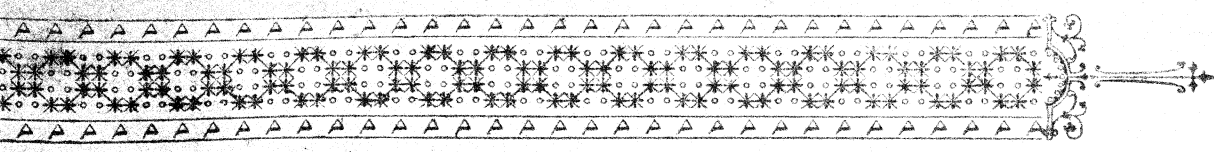


Wm. B. Stephens



PART ONE.

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- OF -

LENAWEE AND MONROE COUNTIES.

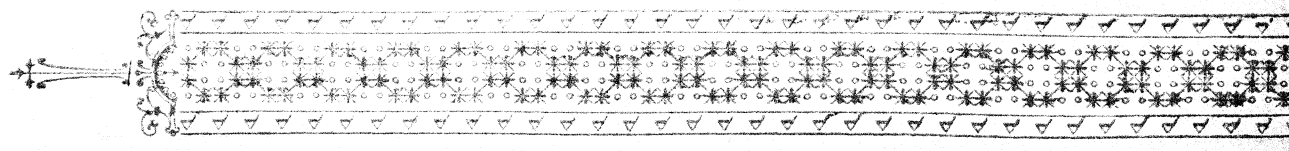


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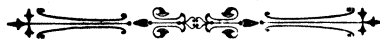
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LENAWEE AND MONROE
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CHICAGO

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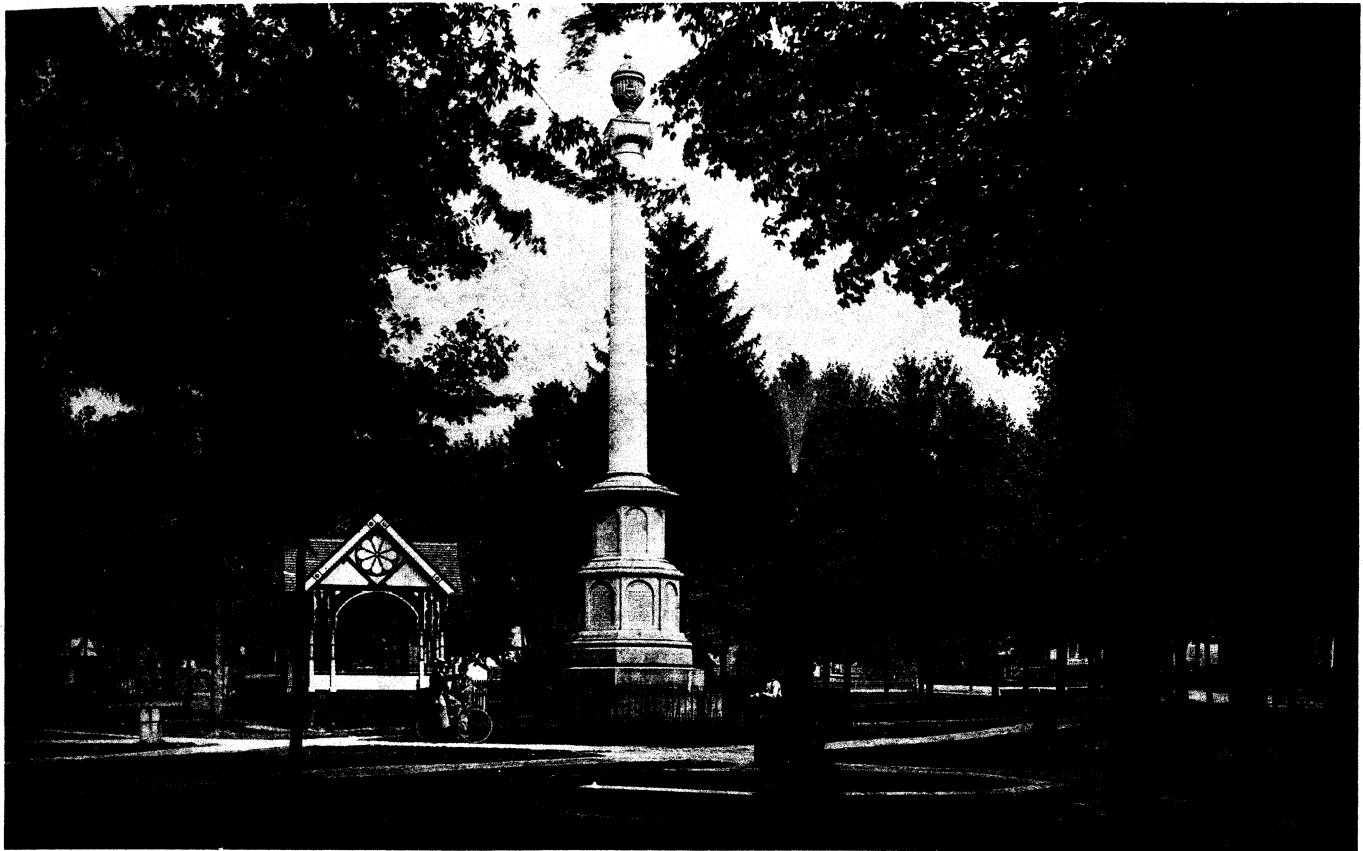
ON RAISIN RIVER.

