county he is looked upon as one of the rising men of southern Michigan, elevated and elevating in his citizenship, and worthy of the high esteem in which he is universally held.

RUFUS F. SEELYE.

Rufus F. Seelye is a native of Pittsford township, Michigan, born on June 6, 1838, on the farm which is now his home and on which his whole life so far has been passed. His parents were Elijah and Sarah O. (Fancher) Seelye, the father being a native of Vermont and the mother of New York. They were married in 1835, and, after ten years of happy wedded life, the mother died, in 1845, leaving two sons. The second wife was Miss Mary M. Hall, of Rochester, N. Y., who lived but a year and died, leaving one son as her offspring. In 1847 Mr. Seelye was united with his third wife, erst Miss Lydia Kelsey, of Herkimer county, New York, who became the mother of two sons, Seymour K. and Alexander H. Seelye, now residents of Chicago. The elder Seelye was a prominent and influential citizen of this county from his first arrival. He was the first supervisor of Pittsford township, serving from 1836 to 1838, again filling this office in 1840 and a third time in 1849, while, in 1839, he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature.

He was active in church affairs, helped to found the First Presbyterian church of Bean Creek, now the Congregational church of Hudson, and was one of its first elders. He continued to serve this organization either as an elder or a deacon for a period of forty years, during all of this time being a very potent and important fac-

tor in its work and progress. By industry and thrift he succeeded in redeeming from the forest one of the best farms in the township, converting the wilderness tract into a pleasant home for his family. His useful life ended on April 10, 1876, after a long career in public service and private industry, in which he proved himself ever a safe counsellor for the general weal, a firm and faithful friend to every worthy man who sought association with him or came in contact with his strong and helpful character. He was a Democrat until the organization of the Republican party when he transferred his political allegiance to this new organization, which, throughout the rest of his life, received his loyal and earnest support.

Rufus Seelye reached manhood on the paternal homestead without incident worthy of note. He attended the district schools and finished his education in books with a course of instruction pursued in a business college in Chicago. He remained at home until the death of his father, then purchased a portion of the home farm, on which he has since continuously dwelt. In December, 1873, he was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude A. Brooks, a native of Oneida county, New York, the daughter of John S. and Julia (Webber) Brooks, who came with their family to Hillsdale county in 1868, where both have since died. Mr. Seelye has always been a Republican in politics, serving the township as supervisor for seven terms beginning in 1878 and for a number of years as clerk. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church at Hudson, of this religious body he has long been a deacon. By his upright and consistent life he has well maintained the traditions of his family, and, in the respect and confidence of the community, he has won and now holds the same high place his father held.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSON.

Born in western New York when it was a part of the almost unbroken wilderness, and moving from there to northwestern Ohio when it was in the same condition, William C. Johnson, of Camden township, in Hillsdale county, passed all of his childhood, youth and early man-



RUFUS F. SEELYE AND WIFE.



hood on the frontier, and imbibed the full free spirit of its wild life, exhilarating freedom and ready and resourceful self-reliance. Losing his father when he was but eleven years old, and being thus obliged to start in life for himself at an age when most boys are still in school, and preparing for life's battle rather than engaging in it, the success he has had and the substantial gains he has made in his life work, are entirely the result of his own enterprise, nerve and capacity. Mr. Johnson was born on January 1, 1835, in Orleans county, N. Y., the son of Amos C. and Betsey (Hicks) Johnson, the former being a native of Vermont and the latter of Orleans county, N. Y. While yet a boy the father came to the home county of his future wife and was there reared, educated and married. In 1843 he moved his family to Williams county, Ohio, and settled near Hillsdale county, Michigan, close to the boundary line of the state. There he died in September, 1846. Later in life his widow married again, and finally passed away from earth at an advanced age in Indiana.

