

HAMILTON, GLEARY, STORKAN & VANDERVOORT

909 Security Mt. Rd.
Plover Creek Mich.

I N D E X

<u>Name</u>	<u>Page</u>
(Townships)	
Albion	95
Athens	105
Battle Creek	85
Bedford	83
Burlington	107
Clarence	75
Clarendon	111
Convis	79
Eckford	97
Emmet	87
Fredonia	99
Homer	113
Lee	77
LeRoy	103
Marengo	91
Marshall	89
Newton	101
Pennfield	81
Sheridan	93
Tekonsha	109
City of Albion (West Part)	58-59
City of Albion (East ")	62-63
City of Marshall (West Part)	50-51
City of Marshall (East ")	54-55
Athens (Village)	71
Bedford "	67
Burlington "	73
Ceresco "	71
Homer "	69
Marengo "	67
Tekonsha "	66

Missing
page

Missing
page

Missing
page

Missing
page

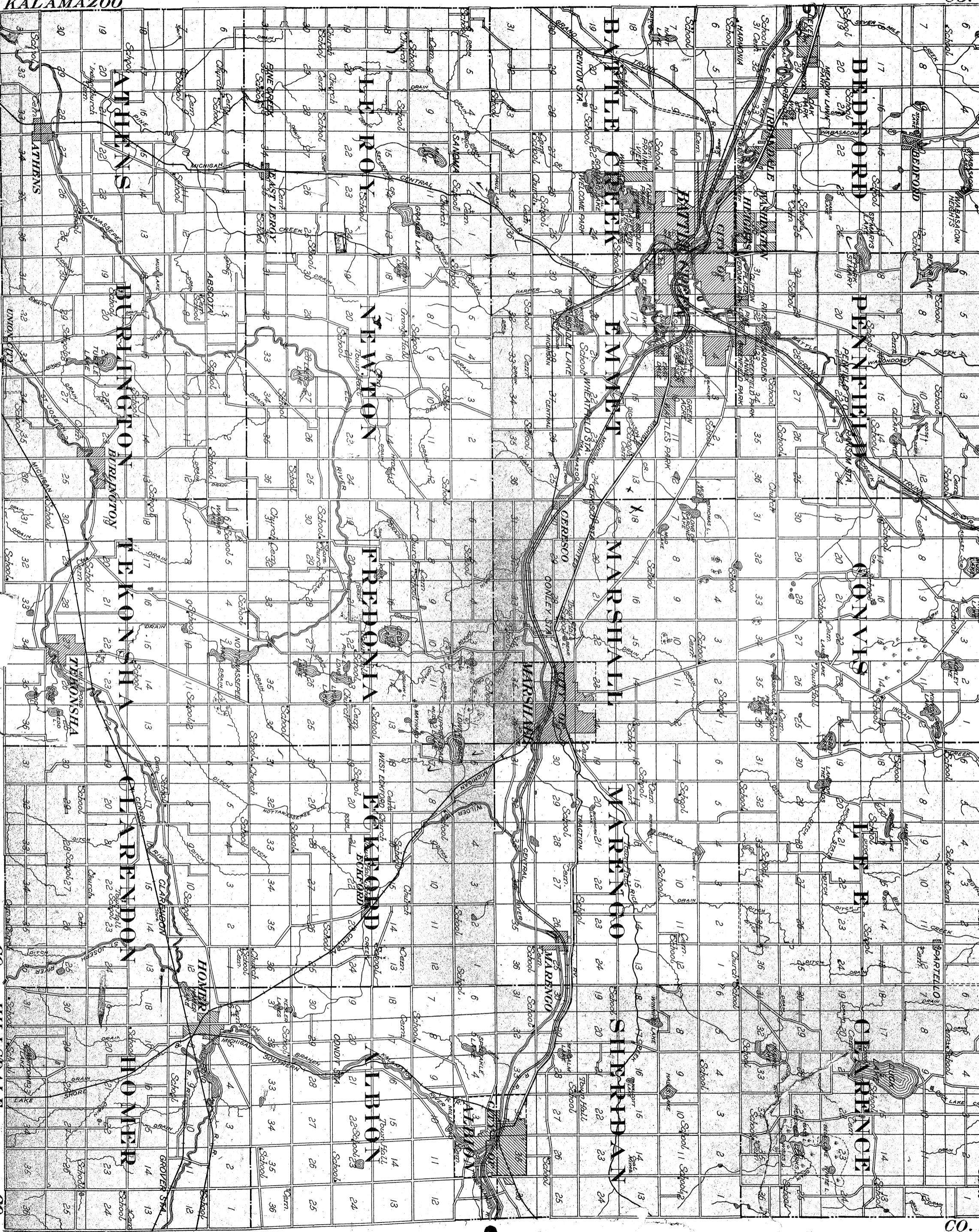
OUTLINE MAP OF
CALHOUN COUNTY

MICHIGAN

Copyright 1906 by Geo. A. Ayte & Co.

Scale 1/2 of 1 inch to 1 mile

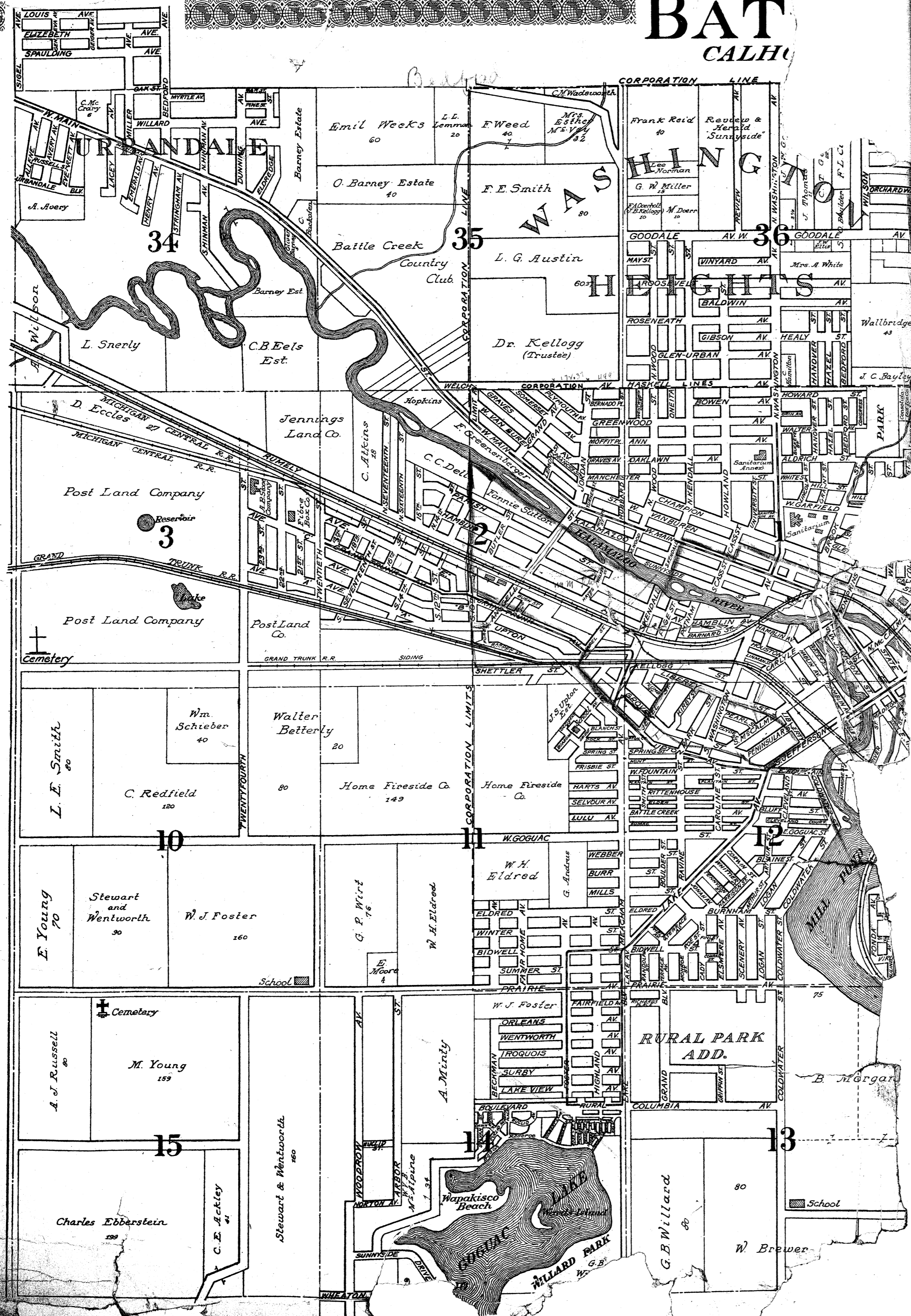
T. 4 S. T. 3 S. T. 2 S. T. 1 S. CO.



BARRY CO. BASE CO. EATON CO. LANE CO. R. 8 W. R. 7 W. R. 6 W. R. 5 W. R. 4 W.

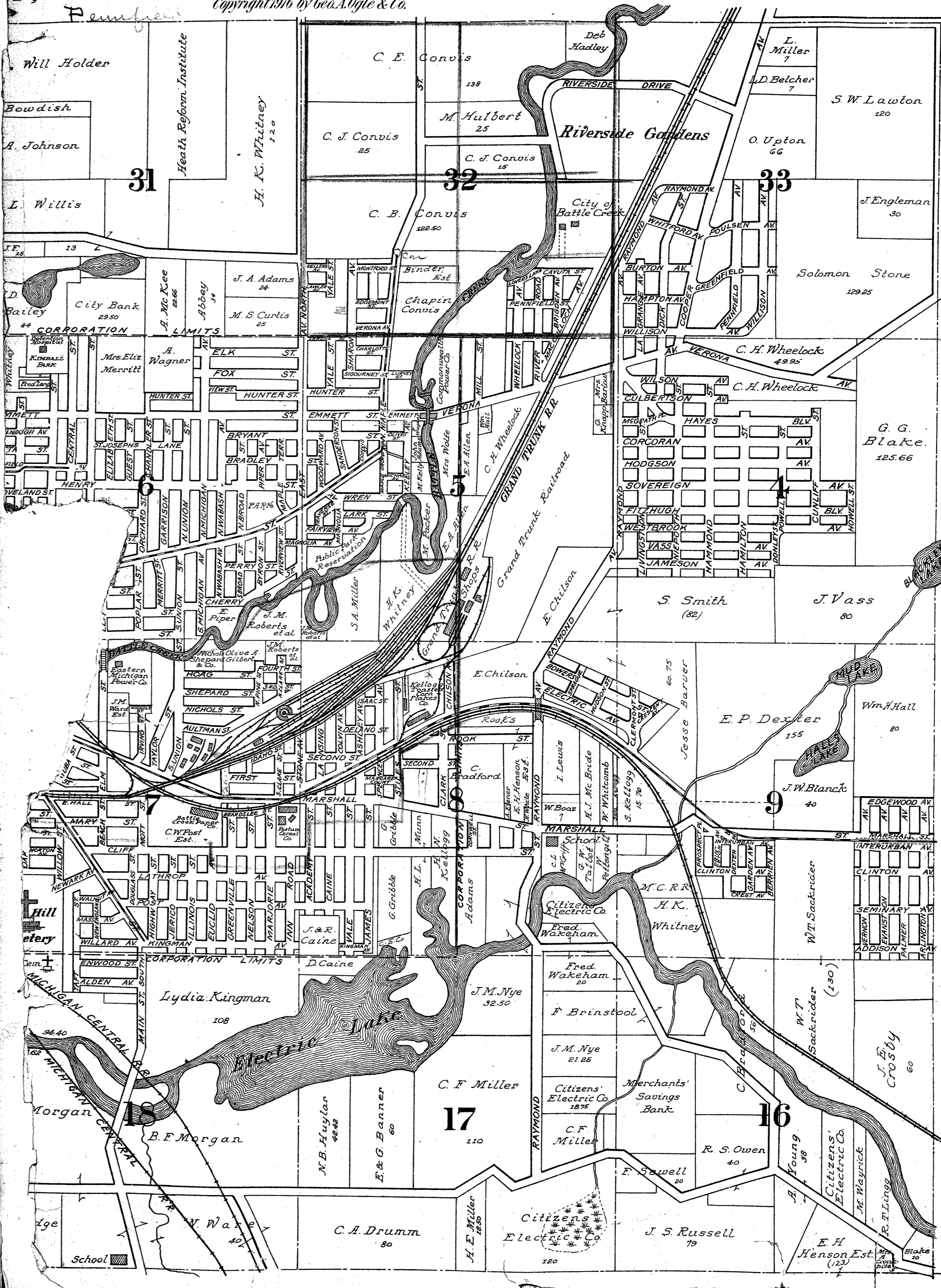
BRANCH ATHENS BURLINGTON TEKONSHA CLARENDON HOMER ALBION HILLSDALE CO. CO. JACKSON

BATTLE CREEK CALHOUN



STREET MAP BATTLE CREEK MICHIGAN

Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

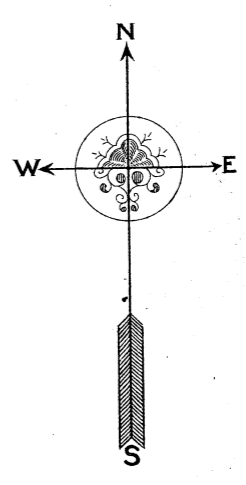


Penn
Emmet



PART OF
THE CITY OF BATTLE CREEK AND ENVIRONS

W. 1/2 of Section 5
T. 2 S., R. 7 W.
and
S. 1/2 of S.W. 1/4 of SECTION 32
T. 1 S., R. 7 W. of the Michigan Meridian
Scale 400 feet to 1 inch
Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.



THE CITY OF BATTLE CREEK AND ENVIRONS

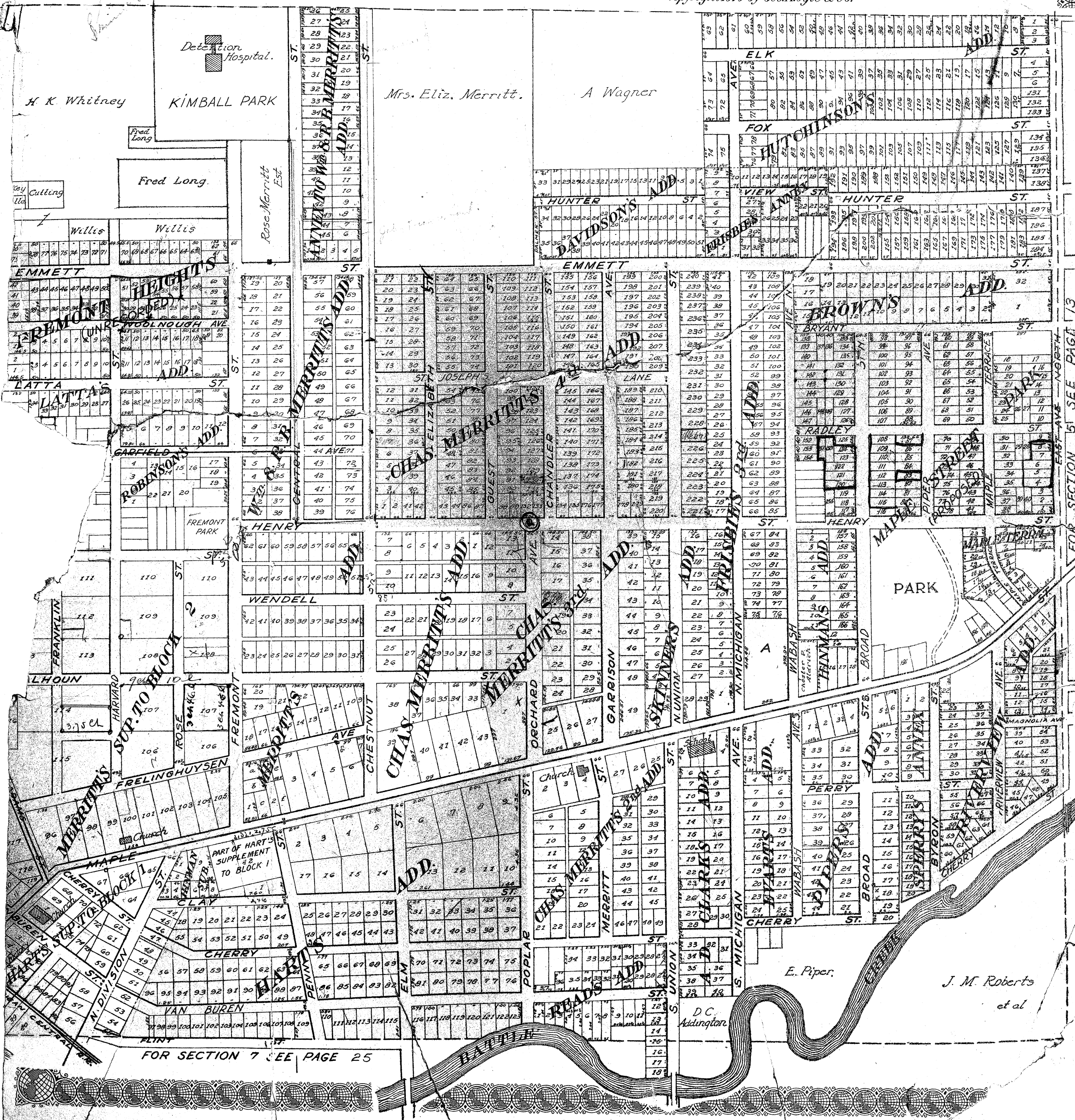
Lot 107 Merrill
Dupp to R172 is
9 ch 102 E+W from center of
3 ea 462 N+S

SECTION 6

T. 2 S., R. 7 W. of the Michigan Meridian

Scale 400 feet to 1 inch.

Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.



FOR SECTION 7 SEE PAGE 25

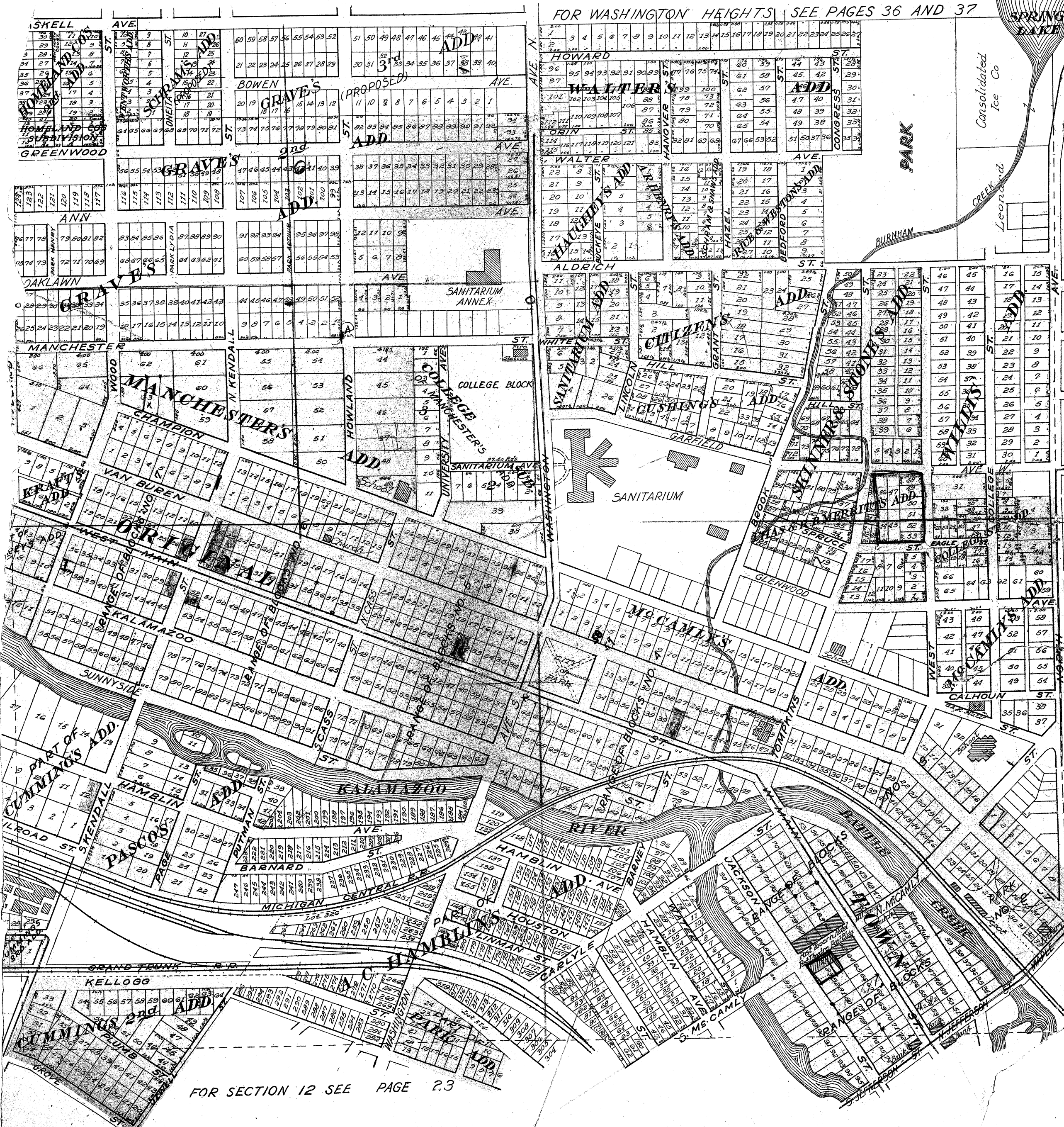
FOR SECTION 51 SEE PAGE 173

J. M. Roberts et al

T. 2 S., R. 8 W. of the Michigan Meridian

Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

Scale 400 feet to 1 inch



FOR SECTION 12 SEE PAGE 23

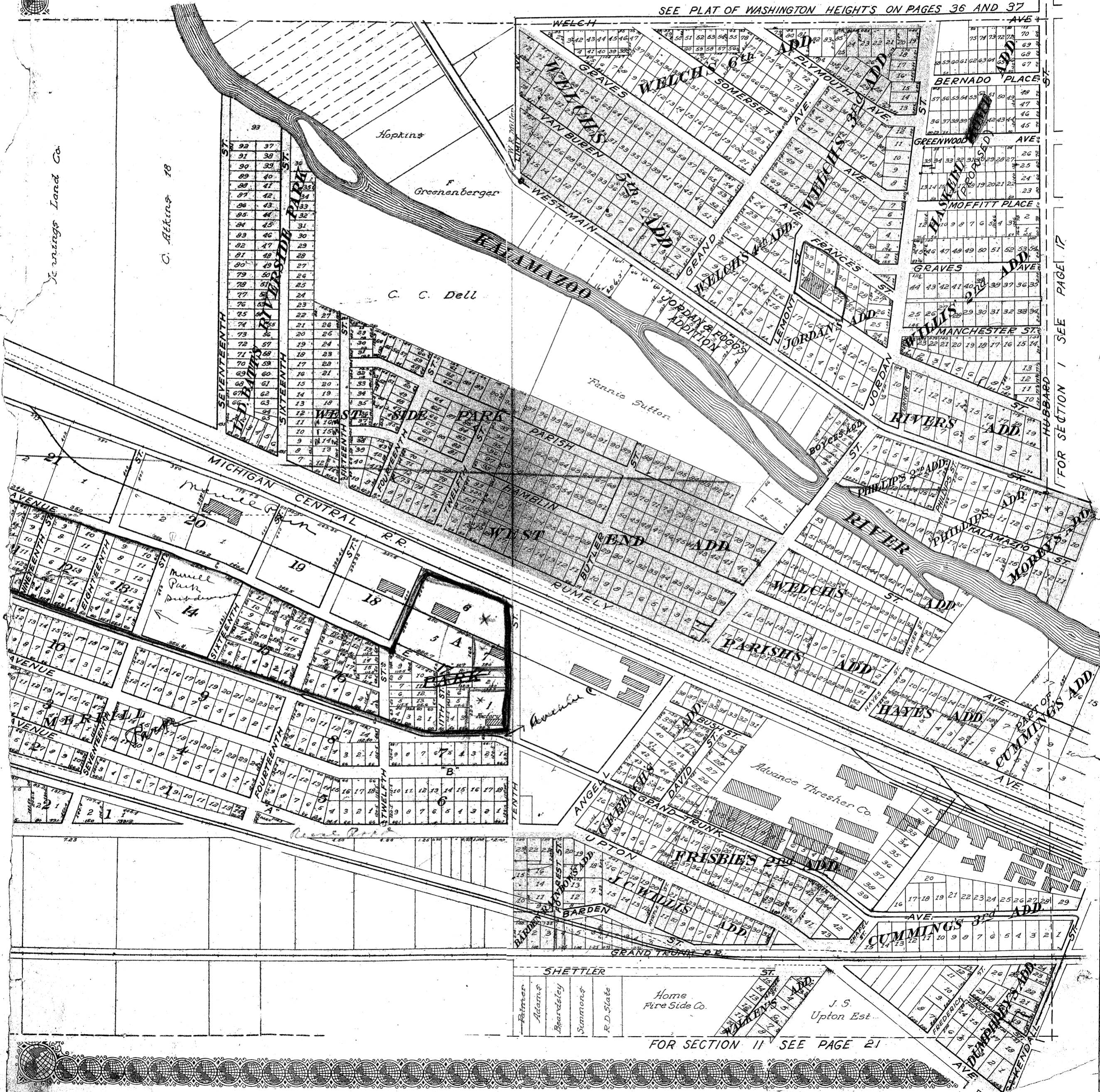
FOR SECTION 15 SEE PAGE 15

Scale 400 feet to 1 inch

T. 2 S., R. 8 W. of the Michigan Meridian

Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

SEE PLAT OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS ON PAGES 36 AND 37



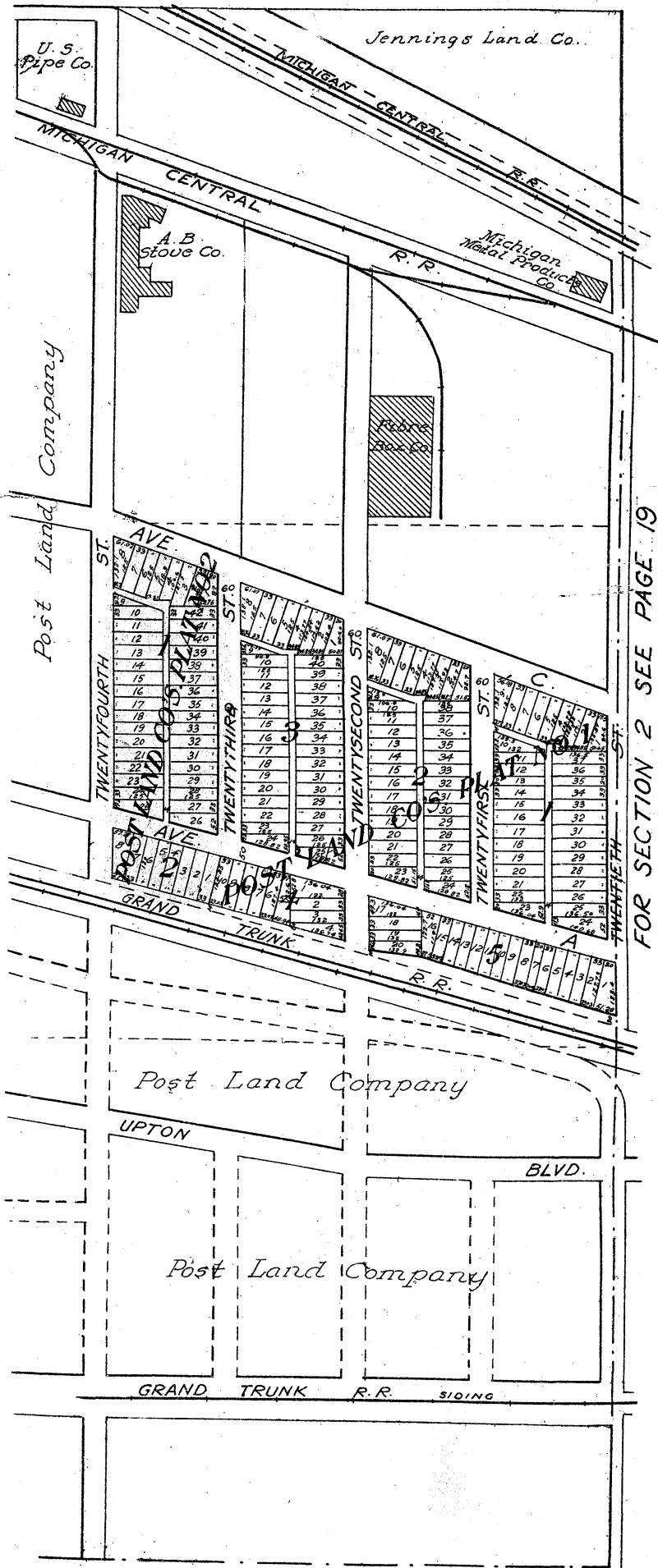
FOR SECTION 11 SEE PAGE 21

FOR SECTION 11 SEE PAGE 21

PART OF
 CITY OF BATTLE CREEK AND ENVIRONS
 East Part of SECTION 3

T. 2 S., R. 8 W. of the Michigan Meridian
 Scale 400 feet to 1 inch

Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

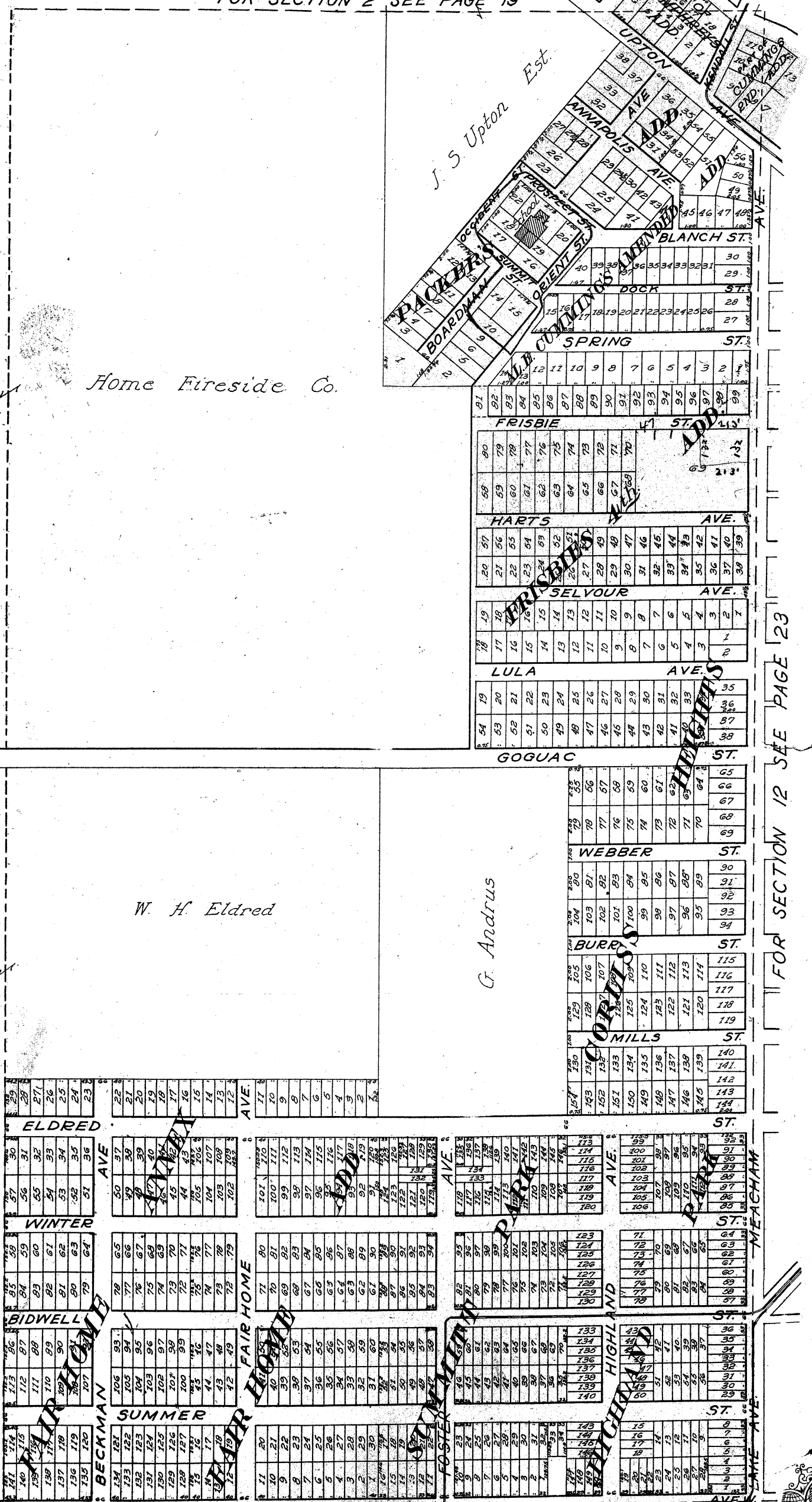


FOR SECTION 2 SEE PAGE 19

PART OF
 THE CITY OF BATTLE CREEK AND ENVIRONS
 East 1/2 of Section 11

T. 2 S., R. 8 W. of the Michigan Meridian
 Scale 400 feet to 1 inch
 Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

FOR SECTION 2 SEE PAGE 19



Home Fireside Co.

W. H. Eldred

G. Andrus

FOR SECTION 12 SEE PAGE 23

FOR SECTION 14 SEE PAGE 29

THE CITY OF BATTLE CREEK AND ENVIRONS

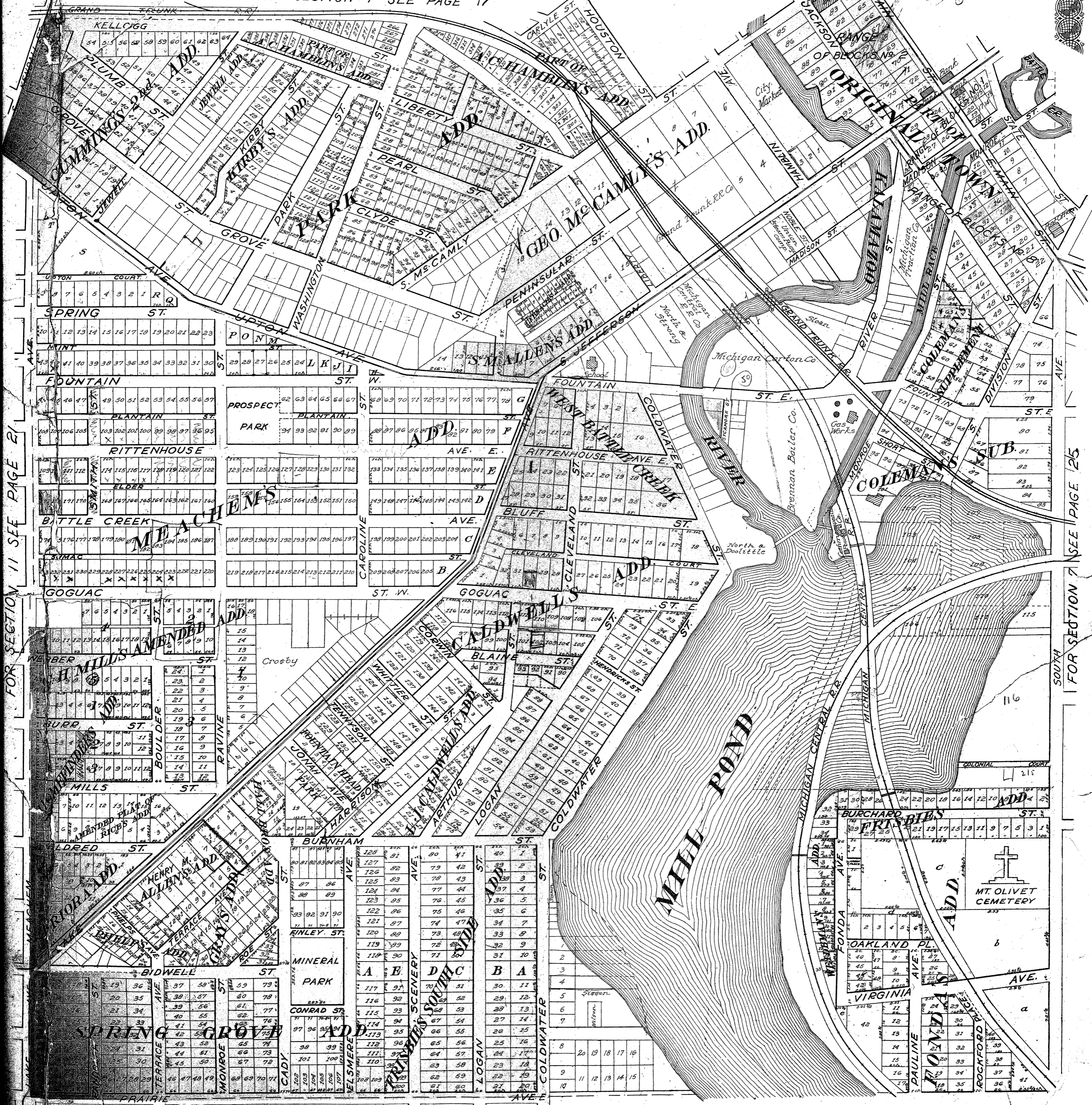
SECTION 12

T. 2 S., R. 8 W. of the Michigan Meridian

Scale 400 feet to 1 inch

Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

FOR SECTION 1 SEE PAGE 17



FOR SECTION 11 SEE PAGE 21

FOR SECTION 7 SEE PAGE 25

FOR SECTION 13 SEE PAGE 31

THE CITY OF BATTLE CREEK AND ENVIRONS

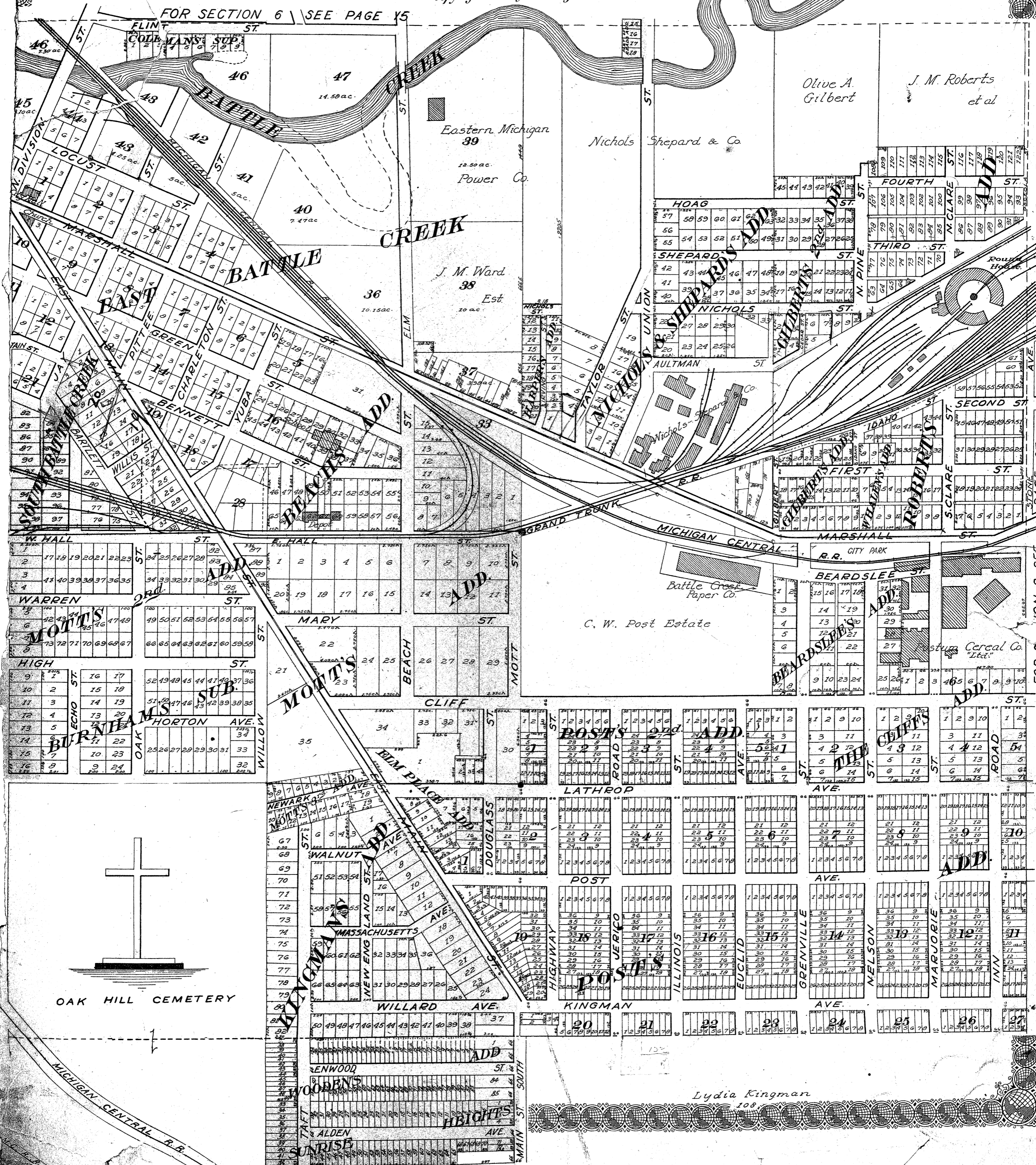
SECTION 7 and North Part of SECTION 18

T. 2 S., R. 7 W. of the Michigan Meridian

Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

Scale 400 feet to 1 inch

FOR SECTION 6 SEE PAGE 15



OAK HILL CEMETERY

Lydia Kingman

FOR SECTION 6 SEE PAGE 15

FOR SECTION 7 SEE PAGE 27

FOR SECTION 5 SEE PAGE 13

PART OF

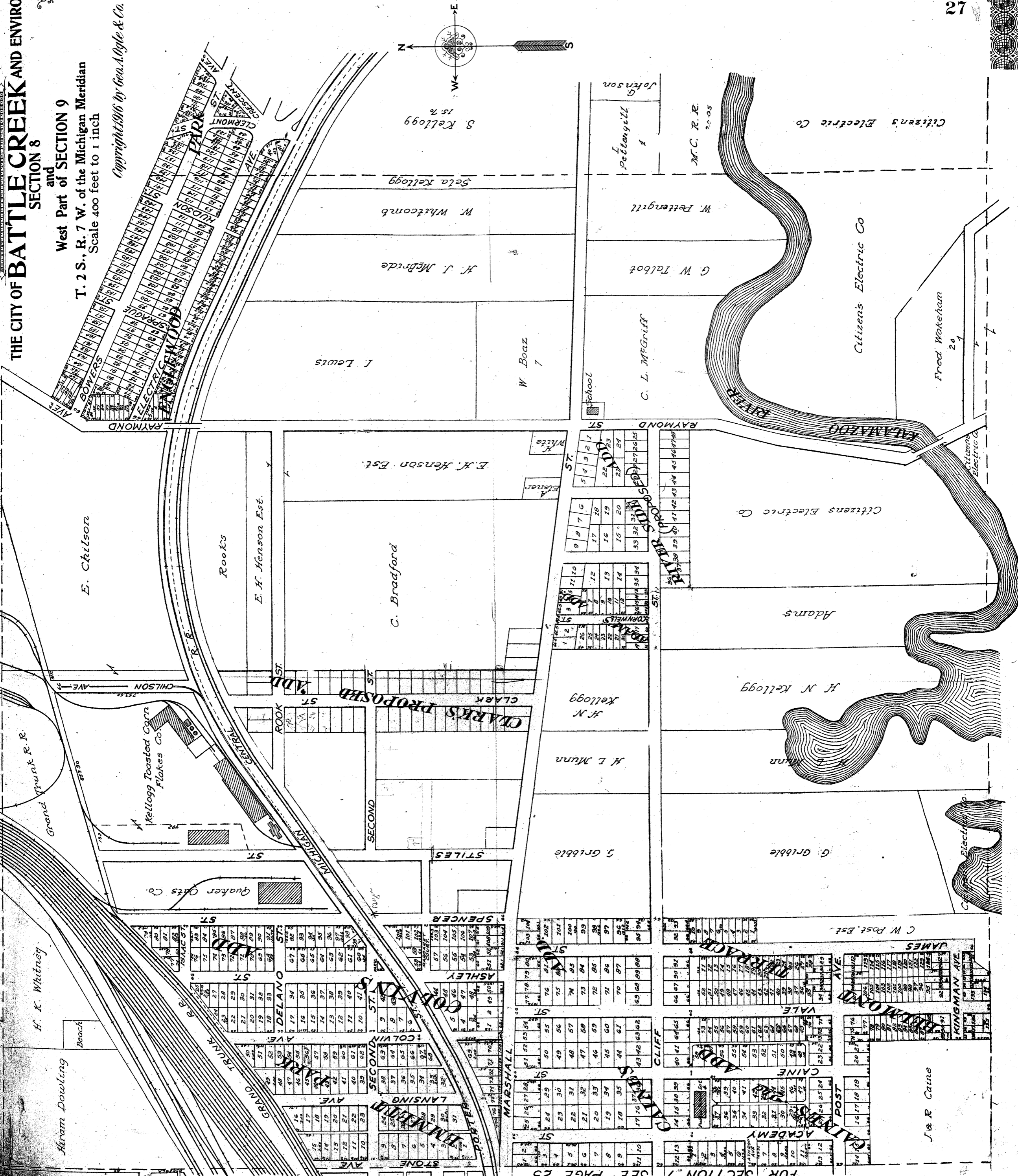
THE CITY OF BATTLE CREEK AND ENVIRONS

SECTION 8

and SECTION 9

West Part of SECTION 9
T. 2 S., R. 7 W. of the Michigan Meridian
Scale 400 feet to 1 inch

Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.



FOR SECTION 7 SEE PAGE 25

Abram Dowling

H. K. Whitney

E. Chilson

Rooks

E. H. Henson Est.

C. Bradford

CLIFF

ACADEMY

CAINE

VALE

JAMES

WILLIAMSON

POST

KINGMAN AVE

J & R Carne

C W Post Est.

CLARK'S PROPOSED

STILES

SPENCER

ASHLEY

COLVIN

DELANO

ST. A

Kellogg Toasted Corn Flakes Co.

Quaker Oats Co.

CLARK'S PROPOSED

STILES

SPENCER

ASHLEY

COLVIN

DELANO

ST. A

ST. B

ST. C

ST. D

ST. E

ST. F

ST. G

ST. H

ST. I

ST. J

ST. K

ST. L

ST. M

ST. N

ST. O

ST. P

ST. Q

ST. R

ST. S

ST. T

ST. U

ST. V

W. Boaz

H. J. McBride

Sela Kelllogg

W. Pettengill

G. W. Talbot

C. L. McGriff

S. Kellogg

Pettengill

M.C. R.R.

Citizens Electric Co

Fred Wakeham

Citizens Electric Co

W. Boaz

H. J. McBride

Sela Kelllogg

W. Pettengill

G. W. Talbot

C. L. McGriff

S. Kellogg

Pettengill

M.C. R.R.

Citizens Electric Co

Fred Wakeham

Citizens Electric Co

W. Boaz

H. J. McBride

Sela Kelllogg

W. Pettengill

G. W. Talbot

C. L. McGriff

S. Kellogg

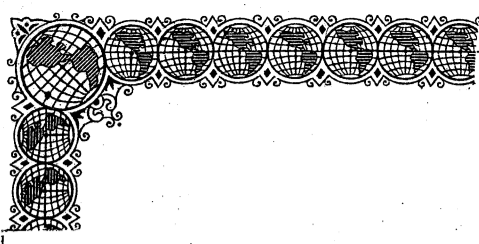
Pettengill

M.C. R.R.

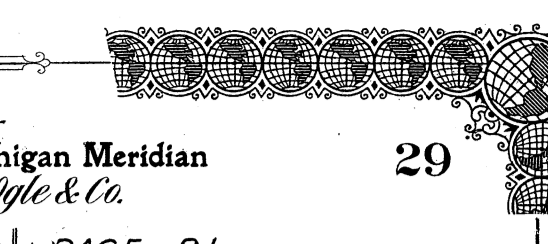
Citizens Electric Co

Fred Wakeham

Citizens Electric Co



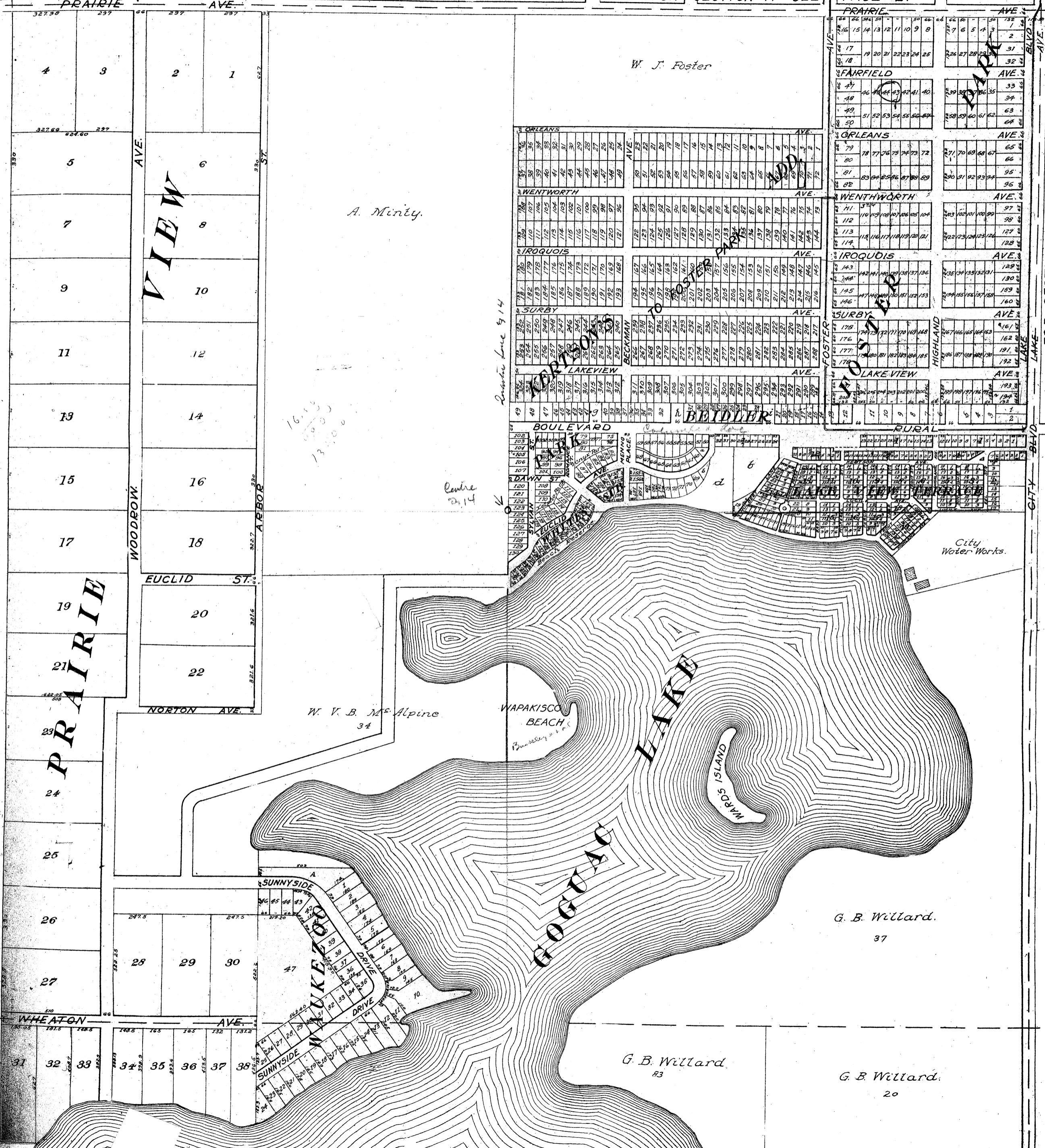
PART OF
THE CITY OF BATTLE CREEK AND ENVIRONS
 SECTION 14
 and
 North Part of SECTION 23



Scale 400 feet to 1 inch

T. 2 S., R. 8 W. of the Michigan Meridian
 Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

FOR SECTION 11 SEE PAGE 21



VIEW

PRAIRIE

GOGGAC LAKE

FOR SECTION 13 SEE PAGE 31

LAKE CITY BLVD

WOODROW AVE

EUCLID ST.

NORTON AVE.

SUNNYSIDE DRIVE

WHEATON AVE.

W. J. Foster

A. Minty

W. V. B. Mc Alpine
34

WAPAKISCO BEACH

G. B. Willard.
37

G. B. Willard
83

G. B. Willard.
20

Centre 2.14

Dunbar Lane 9 14

16.15
13.00

PRAIRIE AVE										PRAIRIE AVE									
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
17	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	17	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
FAIRFIELD AVE										FAIRFIELD AVE									
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
ORLEANS AVE										ORLEANS AVE									
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
WENTWORTH AVE										WENTWORTH AVE									
78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
IROQUOIS AVE										IROQUOIS AVE									
98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107
108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
SURBY AVE										SURBY AVE									
118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137
BECKMAN AVE										BECKMAN AVE									
138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147
148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157
LAKEVIEW AVE										LAKEVIEW AVE									
158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167
168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177
FOSTER AVE										FOSTER AVE									
178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187
188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197
HIGHLAND AVE										HIGHLAND AVE									
198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207
208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217
BOULEVARD										BOULEVARD									
218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227
228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237
DUNBAR AVE										DUNBAR AVE									
238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247
248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257
MENDOTA PLACE										MENDOTA PLACE									
258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267
268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277
DUNBAR AVE										DUNBAR AVE									
278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287
288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297
DUNBAR AVE										DUNBAR AVE									
298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307
308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317

PART OF THE CITY OF BATTLE CREEK AND ENVIRONS

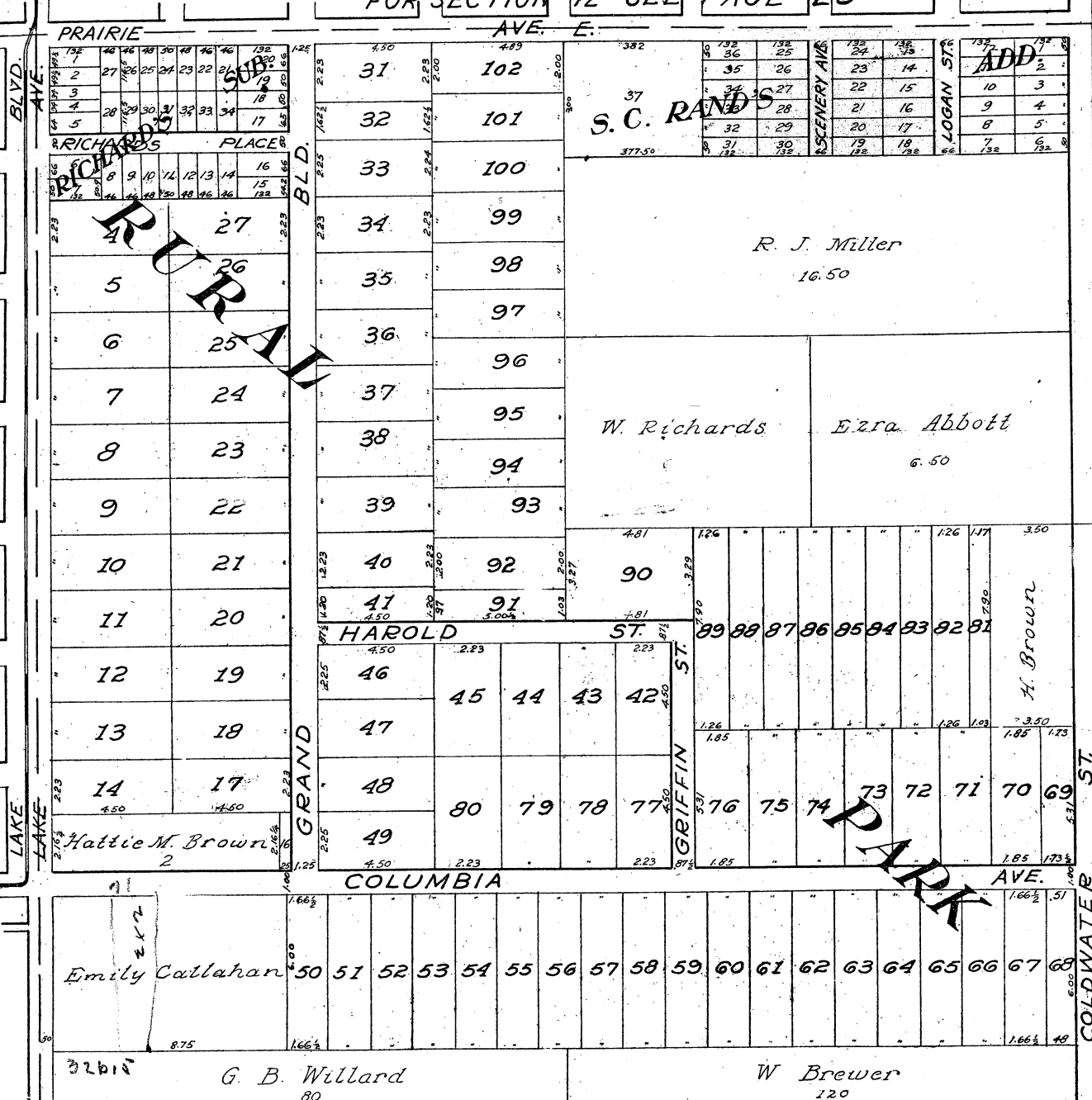
N.W. 1/4 of Section 13

Scale 400 feet to 1 inch

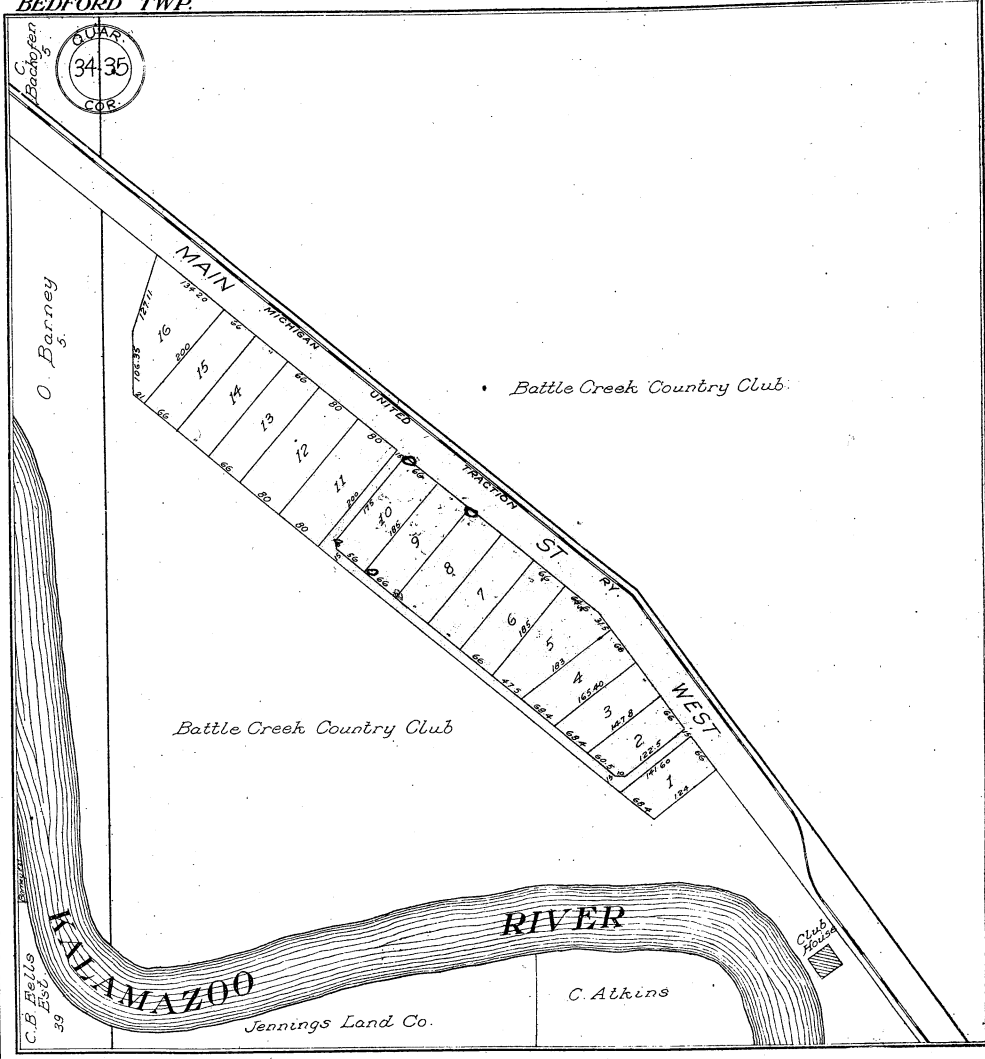
T. 2 S., R. 8 W. of the Michigan Meridian

Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

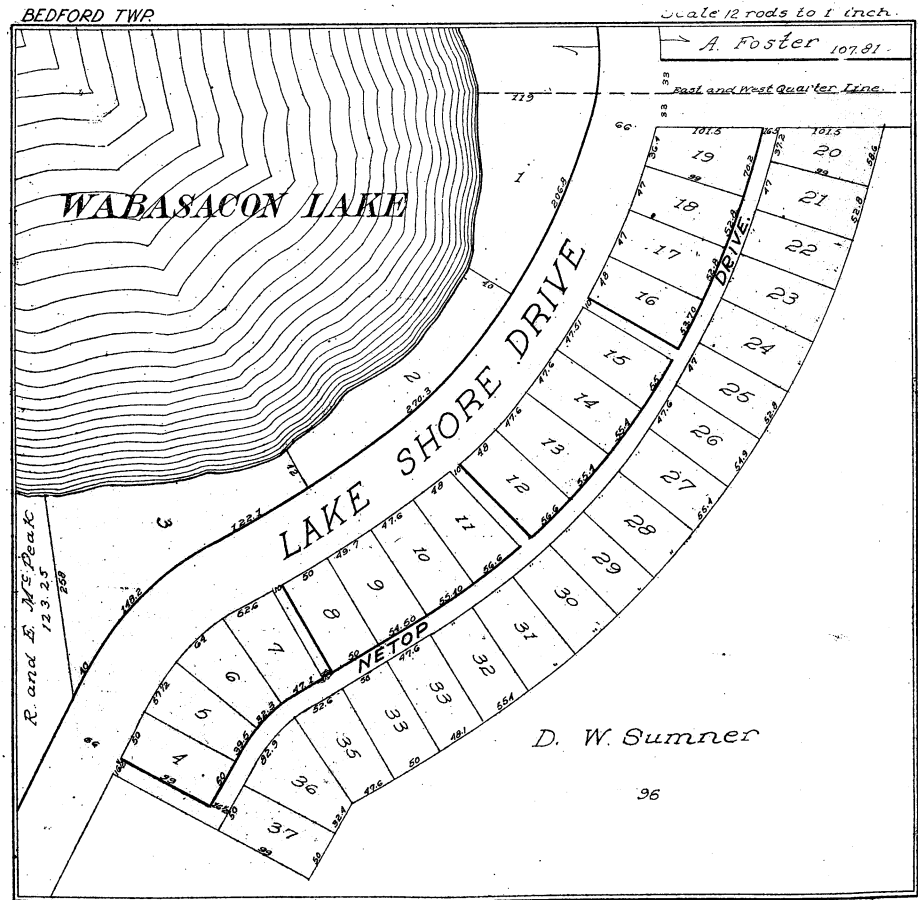
FOR SECTION 12 SEE PAGE 23



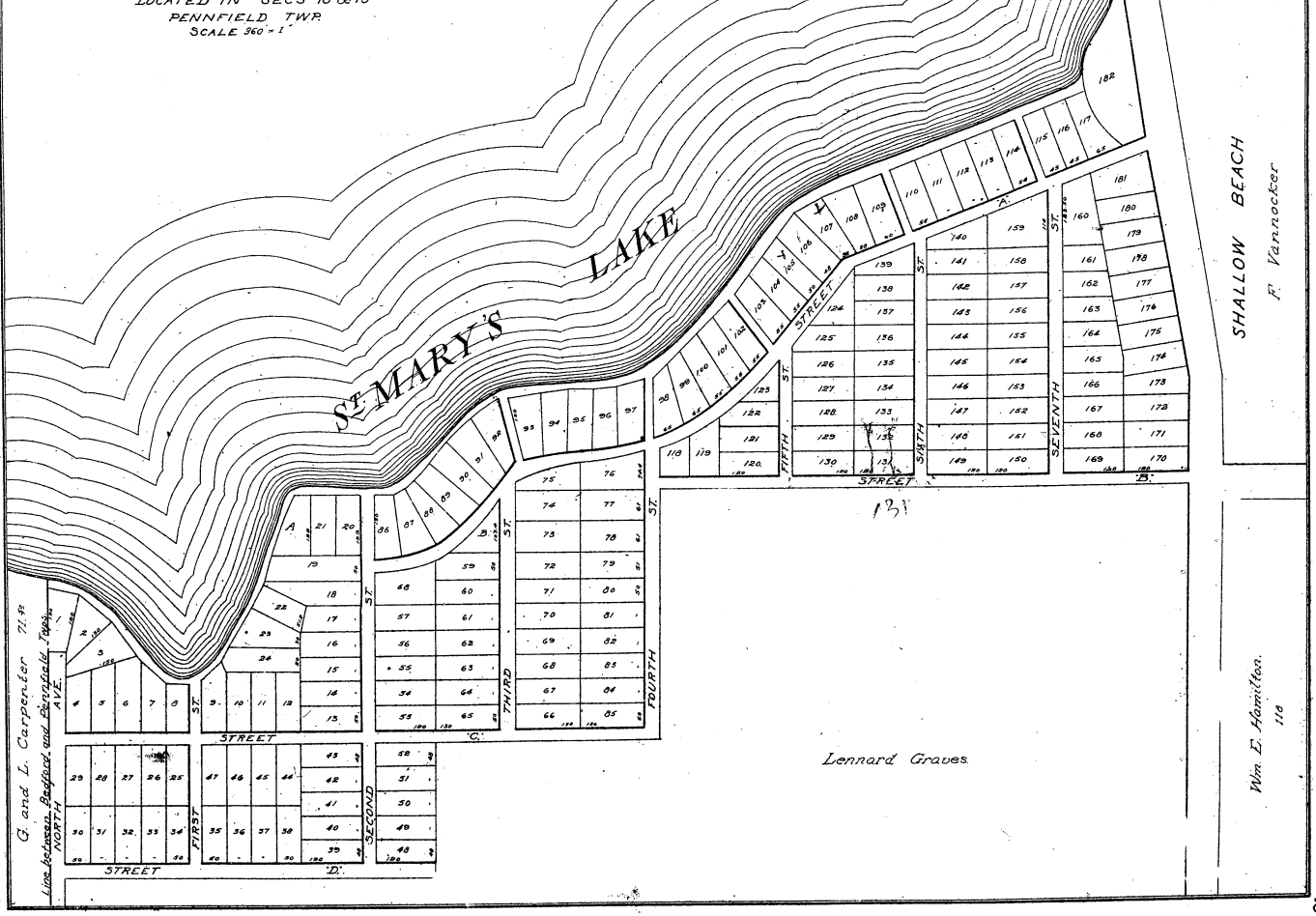
THE JENNINGS LAND CO'S. FIRST ADD. TO BATTLE CREEK



WABASACON HEIGHTS LOCATED IN SECTION 2.



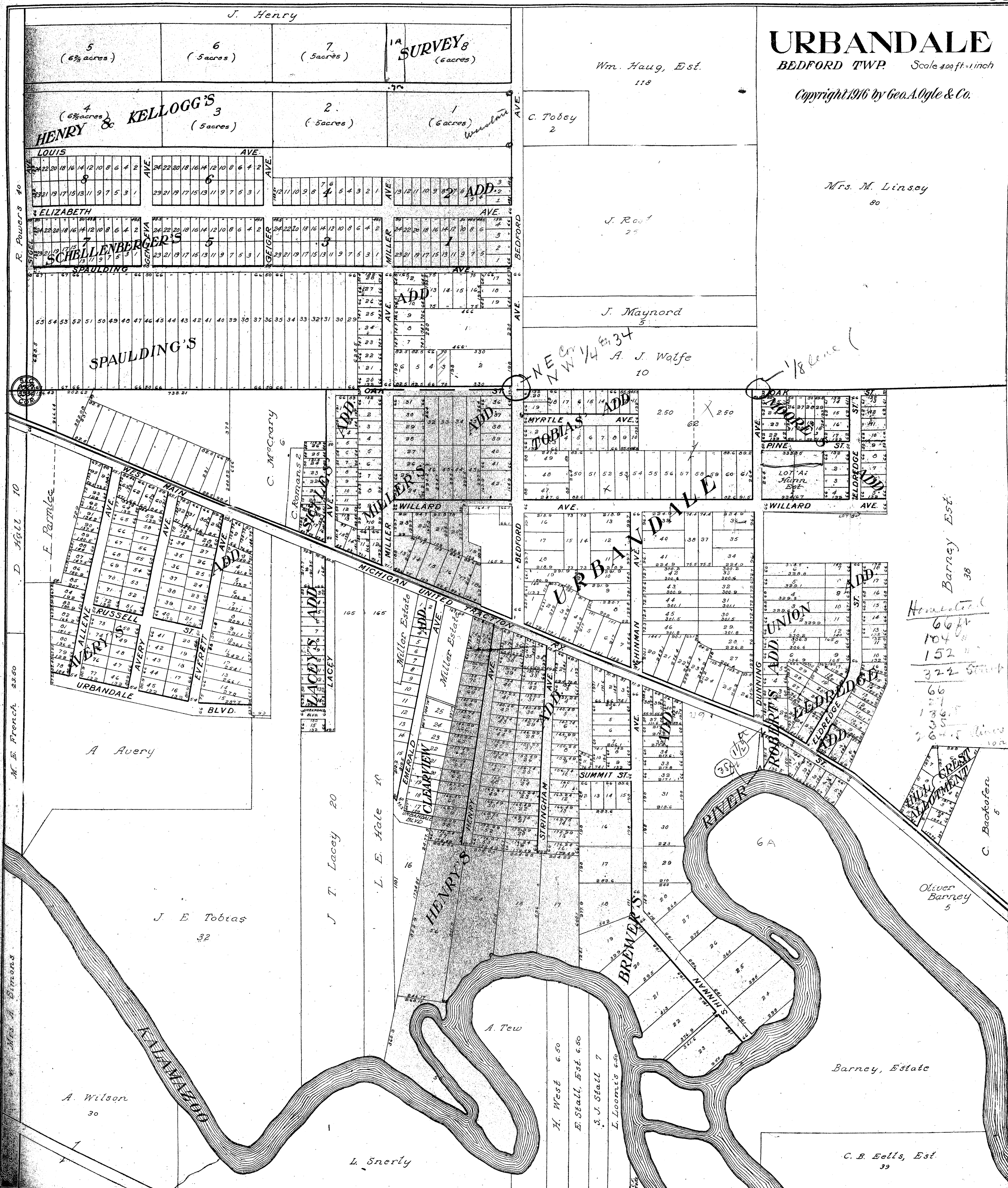
PARK ST. MARY



URBANDALE

BEDFORD TWP. Scale 400 ft.=1 inch

Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.



Wm. Haug, Est.
118

C. Tobey
2

Mrs. M. Linsey
80

J. Root
25

J. Maynard
5

A. J. Wolfe
10

Barney Est.
38

Horizontal
66 ft
104 ft
152 ft
322 Street
66
136 ft
202.5 lines
102

C. Baatzen
5

Oliver Barney
5

Barney, Estate

C. B. Ellis, Est.
39

J. Henry
5 (6 1/2 acres)
6 (5 acres)
7 (5 acres)
1A SURVEY 8 (6 acres)

4 (6 1/2 acres) HENRY & KELLOGG'S
3 (5 acres)

2 (5 acres)

1 (6 acres)

LOUIS AVE.
24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2
23 21 19 17 15 13 11 9 7 5 3 1

ELIZABETH AVE.
24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2
23 21 19 17 15 13 11 9 7 5 3 1

SCHELLENBERGER'S
5
3
1

SPAULDING'S

55 54 53 52 51 50 49 48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

SPAULDING'S

WEST MAIN AVE.
69 68 67 66 65 64 63 62 61 60 59 58 57 56 55 54 53 52 51 50 49 48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

EVERETT ST.
41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

URBANDALE BLVD.

A Avery

J. E. Tobias
32

J. T. Lacey
20

L. E. Hale
10

HENRY'S

A. Tew

H. West
6.50

E. Stall, Est.
6.50

S. J. Stall
7

L. Loomis
6.50

BREWER'S

SINMAN

6A

Barney, Estate

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

BEDFORD TWP.

Scale 400ft 1in.

Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

W. L. Samara 40 E. Allen 15 F. Smith 45

B. G. Morgan

B. F. Weed 40 Mrs. Esther McVey 32

Frank Reid 40

F. E. Smith 80

L. G. Austin 60.37

Dr. Kellogg (in trust)

Lee Norman 10

G. W. Miller 10

F. A. Overholt (v. B. Kellogg) 10

Matilda Doerr 10

W. Beguelin

320

J. N. Goodale 31.8

d. Thomas 11

N. J. Heath

Ed. Hill

G. W. Ellis

Mrs. A. White 7

F. E. Belden

Wm. Robinson 4.31

Hill Crest

Wm. Schram

Wm. Foughtaling

Dr. E. J. Wagner

Kapp Bros

Wm. Foughtaling

Wm. Foughtaling

Wm. Foughtaling

Wm. Foughtaling

Wm. Foughtaling

Wm. Foughtaling

Wm. Foughtaling

Wm. Foughtaling

Wm. Foughtaling

Wm. Foughtaling

Wm. Foughtaling

Wm. Foughtaling

C. T. Goodale 22

F. L. Cummings

C. B. Ellis 10

C. C. Balch

N. Hoekstra

A. Johnson

F. Brown

R. Lloyd

Mrs. E. McCre

F. Chamberlain

F. Chamberlain

F. Chamberlain

F. Chamberlain

F. Chamberlain

F. Chamberlain

F. Chamberlain

F. Chamberlain

F. Chamberlain

F. Chamberlain

F. Chamberlain

F. Chamberlain

F. Chamberlain

F. Chamberlain

F. Chamberlain

F. Chamberlain

F. Chamberlain

F. Chamberlain

Wallbridge 43

J. C. Bayley 10

C. L. Post 51 H. Mead 70

STEUBEN

301 302

7 8

2.50 2.50

6 9

2.50 2.50

5 10

2.50 2.50

4 3

1.25ac. 1.25ac. 1ac.

14 13

5ac. 5ac.

12 11

5ac. 5ac.

11 10

5ac. 5ac.

14 ADD.

5ac.

13 12

5ac. 5ac.

11 10

5ac. 5ac.

14 ADD.

5ac.

13 12

5ac. 5ac.

11 10

5ac. 5ac.

14 ADD.

5ac.

13 12

5ac. 5ac.

11 10

5ac. 5ac.

14 ADD.

5ac.

13 12

5ac. 5ac.

11 10

5ac. 5ac.

14 ADD.

5ac.

13 12

5ac. 5ac.

11 10

5ac. 5ac.

14 ADD.

5ac.

13 12

5ac. 5ac.

11 10

5ac. 5ac.

14 ADD.

OAK PARK

Bedford Twp.