MONROE COUNTY.

MONROE County, from 1696 until the treaty of 1763 between France and England, constituted a part of New France, then, with all the vast territory from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, it came under the control of the English. The French habitues had made settlements therein, but the great body of the region of the Lakes was occupied by the Indians, in whom the original title was vested. The first white settler in Monroe County was Colonel Francis Navarre, who came from Detroit in 1780. He obtained a nominal title from the Indians of about a half mile on the south bank of the River Raisin, in what is now the heart of the City of Monroe. In 1784 a body of Frenchmen settled at the River Raisin where, in 1805, there



STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS—ADRIAN.



MONUMENT SQUARE—ADRIAN.



IN SOUTH PARK—ADRIAN.



LENAWEE COUNTY COURT HOUSE--ADRIAN.



RESIDENCE OF R. A. WATTS—ADRIAN.



RESIDENCE OF F. R. METCALF—ADRIAN.



SCENE ON RIVER RAISIN—LENAWEE COUNTY.

were 121 distinct farms of settlements. There are some settlements on Sandy Creek, Stony Creek and Otter Creek. Their only titles was a possessory title from the Indians, and their only legal rights were maintained by the laws of Canada, under which, by act of Parliament, they were "to hold and enjoy their property and possessions, with all customs and usages related thereto." These "customs" were founded upon the customs of Paris and ordinances of the French King. By the treaty of 1783 between England and the United States, the Northwest Territory was transferred to the latter, but England refused to withdraw her troops therefrom. In 1794 England agreed to deliver up all posts in said territory on or before June 1796, which was done. July 4th, 1817, Monroe County was established, bounded north by the River Huron, west by the then Indiana boundary line, and south by the State of Ohio, thereby including all of Lenawee and a portion of the present Counties of Wayne and Washtenaw; and the County Court was to be held at such place not exceeding two miles from the home of Francis La Salle as the Court might designate. September 4th, 1817, the Town of Monroe was established and made the County Seat of Monroe County. April 6th, 1817, Gabriel Godfrey was authorized to build and maintain a toll bridge across the River Huron for twenty-five years. December 1st, 1817, means were provided to build a County jail. September 10th, 1822, Monroe County was established as it now is (and including the disputed territory out of which grew the Toledo War), but attached to it was the present County of Lenawee and all territory west to Lake Michigan, the Indian title to which was extinguished by the treaty of Chicago in 1821. June 30th, 1824, the Seat of Justice for Lenawee County was established on a plat filed in the Register's office, June 26th, 1824, but the County itself was not organized until November 20th, 1826. April 13th, 1825, the first Legislative Council established Monroe County as the Second District, with six members. March 19, 1827, the Bank of Monroe, was organized by John Anderson, O. Johnson, H. Conant and others. April 12, 1827, the common schools were established in each Township. April 12th, 1827, Monroe County was divided into the Townships of Frenchtown, Monroe, Raisinville, Erie, and Port Lawrence; before this there were only three Townships. The first Township meeting of Port Lawrence was held at the house of Eli Hubbard, who was also first Supervisor. June 23rd, 1828, a territorial road was established from Port Lawrence to Adrian, others from Monroe to Ypsilanti, Monroe to Dexter, and July 3rd, 1828, from Monroe to Detroit.