After the death of his father and the second marriage of his mother, William Johnson was thrown entirely on his own resources, and at once took up the burden of earning his own livelihood with energy and spirit. He was employed on farms in the neighborhood of his home, and gradually got farther and farther from the family hearthstone. The winter of 1853 he passed in the woods near Rockford, Ill., getting out timber for the railroads, and thereafter worked in various places in Michigan and Ohio, until he determined to settle down to regular farming for himself, and, to this end, in partnership with his brother, bought forty acres of land in Camden township, of this county. At the beginning of the Civil War he sold his interest in this land and in the fall of 1861 enlisted as a private in Co. K, Eleventh Michigan Infantry. He served for three years and one month, was promoted first corporal and later sergeant, and, although his regiment was in much of the hardest fighting that the Army of the Cumberland, to which it was attached, was engaged in, he escaped unhurt and without being taken prisoner, or suf-

fering any great inconvenience beyond the ordinary hardships and privations of an army in the field or on the march. But he saw many a gallant comrade fall by his side and witnessed death in some of its most horrid forms, having many close calls himself. He was in the hottest of the fight at Stone River, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and took part in many more engagements of importance as well as numerous skirmishes and small contests.

After the war Mr. Johnson returned to the pursuits of peaceful production in his rural home, and for some years owned a threshing outfit, which he operated in the useful service of the farmers as far away from home as the interior of Iowa, where he sold it. In 1868 he made a trip to Kansas with the intention of locating there, but, being discouraged by the ravages of the hordes of grasshoppers, he returned to Michigan and settled on the farm he now owns in Camden township. He was married in January, 1855, to Miss Clarissa Myers, a native of Wayne county, N. Y., and a daughter of Joshua and Jane (Penoyar) Myers, being a sister of Christopher and Walter Myers, of all of whom sketches appear on other pages of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had two children, their daughters, Rebecca J., who died at the age of fourteen, and Lorinda I., the wife of Jacob H. Laughlin, of Reading. In political faith Mr. Johnson is an earnest and uncompromising Republican, but he is not an active partisan. He served for five years as a justice of the peace, and was the postmaster at South Camden for nearly seven. Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Liberal United Brethren church, and take an active part in its works of benevolence.

FRED M. WIGENT.

Fred M. Wigent, one of the prominent, energetic and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Camden township in this county, was born in the region where he now lives, and has passed the whole of his life so far in its development and improvement. His life began in Camden township February 5, 1862, and he is the oldest son

of Andrew J. and Belinda (Foust) Wigent, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. He was reared on his father's farm to habits of industry and frugality. His education was received in the district schools and at such times as he could be spared from the work at home, for there was plenty to do and the aid of all the household was required in the busy seasons. When he reached the age of twenty-one he bought fifty acres of land and began farming on his own account. Two years later he purchased fifty acres more, and ten years after that 160 more. All of this he has cleared and reduced to productiveness, and he has also worked several winters in the woods getting out lumber and firewood, in connection with his farming operations. During the last few years he has devoted considerable attention to raising stock, especially sheep, of which he has fed large numbers; and for two years he has been extensively engaged in dairying, having twenty-seven milch cows of high grade. In order that all his stock may be properly cared for and the feed he raises for them may be always abundant and in proper condition, he has a silo on his farm with a capacity of about 120 tons. Everything about his place indicates that there is a master spirit in control of it, and his success is the legitimate product of his energy, capacity and good management. His life work has been in accordance with his tastes and he has put in it all the enterprise and skill of a very progressive man. On October 5, 1882, he was married to Miss Elva Throop, a native of Steuben county, Ind., the daughter of Allen and Chloe (Dickinson) Throop, natives of New York. Her father died in 1876, in her native county, where her mother is now living on the old homestead. Three children have blessed their union: Carrie, who is the wife of Frank Shaub, of Camden township; and Homer and Ralph, who are living at home. Mr. Wigent is a Democrat in politics, but he is not an active partisan in local affairs, giving his vote to the candidate he deems best fitted for the office. He belongs to the Odd Fellows at Camden, the Maccabees at Reading, and the Modern Woodmen and the Patrons of Husbandry at Montgomery. As he is a man of thrift,

vigor and enterprise in the management of his own affairs, so he displays the same qualifications in reference to those of the community, being one of the most progressive and useful among the public-spirited men of his township, and holding by his merit a high place in the regard and good will of his fellowmen in all parts of the county.

WM. E. RESSEGUIE.