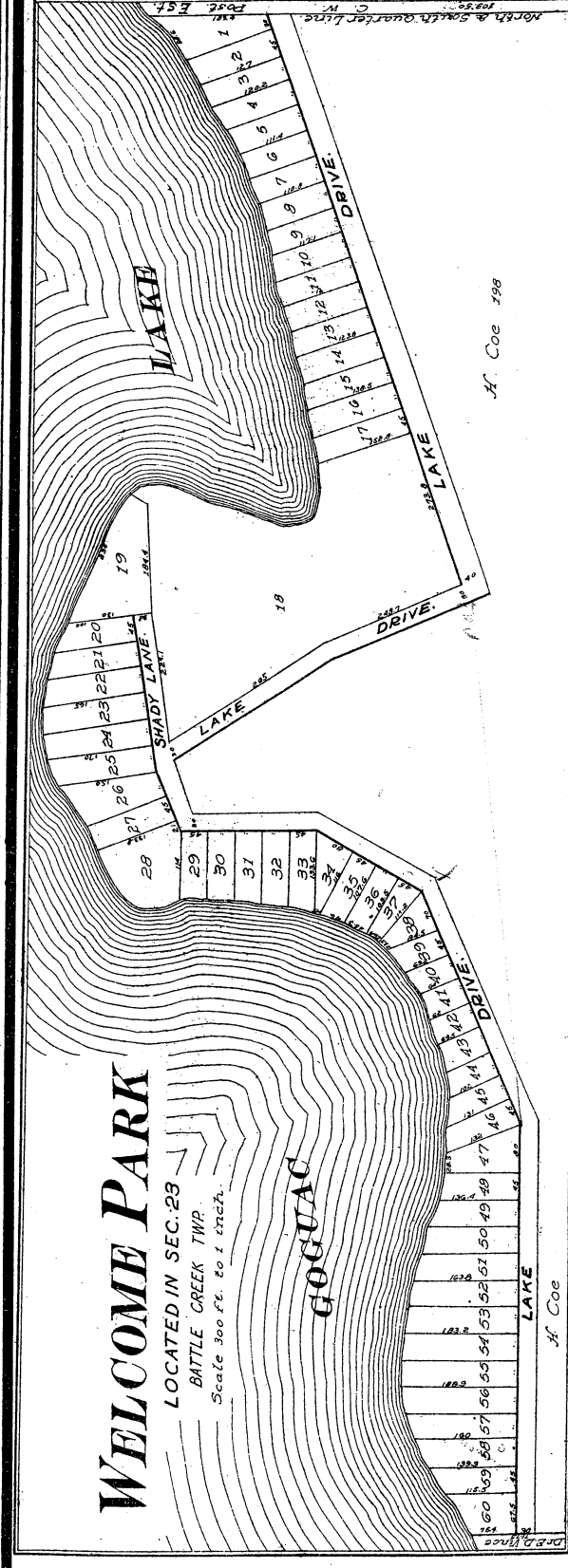
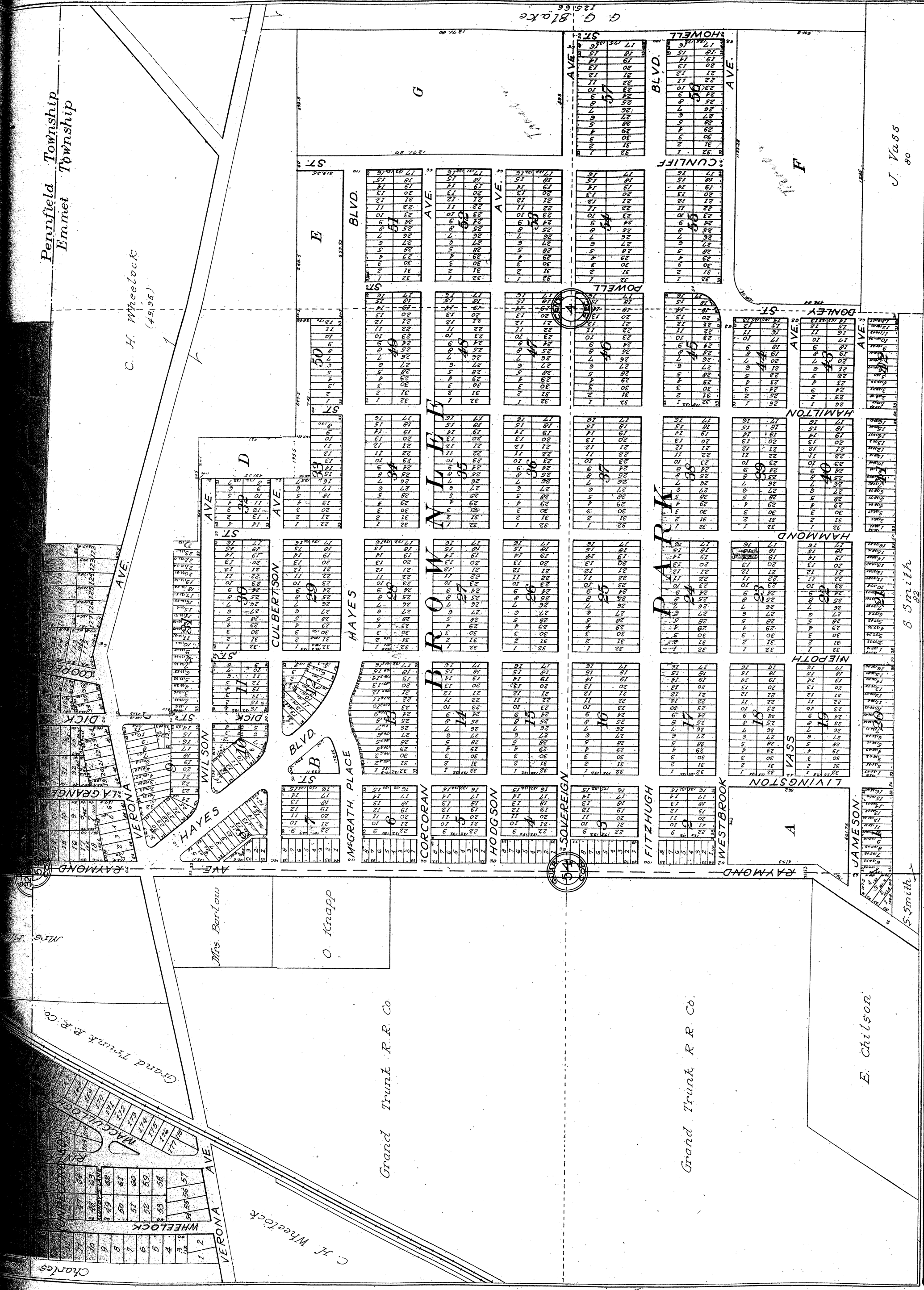
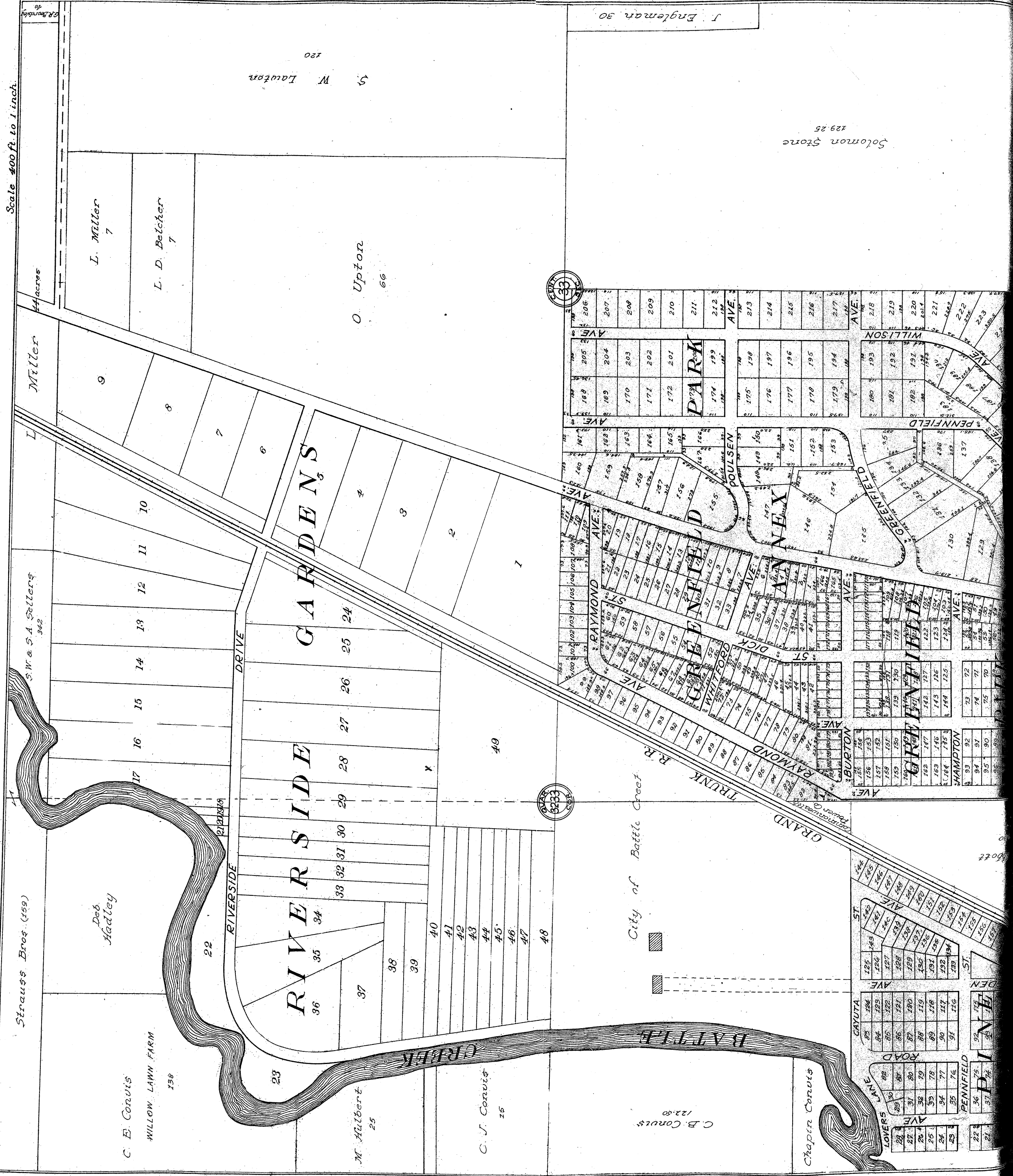
Scale 300'-1inch

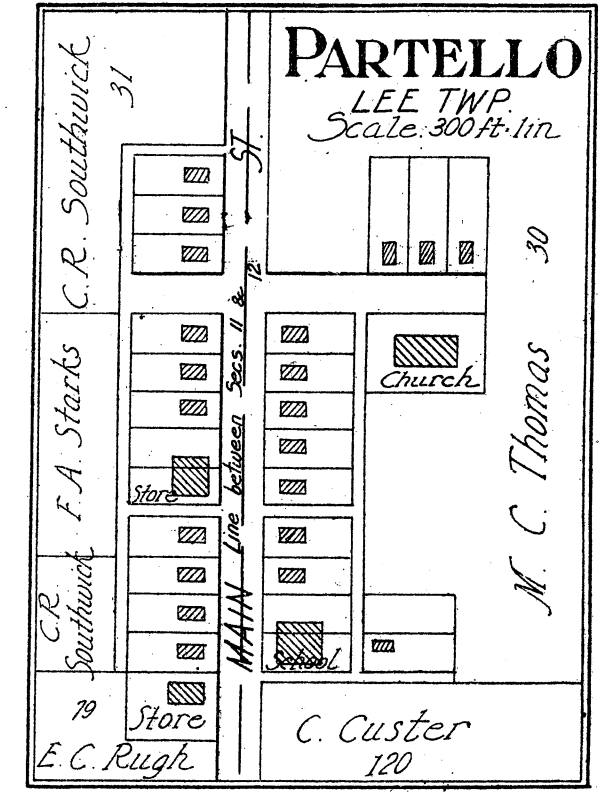
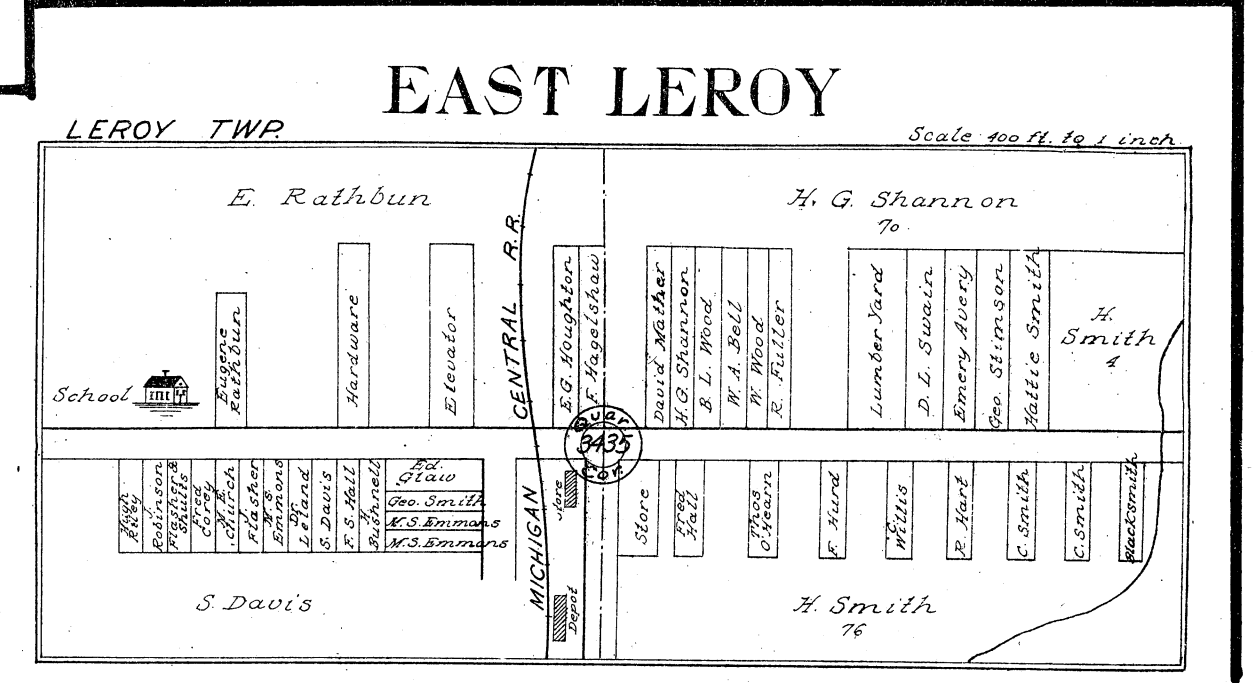
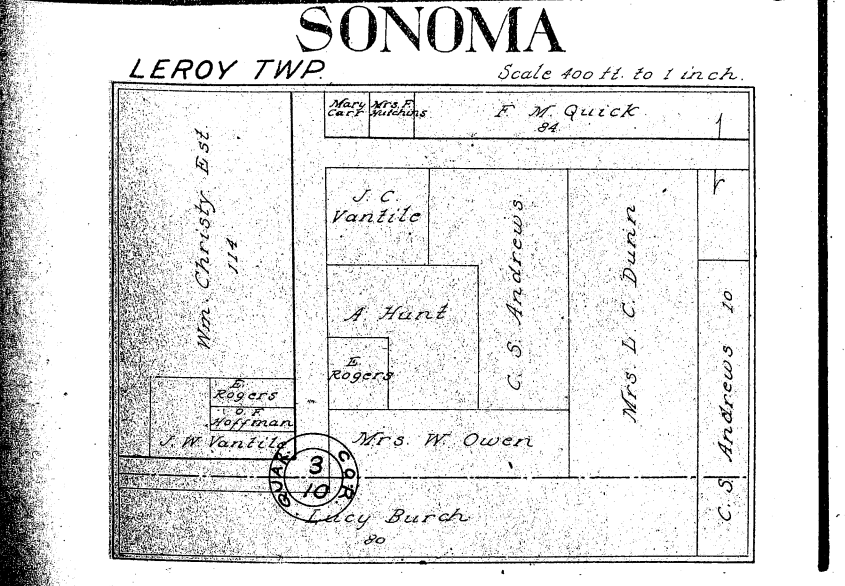
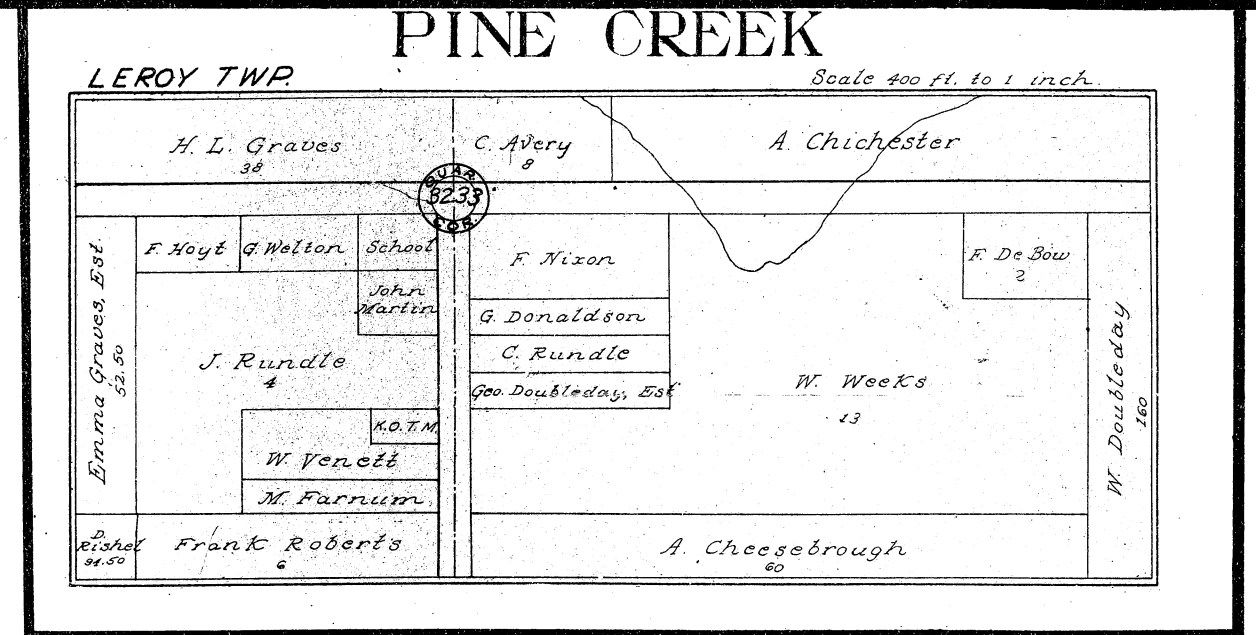
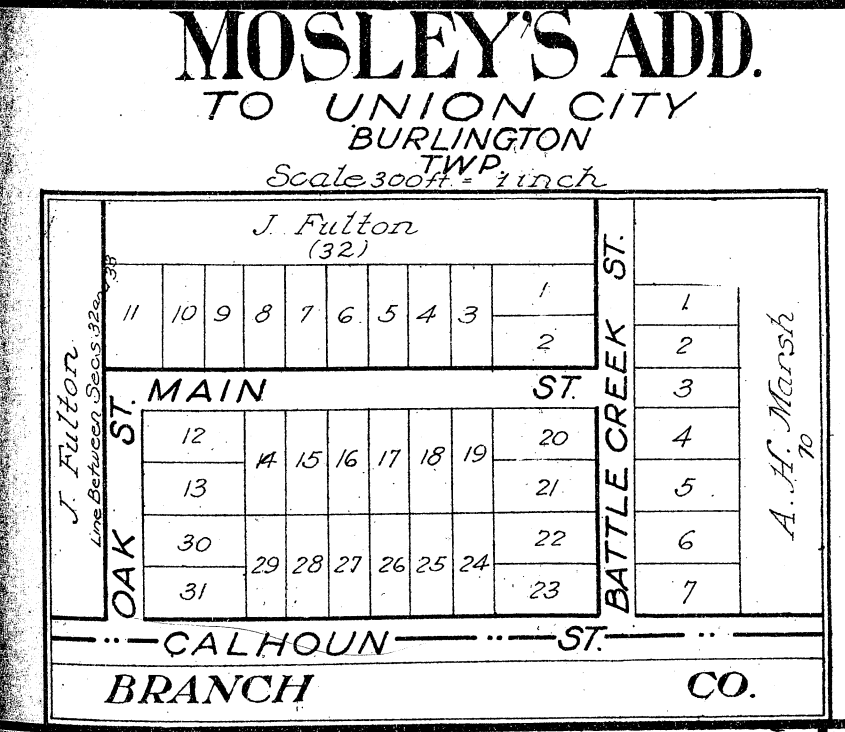
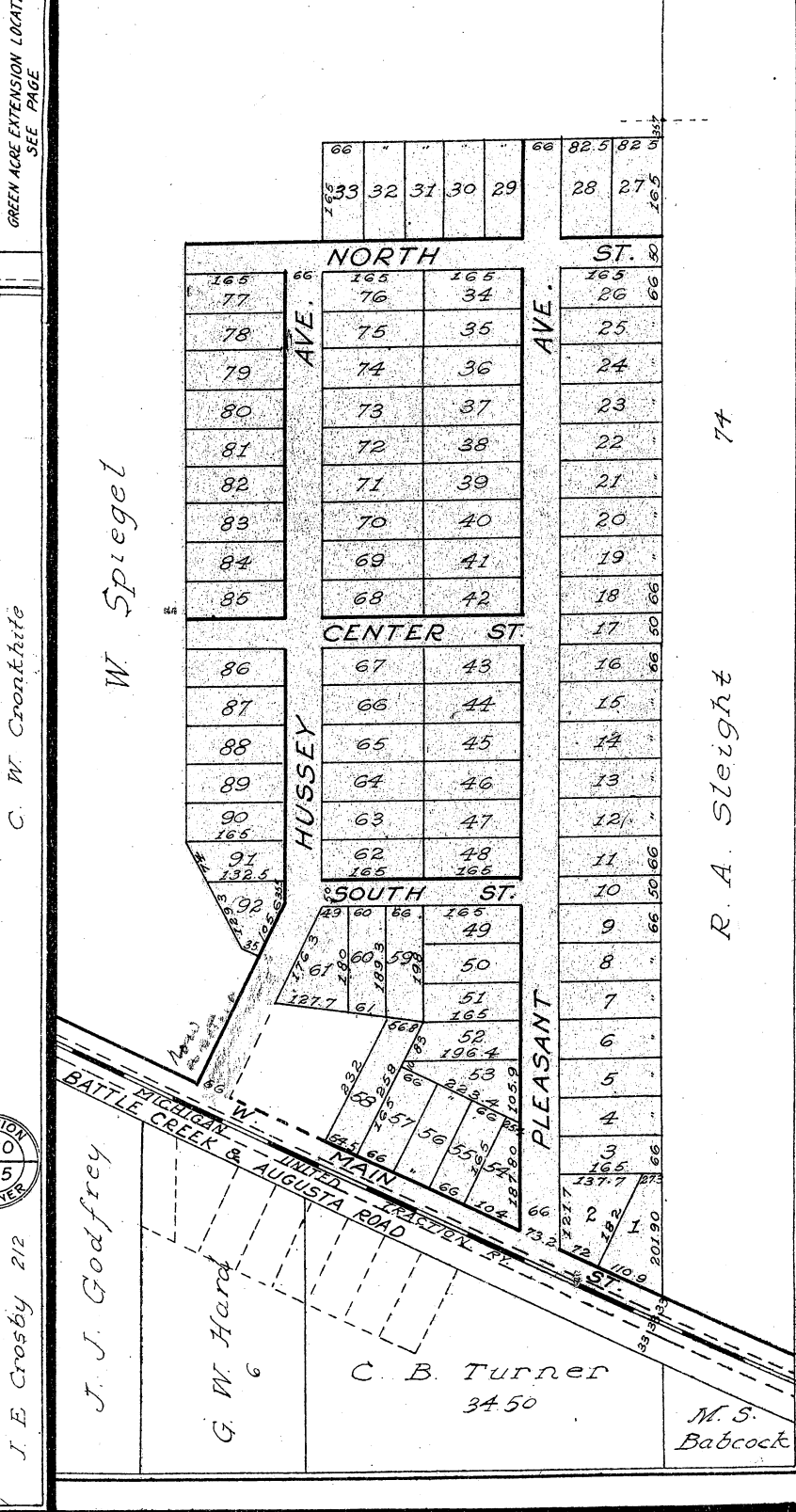
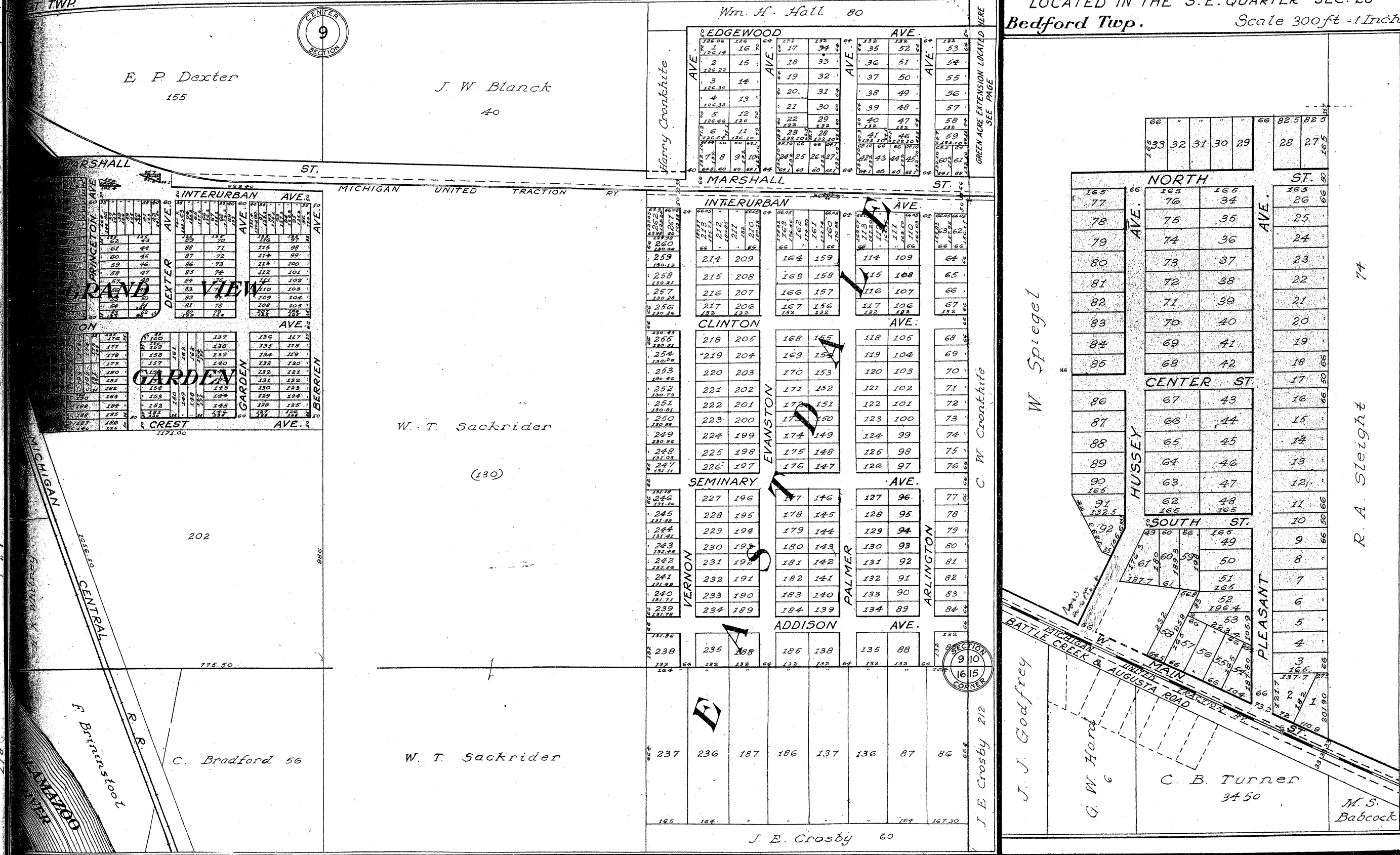
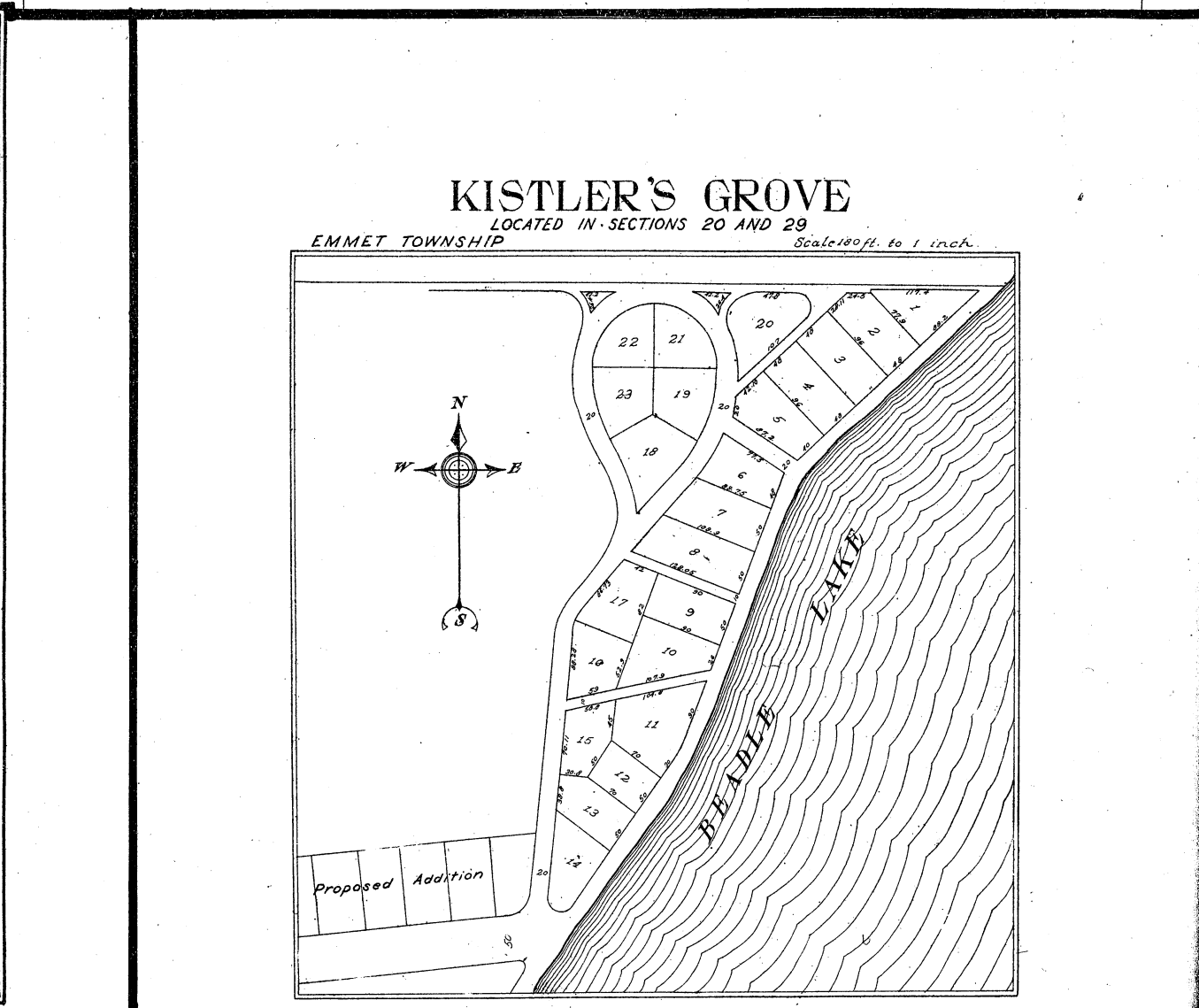
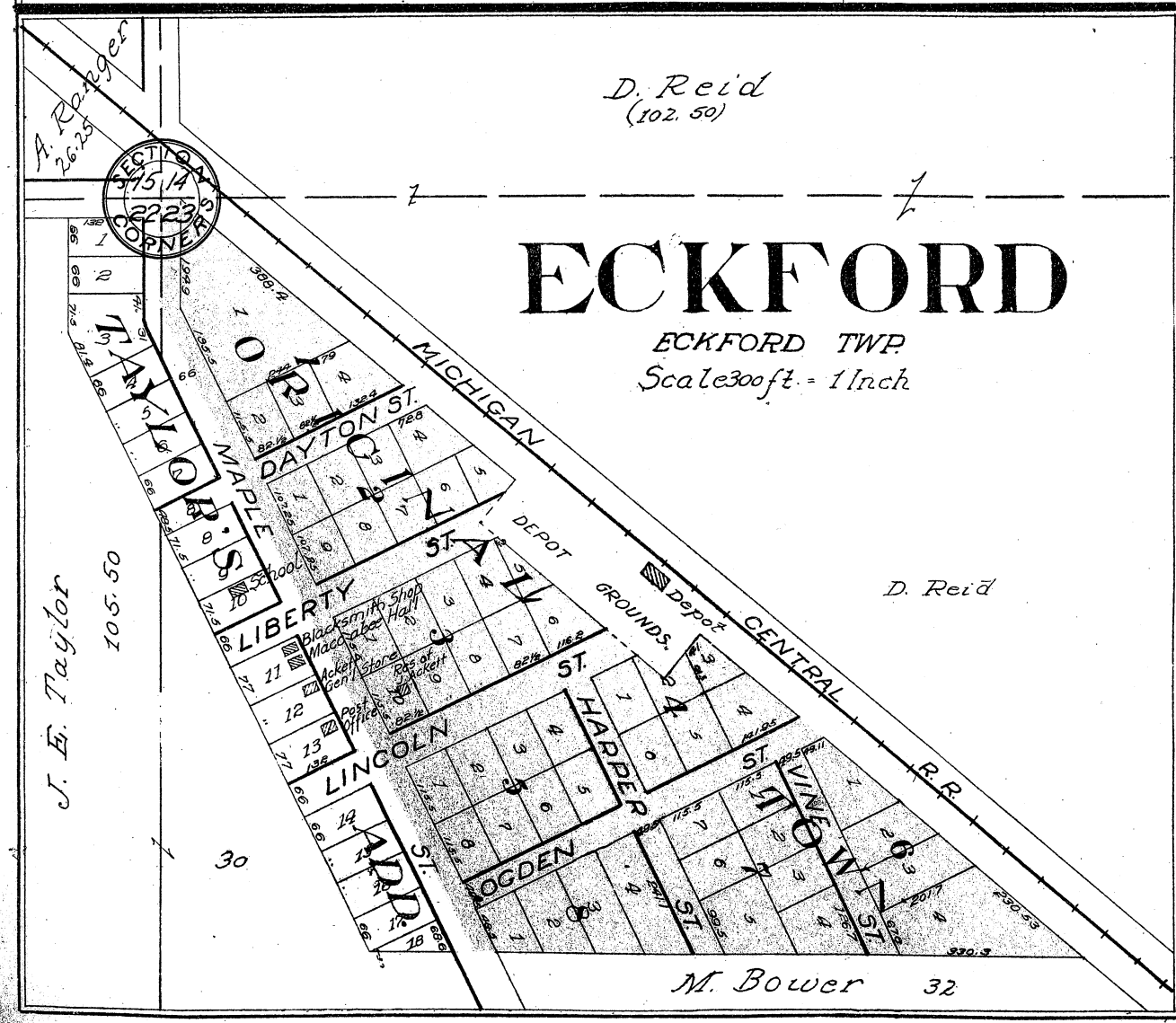
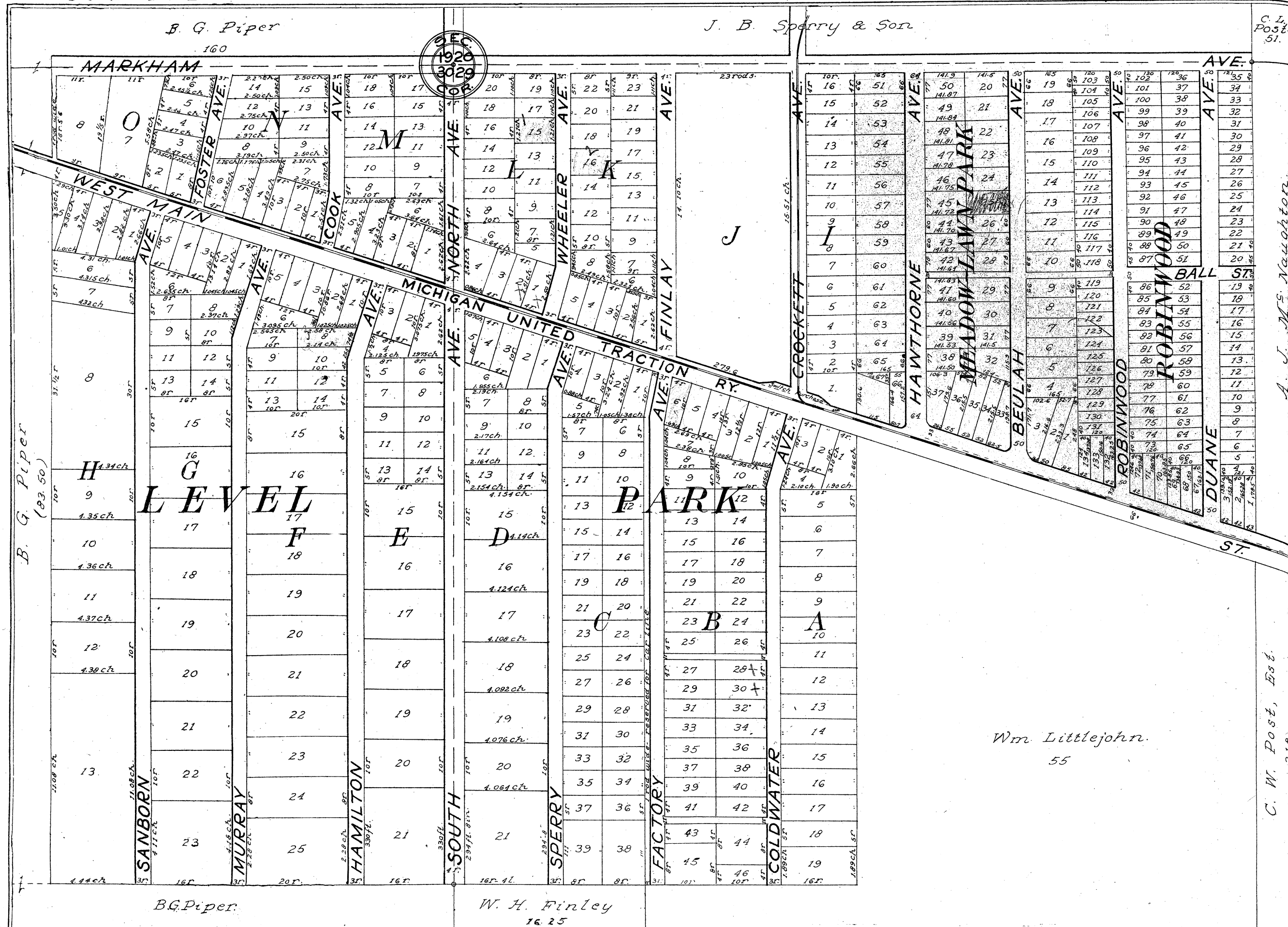
C. McCrary 11

W. Spiegel

RIVERSIDE GARDENS, GREENFIELD PARK, GREENFIELD PARK ANNEX,
BROWNLEE PARK and PINE LODGE

PENNFIELD & EMMET TWPDS.

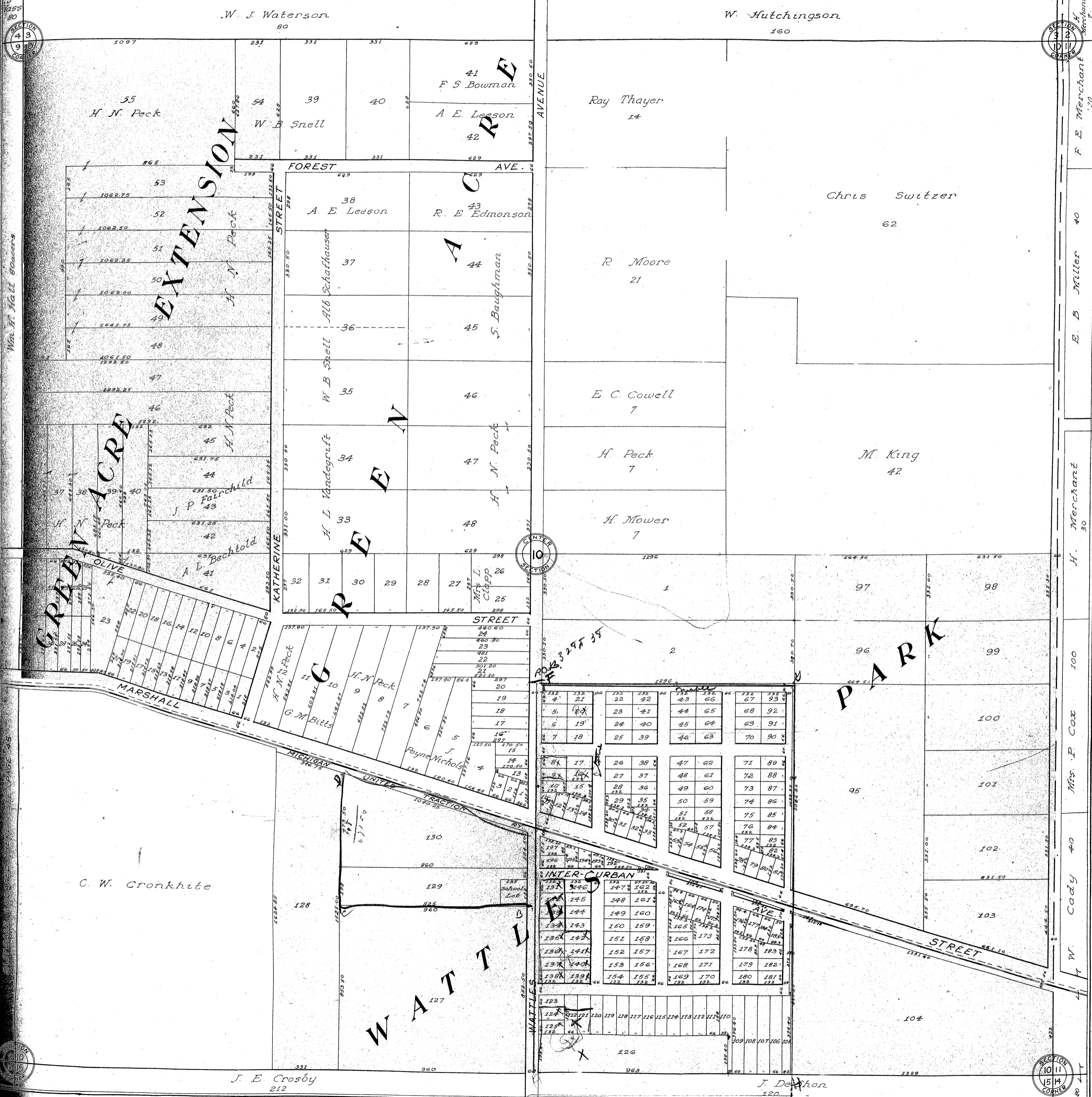


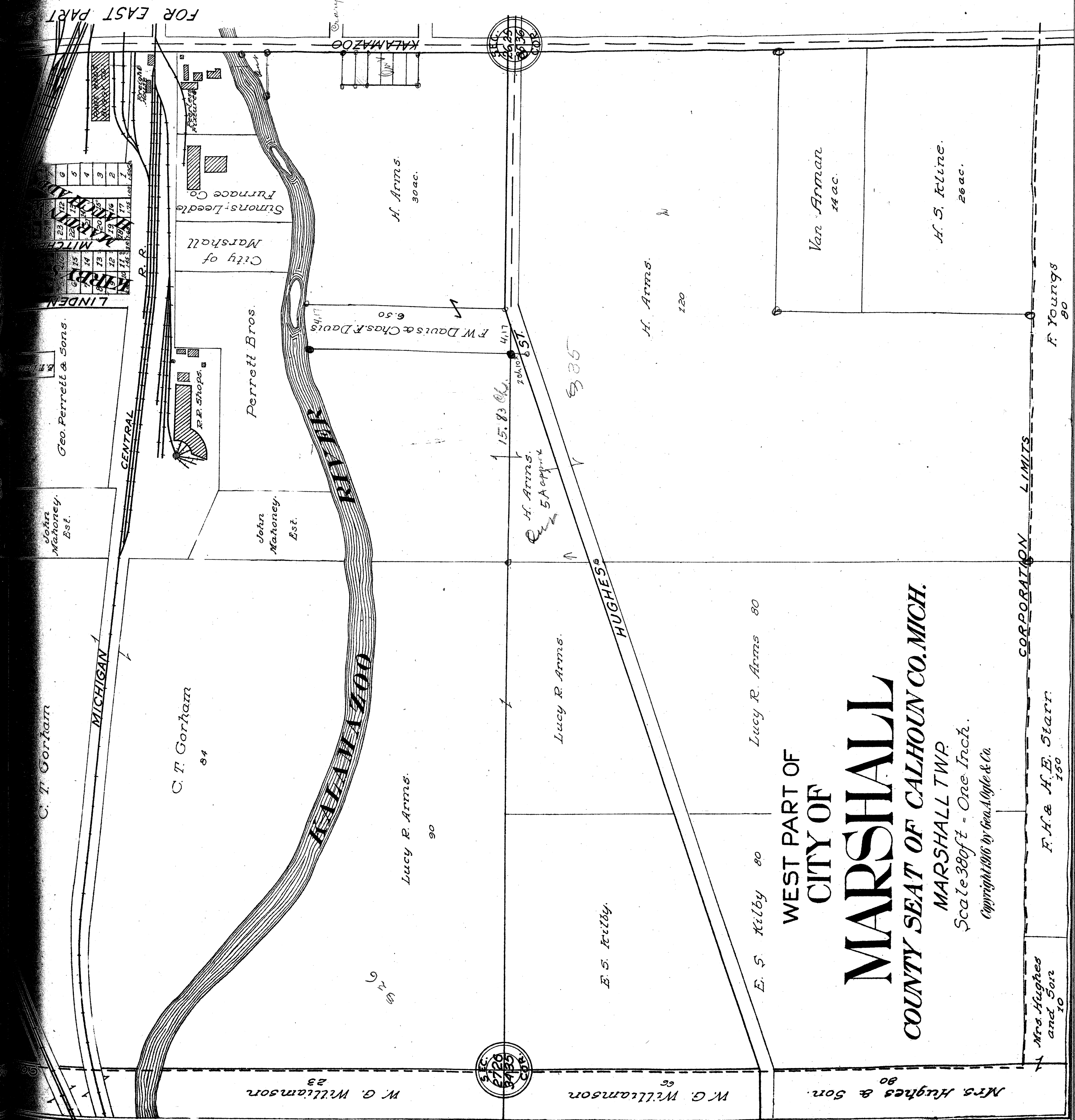
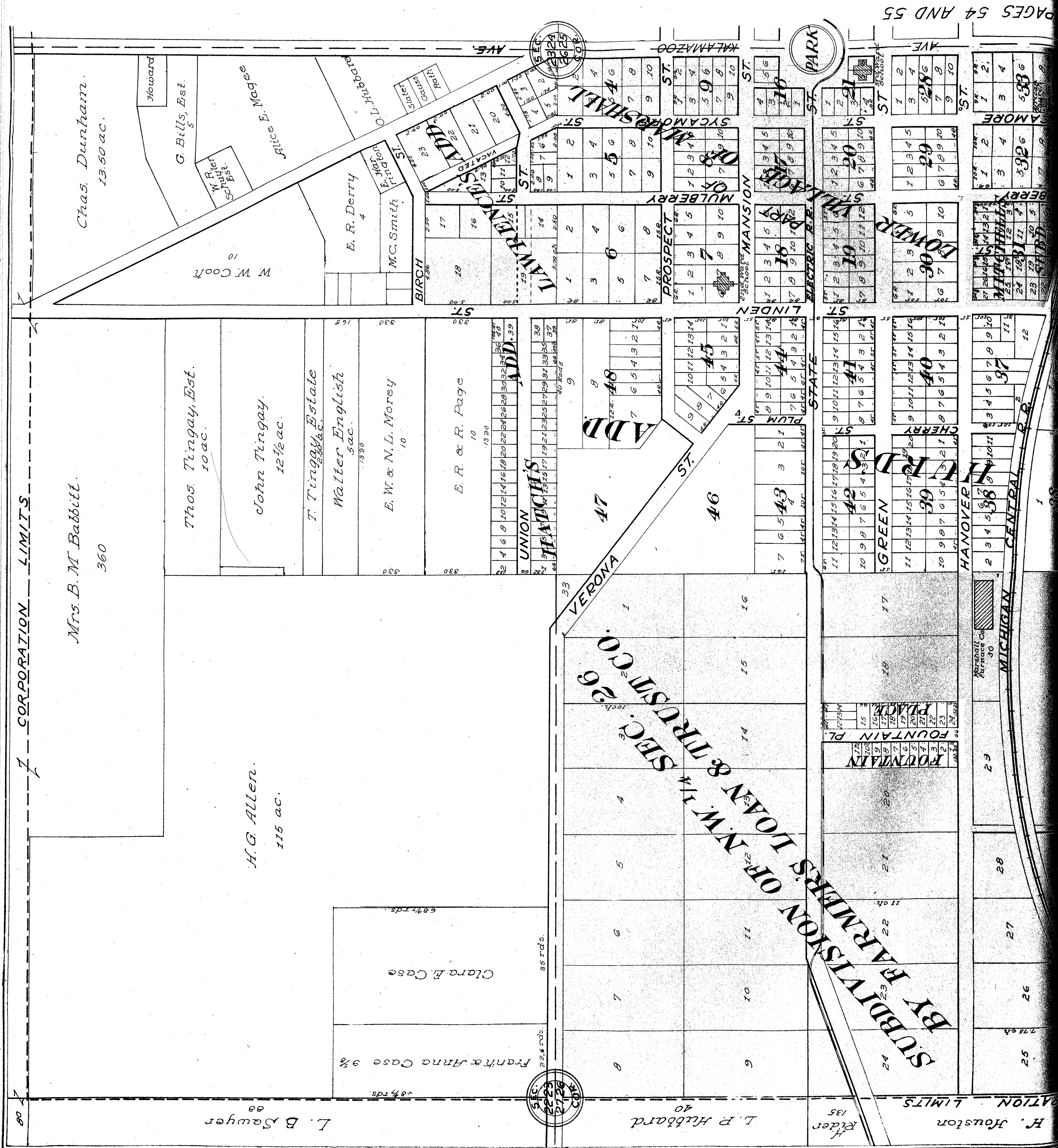


WATTLE'S PARK GREEN ACRE AND GREEN ACRE EXTENSION

Scale 400 feet = 1 Inch.

EMMET TWP.





WEST PART OF
CITY OF
MARSHALL
COUNTY SEAT OF CALHOUN CO. MICH.

MARSHALL TWP
Scale 380ft - One Inch.
Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Apple & Co.

F.H. & H.E. Starr
150

Mrs. Hughes
and Son
10

CORPORATION LIMITS

F. Youngs
80

Van Arman
14 ac.

H. S. Kline
26 ac.

H. Arms
120

Lucy R. Arms 80

E. S. Kilby 80

Lucy R. Arms 80

Lucy R. Arms.
90

E. S. Kilby.

Lucy R. Arms.
90

C. T. Gorham
84

C. T. Gorham

John Mahoney,
Est.

John Mahoney,
Est.

Perrett Bros.

Geo. Perrett & Sons.

City of
Marshall

Simons-Leech
Furnace Co.

H. Arms.
30 ac.

Mrs. Hughes & Son.
80

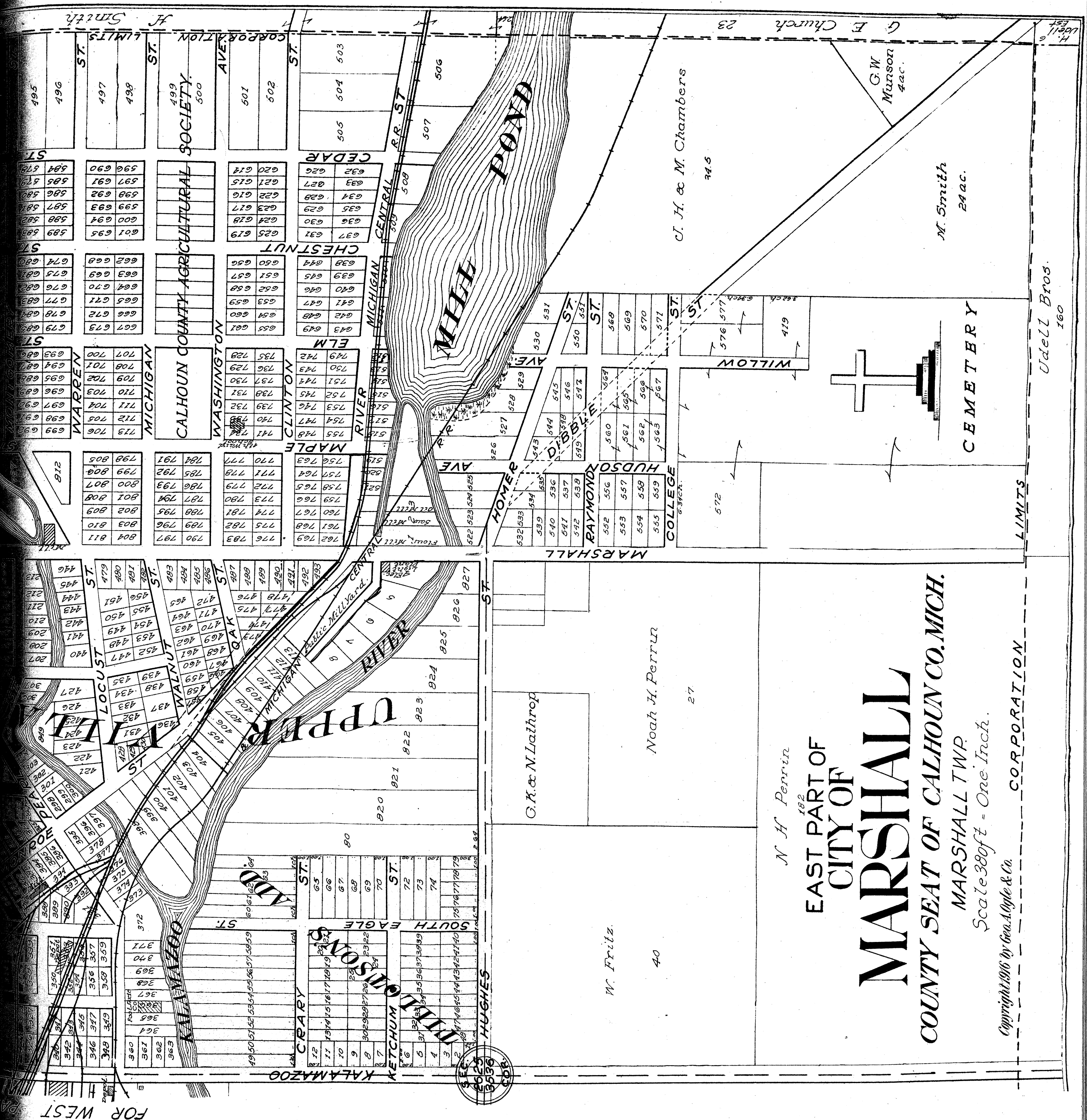
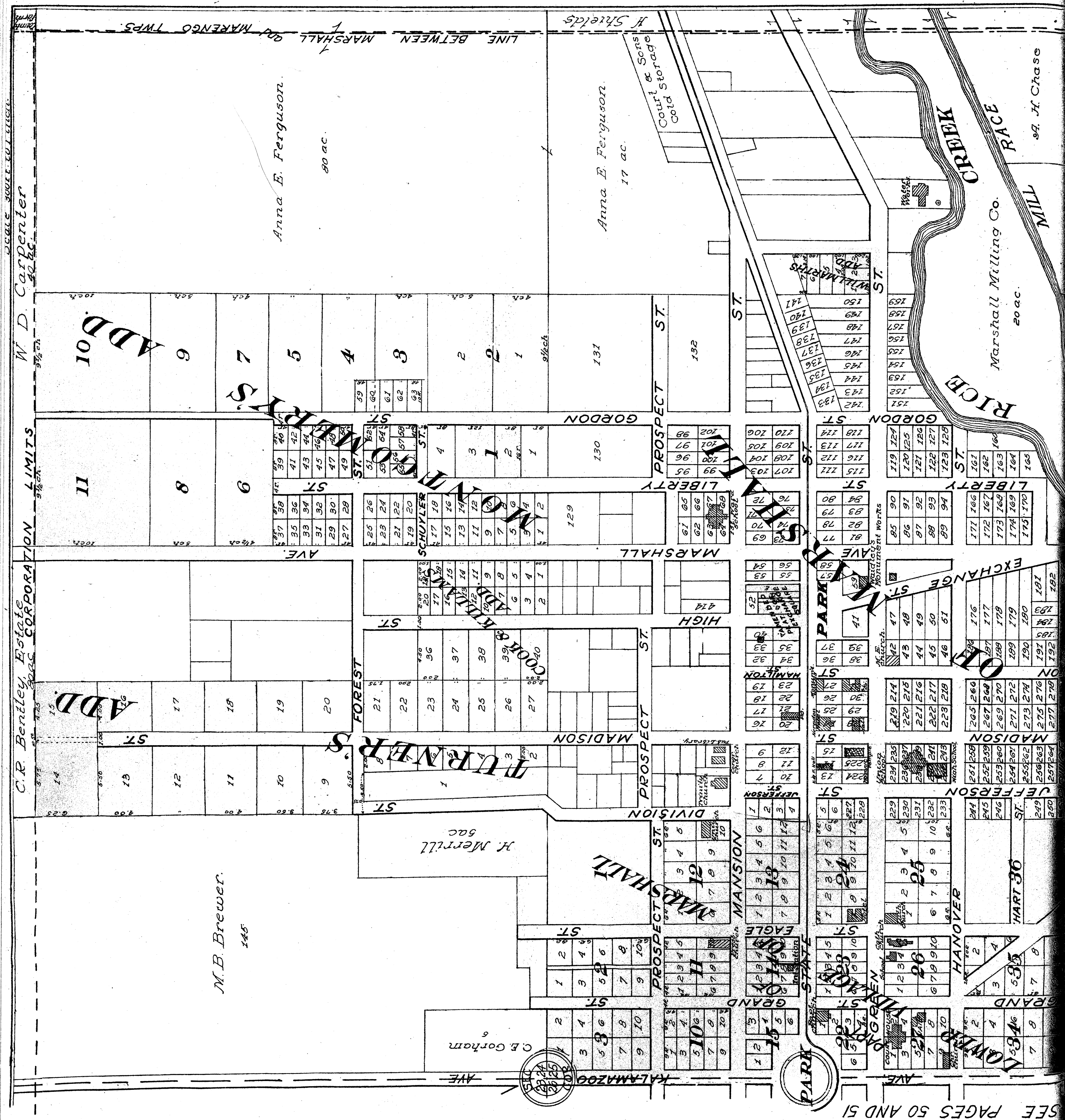
W.G. Williamson
65

W. G. Williamson
23

H. Houston
135

L. R. Hubbard
40

L. B. Sawyer
85



N.H. Perrin
 EAST PART OF
 CITY OF
MARSHALL
 COUNTY SEAT OF CALHOUN CO. MICH.
 MARSHALL TWP
 Scale 380ft - One Inch.
 Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Apple & Co. CORPORATION

FOR WEST SEE PAGES 50 AND 51

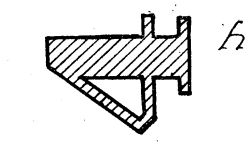
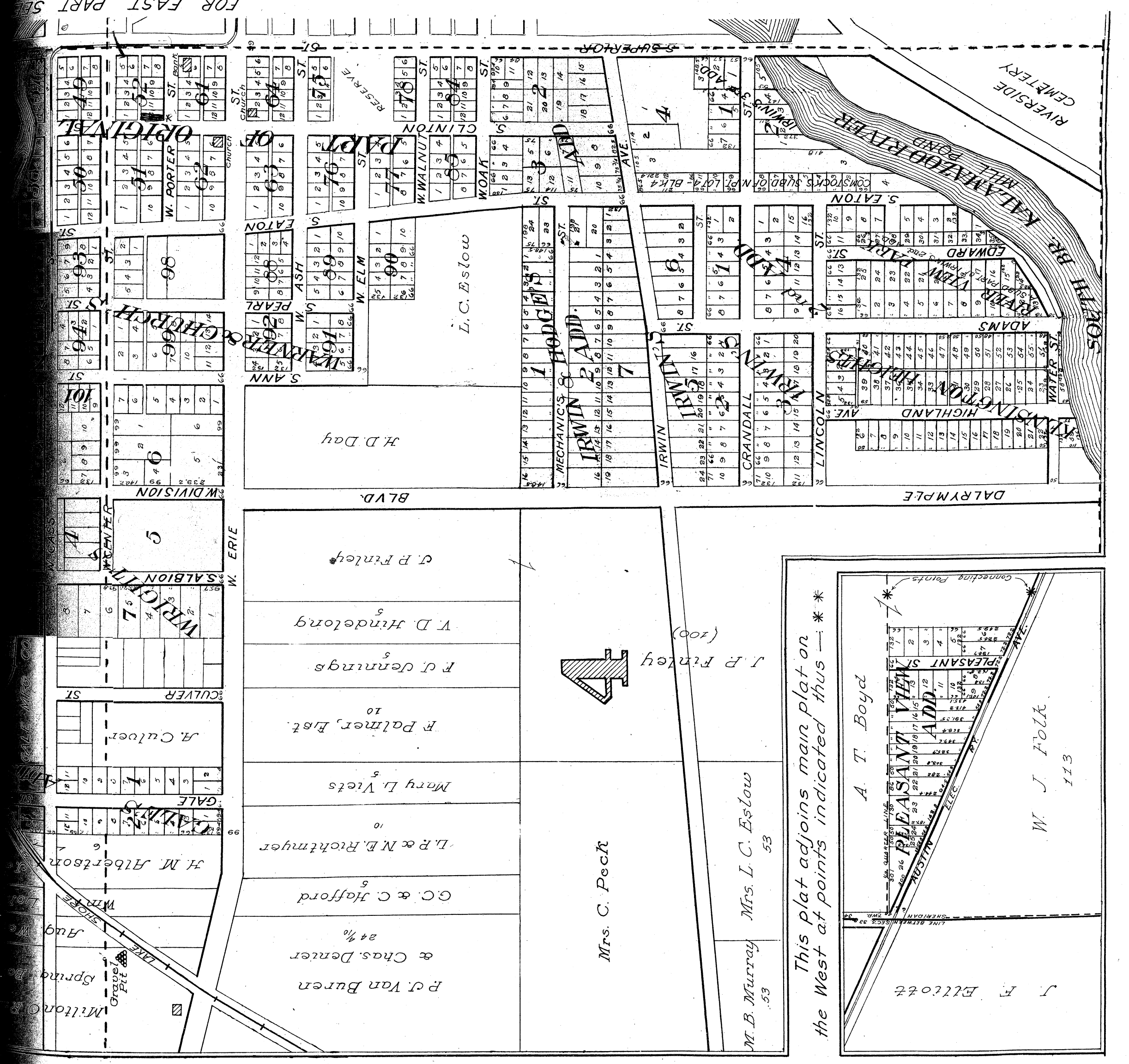
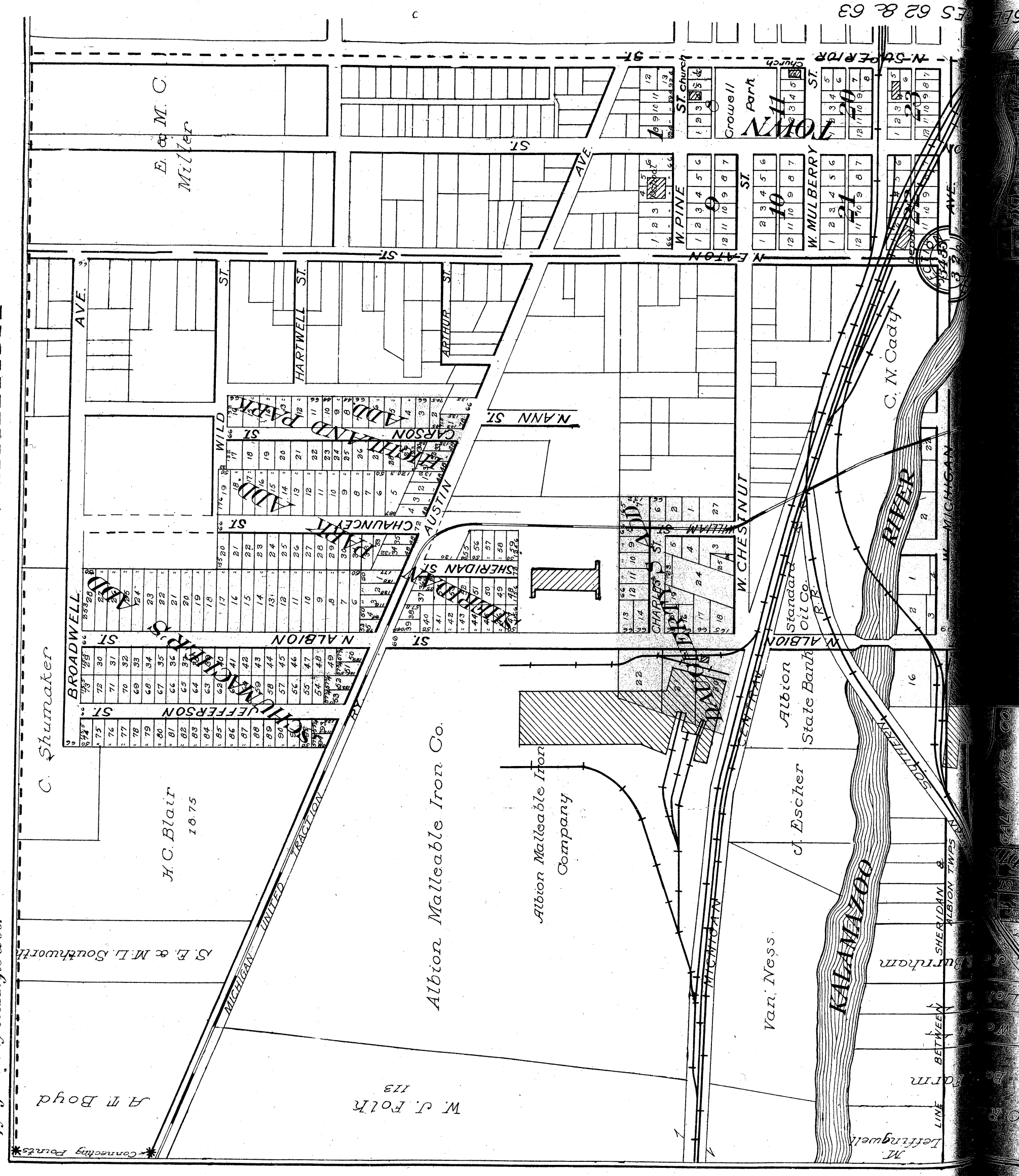
WEST PART OF CITY OF ALBION

LOCATED IN SHERIDAN & ALBION TOWNSHIPS

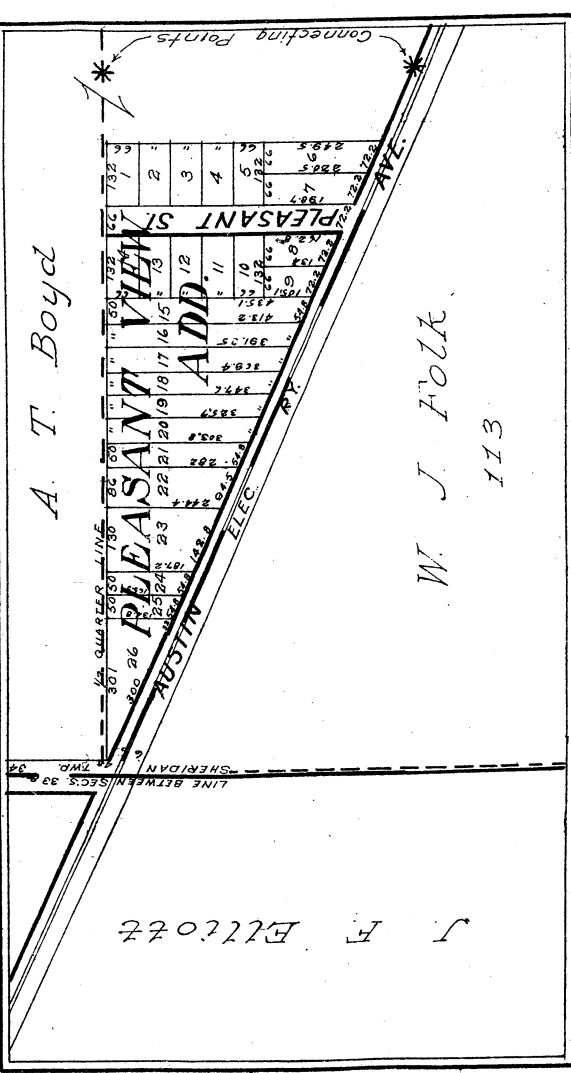
Scale 400 feet = 1 Inch

Note - Ward numbers shown with large shaded figures
Ward boundaries shown thus _____

Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Ayte & Co.



This plat adjoins main plat on
the West at points indicated thus *



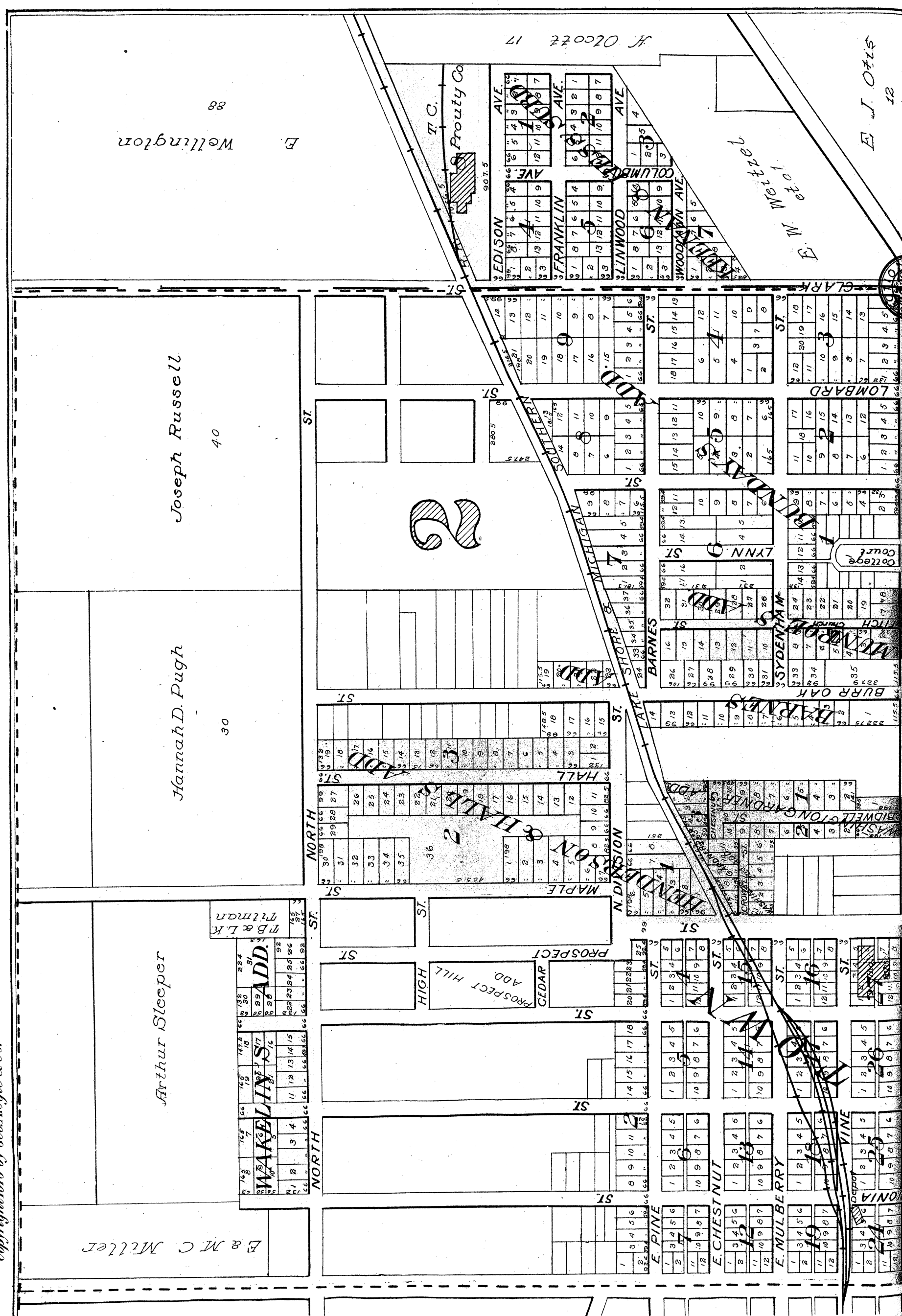
EAST PART OF CITY OF ALBION

LOCATED IN SHERIDAN & ALBION TOWNSHIPS

Scale 400 feet = 1 inch

Note - Ward numbers shown with large shaded figures
Ward boundaries shown thus - - - - -

Copyright 1916 by Geo. A. Ayde & Co.



B & M C Miller

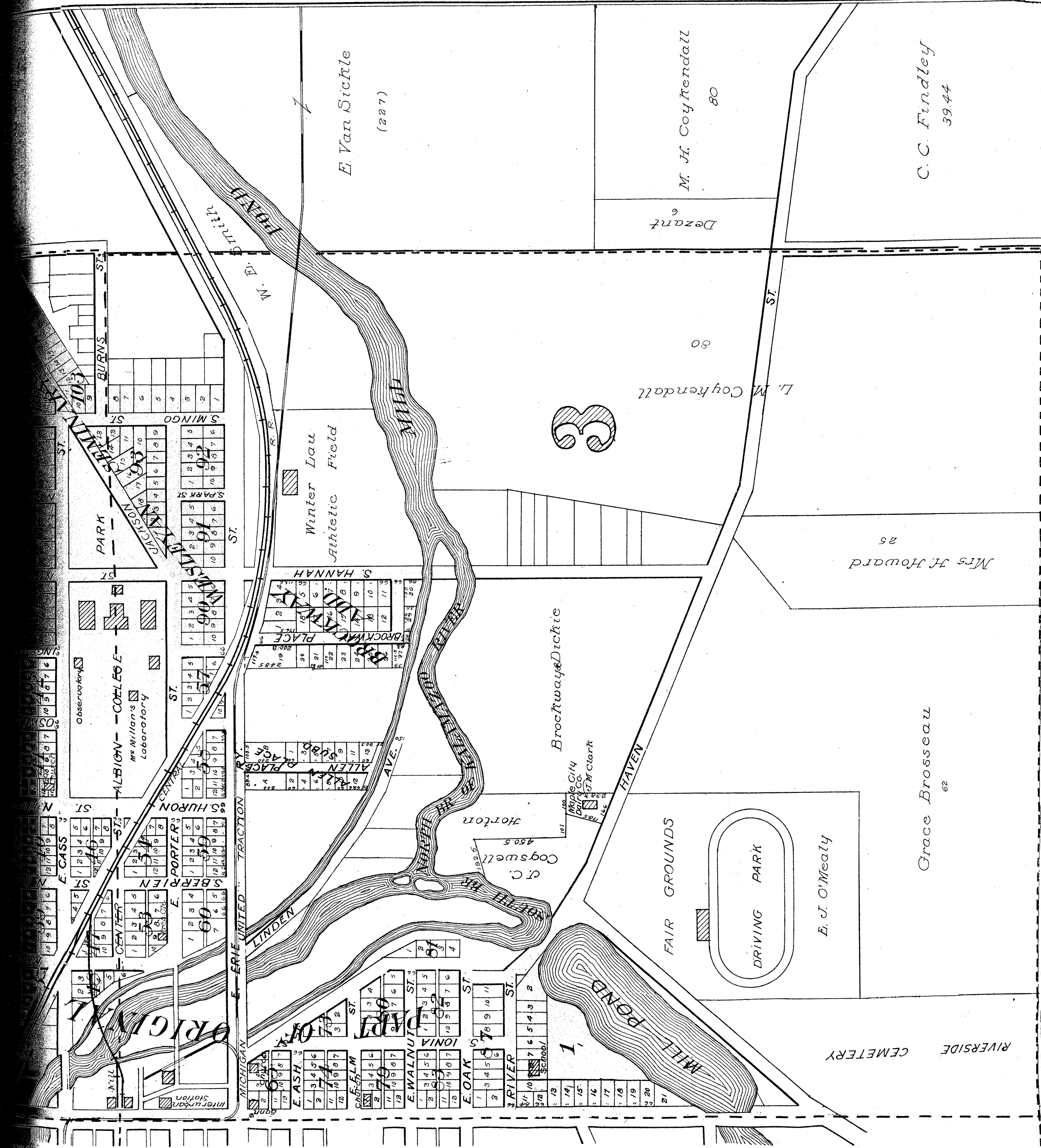
Arthur Sleeper

Hannah D. Pugh

Joseph Russell

Wellington

FOR WEST PART SEE PAGES 58 & 59



RIVERSIDE CEMETERY

FAIR GROUNDS
DRIVING PARK

E. J. O'Mealy

Grace Brosseau

Mrs. F. Howard

L. M. Coykendall

Dezant

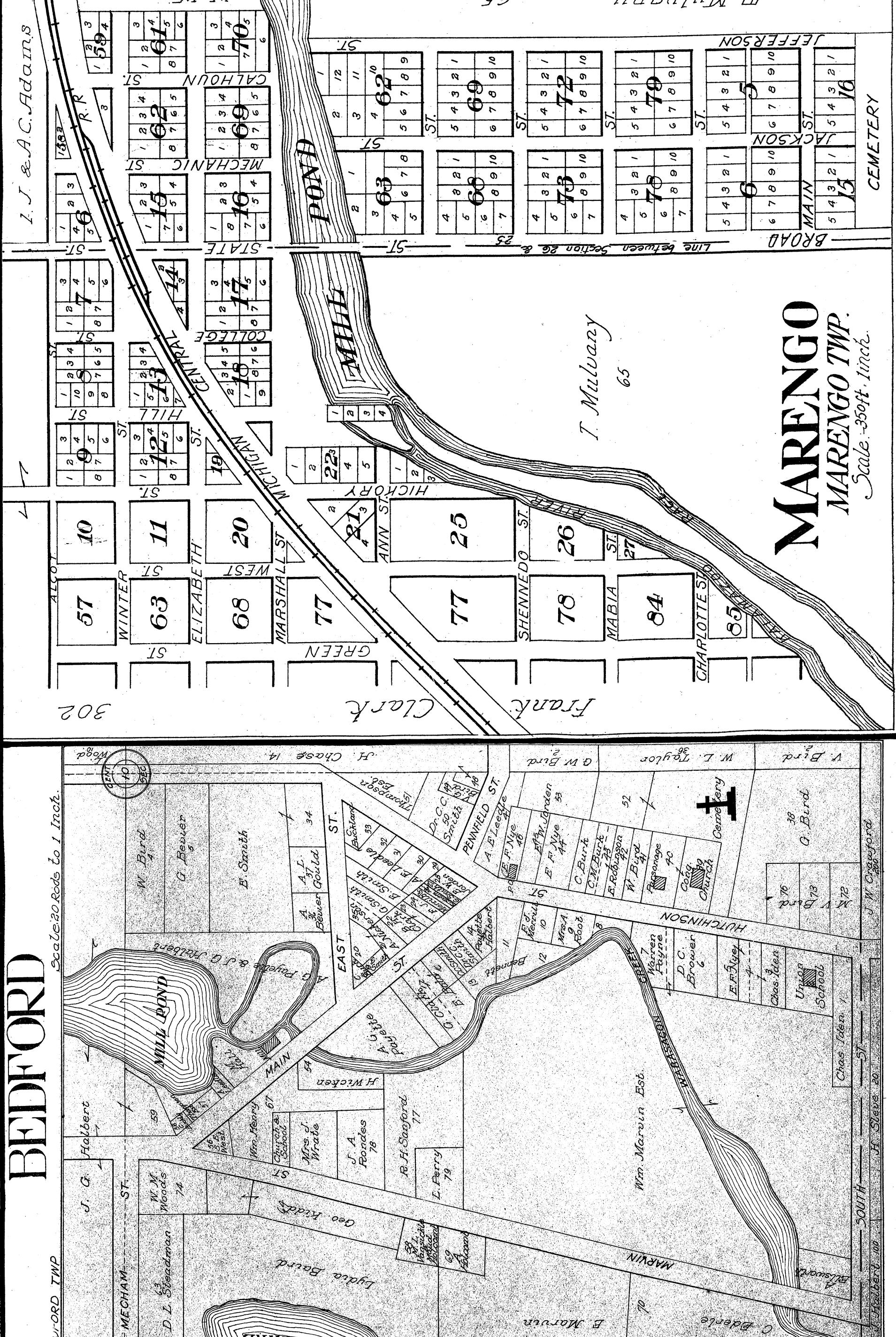
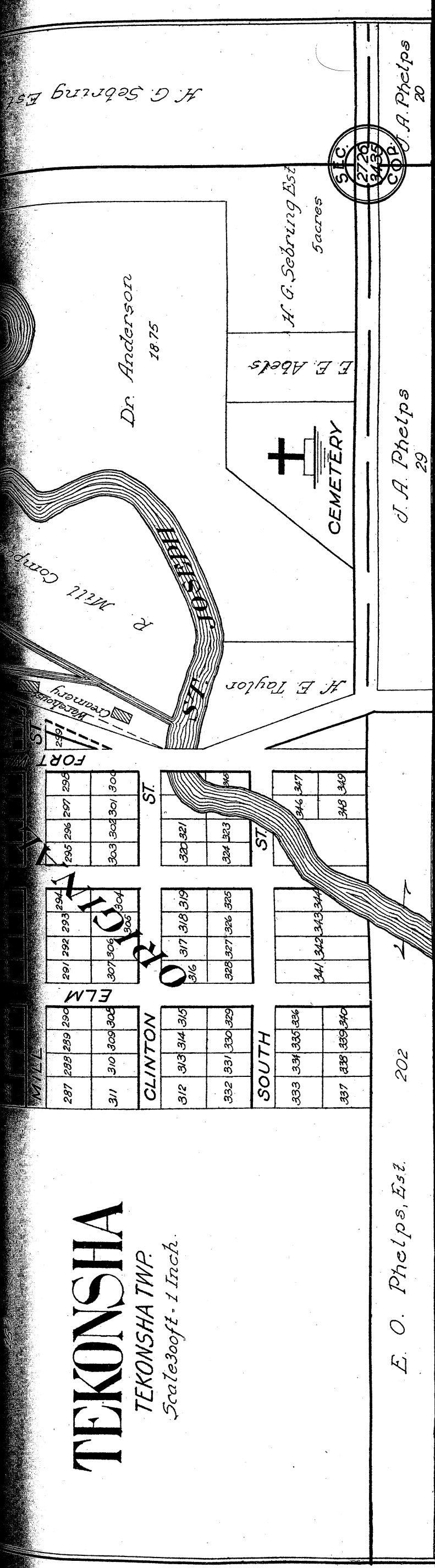
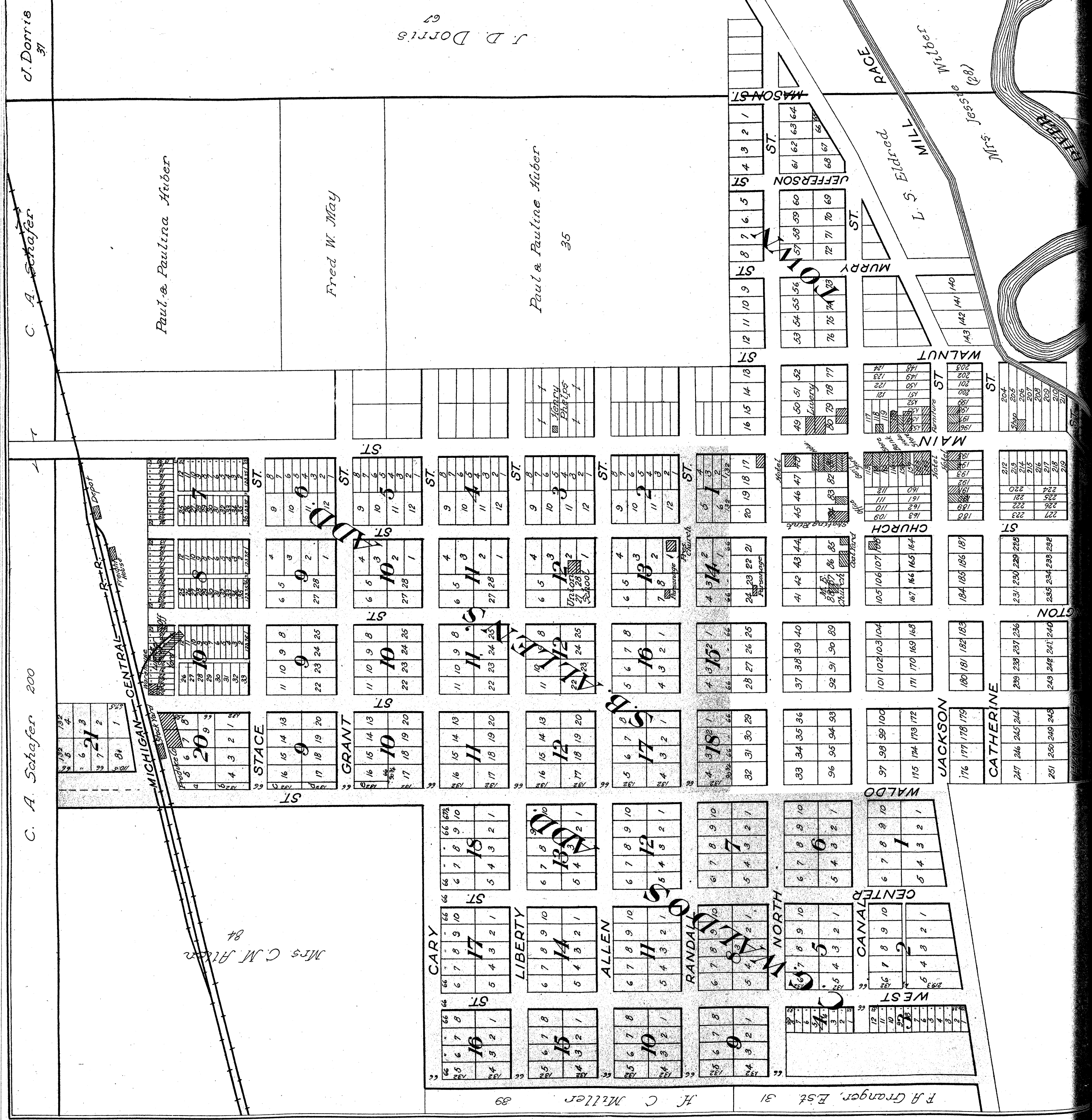
M. H. Coykendall

C. C. Findley

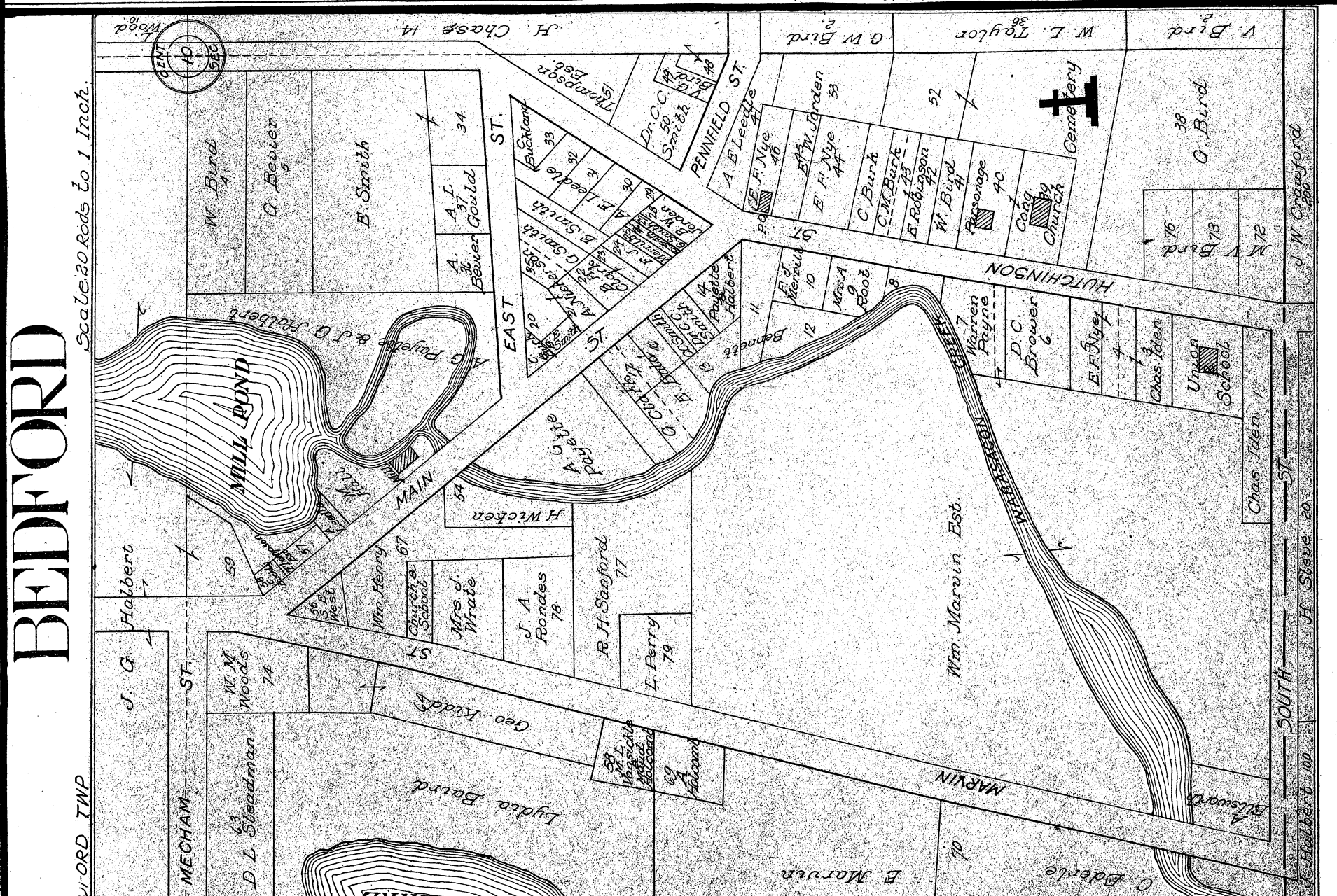
E. Van Sickle

Winter Lau
Athletic Field

FOR WEST PART SEE PAGES 58 & 59



MARENGO TWP.
Scale 300ft. = 1 Inch.