The Township of Erie has a population of 1,005; was organized in 1827 and includes all of the present Townships of La Salle, Erie, Bedford, and Whiteford. Raisinville Township has a population of 1,891, including Raisinville, Ida, Dundee, Milan, London and Exeter. Frenchtown has a population of 2,124, was organized in 1827, including Ash and Berlin. Monroe Township has a population of 927, (organized in 1827), the boundaries were not changed and included so much of the present City of Monroe as lies south of the River Raisin until 1848, when the City was set off by itself.

LaSalle Township, (1,378), was settled about 1790, there being at Otter Creek, in 1794, 22 families; the Township was organized in 1830 out of the Township of Erie. Bedford, population 1,588, was organized in 1836, out of the Township of Erie, and was settled by the French some sixty years ago. Summerfield, population 1,648, was organized in 1830, out of Raisinville, and included Dundee and Milan. London Township, population 1,222, was organized out of Raisinville and Summerfield, in 1833; its boundaries compose what is now Exeter, London and Milan; the part now constituting Milan before that belonged to Summerfield. Whiteford, population 1,610, was organized in 1834, out of the western part of the Townships of Port Lawrence and Erie. Milan Township, population 1,488, was set off from London in 1836. It had previously formed a part of Raisinville, until Summerfield was organized, and belonged to the latter until 1833, when it was attached to London. Exeter, population 1,372, was organized in 1836 out of London. Ida, population 1,105, was organized in 1837, out of Raisinville. Township of Ash, population 1,746, organized out of Frenchtown, in 1837, includes that part of Frenchtown comprising Ash and Berlin. Dundee, population 2,799, was organized out of Summerfield, in 1838; City of Monroe, population 5,258, in 1890. Berlin Township has a population of 2,026.

Among things of interest in Monroe County was the massacre of the River Raisin in the War of 1812, between England and the United States. The western outposts so reluctantly yielded by the former in 1796, were eagerly desired, and forming a coalition with the Indians under the celebrated warrior, Tecumseh, the British made the then wilderness a scene of many barbarous outrages. The River Raisin was on the highway from the Ohio to Detroit and became the scene of considerable military activity. The post at Detroit was the objective point of attack on the part of the British and Indians and the point to be supplied and reinforced on the part of the



PART TWO.

Art Work

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LENAWEE AND MONROE
COUNTIES.