A representative and prominent citizen of the city of Hillsdale, Michigan, is William E. Resseguie, who is now one of the heads of the city government, representing the Fourth ward as an alderman and a member of the city council. He is a native of the state of New York, born on August 5, 1849, the son of William and Laura (Hart) Resseguie, both natives of the Empire state. His father, who was of French Huguenot ancestry, followed the occupation of farming in the state of New York up to the year 1860, when he removed his residence to the state of Michigan, and established himself at the city of Kalamazoo, where he remained up to the year 1864, when he disposed of his property in Michigan, and returned to his former home in New York state.

In 1872 he was again influenced to go to the western country, and once more removed to Michigan, settling at Grand Ledge, in the county of Eaton. Here he continued to reside up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1896. He was a highly respected citizen of that locality, and during his residence there held various positions of trust and honor. The mother is still living, and makes her home at Grand Ledge. To this worthy pair were born six children, three of whom still survive. The family are of French extraction.

William E. Resseguie, the immediate subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in his native state of New York, and received his early education in the public schools of the vicinity of his place of nativity. After the completion of his term of education he was apprenticed to learn both coopering and painting, and followed these employments up to the year 1880, when he dis-

posed of his property in New York, removed his residence to the state of Michigan and settled at Grand Ledge, where he remained in the active pursuit of his former occupations until 1881. He then removed to Coldwater, where he accepted a position in the employ of B. H. Calkins, and there remained up to the year of 1897. He then removed his residence to the city of Hillsdale, there accepting a position with the F. W. Stork Milling Co. as its head cooper and is still holding this position.

On January 1, 1869, at Medina, New York, Mr. Resseguie was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Goose, a native of England. To this union have been born six children, Laura E., Lena E., Lillian M., Frank B., Anna B. and Henry E., and their home has been one noted for its many evidences of affection and refinement.

Fraternally, Mr. Resseguie is affiliated with the Masonic order, having attained chapter relations, and takes an active interest in the fraternal and social improvements and welfare of the community where he resides. Politically, he is closely identified with the Democratic party, and is an active and leading member of the local organization of that party. He was elected in 1901 on the Democratic ticket to represent the Fourth ward of the city of Hillsdale in the city council, and he has ably and faithfully discharged the responsible duties of that position. He is held in high esteem by all classes of his fellow citizens, and greater honors doubtless await him, if he cares to accept them.

EDMUND C. DAVIS.

The capable and obliging county treasurer of Hillsdale county, who retired from office on January 1, 1903, is a native of the county, born at Wheatland, on November 15, 1845. His parents were Homer C. and Minerva (Smith) Davis, natives of New York, the former of Saratoga county and the latter of Livingston. The father was a farmer and cooper, who came to Michigan in 1839 and purchased a farm of forty acres in Wheatland township, Hillsdale county, which he cleared up and afterwards sold, then bought

120 acres in Amboy township, where he made his permanent home and where he and his wife passed away. He filled several local offices with ability and credit, among them that of justice of the peace in Wheatland township and that of township clerk in Amboy, holding the latter for seventeen years. He was one of six children, three sons and three daughters, all now deceased, he being the only one who ever lived in Michigan. His father, Elihu Davis, was a native of Danbury, Conn., and was engaged for many years in the wholesale and retail grocery business in New York city. He was a colonel of the New York militia in the War of 1812, making an excellent record in the service, and some years after its close he died in Orleans county, New York.

Edmund C. Davis is wholly a product of this county. Here he was born and reared, in its public schools he received his education, from its soil he drew his stature and his strength, and when armed resistance threatened the existence of the Union and the contest grew arduous and the condition of affairs serious, he obeyed a call to the field with the warlike spirit of his ancestor, and enlisted in February, 1864, as a member of Co. B, Twenty-fifth O. V. V. I., and creditably represented the county in the service. His regiment was in service in the Virginia and South Carolina campaigns, and he participated in many important and hard-fought engagements, notably those at Honey Hill, S. C., on November 30, 1864, and Gaines Mills, same state, on December 2 following, at both of which Mr. Davis was slightly wounded. After the war the regiment was stationed at Columbia, S. C., and did duty over the state during the early part of the reconstruction era. It was mustered out of the service at Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1866, the subject of this sketch holding the rank of first corporal.