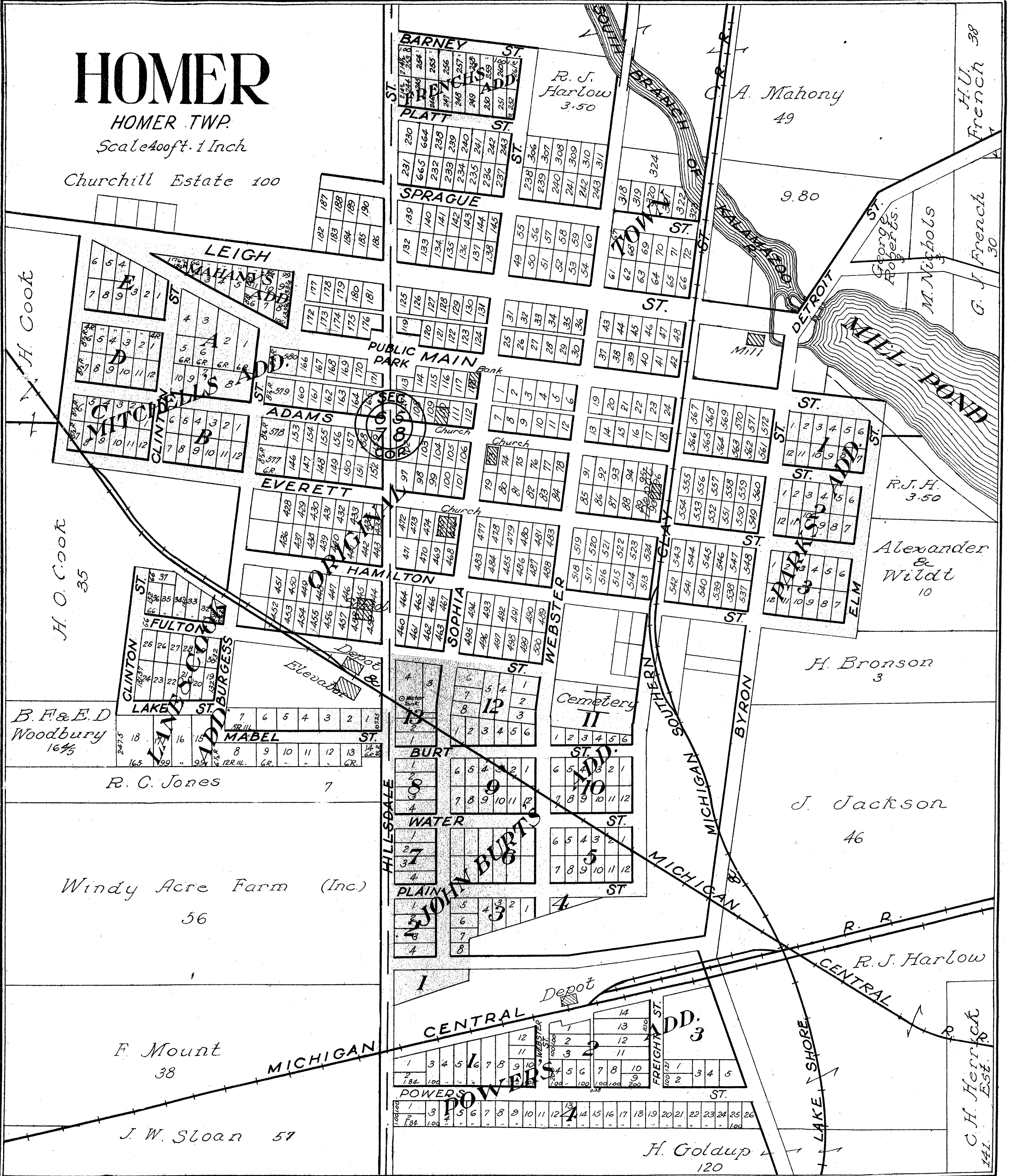


HOMER

HOMER TWP.

Scale 400ft. = 1 Inch

Churchill Estate 100



ATHENS

ATHENS TWP.

Scale: 350ft = 1 in.



CERESCO

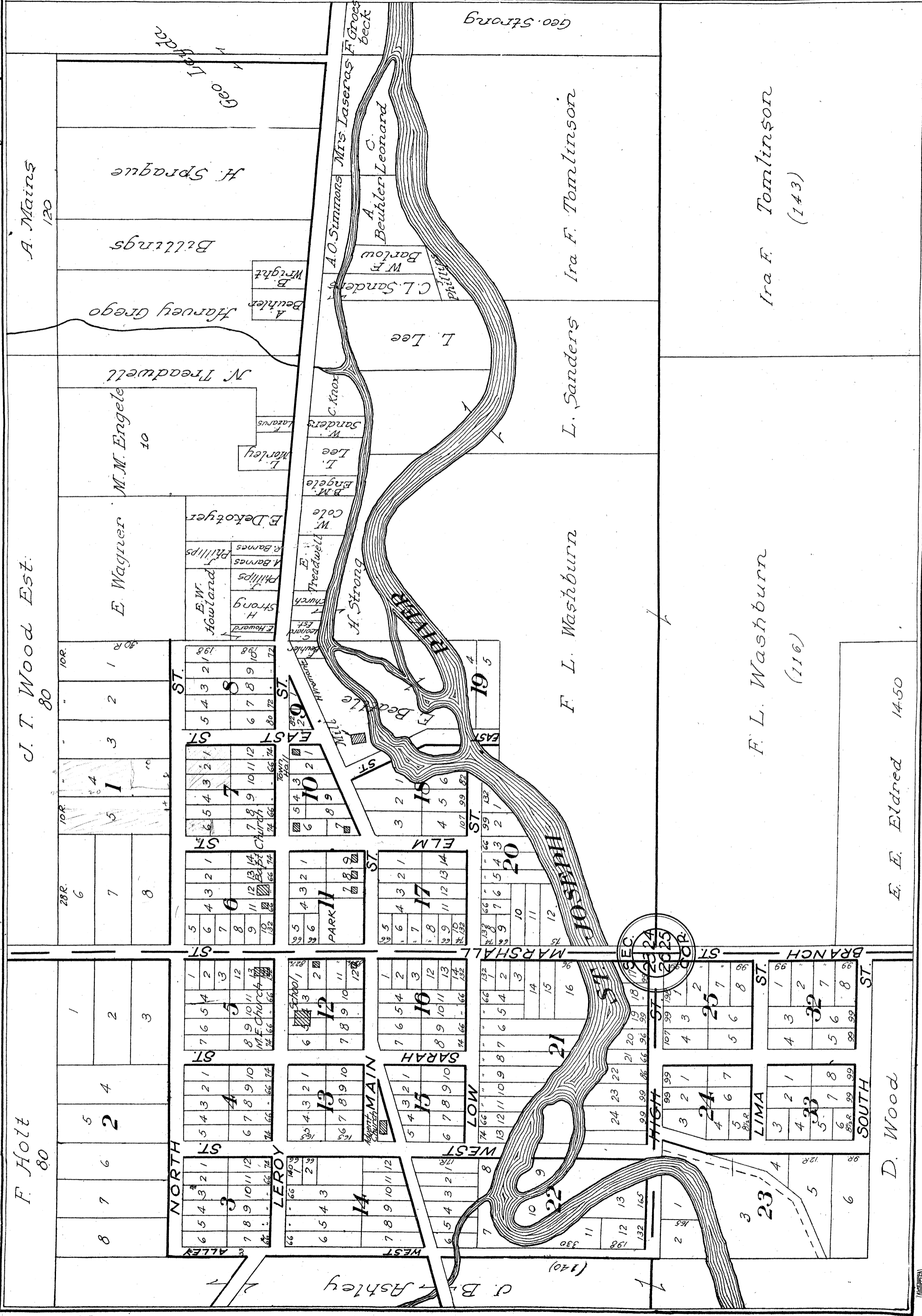
MARSHALL & EMMET TOWNS.
Scale 300ft = 1 inch



BURLINGTON

BURLINGTON TWP.

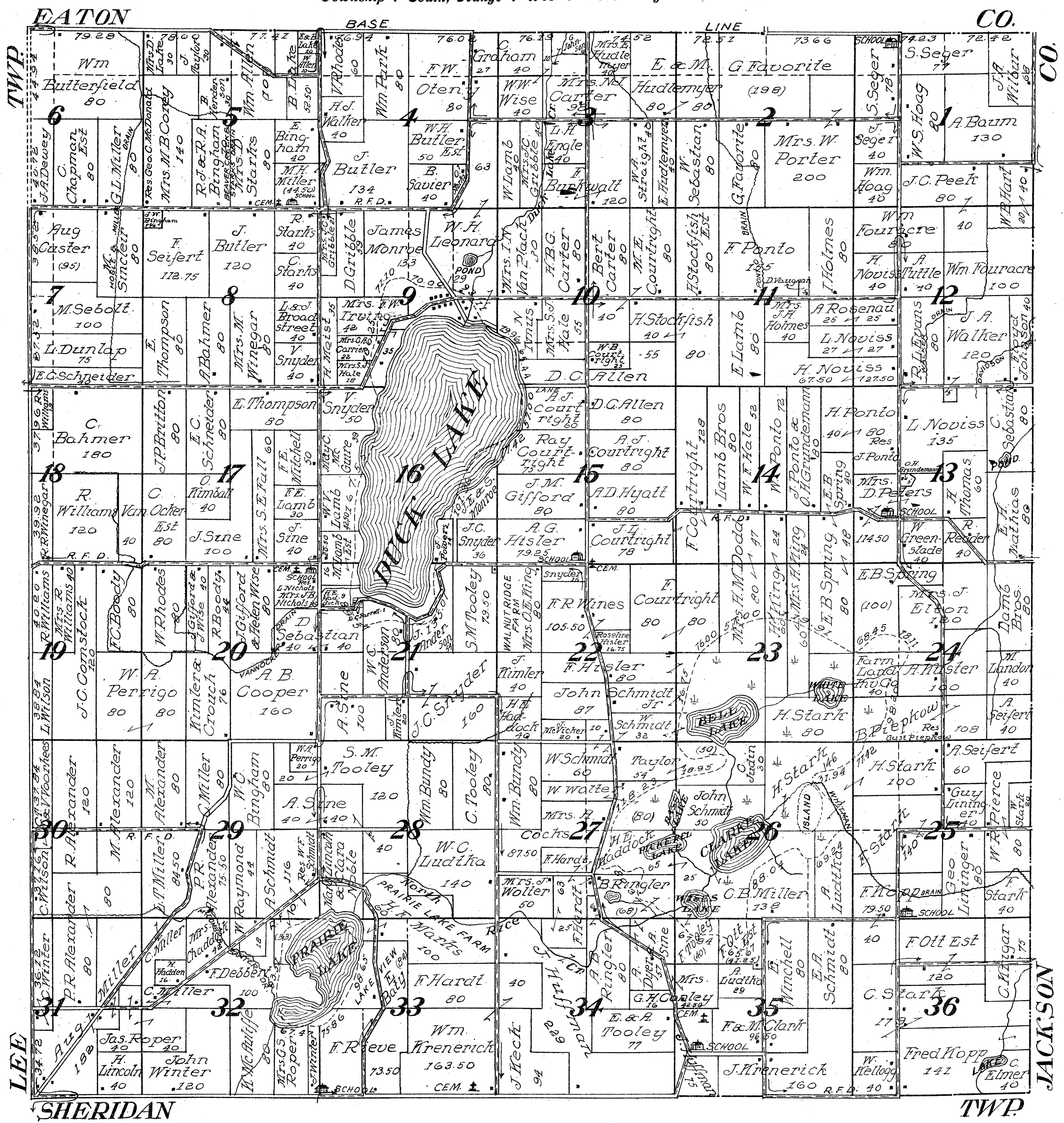
Scale 350 ft. = 1 inch



MAP OF
CLARENCE
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 1 South, Range 4 West of the Michigan Meridian



MAP OF
LEE
TOWNSHIP
 Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 1 South, Range 5 West of the Michigan Meridian

EATON

CO.

TWP.

TWP.



CONVIS

CLARENCE

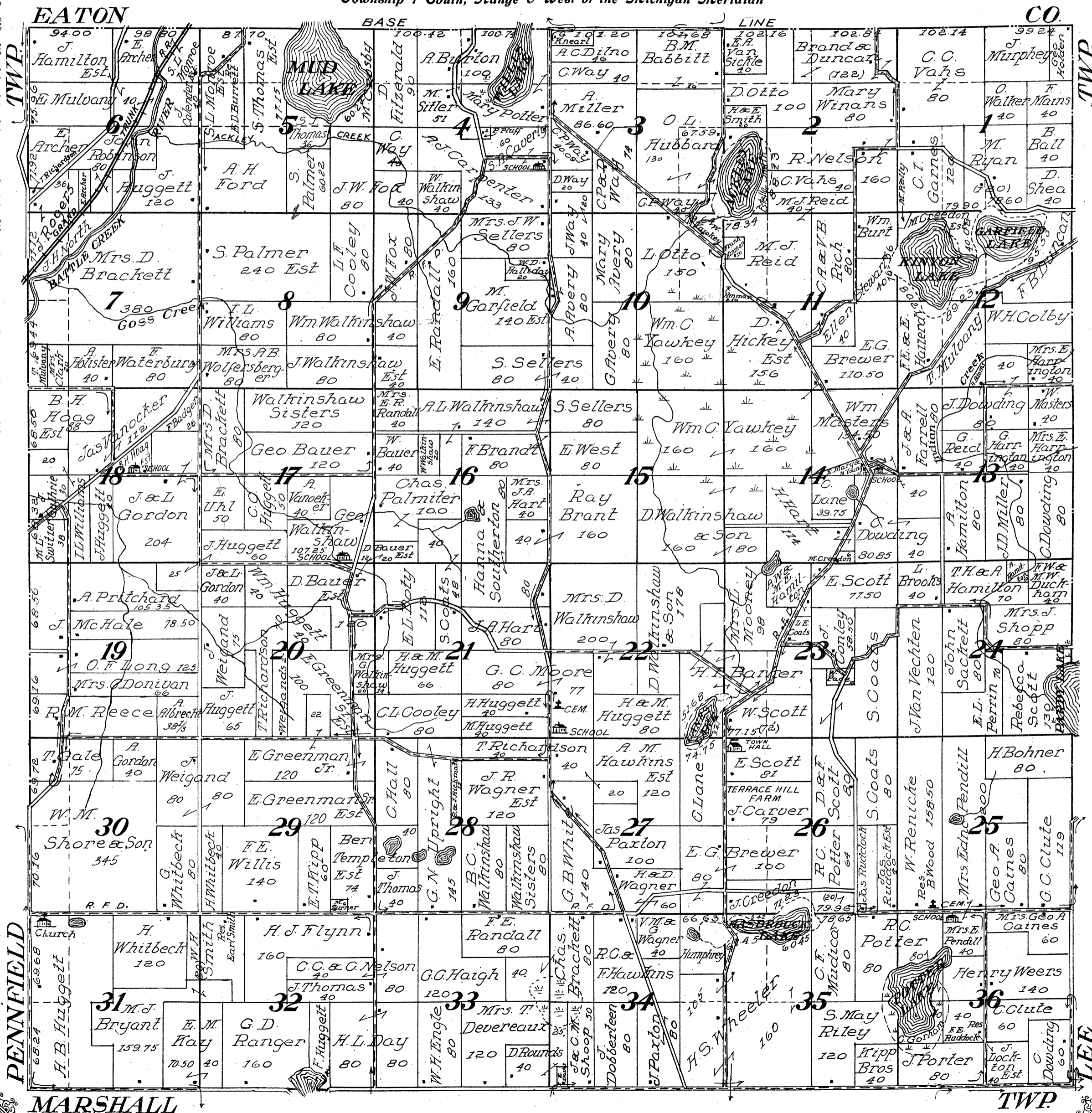
MARENGO

TWP.

MAP OF
CONVIS
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

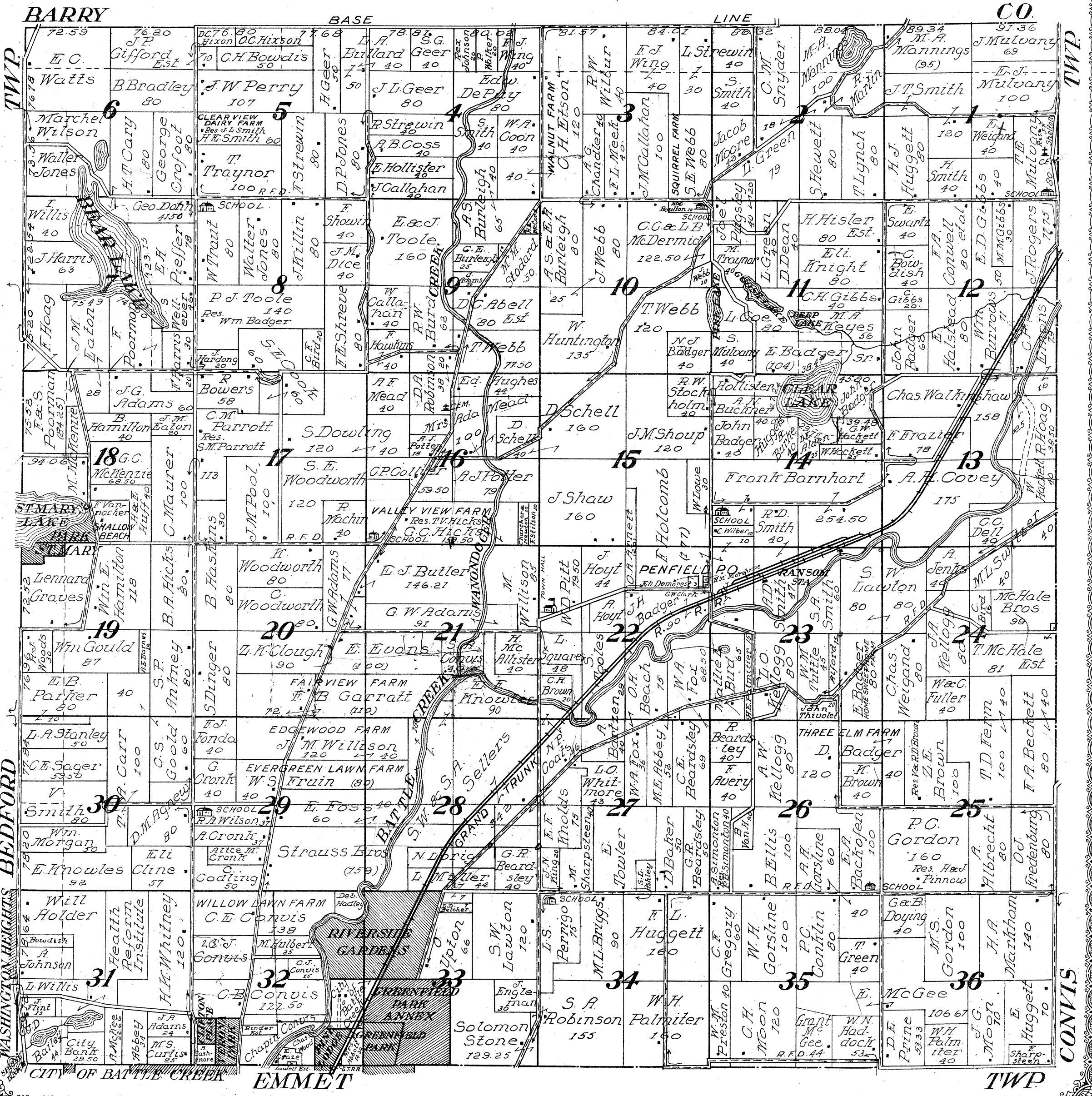
Township 1 South, Range 6 West of the Michigan Meridian



MAP OF
PENNFIELD
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

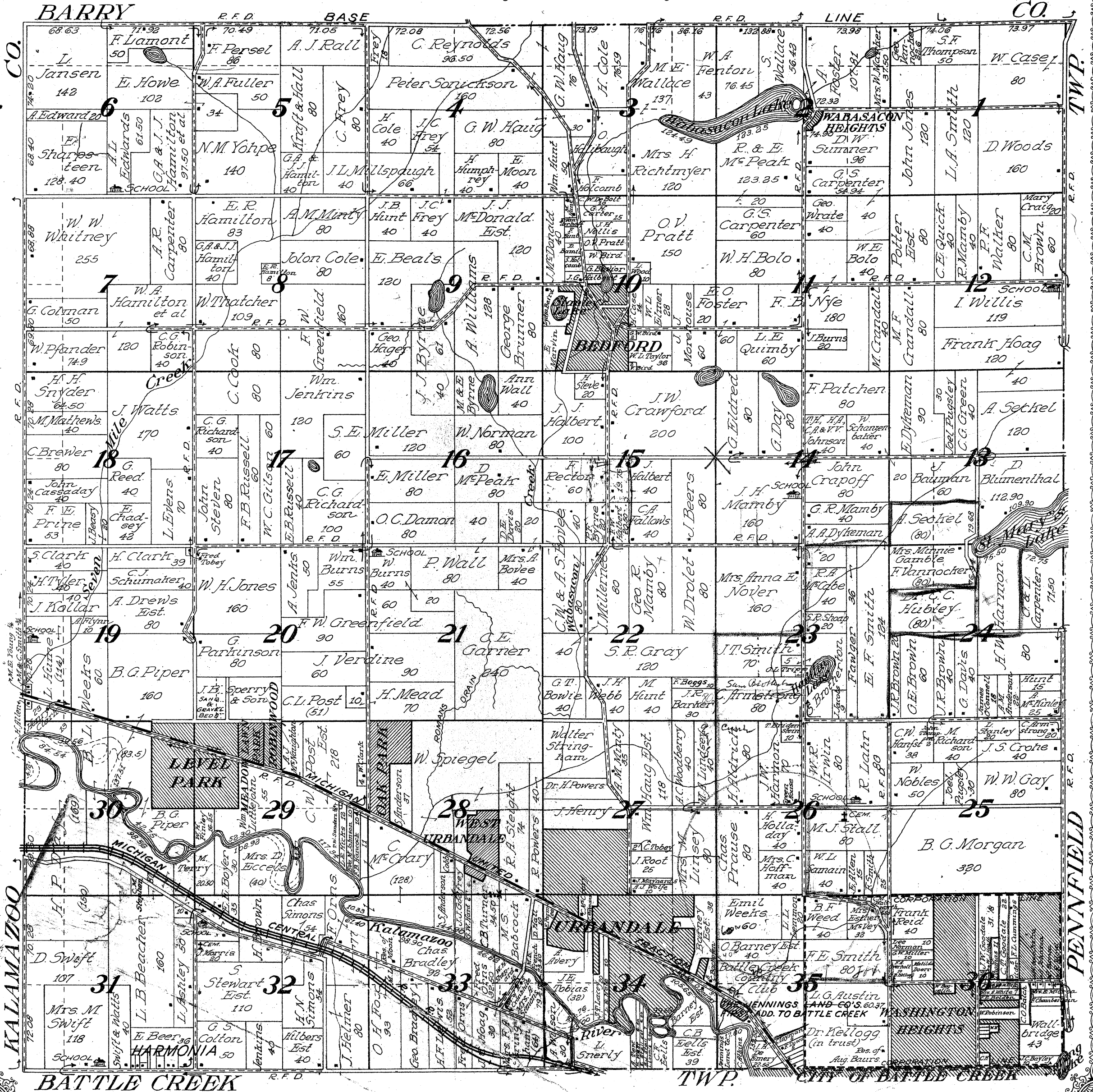
Township 1 South, Range 7 West of the Michigan Meridian



MAP OF
BEDFORD
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 1 South, Range 8 West of the Michigan Meridian



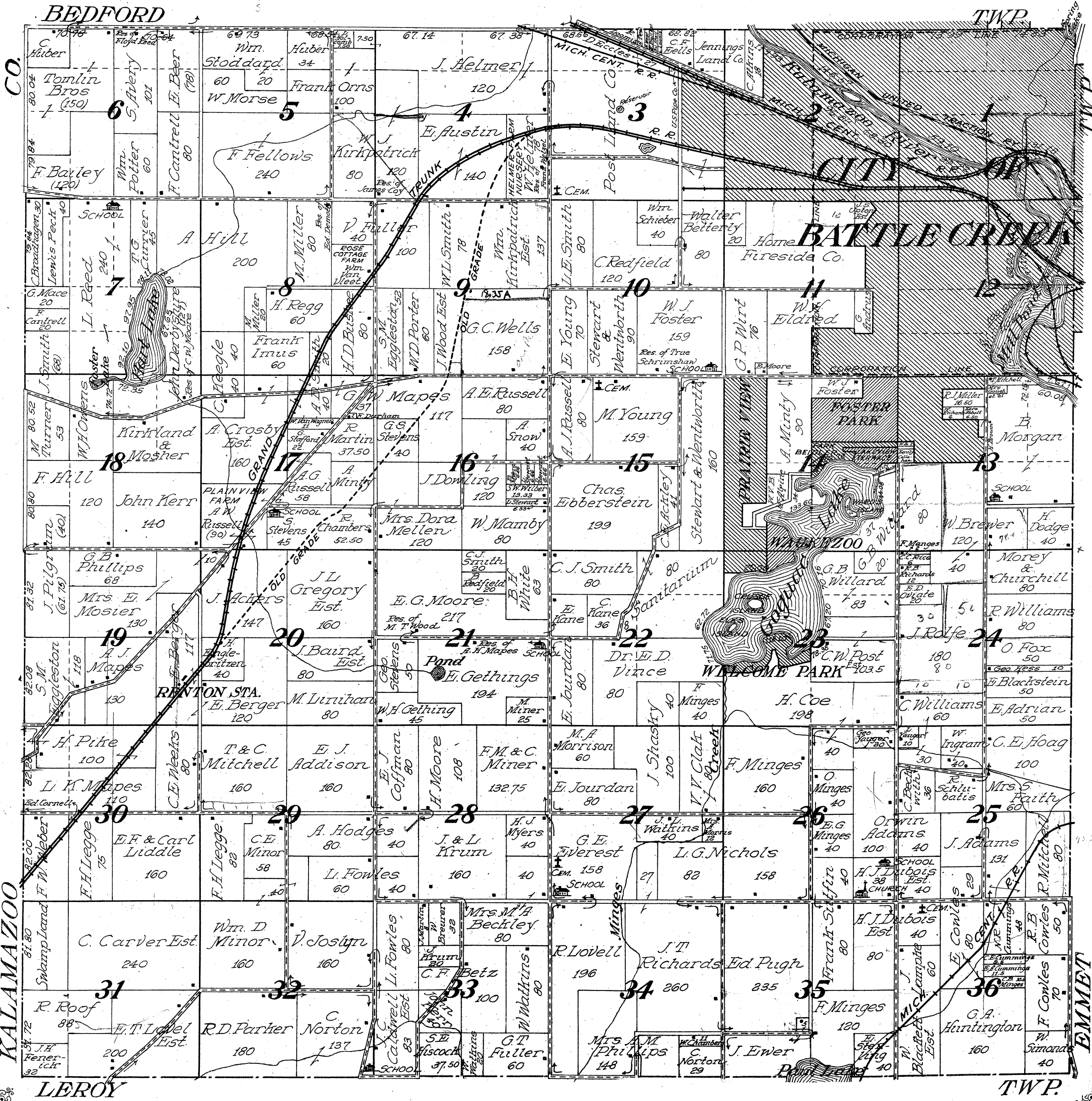
MAP OF

BATTLE CREEK

TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 2 South, Range 8 West of the Michigan Meridian



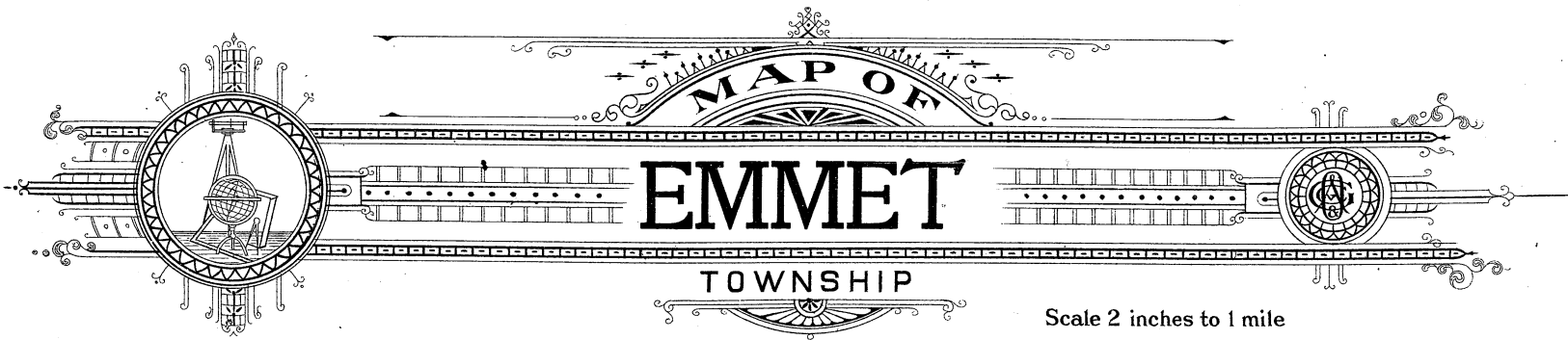
LERROY

TWP.

EMMET

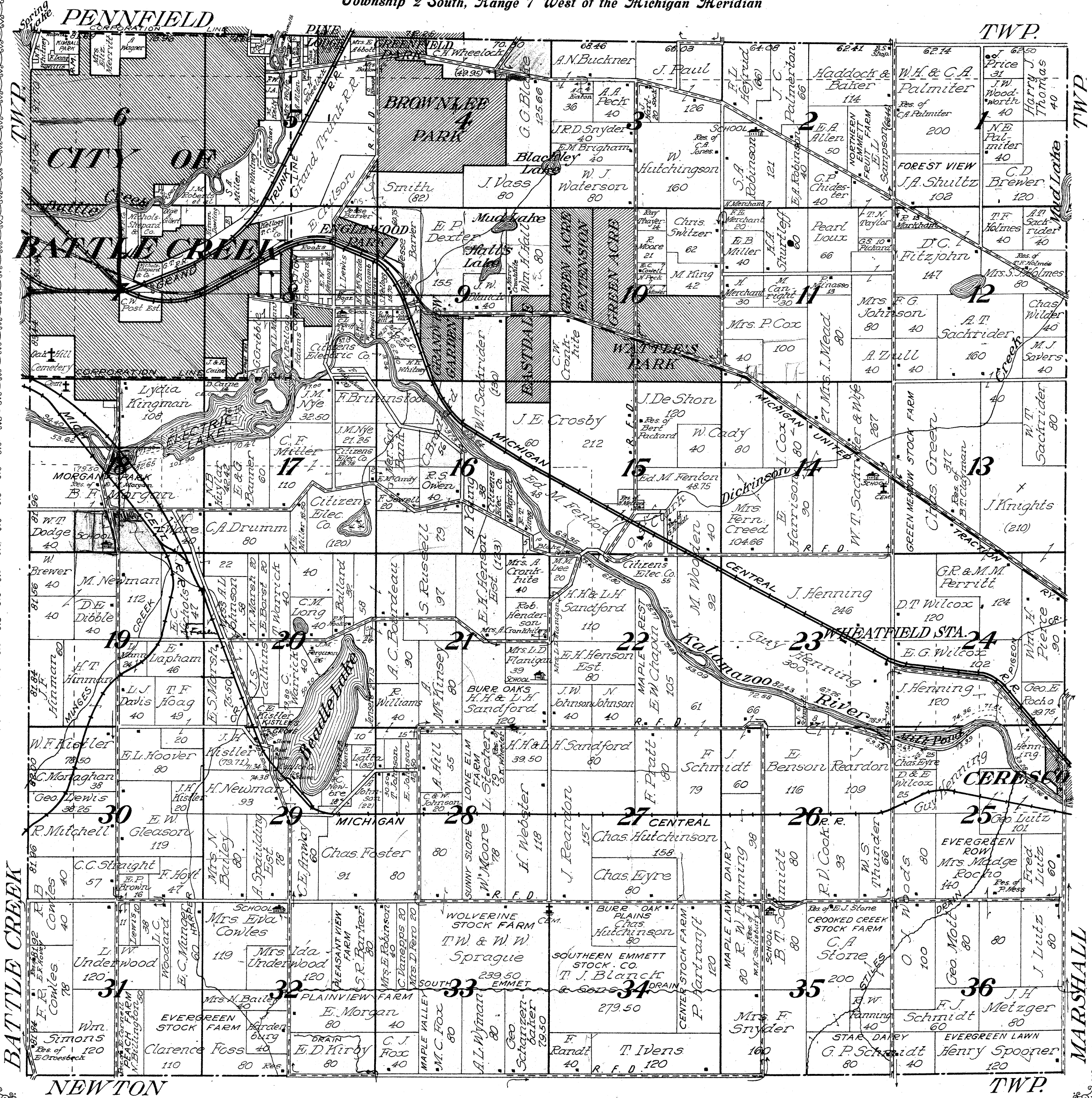
KALAMAZOO

CO.



MAP OF
EMMET
 TOWNSHIP
 Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 2 South, Range 7 West of the Michigan Meridian



NEWTON

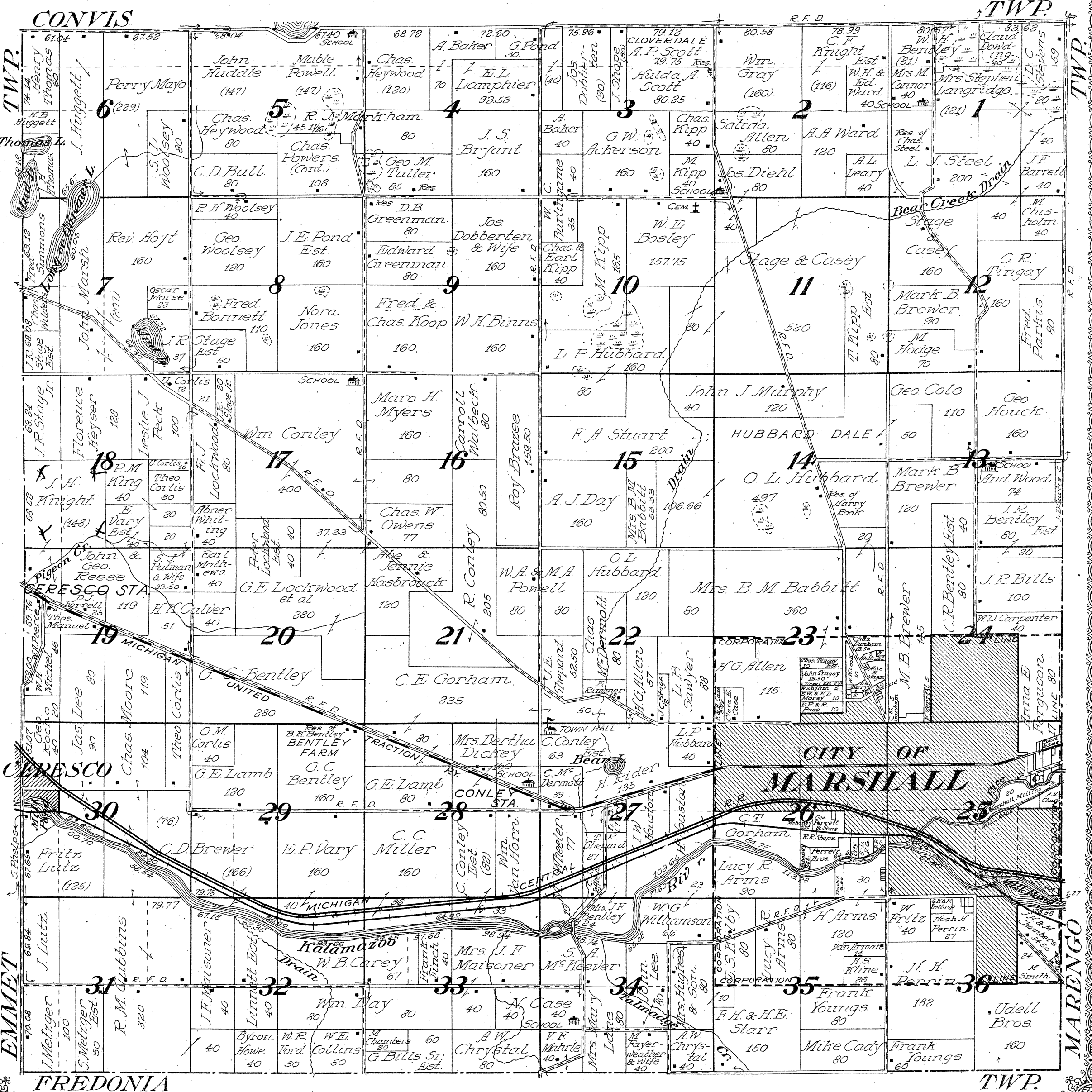
TWP.

MARSHALL

MAP OF MARSHALL TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

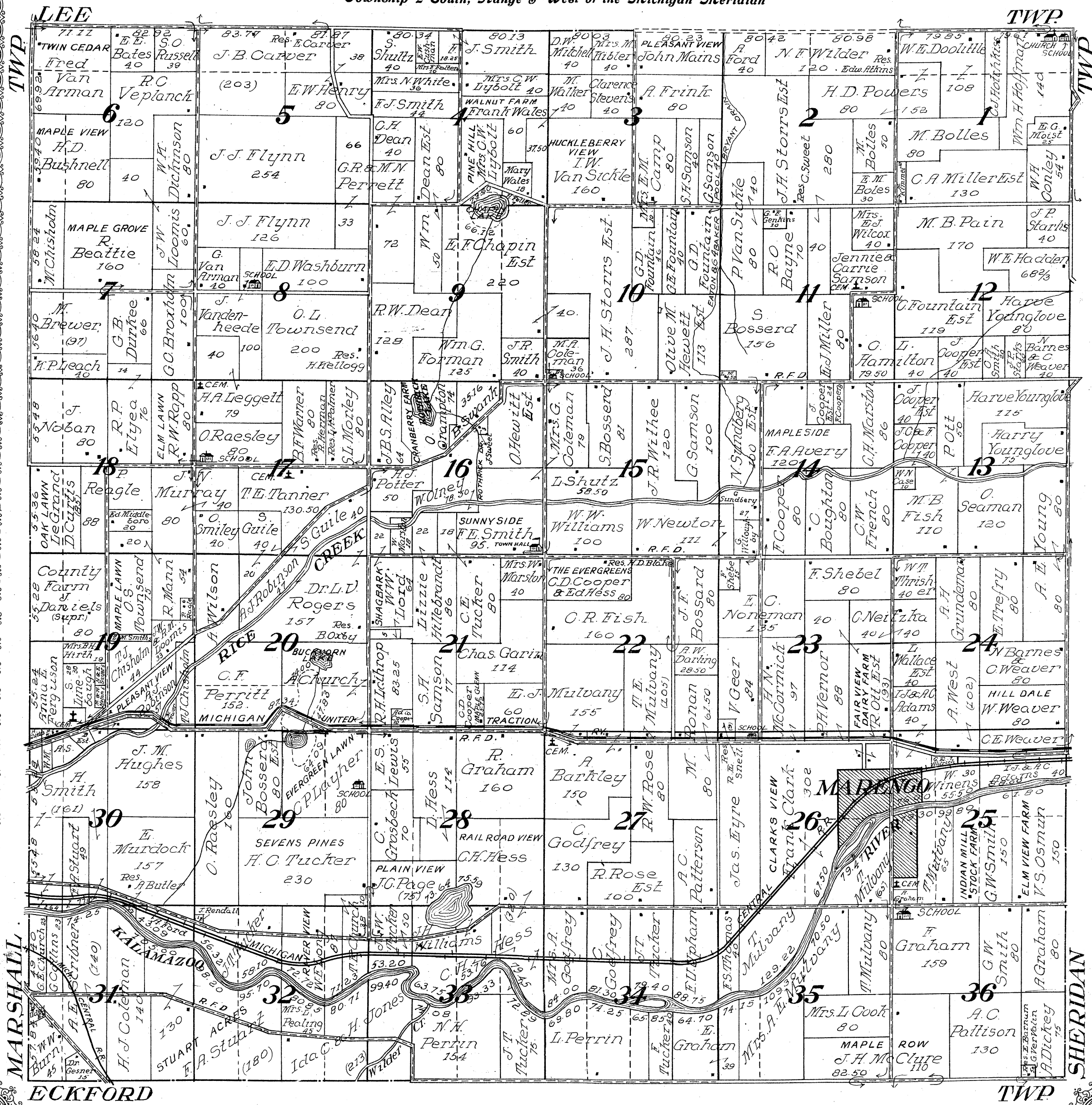
Township 2 South, Range 6 West of the Michigan Meridian



MAP OF
MARENGO
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

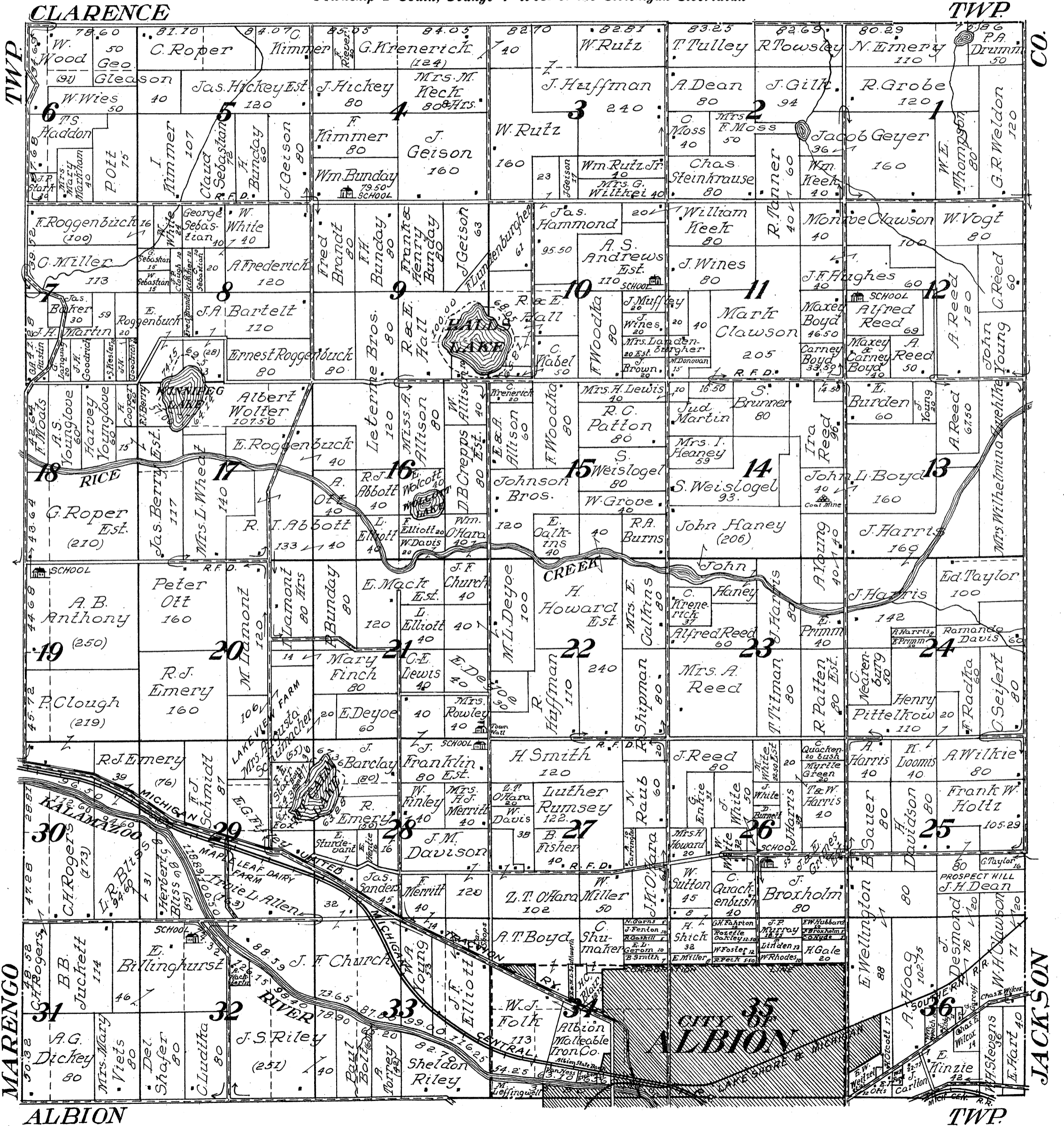
Township 2 South, Range 5 West of the Michigan Meridian



MAP OF
SHERIDAN
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

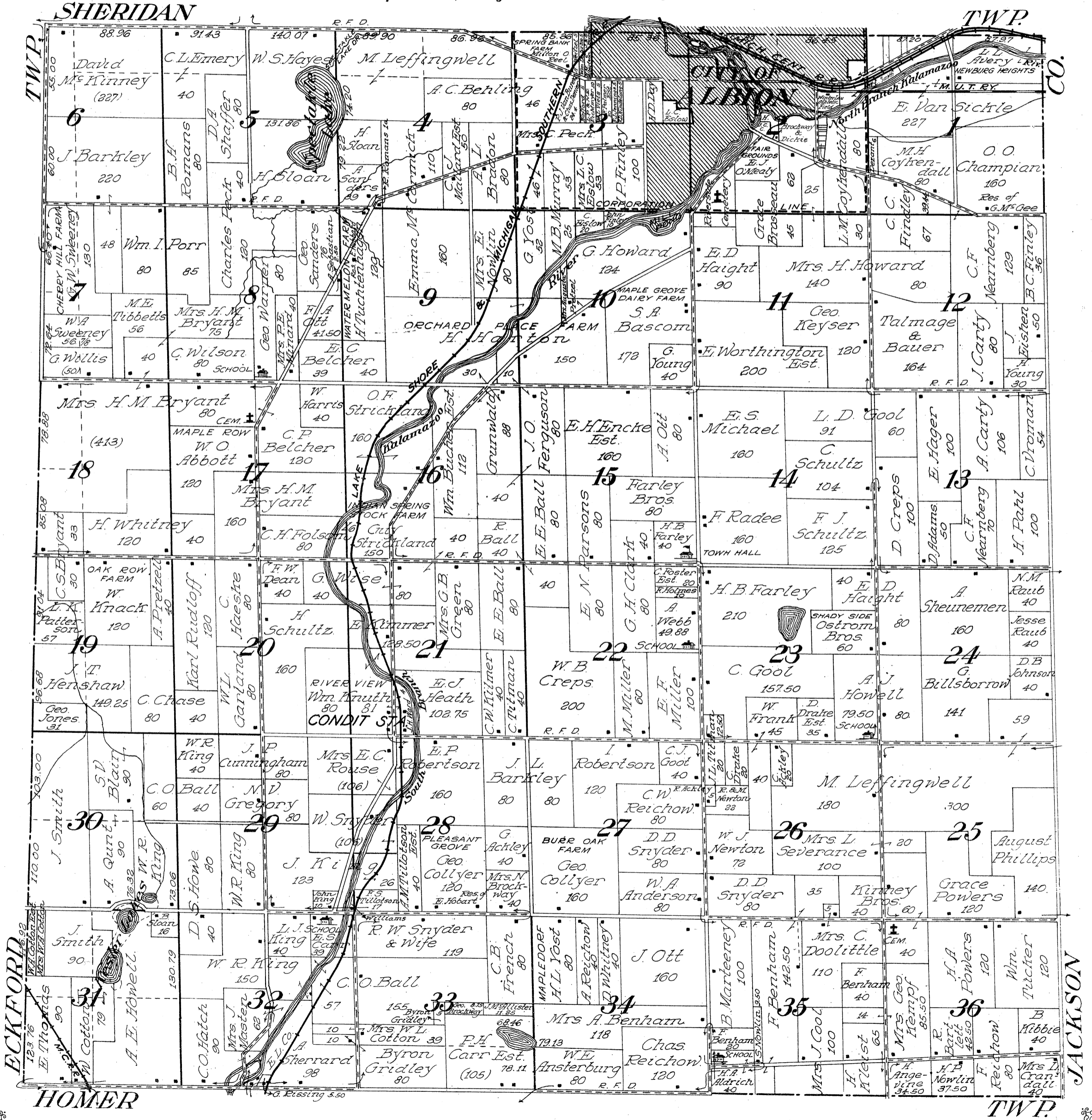
Township 2 South, Range 4 West of the Michigan Meridian



MAP OF
ALBION
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 3 South, Range 4 West of the Michigan Meridian



MAP OF
ECKFORD
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 3 South, Range 5 West of the Michigan Meridian



MAP OF
FREDONIA
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 3 South, Range 6 West of the Michigan Meridian



TWP.

TWP.

NEWTON

ECKFORD

TEKONSHA

TWP.

MAP OF
NEWTON
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 3 South, Range 7 West of the Michigan Meridian



BURLINGTON

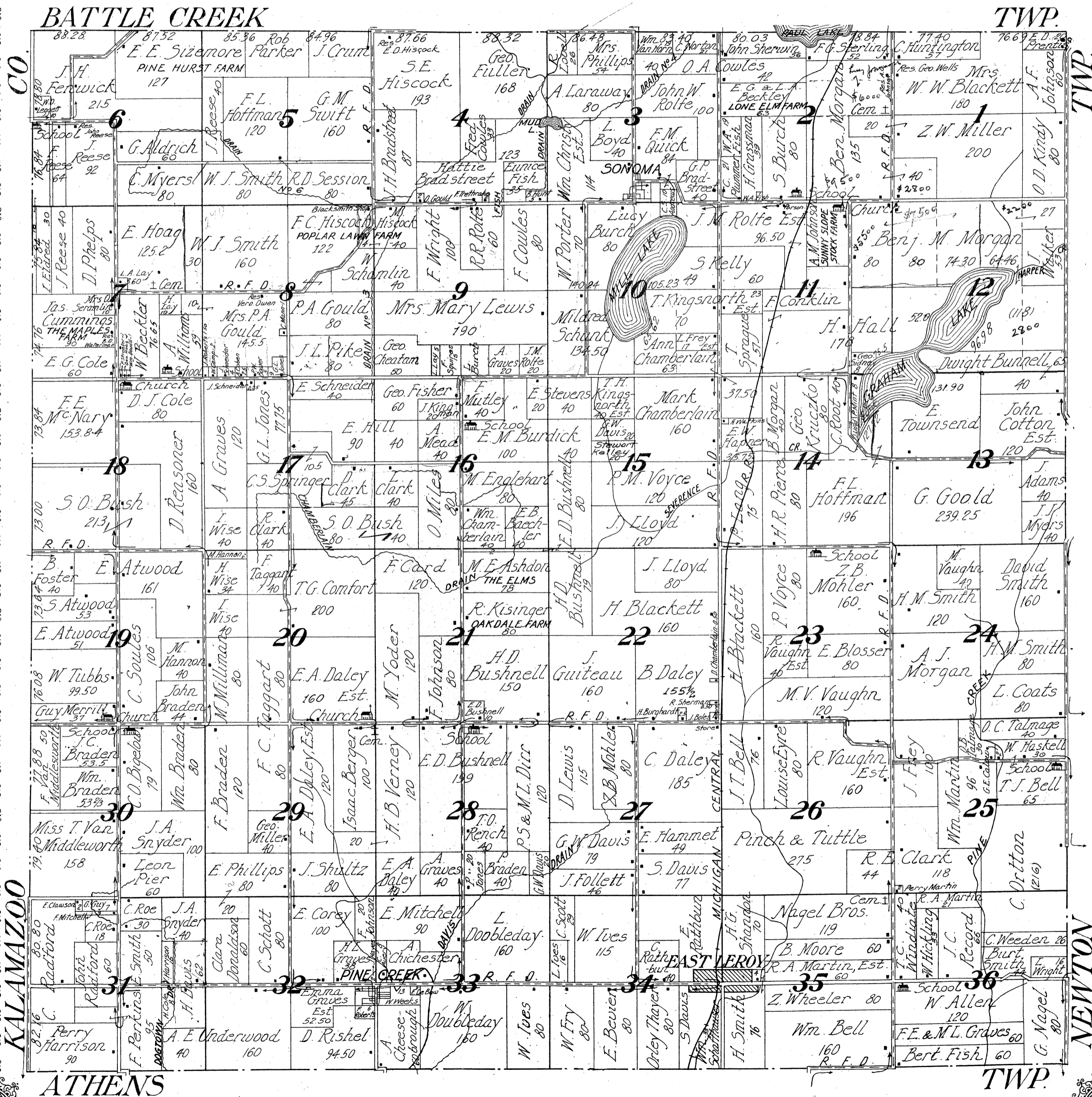
TWP.

FREDONIA

MAP OF
LE ROY
TOWNSHIP

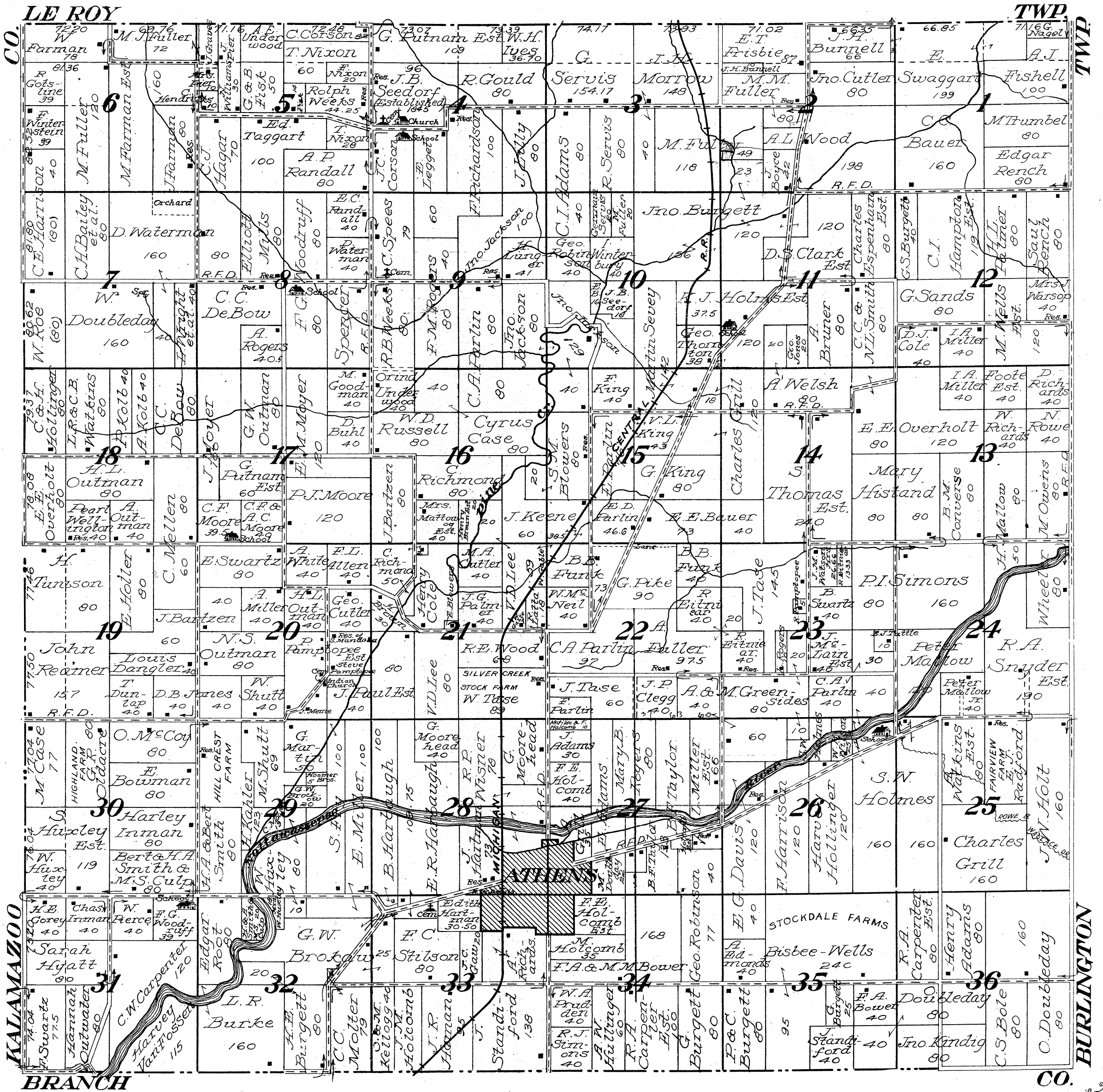
Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 3 South, Range 8 West of the Michigan Meridian



MAP OF
ATHENS
TOWNSHIP
 Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 4 South, Range 8 West of the Michigan Meridian



MAP OF
BURLINGTON
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

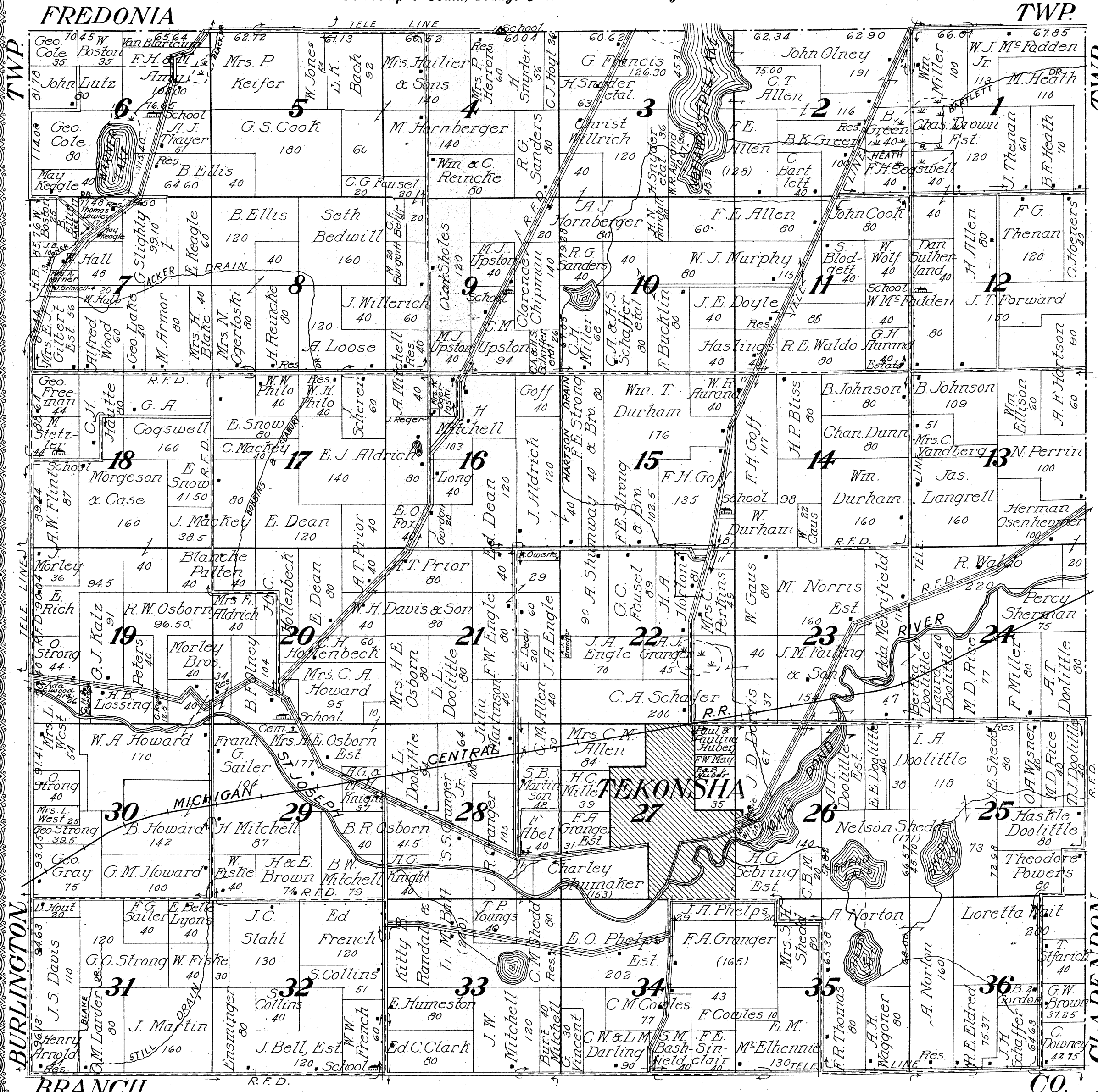
Township 4 South, Range 7 West of the Michigan Meridian



MAP OF
TEKONSHA
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 4 South, Range 6 West of the Michigan Meridian



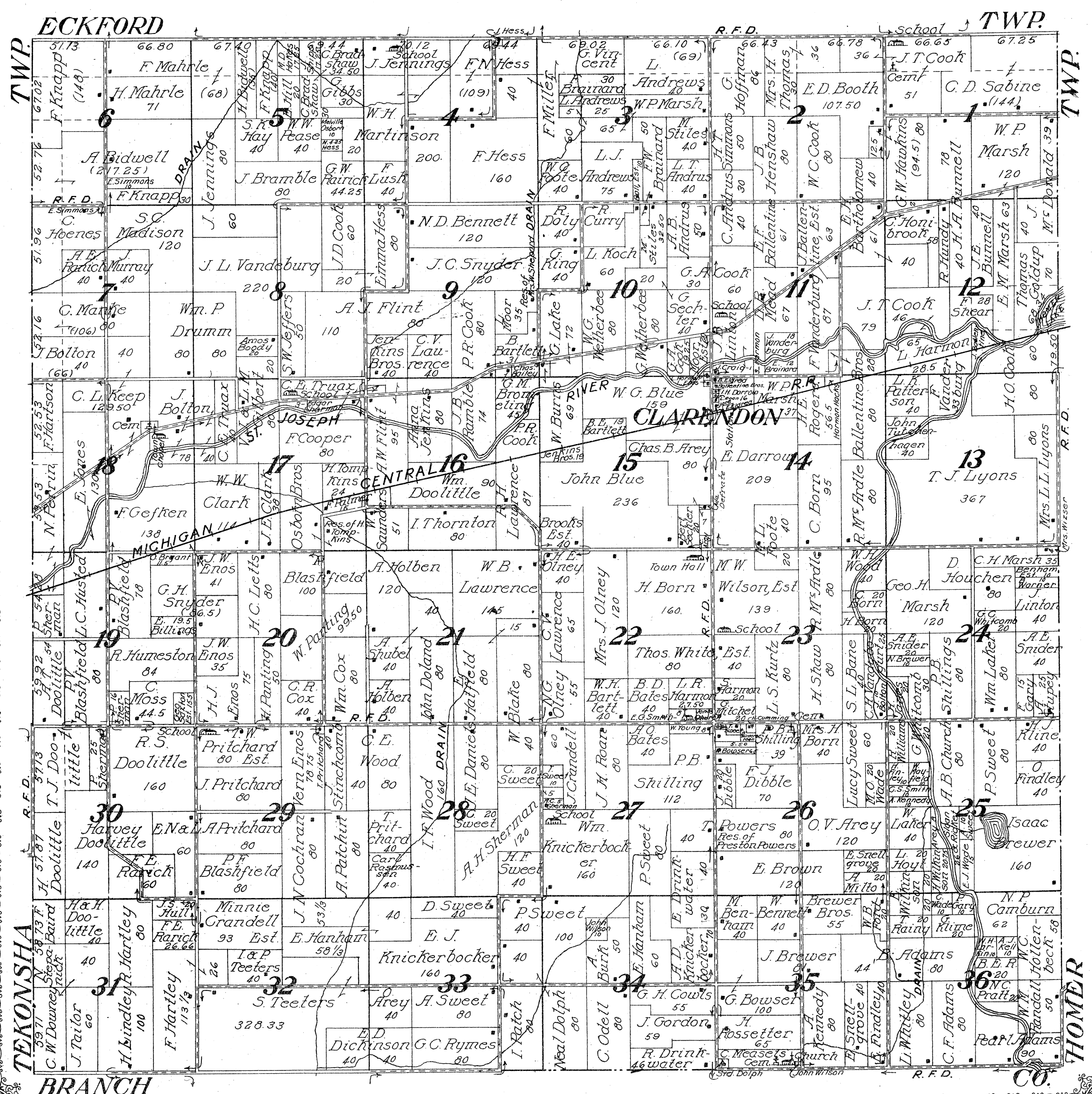
BRANCH

CO.

MAP OF
CLARENDON
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 4 South, Range 5 West of the Michigan Meridian



TWP.

TWP.

TWP.

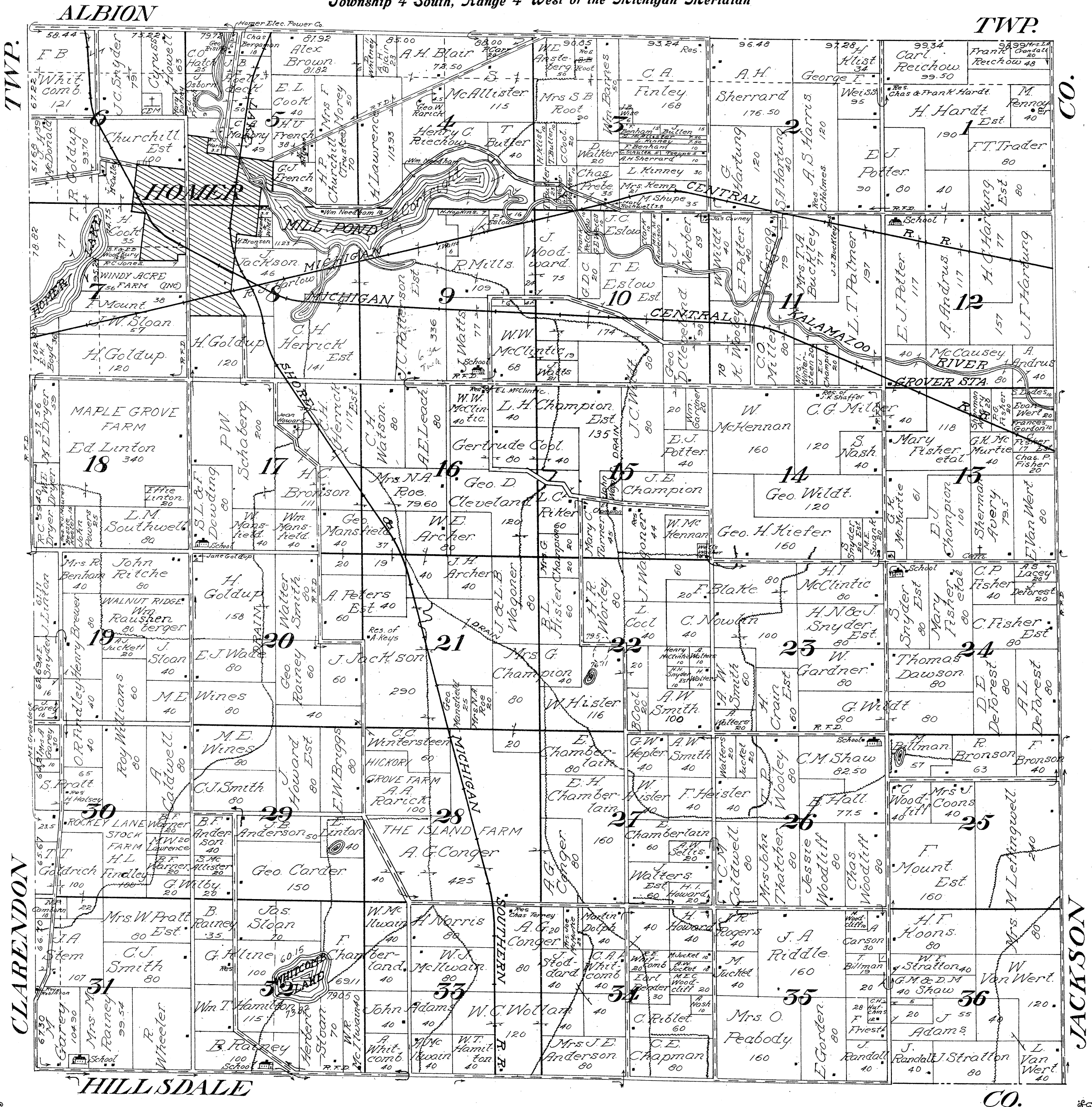
TEKONSHA
BRANCH

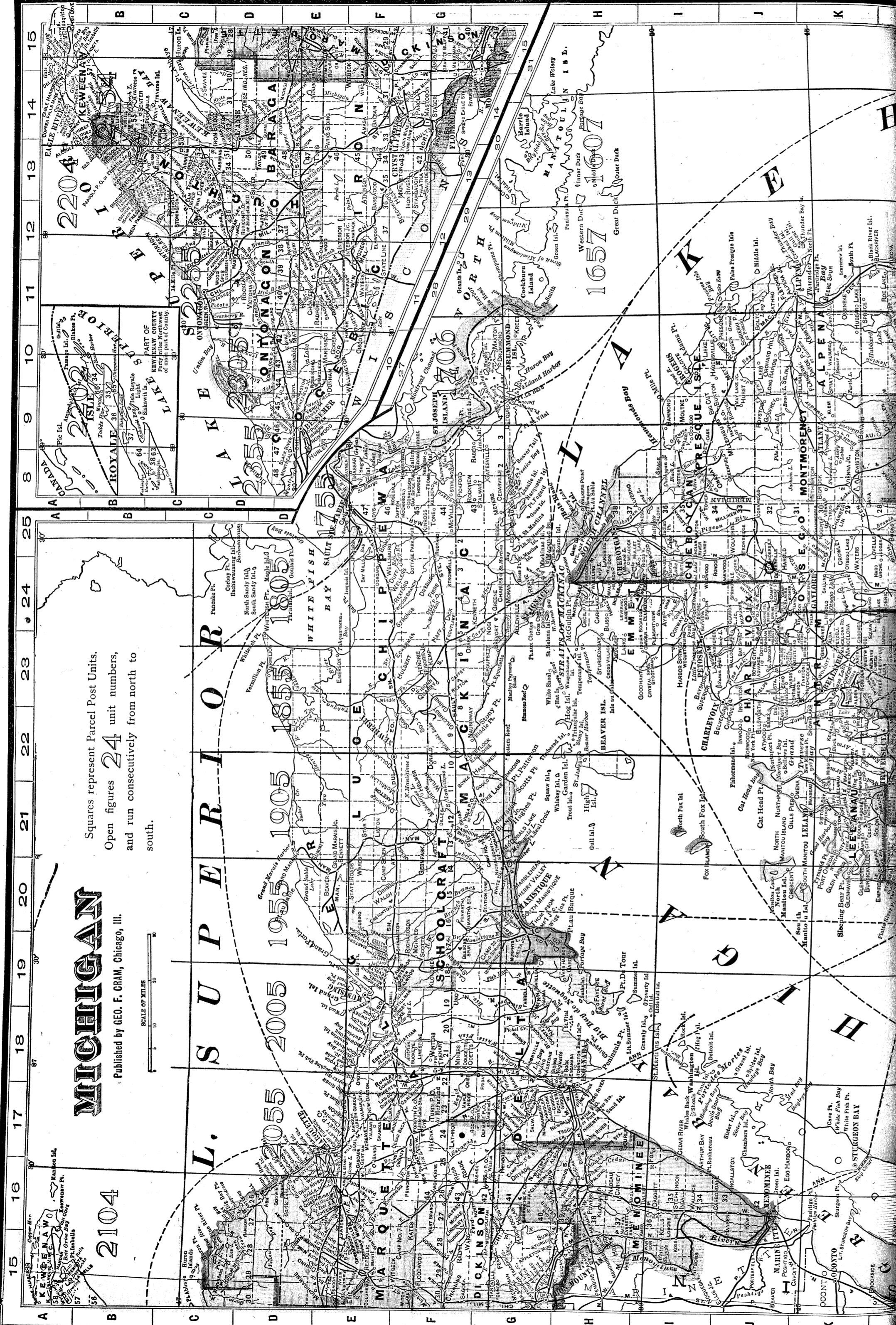
HOMER
CO.