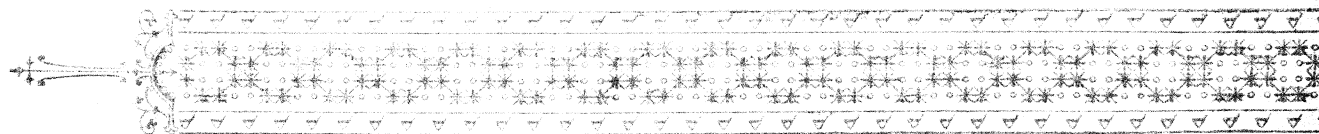


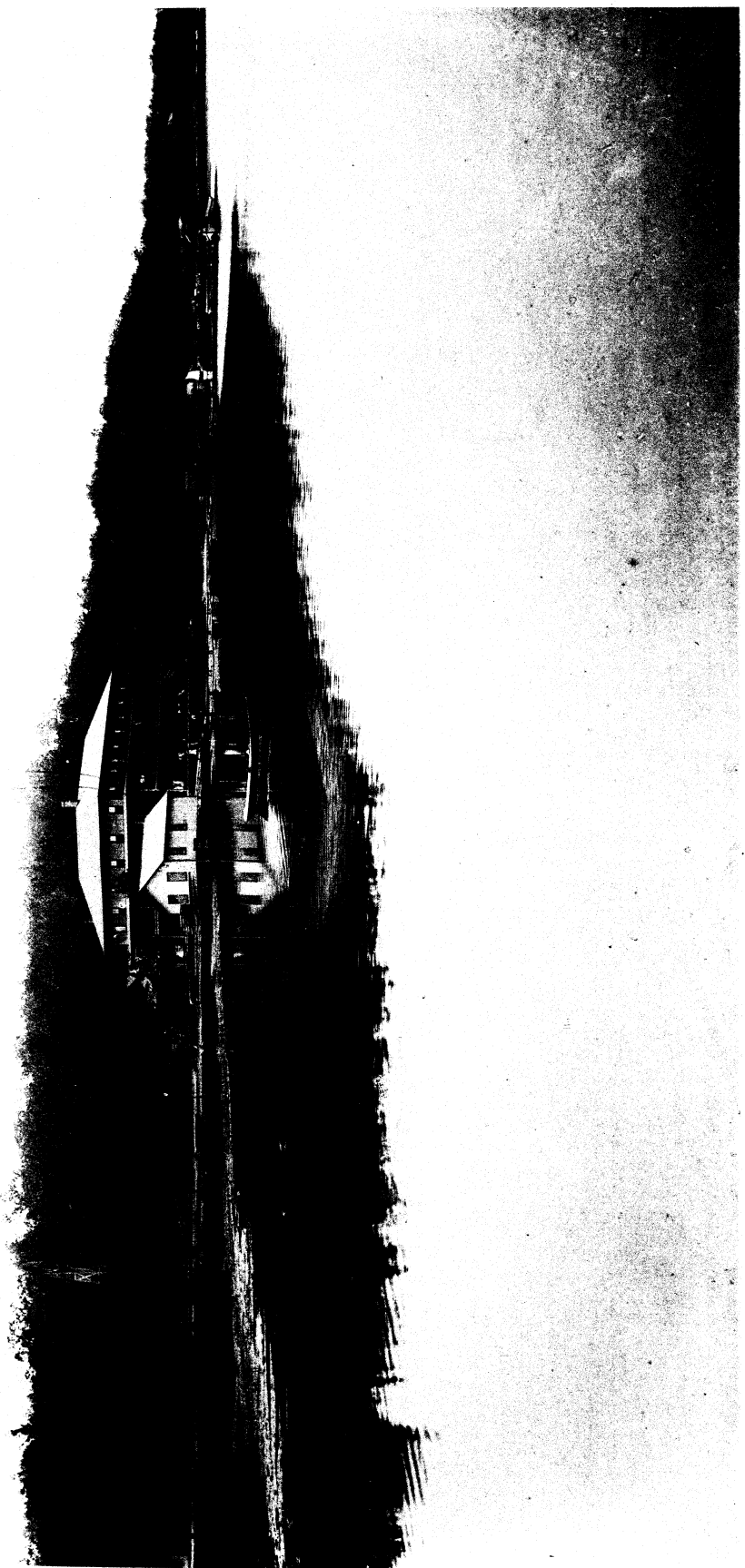