Mr. Davis returned to Hillsdale and a short time afterward removed to Kalkaska county, where he entered government land and started to improve it. He soon sold it, however, and came back to this county, purchasing the old homestead, which he still owns. While living in Kalkaska county he held the office of supervisor for two years and served three years as township

clerk of Amboy township and seven years as its supervisor. In the fall of 1898 he was elected county treasurer of Hillsdale county, and was re-elected in 1900.

The interest of Mr. Davis in the cause of agriculture induced him to serve as one of the directors of the county fair for six years. In all of the positions he has held he gave satisfactory service to the people and won for himself their cordial commendations. In politics he is a life-long Republican, and for ten years he has served his party as a member of its county central committee. His fraternal affiliations are with both the Grand Army of the Republic and the Odd Fellows, and in the latter organization he has filled the chairs in his lodge.

Mr. Davis was married on July 24, 1872, to Miss Bettie Culver, a native of Branch county, this state. They have five children, Homer, Gertrude M., wife of C. P. White, of Battle Creek; Dolly M., Mrs. R. I. Havens, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Fern A. and Winifred L. Davis. In every relation of life Mr. Davis is highly respected by all who know him, and he is one of the best known men in the county.

CAPT. CHARLES H. GORSUCH.

Born and reared in Ohio, and at the dawn of his young manhood being summoned to the defense of his country against armed resistance, serving with commendable fidelity and bravery through the most gigantic and sanguinary war of the century, bearing patiently, and with resolute endurance, some of the most trying, arduous and dangerous parts of the service and wearing still the marks of its burdens, and, since the close of the Civil War, being successfully engaged in the inspiring contests of peace in both rural and city life, in farming and in trade, Capt. Charles H. Gorsuch, now of Waldron, Michigan, has had a wide and varied experience, and has well learned its lessons of worldly wisdom and self-reliance.

His life began on November 17, 1838, near Mount Vernon in Knox county, Ohio, where his parents, Jacob and Louisiana (Nelson) Gorsuch, settled when they emigrated from their native

state of Maryland soon after their marriage. They belonged to old English families, whose descendants were among the early settlers of the Maryland colony. The respective families have been conspicuous in the history of that commonwealth since Colonial times, and the father of Mrs. Gorsuch was a prominent Methodist Protestant clergyman in Maryland, the Rev. Burgess Nelson, who preached until he was ninety-eight years old.

Jacob Gorsuch was by nature and practice a conqueror of the wilderness. He was a tanner by trade, but passed the greater part of his life in clearing up new farms and reducing them to systematic productiveness and fertility. When he settled in Knox county, Ohio, in 1837, he took up land that had never been touched by the ax of the pioneer or the hoe of the husbandman, and, after bringing it to an advanced state of cultivation, he sold it and removed to Fulton county, in the same state, and there repeated his beneficent enterprise. He died in that county in 1874, having survived his first wife thirty years, she having passed away in Knox county, in 1844. They had six children, four of whom are living, three sons and one daughter. Some time after the death of his first wife Jacob Gorsuch married with Miss Catherine Ely, who died after a few years of married life, leaving two children.

Captain Gorsuch was reared in what is now Morrow county, Ohio, until he reached the age of twelve years, and then moved with his father to Fulton county in that state, where he passed the rest of his minority, received his education and learned carpentry. He worked at this trade until the Civil War broke out, when, hearkening to the first call for volunteers to defend the Union, he enlisted on April 17, 1861, in Company E, of the Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, for a service of four months. The regiment was ordered to West Virginia and there participated in the battles of Phillippi, Laurel Hill and Garrick's Ford.

At the close of his first term of enlistment Captain Gorsuch returned to Ohio and in Fulton county recruited a company for a more extended service, which was mustered in as Co. K, Thir-

ty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and he was its first-lieutenant. The regiment to which it was assigned became a part of the Army of the Cumberland, was in the Fourteenth Army Corps, and was continually in the thick of the fight in the southwest, where it took part in the battles of Wild Cat, Ky., Stone River, Pittsburg Landing, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and those of the Atlanta campaign.