MAP OF
HOMER
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 4 South, Range 4 West of the Michigan Meridian





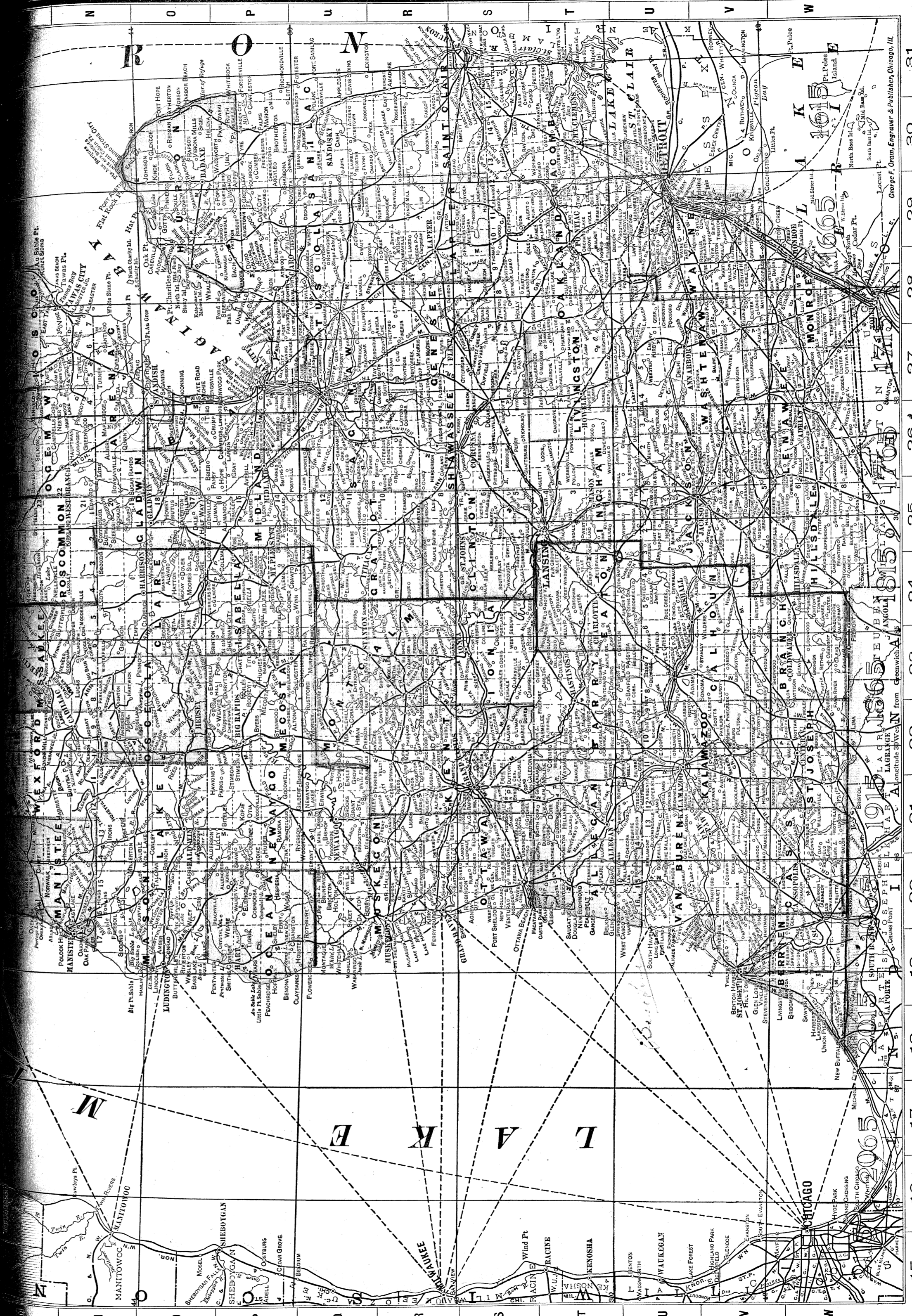
MICHIGAN

Published by GEO. F. CRAM, Chicago, Ill.

Squares represent Parcel Post Units.
Open figures 24 unit numbers,
and run consecutively from north to
south.

SCALE OF MILES

2104



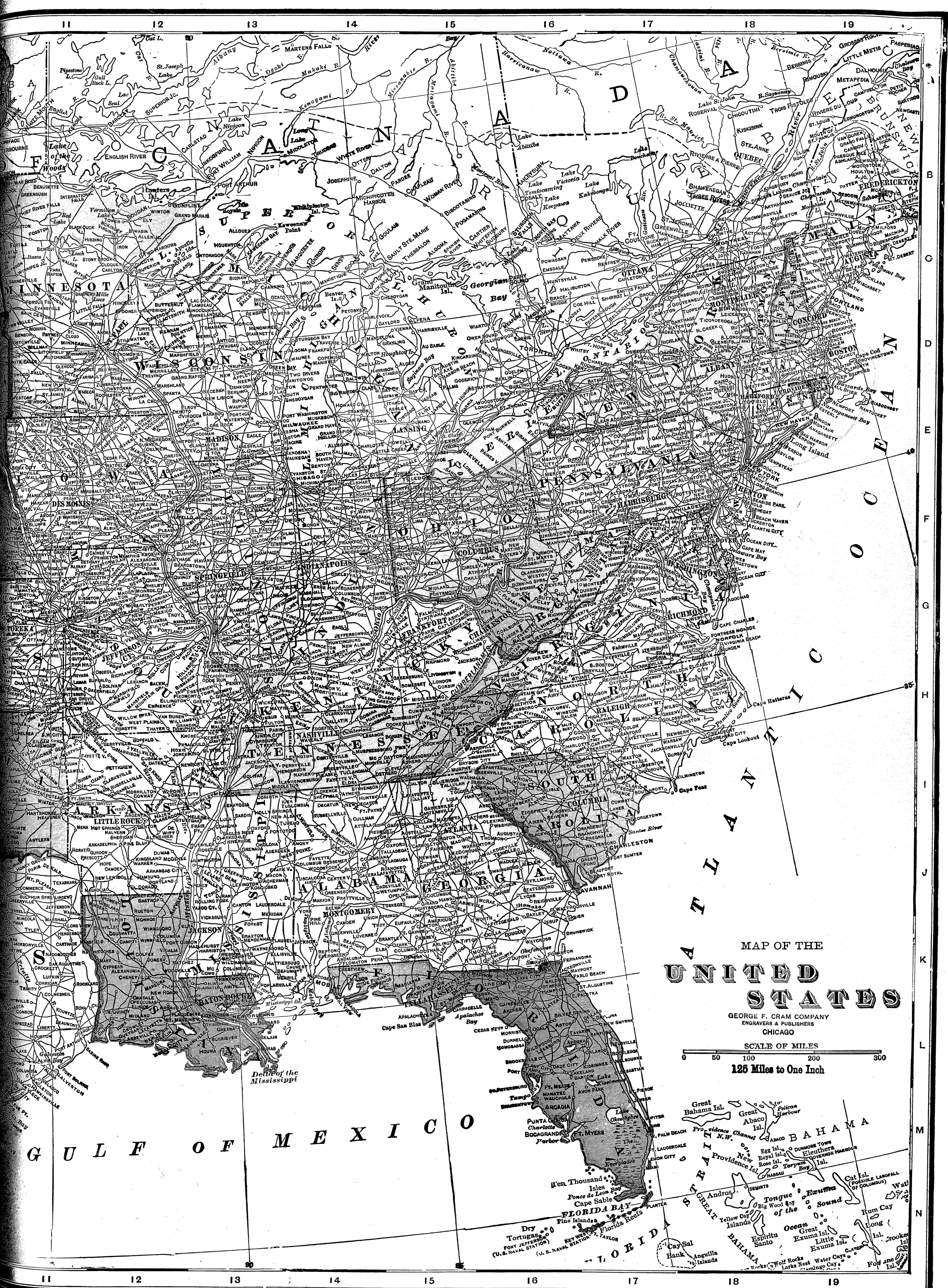
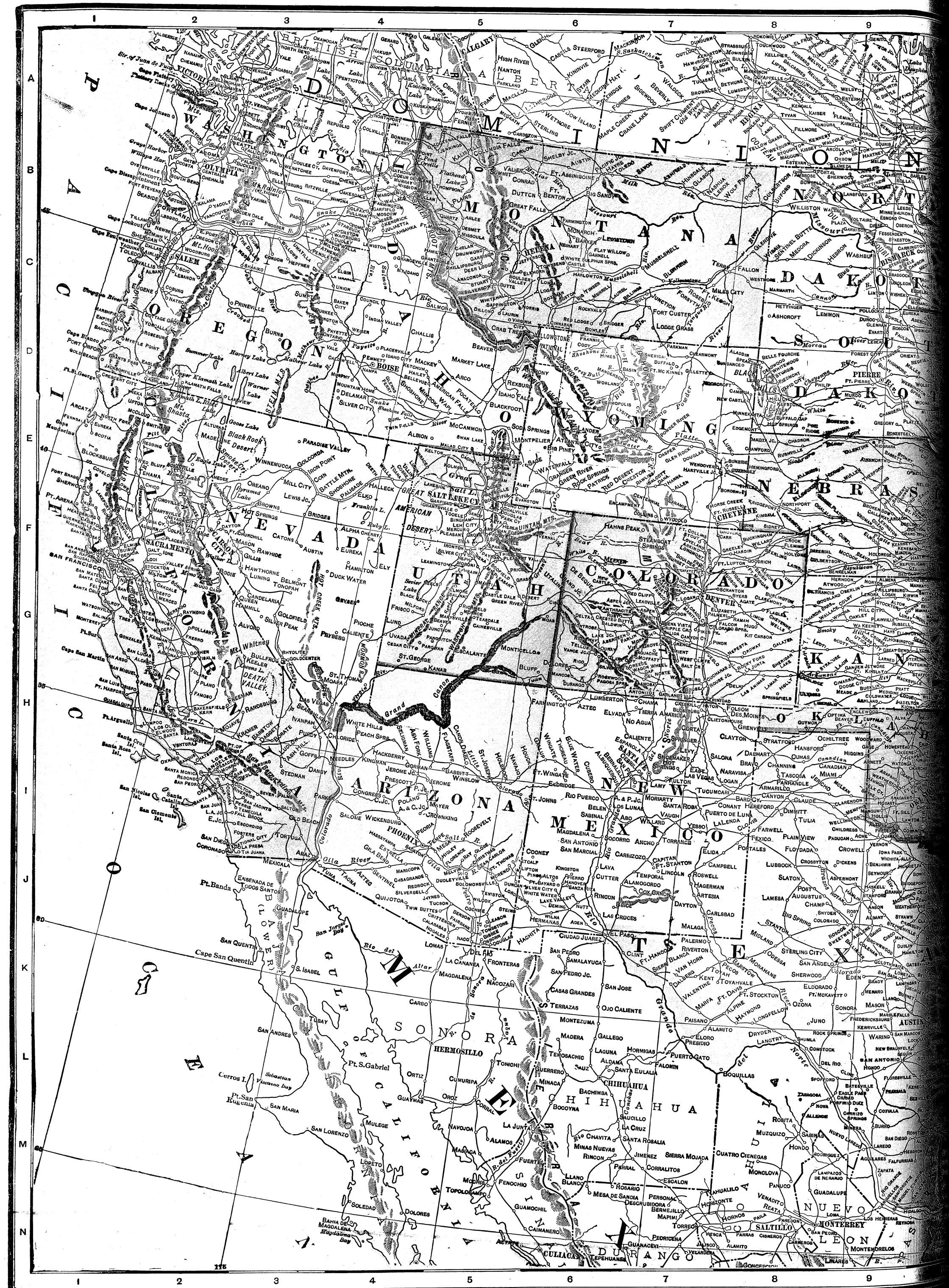
MICHIGAN

Published by GEO. F. CRAM, Chicago, Ill.

Squares represent Parcel Post Units.
Open figures 24 unit numbers,
and run consecutively from north to
south.

SCALE OF MILES

2105



MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
GEORGE F. GRAM COMPANY
ENGINEERS & PUBLISHERS
CHICAGO

SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100 200 300
125 Miles to One Inch

GULF OF MEXICO

FLORIDA BAY
FLORIDA

Dimensions of the Earth. Equatorial Diameter, 7,926.6 miles; Polar Diameter, 7,900.0 miles; Circumference, 24,901.5 miles.

Table with 3 columns: Area of the Earth (Sq. Miles), Oceans (Sq. Miles), and Principal Salt Lakes (Country, Area Sq. M., Elev. Ft.).

Table with 3 columns: Principal Freshwater Lakes (Lake or Sea, Country, Area Sq. M., Elev. Ft.), and Longest Rivers (Country, Length Miles).

Table with 3 columns: Armies of the World (Country, Strength), Navies of the World (Country, Tons), and Railroads of the World (Country, Miles).

Table with 10 columns: COUNTRIES, CAPITALS, AREA (Square Miles), POPULATION, COMMERCE (with the United States), NATIONAL DEBTS (Total, Per Capita), REVENUE (Total, Per Capita), and EXPENDITURE (Total, Per Capita).

Table with 10 columns: COUNTRIES, CAPITALS, AREA (Square Miles), POPULATION, COMMERCE (with the United States), NATIONAL DEBTS (Total, Per Capita), REVENUE (Total, Per Capita), and EXPENDITURE (Total, Per Capita).

Table with 3 columns: Africa (Country, Miles), Asia (Country, Miles), and Europe (Country, Miles).

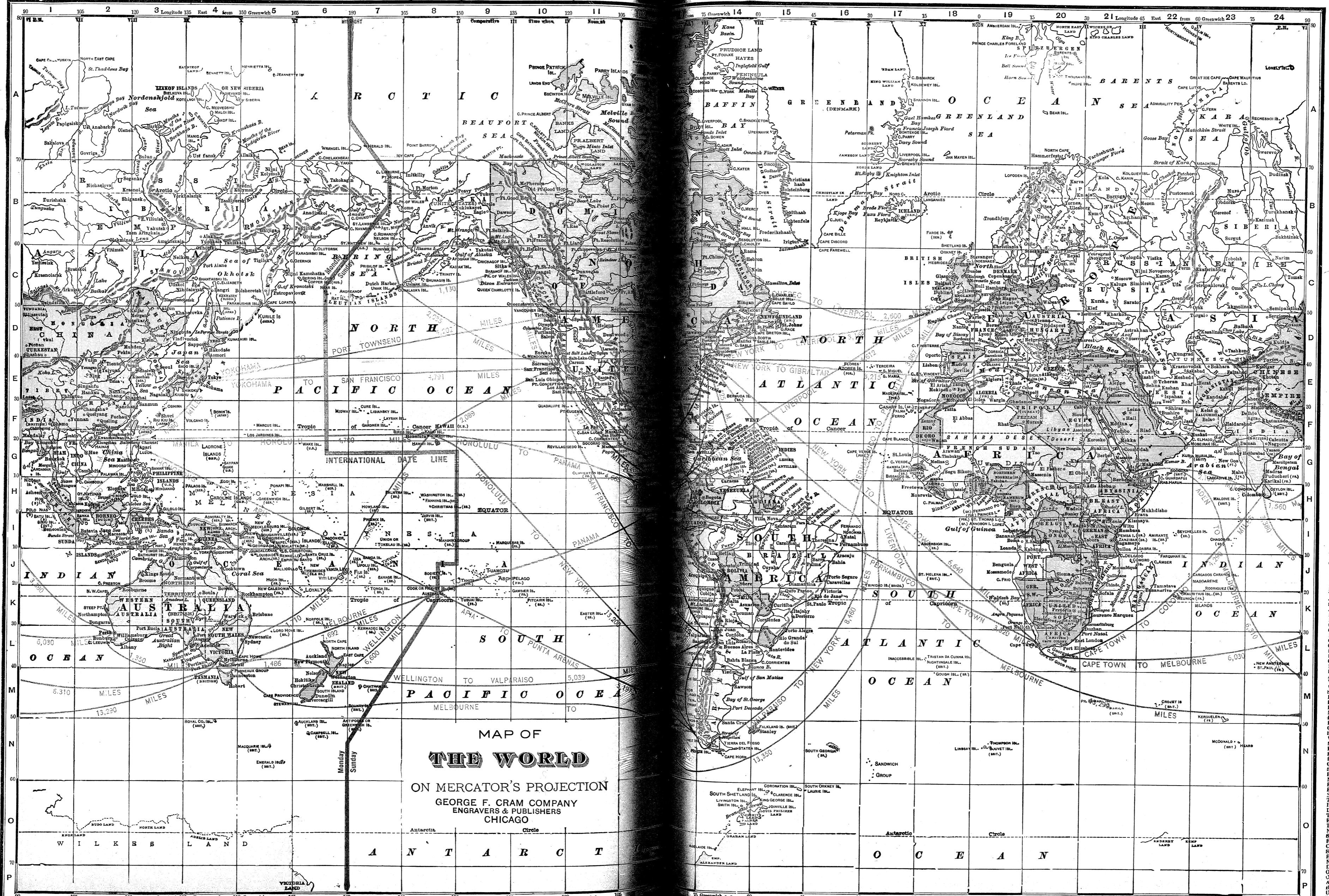


Table with 3 columns: Africa (Country, Miles), Asia (Country, Miles), and Europe (Country, Miles).

MAP OF THE WORLD ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION GEORGE F. CRAM COMPANY ENGRAVERS & PUBLISHERS CHICAGO

PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

OF

Calhoun County, Michigan

EXPLANATION.—The date following a name indicates the length of time the party has been a resident in the county. The abbreviations are as follows: S. for Section; T. for Township; P. O. for Post-office address. When no Section Number or Township is given, it will be understood that the party resides within the limits of the village or city named, and, in such cases, the post-office address is the same as the place of residence, unless otherwise stated.

- Abbey, M. E., Farmer, S. 22, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Abbey was born in Calhoun County in 1866.
- Abbott, Mrs. Effie O., Farming, S. 5, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek, General Delivery. 1900.
- Abbott, W. O., Farmer, S. 17, T. Albion, P. O. Albion. Mr. Abbott was born in 1850.
- Ackett, John & Son, General Store, Eckford.
- Ackley, C. E., County Secretary Calhoun County Y. M. C. A., Marshall.
- Ackley, E. R., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Adams, G. W., Farmer, S. 20, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Adams was born in Calhoun County in 1884.
- Adams, Orwin, Farmer, S. 26, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Adams was born in 1879.
- Albion, City of.
- Albion Garage, The, Automobiles, Bicycles and Supplies, Albion.
- Albion Lumber Co., Lumber Dealers, Albion.
- Albion State Bank, General Banking, Albion.
- Albion Township, J. L. Barkley, Township Clerk, S. 28, T. Albion, P. O. Albion.
- Aldrich, C. A., Farmer, S. 32, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. Mr. Aldrich was born in Calhoun County in 1877.
- Allen, J. Edward, Farmer, S. 16, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1893.
- Allen, Irvie L., Proprietor Maple Leaf Dairy Farm. Breeder of Holstein Cattle, S. 29, T. Sheridan, P. O. Albion. Mr. Allen was born in Michigan in 1865 and settled in Calhoun County in 1893. He is married to Clara Stoddard. Mr. Allen has served as Road Commissioner.
- Allen, John E., Farmer and Stock Breeder, S. 2, T. Eckford, P. O. Marshall. 1893.
- Allman, Geo., Farmer, S. 11, T. Albion, P. O. Albion. Mr. Allman was born in 1885.
- Allwardt, Fred, Farmer, S. 16, T. Newton, P. O. Ceresco.
- Allwardt, F. A., Vice President City Bank of Battle Creek and Secretary Battle Creek Public Schools, Battle Creek.
- Amberg & Murphy, Druggists, Battle Creek.
- American Motor Co., Automobiles and Garage, Battle Creek.
- Andre, Frank, Farmer, S. 9, T. Eckford, P. O. Marshall. 1862.
- Andrews, W. E., Town Clerk and Photographer, Homer.
- Ankney, S. P., Farmer, S. 19, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Ankney was born in 1868.
- Ansell, W. J., Farmer, S. 35, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Ansell was born in 1894.
- Ansterburg, Wm. E., Farmer, S. 34, T. Albion, P. O. Homer. Mr. Ansterburg was born in 1856.
- Arnold, Henry, Farmer, S. 31, T. Tekonsha, P. O. Tekonsha. Mr. Arnold was born in Indiana in 1859 and settled in Calhoun County in 1914.
- Arthur & Beck, Attorneys, Battle Creek.
- Ashdon, M. H., Farmer, S. 21, T. Le Roy, P. O. East Leroy. 1892.
- Ashley, F. E., Farmer, S. 23, T. Burlington, P. O. Burlington.
- Athens State Bank, General Banking, Athens.
- Atkins Edward, Farmer, S. 2, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Atkins was born in 1884.
- Austin, A. R., Real Estate and Insurance, Albion.
- Avery, C. E., Livery and Sale Stables, Battle Creek.
- Avery, F. A., Farmer, S. 14, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1856.
- Avery, L. L., Farmer and Stock Breeder, S. 1, T. Albion, P. O. Albion. Mr. Avery was born in 1874.
- Backofen, E. A., Farmer, S. 26, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Backofen was born in Calhoun County in 1852.
- Badger, D., Farmer, S. 26, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Badger was born in Calhoun County in 1860.
- Badger, Mrs. E., Farming, S. 23, T. Pennfield, P. O. Pennfield. 1913.
- Badger, J. H., Farmer, S. 22, T. Pennfield, P. O. Pennfield. Mr. Badger was born in Calhoun County in 1868.
- Badger, W. H., Farmer, S. 8, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Badger was born in Calhoun County in 1866.
- Baird, R. M., Farmer, S. 21, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. 1914.
- Baker, Elmer, Farmer, S. 2, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Baker was born in Calhoun County in 1865.
- Baker, L. J., Farmer, S. 32, T. Fredonia, P. O. Marshall. 1898.
- Ball, James S., Grocer, Battle Creek.
- Ball, La Vern, Farmer, S. 16, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. Mr. Ball was born in 1887.
- Barker, Samuel R., Farmer, S. 32, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. 1903.
- Barkley, James, Farmer, S. 6, T. Albion, P. O. Albion. Mr. Barkley was born in 1880.
- Barkley, J. L., S. 28, T. Albion, P. O. Albion. Mr. Barkley has served as Township Clerk.
- Barnes, Geo., Ex-County Treasurer, Marshall.
- Barnes, W., Farmer, S. 17, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1906.
- Barnum, E. L., Farmer, S. 36, T. Marengo, P. O. Albion. 1890.
- Barry, Frank M., General Insurance, Battle Creek.
- Bartholomew, Noah, Farmer, S. 21, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1861.
- Bartholomew, S. C., Farmer, S. 4, T. Eckford, P. O. Marshall. Mr. S. C. Bartholomew, was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1857, and in 1876 came to Homer, Mich., where he made his home for ten years with an uncle who resided five miles north-west of Homer in Eckford Township. In 1886 he was married to Miss Alice C. Miller of Eckford Township, Calhoun County, where they resided for seven years, then moved to Burlington Township and remained for sixteen years. In Burlington Township he owned a fine farm of 44 acres which he sold and moved back to Eckford Township and bought the 80 acres on which he now lives and which is known as Pleasant View Farm.
- Bartlett, B. B., Farmer, S. 9, T. Clarendon, P. O. Homer.
- Bartlett, W. Henry, Farmer, S. 22, T. Clarendon, P. O. Homer. Mr. Bartlett was born in 1863.
- Bascom, S. A., Dairyman and Breeder of Jersey Cattle, 220 Pearl St., Albion. 1866.
- Batdorff, H. H., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Bates, Ed E., Farmer, S. 6, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1868.
- Battle Creek Gas Co., Gas, Coke and Gas Fixtures, Battle Creek.
- Battle Creek Hack & Bus Co., Hack and Livery, Battle Creek.
- Battle Creek Lumber Co., Lumber Dealers, Battle Creek.
- Battle Creek Public Schools, Secretary Board of Education, Battle Creek.
- Battle Creek Sanitarium, M. W. Wentworth, Steward, Battle Creek.
- Battle Creek Sanitarium, Store Department, Battle Creek.
- Battle Creek Storage & Carting Co., L. B. Alexander, Manager, Packers, Movers and Storers of Household Goods, Battle Creek.
- Battle Creek Taxicab Co., Battle Creek.
- Battle Creek Township, F. W. Van Vailand, Clerk, Engineer Water Works, S. 13, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Van Vailand was born in 1872.
- Baty, E., Farmer, S. 33, T. Clarence, P. O. Albion. 1865.
- Bauer, P. A., General Auctioneer, Athens.
- Baurs, August, Farmer, S. 35, T. Bedford, P. O. Battle Creek. 1907.
- Beach, O. H., Farmer, S. 22, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Beach was born in 1873.
- Beardsley, C. E., Farmer, S. 27, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Beardsley was born in Calhoun County in 1864.
- Beardsley, G. R., Farmer, S. 27, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Beardsley was born in 1876.
- Beattie, Rodger, Farmer, S. 7, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1867.
- Beck, Ira A., Lawyer, Battle Creek.
- Beckley, Mrs. L. A., Farming, S. 2, T. Le Roy, P. O. Battle Creek. 1867.
- Beckwith, J. C., Grain Elevator, Marshall.
- Belcher, C. P., Retired Farmer, Albion. Mr. Belcher was born in 1851.
- Bemer, Wm., Blacksmith and Supervisor, Albion.
- Bentley, B. K., Farmer, S. 29, T. Marshall, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Bentley was born in Calhoun County in 1868.
- Bentley Shoe Co., Battle Creek.
- Betterly, Walter, Farmer, S. 10 and 11, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Betterly was born in Calhoun County in 1869.
- Binder, Robt. Co., Meats, Battle Creek.
- Bingham, Ralph, Farmer, S. 5, T. Clarence, P. O. Olivet. 1875.
- Bird, Mattie E., Farmer, S. 23, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Bird was born in 1856.
- Blake, C. L., Plumber, Marshall.
- Blake, H. D., Machine Shop Work, S. 22, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Blake was born in 1871.
- Blanck, T. J. & Sons, Farmers and Stock Breeders, S. 34, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco.
- Blowers, N. A., Farmer, S. 15, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Boehmer, August, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Boehmer was born in 1882.
- Bolster, R. J., Dry Goods, Battle Creek.
- Boos, J. B., Wines and Liquors, Battle Creek.
- Bosley, W. E., Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Marshall.
- Boughton, C., Farmer, S. 14, T. Marengo, P. O. Marengo. 1838.
- Bourdeau, A. C., Printer, S. 21, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. 1890.
- Bowen, L. H., Clerk, S. 10, T. Bedford, P. O. Bedford. Mr. Bowen was born in 1888.
- Boyce, F. N., The Ideal Laundry, Battle Creek.
- Bradley, Eugene, Farmer, S. 1, T. Eckford, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Bradley was born in 1881.
- Bradley, R. A., Farmer, S. 12, T. Eckford, P. O. Albion. Mr. Bradley was born in 1884.
- Bradley Brothers, Dealers in Coal and Hardware, Battle Creek.
- Bradstreet, Geo., Farmer and Gardener, S. 3, T. Le Roy, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Bradstreet was born in 1881.
- Brazie, M. L., Proprietor Palace Livery, Battle Creek.
- Brewer, C. R., Lumber Co., Lumber and Building Material, Battle Creek.
- Briggs, H. A., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Briggs, M. L., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 34, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek.
- Bristol, Glenn R., Farmer, S. 28, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1913.
- Brockett, L. B. & Sons, Dealers in Hardware, Battle Creek.
- Bromeling, G. M., Farmer, S. 9, T. Clarendon, P. O. Homer.
- Brooks, J. P., Dairy Farm, S. 33, T. Burlington, P. O. Union City.
- Brooks Appliance Co., Manufacturers of Surgical Appliances, Marshall.
- Brown, C. W., Farmer, S. 30, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1864.
- Brown, M. E., Daily Moon Newspaper, Battle Creek.
- Brown, V. and R. D., Farmers, S. 25, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek.
- Broxholm, Geo. C., Farmer, S. 7, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1911.
- Brunner, George, Road Commissioner, S. 9, T. Bedford, P. O. Battle Creek. 1891.
- Bryant, C. S., Farmer, S. 18, T. Albion, P. O. Albion. Mr. Bryant was born in 1872.
- Bryant, Mrs. H. M., Farming, S. 18, T. Albion, P. O. Albion.
- Buckley, J. J., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 11, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. 1903.
- Bugden, James, Farmer, S. 17, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1902.
- Burkhardt, Chas., Farmer, S. 14, T. Burlington, P. O. Burlington.
- Burrett, E. D., Farmer, S. 5, T. Convis, P. O. Bellevue. 1883.
- Burrows, Wm., Farmer, S. 12, T. Pennfield, P. O. Pennfield. Mr. Burrows was born in Calhoun County in 1847.
- Burt, Wm., Farmer, S. 11, T. Convis, P. O. Bellevue. 1914.
- Burton, A., Farmer, S. 4, T. Convis, P. O. Bellevue. 1870.
- Bushnell, H. D., Farmer, S. 6, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1889.
- Buskirk, Henry, Farmer, S. 27, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1854.
- Buskirk, Wm., Farmer, S. 24, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1869.
- Butler, Alfred, Farmer, S. 30, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Butler was born in 1878.
- Butt, James, Farmer, S. 17, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1885.
- Butterfield, Wm., Farmer, S. 6, T. Clarence, P. O. Olivet. 1882.
- Cable Piano Co., The, F. R. Lawrence, Manager, Pianos, Battle Creek.
- Cahalan, Rev. James, Catholic Priest, Marshall.
- Calhoun County Abstract Co., L. S. Page, Proprietor, Marshall.
- Calhoun County Officers:—Circuit Judge, Walter, H. North; Judge of Probate, Wm. H. Porter; Sheriff, E. J. Mallory; Clerk, Will A. Cady; Deputy Clerk, Agnes M. Sterling; Treasurer, William A. Lane; Register of Deeds, C. Howard Daskam; Prosecuting Attorney, Robert H. Kirckman; Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, A. F. Cooper; Court Stenographer, Roy E. Eldred; School Commissioner, Emma S. Willits; Drain Commissioner, L. C. Williams. Court Commissioners:—A. N. Ford, Battle Creek; Chas. O. Miller, Marshall. County Road Commissioners:—Frank Mahrle, Chairman, Marshall; Geo. R. Peet, Battle Creek; E. H. Puffer, Battle Creek. Board of Supervisors:—Albion Township, C. W. Kilmer, Albion; Athens Township, Erwin, Warsop, Athens; Battle Creek Township, Clinton Rhodes, Battle Creek; Bedford Township, B. G. Morgan, Battle Creek; Burlington Township, Frank Pullman, Burlington; Clarence Township, W. A. Kremerick, Albion; Clarendon Township, Lewis R. Mead, Homer; Couvis Township, J. E. Walkinshaw, Bellevue; Eckford Township, Lewis J. Decker, Marshall; Emmet Township, Chas. Hutchinson, Battle Creek; Fredonia Township, Fred Katz, P. O. Marshall; Homer Township, Wm. T. Hamilton, Homer; Lee Township, George Rundle, Olivet; Le Roy Township, E. D. Bushnell, East Leroy; Marengo Township, Frank E. Smith, Marshall; Marshall Township, John Lee, Marshall; Newton Township, Ira Hagleshaw, Ceresco; Pennfield Township, Wm. S. Fruin, P. O. Battle Creek; Sheridan Township, J. K. O'Hara, Albion; Tekonsha Township, Bert Shedd, Tekonsha.
- Calhoun State Bank, General Banking, Homer.
- Callahan, J. H., Clifton and Bismark Hotels, Battle Creek.
- Callahan, Wm. H., Farmer, S. 9, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Callahan was born in 1877.
- Carpenter, L., Farmer, S. 24, T. Bedford, P. O. Battle Creek. 1885.
- Carr, E. S., Farmer and Stock Breeder, S. 33, T. Albion, P. O. Homer. Mr. Carr was born in 1863.
- Carver, Elizar, Farmer, S. 5, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Carver was born in 1881.
- Case, C. B., Farmer, S. 27, T. Burlington, P. O. Union City.
- Case, Jos., Florist, Battle Creek.
- Casey, J. T., Jr., Farmer, S. 19, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1902.
- Cavanagh, Howard W., Lawyer, Battle Creek.
- Centner, Charles W., Dry Goods, Battle Creek.
- Central National Bank, General Banking, Battle Creek.
- Chamber of Commerce, Battle Creek.
- Chapin, E. W., Farmer, S. 22, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. 1880.
- Chisholm, T. J., Farmer, S. 19, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Chisholm was born in 1836.
- Church, T. E., Livery, Marshall.
- City Bank of Battle Creek, The, General Banking, Battle Creek.
- City Suburban Lot Exchange, L. E. Alderdyce, Manager, Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Clapp, F. W., Lawyer, Battle Creek.
- Clarence Township, Bert C. Ringler, Township Clerk, Albion.
- Clark, Frank, Farmer, S. 26, T. Marengo, P. O. Marengo. Mr. Clark was born in 1868.
- Clark, Fred E., Farmer, S. 12, T. Eckford, P. O. Albion. 1887.
- Clark, G. E. & Son, General Blacksmithing, S. 10, T. Bedford, P. O. Bedford. G. E. Clark was born in 1860 and W. S. Clark was born in 1894.
- Clark, Jacob, Farmer, S. 18, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1872.
- Clark, O. S., Lawyer, Battle Creek.
- Clark, Warren J., Farmer and Breeder of Jersey Cattle, S. 8, T. Fredonia, P. O. Marshall. 1885. Mr. Clark has served as Town Clerk.

- Clayman, B. T., Farmer and Stock Feeder, S. 13, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. 1900.
- Cline, Eli, Farmer, S. 30, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. 1851.
- Clothier, Geo., Farmer, Burlington.
- Clute, Geo., Farmer, S. 25, T. Convis, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Clute was born in 1874.
- Clute, Homer, Farmer, S. 31, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Clute was born in 1872.
- Cobb, N. A., Lawyer, Battle Creek.
- Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Manufacturers and Bottlers of Soda and Mineral Waters, Battle Creek.
- Coggan, S. W., Florist, Battle Creek.
- Cole, S. B., Contractor, Battle Creek.
- Coleman, Mrs. Geo., Marshall.
- Collyer, Geo. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 27, T. Albion, P. O. Homer. Mr. Collyer was born in 1868.
- Collyer, Geo. W., Farmer, S. 20, T. Burlington, P. O. Union City.
- Comfort, T. G., Farmer, S. 20, T. Le Roy, P. O. Climax. 1907.
- Commercial & Savings Bank, The, General Banking, Albion.
- Commercial Savings Bank, The, General Banking, Marshall.
- Consolidated Ice Co., Limited, C. D. Peters, Manager, Battle Creek.
- Converse, F. E., Farmer, S. 7, T. Burlington, P. O. Union City.
- Convis, C. E., Farmer, S. 32, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Convis was born in Calhoun County in 1874.
- Convis Township, J. E. Walkinshaw, Supervisor; Walter Scott, Justice; Thos. Hamilton, Clerk, Marshall.
- Cook, Geo. W., Farmer, S. 16, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1874.
- Cook, R. H. & Co., Stock Breeders and Fruit Growers, S. 36, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1889.
- Coon, W. A., Farmer, S. 4, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Coon was born in 1872.
- Cooper, C. D., Farmer, S. 21, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1866.
- Corey, Elbert, Farmer, S. 29, T. Newton, P. O. Union City.
- Cornell, E., Farmer, S. 31, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Cornell was born in 1877.
- Cornell, W. E., Business College, Battle Creek.
- Coss, A. B., Farmer, S. 4, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Coss was born in 1868.
- Cotton, F. D., Farmer, S. 18, T. Newton, P. O. Battle Creek.
- Courtright, Ray, Farmer, S. 15, T. Clarence, P. O. Springport. Mr. Courtright was born in Calhoun County in 1873.
- Coy, James, Farmer, S. 4 and 5, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. 1911.
- Craig, J. P., Real Estate, S. 11, T. Clarendon, P. O. Homer. Mr. Craig was born in Pennsylvania in 1837 and settled in Calhoun County in 1906. He is a Veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in 1862 and was discharged in 1865. He served as Sergeant in Company G 4th Michigan Cavalry.
- Crampton, O., Farmer, S. 16, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1903.
- Crane, Guy E., Harness, Battle Creek.
- Creps, W. B., Farmer, S. 22, T. Albion, P. O. Albion. Mr. Creps was born in Calhoun County in 1884.
- Crofoot, George, Farmer, S. 6, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Crofoot was born in 1848.
- Cronin, H. L., Grocer, Marshall.
- Cronkrite, R. S., Farmer, S. 33, T. Bedford, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Cronkrite was born in 1885.
- Crosby, J. E., Farmer, 400 Lake Ave., Battle Creek. Mr. Crosby was born in 1853.
- Culver, F. W., Real Estate, Insurance and Supervisor, Albion.
- Culver, R. A., Farmer, S. 33, T. Burlington, P. O. Union City.
- Cummings, Allen Realty Co., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Curtis, L. D., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 18, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Curtis was born in 1875.
- Cushman, Charles, Farmer, S. 36, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Cushman was born in 1851.
- Custer, August, Farmer, S. 7, T. Clarence, P. O. Springport. 1907.
- Cutting, A. F., Farmer, S. 28, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. Mr. Cutting was born in 1859.
- Cutting, Cleve, Farmer, S. 26, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. Mr. Cutting was born in 1882.
- Daniels, Jerome, Superintendent of Calhoun County Farm, S. 19, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1913.
- Daskam, C. H., Register of Deeds, Marshall.
- Davis, E. G., Farmer, S. 26, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Davis, J. Wendel, Rector Trinity Church, Marshall.
- Davis, Mary E., Real Estate, Albion.
- Davis-Fisher Co., The, Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Day, Joseph, Farmer, S. 18, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. Mr. Day was born in 1886.
- Dean, H. W., Furniture, Tekonsha.
- Dean, J. H., Proprietor Prospect Hill Farm, S. 25, T. Sheridan, P. O. Albion. Mr. Dean was born in Calhoun County in 1879. He is married to Bertha Ringler. Mr. Dean has served as Justice of Peace.
- DeBow, C. C., Farmer, S. 8, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Decker, L. J., Farmer and Supervisor, S. 4, T. Eckford, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Decker was born in 1880.
- Deihl, Jesse, Farmer, S. 2, T. Eckford, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Deihl was born in 1883.
- Demott, Ed, Farmer, S. 8, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Demott was born in Calhoun County in 1864.
- Demott, Roy, Farmer, S. 8, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Demott was born in Calhoun County in 1897.
- DePuy, Edward, Farmer, S. 4, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. 1882.
- Dewey, John A., Farmer, S. 6, T. Clarence, P. O. Springport. 1902.
- DeWitt, C. C., Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Battle Creek.
- Dibble, W. J., President Commercial Savings Bank, Marshall.
- Dickie, Samuel, President Albion College, Albion.
- Dinger, S., Farmer, S. 20, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Dinger was born in 1860.
- Disbro, Ora L., Farmer, S. 11, T. Burlington, P. O. Burlington.
- Dobbins Hardware Co., Dealers in Hardware, Battle Creek.
- Doly, Robert, Farmer, S. 10, T. Clarendon, P. O. Homer.
- Donovan, R. A., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Doobleday, Lee, Farmer, S. 33, T. Le Roy, P. O. East Leroy. Mr. Doobleday was born in 1888.
- Doolittle, B. G., Cashier First State Bank, Tekonsha.
- Doubleday, W., Farmer, S. 33, T. Le Roy, P. O. East Leroy. 1882.
- Dowding, Ben, Farmer, S. 33, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1896.
- Dowding, Geo., Farmer, S. 28, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. Mr. Dowding was born in 1860.
- Dowding, Henry, Farmer, S. 31, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. 1857.
- Dowding, Mary, Farming, S. 30, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. Born in 1883.
- Doyle, J. E., Farmer, S. 11, T. Tekonsha, P. O. Tekonsha. Mr. Doyle was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1858 and settled in Calhoun County in 1877. He is married to Emily Thunder.
- Dryer, James, Drain Dredging Contractor, S. 20, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. 1890.
- Dunn, H. T., Farmer, S. 14, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1874.
- Dykeman, A. A., Mason, S. 23, T. Bedford, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Dykeman was born in 1849.
- Eastman, O. V., Livery, Albion.
- Eaves, E., Insurance, Battle Creek.
- Eckford Township, C. E. Miller, Township Clerk; L. J. Decker, Supervi-
- sor; F. L. Sanders, Justice of Peace, S. 20, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford.
- Eddy, Frank, Farmer, S. 1, T. Lee, P. O. Springport. Mr. Eddy was born in 1884.
- Eells, C. F., Farmer and Gardening, S. 3, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Eells was born in 1875.
- Eitniew, G. A., Farmer, S. 17, T. Burlington, P. O. Burlington.
- Eitniew, R., Farmer and Road Commissioner, S. 23, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Ellis, B., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Durham Cattle, S. 6, T. Tekonsha, P. O. Burlington. 1857.
- Emmet Township, Wm. H. Pierce, Township Clerk; Charles Hutchinson, Supervisor, Ceresco.
- Emmerson Truck & Storage Co., Movers, Packers and Shippers of Household Goods and Storage, Battle Creek.
- Enos, Z. H., Farmer, S. 19, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. Mr. Enos was born in 1862.
- Enquirer, The, Newspaper, Battle Creek.
- Etson, C. H., Farmer, S. 4, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Etson was born in 1835.
- Evans, Mrs. E., Farming, S. 20, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mrs. Evans was born in 1866.
- Evening Chronicle, The, Newspaper, Marshall.
- Evening Statesman, The, Newspaper, Marshall.
- Fanning, C. W., Farmer, S. 13, T. Newton, P. O. Ceresco.
- Farley, W. D., Furniture and Undertaking, Battle Creek.
- Farman, J. L., Farmer, S. 6, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Farr, H., Farmer, S. 31, T. Fredonia, P. O. Burlington. 1910.
- Fenton, A., Farmer and Breeder, S. 21, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1861.
- Fenton, Ed M., Farmer, S. 15, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. 1901.
- Ferguson, Mrs. Marion, Farming, Marshall.
- Findley, Chas. C., Farmer, S. 1, T. Albion, P. O. Albion. 1910.
- Findley, H. L., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. Mr. Findley was born in 1879.
- Finley, Clellan A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. 1877.
- Finten, Geo. E., Farmer, S. 29, T. Burlington, P. O. Union City.
- First National Bank, General Banking, Marshall.
- First State Bank, General Banking, Tekonsha.
- Fisher, E. C., Books and Stationery, Battle Creek.
- Fisher, J. W., Farmer, S. 29, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. 1900.
- FitzJohn, D. C., Farmer, S. 12, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. 1863.
- Flynn, J. J., Farmer and Stock Breeder, S. 5, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1868.
- Ford, D. D., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Forman, Wm. G., Farmer, S. 9, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Forman was born in 1882.
- Foss, Clarence, Farmer and Stock Feeder, S. 32, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Foss was born in 1888.
- Foss, J. W., Farmer and Stock Feeder, S. 32, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek.
- Foster, Ed, Farmer, S. 11, T. Bedford, P. O. Battle Creek. 1882.
- Fox, John H., Farmer, S. 5, T. Newton, P. O. Burlington.
- Fox, Dr. P. S., Physician, Athens.
- Fox, M. C., Farmer, S. 33, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. 1900.
- Fox, Samuel, Farmer, S. 22, T. Fredonia, P. O. Marshall. 1849.
- Fox, W. A., Farmer, S. 27, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Fox was born in 1858.
- Frasier, F., Farmer, S. 13, T. Pennfield, P. O. Pennfield. Mr. Frasier was born in Calhoun County in 1847.
- Freer, L. H., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Durham Cattle, S. 17, T. Fredonia, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Freer was born in Michigan in 1856 and settled in Calhoun County in 1907.
- French, Tom, Farmer, S. 10, T. Burlington, P. O. Burlington.
- French, W. R., Photographer, Battle Creek.
- Frost, F. V., Farmer, S. 17, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1881.
- Frost, W. S., Farmer, S. 20, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. Mr. Frost was born in 1887.
- Fruin, Wm. S., Supervisor and Farmer, S. 29, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Fruin was born in 1876.
- Fuller, A. M., Farmer, S. 22, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Fuller, Mrs. M. M., Farming, S. 2, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Galloup, J. O., Iron Pipe, Fittings and Valves, Steam Fitters, Tools and Mill Supplies, Battle Creek.
- Garland, W. L., Contractor and Builder, S. 20, T. Albion, P. O. Homer. Mr. Garland was born in 1857.
- Garratt, F. B., Farmer, S. 20, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Garratt was born in 1856.
- Gartner Baking Co., Wholesale Bakers, Battle Creek.
- Gauss, C. E., Gauss' Combined Treatments for Catarrh, Marshall.
- Gifford, John, Farmer, S. 20, T. Clarence, P. O. Olivet. Mr. Gifford was born in 1873.
- Gildart, Wm. B., Editor Albion Leader and Dealer in Real Estate, Albion.
- Good, Alva, Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, S. 27, T. Fredonia, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Good was born in Michigan in 1877.
- Goodrich, John C., Farming and Dealer in General Merchandise, S. 29, T. Fredonia, Ellis, P. O. Marshall. 1895.
- Gorham, C. E., President First National Bank, Marshall.
- Gould, O. H., Farmer, S. 4, T. Le Roy, P. O. Climax. 1878.
- Granger, C. B., Livery, Albion.
- Grant, W., Photographer, Albion. 1910.
- Green, B. K., Farmer, S. 2, T. Tekonsha, P. O. Tekonsha. Mr. Green was born in Calhoun County in 1859. He is married to Sabina Bretton.
- Greenfield, L. V., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 4, T. Lee, P. O. Olivet. 1905.
- Greenfield Real Estate Co., Real Estate, Marshall. 1890.
- Greenman, D. B., Farmer, S. 9, T. Marshall, P. O. Ceresco. Mr. Greenman was born in Calhoun County in 1860.
- Grill, Wm. I., Garage, Athens.
- Groesbeck, E., Farmer, S. 31, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Groesbeck was born in 1883.
- Grundemann, Emil, Farmer, S. 1, T. Eckford, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Grundemann was born in 1887.
- Guile, Stephen, Farmer, S. 17, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Guile was born in 1860.
- Gurnflo, F., Livery, Battle Creek.
- Haas, John, Farmer, S. 3, T. Eckford, P. O. Marshall. 1885.
- Hackett, Willard, Farmer, S. 14, T. Pennfield, P. O. Pennfield. Mr. Hackett was born in 1855.
- Hadwin, H. W., Farmer, S. 36, T. Newton, P. O. Union City.
- Hagelshaw, Ira, Supervisor and Farmer, S. 22, T. Newton, P. O. Ceresco. Mr. Hagelshaw is one of the representative farmers of Newton Township. He was born Nov. 25, 1875, on the old homestead where he now resides. He received a limited education in the district school of Newton and later attended High School at Battle Creek. He worked by the month on a farm for about eight years and at the age of 21 he took up the carpenter's trade which he followed for thirteen years with success. Mr. Hagelshaw, as the saying goes, is a "Jack at all Trades," as he says, and has gained a great many friends throughout the county. In 1910 he moved to the home farm with his parents. Mr. Hagelshaw was married to Miss Bessie Mallow of Athens Township, to this union have been born four children. His father, aged 82 years, is the oldest resident of Newton Township. He has resided on the old farm 47 years. Mr. Hagelshaw has been chosen by the people of his township to fill several offices and served them as Township Treasurer for the years 1910 and 1911 and as Supervisor for 1913 and until the present time. In politics he is a Republican.
- Haight, R. L., Farmer, S. 12, T. Eckford, P. O. Albion. 1905.
- Halbert, J. G., Farmer, S. 10, T. Bedford, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Halbert was born in 1856.
- Hale, W. F., Farmer, S. 14, T. Clarence, P. O. Springport. 1874.
- Hall, E. H., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Hall, Frank, Farmer, S. 36, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Hall was born in 1879.
- Hall, G. H., Farmer, S. 15, T. Emmett, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Hall was born in 1851.
- Hall, Homer, Farmer, S. 11, T. Le Roy, P. O. Battle Creek. 1854.
- Halladay, J. F. & Son, Wholesale Grocers, Battle Creek.
- Halladay & Wilcox, Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Halsey, H., Breeder of Jersey Cattle, S. 30, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. 1913.
- Hamilton, Burritt, Lawyer, Battle Creek.
- Hamma, H. J., Farmer, S. 22, T. Burlington, P. O. Union City.
- Hammond, J., Farmer and Stockman, S. 10, T. Sheridan, P. O. Albion. Mr. Hammond was born in Pennsylvania in 1859 and came to Calhoun County in 1864. He is married to Miss Rose Keck. Mr. Hammond has served as Highway Commissioner and School Director.
- Hanchett, H. G., Farmer, S. 15, T. Eckford, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Hanchett was born in 1883.
- Hardt, Chas. and Frank, Farmers, S. 1, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. 1884.
- Harmon, Joe W., Market Gardener, S. 26, T. Bedford, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Harmon was born in 1879.
- Harris Brothers, Manufacturers of and Dealers in Harness and Horse Furnishings, Battle Creek.
- Hartman, Mrs. S. B., Fruit Grower, Athens.
- Harton, James, Farmer, S. 10, T. Albion, P. O. Albion. 1885.
- Hartrant, Peter, Farmer, S. 34, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. 1890.
- Hartson, Edward, Farmer, S. 27, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Hartson was born in 1862.
- Harvey, Charles, Livery, Athens.
- Haskins, B., Farmer, S. 17, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Haskins was born in 1844.
- Hatch, J. M. & Sons, Lawyers, Marshall.
- Hebble, A. C., Funeral Director, Battle Creek.
- Henry, Charles J., Standard Bred Poultry, S. 23, T. Burlington, P. O. Burlington.
- Henry, Ezra, Farmer, S. 5, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1887.
- Herman, Reni, Farmer, S. 17, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1898.
- Herron, Mrs. Etta C., Farming, S. 4, T. Tekonsha, P. O. Tekonsha, 1853. Married to Pete E. Herron.
- Hess, Charles H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Hess was born in 1875.
- Hess, Edward A., Farmer, S. 28, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Hess was born in 1889.
- Hess, Mrs. J. J., Farming, S. 28, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall.
- Hess, John P., Farmer, Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Shipper of Stock, S. 5, T. Fredonia, P. O. Marshall. 1874.
- Hess, L. D., Farmer, Breeder of Thoroughbred Poland China Hogs and Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens, S. 6, T. Fredonia, P. O. Ceresco. 1877.
- Hess, Philip, Farmer and Stock Breeder, S. 25, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. Mr. Hess was born in 1879.
- Hicks, Richard, Farmer, S. 8, T. Lee, P. O. Olivet. 1860.
- Hicks, T. V., Farmer, S. 16, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek.
- Hill, Addison, Truck Farmer, S. 28, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. 1903.
- Hillard, G. E., Farmer, S. 8, T. Lee, P. O. Olivet. 1897.
- Hiscock, E. D., Farmer, S. 4, T. Le Roy, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Hiscock was born in 1869.
- Hiscock, Fred C., Farmer, S. 9, T. Le Roy, P. O. Climax. Mr. Hiscock was born in 1871.
- Hisler, Wm., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 22, T. Homer, P. O. Homer.
- Hobart, E. N., Farmer, S. 28, T. Albion, P. O. Homer. 1905.
- Hobbs, L. D., Grocer, Battle Creek.
- Hodwin, H. W., Farmer, S. 36, T. Newton, P. O. Union City.
- Hoffman, Christopher, Breeder, S. 26, T. Bedford, P. O. Battle Creek. 1915.
- Hoffman, W. H., Farmer, S. 1, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Hoffman was born in 1880.
- Holmes, S. W., Farmer, S. 26, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Holmes, T. F., Farmer, S. 12, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. Mr. Holmes was born in 1883.
- Hooper, J. L., Lawyer, Battle Creek.
- Hoover, E. L., Farmer, S. 30, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. 1913.
- Houghton, E. G., Merchant, East Leroy.
- Hovey, E. F., Shoe Salesman, S. 31, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. 1906.
- Howell, A. E., Veterinary, S. 31, T. Albion, P. O. Homer. Mr. Howell was born in 1838.
- Hoves, Saml. A., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Hoyt, L., Farmer, Breeder of Percheron and Norman Horses, S. 33, T. Fredonia, P. O. Tekonsha. Mr. Hoyt was born in 1841.
- Hubbard, O. L., Farmer, Marshall.
- Huff, Geo. S., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Huggett, Fred L., Farmer, S. 34, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Huggett was born in 1868.
- Hughes, Ed, Farmer, S. 16, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Hughes was born in Calhoun County in 1861.
- Hughes, James M., Retired Farmer, Marshall.
- Humphrey, J. C., Farmer, S. 35, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. Mr. Humphrey was born in 1853.
- Hutchinson, Charles, Supervisor and Farmer, S. 34, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. Mr. Hutchinson was born in 1858.
- Hyney & Young, Real Estate, Albion.
- Imus, Frank, Farmer, S. 17, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. 1885.
- Jackson, John, Grain, Seeds and Wool Dealer, Homer. 1863.
- Jackson, John J., Farmer, S. 9, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Johns, H. W., Dyeing and Cleaning, Battle Creek.
- Johnson, A. G., Farmer, S. 2, T. Le Roy, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Johnson was born in 1854.
- Johnson, A. Morgan, Farmer, S. 11, T. Le Roy, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Johnson was born in 1887 and Mrs. Johnson was born in 1886.
- Johnson, Edwin, Farmer, S. 28, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. 1903.
- Jones, C. A., Farmer, S. 7, T. Newton, P. O. Battle Creek.
- Jones, C. A., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 3, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. 1896.
- Jones, Walter, Farmer, S. 8, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Jones was born in 1876.
- Jones, William, Farmer, S. 32, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1875.
- Joslyn, V. H., Farmer, S. 32, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. 1874.
- Jourdan, J. W., Farmer, S. 22 and 27, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek, 1876.
- Joy, Phillip S., Superintendent Electric and Water Department, Marshall.
- Judd & Simons, Livery, Battle Creek.

- Kahler, Henry, Farmer, S. 29, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Kapp Clothing Co., Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers, Battle Creek.
- Katz, Frank G., Farmer and Carpenter, S. 10, T. Fredonia, P. O. Marshall. 1875.
- Katz, Joseph, Farmer, S. 15, T. Burlington, P. O. Burlington.
- Keating, Scott, Farmer, S. 12, T. Lee, P. O. Springport. 1884.
- Keck, James L., Farmer and Stockman, S. 4, T. Sheridan, P. O. Albion. Mr. Keck was born in Calhoun County in 1880. He is married to Miss Hattie Litka. Mr. Keck has served as School Director.
- Keet-Davis Co., Undertakers, Battle Creek.
- Kelleher, T. J. Co., R. P. Harris, Manager, Dry Goods, Battle Creek.
- Kellogg, H., Farmer, S. 8, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Kellogg was born in 1863.
- Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co., Breakfast Foods, Battle Creek.
- Kelly, Dennis, Manufacturer of Thermostats, Marshall.
- Kenyon, W. J., Farmer, S. 28, T. Fredonia, P. O. Tekonsha. 1894.
- Keys, A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. 1913.
- Kidney, Wm., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Durham Cattle, S. 22, T. Fredonia, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Kidney was born in London, Canada, in 1843 and came to Calhoun County in 1847.
- Killin, John, Farmer, S. 8, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Killin was born in 1859.
- Kilmer, C. W., Farmer and Supervisor, S. 21, T. Albion, P. O. Albion.
- Kimball, Otis, Farmer, S. 19, T. Newton, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Kimball is a veteran of the Civil War. He was a member of Company A First Michigan Sharp Shooters and served nearly three years. He lost his right arm at Spottsylvania Court House. He is married to Miss Florence Stolt. They have two children, Courtland A. and Leonia R. The latter graduated from the public schools and later from Northwestern University. Mr. Kimball has a splendid home, the interior of the house being finished in Cherry and Sycamore. His library contains about two thousand volumes. Mr. Kimball is a man of character and culture, esteemed by his neighbors for qualities of mind and heart.
- Kimmel, M. L., Ditch Contractor and Merchant, S. 1, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Kimmel was born in 1881.
- Kimmer, Chas. F., Farmer and Stockman, S. 5, T. Sheridan, P. O. Albion. Mr. Kimmer was born in Ohio in 1863 and came to Calhoun County in 1867. He is married to Miss Retta Kimball. Mr. Kimmer has served as Highway Commissioner, School Director and Moderator.
- King, Geo. H., Farmer, S. 10, T. Clarendon, P. O. Homer.
- King, H. C., Farm Seeds, Battle Creek.
- King, L. J., Farmer, S. 29, T. Albion, P. O. Homer.
- Kingman, A. C., Lawyer, Battle Creek.
- Kirkpatrick, W. J., Dealer in Coal, Wood and Coke, Battle Creek.
- Kirschman, Robt. H., Lawyer, Battle Creek.
- Kisinger, R., Farmer, S. 21, T. Le Roy, P. O. East Leroy. Mr. Kisinger was born in Calhoun County in 1870.
- Kistler, C. E., Beadle Lake Resort and General Store, S. 20, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Kistler was born in 1863.
- Kistler, J. H., Farmer and Blacksmith, S. 29, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. 1860.
- Kleckner's Music House, Pianos, etc., Battle Creek.
- Kline, Geo. W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. 1870.
- Kline, Walter D., Lawyer, Battle Creek.
- Knack, C. J., Farmer, S. 19, T. Albion, P. O. Albion. 1888.
- Knapp, B. A., General Insurance, Battle Creek.
- Knapp, T. C., Farmer, S. 34, T. Burlington, P. O. Union City.
- Knight, W. A., and O. S. Clark, Lawyers, Battle Creek.
- Knuth, Wm., Farmer, S. 21, T. Albion, P. O. Albion. 1903.
- Koch, L. B., Farmer, S. 10, T. Clarendon, P. O. Homer.
- Koons, H. F., Farmer, S. 36, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. 1881.
- Kopp, Fred, Farmer, S. 25, T. Clarence, P. O. Springport. 1881.
- Krenerick, W. A., Supervisor and Farmer, S. 33, T. Clarence, P. O. Albion. Mr. Krenerick was born in Calhoun County in 1877.
- Kyes, A. J. & Co., Groceries, Battle Creek.
- Lake, Guy, Farmer, S. 10, T. Clarendon, P. O. Homer.
- Lamanaco, Sam, General Store, S. 31, T. Clarence, P. O. Albion.
- Lambert Machine Co., A. P. Grohens, General Manager, Designers and Manufacturers of Coffee Roasting Machinery, Peanut Butter Plants, etc., Marshall.
- Larkin, W. L., Wholesale and Retail Beer, Battle Creek.
- Laupp, F., Farmer, S. 33, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Laupp was born in 1863.
- Lawrence, C. E., Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, Tekonsha. 1901.
- Lawley, Thomas, Farmer, S. 7, T. Tekonsha, P. O. Burlington. 1870.
- Lawton, S. W., Farmer, S. 33, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Lawton was born in 1867.
- Layher, C. P., Farmer, S. 29, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1885.
- Legge, F. H., Farmer, S. 29, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Legge was born in 1861.
- Leggett, H. A., Farmer, S. 17, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1864.
- Leonard, Charles J., Farmer, S. 28 and 29, T. Burlington, P. O. Union City.
- Leonard, P. A., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Le Roy Township, E. E. Bushnell, Supervisor; P. M. Joyce, Clerk; C. S. Andrews, Justice of Peace, S. 21, T. Le Roy, P. O. East Leroy.
- Leterme Bros., Farmers, S. 9, T. Sheridan, P. O. Albion.
- Leterme, Arthur, Farmer and Stockman, S. 9, T. Sheridan, P. O. Albion. Leterme was born in Belgium in 1877 and settled in Calhoun County in 1909.
- Leterme, Edmund, Farmer and Stockman, S. 9, T. Sheridan, P. O. Albion. Mr. Leterme was born in Belgium in 1881 and settled in Calhoun County in 1909.
- Lewis & Prescott, Lawyers, Battle Creek.
- Lincoln, H., Farmer, S. 31, T. Clarence, P. O. Albion. 1863.
- Linninger, Geo., Farmer, S. 25, T. Clarence, P. O. Springport. 1847.
- Linton, Ed, Farmer, Homer. 1875.
- Lockhart, Tuttle & Maurer, Real Estate Dealers, Battle Creek.
- Long, J. F., Farmer, S. 32, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Long was born in 1847.
- Long, Wm. F., Farmer, S. 32, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Long was born in 1868.
- Lord, W. W., Farmer, S. 21, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1891.
- Lowell, E. L., Farmer, S. 31, T. Newton, P. O. Union City.
- Ludlum, R. M., Lawyer, Battle Creek.
- Lutz, Jacob, Farmer, S. 36, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. 1873.
- Lybolt, C. W., Farmer, S. 4, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1902.
- Lyman, C. E. Co., Insurance, Real Estate and Loans, Battle Creek.
- McAllister, John, Farmer, S. 36, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. Mr. McAllister was born in 1871.
- McAuliffe, D. W., Farm Implements, Albion.
- McCaffrey, Austin, Farmer, S. 18, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. Mr. McCaffrey was born in Calhoun County in 1896.
- McClintic, E. L., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. 1877.
- McClo, Mrs. Francis, Farming, S. 36, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. Mrs. McClo was born in 1850.
- McClure, John H., Farmer, S. 36, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1910.
- McCormick, H. N., Farmer, S. 23, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. McCormick was born in 1877.
- McCUTCHEON, A. L., Justice of the Peace, Real Estate and Insurance, Albion.
- McDonald, Geo. C., Farmer, S. 5, T. Clarence, P. O. Springport. 1913.
- McGee, Guy, Farmer, S. 1, T. Albion, P. O. Albion. Mr. McGee was born in 1880.
- McGee, S. A., Real Estate, Loans and Insurance, Battle Creek.
- McKay, Alex. A., Civil Engineer, Battle Creek.
- McKee, J. R., Monument Works, Battle Creek.
- McKenzie, Chas. F., Lawyer, Battle Creek.
- McKenzie, Mrs. Mary L., Farming, S. 18, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mrs. McKenzie was born in 1853.
- McKinney, D. H., Farmer, S. 6, T. Albion, P. O. Albion. Mr. McKinney was born in 1864.
- McMillen, Geo. H., Publisher, Athens.
- McMurtrie, Frank, Farmer, S. 18, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. McMurtrie was born in 1883.
- McNaughton, A. J., Monuments, Battle Creek.
- Machin, R., Farmer, S. 17, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Machin was born in 1852.
- Mack, A. P., Farmer, S. 17, T. Burlington, P. O. Union City.
- Mains, A. J., Farmer, S. 34 and 35, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Mains was born in 1891.
- Mains, Fred, Farmer, S. 6, T. Lee, P. O. Olivet. Mr. Mains was born in 1873.
- Mains, Harvy, Farmer, S. 8, T. Lee, P. O. Olivet. Mr. Mains was born in 1868.
- Mains, John, Farmer, S. 3, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Mains was born in 1863.
- Mandoka, Sam, Farmer, S. 20, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Mannings, M. A., Farmer, S. 1, T. Pennfield, P. O. Bellevue. Mr. Mannings was born in 1860.
- Mapes, A. H., Farmer, S. 21, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Mapes was born in 1888.
- Maple City Dairy Co., D. S. Birdsall, Owner, Creamery, Albion.
- Marengo Township, Burt Oxby, Township Clerk, F. E. Smith, Supervisor, I. W. Van Sickle, Justice of Peace, S. 20, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall.
- Markham, Roy, Insurance, Battle Creek.
- Markle, Colonel W. O., Real Estate and Auctioneer, Albion.
- Marks, H. F., Farmer and Township Treasurer, S. 33, T. Clarence, P. O. Albion. Mr. Marks was born in Calhoun County in 1875.
- Marsh, Wayne D., Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Glass and Window Shades, Battle Creek.
- Marshall, J. L., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Marshall, City of,
- Marshall News, The, D. W. Knickerbocker, Editor, Marshall.
- Marshall Furnace Co., Manufacturers of Furnaces, Marshall.
- Marshall Marble and Granite Works, Monuments and Markers, Marshall.
- Marshall Plumbing and Heating Co., C. L. Blake and H. L. Bailey, Marshall.
- Martin, Wm., Real Estate, Marshall.
- Maurer, Frank J., Farmer, S. 18, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. 1914.
- Mechem, Geo. W., Lawyer, Battle Creek.
- Meek, F. L., Farmer, S. 3, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Meek was born in 1867.
- Mendoka, Sam, Farmer, S. 20, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Merchants Savings Bank, General Banking, Battle Creek.
- Merrill, D. L., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Metzger, Harry, Farmer, S. 15, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. 1912.
- Michigan Business and Normal College, Battle Creek.
- Michigan United Traction Co., Battle Creek.
- Milburn, E., Farmer, S. 12, T. Lee, P. O. Olivet. 1859.
- Milk Producers Co., F. W. Sullivan, Milk, Cream, Ice Cream, etc., Battle Creek.
- Miller, C. E., Township Clerk, S. 20, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford.
- Miller, Chas. J., Farmer, S. 8, T. Burlington, P. O. Union City.
- Miller, C. O., Attorney, Marshall.
- Miller, F. D., School Commissioner, Marshall.
- Miller, Floyd, Farmer, S. 5, T. Eckford, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Miller was born in 1883.
- Miller, Geo. L., Farmer, S. 6, T. Clarence, P. O. Springport. 1875.
- Miller, H. W., Farmer, S. 5, T. Newton, P. O. Battle Creek.
- Miller, Marion, Farmer, S. 22, T. Albion, P. O. Albion. 1878.
- Miller, M. H., Farmer, S. 5, T. Clarence, P. O. Springport. 1853.
- Miller, N. E., Farmer and Postmaster, Athens.
- Mills, Elliott, Farmer, S. 8, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Mitchell, A., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 9, T. Tekonsha, P. O. Tekonsha. Mr. Mitchell was born in Calhoun County in 1883. He is married to Elsa Smith.
- Mitchell, Robt., County Road Commissioner, Battle Creek.
- Mix, C. C., Veterinary Surgeon, Battle Creek.
- Mohrhardt, Frank, Farmer, S. 25, T. Newton, P. O. Burlington.
- Moon, M. L., Farmer, S. 33, T. Bedford, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Moon was born in 1872.
- Moore, C. W., Farmer, S. 18, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. 1905.
- Moore, Jacob, Farmer, S. 2, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Moore was born in 1849.
- Moore, Whitehill, Farmer, S. 28, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. Mr. Moore was born in 1855.
- Morehouse, R. M., Mail Carrier, S. 15, T. Pennfield, P. O. Pennfield. 1890.
- Morgan, B. G., Supervisor, S. 25, T. Bedford, P. O. Battle Creek. 1872.
- Morgan, E., Farmer, S. 32, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Morgan was born in 1867.
- Morgan, E. M., Farmer, S. 18, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. 1865.
- Morley Bros., Farmers, S. 20, T. Tekonsha, P. O. Burlington.
- Morley, Earl, Farmer, S. 20, T. Tekonsha, P. O. Burlington. Mr. Morley was born in Michigan in 1874 and came to Calhoun County in 1876.
- Morley, R. J., Retail Druggist, Marshall. 1914.
- Munger, E. C., Dairyman, S. 31, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. 1863.
- Musser, B. F., Farmer, S. 20, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1909.
- Mustard, James H., Lawyer, Battle Creek.
- Newton, W., Farmer, S. 15, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Newton was born in 1843.
- Nichols, J. E., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Nichols, Lloyd, Farmer, S. 20, T. Clarence, P. O. Albion. 1886.
- Noneman, E. C., Farmer, S. 23, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1885.
- North & Strong, Lumber, Sash, Doors, Shingles, etc., Battle Creek.
- Norton, Fay, Farmer, Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle and Poland China Hogs, S. 36, T. Tekonsha, P. O. Tekonsha. Mr. Norton was born in Calhoun County in 1882.
- Nowlin, Frank E. Co., Limited, Wholesale and Retail Farm Produce, Albion.
- Oberhauser, John M., Farmer and Justice of Peace, S. 18, T. Newton, P. O. Battle Creek.
- Old National Bank of Battle Creek, The, General Banking, Battle Creek.
- Olney, Wm., Farmer, S. 16, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1914.
- Onen, Bernard J., Attorney, Battle Creek.
- Osmun, V. S., Farmer, S. 25, T. Marengo, P. O. Albion. 1908.
- Ostrom, William, Farmer, S. 23, T. Albion, P. O. Albion. Mr. Ostrom was born in 1865.
- Ott, Emil, Farmer, S. 2, T. Eckford, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Ott was born in 1888.
- Ott, Thos. L., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 23, T. Marengo, P. O. Albion. Mr. Ott was born in 1866.
- Overholt, F. J., Dentist, Athens.
- Overley, P. E., Farmer, S. 12, T. Lee, P. O. Olivet. 1915.
- Owen, A. L., Farmer, S. 15, T. Newton, P. O. Ceresco.
- Owen, Vern., Farmer and Township Road Commissioner, S. 8, T. Le Roy, P. O. Climax. 1864.
- Owens, Curry, Farmer, S. 33, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. Mr. Owens was born in 1891.
- Oxby, Burt, Township Clerk and Farmer, S. 20, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1892.
- Packard, Bert, Farmer, S. 15, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. 1893.
- Page, E. R., Real Estate, Marshall.
- Page, Geo. W., Farmer, S. 27, T. Burlington, P. O. Union City.
- Page, H. J., Farmer, S. 21, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Page was born in 1890.
- Page, J. C., Farmer and Highway Commissioner, S. 28, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Page was born in 1887.
- Page, L. A., Farmer and Stock Buyer, S. 33, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. 1870.
- Palmer, Frank, Automobiles, Motorcycles and Bicycles, Battle Creek.
- Palmer, L. H., Farmer, S. 17, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Palmer was born in 1890.
- Palmer, Peter, Farmer, S. 21, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. Mr. Palmer was born in 1881.
- Palmiter, Clarence, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Palmiter was born in 1887.
- Palmiter, N. E., Farmer, S. 1, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Palmiter was born in 1860.
- Palmiter, W. H., Farmer, S. 34, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Palmiter was born in 1858.
- Pamptopee, Steve, Farmer, S. 23, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Parker, H., Farmer, S. 8, T. Lee, P. O. Olivet. Mr. Parker was born in 1868.
- Parrott, S. M., Farmer, S. 17, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. 1891.
- Parsons, Mrs. Henry, Farming, S. 33, T. Burlington, P. O. Union City.
- Patterson, D. J., Farmer, S. 16, T. Eckford, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Patterson was born in 1895.
- Payette, A. G., Miller, S. 10, T. Bedford, P. O. Bedford. Mr. Payette was born in 1859.
- Peck, Lewis, Farmer, S. 7, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. 1889.
- Peek, J. C., Farmer, S. 1, T. Clarence, P. O. Springport. 1866.
- Peerless Fixtures Company, Store Fixtures, Marshall.
- Peterson, C. A., Hardware and Plumbing, Battle Creek.
- Phelps, W. C., Grocer, Battle Creek.
- Phillips, B. W., Farmer, S. 21, T. Newton, P. O. Ceresco.
- Phillips, Henry L., Garage, Battle Creek.
- Phillips, James, Farmer, Burlington.
- Philo, John H., Farmer, S. 31, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1894.
- Philo, Wm. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 17, T. Tekonsha, P. O. Tekonsha. 1900.
- Piepkow, Gust, Farmer, S. 24, T. Clarence, P. O. Springport. 1902.
- Pike, J. W., Jeweler, Athens.
- Pinnow, Harry, Farmer, S. 25, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Pinnow was born in 1895.
- Pinnow, John, Farmer, S. 25, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Pinnow was born in 1893.
- Pitt, W. D., Farmer, S. 22, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Pitt was born in Calhoun County in 1866.
- Ponto, Frank, Farmer, S. 11, T. Clarence, P. O. Springport. Mr. Ponto was born in Calhoun County in 1884.
- Ponto, John, Farmer, S. 13, T. Clarence, P. O. Springport. Mr. Ponto was born in Calhoun County in 1884.
- Ponto, Wm., Farmer, S. 14, T. Clarence, P. O. Springport. 1872.
- Porter, W. H., Judge of Probate, Marshall.
- Post, C. W., Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek.
- Potter, H. J., Farmer, S. 16, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Potter was born in 1886.
- Powers, J. M., Lawyer, Battle Creek.
- Powers & Co., Flour, Feed and Seeds, Battle Creek.
- Powers, Preston, Farmer, S. 26, T. Clarendon, P. O. Homer. Mr. Powers was born in 1878.
- Powers, W. S., Lawyer, Battle Creek.
- Prine, D. E., Farmer, S. 36, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Prine was born in 1862.
- Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall.
- Radford, C., Farmer, S. 31, T. Le Roy, P. O. Climax. 1858.
- Radford, E. J., Farmer, S. 25, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Randall, A. H. Mill Co., Milling, Tekonsha.
- Ranger, L. J., Farmer, S. 8, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. Mr. Ranger was born in 1875.
- Rapp, R. W., Farmer, S. 18, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Rapp was born in 1880.
- Rarick, Alvin A., Farmer, S. 28, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. Mr. Rarick was born in 1880.
- Rarick, Geo. Wash., Farmer, S. 4, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. 1885.
- Rathbun & Kraft Lumber and Coal Co., Dealers in Lumber, Coal, etc., Battle Creek.
- Rauschenberger, Wm., Superintendent Paint Department and Farmer, S. 19, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. 1912.
- Raymond & Rice, Milk Dealers, Battle Creek.
- Reade, J. L., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Recorder Press Co., The, W. S. Kennedy, Editor, Albion.
- Reed, Floyd, Farmer, S. 6, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. 1889.
- Reed, Milton, Farmer, Gardener and Gravel Pit, Albion. Mr. Reed has served as Supervisor.
- Reese, Fred, Farmer, S. 6, T. Le Roy, P. O. Climax. 1887.
- Reese, James, Farmer, S. 9, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1875.
- Reese, John, Farmer, S. 6, T. Le Roy, P. O. Climax. 1887.
- Reichow, Charles, Farmer, S. 34, T. Albion, P. O. Homer. Mr. Reichow was born in 1869.
- Reid, M. J., Farmer, S. 11, T. Convis, P. O. Bellevue. 1869.
- Rendall, James, Retired, S. 32, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1866.
- Reniger, O. J., General Contractor and Builder, Marshall.
- Retallick, N. E., Real Estate and Insurance, Battle Creek. Newton E. Retallick was born at Climax, Kalamazoo County, Michigan on June 3rd 1857 at the farm home of his parents, John T. and Hilinda Retallick, where lived until 22 years of age. On October 17th 1878 he was united in marriage with Eunice A. Eldred, daughter of John Alonzo and Polly J. Eldred and Sunday, October 17th 1915, they celebrated the 37th anniversary of their wedding. Mr. Retallick taught District School in Climax and Le Roy Townships during the winters of 1876-77 and 1880-81 inclusive, was Township Superintendent of Schools of Climax Township during the last year this law was in force and met with the other Township Superintendents in Kalamazoo, Michigan, where they elected the first County Superintendent. In the summer of 1881 he entered the service of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company in the extra gang on track work and in September of the same year was employed as freight brakeman, in which capacity he served for 18 months when he was promoted to Conductor, which position he held for a total period of about 14 years in freight and passenger service. He was in the retail grocery business for over three years and in the spring of 1902 he started in the Insurance business for the Continental Casualty Company and New York Life and his business has gradually developed into a General Insurance and Real Estate & Loan business, in