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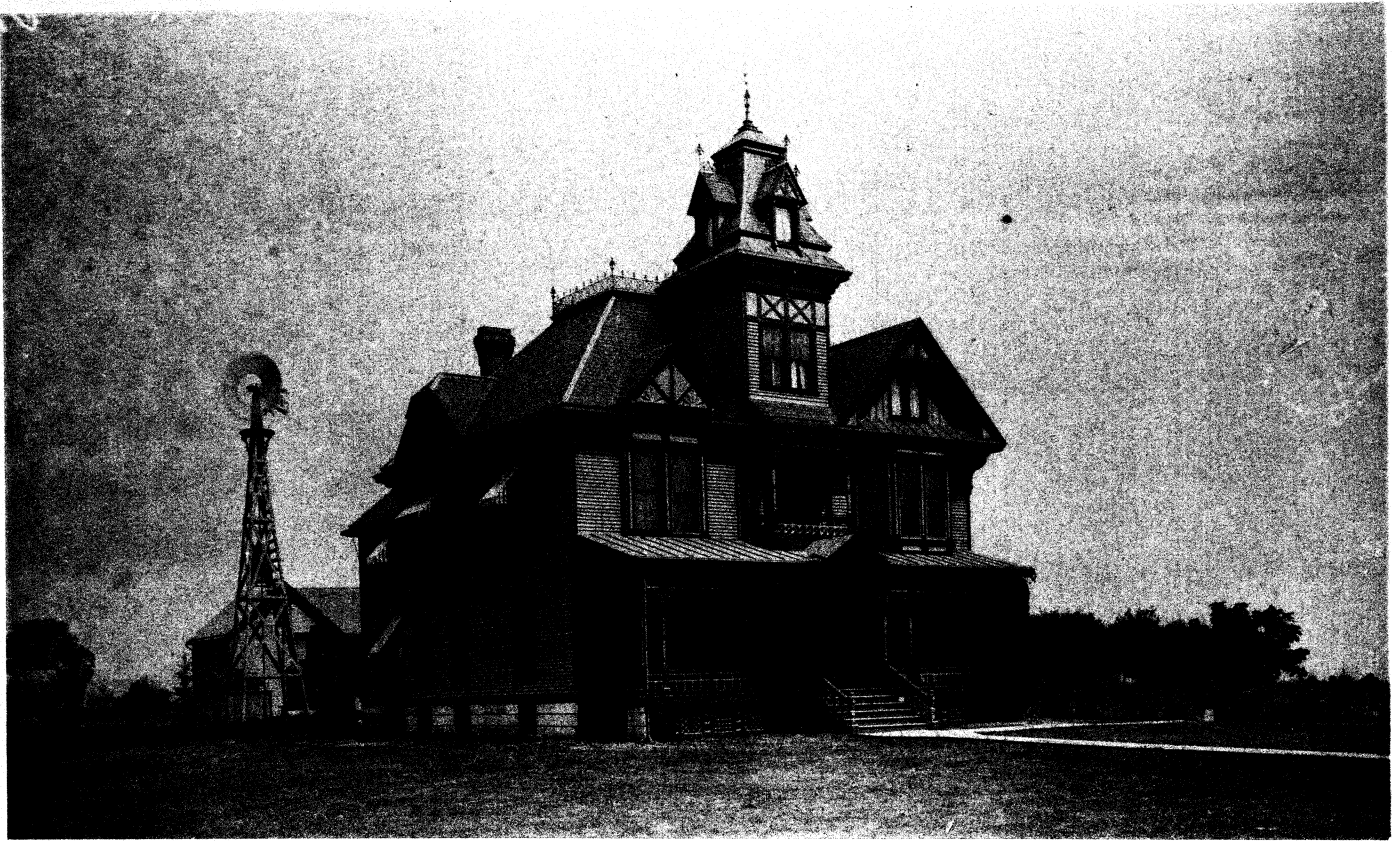