Subsequently, at Jonesborough, Ga., the regiment was almost cut to pieces, losing 165 of its 300 men in the battle at that place. The remnant that remained then accompanied General Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and took part in the capture of Savannah. After that Captain Gorsuch was in charge of a company of foragers ranging through North Carolina, and, at the close of the war, he participated in the Grand Review of the army in Washington. He was shot through the shoulder near Decatur, Alabama, and was also taken prisoner, but was soon after paroled. In the fall of 1863 he was promoted as captain of his company for meritorious service, and held that rank when he was mustered out.

After the close of the war Captain Gorsuch returned to Ohio, and for six or seven years was engaged both in farming and in dealing in stock. In 1872 he came to Hillsdale county, Michigan, and purchased a farm in Wright township, which he conducted for ten years. He then removed to Waldron and engaged in general merchandising for a year, then turned his attention exclusively to the drug business, in which he is still engaged under the firm name of C. H. Gorsuch & Son. Their establishment is one of the favorite commercial institutions of the town, and is conducted on a high plane of enterprise and uprightness.

Captain Gorsuch was married in October, 1864, to Miss Lydia Masters, a daughter of Hon. E. Masters, of Fulton county, Ohio, where the marriage occurred, being also a sister of Frank Masters, of this state, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Captain and Mrs. Gorsuch have two children, Edwin I., the accommodating postmaster at Waldron, and William E., the druggist.

Captain Gorsuch is a Republican in politics and has held important local offices, serving four years as justice of the peace, four years under President Harrison as postmaster, and, during the last two years, he has been the supervisor of his township. He has been a member of the county central committee of his party for years. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Grand Army of the Republic, being commander in the local post of the latter organization. He is an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, the superintendent of the Sunday school, and in many directions his influence is felt.

WILLIAM C. BERRY.

Mr. Berry is one of the pioneers of Reading township, Hillsdale county, and is one of the few men now living who settled here when this was an unbroken wilderness. He is a native of Seneca county, New York, having been born there January 1, 1818. The parents of Mr. Berry were William and Rhoda Berry, natives of England. The father came to the United States when a child and grew to manhood in the state of New York, where he operated a carding factory for dressing cloth and also operated a distillery. In 1835 the family came to Michigan and settled on a tract of wild land in Reading township and was the sixth white family to settle in this township. Here the father cleared up a farm on which he made his home the remainder of his life. He was three times married and had a large family, sixteen in number.

The subject of this mention grew to manhood in this township. He received a limited education in the primitive schools of those days, but early in life was compelled to assist in the maintenance of the family and did so by working for others in clearing land. He later bought land of his own which he cleared and improved and in all has cleared and improved three different farms.

Mr. Berry was married in this county on November 8, 1846, to Mary Ann Bailey, whose family were among the pioneer settlers of Hillsdale county. She died June 13, 1852. Two children were born to this union, Wm. L. and Wm.

E., both deceased. He was again married in 1854 to Harriet C. Hart, a native of Onondaga county, Van Buren township, New York. Three children have been born to them as follows: Nettie (deceased), Ettie (deceased) and Edmond, who is now living on the old homestead looking after his father's interests.

Mr. Berry has been a lifelong Democrat, but has never sought or filled public office. He has been a consistent member of the United Brethren Church for many years and has aided in the erection and maintainance of many of the churches in this part of the county and has served as trustee of his own.

LAFAYETTE POST.

Among the well-known, old-time citizens of Hillsdale county is Lafayette Post, the subject of this sketch. A native of the village of Castile, in Wyoming county, New York, he was born on the 10th day of September, 1837, and is the son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Sevea) Post, the former a native of the state of Vermont, and the latter of the State of New Hampshire. The father was a farmer by occupation, and grew to man's estate in the state of his nativity. Subsequently he removed his residence to the state of New York, where he remained up to the year 1844. He then disposed of his property there, and, with his family, started overland for the then frontier country of Iowa. He remained but a short time here, however, and spent the winter of 1844 and 1845 in the state of Illinois. The following spring he removed to the town of North Adams, Hillsdale county, Michigan, where he purchased a tract of wild land consisting of some two hundred and forty acres, and began to clear it of timber in order that it might be cultivated for farm purposes. Attacked by sudden illness, he passed away in the year 1849. The mother and her four sons continued the work of clearing, and in time completed it, and paid for the land, a portion of which is still owned by the subject of this sketch. The mother survived until October 25, 1878, when she passed away. Of the family of nine sons and one daughter, all