- which he is still engaged at Suite 705 Post Block, Battle Creek, Michigan. He, with his wife, has been a resident of the City of Battle Creek since September 1881, during which period he served the Fifth Ward as Alderman for two years. This matrimonial union has been blessed by the arrival of a daughter and son, both of whom are married and are raising children of their own. The son, Eldred A. is associated with his father in business.
- Rial, B. A., Farmer, Breeder of Holstein and Jersey Cattle, S. 29, T. Fredonia, P. O. Tekonsha. 1871.
- Richardson, F. W., Farmer, S. 4, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Richmore, C. A., General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Battle Creek.
- Ringler, Bert C., Township Clerk and Farmer, S. 27, T. Clarence, P. O. Albion. 1876.
- Ripley, Mrs. D., Farming, S. 9, T. Lee, P. O. Olivet. 1901.
- Rivers & Petrie, Independent Garage, Battle Creek.
- Roat, Chas. E. Music Co., Music Publishers, Pianos, Victrolas, Sheet Music, etc., Battle Creek.
- Roatch, E. F., Ditch Contractor, S. 27, T. Newton, P. O. Ceresco.
- Roberts, John J., Music House, Pianos, Organs and Music Merchandise, Battle Creek.
- Robinson, A. J., Auctioneer, Marshall.
- Robinson, D. A., Farmer, S. 9, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Robinson was born in Calhoun County in 1857.
- Robinson, Geo., Farmer, S. 27, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Robinson, Tom F., Editor The Register-Weekly, Union City.
- Rocco, Ed J., Farmer, S. 8, T. Tekonsha, P. O. Tekonsha. 1877.
- Rocho, John, Farmer, S. 9, T. Newton, P. O. Battle Creek.
- Rogers, Herbert E., Farmer and Breeder of Jersey Cattle, S. 14, T. Clarendon, P. O. Homer. Mr. Rogers was born in Michigan in 1860. He is married to Jennie McKinzie.
- Rook, Harry, Farmer, Breeder of Registered Hampshire Sheep and Poland China Hogs, S. 14, T. Marshall, P. O. Marshall. 1878.
- Root, S. B., Farmer, S. 3, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. 1903.
- Ruddock, F. E., Farmer, S. 36, T. Convis, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Ruddock was born in Calhoun County in 1888.
- Rundle, Geo., Supervisor and Farmer, S. 7, T. Lee, P. O. Olivet. Mr. Rundle was born in 1878.
- Russell, A. E., Farmer, S. 16, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. 1900. His father, A. J. Russell, came to Calhoun County in 1900.
- Russell, A. G., Farmer, S. 17, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Russell was born in Calhoun County in 1888.
- Russell, A. W., Farmer, S. 17, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Russell was born in 1879.
- Russell, F. S., Farmer, S. 24, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. 1914.
- Ryan, Wm. J., Real Estate and Insurance, Battle Creek.
- Sabin & Bowne, Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Salisbury, W. H., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 35, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. 1900.
- Sampson, Edd L., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 2, T. Emmet, P. O. P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Sampson was born in 1868.
- Samson, Chas. G., Farmer, S. 36, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Samson was born in 1861.
- Samson, S. H., Farmer, S. 21, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Samson was born in 1857.
- Sanders, K. W., Farmer, S. 2, T. Burlington, P. O. Burlington.
- Sandford Bros., Farmers and Dairyman, S. 21, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. Mr. Sandford was born in 1881.
- Saunders, LaVerne, Farmer, S. 15, T. Clarendon, P. O. Homer. Mr. Saunders was born in Calhoun County in 1893.
- Saxton, E. L., Dealer in Bicycles, Battle Creek.
- Sayer, E., Farmer, S. 19, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Sayer was born in 1852.
- Schmidt, Emil, Farmer, S. 35, T. Clarence, P. O. Springport. 1881.
- Schmidt, Geo. P., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 35, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. Mr. Schmidt was born in 1865.
- Schmidt, John, Farmer, S. 22, T. Clarence, P. O. Albion. 1889.
- Schmidt, Wm. F., Farmer, S. 29, T. Clarence, P. O. Albion. Mr. Schmidt was born in Calhoun County in 1877.
- School District No. 1, J. Ott, Director; C. P. Way, Treasurer, S. 9, T. Convis, P. O. Bellevue.
- School District No. 1, Fractional District, Lee and Convis Townships, Chas. Barnes, Director; Wm. King, Treasurer; J. B. White, Moderator; Bellevue.
- School District No. 1, Chas. W. Bird, Treasurer, S. 16, Frank Lampky, S. 4, Peter Schulz, Moderator, S. 8, T. Newton, P. O. Battle Creek.
- School District No. 2, Fractional, Geo. E. Romans, Moderator; D. H. McKinney, Director, T. Eckford, P. O. Albion.
- School District No. 3, C. Dowling, Moderator; Jas. Ruddock, Director; Geo. C. Clute, Treasurer; S. 36, T. Convis, P. O. Marshall.
- School District No. 4, Mrs. Ray Brant, Treasurer; Vern Wagner, Moderator; S. 22, T. Convis, P. O. Pennfield.
- School District No. 5, E. H. Hubbard, Director; C. H. Folsom, Moderator; R. Schultz, Treasurer; T. Albion, P. O. Albion.
- School District No. 5, I. H. Cleveland, Director; G. E. Everest, Moderator, S. 27, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek.
- School District No. 5, Fractional Convis and Marshall, B. Walkinshaw, Moderator, Geo. Ranger, Director, Ceresco.
- School District No. 5, Fractional, Homer and Pulaski Townships, Geo. F. Weiss, Treasurer; Chas. J. Holmes, Moderator; Geo. Feighne, Director, S. 12, T. Homer, P. O. Homer.
- School District No. 9, Wm. J. Manby, Moderator; A. H. Mapes, Treasurer; S. 21, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek.
- School District No. 11, J. F. Smith, Frank W. Carpenter, T. Bedford, P. O. Battle Creek.
- School District No. 12, A. J. Schrag, Director, Battle Creek; Henry Randt, Moderator, S. 20, Ceresco, B. W. Phillips, Treasurer, S. 21, Ceresco, S. 20, T. Newton, P. O. Battle Creek.
- Schram, I. W., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Schrimshaw, True, Farmer, S. 10, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. 1914.
- Schroder Bros. Co., Department Store, Battle Creek.
- Schultz, C. M., Farmer, S. 18, T. Fredonia, P. O. Marshall.
- Schumacher, Herman A., Lake View Farm, S. 20, T. Sheridan, P. O. Albion. Mr. Schumacher was born in Germany in 1860 and came to Calhoun County in 1879. He is married to Miss Augusta Fredrick.
- Schwark, H. J., Farmer, S. 34, T. Newton, P. O. Burlington.
- Scott, Adam P., Farmer, S. 3, T. Marshall, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Scott was born in Eaton County, Michigan, in 1852, and in 1853, with parents, came to Calhoun County and settled where he at present lives. His father, Archibald Scott, was born in Scotland and came to America when a young man and stopped in Canada, but in 1836 came to Michigan where he followed his profession of blacksmith. Mr. Scott has always been a farmer and successful, and has often held office of Highway Commissioner.
- Scott, Walter, Farmer, S. 23, T. Convis, P. O. Marshall. 1855.
- Sears, D. R., Farmer, S. 25, T. Lee, P. O. Albion. Mr. Sears was born in 1874.
- Sebolt, Marion, Farmer, S. 7, T. Clarence, P. O. Olivet. Born in Calhoun County in 1865.
- Seedorf, J. B., Farmer, S. 4, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Sexton, I. M., Farmer, S. 19, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1885.
- Shaffer, J. K., Farmer and Stock Feeder, S. 14, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. 1910.
- Sharpsteen, M. C., Farmer, S. 27, T. Pennfield, P. O. Pennfield. Mr. Sharpsteen was born in 1862.
- Shaw & McLinden, Undertakers, Battle Creek.
- Shebel, F. R., Farmer, S. 23, T. Marengo, P. O. Marengo. Mr. Shebel was born in 1867.
- Shedd, Clyde M., Farmer, Ice Dealer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, S. 33, T. Tekonsha, P. O. Tekonsha. Mr. Shedd was born in Calhoun County in 1882.
- Shedd, J. Earle, Farmer, S. 25, T. Tekonsha, P. O. Tekonsha. Mr. Shedd was born in Calhoun County in 1880. He has served as School Director.
- Shelton, J. F., Farmer, S. 1, T. Pennfield, P. O. Bellevue. Mr. Shelton was born in Calhoun County in 1857.
- Shepard, Mrs. W., Farming, S. 9, T. Clarendon, P. O. Homer.
- Sherwin, Frank G., Dealer in Groceries, Battle Creek.
- Shilling, P. B., Farmer, S. 27, T. Clarendon, P. O. Homer. 1882.
- Shipp, T. J., Farmer, S. 20, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. Mr. Shipp was born in 1845.
- Short, C. H., Farmer, S. 1, T. Lee, P. O. Olivet. Mr. Short was born in 1859.
- Shouldice Bros., Metal Work, Battle Creek.
- Shoup, J. M., Farmer, S. 15, T. Pennfield, P. O. Pennfield. Mr. Shoup was born in 1857.
- Shreve, F. E., Farmer, S. 8, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Shreve was born in 1859.
- Shultz, J. A., Farmer, S. 1, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. 1896.
- Simon, Frank J., Attorney, Albion.
- Simons, C. L., Insurance, Battle Creek.
- Simons-Leedle Furnace Co., Manufacturers of Furnaces, Marshall.
- Simonson, P. B., Farmer, S. 26, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek.
- Sine, Arthur, Farmer and Highway Commissioner, S. 28, T. Clarence, P. O. Albion. Mr. Sine was born in Calhoun County in 1873.
- Sine, H. W., Farmer and Breeder, S. 24, T. Lee, P. O. Olivet. Mr. Sine was born in 1877.
- Slowey, W. E., Supervisor, Albion.
- Smith, Albert, Farmer and Road Commissioner, S. 31, T. Newton, P. O. Union City.
- Smith, C. J., Farmer, S. 31, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. Mr. Smith was born in 1877.
- Smith, Earl, Farmer, S. 32, T. Convis, P. O. Ceresco. Mr. Smith was born in Calhoun County in 1886.
- Smith, Frank E., Farmer and Supervisor, S. 16, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1880.
- Smith, F. P., Insurance Agent, S. 19, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1911.
- Smith, G. W., Farmer, S. 25, T. Marengo, P. O. Albion. Mr. Smith was born in 1861.
- Smith, H. E., and J. L. Smith, Farmers, S. 5, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek.
- Smith, Huber, Farmer, S. 1, T. Pennfield, P. O. Bellevue. 1883.
- Smith, James T., Carpenter, S. 23, T. Bedford, P. O. Battle Creek. 1907.
- Smith, T. J., Farmer, S. 35, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1883.
- Smith, V. S., Farmer, S. 30, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Smith was born in Calhoun County in 1884.
- Smith, W. L., Farmer, S. 9, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Smith was born in 1871.
- Snell, James, Farmer, S. 4, T. Eckford, P. O. Marshall. 1883.
- Snell, R. E., Farmer, S. 26, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Snell was born in 1889.
- Snell, W. B., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Snow, A. E., Farmer, S. 16, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. 1877.
- Snyder Abstract Co., The, A. V. Watson, Proprietor, Marshall.
- Snyder, H. Harrison, Fruit Grower, S. 18, T. Bedford, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Snyder was born in Calhoun County in 1890.
- Snyder, Carl, Farmer, S. 14, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. 1908.
- Snyder, C. M., Farmer, S. 2, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. 1845.
- Snyder, H. V. & Son, General Contractors, Battle Creek.
- Snyder, Dr. P. M., Physician, Athens.
- Snyder, R. W., Manufacturer of Extracts, Battle Creek.
- Snyder, Wesley, Farmer, S. 26, T. Albion, P. O. Homer. 1846.
- Spaulding, Frank C., Undertaker, Battle Creek.
- Spaulding, R. J., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Spier, Roy H., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Sperry, J. B., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Spooner, Henry, Farmer, S. 36, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. Mr. Spooner was born in 1869.
- Springport State Savings Bank, General Banking, Springport.
- Standford, Chas., Postmaster, Athens.
- Starks, Currell, Farmer, S. 8, T. Clarence, P. O. Springport. Mr. Starks was born in Calhoun County in 1881.
- Steel, Chas., Farmer, S. 1, T. Marshall, P. O. Marshall. 1909.
- Stephens, C. M., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Stephens, J. H., County Agent, Battle Creek.
- Sterling Bros. Co., Cash Department Store, Battle Creek.
- Sterling, F. G., Farmer, S. 2, T. Le Roy, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Sterling was born in 1857.
- Steward & Sabin, Lawyers, Battle Creek.
- Stewart, Eugene, Laundry, Battle Creek.
- Stewart & Jacobs, Lawyers, Battle Creek.
- Stiles & Bowman, Livery, Battle Creek.
- Stone, E. J., Farmer and Stock Breeder, S. 35, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. 1909.
- Strain, E. D., Wholesale Baker, Battle Creek.
- Stratton, E. H., French Dry Cleaning Works, Battle Creek.
- Stratton, W. F., Farmer, S. 36, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. 1910.
- Strickland, Guy E., Stock Breeder and Fruit Grower, S. 16, T. Albion, P. O. Albion. Mr. Strickland was born in 1877.
- Strong, Chas. S., City Treasurer, Battle Creek.
- Strong-Barker Hardware Co., Dealers in Hardware, Stoves and Implements, Battle Creek.
- Stuart, F. A. Co., Dyspepsia Tablets, Marshall.
- Sturgis, Joseph, Farmer, S. 27, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. 1876.
- Sweet, Charlie U., Farmer and Stock Feeder, S. 2, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Sweet was born in 1882.
- Sweet, F. H., Farmer, S. 27, T. Fredonia, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Sweet was born in 1844 and settled in Calhoun County in 1865.
- Sweet, Jesse R., Farmer, S. 16, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Sweet was born in 1885.
- Taft, H. W., Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Tanner, T. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 17, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1890.
- Tase, Wm. E., Farmer, S. 21, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Tekonsha News, The, Ben. F. McMillen, Manager, Commercial and Job Printing, Tekonsha.
- Thomas, S. J., Farmer, S. 5, T. Convis, P. O. Bellevue. Mr. Thomas was born in Calhoun County in 1863.
- Thomas, Theo. A., Farmer, S. 35, T. Eckford, P. O. Homer. Mr. Thomas was born in 1877.
- Thompson, Edgar L., Livery, Albion.
- Thomson, R. R., Local Manager Commonwealth Power Co., Battle Creek.
- Thunder, W. S., Farmer, S. 26, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Thunder was born in 1884.
- Tillotson, F. S., Farmer, S. 28, T. Albion, P. O. Homer.
- Tobey, A. J., Proprietor Long Lake Farm, Breeder of Thoroughbred O. I. C. Hogs and Shorthorn Durham Cattle, S. 23, T. Fredonia, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Tobey was born in Michigan in 1878 and settled in Calhoun County in 1894.
- Tobey, Fred, Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Tobias, J. E., Real Estate, Urbandale, P. O. Battle Creek.
- Tomlinson, Ira F., Farmer, S. 25, T. Burlington, P. O. Burlington.
- Torey, Charles, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. 1906.
- Townsends, O. S., Farmer, S. 19, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Townsends was born in 1859.
- Tuchenhagen, Frank, Farmer, S. 7, T. Albion, P. O. Albion. Mr. Tuchenhagen was born in 1866.
- Tuchenhagen, J. F., Farmer, S. 13, T. Eckford, P. O. Albion. Mr. Tuchenhagen was born in 1864.
- Tucker, Frank, Farmer, S. 3, T. Eckford, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Tucker was born in 1871.
- Tucker, H. C., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Tucker was born in 1864.
- Tuller, Geo. M., Farmer, S. 4, T. Marshall, P. O. Ceresco. 1883.
- Van Aken, H. C., Attorney, Battle Creek.
- Van Arman, Adna, Farmer, S. 27, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. Born in 1863.
- Van Arman, Fred B., Farmer, S. 6, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Van Arman was born in 1871.
- Vandegrif, H. L., Van Hurst Fruit and Poultry Farm, T. Emmet, P. O. Battle Creek.
- Vandenheede, J., Farmer, S. 8, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1892.
- Vannocker, Frank, Farmer, S. 18, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Vannocker was born in Calhoun County in 1857.
- Van Schoick, D. H., Farmer, S. 34, T. Burlington, P. O. Union City.
- Van Schoick, Orle, Farmer, S. 35, T. Burlington, P. O. Union City.
- Van Sickle, I. W., Farmer and Justice of the Peace, S. 3, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. 1885.
- Van Vleet, Wm., Farmer, S. 8, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. 1906.
- Van Voorhees, Frank, Farmer, S. 31, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. Mr. Van Voorhees was born in 1883.
- Van Wagner, W. A., Farmer, S. 17, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. 1892.
- Veplanck, R. C., Farmer, S. 6, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Veplanck was born in 1861.
- Waffle, W. E., Proprietor Fairview Percheron Stock Farm, S. 25, T. Burlington, P. O. Burlington.
- Wagner, F. E., Sporting Goods, Motorcycles, Bicycles and Victrolas, Battle Creek.
- Wagner, James, Farmer, S. 27, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Wagner was born in 1853.
- Wagner, John A., Lawyer, Battle Creek.
- Wagner, Wm. N., Farmer, S. 19, T. Burlington, P. O. Athens.
- Wagoner, John, Farmer, Stockraiser and Breeder of Shropshire Sheep, S. 15, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. 1864.
- Waidey, Wm. F., Monument Works, Marshall.
- Wakefield, G. W., Farmer and Road Contractor, Augusta.
- Wales, Frank R., Farmer, S. 4, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Wales was born in 1885.
- Walker, Horace J., Farmer, S. 4, T. Clarence, P. O. Olivet. 1908.
- Walker Hose Clamp Co., The, Machine Shop and Garage, Battle Creek.
- Walkinshaw, C. C., Farmer, S. 13, T. Pennfield, P. O. Pennfield. Mr. Walkinshaw was born in 1854.
- Walkinshaw, J. E., Farmer and Supervisor, S. 22, T. Convis, P. O. Bellevue. Mr. Walkinshaw was born in Calhoun County in 1866.
- Ware, William E., Lawyer, Battle Creek.
- Warren, Levi S., Attorney and Conveyancer, Albion.
- Warsop, E. A., Farmer, S. 12, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Waterman, B. O., Farmer, S. 7, T. Le Roy, P. O. Climax. 1901.
- Wattles Hardware Co., Dealers in Hardware and Implements, Battle Creek.
- Weaver, W. H., Farmer, S. 24, T. Marengo, P. O. Albion. Mr. Weaver was born in 1864.
- Webb, Mrs. Sarah E., Farming, S. 3, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. 1844.
- Weeks, R. B., Farmer, S. 21, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Weeks & Cooper, Attorneys, Albion.
- Weickgenant, Jacob, Dry Goods, etc., Battle Creek.
- Weigand, Chas., Farmer, S. 24, T. Pennfield, P. O. Pennfield. Mr. Weigand was born in 1870.
- Weiss, George F., Farmer and Stock Feeder, S. 2, T. Homer, P. O. Homer. Mr. Weiss was born in 1862.
- Wellington, Perl, Farmer, S. 18, T. Athens, P. O. Athens.
- Wells, Frank, Farmer, S. 29, T. Eckford, P. O. Eckford. Mr. Wells was born in 1877.
- Wells, Geo., Farmer, S. 1, T. Le Roy, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Wells was born in Calhoun County in 1879.
- Wetzel, Frank, Landscape Gardener and Nurseryman, S. 4, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. 1909.
- Wheeler, O. K., Farmer, S. 28, T. Emmet, P. Ceresco. 1914.
- Wheelock, Charles H., Real Estate and Roofing Contractor, Battle Creek.
- White, C. A., Farmer, S. 21, T. Burlington, P. O. Burlington.
- White, J. E., Publisher, Marshall.
- Whitelam, R. H., Farmer, S. 10, T. Fredonia, P. O. Marshall. 1880.
- Whitford & Ashby, Real Estate, Battle Creek.
- Whitmore, S. O., Farmer, Breeder and Shipper of Pure White Leghorn Chickens, S. 27, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Whitmore was born in 1872.
- Whitney, Harlan C., Civil Engineer, Battle Creek.
- Wilber, Silas W., Farmer, S. 16, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. 1878.
- Willey, C. E., Farmer, S. 3, T. Burlington, P. O. Burlington. Mr. Willey has served as Chairman Board of Supervisors.
- Willett, W. C., Blacksmith, Marshall.
- Williams, E. S., Farmer, S. 15, T. Marengo, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Williams was born in 1888.
- Williams, L. C., Drain Commissioner, Marshall.
- Williams, R. C., Farmer, S. 24, T. Lee, P. O. Olivet. 1857.
- Willison, J. M., Farmer, S. 29, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Willison was born in Calhoun County in 1849.
- Winegar, H., Farmer, S. 25, T. Lee, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Winegar was born in 1875.
- Wirt, G. P., Farmer and Township Treasurer, S. 11, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. 1900.
- Wolverine Auto-Cycle Co., Motorcycles, Bicycles and Sundries, Battle Creek.
- Wolverine Stock Farm, W. W. Sprague, Secretary, Farmers and Breeders of Holstein Cattle, S. 33, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. Mr. Sprague was born in 1875.
- Wood, Bert, Farmer, S. 25, T. Convis, P. O. Marshall. 1910.
- Wood, M. T., Farmer, S. 21, T. Battle Creek, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Wood was born in 1870.
- Wood, W. D., Farmer, S. 26, T. Burlington, P. O. Burlington.
- Wood & Woodruff, Dealers in Lumber, Coal, etc., Athens.
- Woodruff, F. G., Dealer in Lumber and Coal, President Athens State Bank, Athens.
- Woodworth, C. M., Farmer, S. 20, T. Pennfield, P. O. Battle Creek. Mr. Woodworth was born in Calhoun County in 1866.
- Wright & Shepard, Real Estate and Insurance, Albion.
- Yost, H. L., Farmer, S. 34, T. Albion, P. O. Homer. Mr. Yost was born in 1885.
- Young, Victor, Farmer, S. 12, T. Eckford, P. O. Marshall. Mr. Young was born in 1882.
- Zeigler, H. M., Pianos, Battle Creek.
- Zinn, A. K., Grain and Milling, Battle Creek.
- Zull, A., Farmer, S. 12, T. Emmet, P. O. Ceresco. 1908.

ADVERTISING SECTION

The Snyder Abstract Co
A. V. WATSON, Proprietor
 Offices Up Stairs in Post Office Block
 Corner State and Jefferson Sts.
 MARSHALL, - MICH.

Stewart & Jacobs Attorneys at Law
 Kingman Building
 Bell Phone 290-J Citizens Phone 1216
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

P. D. Wright & M. O. Shepard
Real Estate and Insurance
 ALBION, - MICH.

F. E. Shaw. F. E. McLinden.
SHAW & McLINDEN
Funeral Directors
 35 South Avenue
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

W. B. Snell
REAL ESTATE
 Investments, Loans and Insurance
 7 Main Street West
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

R. W. SNYDER
 MANUFACTURER OF
Flavoring Extracts
 66 and 68 E. Jackson St.
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Strong-Barker Hardware Co.
Hardware, Stoves and Implements
 25-27 South Jefferson Avenue
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Walter D. Kline
Attorney and Counselor at Law
 305 Post Block
 Phone, Bell 499-J
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

The MorningEnquirer
The Evening News
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Mrs. R. M. ..Morehouse
 DEALER IN
General Merchandise
 PENFIELD, - MICH.

Frank G. Sherwin
The Red Headed Grocer
 53 Main Street East
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Stewart Laundry
 EUGENE STEWART, Prop.
 57-59 Main Street East
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Frank C. Spaulding
Funeral Director
 Free Ambulance Service
 Both Phones
 Bell 324 Auto 1417
 24 Marshall Street
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

E. L. Thompson
Livery, Feed and Sales Stables
 Telephone 51
 Corner Superior and Ash Streets
 ALBION, - MICH.

Howard W. Cavanagh
Lawyer
 302-315 Ward Building
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Chas. M. Stephens
Real Estate, Loan Agent and Renter
Notary Public
 Bell Phone 1003-J
 24 Main Street East
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Calhoun County Abstract Co.
 MARSHALL, - MICH.

Commonwealth Power Company
R. R. THOMSON,
 Local Manager
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

THE Wolverine Temperature Regulator Company
 DENNIS KELLY, Proprietor
Manufacturers of Thermostats
 MARSHALL, - MICH.

E. L. SAXTON
 DEALER IN
Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries
 143 West Main Street
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

L. C. Rivers. H. E. Petrie.
Rivers & Petrie
Independent Garage
 Used Cars For Sale at All Times
 Bell Phone 934-J
 99-101 West Main Street
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

S. A. McGee
Real Estate, Rentals, Loans, Insurance
 Suite No. 3 Marjorie Block
 Bell Phone 1313
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

W. C. Phelps
Grocer
 PHONES
 Bell 502. Citizens 1678.
 16 Jefferson Avenue S.
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Henry L. Phillips
Jackson Automobile Garage
 Bell Phone 419-R
 22-24-26 E. Jackson St.
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Milk Producers Co.
Ice Cream and Ices
 Both Phones
 47 Kalamazoo Street
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

A. J. McNAUGHTON
Monuments
 Citizens' Phone 1565
 107 South Avenue
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

ALEX. A. McKAY
CIVIL ENGINEER
Plats Surveys
 528 Post Building
 House Phone 547-W
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Royal Livery Barn
Bus and Baggage Line
THOS. E. CHURCH, Prop.
 South Eagle St. Both Phones
 MARSHALL, - MICH.

The Marshall Daily and Weekly News
D. W. KNICKERBOCKER,
Editor and Proprietor
 MARSHALL, - MICH.

I. W. Schram
Real Estate, Insurance, Notary Public
 267 West Main Street
 Bell Phone 771 Residence 1494-W
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Wayne D. Marsh
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Glass and Window Shades
 13 Jefferson Avenue North
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Maple City Dairy Co.
D. S. BIRDSALL, Prop.
Cash for Cream
Cans Furnished for 30 Days Trial
 ALBION, - MICH.

C. L. Blake. H. L. Bailey.
Marshall Plumbing and Heating Co.
 209 West State Street
 Bell Phone 382 Citizens Phone 15
 MARSHALL, - MICH.

E. R. PAGE
Real Estate Broker
Money to Loan on Real Estate
 Some of the Best Farms in Calhoun County for Sale at Reasonable Prices
 MARSHALL, - MICH.

P. A. Mumaw. A. A. Mumaw.
Marshall Marble and Granite Works
Monuments and Markers
 Bell Phone 88
 MARSHALL, - MICH.

P. A. LEONARD
Real Estate
 Office 305 Post Building
 Bell Phones:
 Office, 2266-J Residence, 518-R
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

H. M. Ziegler
KIMBALL PIANOS AND PLAYER PIANOS
 115 West Main Street
 Bell Phone 1010-R
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

A. K. ZINN & CO.
 DEALERS IN
Grain, Hay, Flour and Mill Feeds
 36 Liberty Street
 Elevator: 134 South Jefferson Ave.
 Phones: Bell, 1884-R; Citizens, 1050
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

B. A. KNAPP
General Insurance Agency
 30 Main St., West
 Bell Phone 347 Citizens Phone 1300
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

H. C. King Seed Co.
 Growers and Distributors of
Newly Propagated Farm SEEDS
 55 No. Wabash Avenue
 Bell Phone 470-J
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

L. B. Brockett & Sons
 Dealers in
HARDWARE
 59-61 W. Main Street
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium
 ESTABLISHED 1866
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

ADVERTISING SECTION

OFFICERS:
 Eugene P. Robertson, - President
 D. A. Garfield, - Vice President.
 W. S. Kessler, - Vice President.
 T. N. Brockway, - Cashier.
 Robt. C. Baker, - Ass't Cashier.

Albion State Bank

ALBION, - MICH.

Lockhart & Tuttle & Maurer

Real Estate Dealers

We Sell Your Farms, Stores,
Factories, Shops, Etc.

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Ben F. McMillen, Lillian C. McMillen,
Publishers.

THE Tekonsha News

BEN F. McMILLEN, Manager

Commercial and Job Printing

TEKONSHA, - MICH.

J. E. TOBIAS

Real Estate and Insurance Agent

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Justice of the Peace Notary Public

Bell Phone 2030-W, Ring 1
Urbandale, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.

Manufacturers of
Surgical and Orthopedical
Appliances

MARSHALL, - MICH.

I. K. Stone, - - President.
 F. E. McNary, - Vice President.
 F. G. Thatcher, Recording Secretary.
 E. A. Richmond, - Treasurer.
 C. A. Richmire, - General Secretary.
 R. D. Campbell, Assistant Secretary.
 F. E. Miller, - Physical Director.

The Young Men's Christian Association

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

The Old National Bank

of Battle Creek, Michigan

United States Depository

FOUNDED IN 1851

JAY L. MARSHALL

Real Estate, Investments and Rentals

List your property with the man
that can sell homes for everybody.
Easy terms like rent. Come and see
me. I do everything in Real Estate
Business.

Member of the Real Estate Board
16 W. Main St. Bell Phone 1629

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

John J. Roberts'

Music House

ESTABLISHED 1868

Pianos, Organs and Musical Merchandise

61 East Main St. Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
Michigan Phones:
Store, 1376; Residence, 459

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

D. J. Powers. C. B. Powers.

Powers & Company

Wholesale—Retail

Garden and Field Seeds

Hay, Straw, Seeds, Berry & Potato Crates

35-37 West State Street
Warehouse W. Hall Street

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

E. L. Markle. Colonel Markel.
(Auctioneer.)

Markle & Markle

Real Estate

Owners and Dealers in
Improved, Partly Improved and
Wild Lands

Write Us at Albion or Alger, Mich.

Fairview Percheron Stock Farm

W. E. WAFFLE, Prop.

PURE-BRED
Percheron Horses

STOCK FOR SALE

So. Mich. Phone 1602

BURLINGTON, MICH.

Homer C. VanAken

Attorney at Law

Estates of Deceased Persons a
Specialty

309 Post Building

Old Phone 330. Citizens' Phone 1337

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

M. K. Sabin. S. L. Bowne.

Sabin & Bowne

Real Estate

Investments, Rentals and
Loans, Fire Insurance

59 West Main St.
Bell Phone 217

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

W. E. Bosley, - - President.
 G. E. Grant, - Vice President.
 R. F. Grant, - Sec'y and Treas.

Established 1890 Incorporated 1909

Peerless Fixtures Co.

Designers and Manufacturers of

PEERLESS COUNTERS AND FIXTURES

MARSHALL, - MICH.

F. A. Stuart, - - President.
 M. W. Church, - Vice President.
 W. F. Church, Secretary and Treas.

Pyramid Drug Co.

Pyramid Ointment, Pyramid
Pills, Pyramid Pile
Remedy

MARSHALL, - MICH.

Frank E. Nowlin Company, Ltd.

Wholesale and Retail Farm Produce

Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Hay,
Straw, Feeds, Potatoes, Apples,
Seeds, Beans, Flour,
Fertilizer

ALBION, - MICH.

R. J. Morley

Paint \$1.50 Per Gallon
Guaranteed for 5 Years

Pure Drugs and Medicines PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY

101 E. State Street

MARSHALL, - MICH.

H. H. Batdorff, - 436 Lake Ave.
Res. Phone 1011-J Bell

E. P. Boggs, - 15 Broad Street.
Res. Phone 2094-R Bell

Batdorff & Boggs

Real Estate, Loans, Insurance

220 Ward Block
Bell Phone 955 Citizens 1228

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

C. J. Argubright. H. M. Heaney.
David Sillers.

Michigan Business and Normal College

"The School That Gets Results"

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Lambert Machine Comp'y

Established 1896 Re-incorporated 1904

Capital Stock \$100,000.00

Designers and Manufacturers of

Coffee Roasting Machinery, Peanut Butter Plants, Etc.

MARSHALL, - MICH.

Leo E. Wood. Frank G. Woodruff.

Wood & Woodruff

DEALERS IN

Pine, Hemlock, Whitewood and Walnut Lumber

Sash, Doors, Shingles, Blinds, Lath,
Hair, Lime, Cement, Brick, Cedar
Posts, Wood and Coal.

BOTH PHONES

ATHENS, - MICH.

Wattles Hardware Co.

Successors to V. C. Wattles & Son

Stoves, Engines, Wagons, Implements, Windmills, Gas Ranges

21-23 State Street West
Both Phones

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

M. L. Brazie

PROPRIETOR OF

Palace Livery

AND

Boarding Stable

105-107 West Jackson Street

Bell Phone 2345 Citizens 1827

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Southern Surety Company

Bonds—Surety, Fidelity

Insurance—Health, Accident

SAML. A. HOWES, Agent

30 N. Jefferson Ave.

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

A. R. Austin

Real Estate and Insurance

Mortgages, Bonds and Investments

Over Steel's Jewelry Store,
5 Superior St.
Phone 138—1 Ring, Office
2 Rings, Residence

ALBION, - MICH.

Jacob Weickgenant

Dry Goods, Ready-to-Wear, Shoes, Furniture and Floor Coverings

6-8 East Main Street

Bell Phone 173 Citiz. Phone 1308

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

A. G. Noble. H. R. Richards.

The Albion Garage

Automobiles, Bicycles and Supplies

Machine Work and Repairing of all Kinds

112-114-116 Michigan Avenue

Bell Phone No. 98

ALBION, - MICH.

J. C. Beckwith

Wholesale and Retail

Grain, Hay, Seeds & Beans, All Farm Products

Hay Barn—M. C. R. R.
Elevators: Marshall, Marengo.
M. C. R. R.

Bell, Long Distance and Independent
Phones

MARSHALL, - MICH.

SCHLITZ

The Beer That
Made Milwau-
kee Famous

W. L. LARKIN

Distributor of the Famous Schlitz Beer

In Brown Bottles—On Draught

Bell Phone 758 Auto Phone 1190

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

THE Register-Weekly

TOM F. ROBINSON, Publisher

The only newspaper cover-
ing with its circulation South-
ern Calhoun and Northern
Branch Counties.

Established 1869
UNION CITY, - MICH.

R. Binder Co.

ESTABLISHED 1879

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Fish, Poultry

Provisions and Cheese

Manufacturers of Blood and
Bone Fertilizer

Both Phones

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

E. W. Randall. F. E. Pritchard.

A. H. Randall Mill Co.

Millers of

Michigan Winter Wheat FLOUR

Buckwheat Flour a Specialty

Bell Phone

TEKONSHA, - MICH.

Shouldice Bros.

Eave Troughing, Blow Piping, Steel Ceiling, Siding and Sky Lights

Furnaces Roofing

111 West Main
Old Phone 246

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

E. L. North. J. E. Strong.

NORTH & STRONG

LUMBER

Sash, Doors, Shingles, Blinds

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

F. E. WAGNER

Motorcycles, Bicycles, Victrolas

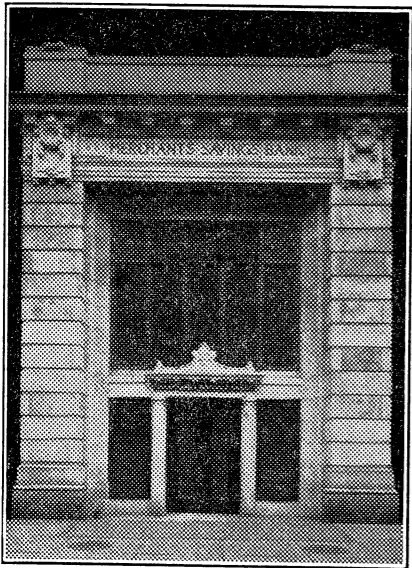
Sporting Goods, General Repairing

93½ West Main Street

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

ADVERTISING SECTION

MERCHANTS SAVINGS BANK



**Battle Creek,
Michigan.**

**Capital,
\$125,000.00**

**Surplus,
\$40,000.00**

OFFICERS

A. M. Minty, - President.
R. F. Hoffmaster, - Vice President.
A. O. Jones, - Vice President.
H. A. Rowles, - Cashier.

DIRECTORS

R. F. Hoffmaster, A. M. Minty.
F. H. Boos, A. O. Jones.
M. Lafever, H. A. Rowles.
L. M. Turner.



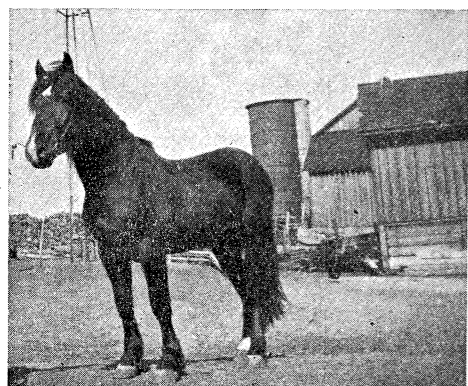
We have a large list of city property and investments. Also make a specialty of farms. If you have a farm for sale we would like to list it.

Bell Phone 347

Citizens Phone 1300

30 Main St., West,

Battle Creek, Mich.



FAVORITE

Black Percheron Stallion
No. 79701

OWNED BY

C. A. JONES

R. F. D. No. 2

Battle Creek, - Mich.

J. M. Moses, - Editor.
F. R. Moses, - Business Manager.

MARSHALL EXPOUNDER,
Established 1836

The Evening Chronicle

Established 1879

J. M. MOSES & SON, Publishers

Chronicle Building,
225 W. State St.

Marshall, - Mich.

Donald J. Sterling, - President.
Geo. R. Sterling, - Vice President.
Fred S. Sterling, - Sec'y and Treas.

Sterling Bros. Co.

Cash Department Store

Sterlings Sell it for Less

Battle Creek, - Mich.

L. M. Schroder, - President.
Sherman Schroder, - Secretary.

Schroder Bros. Co.

INCORPORATED

Dry Goods, Women's Garments,
Millinery, Draperies

Mail Orders Solicited

33-35-37 Main Street, West
Battle Creek, - Mich.

Geo. W. Leedle, - President.
L. E. Brooks, - Vice President.
W. R. Simons, - Sec'y and Mgr.

Simons-Leedle Furnace Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

The Dobbins Tubular Warm-Air
Furnaces

Mantles, Grates, Tiling and
Fire Place Goods

Marshall, - Mich.

OFFICERS
Edward C. Hinman, - President.
Frank Wolf, - Vice President.
Carroll L. Post, - Vice President.
Howard B. Sherman, Vice President.
Frank G. Evans, - Cashier.
Wm. W. Smith, - Ass't Cashier.
E. D. Albertson, - Ass't Cashier.
David Miller, - Auditor.

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent

Form the habit of doing your banking at the

Central National Bank

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

H. T. Halliday, - Bell Phone 1476-J
C. B. Wilcox, - Bell Phone 862-R

Halliday & Wilcox

Real Estate, Loans
and Insurance

Largest Listing in the City
16 East Main Street

Bell 2100 Citizens 1275

Battle Creek, - Mich.

W. S. Keet, - T. H. Davis.
W. M. Davis.

Keet-Davis Co., Inc.

Funeral Directors
and Embalmers

80 East Main Street

Office Phones:

Bell 1248-J Citizens 1039

Battle Creek, - Mich.

JOHN C. GOODRICH

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

Boots and Shoes, Hardware,
Wall Paper and Gents'
Furnishings

Carriages, Harness, Farm
Implements and Field Fence

Shipping Point—Ceresco.

P.O. Address—Marshall, R.F.D. No. 2

Ellis, - - Mich.

W. J. KIRKPATRICK

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Coal, Wood, Coke

Cement, Lime, Brick, Plaster, White
Sand, Marble Grit, Baled Hay,
Straw, Feed

Office and Yards:

128-130 Jefferson Ave., S.

Bell Phone 60 Citizens Phone 1073

Battle Creek, - Mich.

E. C. Fisher & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Books, News, Stationery, Athletic
Goods and Office Supplies

Typewriters Bought, Sold and Rented

12-14 Main Street, West

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

OFFICERS
Chas. C. Green, - President.
E. R. Morton, Vice Pres. and Cashier.
F. A. Allwardt, 2nd Vice President.
N. E. Hubbard, 3rd Vice President.
N. Y. Green, - Ass't Cashier.

THE CITY BANK

of Battle Creek, Michigan

Incorporated 1871

Capital and Surplus,
\$200,000.00

CUMMINGS-ALLEN REALTY CO.

Real Estate, Loans, Insurance,
Home Builders, Contractors

Suite No. 3, Marjorie Block

Office, Bell Phone 1313

Residence, Bell Phone 2157-J

BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

D. M. Dobbins, - S. F. Dobbins.
B. R. Petrie.

Dobbins Hardware Co.

Wolverine Furnaces, Peninsular
Stoves, Builders' Hardware

Yale Art Hardware, Yale Chain
Hoists, Factory Supplies

36 East Main

Battle Creek, - Mich.

S. C. Fisher, - President.
T. P. Davis, - Sec'y and Treas.

THE Davis-Fisher Co., Inc.

Real Estate and Fire Insurance

We Buy, Sell, Rent or Exchange
City and Farm Property

30 1/2 N. Jefferson Ave., Op. Ward Bldg.

Phones: Bell, 1913; Citizens, 1471.

Battle Creek, - Mich.

The Cable Piano Co.

Factories, Chicago & St. Charles, Ill.
State Office, Detroit, Mich.

The World's Greatest Manufacturers of
Pianos and Inner Player Pianos

Branch Store, 100 W. Main St.

Bell Phone 2363

F. R. LAWRENCE, Mgr.

Battle Creek, - Mich.

F. A. Stuart, - President.
J. C. Stuart, - Vice President.
A. B. Osborne, - Sec'y and Treas.

F. A. STUART CO.

INCORPORATED

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets,
Calcium Wafer Compound,
Charcoal Lozenges

Marshall, - Mich.

E. P. Keep, - President.
R. E. Waldo, - Vice President.
B. G. Doolittle, - Cashier.
F. D. Rice, - Ass't Cashier.

First State Bank

of Tekonsha, Michigan

Established 1877.

Incorporated 1902.

W. H. Bradley. F. J. Bradley.

Bradley Brothers

DEALERS IN

Fuel, Hardware, Lowe Bros.
Paints

Ward Building,
43 Jefferson Ave., No.

Telephones

Battle Creek, - Mich.

City-Suburban Lot Exchange

L. E. ALDERDYCE, Mgr.

Real Estate, Fire Insurance
and Loans

Suite 603 Post Building

Bell Phone 463-W

Battle Creek, - Mich.

COCA-COLA Bottling Co.

Manufacturers and Bottlers of

Soda and Mineral Waters

Bar Supplies and Glass Ware

55-57 Monroe Street

Bell Phone 171. Citizens Phone 1739.

Battle Creek, - Mich.

Wm. F. Waidely Monument Works

Manufacturer of all Grades & Styles of
Marble and Granite Monuments
and Markers

All Work Neatly Done With
Pneumatic Tools

Cor. Exchange and Green Sts.

Marshall, - Mich.

McBeth Livery and Boarding Stable

STILES & BOWMAN, Props.

Calls Answered Promptly, Special
Attention Given to Boarders

52 S. McCamly St.

Bell Phone 78. Citizens Phone 1078.

Battle Creek, - Mich.

C. E. Gorham, - President.
F. A. Stuart, - Vice President.
C. H. Billings, - Cashier.
G. E. Grant, - Ass't Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Marshall, Michigan

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,
\$175,000.00

THE Evening Statesman

Oldest Newspaper in Calhoun County,
Established 1839

Marshall's Daily Newspaper

Reaches more homes in and around
Marshall, the county seat of a pros-
perous agricultural county of 75,000
people, than any other newspaper
published.

Marshall, - Mich.

Chas. A. Peterson Plumbing, Hardware

Steam and Hot Water Heating

Fireproof Safes and Vault Doors a
Specialty

37 Washington Ave. N.

Bell Phone 772

Residence Phone 1228-R

Battle Creek, - Mich.

Nashville Book Co.

(Incorporated)

Southern Office, Nashville, Tenn.

Northern Distributing House,

MARSHALL, MICH.

J. E. WHITE, Proprietor

Marshall, - Mich.

THE WALKER HOSE CLAMP CO.

Expert Automobile Repairing,
Overhauling and Rebuilding

Sheet Metal Specialties, Fine Die
Designing and Building, Machine
Work to Order

53 River Street

Telephones: Bell, 1768; Auto, 1194.

Battle Creek, - Mich.

Harris Brothers

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Harness, Horse Furnishings,
Robes, Whips, Brushes,
Trunks and Bags

23 Jefferson Ave., South

Bell Phone 623

Battle Creek, - Mich.

ADVERTISING SECTION

W. J. Dibble, - - President.
E. G. Brewer, - Vice President.
W. T. Phelps, - - Cashier.

The Commercial Savings Bank

Marshall, Mich.

DIRECTORS

William J. Dibble.
Edgar G. Brewer.
William E. Bosley.
Myron S. O'Keefe.
Frank G. Seaman.
Charles P. Cook.
Charles L. Dibble.
Winthrop T. Phelps.

N. E. Retallick & Son

Dependable Real Estate Dealers

"Million Dollar" Fire Insurance Co's
Biggest and Best Companies Writing
Life, Accident, Automobile, Plate
Glass, Liability, Live Stock Insurance,
Surety Bonds, Loans.

Tenants Secured Rents Collected
NOTARY PUBLIC
Bell Phone 24 Citizens 1524
Residence, 251 E. Main St.
Bell Phone 1023-J
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

F. J. Herrick, - - President.
F. L. D. Groff, - Vice President.
W. H. Barney, - Sec'y and Treas.

Albion Lumber Co.

INCORPORATED
LUMBER DEALERS

Interior Finish and Fine Mill
Work a Specialty
General Contractors, Plumbing,
Heating and Electrical Work
Office, 121 East Cass Street
Yard and Mill, 123-127 East
Cass Street
PHONE 87
ALBION, - MICH.

FRANK PALMER

DISTRIBUTOR OF

Automobiles

Motorcycles and Bicycles
Sundries and Supplies
Bicycles, Sundries and General
Repair Work

We Also Fit Side or Internal
Wire Rubber Tires on Carriages
40-50 Jefferson Ave. N.
BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Ryan Bro's Agency

Real Estate Department
The Earth is the Basis of all Real Wealth
City, Suburban and Farm Realty
Insurance, Bonds, Loans, Investments

Loan Agents for Wisconsin National
Life Insurance Co.
Reference: Any Bank in City
Bromberg Building
Bell Phone 2148
BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

B. T. Skinner, - Chairman.
Edwin Barnes, - Vice Chairman.
Chas. E. Roat, - Secretary.
P. D. Ferguson, - Treasurer.
A. C. Kingman, - Director.

Chas. E. Roat Music Co., Limited

Music Publishers
Pianos, Victrolas, Sheet Music, Etc.
60 Main St. West
BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Wolverine Auto-Cycle Com'y

Motor Cycles, Bicycles and Sundries
Prest-O Welding
Machine Work, Repairing of all Kinds
59 South Jefferson Avenue
BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

The Crystal Sand and Gravel Co.

J. B. Sperry & Son, Owners and Mgrs.
Fifty Acres of the Finest Gravel in
the State of Michigan in all
Commercial Grades
Good Road Gravel, Roofing
Gravel, Torpedo Sand,
Crushed Stone
3-, 2- and 1-inch Stone, "Canary Bird
Seed" Sand, Cement Faced
Brick and Block
Main Office, 12 Main St. E.
Banks at Level Park, Mich.
Bell Phone 650-J
BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

H. K. Whitney, Consulting Engineer.
A. A. McKay, - County Engineer.
A. H. Chase, C. E., - Manager.

Whitney Engineering Co.

Surveyors and Civil Engineers

Accurate, Efficient and Economical
Engineering and Surveying at the
minimum of cost consistent with careful
work. We have the only complete
records from the United States Surveys,
right down to date, of Battle
Creek and Calhoun County.
303 Ward Block
Bell Phone 583
BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

C. C. MIX, M. D. C. V. S.

With Facilities for the
Scientific and Humane Treatment
of all Diseases of Domestic Animals
Surgery in all its Branches
CONSULTATION FREE
Honor Graduate Ontario Veterinary
College.
Honor Graduate Chicago Veterinary
College.
Office and Infirmary 105 West
Jackson Street
Bell Phone 1927. Citizens 1827.
BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

La Rose French Dry Cleaning Works

E. H. STRATTON, Proprietor
Expert French Dry Cleaning
and Dyeing
All work positively guaranteed first Class
LA ROSE CLEANS CLEAN
93 West Main Street
Half Block West of Post Tavern
Bell Phone 1081 Citizens 1282
We Call for and Deliver Work to Any
Part of City, Free of Charge
BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

J. W. Emerson, - President.
House Phone: Cit. 1605.
Geo. W. Sargeant, - Sec'y-Treas.
House Phones: Bell 240-R; Cit. 1864.

Emmerson Truck and Storage Co.

Authorized Capital \$20,500.00
Movers, Packers, Shippers, Storage
Dray and Transfer Work
Office, M. C. Freight House
Phones: Bell 248-J; Cit. 1244.
BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Wm. E. Bosley. Daniel W. Bosley.

W. E. Bosley & Son

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

Builders Hardware, Mechanics Tools,
Blacksmith's Supplies, Barbed
Wire and Wire Fencing
Plate Glass, Window Glass, Sash and
Doors, Belting, Cordage,
Binder Twine
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Etc., Brushes
and Painters Supplies, Sewing
Machines, Refrigerators
Sportmans Goods, Stoves, Steel Rang-
es, Housefurnishing Goods,
Plows, Plow Goods
TIN SHOP IN CONNECTION
Agents The Citizens Mutual Fire In-
surance Company, of Calhoun County
115 W. State St. Telephone No. 217
MARSHALL, - MICH.

Battle Creek Storage and Carting Co.

L. B. ALEXANDER, Mgr.

Packers, Movers and Storers
of Household Goods
Covered Vans, Open Drays and Express
Wagons. Carting Agents to
and from M. C. R. R.
Agents for Trans-Continental Freight Co.
Cut Rates to Western Points
Office and Warehouse 50 & 52 Madison
Street S.
Both Phones 1800
BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Imperial Dye Works

H. W. JOHNS, Prop.
WE DYE TO LIVE
Ladies' and Gents' Clothing
Cleaned, Dyed and Pressed
Dry Cleaning a Specialty
Work Guaranteed Satisfactory
Goods Called for and Delivered
135 West Main Street
Bell Phone 1830-J. Auto Phone 1503
Battle Creek, - Mich.

Rathbun & Craft Lumber and Coal Co.

DEALERS IN
Lumber, Lath and Shingles, Hard
and Soft Coal and Genuine
Gas Coke
GENUINE SCRANTON COAL
Interior Finish, Sash and Doors,
Cement and Lime, Brick
and Plaster
Planing Mill in Connection
Office and Yard, 57 McCamly
Street South
Michigan Phone 37-L.
Citizens' Phone 1037.
BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

DIRECTORS
Homer C. Blair, - President.
Dr. W. C. Marsh, - Vice President.
Chas. Bigelow, - Cashier.
E. R. Loud, Hon. E. J. Wolcott.
B. D. Brown, F. F. Hoaglin.
Hon. Washington Gardner.
Dr. Samuel Dickie.

The Commercial and Savings Bank

Albion, Mich.
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent
We Issue Savings Books and Certificates
Bearing Interest
We Loan on Improved Real Estate
Security with Privilege of
Making Partial
Payments

French Studio

W. RUPERT FRENCH, Proprietor
Fine Portraiture, Commercial
Photography
Copying and Enlarging,
Frames and Moulding
Specially Equipped for Party
and Banquet Flashlight
Photography
Residence: 17 North Kendall Street.
Bell Phone 301 F-2
139 West Main Street
Bell Phone 301 F-1
Battle Creek, - Mich.

Samuel F. Dobbins, - President.
Charles W. Dobbins, Vice President.
C. S. Stout, - Secretary.

Marshall Furnace Co.

Established 1881 Incorporated 1908
Manufacturers of the Celebrated
Wolverine Furnaces
For All Kinds of Fuel
Experts in Heating and Ventilating
Buildings
Fireplaces, Mantels
and Tiles
MARSHALL, - MICH.

Charles H. Wheelock

Roofing Contractor
Composition and Fire-Proof
Roofing, Asphalt and
Asbestos Shingles
Metal Lath, Sheathing, Roof
Paint, Tarrred Felt Beaver
Board, and Other
Building
Material
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Battle Creek, - Mich.

BURRITT HAMILTON

Lawyer

Kingman Building
56-62 West Main Street
BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Geo. S. Huff

Real Estate Exchange

Farms and City Property.
Loans and Insurance
Over Old National Bank
Bell Phone 144. Citizens Phone 1592
BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Jesse M. Hatch. Blaine W. Hatch.
J. W. Hatch.

J. M. Hatch & Sons

Lawyers

Hatch Block
MARSHALL, - MICH.

HYNEY & YOUNG

Real Estate, Insurance,
Rentals
Bonds and Investments
Room 5, Dunham Block
Phone 97
ALBION, - MICH.

The Kapp Clothing Co.

Clothiers, Hatters
and Furnishers
Bell Phone 412
BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Gauss' Combined Treatment FOR CATARRH

Gauss' Catarrh Elixir
Gauss' Antiseptic Catarrh Balm
MARSHALL, - MICH.

L. D. HOBBS

GROCER
217 West Main Street
Bell Phone 510 Citizens 1154
BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

ADVERTISING SECTION

Springport
State Savings Bank
GENERAL
BANKING
 SPRINGPORT, - MICH.

Jesse Arthur. Ira A. Beck.
 R. G. Leitch.
ARTHUR & BECK
Counselors
at Law
 207-8 Ward Bldg.
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

DONOVAN'S
Real Estate,
Insurance
and Loans
 11 West Main St. Bell Phone 176-R
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

FARLEY
UNDERTAKING
Reliable Furniture and Rugs
 37 East Main Street
 Bell Phone 99 Citizens Phone 1199
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

GUY E. CRANE
Horse Tailor
 15 Jackson St., W.
 Bell Phone 45-J
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Chas. W. Centner
The Style Shop
Wearing Apparel and Furnishings
for Women
 Bell Phone 159-J Auto. Phone 1159
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

F. GURNFLO
Livery and Boarding
Stable
 36-38-40 Water Street
 Old Phone 1047-J Citizens' Phone 1430
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

JOHN A. WAGNER
Lawyer
 214 Ward Building
 Bell Phone 32
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

CASE
THE FLORIST
 Ward Building
 41 Jefferson Ave., N.
 Bell 790 Citizens 1212
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

The Frank M. Barry
General Insurance Agency
Fire, Life, Accident,
Liability, Plate Glass
 Room 405 Post Building
 Bell Phone 499-J
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

J. O. GALLOUP
Iron Pipe, Fittings and Valves
Steam Fitters' Tools and
Mill Supplies
 43, 45 E. State St.
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

C. R. Brewer
Lumber Co.
Wholesale and Retail
LUMBER
And Building Material
 111 Marshall Street
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

C. B. GRANGER
Albion House Barn
Taxicab Service, Carriage
and Auto Livery
 Phone 79
 ALBION, - MICH.

C. C. DeWitt
Wines,
Liquors and
Cigars
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

William E. Ware
Lawyer
 309 Post Building
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

ROY MARKHAM
Insurance
 No. 15 West Main St.
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Amberg & Murphy
Drug Co., Ltd.
Prescription
Druggists
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

American Motor Co.
Experts and
Garage in
Connection
 99-101 Main St. W.
 Bell Phone 141
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

P. A. BAUER
General Auctioneer
15 Years Successful Experience
Farm Property a Specialty
Satisfaction Guaranteed
 Bell Phone 25
 ATHENS, - MICH.

I. L. ALLEN
Dairyman and Breeder
of Graded Holstein
Cattle
 ALBION, - MICH.

Battle Creek
Taxicab Co.
Micheal Dempsey, Mgr.
CARRIAGE RATES
Day and Night Service
 67 East Jackson St.
 Phones: Citizens 1672; Bell 71
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Weeks & Cooper
LAWYERS
 ALBION, - MICH.

SEE BRIGGS FOR
Real Estate and Rentals
H. A. Briggs
 214 Ward Building
 Bell Phone 32
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Bernard J. Onen
Attorney
AND
Counselor
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Athens Garage
And Machine Shop
WM. I. GRILL, Prop.
Automobile Accessories, Vulcaniz-
ing, General Machine Work
 ATHENS, - MICH.

George W. Mechem
Attorney
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

W. C. WILLETT
BLACKSMITH
 MARSHALL, - MICH.

O. V. Eastman & Son
Livery, Sale and
Exchange
 Michigan Ave. Telephone 24
 ALBION, - MICH.

Walter S. Powers
ATTORNEY
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

DR. P. M.
SNYDER
 Athens, - Michigan

James M. Powers
ATTORNEY
 Suite 2, Kingman Block
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Edward D. Strain
Wholesale
BAKER
 71-73 S. Monroe Street
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

J. R. McKEE
Monument
Works
 South and Virginia Avenues
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

James H. Mustard
Lawyer
 604 Post Bldg
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

Wm. Martin
REAL
ESTATE
 MARSHALL, - MICH.

Chas. F. McKenzie
LAWYER
 Suite 306 Post Building
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

J. W. PIKE
Jeweler
 ATHENS, - MICH.




O. J. RENIGER
Gen'l Contractor
and Builder
 MARSHALL, - MICH.

CHARLES O. MILLER
Attorney
at Law
 MARSHALL, - MICH.

Battle Creek
Hack and Bus Co.
Old Reliable Hack Line
 79 S. Division
 Citizens Phone 1115 Bell Phone 115
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

The Ideal
American
Laundry
 33 East Main St. Both Phones
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

C. E. AVERY
Livery and Sale Stables
Good Rigs at Right Prices
 24 W. Jackson Street
 Bell Phone 206-R
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

<p>Calhoun State Bank General Banking HOMER, - MICH.</p>	<p>Athens State Bank General Banking ATHENS, - MICH.</p>	<p>N. A. COBB LAWYER BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.</p>	<p>FRANK W. CLAPP Attorney at Law BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.</p>	<p>MILLER & MILLER Attorneys at Law MARSHALL, - MICH.</p>	<p>Lewis & Prescott Attorneys and Counselors Old National Bank Building BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.</p>
<p>R. M. LUDLUM Lawyer 314 New Ward Bldg. BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.</p>	<p>Robert H. Kirschman Attorney at Law BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.</p>	<p>DR. P. S. FOX  ATHENS, - MICH.</p>	<p>H. W. DEAN Furniture and Funeral Director TEKONSHA, - MICH.</p>	<p>Albion Evening Recorder W. S. KENNEDY, Editor ALBION, - MICH.</p>	<p>J. S. BALL GROCER 25 Jefferson Ave., N. BOTH PHONES BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.</p>
<p>C. E. LYMAN CO. Insurance, Real Estate and Loans BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.</p>	<p>T. J. Kelleher Co. Dry Goods BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.</p>	<p>Adrian F. Cooper ATTORNEY ALBION, - MICH.</p>	<p>H. L. Cronin Groceries, Provisions and Dinnerware MARSHALL, - MICH.</p>	<p>A. C. HEBBLE Funeral Director 108 West Main Street BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.</p>	<p>Wm. Bemmer BLACKSMITH ALBION, - MICH.</p>
<p>Kleckner's Music House 179-181 Main Street West BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.</p>	<p>Joseph L. Hooper Attorney and Counselor 307 Ward Building BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.</p>	<p>Gartner Baking Co. Wholesale BAKERS 11-17 Hamblin Avenue BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.</p>	<p>CONSOLIDATED ICE COMPANY, LTD.  7 East State Street  BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.</p>	<p>CHARLES J. HENRY Standard Bred Poultry R. F. D. No. 2 BURLINGTON, - MICH.</p>	<p>CHARLAS HARVEY LIVERY ATHENS, - MICH.</p>
<p>A.C. KINGMAN LAWYER Kingman Building BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.</p>	<p>JOHN JACKSON Grain, Seeds and Wool HOMER, - MICH.</p>	<p>MARY E. DAVIS Real Estate and Fire Insurance ALBION, - MICH.</p>	<p>Cornell Shorthand School ARCADE BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.</p>		

Missing
page

Missing
page

ILLUSTRATIONS



SAMUEL DICKIE,
ALBION, MICH.



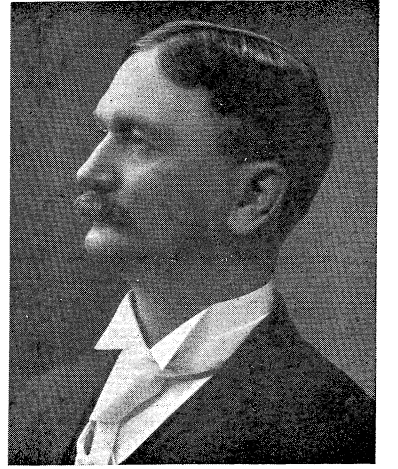
L. C. WILLIAMS,
MARSHALL, MICH.



CHARLES HUTCHINSON,
R. F. D. No. 3,
CERESCO, MICH.



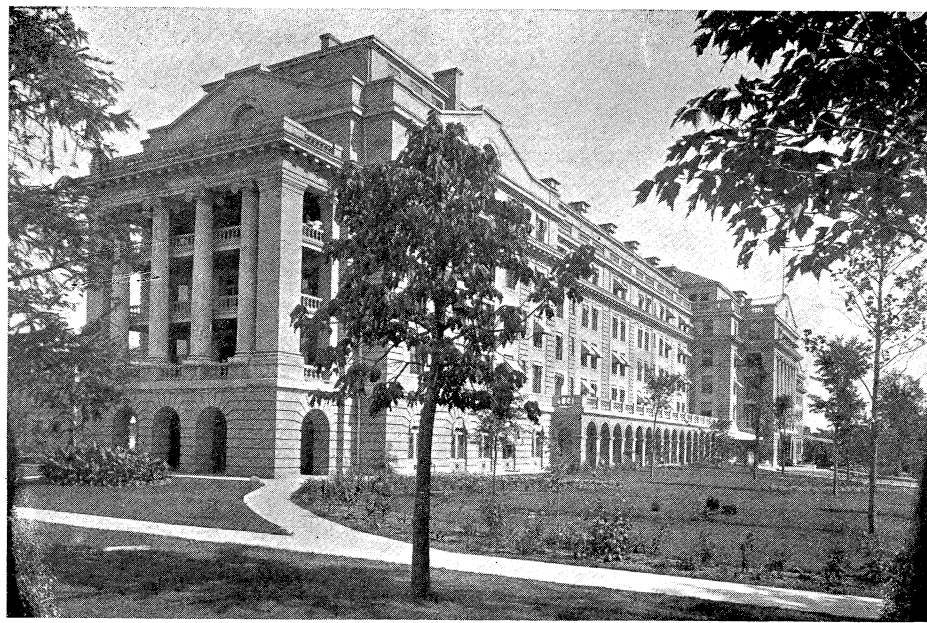
C. O. MILLER,
MARSHALL, MICH.



ARZA L. McCUTCHEON,
Justice of the Peace,
ALBION, MICH.



PIERCE B. MITCHELL, DECEASED,
Mr. Mitchell was a veteran of the Civil War, and was a farmer for many years, then engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Mitchell was a remarkable man, having been totally blind for many years and was one of the oldest and best known citizens of Calhoun County.



VIEW OF MAIN BUILDING, BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



J. E. TOBIAS,
Justice of the Peace, Notary Public,
Real Estate and Insurance,
URBANDALE, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



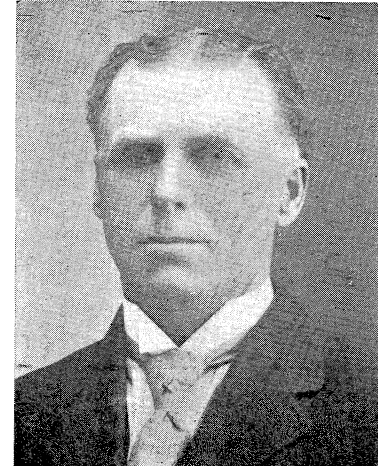
GUY E. STRICKLAND,
Proprietor of Indian Spring Stock
Farm, R. F. D. No. 1,
ALBION, MICH.



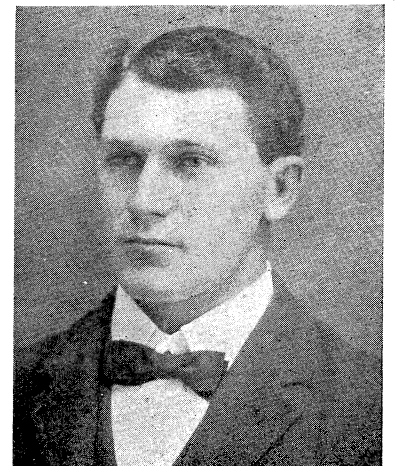
IRA HAGELSHAW,
R. F. D. No. 2,
CERESCO, MICH.



H. C. TUCKER,
R. F. D. No. 7,
MARSHALL, MICH.



JOSEPH STURGIS,
MARSHALL, MICH.



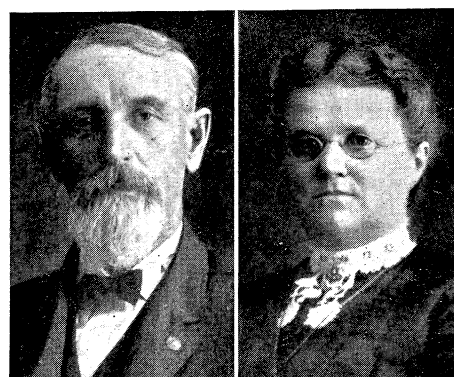
GEORGE RUNDLE,
R. F. D. No. 1,
OLIVET, MICH.



MR. ALEX MCKENZIE, DECEASED AND
MRS. MARY L. MCKENZIE,
R. F. D. No. 3,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. EDWARD Z. BROWN,
R. F. D. No. 5,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. WM. KIDNEY,
R. F. D. No. 5,
MARSHALL, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN ROCHO,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

ILLUSTRATIONS



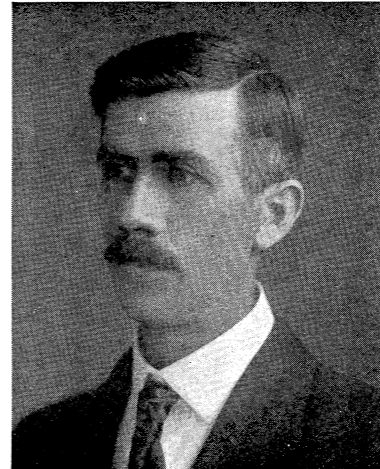
THEODORE P. DAVIS,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



JAMES C. PAGE,
R. F. D. No. 8,
MARSHALL, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. C. H. ETSON,
R. F. D. No. 1,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



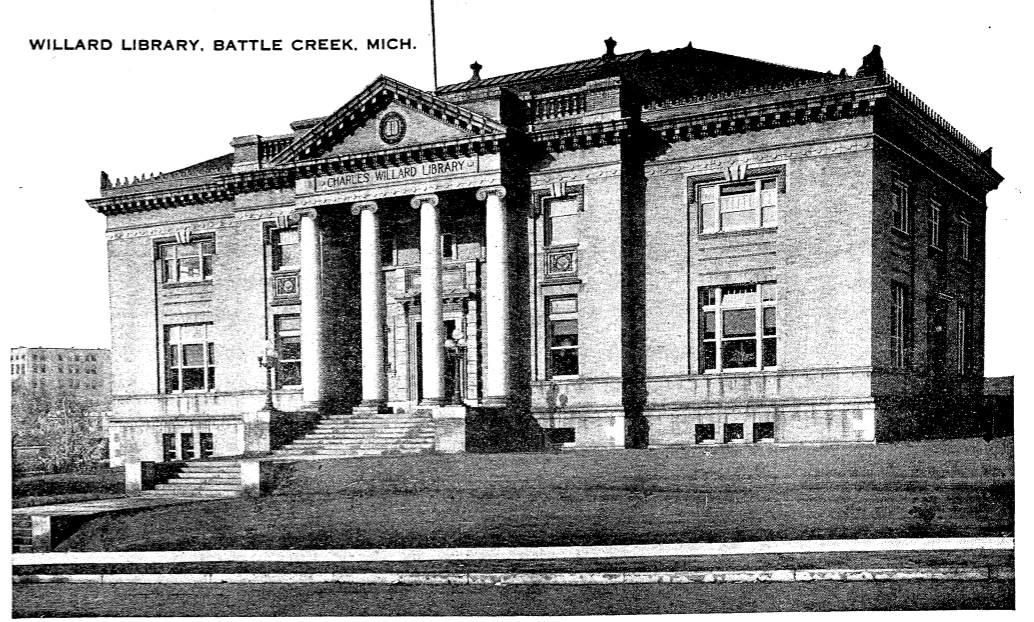
L. J. KING,
Justice of the Peace, Albion Town-
ship, R. F. D. No. 3,
HOMER, MICH.



P. A. BAUER,
ATHENS, MICH.



NEW CITY HALL, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



WILLARD LIBRARY, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



GEORGE H. Mc-
MILLEN,
ATHENS, MICH.

CITY HALL, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

WILLARD LIBRARY, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



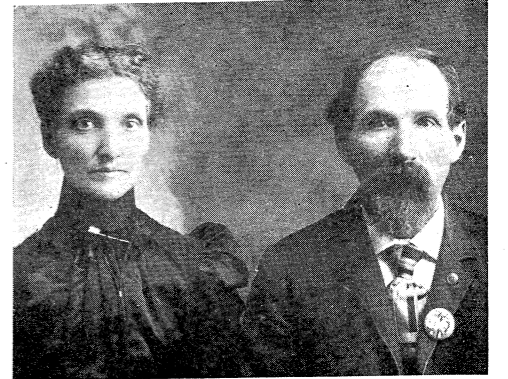
EDSON G. BECKLEY AND
LOUESA A. BECKLEY,
R. F. D. No. 10,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. GEO. W. KLINE,
HOMER, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. LEWIS L. AVERY,
ALBION, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. GEO. LININGER, JR.,
SPRINGPORT, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. F. E. RUDDOCK,
R. F. D. No. 4,
MARSHALL, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. BERT C.
RINGLER,
R. F. D. No. 2,
ALBION, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. ED. WHITLAM,
R. F. D. No. 2,
MARSHALL, MICH.

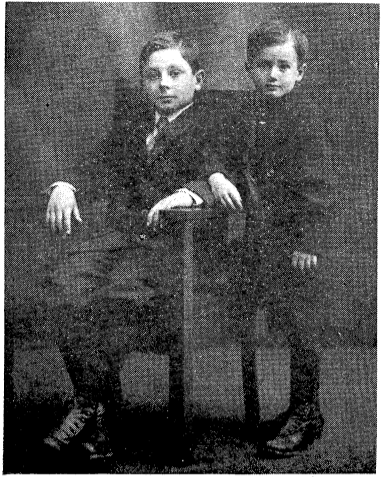


MR. AND MRS. E. EVANS,
R. F. D. No. 1,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. H. D. BUSHNELL,
R. F. D. No. 6,
MARSHALL, MICH.

ILLUSTRATIONS



PHOTOGRAPH FROM FRANK MOHRHARDT, BURLINGTON, MICH.



GRANDCHILDREN OF W. A. FOX, R. F. D. No. 5, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



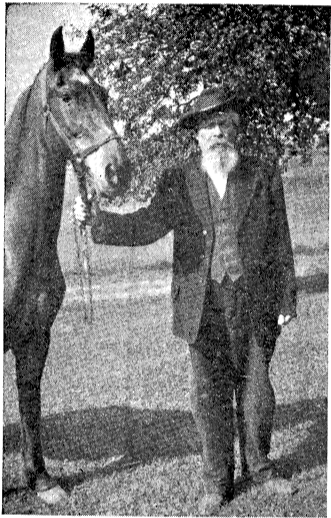
PHOTOGRAPH FROM LETERME BROS., R. F. D. No. 2, ALBION, MICH.



MRS. CHAS. WEIGAND, R. F. D No. 1, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



CHAS. WEIGAND, R. F. D. No. 1, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



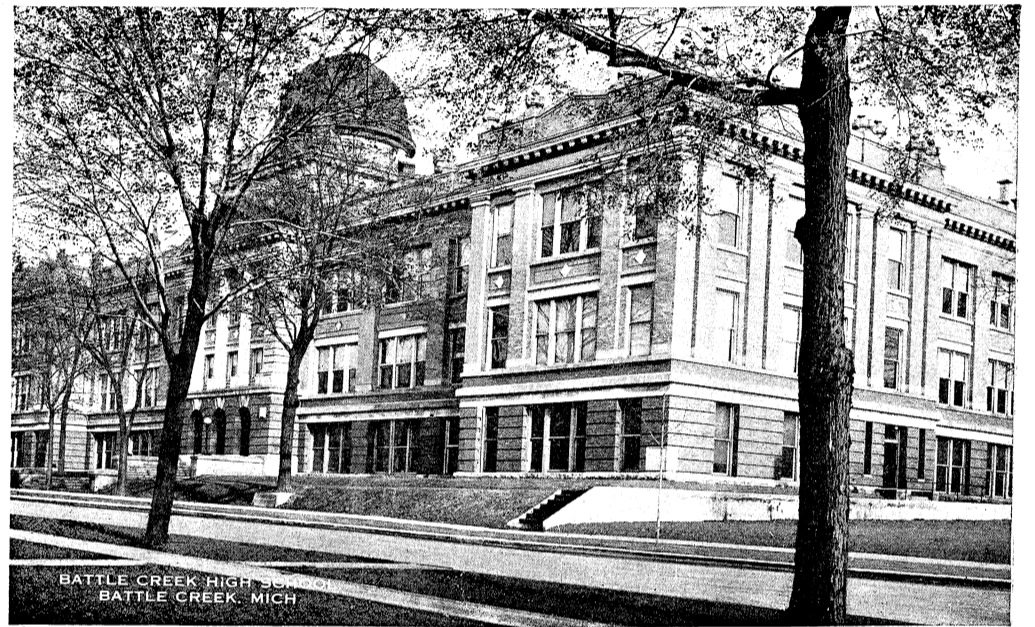
GEO. CROFOOT, R. F. D. No. 3, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



"THOMAS AND RING AFTER DINNER" F. L. Huggett, R. F. D. No. 5, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



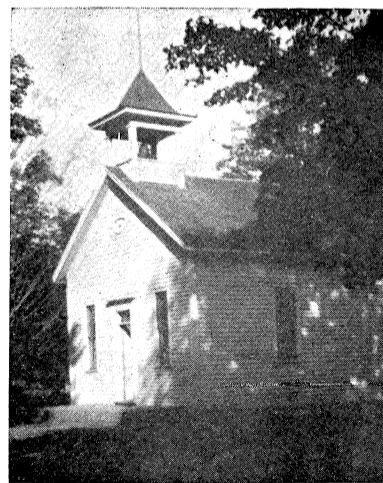
MR. AND MRS. W. H. BADGER AND DAUGHTER, R. F. D. No. 1, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



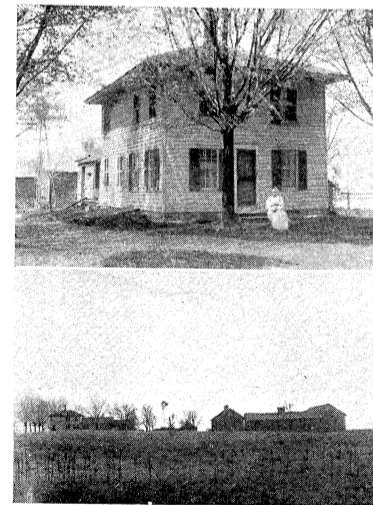
BATTLE CREEK HIGH SCHOOL, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



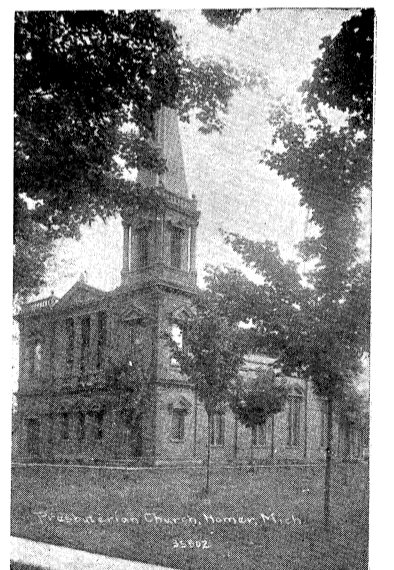
FRONT ENTRANCE, SANITARIUM, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5, Battle Creek Township, Photograph from I. N. Cleveland, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



RESIDENCE AND SCENE ON FARM OF S. W. LAWTON, R. F. D. No. 1, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



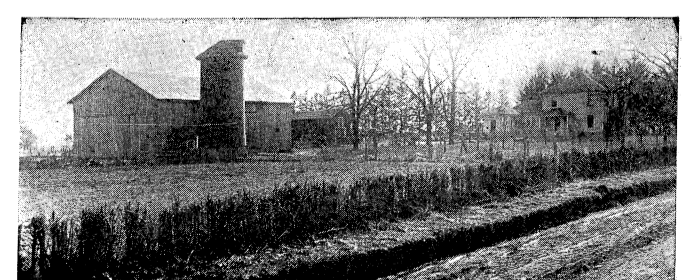
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HOMER, MICH.



OLD HOMESTEAD ADJOINING TWIN CEDAR FARM OWNED BY FRED B. VAN ARMAN, R. F. D. No. 6, MARSHALL, MICH.

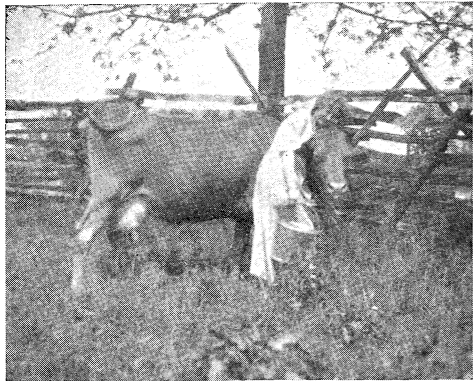


TWIN CEDAR FARM, Fred B. Van Arman, Proprietor, R. F. D. No. 6, MARSHALL, MICH.



SCENE ON FARM OF M. L. BRIGGS, R. F. D. No. 5, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

ILLUSTRATIONS



IDA ANKNEY,
R. F. D. No. 3,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



CHILDREN OF E. W. CHAPIN,
R. F. D. No. 1,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



MR. AND MRS. F. A. AVERY AND DAUGHTER BERTHA,
R. F. D. No. 1,
MARSHALL, MICH.



C. A. JONES,
R. F. D. No. 2,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

POST TAVERN. BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

CATHOLIC CHURCH. BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

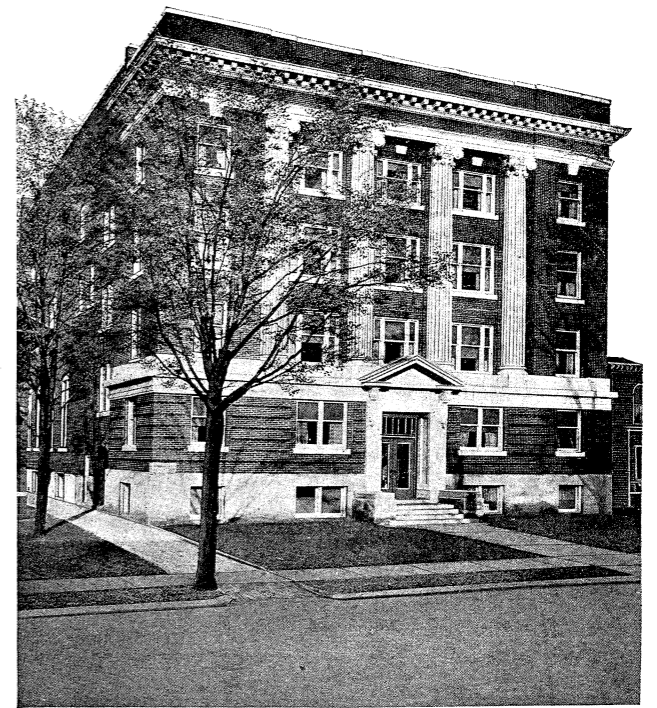
MASONIC TEMPLE. BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



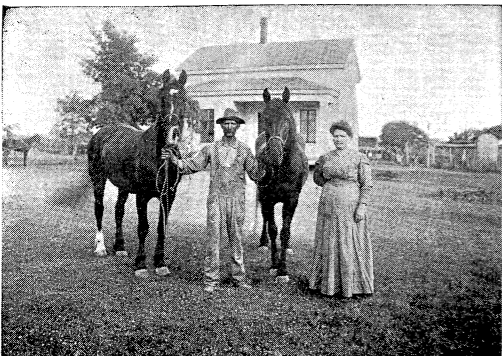
POST TAVERN,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



CATHOLIC CHURCH,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



MASONIC TEMPLE,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



J. H. BADGER,
R. F. D. No. 1,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



RALPH R. YOST, SON OF H. L. YOST,
HOMER, MICH.



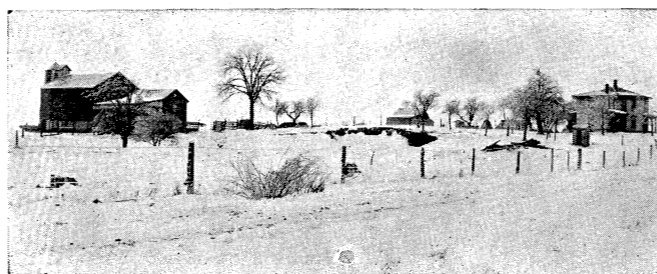
HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE,
Owned by Alva Good, R. F. D. No. 5,
MARSHALL, MICH.



M. L. BRIGGS,
R. F. D. No. 5,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



FAIR OAKS FARM, GEO. W. HADDOCK AND ELMER BAKER, PROPRIETORS,
R. F. D. No. 5,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

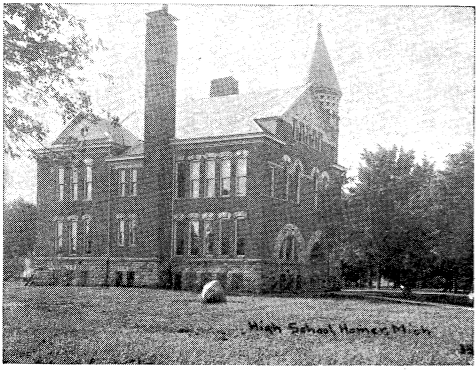


SCENE ON FARM OF LEWIS L. AVERY,
ALBION, MICH.



SCENE ON FARM OF E. A. BACHOFEN,
R. F. D. No. 1,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

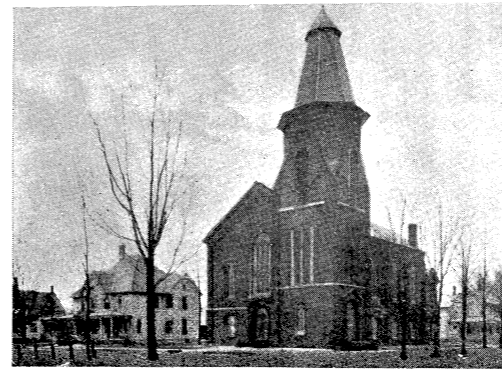
ILLUSTRATIONS



HIGH SCHOOL,
HOMER, MICH.



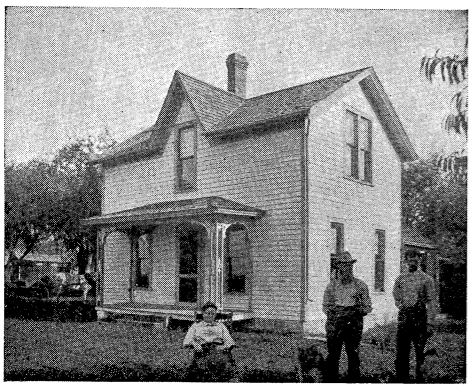
SCHOOL BUILDING,
Photograph from Jas. A. Ruddock,
MARSHALL, MICH.



M. E. CHURCH,
HOMER, MICH.



COMMERCIAL SAVINGS BANK,
MARSHALL, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF R. B. WEEKS,
R. F. D. No. 1,
ATHENS, MICH.