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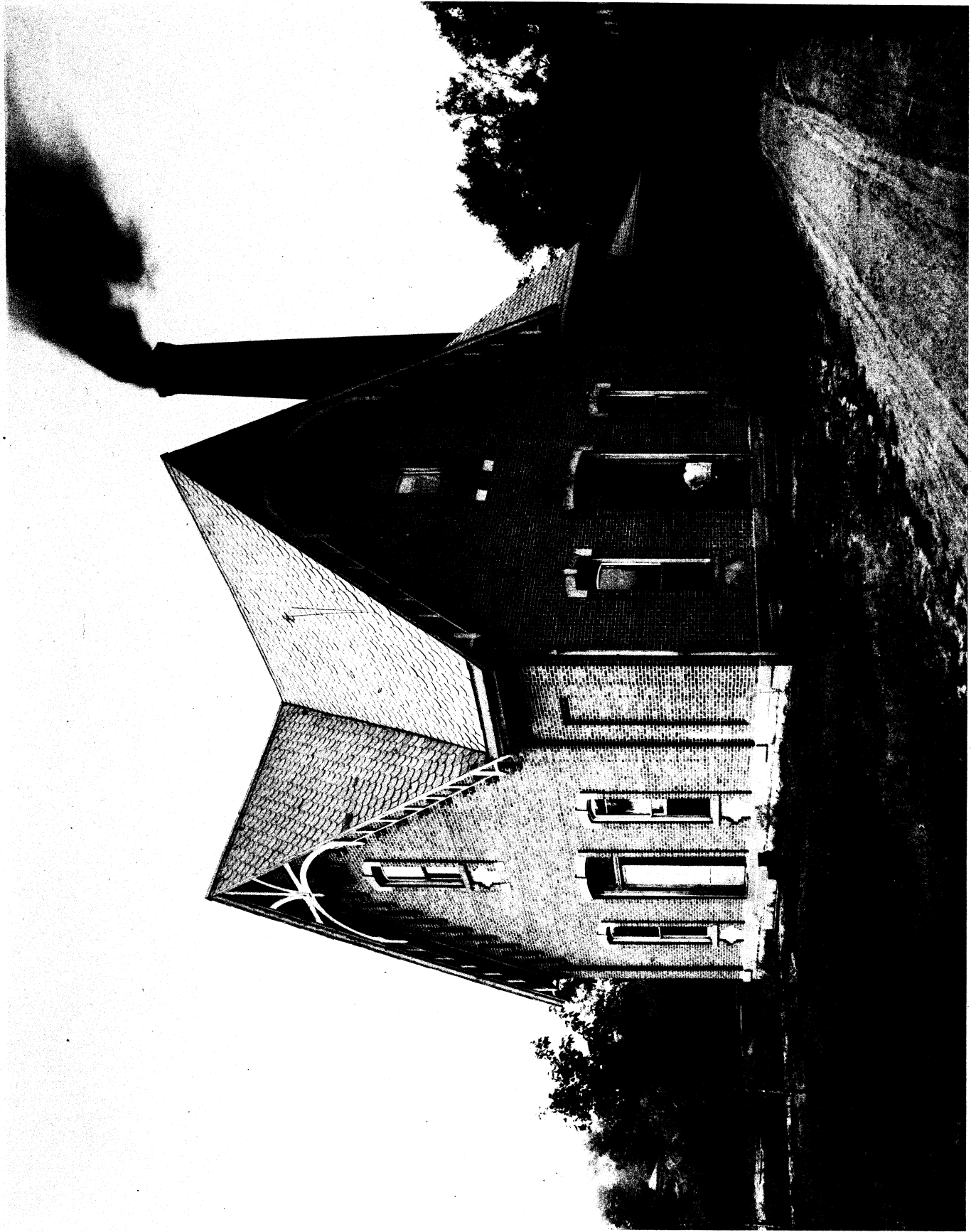
HOTEL PUTNAM—SAND LAKE.