are now deceased, except three, Elizabeth A. (now Mrs. Lathrop), Aaron W., and the subject. The paternal grandfather was named Aaron Post, who was also a native of the state of Vermont. He was a member of the famous "Silver Greys," and served during the War of the American Revolution, as well as during the War of 1812. The maternal grandfather, whose name was Nathaniel Sevea, was a native of the state of New Hampshire, and he also served as a member of the American army during the wars of both the Revolution and of 1812. During a part of the War of the Revolution he was a member of the body guard of General Washington.

The parents of the subject of this sketch were active members of the Christian church, and the family were instrumental in founding the first Christian church of Adams, which was erected on land belonging to their farm.

The subject of this sketch was brought up in Hillsdale county and received his early educational training in the public schools of the vicinity of his boyhood home. Subsequently, he attended the college at Hillsdale, where he pursued a thorough course of study. Upon the completion of his education he returned to the family homestead, and entered upon the business of farming, in which he has since been occupied. He has met with success in his business, and still resides upon the old home place.

In the year 1873 Mr. Post was united in marriage to Miss Grace E. Short, a native of the county of Oakland, whose parents were well known and highly respected residents of that locality. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Post has been born one child, namely, Bessie, who is now Mrs. William Shepherd.

Politically, Mr. Post is identified with the Democratic party, and has taken an active interest in the work of that political organization, although he has never been a seeker for office, and has never permitted the use of his name for any public position.

He is an active worker in the church, and for a period of thirty-seven years was the superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is now a

trustee and deacon in the church, and is always foremost in all matters calculated to promote the religious and social life of the community in which he maintains his home.

The family of Mr. Post are widely known throughout the county for their works of benevolence and charity, and are highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS.

Charles H. Williams, of Wheatland township, Hillsdale county, is one of the best-known and most highly respected farmers of this county, and one of the most renowned breeders of Delaine-Merino sheep in the business. Since 1890 he has been engaged in producing this breed of sheep, and his product has taken more prizes at county and state fairs than that of any other man in Michigan. It also received a medal and very complimentary mention at the Columbian Exposition of 1893 at Chicago. Throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota and as far east as New York he is known to all sheepbreeders, and has a high rank among them as a successful producer of the best grades of stock in his line.

Mr. Williams was born in Wheatland township on October 14, 1858, a son of Zebulon and Louisa (Sawyer) Williams, natives respectively of Monroe and Orleans counties, New York. The father came to Michigan in 1834 with his parents. The mother's people came later. In this state they were married and here they reared their family and carried on a flourishing farming industry to the end of their days, the father dying on April 8, 1893, and the mother on July 17, 1897. They were held in universal esteem and looked up to by all who knew them as persons of high character, progressive ideas and great generosity to the needy. The mother was a devout member of the Congregational church and was greatly beloved. One of her brothers, John B. Sawyer, of Orleans county, New York, was circuit judge for seventeen years and at times represented his district in the Congress of the United States.

When Mr. Williams's parents settled in

Wheatland township the county was as yet undeveloped and but sparsely populated. His father was the first man in the county to drive a team along the road on which he now lives, and as they were pioneers of an early day in this section of the state, they were compelled to endure many of the hardships and privations and face many of the dangers incident to frontier life. Their son, Charles, was reared and educated in his native county, and had the advantage of one year's schooling in New York state. When he reached the age of nineteen years he took charge of the homestead and has been an active and energetic farmer ever since. His success in his chosen vocation and the side lines of activity connected with it, has been steady, constant and progressive. He is a wide-awake man of the present day, fully up-to-date in his business and with a wide sweep of vision ahead. His sheep industry has already been noticed. In addition to his enterprise in this respect he has been a breeder of a high grade of road horses which have an elevated rank and a sure place in the stock markets. On November 5, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Annette Livermore, a daughter of John and Mary (Martin) Livermore, natives of New York and early pioneers in this county. Two children have blessed their union, Orpheus A. and Clifford. In politics Mr. Williams has always been a Republican. He has served the township as drain commissioner and in 1900 was elected supervisor. In both positions he discharged his duties with intelligence and fidelity. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Masonic order and that of the Modern Woodmen of America. It should be noted that he is about to change his residence to Scipio township, not far north of Jonesville. He is now located on the farm in Scipio township.