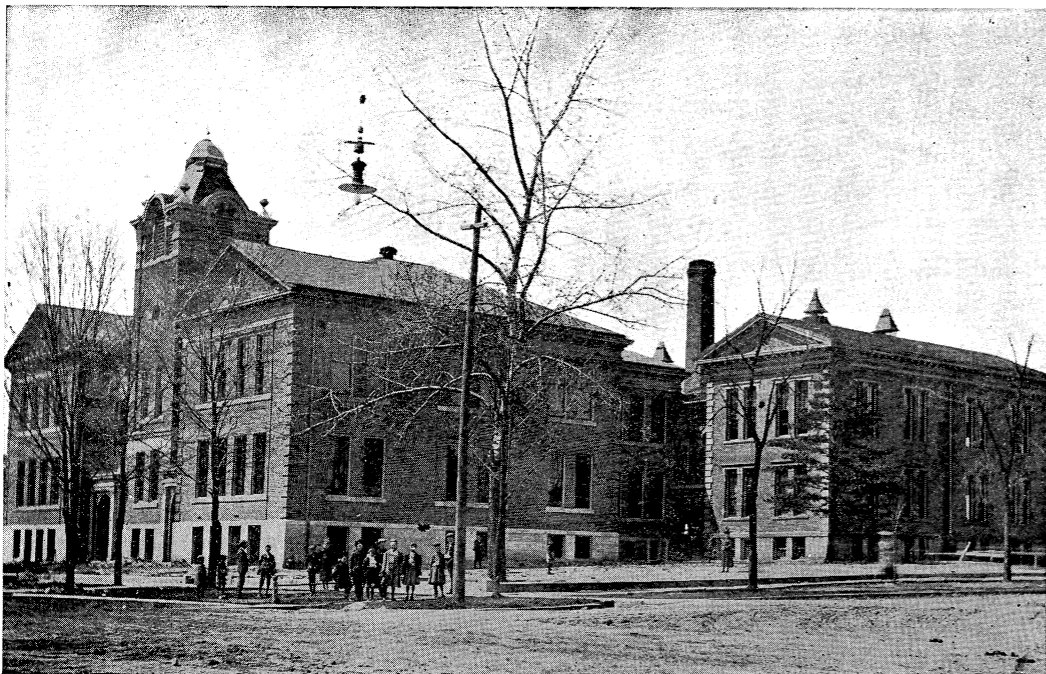
RESIDENCE OF JUDSON PEAK,
SPRINGPORT, MICH.



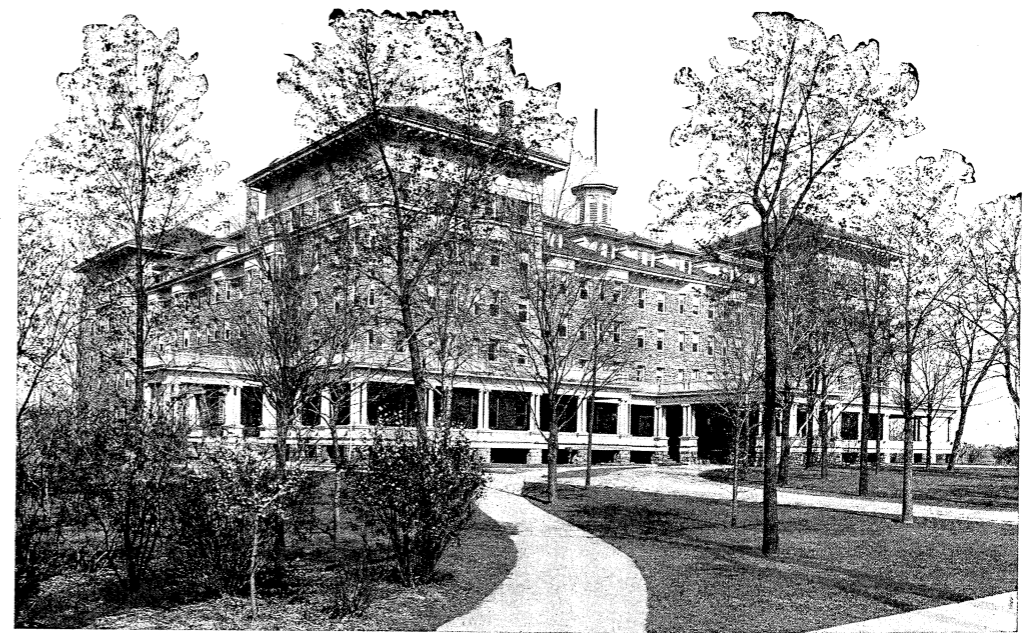
RESIDENCE OF MARION SEBOLT,
R. F. D. No. 2,
OLIVET, MICH.



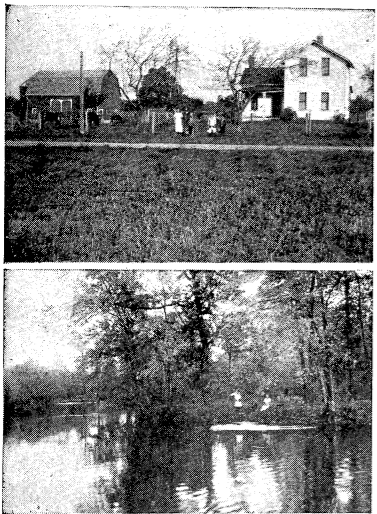
FAIRVIEW PERCHERON STOCK FARM,
W. E. Waffle, Proprietor,
BURLINGTON, MICH.



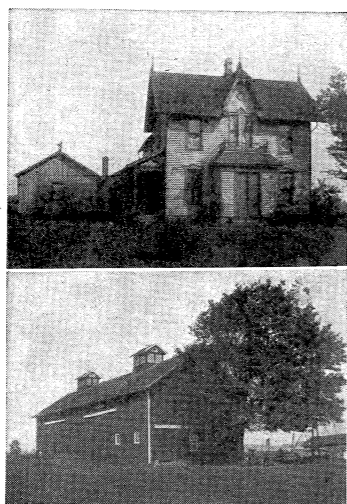
HIGH SCHOOL, ALBION, MICH.



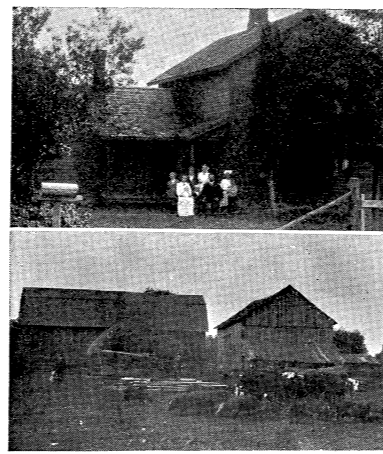
THE SANITARIUM ANNEX, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



FARM BUILDINGS AND VIEW
ON THE MAPLE BROOK
FARM,
O. H. Beach, Proprietor, R. F. D.
No. 5,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



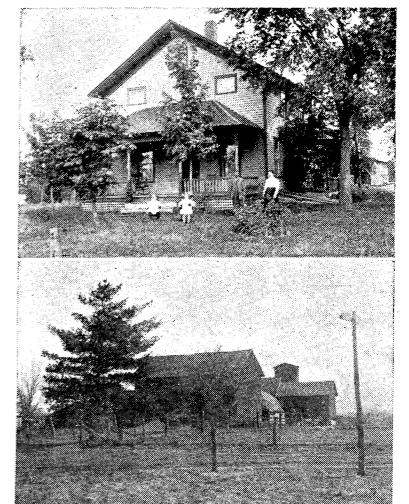
NORTHERN EMMETT FRUIT
FARM,
Residence and Barn of Edward L.
Sampson, R. F. D. No. 5,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK
OF WILLIS J. KENYON,
R. F. D. No. 1,
TEKONSHA, MICH.



HOME AND STOCK OF W. A.
FOX,
On the River View Farm, R. F. D.
No. 5,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

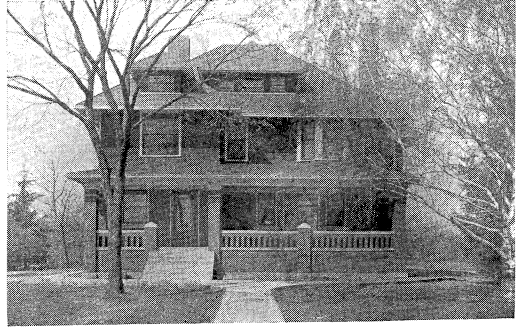


RESIDENCE AND BARN OF
W. D. PITT,
R. F. D. No. 1,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

ILLUSTRATIONS



RESIDENCE OF FRANK VANNOCKER,
R. F. D. No. 3,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



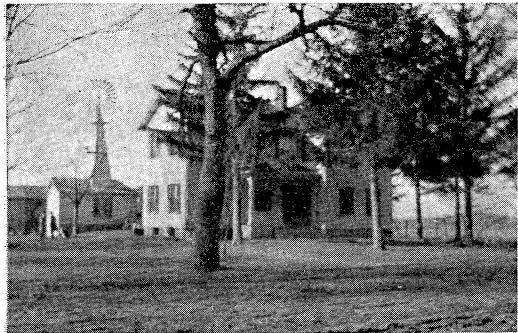
RESIDENCE OF B. G. MORGAN,
R. F. D. No. 3,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



HOME OF W. J. DIBBLE,
President of Commercial Savings Bank,
MARSHALL, MICH.



HOME OF MR. AND MRS. J. E. TOBIAS,
Corner Main St. and Stringham Ave.,
Urbandale,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF F. L. HUGGETT,
R. F. D. No. 5,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



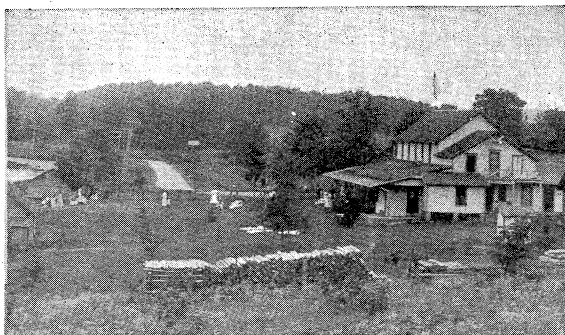
PLEASANT VIEW FARM,
Home of Sylvester C. Bartholomew, R. F. D. No. 8,
MARSHALL, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF ED. WHITELAM,
R. F. D. No. 2,
MARSHALL, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF A. E. RUSSELL,
R. F. D. No. 8,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



LOOKING SOUTH FROM KISTLER'S GROVE,
Beadle Lake, Emmett Township,



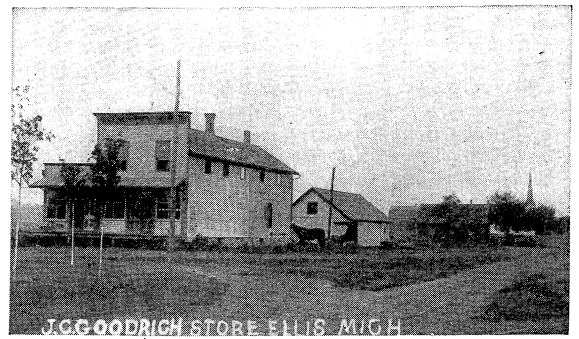
VIEW FROM PORTER TO ERIE STREET,
ALBION, MICH.



SCENE ON FARM OF WM. S. FRUIN,
R. F. D. No. 1,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



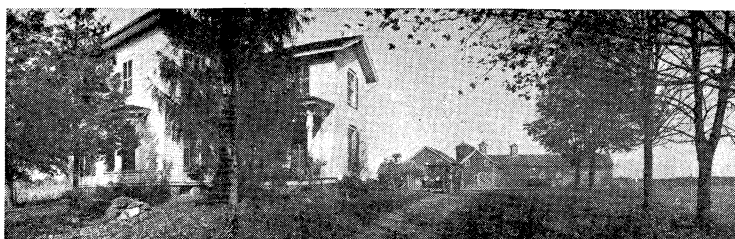
RESIDENCE OF JOHN C. GOODRICH,
R. F. D. No. 2,
MARSHALL, MICH.



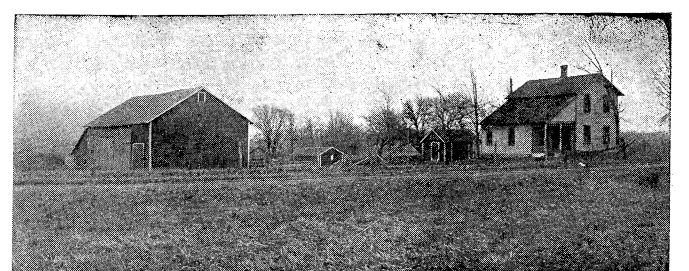
STORE OF JOHN C. GOODRICH AT ELLIS,
R. F. D. No. 2,
MARSHALL, MICH.



MAPLE REST,
Scene on Farm of E. W. Chapin, R. F. D. No. 1,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

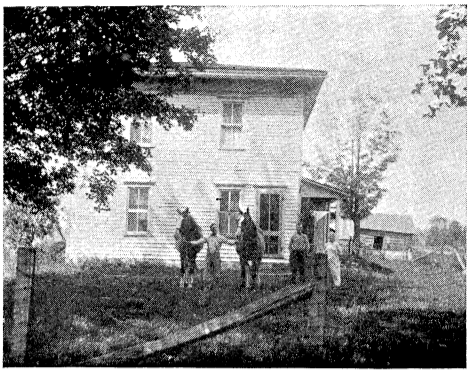


INDIAN MILL STOCK FARM,
Gardner W. Smith, Proprietor,
MARENGO, MICH.

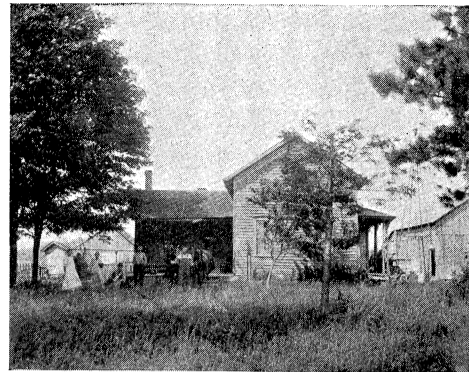


SCENE ON FARM OF ED. HUGHES,
R. F. D. No. 1,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

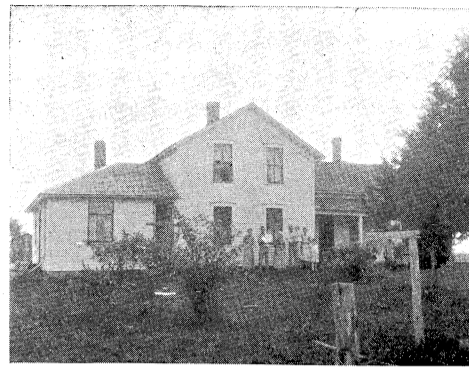
ILLUSTRATIONS



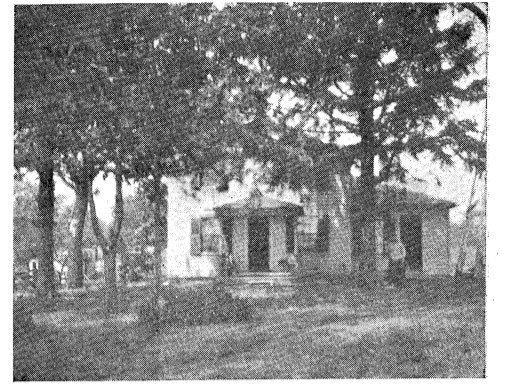
RESIDENCE OF RALPH BINGHAM,
R. F. D. No. 2,
OLIVET, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT BINGHAM,
R. F. D. No. 2,
OLIVET, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF CURRELL STARKS,
R. F. D. No. 2,
SPRINGPORT, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF S. P. ANKNEY,
R. F. D. No. 3,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

METHODIST CHURCH, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

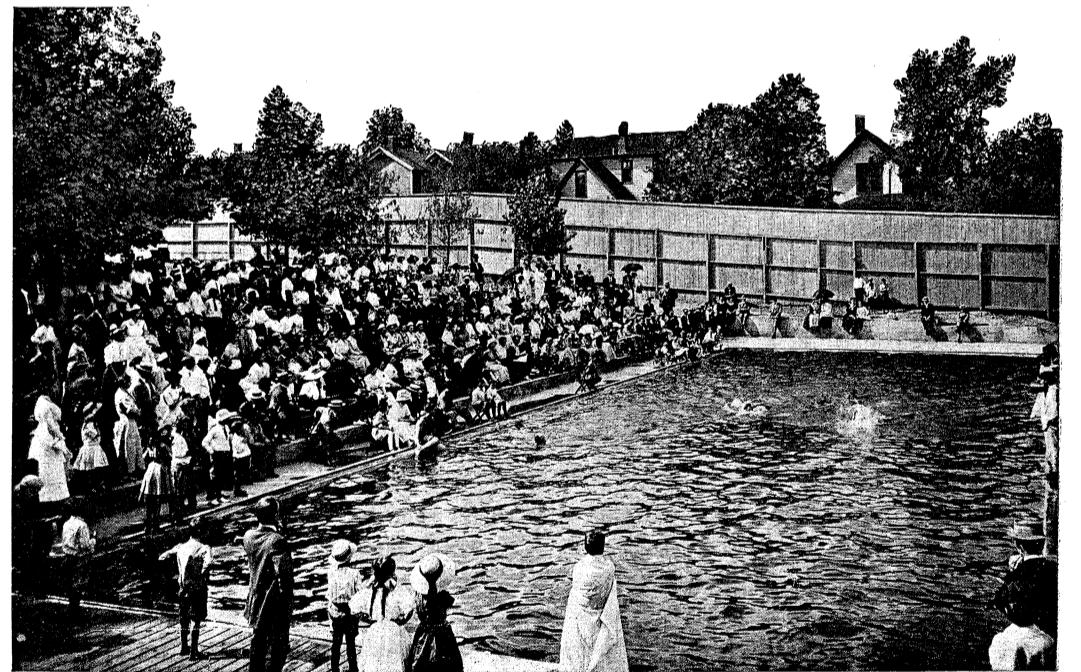


MAIN STREET. LOOKING WEST.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

MAIN STREET, LOOKING WEST, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



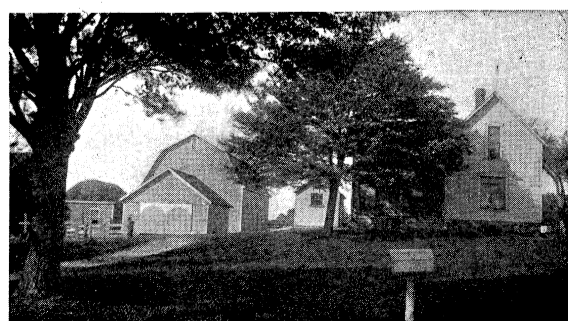
SANITARIUM ANNEX, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



SWIMMING POOL, SANITARIUM, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



ST. MARY'S LAKE FARM,
Home of Mrs. Mary L. McKenzie, R. F. D. No. 3,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF T. J. SMITH,
ECKFORD, MICH.

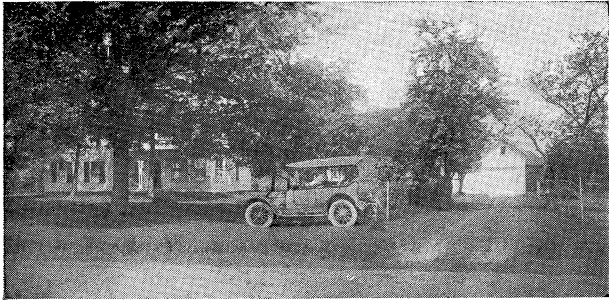


FARM BUILDINGS OF J. H. DEAN,
R. F. D. No. 3,
ALBION, MICH.

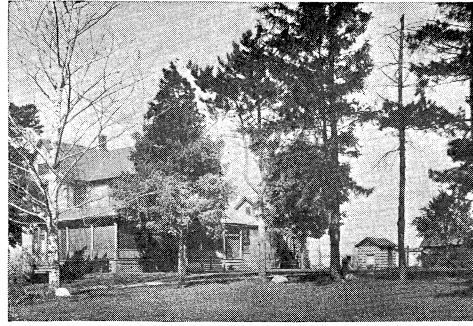


RESIDENCE OF H. E. AND J. L. SMITH,
R. F. D. No. 3,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

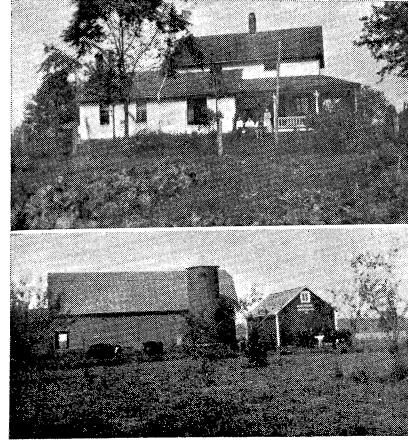
ILLUSTRATIONS



HOME OF C. B. CASE,
UNION CITY, MICH.



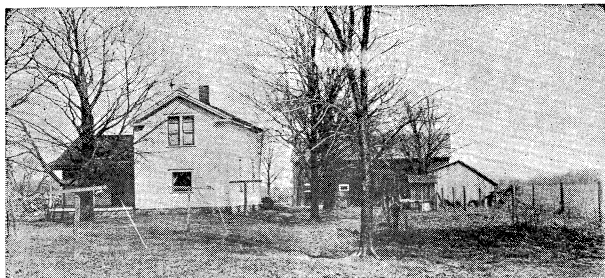
PINE LODGE,
The suburban residence of Charles H. Wheelock, who is also owner of "The Oaks," a fifty-four acre tract lying between Brownlee Park and Greenfield Park, one quarter of a mile east of Pine Lodge. The Grant Trunk R. R. shops are located on a portion of the 153 acres purchased from Mr. Wheelock off from the south end of his Pine Lodge Farm and the Flowing Wells, from which the water supply of the City of Battle Creek is obtained, are located on the north end of the farm, in close proximity to the Battle Creek River. The tract of land lying between the Pine Lodge residence shown in this cut and the river is platted and known as Wheelock's Pine Lodge Tract. Because of abundant supply of pure water, furnished under a pressure of from 80 to 100 pounds, for the use of Battle Creek, the available supply of electricity either for commercial or family use, a long stretch of the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, with abundant room for side tracks, level land and close proximity to the Battle Creek River, with desirable boating and fishing privileges, the Pine Lodge Tract is a most desirable piece of property either for residence or manufactories.



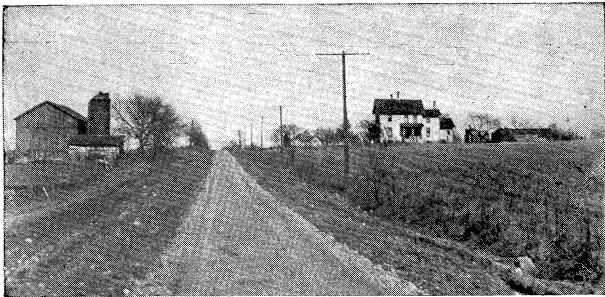
**RESIDENCE AND BARN ON
EVERGREEN LAWN FARM**
Henry Spooner, Proprietor, R. F. D.
No. 2.
CERESCO, MICH.



FARM BUILDINGS OF H. C. TUCKER,
R. F. D. No. 7,
MARSHALL, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF D. E. PRINE,
R. F. D. No. 5,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



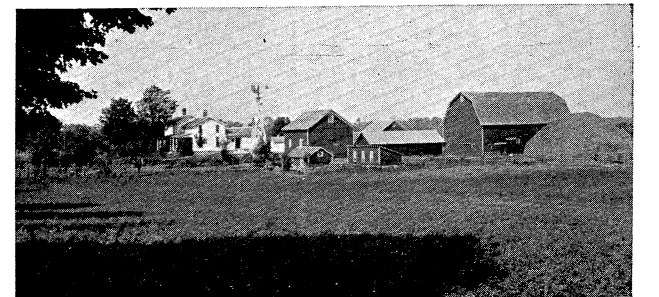
SCENE ON THE GREEN VALLEY FARM,
A. W. Russell, Proprietor, R. F. D. No. 8,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



SCENES ON FARM OF J. L. SMITH
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



HOME OF R. KISINGER,
R. F. D. No. 1,
EAST LEROY, MICH.



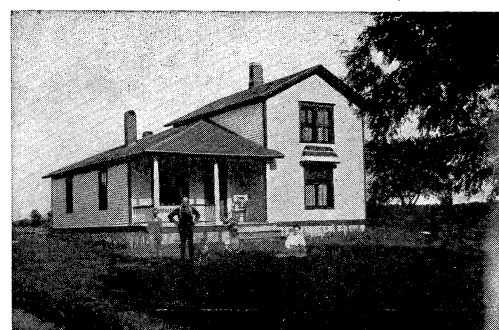
SUNNYSIDE FARM,
Home of Frank E. Smith, R. F. D. No. 1,
MARSHALL, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF F. D. COTTON,
R. F. D. No. 2,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



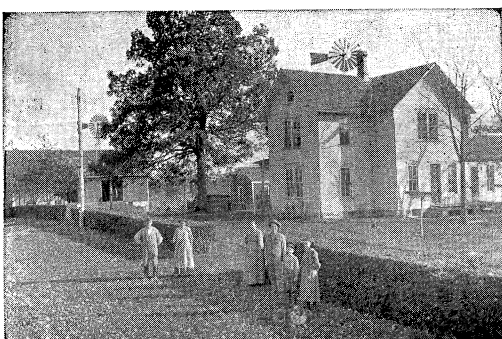
RESIDENCE OF W. H. PALMITER,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



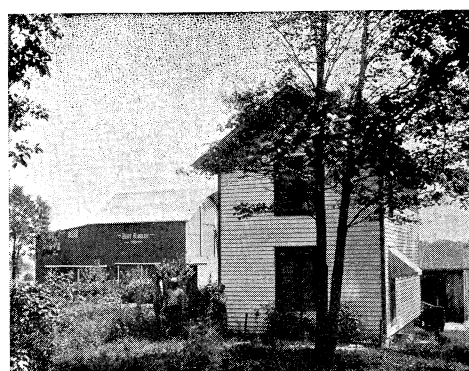
**RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN
ROCHO,**
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN A. WAGNER,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



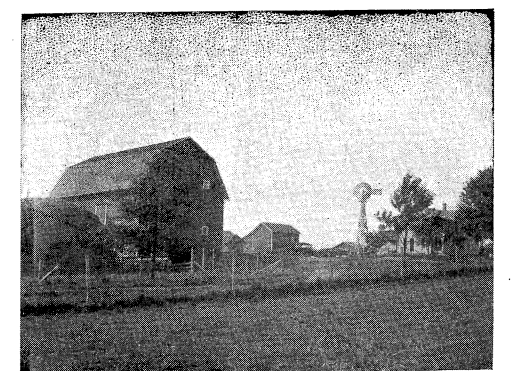
**RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. B. W.
PHILLIPS,**
CERESCO, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF BERT RINGLER,
R. F. D. No. 2,
ALBION, MICH.



H. W. DEAN,
Furniture and Undertaking,
TEKONSHA, MICH.

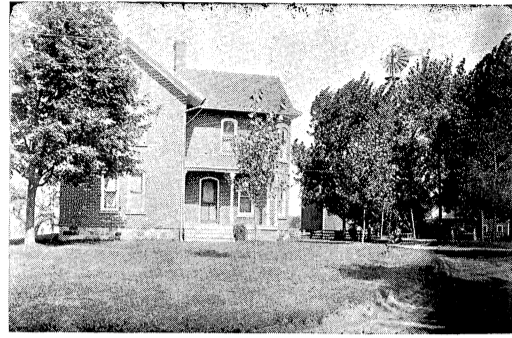


SCENE ON FARM OF GEO. LININGER,
SPRINGPORT, MICH.

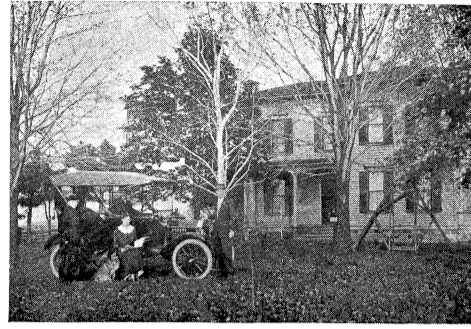
ILLUSTRATIONS



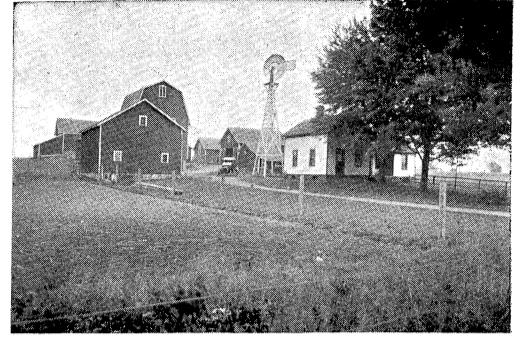
HISTORICAL INDIAN MILL,
On farm owned by Gardner W. Smith,
MARENGO, MICH.



HOME OF MR. AND MRS. CHAS. J. MILLER,
BURLINGTON, MICH.



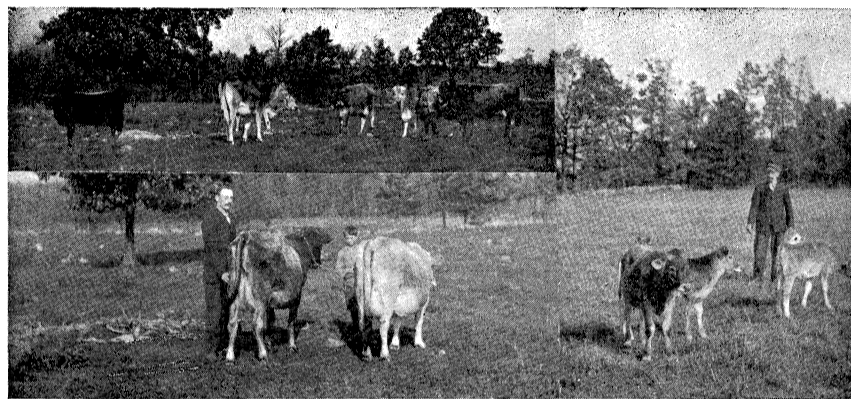
THE IDEAL FARM, HOME OF SAMUEL
DINGER,
R. F. D. No. 3,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



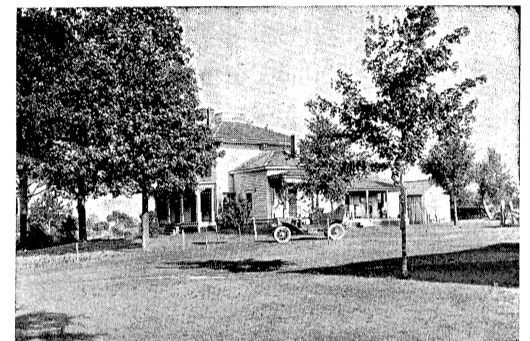
SCENE ON FARM OF O. S. TOWNSEND,
MARSHALL, MICH.



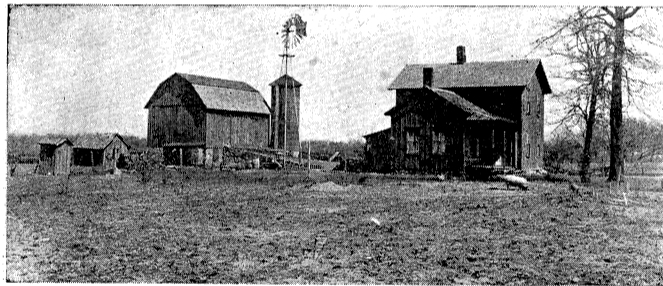
RESIDENCE OF MARTIN H. MILLER,
R. F. D. No. 2,
SPRINGPORT, MICH.



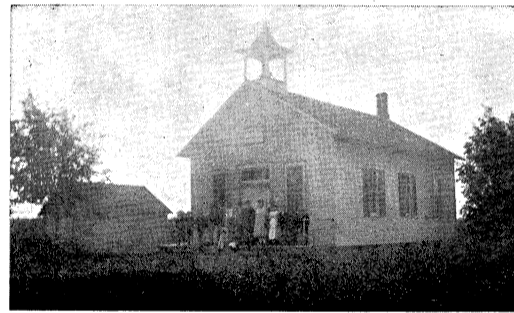
LAKEVIEW JERSEY HERD, RAISED BY H. HALSEY, HOMER, MICH.



RESIDENCE OF A. P. MACK,
R. F. D. No. 2,
UNION CITY, MICH.



SCENE ON FARM OF EDWARD BADGER,
R. F. D. No. 1,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



SCHOOL, DISTRICT NO. 12, NEWTON
TOWNSHIP,
Photograph from A. J. Schay, R. F. D. No. 2,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



MAPLE VIEW, SCENE ON FARM OF F. A. AVERY,
MARSHALL, MICH.



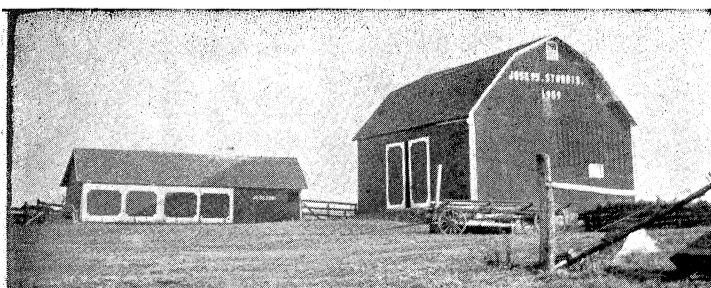
HOME OF HENRY ARNOLD,
R. F. D. No. 3,
TEKONSHA, MICH.



SCENE ON FARM OF C. H. ETSON,
R. F. D. No. 1,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



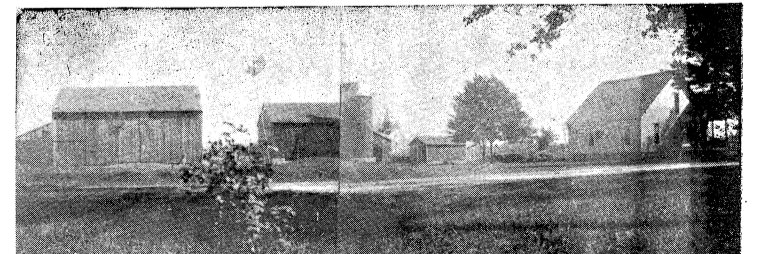
SCENE ON FARM OF PETER SCHULTZ,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



BARNS ON FARM OF JOSEPH STURGIS,
MARSHALL, MICH.



BURR OAK PLAINS,
Charles Hutchinson, Proprietor, R. F. D. No. 3,
CERESCO, MICH.



SCENE ON FARM OF CHAS. W. BIRD,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM

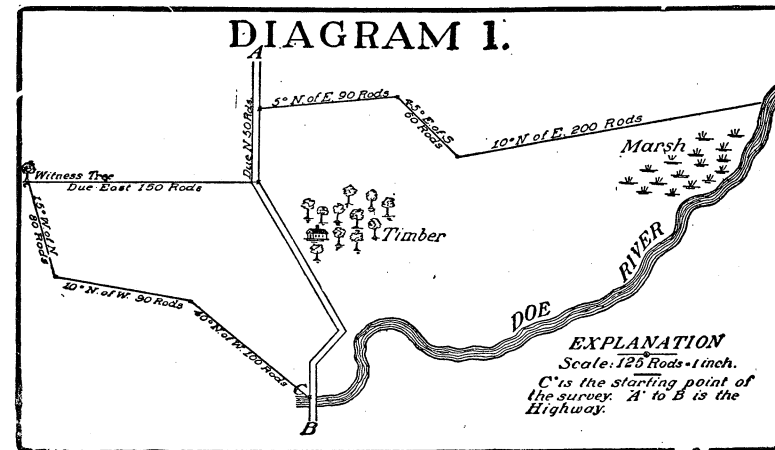
OF

United States Land Surveys

METES AND BOUNDS

UP to the time of the Revolutionary War, or until about the beginning of the present century, land, when parcelled out, and sold or granted, was described by "Metes and Bounds," and that system is still in existence in the following States, or in those portions of them which had been sold or granted when the present plan of surveys was adopted, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the six New England States. To describe land by "Metes and Bounds," is to have a known land-mark for a place of beginning, and then follow a line according to the compass-needle (or magnetic bearing), or the course of a stream, or track of an ancient highway. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and litigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given: "Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked C. on Diagram 1); thence 40° North of West 100 rods to a large stump; thence 10° North of West 90 rods; thence 15° West of North 80 rods to an oak tree (see Witness Tree on Diagram 1); thence due East 150 rods to the highway; thence following the course of the highway 50 rods due North; thence 5° North of East 90 rods; thence 45° East of South 60 rods; thence 10° North of East 200 rods to the Doe River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.



MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES

DIAGRAM 2



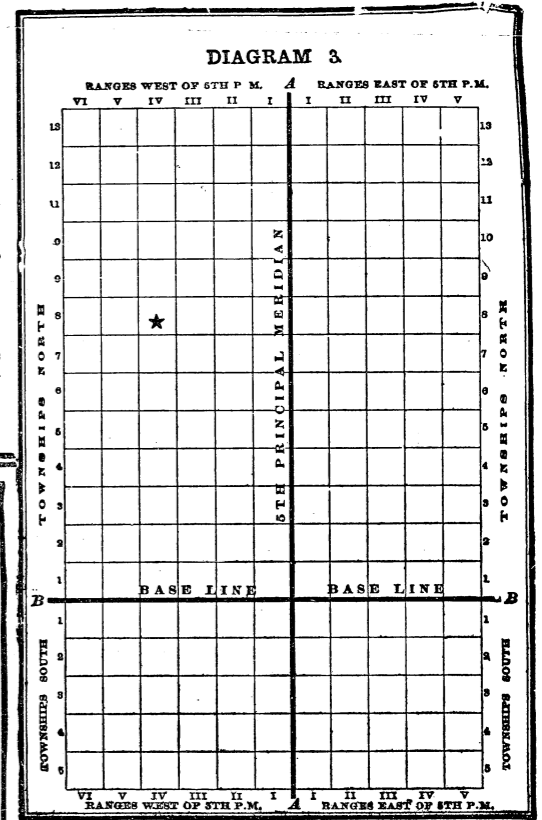
THE present system of Governmental Land Surveys was adopted by Congress on the 7th of May, 1785. It has been in use ever since and is the legal method of describing and dividing lands. It is called the "Rectangular System," that is, all its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles to each other, viz.: +. These two lines, from which the measurements are made, are the Principal Meridians, which run North and South, and the Base Lines which run East and West. These Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy. Each Principal Meridian has its Base Line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for the surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory which they control. Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the United States, and from it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line may be readily

distinguished. Each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number or name. Diagram 3 illustrates what is meant when this method is termed the "Rectangular System," and how the measurements are based on lines which run at right angles to each other. The heavy line running North and South (marked A. A.) on Diagram 3, represents the Principal Meridian, in this case say the 5th Principal Meridian. The heavy line running East and West (marked B. B.) is the Base Line. These lines are used as the starting points or basis of all measurements or surveys made in territory controlled by the 5th Principal Meridian. The same fact applies to all other Principal Meridians and their Base Lines. Commencing at the Principal Meridian, at intervals of six miles, lines are run North and South, parallel to the Meridian. This plan is followed both East and West of the Meridian throughout the territory controlled by the Meridian.

These lines are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending North and South, parallel with the Meridian. Each division is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, commencing at the Meridian; and their numbers are indicated by Roman characters. For instance, the first division (or first six miles) west of the Meridian is Range I. West; the next is Range II. West; then comes Range III, IV, V, VI, VII, and so on, until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian is reached. In the same manner the Ranges East of the Meridian are numbered, the words East or West being always used to indicate the direction from the Principal Meridian. See Diagram 3.

Commencing at the Base Line, at intervals of six miles, lines are run East and West parallel with the Base Line. These are designated as Township Lines. They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending East and West, parallel with the Base Line. This plan is followed both North and South of the Base Line until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian and Base Line is reached. These divisions or Townships are numbered from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, and their numbers are indicated by figures. For instance: The first six mile division north of the Base Line is Township 1 North; the next is Township 2 North; then comes Township 3, 4, 5, and 6, North, and so on. The same plan is followed South of the Base Line; the Townships being designated as Township 1 South, Township 2 South, and so on. The "North" or "South" (the initials N. or S. being generally used) indicates the direction from the Base Line. See Diagram 3.

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships," which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece of land. The location of a Government Township, however, is very readily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, by merely counting the number indicated from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. As an example of this, Township 8 North, Range 4, West of the 5th Principal Meridian, is at once located on the square marked ★ on Diagram 3, by counting eight tiers north of the Base Line and 4 tiers west of the Meridian.

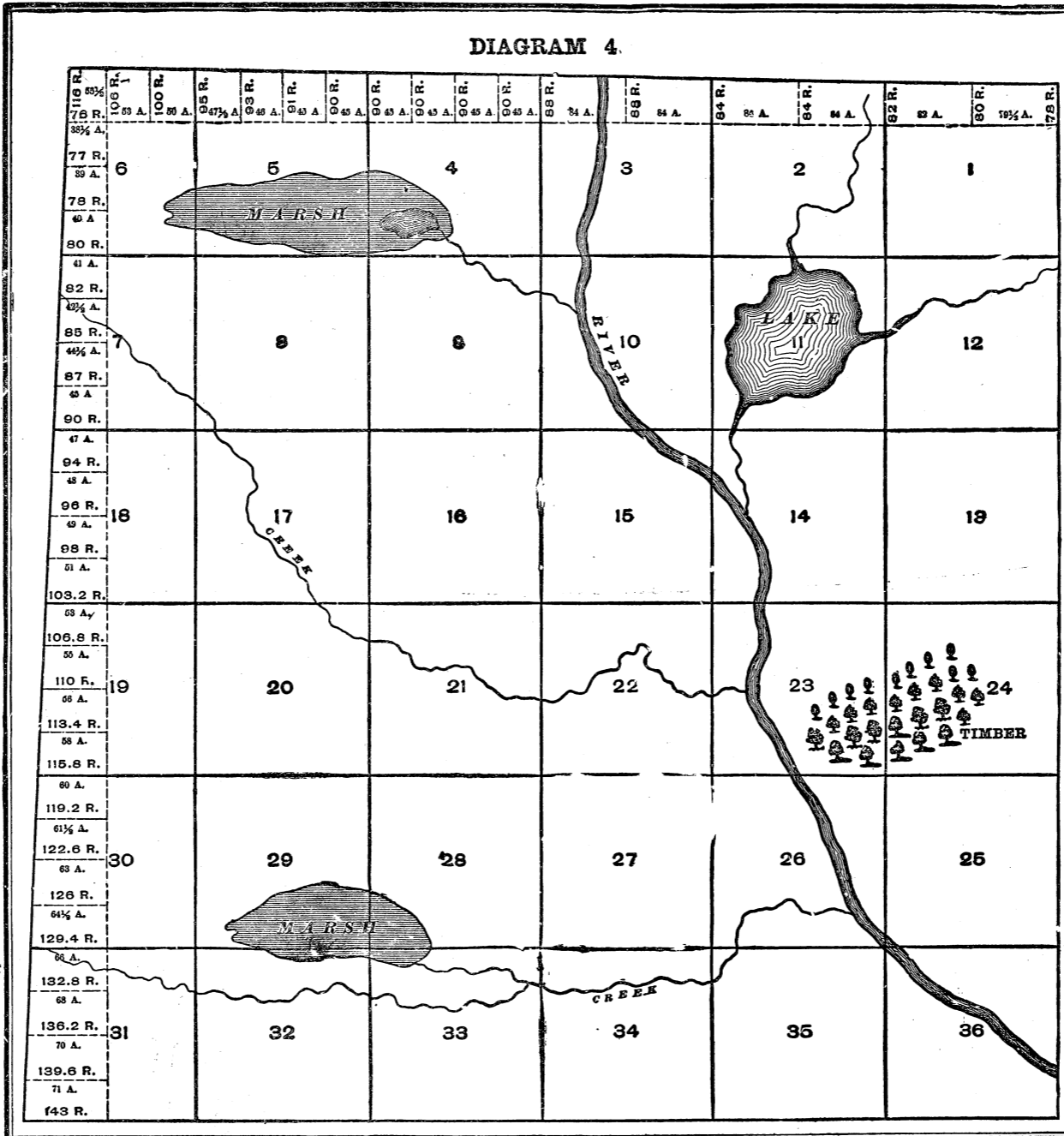


TOWNSHIPS OF LAND.

TOWNSHIPS are the largest subdivisions of land run out by the United States Surveyors. In the Governmental Surveys Township Lines are the first to be run, and a Township Corner is established every six miles and marked. This is called "Townshipping." After the Township Corners have been carefully located, the Section and Quarter Section Corners are established. Each Township is six miles square and contains 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, as near as it is possible to make them. This, however, is frequently made impossible by: (1st) the presence of lakes and large streams; (2nd) by State boundaries not falling exactly on Township Lines; (3rd) by the convergence of Meridians or curvature of the earth's surface; and (4th) by inaccurate surveys.

Each Township, unless it is one of the exceptional cases referred to, is divided into 36 squares, which are called Sections. These Sections are intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640 acres of land. Sections are numbered consecutively from 1 to 36, as shown on Diagram 4. Beginning with Section 1 in the Northeast Corner, they run West to 6, then East to 12, then West to 18, and so on, back and forth, until they end with Section 36 in the Southeast Corner.

Diagram 4 shows a plat of a Township as it is divided and platted by the government surveyors. These Townships are called Government Townships or Congressional Townships, to distinguish them from Civil Townships or organized Townships, as frequently the lines of organized Townships do not conform to the Government Township lines.



FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

CONGRESSIONAL Townships vary considerably as to size and boundaries. Mistakes made in surveying and the fact that Meridians converge as they run North cause every Township to vary more or less from the 23,040 acres which a perfect Township would contain. See Diagram 4. In arranging a Township into Sections all the surplus or deficiency of land is given to, or taken from, the North and West tiers of Sections. In other words, all Sections in the Township are made full—640 acres—except those on the North and West, which are given all the land that is left after forming the other 25 Sections.

Diagram 4 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency is distributed and the Sections it affects. It will be seen that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, are the "Fractional Sections," or the Sections which are affected if the Township overruns or falls short. Inside of these Fractional Sections, all of the surplus or deficiency of land (over or under 640 acres) is carried to the "forties" or "eighties" that touch the Township Line. These pieces of land are called "Fractional Forties" or "Fractional Eighties," as the case may be. Diagrams 4 and 6 show the manner of marking the acreage and outlining the boundaries of these "Fractions."

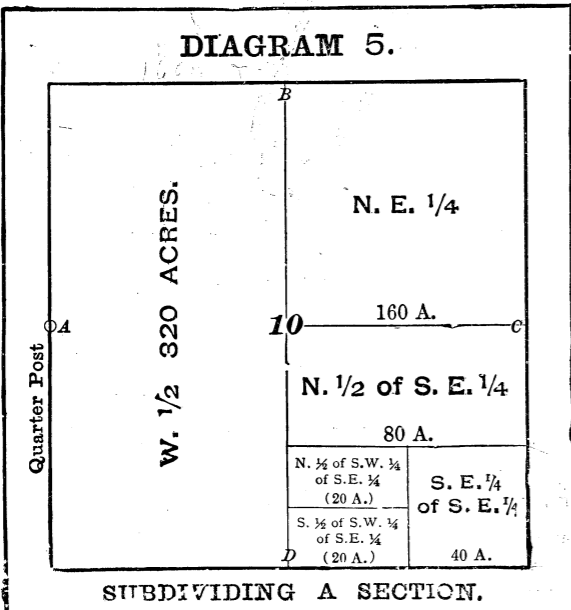
Diagram 6 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency of land inside of these Sections is distributed and which "forties" or "eighties" it affects. From this arrangement it will be seen that in any Section that touches the North or West Township Lines, the Southeast Quarter may be full—160 acres—while another quarter of the same Section may be much larger or smaller. Frequently these fractional "forties" or "eighties" are lotted as shown in Diagram 6. They are always described as fractional tracts of land, as the "fractional S. W. 1/4 of Section 6," etc. Of course those portions of these Sections which are not affected by these variations are described in the usual manner—as Southeast 1/4 of Section 6. As a rule Townships are narrower at the North than at the South side. The Meridians of Longitude (which run North and South) converge as they run North and South from the Equator. They begin at the Equator with a definite width between them and gradually converge until they all meet at the poles. Now, as the Range lines are run North and South, it will at once be seen that the convergence of Meridians will cause every Congressional Township (North of the Equator) to be narrower at its North than at its South side, as stated. See Diagram 4. In addition to this fact, mistakes of measurement are constantly and almost unavoidably made

SECTIONS OF LAND.

DIAGRAM 5 illustrates how a section may be subdivided, although the Diagram only gives a few of the many subdivisions into which a section may be divided. All Sections (except fractional Sections) are supposed to be 320 rods, or one mile, square and therefore contain 640 acres—a number easily divisible. Sections are subdivided into fractional parts to suit the convenience of the owners of the land. A half-section contains 320 acres; a quarter-section contains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, and so on. Each piece of land is described according to the portion of the section which it embraces—as the Northeast quarter of Section 10; or the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 10. Diagram 5 shows how many of these subdivisions are platted, and also shows the plan of designating and describing them by initial letters as each parcel of land on the Diagram is marked with its description.

As has already been stated, all Sections (except Fractional Sections which are explained elsewhere) are supposed to contain 640 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, as is frequently the case, making sections larger or smaller than 640 acres, the Government recognizes no variation, but sells or grants each regular section as containing 640 acres "more or less."

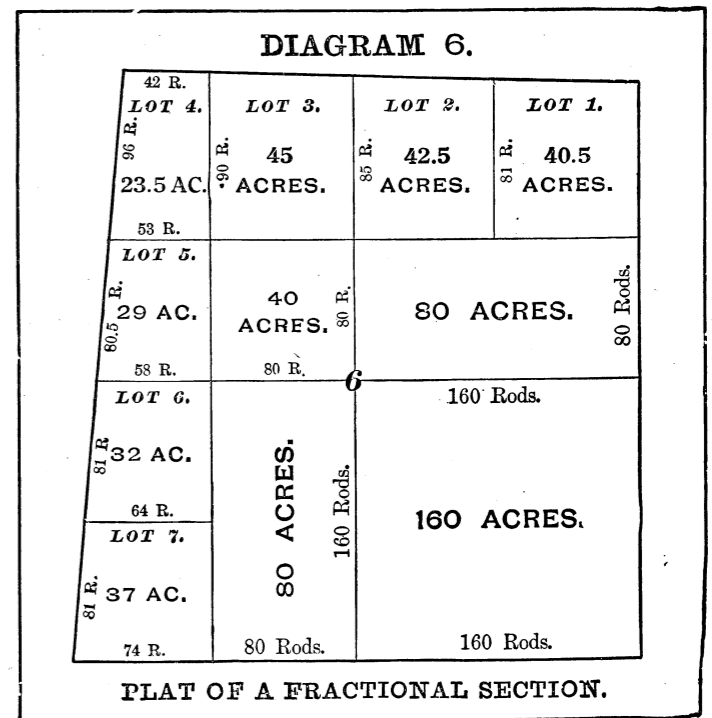
The Government Surveyors are not required to subdivide sections by running lines within them, but they usually establish Quarter Posts on Section Lines on each side of a section at the points marked A, B, C, and D, on Diagram 5.



After establishing Township corners, Section Lines are the next to be run, and section corners are established. When these are carefully located the Quarter Posts are located at points as nearly equidistant between Section Corners as possible. These corners when established by Government Surveyors cannot be changed, even though it is conclusively shown that mistakes have been made which cause some sections or quarter sections to be either larger or smaller than others. The laws, however, of all the States provide certain rules for local surveyors to follow in dividing Sections into smaller parcels of land than has been outlined in the Governmental surveys. For instance, in dividing a quarter section into two parcels, the distance between the Government Corners is carefully measured and the new post is located at a point equidistant between them. This plan is followed in running out "eighties," "forties," "twenties," etc. In this way, if the Government division overruns or falls short, each portion gains or loses its proportion. This is not the case, however, with Fractional Sections along the North or West sides of a Township, or adjoining a lake or large stream.

in running both Township and Range lines, and if no new starting points were established the lines would become confused and unreliable, and the size and shape of Townships materially affected by the time the surveys had extended even a hundred miles from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. In order to correct the surveys and variations caused by the difference of latitude and straighten the lines, "Correction Lines" (or Guide Meridians and Standard Parallels) are established at frequent intervals, usually as follows: North of the Base Line a Correction Line is run East and West parallel with the Base Line, usually every twenty-four miles. South of the Base Line a Correction Line is usually established every thirty miles. Both East and West of the Principal Meridian "Correction Lines" are usually established every 48 miles. All Correction Lines are located by careful measurement, and the succeeding surveys are based upon them.

DIAGRAM 6.



DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

WITH A REVIEW OF THE

Duties and Powers of the Principal Officials Connected with the Various Branches of National, State, County and Township Government.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

THE GOVERNMENT of the United States is one of limited and specific powers, strictly outlined and defined by a written constitution. The constitution was adopted in 1787, and, with the amendments that have since been made, it forms the basis of the entire fabric of government under which we live. The constitution created three distinct branches of government, each of which is entirely separate and distinct from the others. They are the executive, legislative and judicial departments. The constitution specifically vests the executive power in the President, but all members of the cabinet are usually classed with the executive department; the legislative power is held by Congress, and the judicial authority is vested in the Supreme Court and various other courts which Congress has provided for in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution.

It has been the aim of these pages to explain each of these different branches of government, and to briefly review the duties and powers of the principal officials connected with each department.

The President and Vice-President are elected by popular vote, but the vote of each State is separate, so that a candidate may have a large majority of the aggregate popular vote of the country and yet fail to be elected. The Presidential election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when Presidential electors are chosen in and for the various States, each State having as many electors as it has representatives in both branches of Congress. The electors are chosen by the ballots of the people of their States, and all the electors of a State constitute an electoral college. The electors meet in each State at the capital on the first Wednesday in December following a National election and vote for President and Vice-President, certificates of which are forwarded to the President of the Senate, at Washington, who, on the second Wednesday in February opens the certificates and counts the votes in the presence of both Houses of Congress and declares the result; and the final step is the inauguration, which takes place on the 4th of March. The law provides that if neither of the candidates have a majority then the House of Representatives shall elect a President from the three candidates receiving the highest electoral vote. In elections of this kind each State is entitled to only one vote, and two-thirds of the States form a quorum.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President is the highest executive officer of the United States. He is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$75,000 per annum. He must be thirty-five years old or more, and a native-born citizen of the United States. The President is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of laws passed by Congress, and has supervision over all executive departments of the government. He appoints a Cabinet of nine officials who become the heads of the various departments, and these departments are intended to be managed and conducted as the President directs. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He has power to grant pardons and reprieves for all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; has power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties. He nominates, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, all Judges of the United States courts, and all other executive officers of the United States, except in such cases where the appointments may be vested in the various "departments." When the Senate is not in session he can appoint, subject to its action when it reassembles. He has power, in certain extraordinary occasions, to call together both Houses of Congress, or either of them, in extra session; and is required from time to time to communicate with Congress, as to the state of the Union, and offer such suggestions or recommendations as he may deem proper. He is empowered to approve or veto all measures adopted by Congress, but it is provided that any measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

The President consults frequently with his Cabinet, and nearly all important official matters are discussed by that body. In case the office of President becomes vacant through the death, removal or resignation of the incumbent, the law provides that the office shall in turn be filled by the Vice-President, Secretary of State, and other Cabinet Ministers in regular order.

VICE PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President of the United States is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$12,000. In case of the death, removal or resignation of the President, the Vice-President succeeds him. The chief duty of the Vice-President is to act as the presiding officer of the Senate. He has no vote in the Senate, except in case of a tie, or an equal division of the members of that body. The Vice-President administers the oath of office to the Senators.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of State, who is appointed by the President as a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per year. The law provides that in case the office of President becomes vacant, through the death, removal or resignation of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State assumes the duties of the Presidency. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official Secretary of the President, and countersigns all commissions issued by the President.

The Secretary of State is the head of the Department of State and is the chief diplomatic officer of the United States. In his department and under his supervision is conducted the public business relating to foreign affairs; to correspondence, commissions or instructions to or with public Ministers from the United States; or to negotiations with Ministers from foreign States; or to memorials or other applications from foreigners, or foreign public Ministers, or citizens of this country in foreign lands, or complications arising therefrom. The Secretary of State also has charge of all other business connected with foreign affairs, extradition matters and diplomatic officers; furnishing passports to vessels going to foreign countries, etc., and has charge of the Great Seal of the United States.

Connected with the Department of State and forming a part of it in the great work of performing and caring for the duties outlined are the following bureaus:

The Diplomatic Bureau, which looks after the affairs pertaining to foreign governments.

The Consular Bureau, correspondence with consulates.

The Bureau of Indexes and Archives, the duties of which are to open the official mails, prepare an abstract of the daily correspondence and an index of it, and superintend miscellaneous work of department.

The Bureau of Accounts, in which all of the finances of the department are looked after, such as the custody and disbursement of appropriations; also indemnity funds and bonds; also care of the building and property of the department, etc.

The Bureau of Rolls and Library, which is charged with the custody of treaties, rolls, public documents, etc.; has care of revolution-

ary archives, of international commissions, superintendence of library, etc.

The Bureau of Statistics, for the preparation of reports on commercial relations.

The chiefs of these bureaus receive from \$2,100 per year to \$2,300 per year. In addition to these there are connected with the State Department the offices of translator, at \$2,100 per year; assistant secretary, \$5,000; second assistant secretary, \$4,500; third assistant secretary, \$4,500; solicitor, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$3,000; clerk to Secretary of State, \$2,500; passport clerk, \$1,400. Besides these are the various comptrollers, auditors, clerks and assistants, which number well up into the thousands.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This department was organized in 1789. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of the Treasury, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The Treasury Department is one of the most important branches of the national government, as it has charge of the financial affairs of the government, custody of public funds, collection of revenue and maintenance of public credit. Among the many important duties devolving upon this department are the following: It attends to the collection of all internal revenues and duties on imports, and the prevention of frauds in these departments. All claims and demands, either by the United States or against them, and all the accounts in which the United States are interested, either as debtors or creditors, must be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department. This department also includes the Bureau of the Mint, in which the government coin and moneys are manufactured. The Treasury Department authorizes the organization of national banks and has supervision over them; has charge of the coast surveys, the lighthouses, marine hospitals, etc. It has charge of all moneys belonging to the United States; designates depositories of public moneys, keeps a complete and accurate system of accounting, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, and makes reports at stated intervals showing the condition of public finances, public expenditures and the public debt.

There are a great many important officials connected with the Treasury Department, chief among which are the following, viz.: Private secretary of the head department, at \$2,500 per year; three assistant secretaries, at \$5,000 each; chief clerk, \$3,000; chief of appointment division, \$3,000; chief of warrants division, \$3,500; chief of public moneys division, \$3,000; chief of customs division, \$3,000; acting chief of revenue marine division, \$2,500; chief of stationery division, \$2,500; chief of loans and currency division, \$3,000; chief of miscellaneous division, \$2,500; supervising special agent, \$8 per day; government actuary, \$1,800; supervising architect, \$4,500; steamboat inspector, \$3,500; chief Bureau of Statistics, \$3,000; life saving service superintendent, \$4,500; assistant, \$2,500; commissioner Bureau of Navigation, \$3,600; superintendent United States coast and geodetic survey, \$6,000; supervising surgeon-general marine hospital service, \$4,000; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, director, \$5,000; assistant director, \$3,500; superintendent engraving division, \$4,500.

The foregoing will serve to show many of the lines of work attended to in the Treasury Department, as the names of these offices explain the branch of work they are charged with attending to. There are a number of other important offices in the department that should be mentioned, among them being the following:

The Solicitor of the Treasury, or chief attorney, who receives \$4,500 per year for attending to the legal matters connected with the department.

The Commissioner of Customs, who receives \$4,000 per year and his deputy \$2,250, has charge of all accounts of the revenue from customs and disbursements, and for the building and repairing of custom houses.

The Treasurer of the United States receives \$6,000 per year, assistant treasurer \$3,600, and superintendent of national banks (Red. Div.) \$3,500. The Treasurer receives and keeps the government funds, either at headquarters or in the Sub-Treasuries or government depositories, paying it out upon warrants drawn in accordance with the law, and pays all interest on the national debt.

The Register of the Treasury is paid a salary of \$4,000 per year and his assistant \$2,500. The Register keeps the accounts of public expenditures and receipts; receives the returns and makes out the official statements of United States commerce and navigation; receives from first comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers acted on by them and files the same.

The Comptroller of the Currency receives \$5,000 per year and his deputy \$3,000. This bureau is charged with a general supervision of the national banks and matters connected with the issuing of paper money.

The Director of the Mint receives \$4,500 per annum, and is charged with a general supervision over all the coinage of the government.

The Comptroller of the Treasury receives \$5,500 per year and his assistant \$4,500. This bureau has charge of the auditing system of the Treasury. With the exception of the postal revenue accounts, the comptroller prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts.

Auditors. There are six auditors connected with the Treasury Department, each of whom receives a salary of \$4,000 per year, and is allowed a deputy at a salary of \$2,500 per annum. No one auditor takes rank over another. The first auditor receives and adjusts the accounts of the revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under special acts of Congress, reporting the balances to the commissioners of the customs and first comptroller respectively for their decision. The second auditor devotes most of his attention to army affairs; looks after all the accounts relating to the pay, clothing and recruiting of the army; the arsenals, armories and ordnance; all accounts relating to the Indian Department; reporting to the second comptroller. The third auditor has all accounts for sustenance of the army, military academy, military roads, fortifications, quartermaster's department, certain pensions, claims arising for military service previous to 1817; for all property lost in the military service; he reports also to the second comptroller. The fourth auditor also reports to the second comptroller, and attends to all accounts of the service connected with the navy. The fifth auditor reports to the first comptroller, and adjusts all accounts connected with the diplomatic service of the Department of State. The sixth auditor adjusts all accounts growing from the service of the Post Office Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department was organized in August, 1789. The head of this department is known as the Secretary of War; is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The War Department attends to the execution of all laws affecting the Regular Army, and carries out and performs such duties as may be provided for by law or directed by the President relative to military forces, military commissions and the warlike stores of the United States. In former years this department also had charge of Indian as well as military affairs, but this has been transferred to the Department of the Interior. The War Department is also required, among other duties, to maintain the signal service and provide for taking meteorological observations at various points on the continent, and give telegraphic notice of the approach of storms. There is also maintained a Civil Engineering Department, through the aid of which is carried out such improvements in rivers and harbors as may be authorized by Congress. The Secretary of War also has supervision over the West Point Military Academy.

The private clerk for the head of the War Department is paid \$2,500 per year; assistant secretary, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$4,000. The most of the subordinates and assistants in the War Department, except those mentioned, are officers of the Regular Army, who are paid salaries and perquisites.

The Commanding General, next to the Secretary, looks after the arrangement of military forces, superintends the recruiting service and discipline of the army, orders courts-martial, and in a general sense is charged with seeing to the enforcement of the laws and regulations of the army. The Adjutant-General keeps the rolls and the orders issued. The Quartermaster-General has charge of the barracks and the supplies, etc., that may be required for the army. The Commissary-General is the head of the Subsistence Department, and has supervision over the purchasing and issuing army rations. The Judge Advocate General is the head of the department of military justice. The Surgeon General, as the name implies, looks after the affairs of the army relating to sick, wounded, hospital, etc. The Paymaster-General is the disbursing officer for the money required by the department. There is also the Ordnance office, controlling ordnance store, arsenals, armories, the manufacture of arms, etc. The Topographical office has charge of all plats and drawings of all surveys made for military purposes. Besides these there are the Inspector-General's Department and departments devoted to war records, publications, etc.

In this connection it may be of interest to the general reader to refer briefly to a few facts concerning the Regular Army. The United States is divided for this purpose into a number of military districts. The head of each department receives his general instructions and orders from headquarters. The term of service in the Regular Army is three years. The pay of private soldiers at the start is \$15 per month and rations, and this is increased according to time of service. The pay of the officers is proportioned to their rank. The pay of officers in active service was fixed by an act of Congress May 11, 1908, as follows: lieutenant-general \$11,000 per year; major-general \$8,000; brigadier-general \$6,000; colonels from \$4,000 to \$5,000; lieutenant-colonels from \$3,500 to \$4,500; majors from \$3,000 to \$4,000; captains from \$2,400 to \$3,360; first-lieutenants from \$2,000 to \$2,800; second-lieutenants from \$1,700 to \$2,380. In case any officer below the grade of major required to be mounted, provides himself with suitable mounts at his own expense, he receives an addition to his pay of \$150 per annum if he provides one mount; and \$200 per annum if he provides two mounts. The pay of retired officers was fixed as follows by the act of May 11, 1908: lieutenant-generals \$8,250 per annum; major-generals \$6,000; brigadier-generals \$4,500; colonels from \$3,000 to \$3,750; lieutenant-colonels from \$2,625 to \$3,375; majors from \$2,250 to \$3,000; captains from \$1,800 to \$2,520; first lieutenants from \$1,500 to \$2,100, and second-lieutenants \$1,275 to \$1,785.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of the Navy, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. This department is charged with the duty of attending to the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with naval affairs, and appropriations made therefor by Congress. The Secretary of the Navy has direct control of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; issues orders to the commanders of the various squadrons; has general authority over the Marine Corps; and has control of all the several bureaus of the Navy Department.

There are a number of bureaus organized in the Navy Department for the purpose of more thoroughly handling the work, among the most important of which may be mentioned the following: Bureau of Steam Engineering; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Bureau of Navigation; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Bureau of Yards and Docks; Bureau of Ordnance; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Bureau of Construction and Repair. Attached to this department are also officials or bureaus to attend to the following matters: Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Museum of Hygiene; Naval Dispensary; Board of Inspection and Survey; Navy Supplies and Accounts; Naval Observatory; Hydrographic Office; Library and War Records; Naval Intelligence; Nautical Almanac, etc.

The admiral of the navy (line) is paid \$13,500 per year; the first nine rear-admirals each receive \$8,000 per year and the second nine \$6,000; chiefs of bureaus are paid \$6,000 per year; captains \$4,000; commanders \$3,500; lieutenant-commanders \$3,000; lieutenants \$2,400; junior grade lieutenants \$2,000; ensigns \$1,700; chief-boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sail makers, \$1,700; midshipmen at sea \$1,400; midshipmen at academy \$600. In the Marine Corps the major general receives \$8,000 per year; colonels \$4,000; lieutenant-colonels \$3,500; majors, \$3,000; captains (line) \$2,400; captains (staff) \$2,600; first lieutenants \$2,000; second-lieutenants \$1,700. An increase of ten per cent is allowed them when on sea duty, or on "shore duty beyond the sea." Chaplains of the rank of lieutenant-commander or higher rank receive the pay and allowance of a lieutenant-commander; those appointed prior to July 1, 1906, who have the rank of lieutenant receive \$2,800; and others are paid according to their rank in the foregoing list. Naval constructors receive from \$3,200 to \$4,200 per year; assistant naval constructors \$2,000 or the pay of rank according to the foregoing table; warrant officers \$1,125 to \$2,250. Petty officers and chief petty officers receive salary ranging from \$33 to \$77 per month. First class seamen receive \$26 per month; seamen-gunners \$28 per month; firemen, first-class, \$38; ordinary seamen \$21; firemen, second-class, \$33; shipwrights \$27; apprentice seamen \$18; coal passers \$24. The term of enlistment in the United States Navy is four years.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the most important branches of the National Government. Its head is the Postmaster-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The Post Office Department has supervision over the execution of all laws passed by Congress affecting the postal service, and has general supervision over everything relating to the gathering, carrying and distribution of United States mails; superintends the distribution and disposal of all moneys belonging to, or appropriated for, the department; and the instruction of and supervision over all persons in the postal service, with reference to their duties.

In providing for handling the general work of the Post Office Department it has been found necessary to create four bureaus, or offices, as they are termed, each of which is presided over by an assistant postmaster-general, who each receive \$5,000 per annum; are all subject to the direction and supervision of the head of the department. A review of these various bureaus and their principal officials, with the name of the office, will show very clearly the work handled by each.

The first assistant postmaster-general is allowed a chief-clerk at \$2,500 per year; superintendent of salaries and allowances \$4,000; superintendent of division appointments \$3,000; superintendent of city free-delivery service \$3,000.

The second assistant postmaster-general has charge of the following divisions, indicated by the following officials who are under his control: superintendent of railway adjustments \$3,000 per year; chief of division inspection \$2,000; chief of division of contracts \$2,000; chief of division of mail equipment; general superintendent of railway mail service \$4,000; superintendent of foreign mails \$3,000.

The third assistant postmaster-general controls the following divisions: superintendent of money-order division \$3,500; superintendent of registry system \$2,500; superintendent of division of finance \$2,250; superintendent of division of stamps \$2,500; also the post-card agent and the stamped-envelope agent at \$2,500 each.

The fourth assistant postmaster-general controls the following divisions: Superintendent rural free delivery service \$3,000; superintendent of post office supplies \$2,500; superintendent of dead-letter office \$2,750; topographer \$2,750.

Besides the various chiefs of divisions mentioned above there are connected with the Post Office Department a law clerk, at \$2,500 per year; appointment clerk, at \$2,000; assistant attorney-general, \$5,000; a disbursing clerk, \$2,250; also the auditor of the post office department, at \$4,000.

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department is under the immediate control of the Secretary of the Interior. He is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per year. In this department, as the name implies, is conducted most of the public business relating to domestic or internal affairs, and, like most of the other executive departments, it is divided into a number of subdivisions and branches. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with a general supervision over public business connected with the following branches, viz.: 1st. The census of the United States. 2d. All matters connected with public lands. 3d. Everything relating to the Indians or Indian affairs. 4th. All matters concerning pensions or bounty lands. 5th. The issuance and filing of patents and caveats. 6th. The custody and distribution of publications. 7th. The compilation of statistics relating to educational matters in the various States. He also has oversight over several of the Government's charitable and benevolent institutions. For the purpose of handling properly the business connected with most of the subjects mentioned, there are bureaus organized for the purpose.

The salaries paid to the principal officials connected with the Interior Department are as follows: First assistant secretary of the interior, \$5,000 per year; assistant secretary, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$3,000; assistant attorney-general (Dept. of Interior), \$5,000; commissioner of the General Land Office, \$5,000; commissioner of Indian affairs, \$5,000; superintendent of Indian schools, \$3,000; commissioner of the Pension Office, \$5,000; medical referee, \$3,000; commissioner of the Patent Office, \$5,000; commissioner of the Education Office, \$4,500; director of geological surveys, \$6,000; director Reclamation Service, \$7,500.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This department was formerly connected with the Interior Department, but in 1889 it was reorganized and made independent, and the Secretary of Agriculture was made a member of the Cabinet. The head of this department is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum.

The general duty and design of the Department of Agriculture is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

The following is a list of the chief officials connected with the Department of Agriculture and their salaries, and the list will also serve to indicate the various lines of work handled by and the various duties which devolve upon the department, viz.: Assistant secretary of agriculture receives \$5,000 per annum; chief of Weather Bureau, \$6,000; chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, \$5,000; statistician, \$3,500; chemist, \$5,000; entomologist, \$4,000; botanist, \$3,240; chief of forestry division, \$5,000; pomologist, \$3,000; plant pathologist and physiologist, \$3,500; director of the office of experiment stations, \$4,000; chief of division of accounts and disbursements, \$3,250; editor, \$3,000; agriculturist, \$3,500; director of public roads, \$3,000; statistical scientist in charge of investigations of production and distribution, \$3,000; chief of biological survey, \$3,000; chief of bureau of soils, \$3,500; chief of bureau of plant industry in charge of seed distribution, \$5,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The principal assistant of the Attorney-General is the Solicitor-General, who receives \$7,500 per year. There are a number of assistant attorney-generals who receive \$5,000 per annum, and a special assistant attorney-general is appointed for nearly all of the various departments, including the Treasury, State, Post Office and Interior Departments. Besides these there are a number of special officials connected with the Department of Justice, such as attorney in charge of titles, \$2,700; chief clerk and superintendent of buildings, \$3,000; appointment clerk, \$2,000; attorney in charge of pardons, \$2,750; solicitor internal revenue, \$4,500; superintendent of prisons and prisoners, \$3,000; chief examiner, \$2,750; chief of division of accounts, \$2,500; disbursing clerk, \$2,750; solicitor for department of commerce and labor, \$5,000.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the President, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice to give all opinions and render all services requiring the skill of persons learned in the law necessary to enable the President and other officers of the various Government departments to discharge their respective duties. This department is also required to prosecute or defend all suits or proceedings in which the United States is interested. The Attorney-General has general supervision over all the solicitors for the various departments; and also exercises general superintendence and direction over all United States marshals and United States district attorneys of all the districts of the United States and Territories.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The Department of Commerce and Labor was established in February, 1903. The general design of this department is to collect, assort and systematize statistical details relating to the different branches of labor and commerce in the United States. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet and receives a salary of \$12,000 per annum. The following are the principal officials under his control together with the salary paid: The commissioner of the bureau of manufacturers, \$4,000 per year; commissioner of the bureau of corporations, \$5,000; commissioner of the bureau of labor, \$5,000; director of bureau of the census, \$7,000; superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, \$6,000; chief of bureau of statistics, \$4,000; supervising inspector-general of steamboat inspection service, \$4,000; commissioner of bureau of fisheries, \$6,000; commissioner of bureau of navigation, \$4,000; commissioner-general of bureau of immigration and naturalization at \$5,000; director of bureau of standards, \$5,000.

INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.

There are several independent departments, which, although none of them are as important as the foregoing, and their heads are not Cabinet members, yet they form a very necessary part and attend to very important branches of the National Government.

Government Printing Office. The head of this branch of public work is the Public Printer, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$5,500 per year. His chief clerk is paid \$2,400 per year, and there is a foreman of printing and a foreman of binding, each of whom receive \$2,100 per annum.

Civil Service Commission. This commission consists of three commissioners, each of whom are paid \$4,500 per year. The chief examiner connected with the commission is paid \$3,000 per annum, and the secretary \$2,500.

Interstate Commerce Commission. This commission was created for the purpose, and charged with the duty, of seeing that the laws regulating interstate commerce were faithfully executed and observed, and to prevent unjust discrimination on the part of railway corporations and common carriers. The commission consists of seven commissioners appointed from different sections of the United States, each of whom receives a salary of \$10,000 per year. The secretary of the commission receives a salary of \$5,000 per annum.

JUDICIARY.

The judicial powers of the United States are vested in the following named courts, viz.: The United States Supreme Court, consisting of one chief justice and eight associate justices; the United States Court of Claims, which consists of one chief justice and four judges; the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; and the United States Circuit and District Courts. All judges of United States Courts are appointed for

life, or during "good behavior." The chief justice of the United States Supreme Court receives a salary of \$13,000 per annum, and the associate justices \$12,000 each. The circuit judges receive a salary of \$7,000 each per annum, district judges, \$6,000, and Court of Claims, judges receive \$6,000, and chief justice \$6,500 per year.

The jurisdiction of the United States Courts extends to all cases in law and in equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and a citizen of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. In the other cases the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The legislative powers of the United States are vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and which meets annually at Washington on the first Monday of December. The constitution gives to Congress the following general powers: To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; pay the debts of the United States; borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce; to establish uniform laws on naturalization and bankruptcy; to coin money and regulate the value thereof; fix the standard of weights and measures; to declare war; to raise and support armies (but it is provided that no appropriation for this purpose can be for a longer period than two years); to provide and maintain a navy; to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to establish postoffices and postroads; to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offense against the law of nations; to exercise exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia and places purchased for forts, magazines, arsenals, etc.; and further to make all laws necessary for the general welfare of the United States, and for "carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." The Constitution expressly forbids Congress making any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Congress cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* except in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law can be passed. No tax or duty can be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference can be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. No title of nobility can be granted. Every law passed by Congress must be submitted to the President for his approval. If he returns it with his objections, or vetoes it, the measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of both branches of Congress.

The Senate, or the "Upper House of Congress," is composed of two Senators from each State in the Union. They are elected by the Legislatures of their respective States, for a term of six years, and receive a salary of \$7,500 per annum. No person can be elected to the United States Senate who has not attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and is when elected an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. The Senate has sole power to try all impeachments. Its consent and confirmation is necessary for all important officers appointed by the President. Its consent is also necessary to conclude any treaty.

The House of Representatives is the "Lower House of Congress." Each State in the Union is divided into congressional districts, of as nearly equal population as is practicable. In each district a representative is elected by the people for a term of two years, and each is paid a salary of \$7,500 per year. Besides these, a delegate from each organized Territory is admitted to the House of Representatives, who is not entitled to a vote, but has the right to debate on all subjects in which the Territory which he represents has an interest. No person can be a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, been seven years a citizen of the United States, and is at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives.

STATE GOVERNMENT

THE method of State government throughout the United States follows very closely the general plan of government that prevails in national affairs. The various functions of government in State affairs are handled in departments, with a State officer at the head of each branch, and the lines are clearly drawn between the executive, legislative and judicial powers. All the States are governed under a constitution, which outlines and defines the powers which each of these departments shall exercise and possess. All of the most important State officials are elected by the people, but in many of the States the less important offices are filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the consent of the State Senate.

GOVERNOR.

The Governor is the highest executive officer in all the States of the Union, and is elected by a direct vote of the people. The term of office varies materially in the different States, ranging from two to six years. As to the matter of salary that the Governor receives, it also differs widely throughout the different States and is subject to frequent change. At the present writing three States—New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey pay their Governors \$10,000 per year; Illinois \$12,000; California \$6,000; Minnesota, Indiana, Alabama, Colorado, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Virginia and Wisconsin all pay \$5,000 per year; Kentucky \$6,500; Massachusetts and Ohio \$8,000; Nevada, Connecticut, Michigan, Tennessee, Texas and Washington, \$4,000; Maryland and Oklahoma \$4,500; Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina \$3,500; Iowa, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, North Carolina, North Dakota and Rhode Island \$3,000; West Virginia \$2,700; South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming \$2,500; Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire and Utah \$2,000; and Oregon and Vermont \$1,500.

About the only statement concerning the qualifications required for this office that would be common to all the States is that he must be a citizen of the State in which he is elected. In most of the States, in addition to the salary named, the Governor is furnished with a residence, which is known as the "Executive Mansion."

The powers and duties that devolve upon the Governor are about the same in all of the States. He is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of the laws, and is the legal custodian of all the property of the State not specifically entrusted to other officers by law, and is authorized to take summary possession of such property. He is expected to communicate by message to each session of the State legislature such information or recommendations regarding State affairs as he may deem necessary and proper, and he is empowered to call extra sessions of that body whenever the public welfare may demand. He accounts to the same body for all moneys received and paid out, and presents estimates of amounts to be raised by tax-

ation for various purposes. He has a negative (or veto) upon all laws passed by the Legislature, but it is provided that measures may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of that body. The Governor is commander-in-chief of the State military or naval forces, and has authority to call out such forces to preserve peace and execute the laws when the local authorities are unable to accomplish this. He may require the opinion of the various State officers upon any subject relating to their respective offices, and examines and approves the bonds of State officials. In many States the Governor has power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses against the State except in cases of impeachment; but in a few of the States the pardoning power is vested in a board selected for that purpose, of which the Governor is generally ex-officio member. The Governor has the appointment of a number of State officers, and in many cases if an elective office becomes vacant he has the power to fill it by appointment; has power in many States to suspend a State officer, or even a county officer, pending a legal investigation. The Governor issues requisitions upon the executives of other States for parties charged with crime who escape to other States, and he has power to issue warrants for fleeing criminals upon requisition of other Governors.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor does not exist in all of the States in the Union, at least not under this name, as in a few of the States this officer is only known as the President of the State Senate. In some of the States the Lieutenant-Governor is paid a certain amount per day during sessions of the Legislature or General Assembly, and in others he is allowed a fixed salary, but it is provided that if the duties of Governor should devolve upon him, he shall during the continuance of such emergency be entitled to the emoluments thereof. The principal duty of the Lieutenant-Governor is to act as the presiding officer of the State Senate or Upper House of the State Legislature. In case a vacancy should occur in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor would act as Governor until such vacancy was filled by election; and in all cases where the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to act as presiding officer of the Senate, a President *pro tempore* is chosen by that body. The Lieutenant-Governor has no vote in the Senate except in cases of a tie or equal division of the members.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The office of Secretary of State is one of the most important offices within the gift of the people of a State, and the office exists under this name in every State in the Union. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official secretary of the Governor, and countersigns all commissions issued by the chief executive, and he is the custodian of the Great Seal of the State. As a rule it is the duty of the Secretary of State to call the House of Representatives to order and preside until a temporary presiding officer, or Speaker, is elected. It is his duty to see that the halls are prepared for the Legislature or General Assembly; he prepares the legislative manual and causes it to be printed and distributed; secures the printing and distribution of the State laws; indexes and files executive documents; provides and distributes election blanks; has charge of all books, bills, papers, etc., of the Legislature, and is practically "keeper of all public acts, laws, records, bonds, etc." The Secretary of State is required to keep a register of all the official acts of the Governor, and affixes the Seal of the State to all official commissions, etc., keeps a record of them, and is obliged to give any person a copy of the same when demanded. In all of the States the Secretary of State is *ex officio* member of a number of the State boards, but no list of these could be given that would apply to all States, as they are different in the various States.