CURTISS FARM RESIDENCE, NEAR ADRIAN.



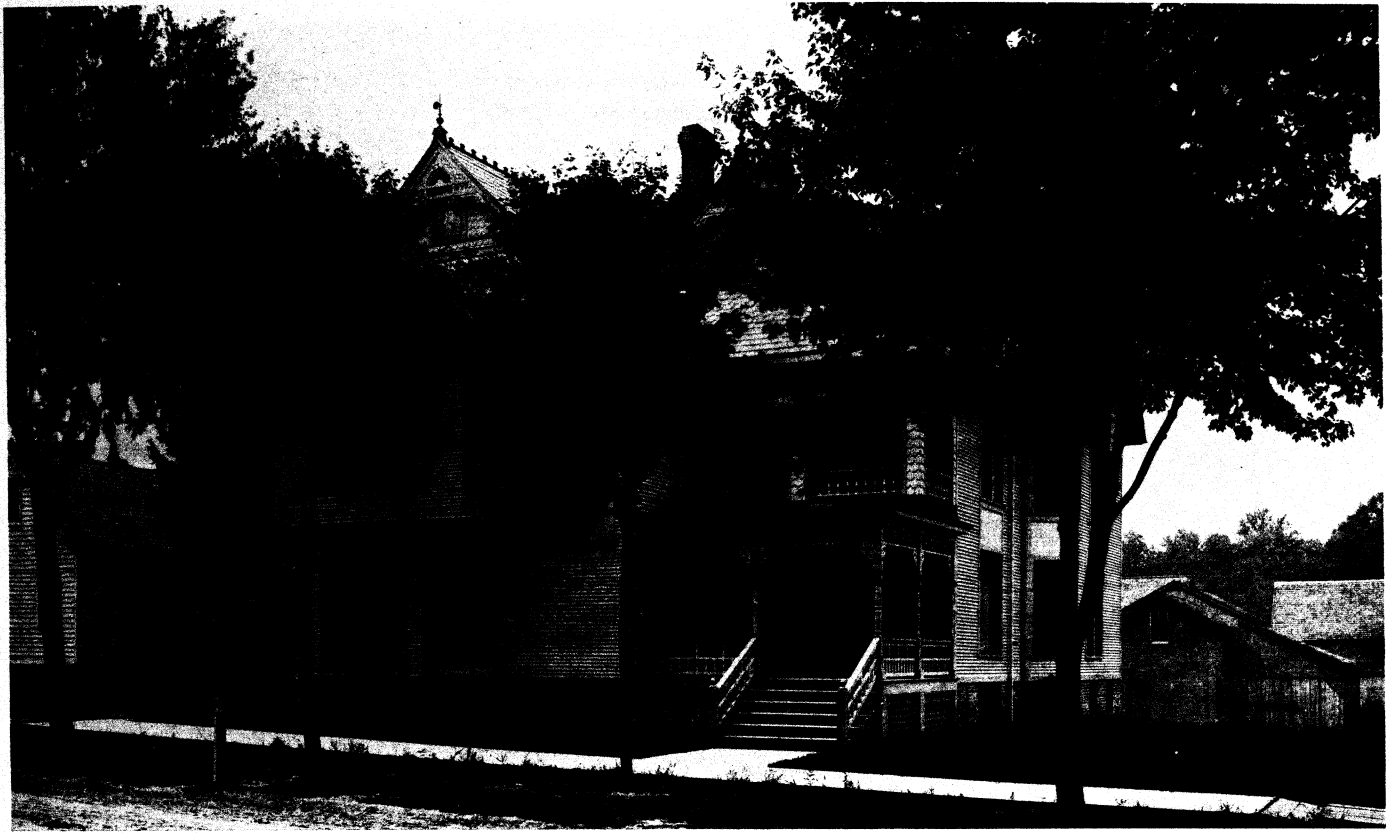
RESIDENCE OF E. H. PLUNKETT—BLISSFIELD.



WATER WORKS—ADRIAN.