THE REED FAMILY.

In compiling a history of Hillsdale county it has become necessary to make individual mention of many of its pioneers both living and dead, and none occupy a higher position or took a more prominent part in the settlement of southern

Michigan than the "Reed family," of Allen township.

The first of these sturdy pioneers to find his way to this then unbroken wilderness was Thomas Reed, a native of Pennsylvania. He was by nature a pioneer and early in life left the parental fireside, and founded a home for himself in the then unsettled region of Ohio. This, however, did not prove to be his home but for a short period for he again joined in the great stream of emigration which even at that early day was steadily flowing westward, and in the summer of 1829 we find him among the first, if not the first settler to locate in Allen township, Hillsdale county, Michigan.

The journey was made the greater part of the way with ox-teams and this was indeed an undertaking as there were no roads, the only path to be followed was the Indian trail leading from Detroit to Chicago, and as this was only a bridle path which turned out for each stump or fallen tree, the difficulties to be overcome can be better imagined than described, there were streams to be forded, swamps to be crossed and a road cut in many places through the heavy timber to allow the wagons to pass, but each difficulty was overcome and he at last reached the end of his journey.

The land on which Thomas Reed settled was adjoining the "White Marble springs" of Allen township. They were twelve in number and furnished an abundant supply of clear, cold water. It was also a favorite camping ground for the Indians in those days. The first tract of land entered or owned by Thomas Reed consisted of 160 acres, to this he later added 120 acres more, part of which remains in the family to this day. He at once began clearing the land and made this

his home for some time. He later, however, disposed of part of it and removed to Indiana, in which state he passed the remainder of his days. He was the father of two sons and five daughters, all of whom are now dead. One of the sons, John S. Reed, who came to this county with his father, remained on the old homestead in Allen township after the removal of the family to Indiana. He assisted his father in clearing and opening up the farm and later conducted this work alone and resided on that farm until his death in about 1890. At the time of the Black Hawk War he enlisted but was not called upon to do any active service. He was twice married, but no children were born to his first marriage. His second wife was Hannah Broughton, a native of New York state, to this union was born three children, namely: Lida (deceased), John T., who resides on the old homestead where he was born in November, 1842. He married Nancy J. Perry, widow of F. N. Perry, her maiden name was Nancy Gilbert, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Fred T. and Lenna M., who is now Mrs. Will Mannering, of Jonesville. The third child born to John S. Reed is Mrs. A. B. Whitmore, of Allen, Mich., who is well-known to the people of Hillsdale county, having been engaged in general merchandising and the drug trade for a number of years in that village.

It is impossible in this short space to embrace many of the instances of interest which the pioneers of this region passed through. Grist-mills were very few and it often consumed from two to three weeks' time to go and return. Their nearest neighbor was miles removed and wolves and other wild animals were often the source of danger and annoyance to them.



Conservator's Report
Bentley Historical Library

Title: Hillsdale County, Michigan - Reynolds

Received: Book bound with tunnel back style binding. Cover was full leather. Leather was abraded. Joints were broken. Boards were loose. Book was sewn two on over recessed cords. Sewing was sound. Paper was acidic.

Treatment: Disbound book. Paste washed spine. Deacidified. Overcast new endsheets. Lined the spine. Added new machine-woven headbands. Rebound in new cover of 1/4 leather with cloth sides.

Materials: Talas wheat paste. Jade #834-403N PVA adhesive. Wei T'o deacidification solution. Barbour's linen thread. PROMATCO endsheet paper. Machine-woven headbands. Backing flannel. Davey "Red Label" binder's board. Oasis Morocco leather. 23K gold.

Date work completed: Aug 1994

Signed: James W. Craven