STATE AUDITOR.

The office of Auditor of State exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of this office, however, is not alike in all the States, as many of them, notably California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and a few others, it is known as State Comptroller. In a few of the States, including Michigan and Pennsylvania, the office is called Auditor-General, and in two of the States the public accounts are audited by a Board of Auditors. In all the States, however, the duties that devolve upon this branch of the State Government are practically the same, and a general explanation of the scope of work handled by the State Auditor in one State will apply, except as regards minor details, to all of the States. It is the duty of the State Auditor to keep the accounts of the State with any other State or Territory, and with the United States and all public officers, corporations and individuals having accounts with this State. He audits the accounts of all public officers who are to be paid out of the State Treasury, and all persons who are authorized to receive money out of the State Treasury. In fact, all claims against the State which are to be paid out of the State Treasury must be presented to the Auditor, who, after the same is adjusted, issues warrants therefor payable at the Treasury. A complete record of each warrant is kept by the Auditor, who also keeps an account with the State Treasurer, charging him with all moneys paid into the Treasury, and giving credit for all warrants paid, and the books and vouchers of the Treasury must balance therewith, as settlements are made between these two officers at stated intervals. In a number of the States the Auditor is charged with a general supervision over certain corporations, such as insurance and banking corporations and building and loan associations, and in some States is *ex-officio* member of a number of State boards. He generally has authority to make and execute satisfactions of judgments and assignments thereof in behalf of the State.

STATE TREASURER.

This is one of the most important executive offices in the gift of the people of a State. The State Treasurer handles vast sums of the people's money, and as a rule a very heavy bond, ranging from \$500,000 up into the millions, is required of him; and generally the Governor is empowered to demand additional bonds if he deems the bond insufficient to fully protect the State.

The duties of the State Treasurer are implied by the title of the office, and they are very much the same throughout all of the States of the Union. The State Treasurer is custodian of all the State funds. He deposits these funds in banks, which give bonds to secure the Treasurer or State against loss, and which pay interest on daily balances. The Treasurer pays out State funds only on warrants issued or signed by the State Auditor, or other proper official, and a full record of all warrants is kept in both the auditing office and Treasurer's office. The manner by which the Treasurer receives the revenues of the State is different in different States. In some States the Auditor issues an order for him to receive the same and charges the amount against the Treasurer. In others he is charged with all moneys which he is entitled to receive, and then given credit for delinquencies. In still other States the Treasurer issues duplicate receipts for all moneys paid in, which must be countersigned by the Auditor to be valid, and one of these must be deposited with the Auditor, so he may charge the amount against the Treasurer. In this way a double system is carried on—both Auditor and Treasurer keeping a full account of all moneys received and paid out, and their books and accounts must balance, as at stated intervals the Treasurer must make settlements with the Auditor and submit books, vouchers, etc., to the Legislature. In most of the States the State Treasurer is required to publish at stated times, in the newspapers at the capital, an itemized statement of the public accounts, expenditures, funds, receipts and disbursements. He is also required to make a complete report and itemized statement to each session of the Legislature. In nearly all of the States the law is very explicit in outlining the duties of the State Treasurer, the following being very common provisions in relation to the office, viz.: That a complete record of all moneys must be kept, showing what is received or paid out of the various "funds," which "funds" must be exhibited in separate accounts. In several of the

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

States the Governor and one or two other State officials constitute a board, which must at certain times examine and check up the accounts, books and vouchers of the State Treasurer and ascertain the amount of funds in the Treasury.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General, as the name implies, is the general legal counsel or lawyer for the various branches of the State government. In all of the States the powers and duties of the Attorney-General are very similar. It is his duty to appear for the State in all actions and proceedings in the Supreme Court in which the State has an interest; to institute and prosecute in all courts all actions, either for or against a State officer, in which the State has an interest; to consult with and advise the various county or state attorneys in matters relating to their official duties, and when public interest requires he assists them in criminal prosecutions. It is his duty to consult with and advise the Governor and other State officers, and give, when requested, written opinions on legal or constitutional questions relating to their official duties, and to give written opinions when requested by the Legislature or any committee thereof. It is also his duty to prepare, when necessary, drafts for contracts or other writings relating to subjects in which the State is interested. He is required to enforce the proper application of funds appropriated to the various State institutions, and prosecute breaches of trust in the administration of the same; and when necessary to prosecute corporations for failure or refusal to comply with the laws; to prosecute official bonds of delinquent officers or corporations in which the State has an interest. The Attorney-General is required to keep a record of all actions, complaints, opinions, etc.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This is an office which exists in nearly every State in the Union. In three or four of the States the management of the educational interests of the State is vested in a State Board of Education, but in these cases the secretary of the board assumes most of the detail work that in most of the States devolve upon the State Superintendent. The full title given to this office is not the same in all of the States, but it is generally called "State Superintendent of Public Instruction or Public Schools." In Ohio, Maine and Rhode Island, and a few others, this officer is termed "Commissioner of Schools."

The duties of the State Superintendent are very much alike in all of the States, as he is charged with a general supervision over the educational interests of the State and of the public schools. In many States his authority is not limited to the public schools, and he is authorized by law to demand full reports from all colleges, academies or private schools. It is his duty to secure at regular intervals reports from all such educational institutions and file all papers, reports and documents transmitted to him by local or county school officers. He is the general adviser and assistant of the various county superintendents or school officers, to whom he must give, when requested his written opinion upon questions arising under the school law. It is also his duty to hear and determine controversies arising under the school laws coming to him by appeal from a county superintendent or school official. He prepares and distributes school registers, school blanks, etc., and is generally given the power to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry into efficient and uniform effect the provisions of the laws relating to schools. The State Superintendent is required to make a detailed report to each regular session of the State Legislature, showing an abstract of the common school reports; a statement of the condition of public schools and State educational institutions; the amount of money collected and expended, and all other matters relating to the schools or school funds that have been reported to him. He is forbidden from becoming interested in the sale of any school furniture, book or apparatus.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

In nearly all of the States the laws provide for a State officer under the title of "State Librarian." As a rule the office is filled by appointment of the Governor, although in a few States it is an elective office and is filled by direct vote of the people. The State Librarian is the custodian of all the books and property belonging to the State Library, and is required to give a bond for the proper discharge of his duties and safekeeping of the property intrusted to his care, as in many of the States the State Library is an immensely important and valuable collection. In some of the States the Supreme Court judges prescribe all library rules and regulations. In others they have a Library Board of Trustees, which is sometimes made up of the Governor and certain other State officials, who constitute a board of commissioners for the management of the State Library.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

In nearly all of the States provision is made for an Adjutant-General, who is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The name of the office implies the branch of work which is handled by its incumbent. It is the duty of the Adjutant-General to issue and transmit all orders of the Commander-in-Chief with reference to the militia or military organizations of the State. He keeps a record of all military officers commissioned by the Governor, and of all general and special orders and regulations issued, and of other matters relating to the men, property, ordinance, stores, camp and garrison equipage pertaining to the State militia or military forces.

PUBLIC EXAMINER OR BANK EXAMINER.

This is a State office that is found in only about one-half of the States. In some States it is known as Bank Comptroller and in others the duties which devolve upon this officer are handled by a "department" in the State Auditor's office. The general duties and plan of conducting this work, in many respects, is very similar, but there is a great difference between the various States in the officers who attend to it. Where this made a separate State office, generally speaking, the requirements are that he must be a skilled accountant and expert bookkeeper, and cannot be an officer of any of the public institutions, nor interested in any of the financial corporations which it may be his duty to examine. He is charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting the financial accounts and standing of certain corporations and institutions organized under the State laws. In several of the States it is made his duty to visit certain county officials at stated intervals, and inspect their books and accounts, and enforce a uniform system of bookkeeping by State and county officers.

COMMISSIONER OR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

In all of the States of the Union the department relating to insurance has grown to be an important branch of State government. The method of controlling the insurance business differs materially in many of the States, although they are all gradually moving in the same direction, viz., creating a department or State office in which all matters relating to insurance and insurance companies are attended to. In former years, in nearly all of the States, the insurance business formed a department in the State Auditor's office, and was handled by him or his appointees. Now, however, in nearly all the Northern States and many of the Southern States, they have a separate and distinct insurance department, the head of which is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The duties and powers of the insurance department of the various States are very similar. A general provision is that the head of this department must be experienced in insurance matters, and he is prohibited from holding an interest in any insurance company. The Commissioner or Superintendent of Insurance has extensive powers concerning insurance matters, and it is his duty to see that all laws respecting and regulating insurance and insurance companies, are faithfully observed; he issues licenses to insur-

ance companies, and it is his duty to revoke the license of any company not conforming to law. Reports are made to him at stated times by the various companies, and he has power to examine fully into their condition, assets, etc. He files in his office the various documents relating to insurance companies, together with their statements, etc., and at regular intervals makes full reports to the Governor or Legislature.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

In several of the States a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" is appointed by the Governor, who is the head of what may be termed the labor bureau. In a great majority of the States, however, this branch of work is taken care of by a board of labor commissioners, a bureau of statistics or by the State Auditor and his appointees. The general design of this bureau or commission is to collect, assort and systematize, and present in regular reports to the Legislature, statistical details relating to the different departments of labor in the State, and make such recommendations as may be deemed proper and necessary concerning the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

In all of the States there exist one or more other State officers in addition to those already mentioned, which are made necessary by local condition or local business interests. It is, therefore, unnecessary to mention any of these at length in this article. It may be stated, however, that in all of the States may be found two or more of the following State officers, and further, that each one of the following named officers is found in some State in the Union, viz.: Superintendent or commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of mines secretary of agricultural board, secretary of internal affairs, clerk and reporter of the Supreme Court, commissioner of railways, commissioner of immigration, State printer, State binder, land agent or commissioner, commissioner, register or superintendent of State land office, register of lands, commissioner of schools and lands, surveyor-general, inspector-general, State oil inspector-general, State oil inspector, dairy commissioner.

STATE BOARDS.

Besides the officers and departments which have already been mentioned, there are a number of State boards or bureaus that are necessary in carrying on the complex business connected with the government of a State. The following list of such State boards and bureaus includes all that can be found in the majority of the States; some of them, however, are only found in a few of the States, because they are of a local nature and are only made necessary by the existence of certain local conditions or business interests. It will also be observed that some of the boards named cover the same line of work that has already been mentioned as belonging to some State officer. This grows from the fact that a few of the States place the management of certain lines of work in the hands of a State board, while in others, instead of having a State board they delegate the powers and duties to a single State official. All of the States, however, have a number of the State boards mentioned in this list, the names of which imply the line of work each attends to, viz.: Railroad and warehouse commissioners, board of equalization, board or commission of agriculture, university trustees, board or commissioners of public charities, canal commissioners, penitentiary commissioners, board of health, dental examiners, trustees of historical library, board of pharmacy, commission of claims, live stock commissioners, fish commissioners, inspectors of coal mines, labor commissioners, board of education, board of public works, board of pardons, assessment commissioners.

LEGISLATURE OR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The law-making power of every State is termed the "Legislative Department." The legislative power, according to the constitutions of the various States, is vested in a body termed the Legislature or General Assembly which consists of an Upper and Lower House, designated usually as the Senate and House of Representatives. In a few of the States the Lower House is called "The Assembly." In most of the States the Legislature meets in regular session every two years, but this is not the universal rule, as in a few of the States the law provides for annual sessions. In all of the States, however, a provision is made whereby the Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, call special session by issuing a proclamation.

The Legislative Department has the power to pass all such laws as may be necessary for the welfare of the State, and carry into effect the provisions of the constitution. The Legislature receives the reports of the Governor, together with the reports of the various other State officers; they provide by appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government; at regular times provided by law they apportion the State into political districts, and make all other provisions for carrying on the State government. There is a general prohibition against the passage of any *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities. Any measure to become a law must be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and then be presented to the Governor for his approval. If he withholds his approval (or vetoes it), the measure may be repassed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, when it will become a law notwithstanding the Governor's veto.

SENATE.

The Senate is the Upper House of the Legislature or General Assembly. The various States are divided into senatorial districts, in each of which a Senator is elected—the term of office varying from two to four years. Except in three or four of the States the presiding officer of the Senate is the Lieutenant-Governor, although a President *pro tem.* is usually elected, who acts as presiding officer during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The presiding officer has no vote, however, in the Senate, except when that body is equally divided. Every Senator has one vote upon all questions, and the right to be heard in advocating or opposing the passage of any measure brought before the Legislature. In filling all of the most important State offices that are to be appointed by the Governor, the appointments must be approved or confirmed by the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Lower House of the State Legislature, in nearly if not quite all the States of the Union, is termed the House of Representatives. Like the Senators, every member of the House has the right to be heard in advocating or opposing any measure brought before the body of which he is a member. The House is given the sole power of impeachment, but all impeachments must be tried by the Senate. As a general rule, there is a provision that all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House.

JUDICIARY.

The "Judicial Department" is justly regarded as one of the most important and powerful branches of government of either the State or Nation, as it becomes the duty of this department to pass upon and interpret, and thereby either annul or give validity to all the most important measures and acts of both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

It is impossible in a general article to give a detailed review or description of the construction and make-up of the judicial departments of the various States. The courts are so differently arranged both as to their make-up and jurisdiction that it would be useless to try to give the reader a general description that would accurately cover the ground.

In all of the States, except, possibly, one or two, the highest judicial authority of the State is known as the Supreme Court, and unless questions are involved which give the United States Courts jurisdiction, it is the court of last resort. The Supreme Court is made up of a chief justice and the several associate justices or judges as may be provided

for by the laws of the various States, usually from four to six. Generally these officers are elected by the people, either from the State at large or (in three of the States) as representing certain districts, but this is not the case always, as in several States they are chosen by the Governor or Legislature. In all of the States the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction both in law and in equity, and has original jurisdiction in remedial cases, *mandamus*, *habeas corpus* and cases relating to the revenue, but there is no trial by jury in this court.

Various other courts are provided for by the laws of the different States, such as appellate courts, circuit or district courts, probate courts, county courts, superior courts, municipal courts, courts of justices of the peace, etc. The jurisdiction of all these courts is, of course, inferior to that of the Supreme Court, and varies greatly in the different States. Besides these, where there are large cities, various other courts are also established to aid in caring for the enormous amount of judicial work that arises from such vast and complex business interests. The various courts are also provided with the necessary officials for carrying on the judicial business—such as clerks of court, court reporters, bailiffs, etc.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

So far as the principal county offices are concerned, the general arrangement and method of handling the public business is very much the same in all of the States; but the offices are called by different names, and in minor details—such as transferring from one office to another certain minor lines of work—there are a number of points in which the method of county government in the various States differs. The writer has adopted the names of the principal county offices which are most common in the Northern States, as in the Southern and New England States there are scarcely any two States in which the names or titles of all the county offices are identical.

AUDITING OFFICE AND CLERK OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Generally the principal auditing officer of the county is known as the "county auditor" or "county clerk." In Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Wisconsin and many other States the office is called "county clerk." In Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio and others it is termed "county auditor." In a few of the States under certain conditions this office is merged with some other county office. A notable example of this is in the State of Michigan, where they have one official, under the simple title of "clerk," who looks after about all of the work which in most of the States devolves upon both the county clerk and also clerk of court. In all of the States a bond in a moderate sum is required of the county clerk or auditor, and he is paid a salary of from \$1,500 to \$3,500 per year, besides in some States being allowed certain fees, unless it is in a very large and heavily populated county, where the salary paid is of necessity much higher than this amount. No county treasurer or member of the county board is eligible to this office. In general terms it may be stated as a rule the auditor acts as the clerk or secretary of the official county board, although in a few of the States the clerk is required to look after this matter. The clerk of the county board keeps an accurate record of the board's proceedings and carefully preserves all documents, records, books, maps and papers which may be brought before the board, or which the law provides shall be deposited in his office. In the auditing office an accurate account is kept with the county treasurer. Generally they file the duplicates of the receipts given by the county treasurer, charging him with all money paid into the treasury and giving credit for all warrants paid. The general plan of paying claims against a county is as follows: If the claim is one in which the amount due is fixed by law, or is authorized to be fixed by some other person or tribunal, the auditor issues a warrant or order which will be paid by the treasurer, the certificate upon which it is allowed being duly filed. In all other cases the claim must be allowed by the county board, and the chairman or presiding officer issues a warrant or order which is attested by the clerk. A complete record of all these county warrants or orders is kept, and the accounts of the county treasurer must balance therewith. The above in general terms outlines the most important branch of work which the county clerk or county auditor looks after in most of the States, but in all of the States the law requires him to look after a number of other matters, although in these there is no uniformity between the various States, and no general description of these minor or additional duties could be given that would apply to all the States.

COUNTY TREASURER.

This is an office which exists in all of the States, and it is one of the most important of the various offices necessary in carrying on the business of a county. It is an elective office in all of the States, and the term of office is usually either two or four years, but a very common provision in the various States is that after serving for one term as county treasurer a party shall be ineligible to the office until the intervention of at least one term after the expiration of the term for which he was elected. This provision, however, does not exist in all of the States, as in some of them the county treasurer is eligible for reelection for any number of terms.

The general duties of the county treasurers throughout the various States is very similar. The county treasurer is the principal custodian of the funds belonging to the county. It is his duty to receive and safely keep the revenues and other public moneys of the county, and all funds authorized to be paid to him, and disburse the same pursuant to law. He is required to keep proper books of accounts, in which he must keep a regular, just and true account of all moneys, revenues and funds received by him, stating particularly the time, when, of whom and on what fund or account each particular sum was received; and also of all moneys, revenues and funds paid out by him according to law, stating particularly the time when, to whom and on what fund payment is made from. The books of the county treasurer must always be subject to the inspection of the county board, which, at stated intervals, examines his books and makes settlements with him. In some of the States the provisions of the law relating to county treasurer are very strict; some of them provide for a county board of auditors, who are expected, several times a year, to examine the funds, accounts and vouchers of the treasury without previous notice to the treasurer; and in some it is provided that this board, or the county board, shall designate a bank (or banks) in which the treasurer is required to keep the county funds deposited—the banks being required to pay interest on daily or monthly balances and give bond to indemnify the county against loss. As a general rule the county treasurer is only authorized to pay out county funds on warrants or orders issued by the chairman of the county board and attested by the clerk, or in certain cases on warrants or orders of the county auditing office. A complete record of these warrants or orders is kept, and the treasurer's accounts must balance therewith. In most of the States the law is very explicit in directing how the books and accounts of the county treasurer shall be kept.

COUNTY RECORDER OR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In a few of the States the office of county recorder or register of deeds is merged with some other county office, in counties where the population falls below a certain amount. A notable example of this is found in both the States of Illinois and Missouri (and there are others), where it is merged with the office of circuit clerk in many counties. The title of the joint office is "circuit clerk and recorder," and the duties of both offices are looked after by one official.

The duties of the county recorder or register of deeds are very similar in the various States, although in some of the Eastern and Southern States the office is called by other names. The usual name, however, is county recorder or register of deeds. In Illinois, Indiana,

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and many other States, it is called "county recorder." In Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and many more it is called "register of deeds." In all of the States this office is the repository wherein are kept all records relating to deeds, mortgages, transfers and contracts affecting lands within the county. It is the duty of the recorder or register, as soon as practical after the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded, to record the same at length, in the order of the time of its reception, in books provided by the county for that purpose; and it is his duty to endorse on all instruments a certificate of the time when the same was filed. All of the States have some of the following provisions concerning the duties of the recorder, but these provisions are not common to all of the States, viz.: The register or recorder is not allowed to record an instrument of any kind unless it is duly executed according to law; he is not obliged to record any instrument unless his fees are paid in advance; as a rule, it is unlawful for him to record any map, plat or subdivision of land situated within any incorporated city, town or village until it is approved by the proper officers of the same. In many States he is forbidden to enter a deed on the records until it has been endorsed "taxes paid" by the proper official; he is required to exhibit, free of charge, all records, and allow copies to be made; he is authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments.

CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT CLERK, OR CLERK OF COURT.

In nearly all of the States, each county elects a "clerk of court or courts," sometimes also known as circuit clerk or district clerk, indicating the court with which the office is connected. In some of the States, as has already been stated, the office of clerk of court is merged with some other county office. This is the case in Illinois and Missouri, where in many counties it is connected with the office of county recorder. In Michigan, one official under the name of "clerk" handles the business which usually is given to the clerk of court and county clerk or auditor. In Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and other States the name used is "circuit clerk;" in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and many others the office is called "clerk of district court;" while in many of the States, including Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, South Dakota and others, it is called simply "clerk" or "clerk of the court or courts."

The chief duty of this official is to act as clerk of the district or circuit court, and sometimes other courts of inferior jurisdiction. It is the clerk's duty to keep the seals and attend the sessions of their respective courts, preserve all the files and papers thereof, make, keep and preserve complete records of all the proceedings and determinations thereof, and carry out such other duties as may be required by the rules and orders of their respective courts. They must enter of record all judgments, decrees and orders of the court as soon as possible after they are rendered; keep all indictments on file as a public record, have authority to administer oaths, take acknowledgments; take and certify depositions, and are required to exhibit all records free of charge. In nearly all the States the law defines the character of the record books which the clerk of court must keep. Although there is no settled rule in this matter, the general provisions are that he shall keep: First, a general docket or register of actions, in which is entered the title of each action in the order in which they are commenced, and a description of each paper filed in the cause and all proceedings therein; second, a plaintiff's index and defendant's index; third, a judgment book and execution docket, in which he enters the judgment in each action, time of issuing execution, satisfaction, etc., and such other books as the courts or the laws may prescribe.

SHERIFF.

In all of the States the office of sheriff is one of the most important of the county offices. The term of office varies in different States, being usually either two or four years, and in several of the States one party cannot hold the office a second term consecutively. The general provisions outlining the duties pertaining to this office are very much alike in the various States, and the following *resume* of his duties may be said to apply to all of the various States except in a few minor and unimportant details. The sheriff is charged with the duty of keeping and preserving the peace in his county; or, as has been written, "he is the conservator of peace," and it is his duty to keep the same, suppress riots, affrays, fighting, breaches of the peace and prevent crime, and may arrest offenders "on view" and cause them to be brought before the proper magistrate; and to do this, or to execute any writ, warrant, process, order or decree, he may call to his aid when necessary any person or the "power of the county." It is the duty of the sheriff to serve and execute within his county, and return, all writs, warrants, process, orders and decrees of every description that may be legally directed and delivered to him. He is a court officer, and it is his duty to attend, either in person or by deputy, all courts of record held in his county; by virtue of his office he has custody of the jail. It is his duty to pursue and apprehend felons and persons charged with crime and has custody of prisoners. He is not allowed to purchase any property exposed for sale by him as sheriff.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OR COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

This is an office which exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of the office in a great majority of the States is "county superintendent," but in Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, New York, and possibly one or two other States, the office is termed "school commissioner," and in several of the States the laws provide for a board of county examiners or school commissioners, who are given considerable of the work that in most of the other States is handled by the county superintendent.

The name of this office implies the duties which devolve upon it, and they are very much alike in all of the States. The incumbent of this office is charged with a general supervision over the schools of the county, and must be a fitting person as to education and moral character. As a rule it is their duty to examine and license teachers, but in a few of the States provision is made for a board of examiners. County superintendents are required to visit and inspect the schools at regular intervals, and give such advice and instruction to teachers as may be deemed necessary and proper. They are required to organize and conduct institutes for the instruction of teachers if deemed necessary, and encourage teachers' associations. They introduce to the notice of teachers and the people the best modes of instruction, the most approved plans of building and ventilating school-houses, etc., stimulate school officers to the prompt and proper discharge of their duties. They receive reports from the various school officers, and transmit an abstract of these reports to the State Superintendent, adding a report of the condition of the schools under their charge. In nearly all the States they are forbidden having any interest in the sale of any school furniture, apparatus or books used in the schools. In many States they have authority to annul a teacher's certificate for proper cause, and in general to take such steps and enforce such methods as will elevate and make more efficient the schools under their control.

COUNTY, PROSECUTING OR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

There is a great difference between the various States in the method of handling or attending to the legal business relating to county matters or growing from county affairs. In many of the States the official who attends to this line of work is known as the "county attorney," in other States he is called the State's attorney or prosecuting or district attorney. In a few of the States they divide the State into districts embracing a number of counties, and a district attorney is elected in each district, who in some cases attends to all the legal work of the various counties, and in others he assists the county attorneys in their most important duties and prosecutions. But whatever plan may be followed in the various States, and whatever title may be given to this office, the general duties of the office are very much the same throughout all of the States. It is the duty of the county attorney to commence and prosecute all

actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county in which the "people of the State or county" may be concerned; to prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and all actions for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, etc., accruing to his county; to commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought by any county officer in his official capacity; to defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county, or against any county officer in his official capacity; to give legal opinions and advice to the county board or other county officers in relation to their official duties; to attend, if possible all preliminary examinations of criminals. When requested, he is required to attend sessions of the grand jury, examine witnesses in their presence, give legal advice and see that proper subpoenas and processes are issued; draw up indictments and prosecute the same. The county attorney is required, when requested by the Attorney-General, to appear for the State in cases in his county in which the State is interested. The county attorney makes an annual report to his superior State officer of all the criminal cases prosecuted by him.

PROBATE OR COUNTY JUDGE.

The method of handling probate matters is not uniform throughout the various States. In many States the higher courts are given jurisdiction over probate matters, and in others they have created districts in which are held probate courts, whose jurisdiction extends over several counties and takes in other matters besides purely probate affairs. In a majority of the States, however, particularly the Western and Northern States, they elect a county or a probate judge, who holds court and handles the probate matters which arise within his county. The jurisdiction of these county or probate courts is not always confined exclusively to probate affairs, being frequently extended to many other matters, and they generally include such matters as apprenticeship affairs, adoptions, minors, etc. In some of the States they have both a county judge and a probate judge, and in these cases the jurisdiction of the latter is confined to such matters as are in line with probate affairs. In Missouri they have a probate judge, and also a county court, composed of county judges, in whom the corporate powers of the county are vested—as the official county board. In Michigan they have a probate judge and a probate register. The probate judge is generally given original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts. They take proof of wills, direct the administration of estates, grant and revoke letters testamentary and of administration, appoint and remove guardians, etc.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

This is an office which is common to nearly all of the States. It is the duty of the county surveyor to execute any survey which may be ordered by any court, or upon application of any individual or corporation, and preserve a record of the surveys made by him. Nearly all of the States provide that certain records shall be kept by the county surveyor, and provide penalties for his failure to place on record the surveys made by him. While he is the official county surveyor, yet the surveys made by him are not conclusive, but may be reviewed by any competent tribunal, and the correctness thereof may be disputed.

COUNTY CORONER.

This is another county office which exists in nearly all of the States. In the average county there is not much work for the coroner, but in the counties in which large cities are located the office is a very important one. In general terms it may be stated that the coroner is required to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have met with violent or unnatural deaths. In most States he has power to impanel a jury to enquire into the cause of death; but in some of them this is not the case, and he is given power to act alone. He can subpoena witnesses; administer oaths; in certain cases provide for a decent burial, and can bind over to the proper court any person implicated in the killing of the deceased.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICES.

The county offices that have already been mentioned are the principal ones found in all of the States. There are, however, a few other county officials besides those mentioned which exist in many of the States, and which should be briefly mentioned in this connection. These are such offices as county physician, county assessor, county collector, county poor commissioner or superintendent of the county poor-house, master in chancery or court commissioner, county examiners, board of equalization, board of review, etc. The names of these offices imply the duties. These offices do not exist in all of the States, but in nearly every State the law provides for one or more of these county officials.

COUNTY BOARD.

The powers of every county as a body politic and corporate are vested in a county board. This official county board is generally termed the county "board of supervisors," or "board of commissioners," but there are some exceptions to this, like Missouri, where the county board is known as the "county court." There is considerable difference in the make-up of the county board in the various States. In some it is made up of one member from each township in the county. In others the counties are divided into districts, and one member of the county board is chosen from each district. No general description of this could be given that would be accurate, as some of the States follow both of these plans. For instance, in Illinois some of the counties are governed by a board of supervisors, which is made up of one member from each township, while other counties in the same State are governed by a board of county commissioners, consisting of three or more members, each representing districts into which the counties in question are divided.

The general powers of the county board throughout all of the States is about the same, except in minor details. It represents the legislative and corporate powers of the county. One of their number is always chosen as chairman or president, and acts as the presiding officer. The county board has general charge over the affairs of the county. It is their duty to provide county offices, provide desks, stationery, books, fuel, etc.; examine, investigate and adjust claims against the county, and have general care and custody of all the real and personal estate owned by the county. At regular intervals they settle with the county treasurer; examine accounts and vouchers. They locate county roads; determine the amount of county tax, and regularly publish a statement of their proceedings; make statements of receipts, expenditures, etc.; and make all contracts, and do all other acts in relation to the property and concerns of the county necessary to exercise its corporate powers that are not specifically delegated to other county officials.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

THE method of township government throughout the different States varies so much that it is impossible in this article to treat of it more than in a general way. In many of the States the townships are not organized as bodies corporate, and in other States in some counties they may have township organization, while in other counties in the same State it does not exist. In cases where there is no township organization the law provides that certain county officials shall attend to the local work, or that work which in other localities is assumed by the township officials. But even where they have township organization the plan of township government in the different States where it exists differs so widely that scarcely any two States may be said to be alike. About the only statements concerning the organized townships that could be made which would apply to all the States are the following: Every organized township in its corporate capacity has power to sue and be sued; to acquire by purchase, gift or devise, and hold property, both real and personal,

for the use of its inhabitants, and again to sell and convey the same; and to make all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise of its powers as a township.

In a great many of the States the township government is carried on after a plan very similar to the county and State governments, having various executive officers and a township board in which the corporate and legislative powers, or the township are vested. In other States they follow a plan which reserves to the people all corporate and legislative powers, and therefore have no need for a township board, but have various other township officers to carry out the wishes and orders of the voters. Where this plan prevails they hold what is generally termed "town meetings," at which every legal voter of the township has a voice. At these meetings reports are had from the various township officials, and the necessary measures are adopted and directions given for carrying on the township business.

Still other States combine good features from both of the plans above mentioned, and besides the other usual township officials they maintain a township board, which is given certain restricted powers, such as those of a review or an auditing board, but they are not vested with the complete corporate and legislative powers of the township, this being reserved in a large measure to the voters, and all questions calling for the exercise of such authority are acted upon at the town meetings. In many of the States the township board just described is made up of three or more of the other township officers, who are ex-officio members of the township board, and they meet at certain times, perform the work required of them, and report to the town meetings.

The principal officials in township organizations in nearly all the States are the following: "Supervisors, or trustees," "clerk," "treasurer," "assessor," "collector," "justices of the peace," "constables," "overseers, supervisors or commissioners of the highways," and "pound-masters," although as has been stated, many of the States do not have all of these officials.

SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

THE "common school system," or, to speak with greater accuracy, the method of governing school districts, in the various States, differs widely, yet all follow in a general way one of two separate and clearly defined methods, being amended in minor respects to meet local conditions and ideas. All of these methods have their excellent points, and yet it has been claimed by eminent educators that no one of them is free from fault and objection, nor has reached perfection. It will be the aim of this article to briefly explain the principal features of the several methods, but it is not possible to go into detail in the matter of giving the system of school government that is followed in each of the many States of the Union. The constitution and statutes of all the States agree, however, upon several points. They aim to provide for a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of the States may receive a thorough common school education; they provide that all lands, moneys and other property donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects stated; with two or three exceptions they provide that no appropriation shall be made or public funds applied in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college or university controlled or run in the interest of any church or for a sectarian purpose; and they prohibit the various school officials from holding any interest in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used in the schools in which they, as officers, are interested.

In many of the States they follow what may be termed the "independent school district" method, inasmuch as each district, so far as its corporate powers are concerned, is entirely separate and independent of other districts. Where this plan is followed the boundaries of each district are clearly defined, and each district is complete within itself. They elect a full set of district officials, and exercise their corporate powers and manage their district affairs within themselves. In this plan the corporate powers of the district are usually vested in a district board, which has general charge of the interests of the district, hires teachers, and makes such contracts, and carries into effect such methods as is deemed necessary to raise the grade or aid in the efficiency of the schools. The measure of the authority given to these district boards is not the same in all the States, and in many States it is restricted, and a part of the corporate power is reserved to the people themselves, the officials being required, in all important matters, to carry out the wishes and orders of the people of the district as expressed and decided upon at the "district school meetings."

Another method which is followed in many of the States may be termed the "township system." In such States the law provides for the organization of each township for school purposes, or as one large "district," and each township, so far as its educational interests are concerned, is organized, has the necessary officials and becomes a body politic and corporate. As a general rule, where this method prevails, the townships are divided into three or more sub-districts. All of these sub-districts are a part of the whole, and the finances and general business is generally managed by a township board made up of representatives from each sub-district. This board is generally clothed with the corporate powers, hires teachers, provides fuel and supplies and makes all the contracts necessary to carry on the various schools in the township. As with independent districts, the powers of this board are not alike in all States where the township system prevails, for in some States their power is very much restricted, and is limited to certain official matters, the corporate powers and right to make important contracts being reserved to the people, who decide on these questions at what are termed the school meetings. In a few of the States where they follow the township system they have no official board. This is the case in Indiana, where they elect a township trustee, whose duty it is to look after all the educational interests of the township, subject to the approval of the people at the regular meetings. In most of the States where the township system prevails the law provides for the organization, under certain conditions, of sub-districts into independent districts, which gives them the power to elect their own officers and act independently of the other schools in the township.

In nearly all of the States one of the two general methods given above is followed, with certain changes to make the plan more efficient and satisfactory, and to better meet the desires and needs of the people of the different States. Many of the States combine good features from both these systems, as some of the States have the township system, wherein each sub-district has its own board, and so far as controlling its own affairs is concerned, is independent of all other districts. But local conditions have in many instances made special and local provisions necessary that are different in each State, and while there may be a vast difference in the methods followed, their aim is the same, and, as a whole, the various systems have accomplished the result of giving throughout the length and breadth of the Union the grandest and most efficient system of free schools that the world has ever known.

CITIES AND VILLAGES

IN all of the States the laws provide for the local government of school matters and civil authority. In school affairs provision is made, independent of the township in which they are located, both as to how they may be separated from, and thus manage their affairs independently and villages, so that when they attain a certain population made for handling the more complex educational interests of villages and cities—the school boards being made larger, and in many cases the scope of their authority is very much extended. In civil matters provision is made in all of the States for the organization of villages and cities as corporate bodies, separate and distinct from the townships, and providing for the necessary officers to carry on the affairs of the municipality.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

GENERAL INFORMATION

ON

Banking and Business Methods.

RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

IN business life there is no more complex or important relation than that which exists between the business men generally and the banks, and it should be guarded with jealous care, so that both may retain the full confidence of the other. Business development in the United States has progressed with such gigantic strides that it has long since passed the stage where it is even possible to carry on business without the agency of banks. They are today a necessity in the transaction of business and making exchanges. It has been said, and with a great deal of truth, that in the present day the entire and sole object and result of business is the transfer of credits on the books of the banking houses; and that about the only use to which money is put is in making small change or paying balances. Business, in the most general and comprehensive sense, is almost wholly carried on by the aid of banks with checks, drafts and exchange. And it will be seen what a very important part the element of confidence plays in business life, when it is remembered that every check or draft that changes hands, implies the confidence on the part of the party receiving and accepting it, that it will be honored at the bank when presented.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT

THE first step in the matter of becoming a depositor and customer of a bank is the interview with the banker, either the President, or Cashier, as the case may be. If unknown to the banker it is necessary for some one who is known to identify and vouch for the applicant as being honorable and straightforward, for banks are compelled to be careful in this matter as they subsequently must handle all the checks, drafts and exchanges that the prospective customer employs in his business, so that while the business of an honest man is valuable to them and is appreciated, that of a dishonest man is shunned by them as an element of risk and danger—the same to them as to every one else with whom he deals.

The identification and reference, however, being satisfactory the prospective customer is given a pass book or account book, writes his signature in a book kept for that purpose, is made known to the receiving and paying tellers, makes his first deposit and is then a full fledged customer and depositor of the bank.

DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS are made in the following manner: A "Deposit Ticket" or "Deposit Blank" is furnished the customer, and he enters upon this a full description of all the items which he desires entered to his credit, stating whether it is gold, silver or currency and making a separate entry for each draft or check that he deposits. In entering such items as drafts and checks some banks require a separate entry for each item which will show upon what bank or at least what city or town each draft or check is drawn. After having endorsed his name on the back of all checks and drafts he hands the "Deposit Ticket," together with all the items named upon it, and his Pass Book, to the receiving teller, who examines it, checks off the various items to see that they are all there, and enters the total amount to the customer's credit in the "Pass Book," and it is also carried to his credit from the Deposit Ticket onto the books of the bank. The "Deposit Ticket" is an important feature of the transaction, and the customer is required to fill this out with ink. It bears his name and the date and is carefully preserved for future reference by the bank to settle any dispute or difference that may arise. As all men are liable to error the depositor, to prevent mistakes, should always see that the amount of the deposit is correctly entered in his book before leaving the bank. If a deposit is made when a customer has not his "Pass Book" a duplicate ticket should be taken, and the amount entered properly when next at the bank.

It will be seen from the above that all checks and drafts are entered to the credit of the customer at the time he deposits them, the same as cash items. The depositor, however, is held responsible for the non-payment of all checks, drafts and other items deposited as cash until payment has been ascertained by the bank. The bank, however, must use due diligence in attending to them within a reasonable time. If a check or draft is held beyond a reasonable time and, meanwhile, the bank upon which it is drawn fails, the receiving bank would be compelled to lose it. What is a reasonable time, according to decisions of the courts, depends upon the circumstances and varies in different cases. In cities, where they have a Clearing House, checks on other city banks are expected to reach the Clearing House on the next day succeeding the time of the deposit; but as to checks and drafts drawn upon other or distant cities, a reasonable time must be allowed for them to be presented for payment. If the banker, however, is negligent concerning it, he must stand the loss. Such cases very rarely, if ever, occur, and it may safely be stated that in the absence of any special or unusual conditions for all items such as checks, drafts, etc., the banker only receives them for collection for the account of the depositor and therefore acts only as his agent and as such is charged with using only due diligence in attending to the business.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

THE word "Discount" is applied to interest when it is deducted from the amount at the time a loan is made—in other words, interest that is paid in advance. It is the general rule of banks in making "short time" loans to customers to give credit for the amount of the loan, less the interest. Many business men fail to obtain the full benefit that a bank can give them, through hesitancy or diffidence in asking for a loan; and in many instances will borrow of a neighboring business man and thus, frequently embarrass him, rather than go to the banker, whose business it is to help him through such times of need, when possible. This is what banks are established for, largely, and they are always glad to "get their money out and keep it out" provided they can be reasonably sure of its return. If an applicant is unable to furnish reasonable security, or is irresponsible or unworthy he must necessarily be refused, but in securing money which he cannot guarantee the return of, whether it be from a banker or another business man he does an injustice to the interests of business generally. However, every business man in need of financial help, whether his needs be great or little, should go to the banker first and submit the situation, securities, etc., to him, as of all men he is by training the best judge and advisor in such matters. He may be compelled to decline to give the required aid, but this refusal should never be taken as a personal matter, as it must be remembered that he has other interests to serve and depositors, stockholders and directors to protect before following his own personal desires.

COLLECTIONS.

IN leaving notes or other items for collection the customer writes on the back of each the words: "For Collection for Account of," and places his signature below it. Upon receipt of this, the proper officer or clerk of the bank will enter the items either in the back of the customer's "pass book" or give a separate receipt as the case may be. When the bank receives payment on the items the customer is notified and the amount is entered to his credit both on his Pass Book and on the books of the bank the same as any other deposit. A bank in receiving paper for collection acts only as the agent of the customer and does not assume any responsibility beyond due diligence on its part. All banks make collections either in or out of the city where they are located for their customers at very moderate rates. These items should always be left at the bank before they become due, so as to give the bank time to give an abundant notice to the

parties. If the customer desires to make a "sight" or "time draft" upon a debtor, upon application the bank will furnish him with blank drafts.

STATEMENTS AND BALANCES.

A FEW words concerning statements and balances will not be inappropriate in this connection. Every customer of a bank should always, and without fail, once in each month, have his "Pass Book" balanced by the banker. This rule should always be observed to correct any error that might occur and avoid loss and complications. The amount of deposits is added up and a balance is struck by deducting the total amount of the customer's checks which the bank has either paid or "accepted" (certified) during the month. The cancelled checks are returned to the customer. If any error is discovered it should be reported immediately to the bank so that it may be investigated and rectified.

NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

PROBABLY the greatest factor in the business world of today is "Negotiable Paper," without which it is not probable that business development could have assumed the vast proportions that it has reached in America; and without which the business of the civilized world could not be carried on. This term includes a variety of instruments, such as promissory notes, checks, drafts and bills of exchange. The bill of exchange is one of the oldest forms of negotiable paper, and has been in use for a number of centuries. The draft and check came into use at a much later day, and has very largely taken the place of the bill of exchange as it was used in former times. The most important attribute of promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other instruments of the same class, which distinguish them from all other contracts, is their negotiability. This consists of two entirely distinct elements or branches—first, the power of transferring the paper from one owner to another, so that the assignee shall assume a complete title, and be able to sue on it; second, the effect upon the rights of the parties produced by such a transfer when made before maturity, in the regular course of business, for a consideration to a purchaser in good faith, and without notice of any defect or defense, whereby all defenses of the maker (with few exceptions) are cut off, and the holder becomes absolutely entitled to recover.

A written order or promise may be perfectly valid as a contract; but it will not be negotiable unless certain requisites are complied with. The following requisites are indispensable: It must be written; must be signed; it must be absolute, not depending upon any contingency; it must be to pay money in a certain amount capable of being certain by computation; the time of payment must be certain or such as will become certain; but when no time is expressed the law implies that payment is due immediately; and lastly, the order or promise must be accompanied by words of negotiability—that is, payable to a certain payee's order or to bearer.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

ACCORDING to the general "law merchant," unaffected by statute, a promissory note is the written promise of a person, called the "maker," to pay a certain sum of money at a certain time to a designated person termed the "payee" or to his order or bearer. It must have all the requisites that have been mentioned for negotiable paper, otherwise, if it falls in any of these matters it becomes a contract, as it thus loses the element of negotiability. Contracts may be perfectly valid without all of these requisites, but they do not possess the peculiar qualities which belong to promissory notes.

It is customary in all promissory notes to write the words "value received" but this is not absolutely essential, as a consideration and value is implied in every note, draft, check, bill of exchange or endorsement. It is the common law of both England and this country that no promise can be enforced unless made for a consideration or sealed, but negotiable instruments as a rule are an exception to this. Between the original parties a want of consideration can be pleaded a defense and would operate to defeat a recovery. It would have the same effect as between an endorser and his endorsee, but this only applies to immediate parties or to those who had notice of the defense or became holders of the paper after maturity. It may be stated as an almost invariable rule that no defense will operate to defeat the recovery if the paper has been negotiated and passed into the hands of an innocent purchaser, in the regular course of business, before maturity and for value. The absence of any of these elements, however, will allow a defense to be set up and will defeat recovery even in the hands of third parties if it can be shown that there was either: a want of consideration, that it was obtained by duress, or fraud or circumvention, or larceny; or that the consideration was illegal. In order to cut off these defenses and give the holder the absolute right to recover, all of the conditions named must be fulfilled. If he purchases the note even one day after it becomes due it is then subject to any defense or set off which the maker may have against the original payee.

Demand of payment for a note must be made at the place where it is payable at the time of maturity; if not paid notice must immediately be given to the endorsers, otherwise, in a majority of the States, all endorsements that are not qualified will be released. If a note is not dated it will not defeat it, but will be considered as dated when it was made; but a written date is *prima facie* evidence of the time of making. When a note falls due on Sunday, or a legal holiday, it becomes payable the day previous. If a sum is written at length in the body and also in figures at the corner the written words control it. It destroys the negotiability of a note to write in the body of it any conditions or contingencies. A valuable consideration is not always money. It may be either any gain or advantage to the promisor, or injury sustained by the promisee at the promisor's request, or injury to a fluctuating balance, or a debt due from a third person, debt, or a fluctuating balance, or a debt due from a third person, might be a valuable consideration. So is a moral consideration, if founded upon a previous legal consideration as, where one promises to pay a debt that is barred by limitation or by infancy. But a merely moral consideration as one founded upon natural love and affection is no legal consideration. No consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal in its nature, or if distinctly opposed to public policy. If a note is payable at a bank it is only necessary to have the note at the bank at the stipulated time to constitute a sufficient demand; and if there are no funds there to meet it, this is sufficient refusal.

DAYS OF GRACE.—In a great many States three "Days of Grace," as they are termed, are allowed on negotiable instruments beyond the date set for payment. This is not the universal rule, however, as the tendency of late years has been toward doing away with this custom, and a number of States have already passed laws abolishing the "Days of Grace." Where the rule is in effect, however, and it is not specifically waived in the instrument the payor is entitled to three days as fully as though it were so stipulated, and the holder cannot enforce collection until the expiration of three days after the date set for payment.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

THE "bill of exchange" is an open letter or order whereby one person requests another to pay a third party (or order or bearer) a certain fixed sum of money. They are of two kinds, the Inland and Foreign bills, the names of which imply the difference between them. The three parties to the bill are called the Drawer, Drawee and Payee. The bill must be presented to the Drawee and if he agrees to obey the order, he "accepts" the bill by writing the word "accepted" across its face and signs his name below it—and thus becomes the "Acceptor." The instrument is usually made negotiable and the payee can transfer it to others by endorsement, which method of transfer may go on indefinitely. The following is a common form of an inland bill of exchange:

CHICAGO, ILL., June 1, 1894.
\$600 Sixty days after sight pay to John Sims, or order, Six Hundred Dollars, and charge same to my account.
JOHN DOE.
To HENRY HOLT & Co.,
Boston, Mass.

CHECKS.

A CHECK on a bank is one form of "Inland Bill of Exchange," but there is some slight difference in the liability of the parties to it. A check requires no acceptance, as a bank is bound to pay the checks of its depositors while still in possession of their funds, and the drawer of a check having funds on deposit has an action for damage for refusal to honor his check, under such circumstances, on the ground of an implied obligation to pay checks according to the usual course of business. Checks are usually drawn payable immediately, but they may be made payable at a future day, and in this case their resemblance to a bill of exchange is very close. As stated, a check requires no acceptance, so far as payment or liability of the drawer is concerned, but it creates no obligation against a bank in favor of the holder until acceptance. When accepted by the bank the word "Accepted" is stamped on its fact with the signature of the banker. It is then said to be certified and thereafter the bank is liable to the holder. As soon as the check is "certified" the amount is charged against the account of the "drawer" the same as if paid, and it is considered paid so far as the "drawer" is concerned.

The drawer of a check is not a surety in the same sense as is the maker of a bill of exchange, but is the principal debtor like the maker of a note. He cannot complain of any delay in the presentment, for it is an absolute appropriation to the holder of so much money, in the hands of the bank, and there it may lie at the holder's pleasure. The delay, however, is at the holder's risk, and if the bank should fail after he could have got his money the loss is his. If, before he presents the check, the bank pays out all the money of the drawer, then he may look to the drawer for payment. If the holder of a check transfers it to another he has the right to expect that it will be presented for payment within a reasonable time. He has the right to expect that it will either be presented the next day or started to the point on which it is drawn. If it is held beyond a reasonable time and a loss is occasioned thereby, the party responsible for the delay must bear the loss. If a bank pays a forged check it is so far its own loss that it cannot charge the money to the depositor whose name was forged. But it is entitled to recover the money from the party who presented it. If it pay a check of which the amount has been falsely and fraudulently increased, it can charge the drawer only with the original amount, provided the drawer himself has not caused or facilitated the forgery by carelessly writing it or leaving it in such hands as to make the forgery or alteration easy. In some of the States the Supreme Court has decided in cases where checks were "raised" that the drawer must bear the loss as they had failed to take reasonable precaution to prevent it. Perforating and cutting machines are on the market which make it almost impossible to raise or alter the amounts so as to avoid detection, and the tendency of the decisions is to regard the use of these as only a reasonable precaution on the part of check drawers to save their bank from trouble and loss. Some, however, adopt the plan of writing the amount in red ink across their signature.

If many persons, not partners, join in a deposit they must join in a check. If a payee's name is misspelled or wrong in a check, the usual plan is to endorse it first exactly as it appears and then sign the name correctly.

There is no settled rule as to how checks should be drawn. In nearly all the cities it is an almost invariable rule to make them payable "to order" so as to require the endorsement of the payee; but in smaller towns many check drawers make them payable "to bearer," in which case they require no endorsement, and if lost or stolen may cause loss—as whoever presents such a check at the bank is entitled to payment.

DRAFTS.

A DRAFT is a form of an "inland bill of exchange." The two forms of bills of exchange called "drafts" are the bank draft (or exchange) and the "sight or time draft." The bank draft is, to all intents and purposes, the same as a check, but the term is usually applied to "checks" drawn by one bank upon funds which it may have in some other bank, termed its "correspondent." A draft is but very seldom made payable to a certain payee or order. They are negotiable and can be transferred indefinitely by endorsement. If a draft can be stopped, by applying to the bank that issued it, a duplicate will be issued, and after the expiration of thirty days a duplicate will be issued.

The "Sight Draft" or "Time Draft," in which case it reads to pay after a certain number of days, is a very common method of making collections to-day by creditors, and it serves the double purpose of being an order to pay to a bank or third party, and is also a receipt to the debtor. It is simple in its wording, the following being a general form:

CHICAGO, June 1, 1894.
At sight (or so many days after sight as the case may be) pay to the order of _____ Bank One Thousand Dollars and charge to my account.
JOHN SIMS.
To GEO. SIMS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

ENDORSEMENTS.

THE signature of any payee or holder on the back of any check, draft, note, bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument is termed his "endorsement." It simply means the placing of the name of the holder, or payee, on the back of the instrument, thus indicating that, for a consideration, he has relinquished his title to it, and in the absence of any condition or qualification expressed in the endorsement, it implies that the endorser will see that the instrument is paid in case it is not taken up by the maker or payor. Where the instrument is made payable to "bearer," as to "John Sims or bearer," no endorsement is necessary to pass the title—it passes with delivery and any holder may collect or sue upon it the same as if he were the payee named therein. In a case of this kind if any holder endorses the instrument, the law is construed strictly against him, and as it was not necessary for him to endorse to pass title, the law presumes in the absence of a positive qualification that his endorsement was made for the purpose of indicating that he would pay it if the payor failed to do so. Where several payees are named in the instrument it must bear the endorsement of all of them to pass the title and make one transfer of it. In this case, however, their liability as endorsers is joint, not several. But where two or more holders endorse one after the other in making a transfer from one to the other their liability is several, not joint.

Every check, draft, bill of exchange, note or "payee or order" instrument which is made payable to a certain "payee or order" must bear the endorsement of the party named, to pass the title, and even in cases where they are made payable to "bearer" it is generally customary for the party to whom a transfer is made to require the person from whom he secures it to place his endorsement thereon.

There are several kinds of endorsement which should be mentioned in this connection. The first is the "blank endorsement," or "endorsement in blank," in making which the payee simply places his signature on the back of the instrument, without condition or qualification of any kind. This passes the title to the instrument, and from that time on, it becomes payable to bearer, and the title passes with delivery, until some subsequent holder sees fit to limit by making it payable to some other payee, or places some other qualification or condition in the endorsement. When a negotiable instrument bearing a "blank endorsement" has once been put into circulation, any subsequent holder of it has the right to limit or restrict it by writing the conditions over his own endorsement, or, by writing over the endorsement of the original payee, words making it payable to himself or some other party, "for order." This point has been decided by the supreme courts of several of the States.

The endorsement may be restricted or qualified in a number of ways. One, which is called a "full endorsement," is very common in the business world. It is simply the act of the payee named making it payable to some other certain payee or order. To do this, the endorser writes on the back of the instrument, the directions, as: "Pay to John Sims, or order," and places his signature below it. This does not limit his liability as an endorser, but the title to the instrument must thereafter pass through John Sims, and it must bear his endorsement before it will be paid or honored.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

Another common form of limiting the endorsement is to enable the payee (when it is made payable to his order) to transfer his title to the instrument without becoming responsible for its payment, and making the party to whom it is transferred assume all responsibility concerning payment. To do this the endorser writes the words "Without Recourse" over his signature, which has the effect of relinquishing his title without making him liable to the holder in case the payor fails to take it up.

Another method of limiting the endorsement is to make it conditional, a good illustration of which is the following: "Pay to John Sims or order upon his delivering to the First National Bank a warranty deed to lot 5, block 4, etc.," below which the endorser places his signature. He can also make it payable to "A. B. only," or in equivalent words, in which case "A. B." cannot endorse it over.

In fact, the endorser has the power to limit his endorsement as he sees fit, and either to lessen or increase his liability, such as either "waiving notice of demand;" making his endorsement a "general and special guaranty of payment" to all future holders, etc., but he cannot, by his endorsement, either increase or lessen the liability of any other endorser on the instrument.

An endorser, as a rule, is entitled to immediate notice in case the payor fails to pay. This is the case in nearly all of the United States, as it has been a rule of the "law merchant" for many years. A few modifications, however, of the general "law merchant" have been made by statute in several of the States, relating to negotiable paper, in changing the endorser's liability by rendering his contract absolute instead of conditional, making notice unnecessary unless he suffers damage through want of it, or requiring a judgment to be first recovered before he can be held. In the absence, however, of statutory provisions of this kind, and they exist only in a few of the States, it may be said that to hold endorser's they must have prompt notice of non-payment, and it may be said to be a general rule of the "law merchant" that all parties to negotiable paper as endorser's who are entitled to notice are discharged by want of notice. The demand, notice and protest may be made according to the laws of the place where payable.

The term *Protest* is applied to the official act by an authorized person (usually a Notary Public), whereby he affirms in a formal or prescribed manner in writing that a certain bill, draft, check or other negotiable paper has been presented for acceptance or payment, as the case may be, and been refused. This, and the notice of the "Protest," which must be sent to all endorser's and parties to the paper is to notify them officially of its failure.

GUARANTY.

A "GUARANTOR" is one who is bound to another for the fulfillment of a promise, or of an engagement, made by a third party. This kind of contract is very common. According to the "statute of frauds" it must be in writing, and unless it is a sealed instrument there must be consideration to support it. As a rule it is not negotiable, so as to be enforced by the transferee as if it had been given to him by the guarantor, but this depends upon the wording, as, if it contains all the characteristics of a note, payable to order or bearer, it will be held negotiable. A contract of guaranty is construed strictly, and if the liability of the principal be materially varied by the act of the guarantor, without the consent of the guarantor, the guarantor is discharged. The guarantor is also discharged if the liability or obligation is renewed, or extended by law or otherwise, unless he in writing renews the contract. In the case of a bank incorporated for twenty years, which was renewed for ten years more without change of officers, the courts held that the original sureties could not be held after the first term.

The guaranty can be enforced even though the original debt cannot, as is the case in becoming surety for the debt of a minor. A guarantor who pays the debt of the principal is entitled to demand from the creditor all the securities he holds, or of the note or bond on which declares the debt; and, in some States, the creditor cannot fall back upon the guarantor until he has collected as much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal remedies against the principal. If the debt or obligation be first incurred and completed before the guaranty is given, there must be a new consideration or the guaranty is void.

A guaranty is not binding unless the guarantor has notice of its acceptance, but the law presumes this acceptance when the offer of guaranty and acts of the party to whom it is given, such as delivery of goods or extending credit are simultaneous. But an offer to guarantee a future operation does not bind the offeror unless he has such notice of the acceptance as will afford him reasonable opportunity to make himself safe. A creditor may give his debtor some indulgence or accommodation without discharging the guarantor, unless it should have the effect of prejudicing the interests of the guarantor, in which case he would be released. Generally a guarantor may, at any time, pay a debt and so, at once, have the right to proceed against the debtor. Where there has been failure on the part of the principal and the guarantor is looked to, he must have reasonable notice—and notice is deemed reasonable if it prevents the guarantor from suffering from the delay.

It is, in many cases, difficult to say—and upon it rests the question of legal liability—whether the promise of one to pay for goods delivered to another is an original promise, as to pay for one's own goods, in which case it need not be in writing; or a promise to pay the debt or guaranty the promise of him to whom the goods are delivered, in which case it must be in writing. The question generally resolves itself into this: To whom did the seller give and was authorized to give credit? This is a question of fact and not of law. If the books of the seller show that he charged them to the party to whom he delivered them, it is almost impossible for him to hold the other party for it, but if on the other hand it is shown that he regarded the goods as being sold to the party whom it is desired to hold, but delivered them to another party and it is so shown on his books, it is not regarded as a guaranty, but an original or collateral promise, and would make the party liable. In general, a guarantor of a bill or note is not entitled to such strict and exact notice as an endorser is entitled to, but only such notice as shall save him from actual loss, as he can not make the want of notice his defense unless he can show that it was unreasonably withheld and that he suffered thereby. There is a marked difference in the effect of a guaranty of the "payment," or of the "collection" of a debt. In the first case, the creditor can look to the guarantor at any time; in the latter, the creditor must exhaust his legal remedies for collecting it.

ACCOMMODATION OF PAPER.

A N accommodation bill or note is one for which the acceptor or maker has received no consideration, but has lent his name and credit to accommodate the drawer, payee or holder. He is bound to all other parties just as completely as if there were a good consideration, for, if this was not the case, it would be of no value to the party accommodated. He is not allowed to set up want of consideration as a defense against any holder for value. But he is not bound to the party whom he thus accommodates, no matter how the instrument may be drawn.

IDENTIFICATION.

THE mere act of identifying a party or making him known to a banker carries with it no liability on the part of the party who thus performs it, unless it can be shown there was fraud or collusion. Customers of banks are frequently asked to identify and make known to their own bankers, strangers who desire checks or drafts cashed or other accommodations. In some cases a mere introduction is all that is necessary, but only because the banker relies upon the honor and integrity of his customer, knowing that an improper person would not be introduced, for in a case of this kind the bank assumes all the risk. Generally speaking, however, it is an almost invariable rule with bankers, as it should be, to require their customer to endorse all drafts or checks which are honored for the stranger. In this case the endorser becomes personally liable to the bank if any or all of the drafts or checks prove worthless.

An endorsement which is frequently made by parties who are asked to identify others is to merely indicate that they know the

party to be the payee named in the check or that the signature of the payee or party is correct. This is done by writing the words "Signature O. K." under the party's name and signing it. This has the effect of guaranteeing that the party's name is as written and that it is his proper signature. It does not guarantee that the check or draft is good or will be paid, but merely expressed, that the signature is correct and the only liability assumed is that he will pay the amount in case the signature proves a forgery. Many banks, however, will not accept papers endorsed this way and justly so, for it throws upon them the burden of the risk.

RECEIPTS AND RELEASES.

A NY acknowledgment that a sum of money has been paid is a receipt. A receipt which reads "in full" though admitted to be strong evidence is by no means legally conclusive. If the party signing it can show an error or mistake, it will be admitted in his favor. Receipts for money will be held open to examination, and the party holding it must abide the results of such examination—the great aim of the law being to administer strict justice. A receipt may be of different degrees of explicitness, as the word "Paid" or "Received Payment" written on a bill. A "release" is simply a form of receipt, but is more binding upon the parties, inasmuch as, if properly drawn, under seal, for a consideration, it is a complete defense to any action based on the debts or claims so released. Herein, releases differ from receipts. A release is in the nature of a written contract and therefore cannot be controlled or contradicted by evidence, unless on the ground of fraud. But if its words are ambiguous, or may have either two or more meanings, evidence is receivable to determine the meaning.

INFANTS AND MINORS.

THE incapacity of a person to make a valid contract may arise from several causes, and the fact of being an infant, or minor, is one of them. The general rule of law may be stated as being that the contract of an infant or minor is not always void, but is voidable, and in many cases special exception is made, giving validity to their contracts for necessities. By being voidable but not void in themselves, means that the infant has the right to disavow and annul the contract, either before or within a reasonable time after he reaches his majority. He may do this by word only, but a mere acknowledgment that the debt exists is not enough, and it must be substantially a new promise.

AGENCY.

THERE are a few well-settled and important rules of law governing the matter of agents and agency, which every business man should understand thoroughly. The relation of principal and agent implies that the principal acts by and through the agent. A principal is responsible for the acts of the agent only when he has actually given full authority to the agent, or when he has by his words, or his acts, or both, caused or permitted the person with whom the agent deals to believe him clothed with this authority. This is a point which is not always thoroughly understood, but it is a well-settled principle of law. There are two kinds of agents—general and special. A general agent is one authorized to represent his principal in all his business, or in all his business of a particular kind, and his power is limited by the usual scope and character of the business he is empowered to transact. If he is given out as the general agent, the principal is bound, even if the agent transcends his actual authority, but does not go beyond the natural and usual scope of the business.

On the other hand, a special agent is one authorized to do only a specific thing, or a few specified things, or a specified line of work. If this special agent exceeds his authority, it may be stated as an almost invariable rule that the principal is not bound, because the party dealing with the agent must inquire for himself and at his own peril, into the extent and limits of the authority given to the agent. Especially is this the case where the party knew that the agent had been or was engaged in attending to a particular and specified line of work connected with the business of the principal. The party, however, is not bound by any special reservations or limitations made secretly by the principal of which he had no reasonable or easy means of having notice. The authority of an agent may be given by the principal, by writing or oral, or may be implied from certain acts. Thus, if a person puts his goods into the custody of another whose business it is to sell such goods, he authorizes the whole world to believe that this person has them for sale; and any person buying them honestly, in this belief, would hold them. If one, knowing that another had acted as his agent, does not disavow the authority as soon as he conveniently can, but lies by and permits a person to go and deal with the supposed agent, or lose an opportunity of indemnifying himself, this is an adoption and confirmation of the acts of the agent.

A principal is bound by the acts of an agent even after the revocation of his agency, if such revocation has not been made public or is unknown to the party dealing with the agent. An agent can generally be held personally liable if he transcends his authority; but this is not the case if the party with whom he dealt knew that the authority was transcended.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BANKING.

IN general, banks may be said to be credit institutions or dealers in credit. John Jay Knox once said that "the exchanges of the modern world are barter, effected by the indirect agency of the credit system, and banks and bankers are the machinery by which this is done." Metallic money and its representative, the circulating note, are only the small change of "Trade" employed in the settlement of balances and small purchases and payments. This fact is illustrated by the operations of the New York clearing house. The exchanges have been about \$60,000 million of dollars during the past thirty years, while the balances paid in money have only been about \$6,000 millions, or about 4 per cent. of the amount of the settlements.

It has always been claimed that the business of banking originated with the Venetian money changers who displayed their wares and moneys on the streets and thus supplied those in need of change. According to the most eminent authorities the earliest banking institution in Europe was the Bank of Venice, which was founded in 1172, and was based upon a forced loan of the government. Funds deposited in it could be transferred to others on the books of the bank at the pleasure of the owner, but they could not be withdrawn. The perpetual annuities of the British debt are handled in a very similar manner at the present day. The Bank of Venice was continued until 1797. In 1401, the Bank of Barcelona was formed. At a period much earlier than this, the Jewish money-dealers had invented what was known as "foreign bills of exchange," but it is said that this bank was the first institution that made a business of negotiating and handling them. The Bank of Genoa commenced operation in 1407 and for centuries was one of the principal banks of Europe. It was the first to issue circulating notes—which were passed only by endorsement, not being payable to bearer.

The Bank of Hamburg, established in 1619 was a bank of both deposit and circulation based on fine silver bars. This bank, like nearly all of that early time, had, as a principal object, the protection of the people from worn, sweated, clipped and plugged coins, or coins of certain empires that were reduced in standard value. The remedy generally adopted was to lock up the debased and depreciated coins and circulate the credit granted for them. Various other banks sprang into existence throughout Europe, many of them being powerful government agencies, and in many cases exerted a wide influence in shaping the destinies of empires.

In 1694 the Bank of England was established, and there is no banking institution in the world equal to it in the management of national finances. The Bank of France was authorized in 1800. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It does not collect or disburse the revenues of the exchequer, but it lends to it largely, while its credits, in the form of circulating notes and other acceptances, have borne the government safely through extraordinary needs.

It is claimed that the first organized bank in the United States had its origin in the formation of a banking company without

charter June 18th, 1780, by the citizens of Philadelphia, and first action by Congress was taken June 22, of the same year, in reference to this proposed association. Two years afterward a "perpetual charter" was granted to the Bank of North America at Philadelphia. In 1784 the State of Massachusetts incorporated the Massachusetts Bank. The Bank of New York was chartered in March, 1791, although it had been doing business since 1784, under articles of association drawn by Alexander Hamilton. Most of these institutions are still running and have been converted into national banks. The Bank of the United States was organized in 1791. The most of the stock was owned by the United States Government but later the Government interest was disposed of, and in 1843 the bank failed.

State banks were organized rapidly, and private banking firms sprang into existence and the business of banking assumed immense proportions.

In 1863, the NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM was adopted and in 1864 the National Bank Bureau of the Treasury Department was organized, the chief officer of which is the comptroller of the currency. In March, 1865, an act was passed providing for a ten per cent. tax on notes of any person or State bank issued for circulation, and making an exception of National banks. This had the effect of taxing the State bank circulation out of existence. As the National banking system has proven one of the most efficient and satisfactory methods the world has ever known, it will be of interest to review here some of its principal features. Under this act National banks may be organized by any number of persons not less than five. Not less than one-third of the capital must be invested in United States bonds, upon which circulating notes may be issued equal to 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds. These circulating notes are receivable at par in the United States in all payments except for duties on imports, interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. The National banks are required to keep a certain reserve; they are authorized to loan money at the rate of interest allowed in the various States—when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State, the banks may charge 7 per cent. Shareholders are held individually liable, equally and ratably, for all debts of the association to the extent of the amount of their stock, in addition to the amount invested therein. The banks are required, before the declaration of a dividend, to carry one-tenth part of their net profits of the preceding half year to a surplus fund until the same shall amount to 20 per cent. of the capital; and losses and bad debts must be deducted from net profits before any dividend is declared. A receiver may be appointed by the comptroller to close up under his supervision the affairs of any national bank which shall fail to keep good its lawful money reserve or which may become insolvent. While there have been national bank failures, there has never been any loss to the people whatever on the circulation. A suit may be brought for forfeiture of the charter of a bank if the directors shall knowingly violate the law; and in such cases they may be held liable in their individual capacity. There are other restrictions in the law—such as, for instance, the prohibition against loaning to any one borrower of more than ten per cent. of the capital; or the holding of any real estate except such as is required for banking purposes, or the granting of loans upon the security of the bank stock.

The national bank circulation has been gradually growing less during the past ten years, as the United States bonds available are quoted so high above par and the rate of interest so low that there is but little profit to the banks in it. All of the States have laws regulating State banks and providing certain restrictions, but as the laws of the various States are not alike it is impossible to give a general description of the matter that would apply to all the States. The laws, however, provide for and require State banks to hold a certain reserve, and at regular intervals they make full statements as to their condition and their affairs are examined into by certain State officials at frequent intervals. The laws of all the States have reached a high degree of perfection in the method of regulating and overseeing State banks, and the almost universal soundness and reliability of these institutions reflect credit upon the laws under which they exist.

CLEARING HOUSE.

THE Clearing-House is the place where the exchanges of the banks are made in all the principal cities of the world. The clearing-house system was first established in London about the beginning of the present century. It was first introduced into this country by the banks of the city of New York organizing an association, under the name of the New York Clearing-House, which commenced operations Oct. 11, 1853. At that time it consisted of fifty-two banks, but five of these were soon closed because of inability to meet its requirements. Clearing Houses have since been established in nearly all of the principal cities of the continent.

In all cities a bank receives large amounts of bills and checks on other banks, so that at the close of each day's business every bank has, in its drawers, various sums thus due it by other banks. It is, in like manner, itself the debtor of other banks, which have during the day received its bills and checks drawn upon it. Prior to the establishment of the clearing house it was necessary for each bank, every morning, to make up its account with every other bank, and to send its porter or agent to present the bills and checks so received to the debtor banks for payment. The balances were adjusted by payments in gold, which became so laborious, dangerous and complicated that the balances were settled only weekly instead of daily—a plan that resulted in great risk and evil. This was obviated by the clearing-house system, through which the settlements are so simultaneously and quickly effected that in New York the transactions in one single day have amounted to over \$300,000,000, in adjusting which the exchanges were settled in the space of an hour. Besides saving a vast amount of work, book-keeping and expense, it enabled the banks by united aid to strengthen each other in times of excitement and financial panic.

The following is the manner in which the settlements are made in about all the clearing-houses of this country: The clearing-room is provided with a continuous line of desks, one for each bank that is a member of the association, each desk bearing the name and number of the bank. Each bank is represented every morning, at the hour fixed for settlement, by two clerks, one a messenger who brings with him the checks, drafts, etc., that his bank has received during the day previous upon the other banks—called the "exchanges," and these are assorted for each bank and placed in envelopes. On the outside of each envelope is a slip on which are listed the amounts of the various items which it contains. The messengers take their places in a line outside the row of desks, each opposite the desk assigned to his bank, while at each desk is a clerk with a sheet containing the names of all the banks in the same order as the desks, with the aggregate amounts which his bank's messenger has against each bank. Just previous to the hour fixed for making the exchanges the manager takes his position and calls the house to order. At a signal the bell rings and each messenger moves forward to the desk next to his own and delivers the envelope containing the checks, etc., for the bank represented at that desk to the clerk at that desk, together with a printed list of the banks in the same order, with the amount opposite each bank. The clerk receiving it signs and returns it to the messenger, who immediately passes on to the next desk; then to the next, and so on until he has made a complete circuit and has again reached the desk of his own bank—the starting point. All the other messengers moving in the same manner, each messenger has, by this means, visited every bank and delivered to each everything his bank held for it, taking a receipt for the same; and at the same time each bank has received all the exchanges that every other bank had against it. This operation, even in the greatest clearing-houses, only consumes from ten to fifteen minutes.

This enables the banks to know at once the exact balance for or against it, as the clerks immediately enter from the slips on their own sheets the aggregate amount from each bank, and the difference between the total amount brought by them, which at once shows the balance due to or from the clearing house to each bank.

This is reported to their banks, and the balance is paid to or drawn from the clearing house, thus at once settling the accounts between all the banks. The lists are "proved" carefully and certain fines are laid for all errors, tardiness, etc.

CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

Copyright, 1912, by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

The chief aim of this Chronological History is to give in a comprehensive and attractive form the principal events of the history of the world free from unnecessary details. For convenience this history is arranged under—I. Ancient History. II. Medieval History. III. Modern History. The latter is given—First. From the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to American Revolution. Second. From the birth of the United States to the present time by countries.

Ancient History

B. C.	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.
4004	975	598	480
3800	974	597	479
3200	973	596	478
2800	972	595	477
2539	971	594	476
2458	970	593	475
2448	969	592	474
2300	968	591	473
2280	967	590	472
2234	966	589	471
2200	965	588	470
2180	964	587	469
2160	963	586	468
2130	962	585	467
2120	961	584	466
2100	960	583	465
2093	959	582	464
2042	958	581	463
2008	957	580	462
1996	956	579	461
1921	955	578	460
1920	954	577	459
1896	953	576	458
1882	952	575	457
1856	951	574	456
1850	950	573	455
1837	949	572	454
1822	948	571	453
1800	947	570	452
1729	946	569	451
1710	945	568	450
1706	944	567	449
1618	943	566	448
1582	942	565	447
1571	941	564	446
1556	940	563	445
1516	939	562	444
1530	938	561	443
1497	937	560	442
1493	936	559	441
1491	935	558	440
1450	934	557	439
1451	933	556	438
1445	932	555	437
1413to	931	554	436
1402	930	553	435
1400	929	552	434
1394	928	551	433
1384	927	550	432
1380	926	549	431
1355	925	548	430
1350	924	547	429
1326	923	546	428
1321	922	545	427
1320	921	544	426
1313	920	543	425
1308	919	542	424
1296	918	541	423
1280	917	540	422
1273	916	539	421
1250	915	538	420
1249	914	537	419
1240	913	536	418
1209	912	535	417
1200	911	534	416
1198	910	533	415
1193	909	532	414
1184	908	531	413
1180	907	530	412
1171	906	529	411
1161	905	528	410
1152	904	527	409
1150	903	526	408
1143	902	525	407
1136	901	524	406
1130	900	523	405
1128	899	522	404
1112	898	521	403
1110	897	520	402
1103	896	519	401
1100	895	518	400
1095	894	517	399
1093	893	516	398
1081	892	515	397
1075	891	514	396
1056	890	513	395
1050	889	512	394
1048	888	511	393
1047	887	510	392
1044	886	509	391
1040	885	508	390
1023	884	507	389
1015	883	506	388
1011	882	505	387
1004	881	504	386
990	880	503	385
	879	502	384
	878	501	383
	877	500	382
	876	499	381
	875	498	380
	874	497	379
	873	496	378
	872	495	377
	871	494	376
	870	493	375
	869	492	374
	868	491	373
	867	490	372
	866	489	371
	865	488	370
	864	487	369
	863	486	368
	862	485	367
	861	484	366
	860	483	365
	859	482	364
	858	481	363
	857	480	362
	856	479	361
	855	478	360
	854	477	359
	853	476	358
	852	475	357
	851	474	356
	850	473	355
	849	472	354
	848	471	353
	847	470	352
	846	469	351
	845	468	350
	844	467	349
	843	466	348
	842	465	347
	841	464	346
	840	463	345
	839	462	344
	838	461	343
	837	460	342
	836	459	341
	835	458	340
	834	457	339
	833	456	338
	832	455	337
	831	454	336
	830	453	335
	829	452	334
	828	451	333
	827	450	332
	826	449	331
	825	448	330
	824	447	329
	823	446	328
	822	445	327
	821	444	326
	820	443	325
	819	442	324
	818	441	323
	817	440	322
	816	439	321
	815	438	320
	814	437	319
	813	436	318
	812	435	317
	811	434	316
	810	433	315
	809	432	314
	808	431	313
	807	430	312
	806	429	311
	805	428	310
	804	427	309
	803	426	308
	802	425	307
	801	424	306
	800	423	305

*Egyptian History is in a state of almost hopeless obscurity, the estimates of the great Egyptologists differing more than 3,000 years. The dates here given are generally accepted by the greater part of Chronologists.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

B. C.	B. C.	B. C.	I. C.	A. D.
337 First Roman Plebeian pretor.	240 The plays of Livius Andronicus exhibited (the first tragedies) at Rome.	143 Birth of Antonius, Roman orator (died 70).	44 Corinth and Carthage rebuilt.	104 Birth of Herodes Atticus, antiquarian (died 180).
337-335 The Latin War begins; after two years the Romans are victorious.	238 Date of the decree of Canopus; tablet of San.	142 Scipio Africanus (Minor) Roman Censor.	43 Cleopatra poisons her brother Ptolemy and reigns alone.	114-117 Trajan's expedition to the East.
336 Murder of Philip.	237 Conquest of Spain attempted by the Carthaginians.	140 Birth of Crassus, Roman orator (died 91).	Battle of Mutina.	117 Hadrian emperor.
Accession of Alexander III. the Great.	Seizure of Sardinia and Corsica by the Romans.	Simon made hereditary prince of the Jews.	Second Triumvirate—C. Octavius, M. Antony, M. Lepidus.	He abandons the conquests of Trajan. The Euphrates made the eastern boundary of the empire.
335 Alexander destroys Thebes; is chosen generalissimo of the Greeks, Athens having submitted.	235 The gates of the Temple of Janus at Rome shut for the first time since Numa. No war existing at the time.	Death of Viriathus—Rome.	Cicero put to death.	120 Hadrian visits Gaul and Britain.
334 Battle of the Granicus.	234 Birth of M. Porcius Cato—died 149.	Macedon formally absorbed by Rome.	Birth of Ovid (died A. D. 18).	Status of Antonius (Hadrian's page).
Macedonian Empire formed.	233 Antigonus Doseon in Macedon.	138 Birth of L. Cornelius Sulla (died 78).	End of the Ragida.	Birth of Ireneus, Bishop of Lyons; died 200.
Alexander invades Persia.	229 Athens joins the Achaean League.	136 Hycanus Governor of Judea.	42 Battle of Philippi.	Birth of Lucian; died 200.
333 Battle of Issus.	227 Cleomenic War with Achaean League begins.	134-132 Servile War in Sicily.	42 Defeat and death of Brutus and Cassius. The Triumvirate masters of the Roman world.	121 Hadrian's walls built—Newcastle to Carlisle—Rhine to the Danube.
Damascus taken and Tyre besieged by Alexander.	226 Reforms of Cleomenes at Sparta.	Sicilian slaves rebel, are conquered and slain.	41 Meeting of Antony and Cleopatra at Tarsus.	Birth of Marcus Aurelius; died 180.
332 Capture of Tyre and conquest of Egypt by Alexander.	225 Invasion of Cisalpine Gaul and battle of Clusium. Rome victorious.	Laws of Tiberias Gracchus passed at Rome.	40 Herod the Great made king of the Jews. Library of Pergamus to Alexandria.	125 First apology for the Christians presented at Athens by Quadratus and Aristides.
Alexandria, Egypt, founded on the Egyptian village Rhacotis.	222 Ptolemy IV. reigns in Egypt.	Gracchus murdered.	37 Jerusalem taken by Herod and the Romans.	130 Birth of Appuleius.
Treaty between Alexander and Rome. Alexander visits Jerusalem and worships at the Temple.	Defeats Antiochus III. of Syria at Raphia.	Kingdom of Pergamus bequeathed to Rome.	Agrippa crosses the Rhine.	Birth of Galen; died 200.
331 Phenicia subdued by Alexander.	Gallia Cisalpine becomes a Roman Province.	129 Hycranus subdues Idumea and Samaria and destroys Temple at Gerizim.	Sextus Pompeius driven from Sicily (put to death 35).	Hadrian rebuils Jerusalem.
Subjugation of Persia.	221 Battle of Sellasia.	125 Rise of the Essenes.	Lepidus deprived of power.	132 Second Jewish War.
Settlement of the Jews at Alexandria.	Aratus and Antigonus take Sparta. Philip V. of Macedon.	Fluvius Flaccus and L. Drusus popular Roman leaders.	Defeat of Antony in Parthia.	Barcochebas, leader of the Jews. Edictum perpetuum of Hadrian.
330 Darius III. assassinated.	Alliance between Philip and Achaean Hasdrubal assassinated in Spain.	L. Caelius Antipater, Roman jurist, flourished.	34 Antony invades Armenia.	135 Dispersion of the Jews.
Demosthenes' oration for the crown.	219 Antiochus overruns Palestine. Siege of Saguntum by Hannibal. Second Illyrian war.	123 Scipio takes and destroys Numantia. Roman Colony sent to Carthage.	32 War between Octavius and Antony.	138 Antonius Pius, emperor.
Persia becomes a part of the Macedonian Empire.	218 Second Punic War begins. Hannibal marches from Spain across the Pyrenees and the Alps into Italy. Battles of the Trebia and the Trebia, and defeat of Scipio.	121 Civil war in Rome arising from Agrarian troubles—Caius Gracchus is murdered. Metullius leader of Roman Senate.	31 Battle of Actium.	The empire at peace.
327-325 Campaigns of Alexander in India.	217 Hannibal passes the Apennines. Battle of Lake Trasimene. Flaminius defeated.	120 Parthians subdue Bactria.	Establishment of the Roman Empire.	Faustina I. flourishes.
Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.	216 Battle of Canne. Romans defeated with immense loss.	117 Ptolemy VIII. reigns jointly with his mother, Cleopatra.	Criticism of the best Attic Literature at Rome.	Wall of Antoninus (Graham's Dyke) built.
326 Roman servitude for debt abolished.	Revolt of Capua.	116 Birth of Varro (died 28).	29 The Gates of Janus shut.	139 Conquests of Lollius Urbicus in Britain.
324 Exile of Demosthenes.	Alliance of Hannibal with Philip V. of Macedon.	113 The Teutones and Cimbrri invade Gaul.	27 Cesar Octavius is made Emperor under the title of Augustus Cesar.	140 Vallum Antonio in Britain.
323 Alexander succeeded by Ptolemy as Regent.	214-212 Siege and capture of Syracuse by Marcellus.	111-109 The Jugurthine War—peace concluded.	Pantheon dedicated by Agrippa.	145-175 Fustiana II. flourishes.
Antipater in Macedonia.	214 First Commercial War.	War renewed two years later.	25 Tiberates seeks Roman court.	147 Development of Roman civil laws.
Lysimachus in Thracia.	212 Battle of Antiochus.	Metellus and Marius defeat Jugurtha and subject Numidia.	24 Defeat of Romans in Arabia.	150 Establishment of schools in Roman provinces.
Cassander in Greece.	211 Greek works of art brought to Rome. Greece concludes treaty with the Romans against Philip V. of Macedon.	109-101 War of Rome with the Cimbrri and Teutones.	23 Death of Marcellus.	161 Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus joint emperors.
Antigonos in Syria.	Defeat and death of the two Scipios in Spain by Hasdrubal.	109 Hycranus destroys the Samaritan temple on Mt. Gerizim.	21 Augustus Cesar founds Confederacy of Raconian cities.	161-166 Pestilence and famine at Rome.
Eumenes in Cappadocia.	210 Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem.	109 Atricus born (died B. C. 32).	20 Roman standards restored by Parthia. India embassy to Rome.	162 Rome wars with Parthia.
Seleucus at Babylon.	Revolts of Phoenicia.	106 Birth of Pompey and of Cicero.	18 Death of Dionysius of Halicarnassus.	163 Persecution of Christians.
Second Samnite War, lasts twenty-one years.	322 Ptolemy I., surnamed Soter, receives the Egyptian Kingdom.	102 Victory of Marius over the Teutones at Aque Sexte (Aix).	17-7 Temple at Jerusalem rebuilt by Herod. Agrippa invades Asia.	166 Polycarp suffers martyrdom.
Antipater, a Macedonian general, defeats Athens and allies.	Phoenicia annexed to Egypt by Ptolemy Soter I.	101 Victory of Marius over the Cimbrri at Verelle and end of the war.	Cappadocia created a province of Rome.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
321 First war among the "successors of Alexander."	Battle of the Caudine Forks.	96 Ptolemy Apion leaves Cyrene.	15 Victories of Drusus over the Rheti.	161-166 Pestilence and famine at Rome.
Romans terribly defeated by Pontius and pass under the Samnite yoke.	320 Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem.	95 Birth of Lucretius (died 55).	12 Invasion of Germany by Drusus.	162 Rome wars with Parthia.
320 Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem.	Revolt of Phoenicia.	90 Sulla on the Euphrates.	11-9 Campaigns of Tiberias in Pannonia and Dalmatia.	163 Persecution of Christians.
Jewish settlements in Egypt and Cyrene.	317 Agathocles at Syracuse.	88-84 First Mithridatic War. Mithridates seizes Athens.	9 Death of Drusus.	166 Polycarp suffers martyrdom.
315 Thebes rebuilt by Cassander.	317 Thebes rebuilt by Cassander.	87 Marius retakes Rome.	8 Tiberius defeats the Germans.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
314 Palestine under Antigonus.	315 Thebes rebuilt by Cassander.	86 Revolt and siege of Egyptian Thebes. Death of Marius and return of Sulla. Athens stormed by Sulla.	Diodorus Siculus, historian, flourished.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Roman victory at Cinna.	314 Palestine under Antigonus.	84 Sulla makes peace with Pontus, King of the Mithridates.	4 Birth of Jesus Christ, according to Usher's system.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
313 Samnite victory at Lantule.	313 Samnite victory at Lantule.	83 War with Marican party in Italy.	Death of Herod, king of Judea.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
312 Battle of Gaza.	312 Battle of Gaza.	83 Birth of Marcus Antonius (died 30).	Tiberius commands on the Rhine.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Victory of Ptolemy and Seleucus over Demetrius Poliorcetes.	312 Battle of Gaza.	82 Thebes destroyed.	3 Birth of Seneca (died A. D. 65).	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Pyrrius King of Epirus.	312 Battle of Gaza.	82 Second Civil War.	8 Judea a Roman province under Syria.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Appian Claudius censor.	312 Battle of Gaza.	Victory at the Colline gate.	9 Destruction of the Romans under Varus and three legions by the Germans under Hermann.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Appian Way and aqueduct.	312 Battle of Gaza.	Occupation of Rome.	Romans defeated by Charusci under Arminius.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
The great Roman military road completed.	312 Battle of Gaza.	Sulla becomes Dictator.	Banishment of Ovid.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
312-160 Sandrocottus, Indian empire.	312 Battle of Gaza.	81 Sulla occupies Rome.	14 Death of Augustus Cesar.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
311-309 The Etruscan War.	312 Battle of Gaza.	80 Marius retakes Rome.	Accession of Tiberius Cesar.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
310 L. Papius Cursor, Roman Dictator.	312 Battle of Gaza.	79 Proscriptions of Sulla. Dies in 78. The Cornelian Law of Rome.	Accession of Artatamus in Parthia.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Agathocles defeated at Himera.	312 Battle of Gaza.	78-72 Civil war of Sertorius in Spain; and of Lepidus and Catulus in Italy.	14-16 Campaigns of Germanicus in Germany.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
308 Fabius crosses Cimminian Hills; defeats the Tuscans at Vadimon.	312 Battle of Gaza.	78 Alexandria Queen of Judea.	17 Germanicus in Parthia and the East.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
307-305 Naval war at Cyprus and Rhodes.	312 Battle of Gaza.	75 Nicomedes III. leaves Bithnia to Rome.	19 Death of Germanicus.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
304 Siege of Rhodes by Demetrius.	312 Battle of Gaza.	74-66 Victories of Lucullus in Asia.	20 Valerius Maximus dominant at Rome.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
301 Battle of Ipsis between Ptolemy Soter and Antigonus.	312 Battle of Gaza.	73-71 Servile war in Italy, led by Spartacus, who is defeated and slain by Crassus.	23 Pretorian camp at Rome.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Final division of Alexander's dominions. Athenian democracy restored.	312 Battle of Gaza.	70 Consulship of Pompey and Crassus.	25 Pontius Pilate governor of Judea.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Chandrogrupta (Sandrocottus) reigns in India; makes a treaty with Seleucus.	312 Battle of Gaza.	Birth of Virgil (died 19).	26-37 Tiberius retires to Capre.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Foundation of Antioch by Seleucus.	312 Battle of Gaza.	Scythians expelled from India.	30 The Crucifixion, according to Eusebius. Lactantius, Augustine, Origen and other authorities give A. D. 29 as the proper year.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Light-house on island of Pharos erected.	312 Battle of Gaza.	69 Victory of Lucullus over Tigranes.	Agrippiana I. banished.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
299 Athens besieged and taken by Demetrius.	312 Battle of Gaza.	68 Cesar begins to take part in public affairs.	31 Marco, Prefect of Pretorians, upon fall of Senatus.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
298 Third Samnite War. (Samnites, Etruscans, Umbrians and Gauls).	312 Battle of Gaza.	66 Lucullus subdues the pirates.	37 Accession of Calligula, Rome.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Gellius Egnatius, leader of the Samnites.	312 Battle of Gaza.	66 Pompey sent into Asia and war ended.	Birth of Josephus (died 97).	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
The Capitoline wolf.	312 Battle of Gaza.	Birth of Strabo, geographer (died A. D. 22).	40 Philo Senior ambassador to Rome.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
295 Quintus Fabius defeats the Samnites.	312 Battle of Gaza.	65 Birth of Horace (died B. C. 8).	Birth of Plutarch—died 120.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Etruscans and Gauls at Sentinum.	312 Battle of Gaza.	Antiochus Asiaticus dethroned by Pompey.	41 Claudius Emperor of Rome.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
292 Execution of C. Pontius.	312 Battle of Gaza.	64 Birth of Messalla (died 4).	42 Claudius conquers Mauritania.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
290 The Third Samnite War ends in subjugation to Rome.	312 Battle of Gaza.	Pompey reduces Syria to a Roman province.	Birth of Quintilian—died 118.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
287 Birth of Archimedes (died 212).	312 Battle of Gaza.	63 Jerusalem taken by the Romans under Pompey.	43 Expedition of Claudius to Britain.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
286 The Hortensian Law passed at Rome; plebeisita declared binding on all the people.	312 Battle of Gaza.	63 Second conspiracy of Cataline suppressed by Cicero.	Successes of Aulus Plautius.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
285 Ptolemy abdicates in favor of his son, Philadelphus, who becomes Ptolemy II. Under his reign Egypt rose to a high rank among the nations in power and wealth.	312 Battle of Gaza.	Oration of Cicero.	Lycia becomes a Roman province.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
284 Alexandrian Library founded by Ptolemy Soter.	312 Battle of Gaza.	Lucullus founded Library at Rome.	Judea and Samaria directly Roman.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
284 The Etolian League formed.	312 Battle of Gaza.	Phenicia absorbed in the province of Syria.	44 London founded by the Romans.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
283 Kingdom of Pergamus founded.	312 Battle of Gaza.	60 Pompey, Cesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate.	Birth of Juvenal—died 130 (?).	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Renewed Gallic and Etruscan War.	312 Battle of Gaza.	Birth of Augustus.	Thrace directly Roman.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Second battle of Lake Vadimon.	312 Battle of Gaza.	60 Pompey, Cesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate.	The Frisians subdued by Rome.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Rome wars with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.	312 Battle of Gaza.	59 Birth of Livy (died A. D. 17).	Defeat and capture of Caractacus; taken prisoner to Rome.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
281 Rome at war with Tarentum.	312 Battle of Gaza.	58 The Gallic War begins.	Claudius marries Agrippiana II., and adopts Nero.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Corupedion.	312 Battle of Gaza.	Cicero banished.	51 South Britain a Roman province.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
280 Achaean League between twelve cities of Acha established.	312 Battle of Gaza.	Cesar invades Gaul.	54 Agrippiana poisons Claudius and Nero becomes emperor.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Battle of Pandosia.	312 Battle of Gaza.	Helvetii and Ariovistus defeated.	55 Birth of Tacitus; died 117 (?).	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Romans defeated by Pyrrhus.	312 Battle of Gaza.	Cyprus becomes a Roman province.	56 Corbulo in Parthia.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Birth of Chryseippus (died 207).	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Parthia and Armenia at war.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
279 Irruption of the Gauls into Greece.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	60 St. Paul at Malta.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
First Plebeian censor at Rome.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	61 Insurrection of the Britons under Boadicea.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Romans again defeated by Pyrrhus at Asculum.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Victory of Suetonius Paulinus.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
Rome and Carthage allied.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Birth of Papinius Statius, poet; died 96.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
277 League between Athens, Sparta and Egypt.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Persecution of the Christians.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
The Septuagint written.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Deaths of St. Peter and St. Paul (?).	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
The Gauls settle in Galatia.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	258 Deaths of Seneca and Luscan.	167-180 War with the Marcromanni, Quadi, etc.
276 Birth of Eratosthenes—died 196.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Conspiracy of Piso.	259 Sapor ravages Syria.
The great wall of China built (?).	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Revolt of the Jews.	Valerian taken prisoner.
274 Battle of Beneventum. Rome victorious and Pyrrhus leaves Italy.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	66 Josephus governor of Gallilee.	Gallienus sole emperor.
273 Egyptian embassy to Rome.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	67 Nero at the Olympic games.	The Thirty Tyrants between 260 and 268.
272 Antigonus Gonatus recovers Macedon.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	68 Death of Nero.	The Goths in Macedonia and Asia Minor. They destroy the Temple of Ephesus.
269 Silver money first coined at Rome.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Galba becomes emperor.	Antioch taken by Sapor.
Hiero II. of Syracuse.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Civil war at Rome.	The Franks invade Gaul.
268 Berossus flourished.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Otho kills himself.	The Herull invade Greece, and are repulsed by Dexippus.
Antigonos of Macedon takes Athens.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	70 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Titus. Civilis leads a Batavian revolt.	267 Claudius emperor.
Rome supreme over all Italy.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Vespasian emperor at Rome.	269 Claudius defeats the Goths in Mesia.
267 First Punic War begins.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	71 The Gates of Janus closed.	Aurelian emperor of Rome.
Carthage disputes Rome's Empire.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Triumph of Vespasian and Titus.	Victories over the Goths and the Alamanni.
Chronology of Arundelian (Parian) marble ends.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Philosophers expelled from Rome.	Zenobia queen of Palmyra.
260 First Roman fleet launched.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Reform of Treasury, Rome.	Expedition of Aurelian to Palmyra.
Victory of Dullius off Myle.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	71-75 The Stoic philosophers expelled from Rome by Vespasian.	Capture of Palmyra and of Queen Zenobia.
260-230 Reign of Asoka in India.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	78 Agricola commands in Britain.	274 Birth of Constantine (died 337).
256 Naval victory of Regulus over the Carthaginians at Encomas.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Titus becomes Roman emperor.	275 Tacitus emperor.
Invasion of Africa.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	79 Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius.	276 Probus emperor.
The Arsacide.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	79 Death of Pliny, the Elder.	277 Probus drives the Alamanni from Gaul.
255 Defeat and capture of Regulus by the Carthaginians.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	The Laocoon group sculptured.	282 Carus emperor.
Evacuation of Africa.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Advance of Agricola to the Tay.	Expedition to the East.
The Kingdom of Dacia.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	80 Domitian theatre of Verona built.	284 Diocletian, emperor of Rome.
254 Parthia becomes an independent kingdom under Arsaces.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	81 Domitian emperor of Rome.	Maximian joint emperor with Diocletian.
Dynasty of Tsin in China founded.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Rome wars with Chatti.	Revolt of Carausius in Britain.
Ptolemy III. makes war on Syria.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	82 Paris (Pantomime) killed.	289 Victory of Carausius over Maximian.
Restores the Egyptian gods carried off by Cambyeses, 525 B. C.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	84 Agricola defeats the Caledonians, and sails around and subdues Britain.	292 Constantius and Galerius named Cæsars.
Birth of Hannibal—died 183.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	85 Agricola recalled to Rome.	Division of the empire.
245 Aratus of Sicyon, general of the Achaean League.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Rome wages an unsuccessful war against the Goths.	Britain recovered by Constantius.
241 Defeat of Carthaginians by Catulus at the Egates insule.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Quadi and Marcomanni.	Siege of Alexandria by Diocletian.
End of the First Punic War.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Insurrection of Antonius suppressed.	Persian War.
Sicily made a Roman Province.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Rome persecutes Jews and Christians.	Constantius defeats the Alamanni near Langres.
Atalus, King of Pergamus.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	St. John banished to Patmos.	Defeat of Narses.
Agis IV. killed at Sparta.	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	96 Domitian killed.	Persecution of the Christians by Diocletian.
	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Nerva becomes emperor.	Abdication of Diocletian and Maximian.
	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, born (died 160).	Constantius and Galerius emperors.
	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	96-98 Relief of taxes and distribution of lands.	Beginning of monasticism in Egypt under St. Anthony.
	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	98 Trajan emperor of Rome.	Death of Constantian at York.
	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	Plutarch flourishes.	Constantine (the Great) proclaimed emperor by the troops.
	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	103 Birth of Justin Martyr (died 166).	Revolt of Maxentius.
	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.	103-107 Subjugation of Dacia.	Six emperors.
	312 Battle of Gaza.	End of the Seleucide.		Elevation of Licinius.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

<p>A. D. 311 Rome proclaims Christianity. Edict of Nicomedia to stop the persecution of the Christians.</p> <p>312 Defeat and death of Maximianus.</p> <p>313 Defeat and death of Maximianus. Edict of Milan, by Constantine and Licinius, for general religious toleration. Britain subdued.</p> <p>314 War between the two emperors.</p> <p>316 Birth of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours.</p> <p>323 Constantinople founded; dedicated as the capital of the empire, 330 (or 334).</p> <p>324 First General Council of the Church meets at Nicea.</p> <p>326 Athanasius Patriarch of Alexandria. Controversy with Arius.</p> <p>326 Death of Arius.</p> <p>327 Constantine II, Constans and Constantius II, joint emperors.</p> <p>328 Nephilas Mess-Gothic gospels.</p> <p>328 Death of Eusebius.</p> <p>340 Birth of St. Jerome—died 420.</p> <p>347 Synod of Sardica.</p> <p>348 Ulilas Bishop of the Goths (died 388).</p> <p>350—52 Revolt of Magentius. Defeated by Constantianus.</p> <p>354 Birth of St. Augustine (died 430).</p> <p>357 Victory of Julian over the Alamanni at Argentoratum (Strasbourg).</p> <p>361 Julian emperor.</p> <p>362 Julian recalls the banished bishops, and proclaims general religious toleration.</p> <p>363 Persian War. Julian killed.</p> <p>364 Jovian emperor.</p> <p>364 Valentinian and Valens joint emperors. Final division of the empire.</p> <p>367—69 Theodosius in Britain; aids Britons against Picts and Scots.</p> <p>370 The Saxons land on the coasts of Gaul.</p> <p>373 Death of Athanasius.</p> <p>375 War with the Quadi.</p> <p>376 Gratian emperor of the West with Valentinian II.</p> <p>376 Valens allows the Huns to settle in Thracia.</p> <p>377 Birth of St. Patrick (died 493?).</p> <p>378 Constantinople threatened by the Goths.</p> <p>379 Theodosius the Great, Emperor of the East.</p> <p>381 Second General Council held at Constantinople.</p> <p>Pagan rites prohibited.</p> <p>382 Alaric King of the Goths.</p> <p>383 Revolt of Maximus in Britain.</p> <p>390 Final suppression of Paganism. Massacre at Thessalonica.</p> <p>393 Death of Gregory at Nazianzus.</p> <p>394 Honorius Emperor of the West.</p> <p>394 Theodosius master of the whole Roman world.</p> <p>395 Death of Theodosius.</p> <p>395 Arcadius emperor of the East.</p> <p>395 The Huns invade the eastern provinces. Augustine made Bishop of Hippo (died 430).</p> <p>396 Alaric in Greece.</p> <p>396 Stilicho attains chief power under Honorius.</p> <p>396 The Britons ask aid of Honorius against the Picts and Scots.</p> <p>397 Deaths of Martin of Tours and Ambrose of Milan.</p> <p>398 Chrysostom Bishop of Constantinople (died 407).</p> <p>398 Alaric ravages Italy.</p> <p>403 Battle of Pollentia.</p> <p>403 Defeat of Alaric by Stilicho.</p> <p>406 The Vandals, Alani and Suevi invade Spain.</p> <p>409 The Roman legions recalled from Britain; final withdrawal about 418.</p> <p>410 Sack of Rome by Alaric.</p> <p>410 Death of Alaric.</p> <p>411 Pelagius begins to preach about this time.</p> <p>412 Proclus, the philosopher, born (died 485).</p> <p>414 Marriage of Ataulphus, King of the Goths, to Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great.</p> <p>414 Persecution of the Christians in Persia begins; lasts thirty years.</p> <p>420 Death of St. Jerome.</p> <p>420 Orosius, the Spanish presbyter and historian, flourished.</p> <p>423 Death of Honorius at Ravenna.</p> <p>423 Administration of Etlus begins, lasting about thirty years.</p> <p>423 The Traveler's Song published.</p> <p>428 Nestorius, Patriarch of Constantinople, banished (435).</p> <p>429 The Vandals under Genseric invade Africa.</p> <p>429 Death of Theodore, Bishop of Mopsuestia.</p> <p>431 Third General Council held at Ephesus.</p> <p>432 St. Patrick arrives in Ireland.</p> <p>433 Attila King of the Huns.</p> <p>438 Theodosian code published.</p> <p>439 The Vandals surprise Carthage.</p> <p>440 Leo I. (the Great) Bishop of Rome.</p> <p>442 Treaty of peace between Valentinian and Genseric.</p> <p>447 Attila in Thracia and Macedonia.</p> <p>447 Messages of the Britons to Etlus for aid against the Saxons.</p> <p>447 Attila ravages the Eastern Empire.</p> <p>447 Theodosius concludes a treaty with Attila.</p> <p>449 The Robber Council of Ephesus.</p> <p>449 Landing of the English in Britain. Hengist and Horsa in Kent.</p> <p>450 Death of Theodosius II.</p> <p>451 Invasion of Gaul by Attila.</p> <p>451 Victory of Etlus at Chalons.</p> <p>451 Fourth General Council held at Chalcedon.</p> <p>452 Monophysite controversy begins.</p> <p>452 Invasion of Italy by Attila.</p> <p>452 Venice founded.</p> <p>453 Death of Attila. Dissolution of his empire.</p> <p>454 St. Patrick fixes his see at Armagh.</p> <p>455 Sack of Rome by Genseric.</p> <p>455 Intercession of Leo.</p> <p>457 Hengist founds the Kingdom of Kent.</p> <p>460 The epic poem of Beowulf (?).</p> <p>461—67 Rule of Ricimer.</p> <p>461 Severus nominal emperor.</p> <p>462—72 Conquests of the Visigoths in Spain and Gaul.</p> <p>465 Great fire at Constantinople.</p> <p>470 Birth of Boethius (died 526).</p> <p>475 Romulus Augustulus Emperor of the West (banished 476).</p> <p>476 Odoacer captures and sacks Rome and becomes King of Italy.</p> <p>Succession of Western Emperors ends.</p> <p>Close of the period of Ancient History.</p> <p>476 Establishment of the Kingdom of the Franks.</p> <p>477 Second Saxon invasion of Britain.</p> <p>480 Birth of St. Benedict (died 543).</p> <p>481 Clovis I. (Merovingian) reigns in Belgic Gaul.</p> <p>481 Proclus, philosopher, died.</p> <p>486 Battle of Soissons.</p> <p>486 Clovis I. defeats the Gauls.</p> <p>489 Ostrogoths invade Italy.</p> <p>491 Ella founds the Kingdom of Sussex.</p>	<p>A. D. 493 Theodoris establishes the Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy. South Germany and Hungary, capital at Ravenna.</p> <p>495 Third Saxon invasion of Britain.</p> <p>495 Cercid founds the Kingdom of Wessex.</p> <p>496 Clovis of France embraces Christianity.</p> <p>501 Laws of Burgundy published.</p> <p>502 Charabades, the Persian, ravages the Greek Empire.</p> <p>503 Fergus lands in Scotland from Ireland.</p> <p>506—42 The famous King Arthur said to reign in England.</p> <p>507 Clovis, having conquered the country from the Pyrenees to the Loire, founds the Kingdom of all Franks.</p> <p>510 Clovis makes Paris the capital of the Franks.</p> <p>511 Salic law established by Clovis in France.</p> <p>511 Division of the monarchy between Clovis' four sons.</p> <p>514 Vitalianus, the Goth, besieges Constantinople.</p> <p>519 Cercid founds the Kingdom of Wessex in Britain.</p> <p>527 Justinian I. becomes Emperor of Rome. Fourth Saxon invasion of Britain. Essex founded.</p> <p>529 Justinian Code published.</p> <p>534 Belisarius conquers Africa.</p> <p>538 The Franks appear in Italy.</p> <p>539 Italy made subject to Belisarius. Goths ravage Milan.</p> <p>544 Birth of Gregory of Tours (died 590).</p> <p>545 The Turks enter Asia.</p> <p>547 Northumbria founded in Britain.</p> <p>547 The Angles form the Heptarchy—Anglia, Deira, Mercia, etc.</p> <p>552 Totila, the Ostrogoth, defeated in Italy by the imperial generals Narses and Belisarius.</p> <p>554 Narses overthrows Gothic power in Italy. Clotaire sole ruler in France.</p> <p>558 Fergus Moor II. of Scotland (?).</p> <p>561 Death of Clotaire. His four sons divide the kingdom between them.</p> <p>562 St. Colomba lands in Scotland.</p> <p>563 Constantinople destroyed by fire.</p> <p>564 History of Gildas (?).</p> <p>564 Death of Justinian I. Ethelbert becomes King of Kent.</p> <p>568 Italy invaded by the Longobardi from Germany, who found the Kingdom of Lombardy. Narses governor of Italy.</p> <p>570 Birth of Mohammed (died 632).</p> <p>577 Battle of Durham; West-Saxons defeat the Britons.</p> <p>581 Paris mostly destroyed by fire. Slavonians ravage Thracia.</p> <p>584 Franks invade Italy and are repelled. The Mayors of the palace the real rulers in France.</p> <p>586 Kingdom of Mercia founded in Britain.</p> <p>587 Franks expelled from Spain by Recared I.</p> <p>590 Gregory I, the Great, becomes Pope.</p> <p>595 The Lombards besiege Rome and overrun Italy.</p> <p>597 St. Augustine arrives in England.</p> <p>598 Ethelbert, King of Kent, embraces Christianity.</p> <p>600 Italy ravaged by Slavonians.</p> <p>603 Scots invade Bernicia; are driven back.</p> <p>611 The Persians make conquests in Syria, Egypt, and Asia Minor, and besiege Rome.</p> <p>612 Jews persecuted in Spain.</p> <p>613 Clotaire II. King of France.</p> <p>614 Jerusalem captured by Persians.</p> <p>622 Mohammed secretly leaves Mecca and enters Medina.</p> <p>628 Dagobert, the "Solomon of the Franks," becomes King.</p> <p>628 Revises and publishes the Salic and Riparian Laws.</p> <p>630 Mohammed re-enters Mecca; installed as prince and prophet.</p> <p>632 Death of Mohammed.</p> <p>634 His religion spreads through Persia.</p> <p>634 The Koran published.</p> <p>638 Syria occupied by Saracens.</p> <p>638 Clovis II., son of Dagobert, King of France.</p> <p>639 Omar institutes the new Moslem Calendar.</p> <p>640 Alexandrian Library burnt.</p> <p>642 In Britain the Mercians defeat the Bernicians.</p> <p>643 Rhodes taken by the Saracens.</p> <p>646 Clotaire III. becomes King of France.</p> <p>662 In Italy, Constans II., Emperor of the East, is defeated by the Lombards.</p> <p>668 Constantinople besieged by Saracens.</p> <p>672 Saracens driven from Spain.</p> <p>672—77 Wamba's "good reign" in Spain.</p> <p>678 Cadwallader, the last King of the Britons, reigns.</p> <p>678 Bulgarians occupy Bulgaria, in Northern Greece.</p> <p>681 Mebroinn, last of the Merovingians, assassinated.</p> <p>685 Saxons drive Britons into Wales and Cornwall.</p> <p>687 Sussex united to Wessex.</p> <p>694 In France, Pepin defeats Thierry.</p> <p>694 Kent dominated by West Saxons.</p> <p>697 Anasto becomes the first doge of Venice.</p> <p>709 The Saracens invited into Spain to overthrow King Roderick.</p> <p>711 The Saracens cross from Africa to Spain. The Bulgarians ravage the Eastern Empire.</p> <p>712 The Gothic Kingdom of Spain overthrown by the Arabs.</p> <p>712 Establishment of the Saracen kingdom of Cordova.</p> <p>714 Charles Martel, mayor of the palace and real ruler of France.</p> <p>716 Independent Gothic Monarchy founded in the Asturias.</p> <p>718 Leon and Asturias formed into a Kingdom by Pelayo, who checks the conquests of the Saracens in Spain.</p> <p>720 The Saracens are defeated at Constantinople.</p> <p>720 Charles Martel created Duke of France. The Saracens invade France.</p> <p>730 Pope Gregory excommunicates the Emperor Leo.</p> <p>732 Battle of Tours, or Poitiers; crushing defeat of the Saracens by the Franks.</p> <p>739 Charles Martel conquers Provence.</p> <p>746 Slavic settlements in Grecian Peloponnesus.</p> <p>747 Carloman of France abdicates.</p> <p>752 Pepin, the Short, son of Charles Martel, becomes King of France.</p> <p>754 Pepin gives Ravenna to the Pope.</p> <p>755 Insurrection in Mercia, Britain.</p> <p>756 Alderman I. becomes King of Cordova.</p> <p>756 Pepin annexes Ravenna to the See of Rome.</p> <p>760 Insurrection of Toledo.</p> <p>768 Death of Pepin, who is succeeded by his two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman, who rule in France and Germany.</p> <p>771 Charlemagne rules alone.</p> <p>772—85 Charlemagne, after a severe struggle, conquers the Saxons; they embrace Christianity.</p> <p>774 Charlemagne annexes Italy after conquering the Lombards.</p> <p>778 Battle of Roncevalles.</p> <p>778 Beginning of the age of chivalry.</p> <p>778 Charlemagne unsuccessfully invades Spain.</p> <p>785 Saxons, subdued by Charlemagne, become Christians.</p> <p>787 The Danes land in England.</p> <p>791—96 Charlemagne establishes the Margraviate of Austria.</p> <p>Reign of Alfonso, the Chaste, in Spain; independence of Christians established.</p>	<p>A. D. 799 The Avars subdued by Charlemagne.</p> <p>800 Charlemagne crowned at Rome; becomes Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III.</p> <p>802 Ruric, the Norman, establishes the first regular government in Russia at Novgorod, and becomes grand duke.</p> <p>807 War between Slavs and Polynonesians.</p> <p>814 Louis I., Emperor, de throne, but restored to his dominions.</p> <p>817 Louis, the German (France), conquers Austria.</p> <p>820 Michael II., of the Byzantine Empire, founds the Armorian dynasty.</p> <p>823 In England, Essex (and, two years later, Kent and Northumbria) are annexed to Wessex.</p> <p>825 The Servians occupy Dalmatia.</p> <p>827 The Saxon Heptarchy ends and Egbert, king of Wessex, becomes king of all England.</p> <p>830 Louis the Debonair imprisoned in France.</p> <p>839—40 Louis separates Germany from France.</p> <p>840 Charles the Bald King of France.</p> <p>841 German princes assert their independence.</p> <p>844 Treaty of Verdun; the sons of Louis divide the empire.</p> <p>Spain ravaged by the Northmen.</p> <p>846 The Saracens sack Rome.</p> <p>848 Military monarchy independent.</p> <p>850 Russian monarchy established by Ruric.</p> <p>850(?) Scots and Picts united under Kenneth.</p> <p>851 Northmen pillage France.</p> <p>865 Russians attack Constantinople.</p> <p>867 Basilian Dynasty founded at Constantinople.</p> <p>869 Ecumenical Council of Constantinople. (Latin Church.)</p> <p>871 The Danes defeat Alfred at battle of Merton.</p> <p>873 Kingdom of Navarre founded by Sancho I. King of Navarre.</p> <p>875 Charles, the Bald, becomes Emperor; is poisoned by Zedeckias, a Jewish physician.</p> <p>875—1154 Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.</p> <p>877 Louis II. King of France.</p> <p>878 Alfred the Great driven from England.</p> <p>879 Ecumenical Council of Constantinople. (Greek Church.)</p> <p>881 Danes ravage Scotland.</p> <p>888 Paris attacked by Northmen.</p> <p>890 Italy subjected to the Eastern Empire.</p> <p>Alfred of England founds Oxford, and establishes a code of laws; organizes militia and a navy; subdivides the country and causes surveys of the Kingdom.</p> <p>895 Alfred's translations.</p> <p>896 The Germans, under Arnold, seize Rome.</p> <p>896 Alfred of England vanquishes the Danes.</p> <p>901 Death of Alfred the Great.</p> <p>904 Ruric invades Greek Empire under Oleg.</p> <p>907 The Russians receive tribute from Constantinople.</p> <p>910 Asser's life of Alfred written.</p> <p>911 Death of Louis the Child, last of the German Carolingians.</p> <p>912 Rollo the Northman becomes Robert, Duke of Normandy.</p> <p>918—34 Henry I., the Fowler, reigns in Germany; conquers the Huns, Danes, Vandals and Bohemians.</p> <p>921 Italy invaded by the Burgundians.</p> <p>923 Five Emperors rule the Byzantine Empire.</p> <p>933 Athelstan ravages Scotland.</p> <p>934 Henry I. of Germany defeats the Danes.</p> <p>936 Otho the Great, in Germany.</p> <p>937 Athelstan wins a great victory over the Danes, Scots, etc., and becomes first King of England.</p> <p>939 Louis IV. of France subdues Hugh Capet, Count of Paris.</p> <p>944 Malcolm I. in Scotland.</p> <p>951 Otho invades Italy.</p> <p>962 Otho the Great becomes Emperor of the West.</p> <p>962 West Italy and Germany united.</p> <p>978 Otho II. invades France.</p> <p>979 Assassination of Edward, the Martyr, of England.</p> <p>982 Battle of Basientello; Otho III. of Germany defeated by Greeks and Saracens.</p> <p>987 Hugh Capet becomes King of France.</p> <p>988 Vladimir marries Annie, sister of Basil II. of Russia, and embraces Christianity.</p> <p>995 Elfric's Homilies.</p> <p>996 Otho III. makes the German Emperor elective.</p> <p>Paris made the capital of all France.</p> <p>997 Death of St. Adelbert, who first introduced Christianity into Prussia.</p> <p>999 Gerbert, Sylvester II., Pope.</p> <p>1000 Genoa, Italy, becomes rich and powerful.</p> <p>1002 Massacre of Danes in England by Ethelred.</p> <p>Reign of Robert II. in Burgundy.</p> <p>1003 Sweyn, King of Denmark, avenges the massacre.</p> <p>Ethelred flees to Normandy.</p> <p>Malcolm II. King of Scotland.</p> <p>1013 Sweyn conquers England.</p> <p>1014 Battle of Zetunium; Basil II. of Constantinople defeats the Bulgarians.</p> <p>1015 Vladimir I. dies; Russia is divided.</p> <p>1016 Ethelred dies; Edmund Ironsides and Canute divide England.</p> <p>Italy invaded by Northmen.</p> <p>Expulsion of Saracens.</p> <p>1017 Canute, the Dane, becomes King of all England.</p> <p>1019 The Moors enter Spain.</p> <p>1026 Sancho II. of Navarre founds the Kingdom of Castile.</p> <p>1035 Arragon becomes a Kingdom under Ramiro I.</p> <p>1037 Union of Leon and Austria with Castile.</p> <p>1039 Duncan I. of Scotland murdered by Macbeth.</p> <p>1040 Sicily restored and Servia lost to the Eastern Empire.</p> <p>The Cid (Ruy Diaz) in Spain.</p> <p>Danes driven from Scotland.</p> <p>1041 The Saxon Dynasty restored. Edward the Confessor, King of England.</p> <p>1042 Conquest of Bohemia by Henry III.</p> <p>1043 Russians defeated before Constantinople.</p> <p>1051 Rebellion of Godfrey in Kent.</p> <p>1052 War of Roderigo, the Cid, with the Moors.</p> <p>1058 Moors expelled from Italy.</p> <p>Macbeth defeated and slain.</p> <p>Malcolm III. King of Scotland.</p> <p>1060 Philip I. the Fair, King of France.</p> <p>Lambert of Herzfeld.</p> <p>1065 Jerusalem captured by the Turks.</p> <p>1066 William of Normandy invades England, and wins the battle of Hastings.</p> <p>Harold defeats the Norwegians, and is crowned King of England, January 6.</p> <p>Death of Harold.</p> <p>William I., the Norman, crowned King, December 25.</p> <p>1070 The feudal system introduced in England.</p> <p>1071 Norman Kingdom of the two Sicilies.</p> <p>Hereward in the Isle of Ely.</p> <p>1073 Hildebrand made Pope Gregory VII.</p> <p>Gregory VII. establishes universal sovereignty of the papacy, and reforms abuses in the Church.</p> <p>Henry VI. of Germany disputes his title.</p> <p>Odericus Vitalis.</p> <p>1075 Justice of the Peace appointed.</p> <p>1076 Henry IV. submits and does penance.</p> <p>1081 Italy invaded by the Germans.</p> <p>1084 Henry IV. takes Rome.</p> <p>The Pope flies to Salerno and dies there, in 1085.</p> <p>Clement III. made Pope by Henry IV.</p>	<p>A. D. 1086 Domesday Book completed in England; commenced in 1077.</p> <p>Burno founds Carthusians.</p> <p>1087 William II. crowned King of England.</p> <p>1088 Urban II. Pope.</p> <p>1090 Mantua taken by Henry IV.</p> <p>1091 The Saracens of Spain invite the African Moors to their aid in driving back the Christians.</p> <p>The Moors defeat the Christians and seize the Saracen possessions.</p> <p>1095 Portugal becomes a separate principality under Henry of Beaurcon.</p> <p>William of Malmbesbury.</p> <p>1096 First Crusade begun.</p> <p>Verss Edda compiled (?).</p> <p>1098 War between France and England.</p> <p>1099 Death of the Cid.</p> <p>Jerusalem captured by Godfrey de Bouillon.</p> <p>1100 Henry I. crowned King of England.</p> <p>Grants a charter restoring the Saxon laws.</p> <p>1104 Crusades capture Acre.</p> <p>1106 Milan becomes a free republic.</p> <p>Henry I. defeats his brother Robert, and gains Normandy.</p> <p>1107 Alexander I., Scotland.</p> <p>1108 Louis VI. le Gros (the Lusty), King of France.</p> <p>1110 Henry V. of Germany invades Italy.</p> <p>1111 Henry V. marries Matilda of England.</p> <p>1116 University of Bologna founded.</p> <p>Euclid translated into English.</p> <p>1119 Play of St. Catherine at Dunstable.</p> <p>1120 Rise of the Lombard (Italy) cities.</p> <p>Shipwreck of Prince William.</p> <p>1122 Treaty of Worms, between the Emperor and Pope.</p> <p>1124 David I. King of Scotland.</p> <p>1125 Empress Matilda's partisans defeated at the battle of the Standard, Aug. 22.</p> <p>1132 Arnold of Brescia.</p> <p>1135 Stephen becomes King of England.</p> <p>Henry's daughter, Maud, disputes the crown; civil war ensues.</p> <p>Louis VI. grants letters of franchise to cities and towns.</p> <p>1138 Empress Maud's partisans defeated at the battle of the Standard, Aug. 22.</p> <p>1139 Portugal becomes a kingdom.</p> <p>Maud lands in England, and defeats Stephen; is crowned at Winchester, March 3, 1141.</p> <p>1148 Moors rebel in Spain.</p> <p>1144 Alphonsus of Leon defeats the Moors.</p> <p>1146 Second Crusade; Louis VII. of France and Conrad III. of Germany are defeated by Greek treachery, A. D. 1148.</p> <p>Greece plundered by Roger of Sicily.</p> <p>Maud is defeated by Stephen, and retires to France.</p> <p>1150 Arthurian Legends published.</p> <p>1152 Frederick Barbarossa made Emperor of Germany.</p> <p>1153 Maud concludes a peace with Stephen.</p> <p>1154 Malcolm IV. King of Scotland.</p> <p>Frederick Barbarossa invades Italy.</p> <p>Henry II., King of England, the first Plantagenet, crowned December 19.</p> <p>Adrian IV. Pope.</p> <p>Constitutions of Clarendon enacted in England.</p> <p>1156 Margravate, Austria, made a hereditary duchy by Frederic I.</p> <p>1161 War of Guelphs and Ghibellines. (Barbarossa destroys Milan.)</p> <p>1162 Berlin founded by a colony from the Netherlands.</p> <p>1165 William the Lion, King of Scotland.</p> <p>1168 Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton.</p> <p>1167 Frederick Barbarossa takes Rome.</p> <p>The Lombard League formed against the Emperor.</p> <p>1169 University of Paris founded.</p> <p>1170 Thomas a Becket murdered in England December 29.</p> <p>1172 The Sultan Saladin makes great conquests in Asia.</p> <p>Ireland conquered by the English.</p> <p>1176 Battle of Legnano. Barbarossa defeated by the Lombard League.</p> <p>Six circuits for the administration of justice established in England.</p> <p>1180 Glanvil Chief Justice of England.</p> <p>Philip II. (Augustus) King of France.</p> <p>1181 Glanvil makes a digest of English law.</p> <p>1183 Peace of Constance establishes the free cities of Italy.</p> <p>1185 Provinces of Amiens and Valois annexed to France.</p> <p>1187 Saladin seizes Jerusalem.</p> <p>1189 Third Crusade by England, France and Germany.</p> <p>Siege of Acre begun.</p> <p>Richard I. crowned in England, Sept. 3.</p> <p>Terrible massacre of Jews in London.</p> <p>Frederick I. (Barbarossa), drowned.</p> <p>Order of Teutonic Knights established.</p> <p>Henry V. invades Italy.</p> <p>University of Oxford founded.</p> <p>1191 Richard I. joins the Crusades.</p> <p>Acre captured.</p> <p>Jerusalem opened to pilgrim.</p> <p>Kingdom of Cyprus founded.</p> <p>Artois annexed to France.</p> <p>1192 Richard I., Coeur de Lion, made prisoner in Germany by Henry IV.; ransomed (1194) for £400,000.</p> <p>Richard defeats Saladin.</p> <p>1198 Innocent III. Pope.</p> <p>1199 John becomes King of England, May 27.</p> <p>1200 University of Salamanca founded.</p> <p>1202 Fourth Crusade; capture of Zora.</p> <p>1203 Constantinople besieged and captured by the Crusaders.</p> <p>1204 Normandy lost to England.</p> <p>Latins possess and divide Greece.</p> <p>1207 Albigenian Crusade.</p> <p>1208 Otho crowned Emperor of Germany at Rome.</p> <p>England interdicted by the Pope.</p> <p>1209 French Crusade against the Albigeoise.</p> <p>Inquisition established.</p> <p>1210 War between Venice and Genoa.</p> <p>1213 Battle of Muret; defeat of Albigenses.</p> <p>Interdict of England removed.</p> <p>1214 Alexander II. of Scotland.</p> <p>French defeat Germans at Bouvines.</p> <p>1215 Magna Charta signed at Runnymede.</p> <p>June 15; confirmed and renewed 30 times.</p> <p>Birth of Roger Bacon (died 1292).</p> <p>1216 Henry III. becomes King of England, October 28.</p> <p>1217 Fifth crusade by Germans and Hungarians.</p> <p>1220 Frederick II. becomes Emperor of Italy.</p> <p>1222 Matthew Paris born.</p> <p>The Teutonic Knights undertake the conquest of Poland.</p> <p>1223 Tartars conquer a large part of Russia.</p> <p>Louis VIII. King of France.</p> <p>Louis frees his serfs.</p> <p>1224 Louis becomes King Louis IX. of France.</p> <p>1226 Gregory IX. Pope.</p> <p>1228 Sixth Crusade; Frederick II. at Acre.</p> <p>1229 The Inquisition begun.</p> <p>1229 Ten years' truce with the Sultan.</p> <p>1229 Jerusalem restored to the Christians.</p> <p>Frederick crowned King of Jerusalem.</p> <p>Albigenses defeated in France.</p> <p>University of Cambridge founded.</p> <p>1231 Fall of Hubert de Burgh.</p> <p>1233 Wars between Castile and Moors, and capture of Cordova, Seville, Toledo, and other cities by Ferdinand III.</p> <p>1235 The Mongolians invade Russia.</p> <p>1236 War between the Emperor and the Lombard League.</p> <p>1237 The Grand Duke Juric (Russia) slain in battle.</p>	<p>A. D. 1238 Moorish Kingdom of Grenada founded by Mohammed I.</p> <p>1239 Seventh Crusade, by Thibaud, Count of Champagne.</p> <p>1241 Prose Edda.</p> <p>1242 Tartars establish the empire of Kahn of Kaptshak.</p> <p>1244 Jerusalem seized by the Carismians.</p> <p>Danes invade Russia, and are defeated by Alexander Newski.</p> <p>1245 The Hanseatic League formed.</p> <p>1246 Frederick II. of Austria killed in battle with the Hungarians.</p> <p>1250 Louis defeats King Henry of England.</p> <p>Louis captured by the Saracens; truce for ten years.</p> <p>Mamelukes rule Egypt.</p> <p>1251 Rise of Medica family in Italy.</p> <p>1252 Alexander Newski is made Grand Duke of Russia, and reigns as Alexander I.</p> <p>1254 Ottocar of Bohemia acquires the Austrian Provinces.</p> <p>1259 Kubla Kahn builds Pekin.</p> <p>1260 Ottocar wars with Hungary over Styria.</p> <p>1262—68 Barons' War in England.</p> <p>1263 Ottocar inherits Corinthia.</p> <p>1265 The first regular Parliament of England meets.</p> <p>1266 Birth of Dante; died 1321.</p> <p>Naples and Sicily conquered by Charles of Anjou.</p> <p>1268 Ninth Crusade, by Louis IX. and Edward, Prince of Wales.</p> <p>1270 Louis IX. dies at Carthage.</p> <p>Philip III. (the Hardy) King of France.</p> <p>1271 The English quit Palestine.</p> <p>1272 Reign of Edward I. of England; crowned Nov. 20.</p> <p>Ottocar declines the Imperial Crown of Germany.</p> <p>1273 Randolph, Count of Hapsburg, chosen Emperor of Germany; Ottocar refuses to acknowledge him.</p> <p>1274 Navarre passes to the royal family of France.</p> <p>Rudolph makes war upon Ottocar, and gains Austria, Corinthia and Styria.</p> <p>1275 Wars of Robert Bruce and John Baliol for the crown of Scotland.</p> <p>1276 House of Hapsburg, of Austria, founded.</p> <p>1277 Rule of the Visconti, Milan.</p> <p>1278 Ottocar slain at the battle of Marshfield.</p> <p>1282 Sicilian Vespers, massacre of Sicilians by the French.</p> <p>Crusade against Aragon; the French expelled.</p> <p>1283 Wales subjected to England.</p> <p>1285 Philip IV. (the Fair) King of France.</p> <p>1286 Kenigsberg made the capital of Prussia.</p> <p>1287 Jews banished from England.</p> <p>1288 Nicholas IV. Pope.</p> <p>1289 Second invasion of the Mongols.</p> <p>1291 Mamelukes take Acre.</p> <p>Christian power in Syria destroyed.</p> <p>1296 Scotland subdued by England.</p> <p>1297 Sir William Wallace fights for the independence of Scotland.</p> <p>1299 Revolt of Scotland.</p> <p>Battle of Falkirk; Bruce and Douglas defeated by Edward I.</p> <p>Osman I. establishes the Turkish Empire.</p> <p>1300 Moscow becomes the capital of Russia.</p> <p>1301 Philip IV. quarrels with the Pope.</p> <p>Charles of Valois in Italy.</p> <p>1302 First convocation of States-General in France.</p> <p>1303 Edward I. invades Scotland.</p> <p>1305 William Wallace executed.</p> <p>1306 Robert Bruce crowned as King of Scotland.</p> <p>1307 Edward II. crowned, July 8, King of England.</p> <p>1307—14 Philip suppresses the Knights Templar, and burns the Grand Master at Paris.</p> <p>1308 Pope Clement V. removes to Avignon, in France.</p> <p>Albert I., of Austria, attempts to subdue the Swiss, who have revolted under William Tell. (?)</p> <p>The Swiss revolt successful.</p> <p>1309 Henry VII. subdues the Lombards.</p> <p>1310 Louis V. and Frederick of Austria contend for the German Empire.</p> <p>Birth of Boccaccio; died 1375.</p> <p>1314 Battle of Bannockburn; the Scots, under Robert Bruce, defeat the English under Edward.</p> <p>Louis IV. King of Germany.</p> <p>Union of France and Navarre.</p> <p>1315—25 Insurrection of English Barons.</p> <p>The Swiss totally defeat the Austrians at Morgarten.</p> <p>1316 John I., a posthumous son of Louis X., King, dies at the age of four days.</p> <p>Philip II. (the Long) King of France.</p> <p>1321 Death of Dante.</p> <p>1322 Battle of Muehldorf; Louis V. defeats Frederick.</p> <p>1324 Charles IV. King of France.</p> <p>Birth of John Wickliffe; died 1384.</p> <p>Germany invaded by Turks.</p> <p>1326 Edward III. crowned, Jan. 25, King of England.</p> <p>Independence of Scotland.</p> <p>200,000 Moors brought from Africa by the King of Grenada.</p> <p>1328 Charles the Fair, of France, dies; Philip VI., of the House of Valois, reigns.</p> <p>Ivan I. rules Russia.</p> <p>1329 David II. King of Scotland.</p> <p>1333 The Scots defeated by Edward at Halidon Hill.</p> <p>1337 War between France and Flanders.</p> <p>Birth of Froissart; died 1401.</p> <p>1339 First Doge of Genoa appointed.</p> <p>1340 Birth of Gerhard Groot; died 1380.</p> <p>Battle of Tarifa in Spain; Moors terribly defeated by Alfonso XI., of Castile.</p> <p>1346 Battle of Crecy; French, under Philip, routed by the English, under Edward III., and the Black Prince.</p> <p>Battle of Durban, in Scotland.</p> <p>Battle of Neville's Cross.</p> <p>1347 The English take Calais.</p> <p>Ricard, last of the Tribunes, establishes a democracy in Rome.</p> <p>1348 University of Prague founded.</p> <p>1349 Dauphin annexed to France.</p> <p>The black death in England.</p> <p>1350 Order of the Garter instituted by Edward and John II., King of France.</p> <p>1352 Marino Faliero at Venice.</p> <p>1353 Turks enter Greece.</p> <p>1354 Ricci slain at Rome.</p> <p>1356 Battle of Poitiers, September 19; 8,000 English defeat 60,000 French; the Black Prince takes John II. captive to London, where he dies.</p> <p>Charles IV., of Germany, signs the Golden Bull, the basis of the German Constitution until 1806.</p> <p>1358 Insurrection of the Jacquerie in France.</p> <p>1360 Peace of Bretigny, between English and French.</p> <p>1361 Italy overrun by the Free Lances.</p> <p>Turks enter Greece.</p> <p>The English language ordered to be used in legal proceedings, England.</p> <p>1363 Austria acquires the Tyrol.</p> <p>1364 Charles V. (the Wise) King of France. Philip, the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.</p> <p>Treaty between Austria and Bohemia.</p> <p>1366 H. Van Eyck, painter, born.</p> <p>1367 The Mamelukes conquer Armenia.</p> <p>1369 Empire of Tamerlane founded.</p> <p>Langland's "Piers Plowman."</p> <p>1370 Pope Gregory XI. goes to Avignon.</p> <p>1371 Stuart line begins with Robert II. of Scotland.</p> <p>1374 Death of Petrarch.</p> <p>1375 Rebellion against the Pope.</p> <p>Death of Boccaccio.</p>
--	--	---	--	--

Medieval History

A. D. 1377 Richard II. King of England, June 22. Papacy restored to Rome.
 1380 Battle of the Don; Dimitri II., of Russia, defeats the Tartars. Wycliffite translation of the Bible published.
 Thomas A. Kempis born.
 Russia wars with the Tartars.
 Charles VI., King of France.
 Watt Tyler's insurrection in London crushed.
 1381 Ghiberti, artist, born; died 1455.
 1382 "Legend of Good Women," England.
 1383 The Tartars burn Moscow.
 1385 Death of John Wycliffite.
 1386 John of Ghaunt in Spain.
 Battle of Lempach; defeat of the Austrians by the Swiss, and death of Duke Leopold.
 1387 German Empire divided.
 Fra Angelico, painter, born; died 1448.
 1388 Battle of Chevy Chase, or Otterburne, between Scots and English.
 1389 Margaret of Norway.
 1390 The Eastern Empire loses power in Asia.
 Robert III., King of Scotland.
 The Canterbury Tales published.
 J. Van Eyck, painter, born.
 1392 The Portuguese discover the Cape of Good Hope.
 1395 Tamerlane, the Tartar, invades Russia.
 The Wakefield and Towneley mysteries.
 1396 Battle of Nicopolis, the Turks, under Bajazet I., defeat the Hungarian Christians.
 1397 Persecution of the Wycliffites or Lollards.
 Union of Calmar.
 1399 Henry IV. crowned King of England, Sept. 30th; Order of the Bath founded.
 1400 Birth of Della Robbia, architect and sculptor.
 Death of Chaucer and Froissart.
 1401 Rebellion in Wales; Glendower and the Percies defeated.
 1402 Battle of Angora; Timur the Tartar defeats the Turks and captures Bajazet I.
 Masaccio, painter, born.
 1405 Prince James of Scotland captured.
 1406 Albany, regent, in Scotland.
 1407 France interdicted by the Pope.
 1409 Council of Pisa. Alexander V. made Pope by council of Pisa.
 1410 Sigismund of Hungary becomes Emperor of Germany.
 1411 University of St. Andrews founded.
 Battle of Harlaw; the Lowland defeat the Highland Scots.
 1412 Birth of Fra Filippo Lippi, painter.
 1413 Henry V. crowned, March 21, King of England.
 1414 Council of Constance; Pope John XXIII. deposed.
 Sigismund, King of Bohemia, Emperor of Germany.
 1415 Battle of Agincourt; 10,000 English, under Henry V., defeat 50,000 French.
 John Huss and Jerome of Prague burned at the stake, betrayed by Sigismund.
 The partisans of Huss take up arms; a severe war ensues.
 1417 Cobham burnt.
 1419 The Hussites take Prague.
 1420 Paris captured by the English; Treaty of Troyes; Henry wins the French crown; birth of John Wessel.
 1422 Henry VI. proclaimed King of France and England.
 Ottoman Empire reunited by Amurath II.
 1423 James I. reigns in Scotland.
 1425 War between Milan and Venice.
 The Paston Letters.
 1429 Joan of Arc raises siege of Orleans, defeats the English at Patay, and drives them from all their conquests in France except Calais.
 Charles VIII. King of France.
 1430 Henry VI. crowned at Paris, in December.
 Amurath II. conquers Macedonia.
 Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.
 The Medici at Florence.
 1431 Joan of Arc burned at Rouen.
 1433 Lisbon the capital of Portugal.
 Council of Basle.
 Birth of Thomas Malory.
 1435 Treaty of Arras, between France and Burgundy.
 Sicily and Naples united.
 End of Hussite wars.
 War of Turkes with Venice.
 1436 Invention of Printing by Guttenberg.
 1437 James I., of Scotland, murdered.
 James II. becomes King.
 Albert V., Duke of Austria, obtains Bohemia and Hungary, and is made Emperor of Germany.
 1438 University of Florence founded.
 The Pragmatic Sanction; Albert V., of Austria, becomes Emperor of Germany.
 1439 Council of Florence.
 Title of Emperor limited to the Austrians.
 1442 Battle of Vasag; Turks routed by Hungarians.
 1443 Battle of Nissa; Turks again defeated.
 1445 Birth of Leonardo da Vinci.
 The Arabian Knights issued (?).
 1447 Nicholas V. Pope.
 Duke of Gloucester murdered.
 1449 The Cforzas at Milan.
 Alphonso V. at Aragon.
 Peacock's "Repressor."
 1450 Jack Cade's insurrection.
 Early English Ballads.
 Birth of Durtour; died 1530.
 1451 University of Glasgow founded.
 1452 Earl Douglas murdered by James II.
 The Archduchy of Austria created, with sovereign power, by Frederick III.
 1453 Constantinople captured by Mohammed II.; end of the Eastern Empire.
 End of the French and English wars.
 The Mazarin Bible issued.
 1455-71 War of the Roses, between Henry VI. and the Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV.
 Battle of St. Albans.
 1456 Battle of Belgrade; Turks repulsed by Hungarians.
 1457 Frederick III. divides Austria with his relatives.
 1458 Pius II. Pope at Rome.
 1460 Birth of Skelton; died 1528.
 The Turks conquer Greece.
 1461 Edward IV. deposes Henry VI. of England.
 Louis XI. King of France.
 1462 Ivan, the Great, of Russia, founds the modern Russian Empire.
 1463 Turkish war with Venice.
 Close of Austria's war with Frederick III.
 1464 "League of the Public Good," formed by the nobles, against Louis.
 1467 Birth of Erasmus; died 1536.
 1468 The Coventary mysteries.
 1470-92 Lorenzo de Medici flourished.
 1471 League of Italian cities against the Turks.
 William Caxton establishes first English printing-press.
 Battle of Tewkesbury.
 Warwick, king-maker.
 Birth of Durer, painter; died 1528.
 1473 Birth of Copernicus.
 Birth of Michael Angelo, architect and sculptor; died 1566.
 1474 Birth of Ariosto; died 1533.
 Ferdinand II., of Aragon, marries Isabella, of Leon and Castile.
 1475 Edward IV. invades France.
 Ivan introduces cannon and firearms into Russia.

A. D. 1475 Birth of Sir John Fortescue.
 1476 Battle of Murten.
 1477 Russian war with Tartars.
 Artois and Burgundy united to France by Maximilian's marriage.
 Birth of Titian, painter; died 1576.
 1478 Duke of Clarence murdered.
 1479 Union of Aragon and Castile, under Ferdinand and Isabella.
 Great invasion of Russia by Tartars.
 1480 Mongolian power in Russia destroyed.
 Mohammed II. takes Oran.
 1481 Frederick IV., of Nuremberg, purchases Brandenburg from Sigismund.
 1482 Ivan assumes the title of the Czar of Russia.
 1483 Birth of Raphael, painter; died 1520.
 Birth of Stephen Hawes; died 1512.
 Edward V. made King of England; April 8 murdered in the Tower.
 Richard III. usurps the throne, June 25.
 Charles VIII. King of France.
 Birth of Luther; died 1546.
 1484 Spain invaded by Turks; first auto da fe at Seville.
 1485 Bosworth Field.
 August 22, death of Richard I.
 Henry VII. crowned.
 1486 Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.
 B. Diaz rounds Cape of Good Hope.
 1487 The Court of the Star Chamber instituted in England.
 Province joined to France.
 1488 War between Russia and Sweden.
 The Yeoman of the Guard organized in England.
 1490 Leonardo da Vinci, painter, flourished.
 1491 Charles VIII. marries Anne of Brittany.
 Alexander VI. Pope.
 Sevignior defeats and annihilates the Tartars.
 1492 Columbus sails from Spain, August 3, and discovers America, October 12; discovers Cuba, October 28; Hayti, December 6.
 Ferdinand conquers Grenada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.
 Cesar Borgia poisons Pope Alexander VII.
 Henry sells the sovereignty of France.
 Warbeck's insurrection; quelled in 1498.
 Spanish persecution of the Jews.
 1493 Treaty of Barcelona, between France and Spain.
 League between Russia and Denmark.
 Birth of Correggio, painter; died 1534.
 1494 Charles VII. invades Italy and conquers Naples.
 Lollards persecuted in England.
 1495 Poynings' Act in Ireland.
 1496 Naples lost to Charles.
 Spain accures to Austria by the marriage of Philip I. with the heiress of Aragon and Castile.
 1497 Cabot discovers Labrador, June 26; and surveys Hudson's Bay, July 3.
 1498 Louis XII. King of France.
 The French unite with Venice and seize Milan.
 1499 Battle of Lepanto; victory of the Turks.
 Mohammedans expelled from Spain.
 Swiss Confederacy independent.
 Perkin Warbeck executed.
 1500 Pinzon discovers Brazil, January 26.
 Cabral, the Portuguese, lands in Brazil, May 8.
 1501 Brause and Schaffhausen join the Swiss Confederation.
 Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola.
 1502 Spanish Moors compelled to adopt Christianity.
 Columbus sails on his fourth voyage and discovers various isles on the coast of Honduras, and explores the coasts of the islands; discovers and names Porto Bello, November 2.
 1503 Reign of Montezuma in Mexico.
 Louis XII., of France, invades Spain.
 Portuguese in India.
 Birth of Wyatt; died 1542.
 1504 Birth of Mendoza, historian; died 1575.
 Death of Queen Isabella of Spain.
 Brazil explored by Americus Vesputius.
 Columbus, worried by the machinations of his enemies, returns to Spain, November 7.
 1505 Birth of John Knox; died 1572.
 1506 Death of Columbus, May 20; he was treated with the basest ingratitude by the Spanish Government.
 Buchanan born; died 1582.
 1507 Rule of Charles V., of Spain, in Holland.
 Birth of Francis Xavier; died 1552.
 Yucatan discovered by Solis and Pinzon.
 1508 League of Cambray, between Louis XII. and Maximilian, against Venice.
 1509 Henry VIII. King of England; he marries Catherine of Aragon.
 Venice stripped of its Italian possessions.
 1510 Russia again invaded by Tartars.
 Execution of Dudley and Emson.
 Ojedo founds San Sebastian.
 1511 Pope Julius II. forms the Holy League with Ferdinand and Venice.
 Velasquez subdues Cuba.
 1512 Selim I. made King of Turkey by Janisaries.
 Ponce de Leon discovers the Florida coast.
 Birth of Vasari, painter; died 1571.
 Birth of Tintoretto, painter; died 1594.
 Navarre annexed to Spain.
 1513 England invades France.
 Battle of Guinegate or Spurs; French defeat.
 Scotland invades England.
 Battle of Flodden Field; Scots defeated.
 Balboa crosses the Isthmus of Darien, and discovers the Pacific ocean.
 Leo X., Pope, encourages literature and the arts.
 1514 Wolsey's power begins in England.
 1515 Battle of Marignano.
 Francis I. defeats the Italians, Swiss and Germans.
 Maximilian I. secures the Hungarian succession.
 Francis I. becomes King of France.
 First English prose history.
 Birth of St. Theresa; died 1582.
 1516 Death of Ferdinand, King of Spain.
 Rule of Cardinal Ximenes.
 Charles I. King of Spain.
 Accession of the House of Austria.
 Turks gain Egypt.
 Europeans first obtain a footing in China.
 1517 Selim I. defeats Mamelukes and adds Egypt to the Ottoman Empire.
 Luther begins the work of reformation in Germany.
 Fernando de Cordova discovers the Mexican coast.
 Luther translates and publishes the Bible and Liturgy in German.
 Birth of Surrey; died 1547.
 1518 Grijalva penetrates into Yucatan, and names it New Spain.
 1519 Cortez lands in Mexico.
 Charles I., of Spain, elected Emperor of Germany as Charles V.
 1520 "Field of the Cloth of Gold" meeting of Francis I. with Henry VIII.
 Balboa passes through Magellan's Straits.
 1521 Battle of Razu; Russia defeats Poland.
 Martin Luther excommunicated at the Diet of Worms.
 Conquest of Mexico by Cortez.
 Henry VIII. styled the "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope.
 France and Spain at war.
 1522 Cortez made governor of Mexico by Charles V.

A. D. 1522 First Scotch invasion of England.
 The Louvre, Paris, commenced.
 1523 Italian League against Francis I.
 Clement VII. Pope at Rome.
 Berner's Froissart.
 Honduras conquered by the Spaniards.
 Verazzani's discoveries in North America.
 Birth of Ronsard; died 1586.
 1524 Settlement of New France (Canada).
 1525 Battle of Pavia.
 Francis I. defeated and taken prisoner by Charles V.
 Peasants' War in Germany.
 Albert of Brandenburg embraces Lutheranism and becomes Duke of East Prussia and Chief of Poland.
 1526 Ferdinand I. unites Bohemia and Hungary to Austria.
 Pizarro discovers the coast of Quito.
 Selim I. defeats the Hungarians.
 Mongol dynasty founded in India.
 Tyndale's new Testament published.
 1527 Germans capture Rome.
 Papal war.
 Insurrection of Moriscos suppressed, in Spain.
 Death of Machiavelli.
 Birth of Camoens; died 1579.
 Sackville, earliest dramatist, born.
 1528 Narvaez's expedition to Florida coast.
 Constable Bourbon at Rome.
 James V., of Scotland, reigns.
 Birth of P. Veronese, painter; died 1588.
 1529 Diet at Spiers, Germany.
 Turks invade Austria.
 France and Spain sign treaty of peace at Cambria.
 Sir Thomas More, Chancellor.
 1530 The Augsburg Confession published.
 Persecution of Protestants begun in France.
 Fall and death of Cardinal Wolsey.
 Reformation makes great progress in Switzerland.
 Italy conquered by Charles V.
 Russia makes peace with the Tartars.
 1531 League of Smalkald formed by Protestant princes.
 First European Colony in South America.
 Vincent founded.
 Royal printing press established in France.
 Elliot's "Governor" issued.
 Death of Zwingle; born 1484.
 1532 France annexes Brittany.
 Conquest of Peru begins.
 Calvin at Geneva.
 1533 Ivan I., Czar, noted for his cruelty.
 Henry divorces Catherine, and marries Anne Boleyn.
 Birth of Montague; died 1592.
 The Hotel de Ville, Paris, founded.
 1534 The Anabaptist war; they capture Munster.
 Henry VIII. is styled "Head of the Church"; authority of the Pope of Rome abolished in the kingdom.
 Carter's expedition to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.
 Rebellion of Fitzgerald in Ireland.
 Foundation of Jesuit order.
 Comegio died; born 1493.
 1535 Execution of Sir Thomas More, in England.
 Cartier's second voyage, enters and names the St. Lawrence, ascends the river as far as present site of Montreal.
 Mendoza founds Buenos Ayres, and conquers adjacent country.
 California supposed to have been discovered by an expedition fitted out by Cortez under Grijalva.
 Cromwell, vicar-general in England.
 Suppression of monasteries in England.
 1536 Covin's Bible issued.
 Mendoza erects the first Mexican mint.
 1536 Suppression of the Anabaptists, and death of John of Leyden.
 Anne Boleyn beheaded; Henry marries Jane Seymour.
 The Portuguese granted Macao, China.
 The Boulevards, Paris, commenced.
 1537 English suppression of the monasteries.
 Death of Jane Seymour.
 Pilgrimage of Grace.
 1539 Adoption of the six articles, England.
 First edition of Cromwell's Bible published.
 Cranmer's Anglican Liturgy.
 Execution of Cromwell.
 1540 Greece subjected to the Ottoman Empire.
 Henry VIII. marries Annie of Cleves, January 6; divorced July 9; marries Catherine Howard, August 8.
 James V., of Scotland, dies.
 Mary proclaimed Queen of Scots; regency of Cardinal Beaton.
 Birth of Gascoigne; died 1577.
 Birth of Gilbert (magnetism); died 1603.
 Orellana sails down the Amazon to the sea.
 1541 Great Tartar invasion of Russia repelled.
 De Soto discovers the Mississippi River.
 Catherine Howard executed.
 1542 Henry VIII. takes the title of King of Ireland.
 Roberval's expedition to the St. Lawrence.
 1543 Ivan IV., the Terrible, reigns, at the age of fourteen.
 Henry VIII. marries Catherine Parr.
 Death of Copernicus; born 1473.
 1544 Grison League joins Swiss Confederacy.
 France at war with England and Spain.
 English invasion of France under Henry VIII.
 Birth of Tasso; died 1595.
 University of Konigsberg founded by Duke Albert.
 1545 Ivan IV. crowned by the Patriarch.
 Pope Paul III. erects Parma and Placentia into a Duchy.
 Ascham "Toxophilus."
 1546 Death of Martin Luther.
 France concludes peace with England.
 Assassination of Beaton, regent of Scotland.
 1546-52 Charles V., of Germany, makes war on the Protestants, who are assisted later by Henry II.
 1547 Earl of Surrey, England, executed.
 Death of Henry VIII.
 Edward VI. reigns under protectorship of the Duke of Somerset.
 Henry II. King of France.
 Battle of Pinkey.
 Death of Victoria Colonna; born 14.
 The Smalcadic war.
 Birth of Cervantes; died 1616.
 1548 Hall's Chronicle issued.
 1549 Execution of Lord Seymour, England; arrest of his brother, the Duke of Somerset.
 1550 John Knox's Scotch reformation.
 Udal, earliest English comedy.
 Birth of Coke; died 1634.
 1551 Wilson's Art of Rhetoric published.
 1552 The Book of Common Prayer published in England.
 Duke of Somerset beheaded.
 Metz successfully defended by the Duke of Guise.
 Close of religious war in Germany by the Peace of Passau.
 Massacre of Cazan, Russia.
 Birth of Sir Walter Raleigh; died 1618.
 Mary Tudor, daughter of Catherine of Aragon, succeeds Edward, July 6.
 Lady Jane Gray proclaimed Queen of England, July 10, but relinquishes the title.

A. D. 1553 Restores the Roman Catholic religion in England.
 Trade between England and Russia begun by the "Russian Company."
 Servetus burnt by Calvin.
 Birth of Hooker; died 1600.
 Birth of Spenser; died 1590.
 1554 Lady Jane Gray and Lord Guilford Dudley beheaded.
 Mary marries Philip of Spain.
 Birth of Sir Philip Sydney; died 1586.
 Persecution of Protestants in England.
 Siberia discovered.
 Wyatt's insurrection suppressed in England.
 1555 The English martyrs, Latimer, Ridley, Rogers, and Crammer burned at the stake.
 Philip II. rules in Holland.
 Religious peace of Augsburg.
 Bale's "King John" issued.
 1556 Charles, of Spain and Germany, retires to a monastery.
 Philip II. King of Spain.
 Ferdinand, his brother, succeeds in Germany.
 Reign of Akbar, the greatest sovereign of Hindoostan.
 1557 Spain at war with France.
 Battle of St. Quentin; Philip gains a decisive victory.
 Alva takes Rome.
 1558 Calais retaken by the French.
 Mary, of Guise, in Scotland, marries the Dauphine.
 Elizabeth accedes to English throne, November 17.
 Re-establishes the Church of England.
 Francis II. King of France.
 1559 Treaty of Cateau-Cambrisis signed.
 William Cecil Secretary in England.
 1560 Charles IX. King of France; regency of Catherine de Medici.
 The Geneva Bible issued.
 Birth of Southwell; died 1596.
 Persecution of Protestants begun in Spain.
 1561 Birth of Bacon; died 1626.
 Mary Stuart reigns in Scotland.
 Religious wars in France.
 1562 Massacre of Protestants at Vassy.
 Huguenots defeated at Dreux by Guise.
 Russia and Sweden unite against Poland.
 Port Royal, Carolinas, founded by Huguenots.
 Guise killed at the siege of Orleans.
 Temporary peace with the Huguenots.
 The Escorial Palace of Spain founded.
 Tusser's Bucolics issued.
 Birth of Drayton; died 1631.
 1564 Maximilian II., King of Germany.
 Florida colonized by Huguenots.
 Birth of Shakespeare; died 1616.
 Birth of Galileo; died 1640.
 The Tuileries, Paris, begun.
 1565 Philip establishes the Inquisition in Holland.
 Mary Queen of Scots marries Lord Darnley.
 St. Augustine, Florida, founded by Melendez.
 1566 Confederacy of "Guenx" (beggars) against Philip's cruelty.
 Murder of Rizzio, by Darnley, March 9.
 Religious wars resumed in France; Huguenots defeated at St. Denis.
 1567 Alva enters the Netherlands.
 Assassination of Darnley, Feb. 10; Mary accused of connivance.
 Mary marries Brothwell, May 15; abdicates in favor of her son.
 James VI., Earl of Murray, regent.
 1568 Mary escapes from prison, is defeated by Murray, at Langside, May 13, and seeks shelter in England.
 Bishop's Bible issued.
 1569 Huguenots defeated at Jarnac and Moulins.
 1570 Rebellion of Moriscos, in Spain, put down.
 Ivan massacres 25,000 persons at Novgorod, Russia.
 Hungary definitely annexed to Austria.
 Murray murdered; Lennox becomes regent.
 1571 Birth of Kepler; died 1630.
 Spain allied with Venice and the Pope against the Turks.
 Battle of Lepanto; Turkish power crippled.
 Moscow, Russia, burned by the Tartars.
 Lennox murdered; Mar becomes regent.
 1572 Rebellion of William of Orange against Philip's tyranny.
 Massacre of St. Bartholomew, France, August 24.
 Henry of Navarre marries Marguerite, of Valois.
 Birth of Inigo Jones; died 1652.
 1574 Accession of Henry III., of France, the last of the Valois.
 Birth of Ben Jonson; died 1637.
 1575 Elizabeth, of England, declines the sovereignty of Holland.
 Birth of Guido Reni, painter; died 1642.
 Ghent pacified.
 1576 Provinces in Holland unite against Spain.
 Accession of Rudolph II., of Germany.
 Froisher enters San Francisco Bay.
 The Holy Catholic League organized.
 1576 Birth of Burton; died 1640.
 Birth of Fletcher; died 1625.
 1577 Birth of Rubens, painter; died 1626.
 1579 League of Utrecht.
 Northern provinces of Holland declare their independence.
 Fitzgerald's Irish rebellion suppressed.
 1580 Sir Francis Drake lands in the Moluccas.
 Alva, of Spain, conquers Portugal; the united provinces renounce their allegiance.
 English take fortress of Smerwick, in Ireland, from Italians, and butcher 700 prisoners.
 Birth of Alexander, of Sterling; died 1640.
 1581 Campian's Jesuit conspiracy suppressed.
 1582 Santa Fe, New Mexico, founded by Espejo.
 1583 Birth of Hugo Grotius; died 1645.
 1584 William of Orange assassinated.
 Henry III. killed by Jacques Clement; accession of Henry IV., of Navarre, first of Bourbon line.
 Expedition of Amidas and Barlow to America.
 1585 Southern provinces of Holland subdued by the Duke of Parma.
 Treaty of Peace between Holland and England.
 Failure of Raleigh's Roanoke Island settlements.
 1586 Davis Strait discovered by Davis.
 Battle of Zutphen.
 Sir Philip Sydney killed.
 Birth of Beaumont; died 1616.
 1587 Prince Maurice becomes Stadtholder of Holland.
 Execution of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay Castle.
 1588 Assassination of the Duke of Guise and his brother, by order of the King.
 Destruction of the Spanish Armada off the English coast.
 1590 Battle of Ivry.
 Henry IV. defeats the League.
 Barneveldt, grand Pensionary of Holland.
 1591 Birth of Herrick; died 1634.
 1592 Sigismund, of Poland, in Sweden.
 Birth of Quarles; died 1644.
 Birth of Gassendi; died 1655.
 1593 Henry IV. adopts the Catholic faith.
 1594 Birth of Shirley; died 1666.

A. D. 1595 Shakespeare's poems first issued.
 1596 Capture of Cadiz by Essex.
 University of Barcellona founded.
 Birth of Descartes; died 1650.
 1597 Bacon's essays published.
 1598 Death of Philip II., of Spain.
 Philip III. King; he banishes 300,000 Moors from Spain by A. D. 1610.
 The Netherlands ceded to Austria.
 Edict of Nantes in favor of Protestants, by Henry IV.
 Irish rebellion of O'Neil, or Tyrone; defeat of the English at Blackwater.
 Henry IV. commissions De la Roche to conquer Canada, in which he fails.
 The race of Ruric, who had governed Russia for 700 years, becomes extinct.
 Bodleian founded.
 1599 Appenzel joins the Swiss Cantons.
 Birth of Vanduyck, painter; died 1641.
 Birth of Velasquez, painter; died 1660.

Modern History.

1600 Maurice, of Holland, invades Flanders.
 The Dutch East India Company chartered with a capital of \$360,000.
 Chauvin's trading voyages to Tadoussac, Canada.
 Birth of the painter, Rembrandt; died 1669.
 Birth of Claude Lorraine, painter; died 1682.
 1602 Portuguese introduce tobacco into India.
 Execution of the Earl of Essex, February 25.
 Alleged discovery of Australia by Portuguese.
 1602 Siege of Geneva, Switzerland; Charles of Savoy defeated.
 Champlain's first expedition to the St. Lawrence.
 1603 Death of Queen Elizabeth; accession of James IV., of Scotland, to English Crown, as James I.
 1604 Union of England and Scotland, March 4.
 First settlements in Nova Scotia by Acadians.
 Port Royal, on Bay of Fundy, founded.
 Hampton Court Conference.
 1605 Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot to blow up Parliament.
 1606 Great fire in Constantinople.
 Matins at Moscow.
 Demetrius, a pretended son of Ivan, and many Poles massacred.
 Liberty of worship given to Protestants, in Austria, by peace of Vienna.
 Australia observed by the Dutch.
 Silk and other manufactures introduced into France.
 Mantua ceded to the Emperor of Austria.
 Birth of Corneille; died 1684.
 1607 Settlement of Jamestown, Va., by Lord de la Warr.
 Quebec founded by Champlain.
 John Sigismund created Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia.
 Ulster settlements made by the English.
 Birth of John Milton; died 1674.
 1609 Truce of Antwerp; independence of united provinces of Holland.
 Moriscos expelled from Spain by Philip III.
 The Douay Bible first issued.
 Peace between Spain and the Dutch.
 Henry Hudson discovers Hudson River.
 Champlain's discoveries in Canada.
 Virginia obtains a new charter.
 Hawkins at Mogul Court.
 King James drives the Irish from Ulster and divides the land between England and Scotland.
 1610 "King James' Version" of the Bible completed.
 Henry IV. of France assassinated; Marie de Medici Regent.
 Louis XIII. King of France.
 The Palais-Royal, Paris, built.
 1611 The title of Baronet created by James I.
 Champlain returns to America, founds Montreal, and is in supreme command in Canada.
 Issue of the English Bible, "King James' Version."
 Carr, afterwards Somerset, favorite in England.
 1612 Mathias becomes Emperor of Germany.
 English factories established in India.
 Virginia receives a third charter.
 Death of Prince Henry.
 1613 Accession of the Romanoff Dynasty in Russia.
 Michael Fedorovitch Czar.
 Champlain exploits the Ottawa River, Canada.
 The Overbury murder, England.
 Louis XIII. assumes the exercise of the Government.
 Princess Elizabeth, of England, marries Frederic, Elector of Palatine.
 1614 English defeat Portuguese in Bombay.
 New Amsterdam, now New York, built by the Dutch.
 Smith explores the New England coast.
 Dutch settlements in New Jersey.
 Napier's Logarithms.
 1615 Villiers the Duke of Buckingham, favorite.
 The present Tsing Dynasty in China established by Mantchou Tartars.
 Death of Cervantes and Shakespeare.
 Harvey discovers circulation of blood.
 1617 Ladislaus, of Poland, marches on Moscow.
 Finland ceded to Sweden.
 1618 The thirty years' war begins in Bohemia, between the Protestants, under the Elector Palatine, and the Catholic Bavarian League.
 Sir Walter Raleigh executed.
 Matthias II., of Hungary, abdicates; accession of Ferdinand II.
 Australian coast surveyed by Zeachem and others.
 Kepler's Laws published.
 1619 Execution of Barneveldt, Holland.
 The Dutch visit India and establish a united East India Company.
 1620 Battle of Prague; defeat of Hungarian Protestants.
 Puritans arrive at Plymouth.
 "Great Patent" to Virginia company issued.
 Dutch vessels with first negro slaves enter James River.
 Navarre annexed to France.
 1621 Spain and Holland at War.
 Philip IV. King of Spain.
 The Dutch West India Company formed.
 Lord Bacon impeached and overthrown.
 Seldom and Pym imprisoned.
 Birth of Moliere; died 1673.
 1622 New Hampshire first settled.
 First edition of Shakespeare's works.
 1624 Richelieu's reforms, begins with the finances.
 England declares war with Spain.
 1625 Prince Frederick Henry reigns in Holland.
 Accession of Ferdinand III., of Hungary.
 Accession of King Charles I., of England, he marries Princess Henrietta Maria, of France.
 Huguenot uprising.
 1626 Death of Lord Bacon.