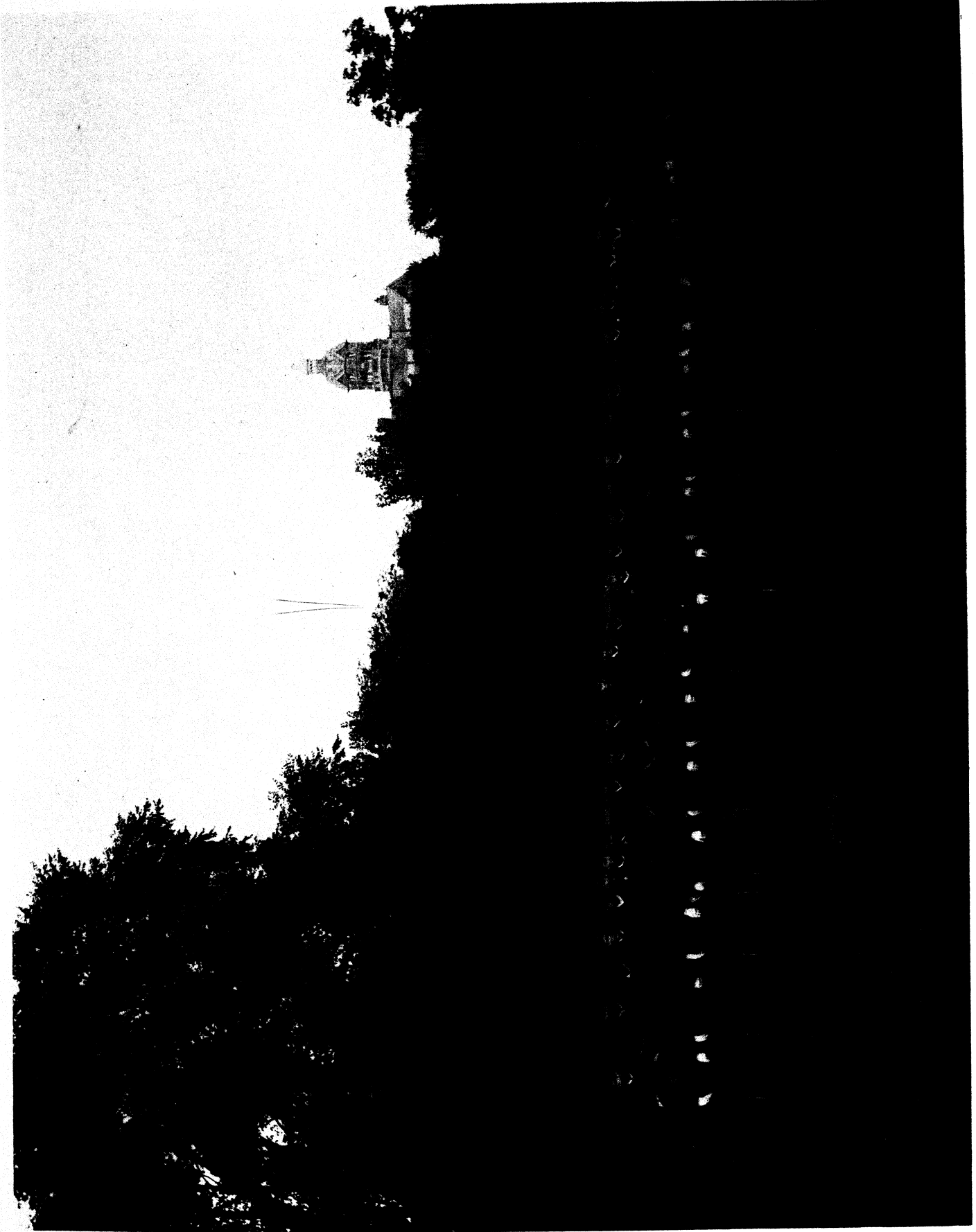
BENT OAK FARM NEAR ADRIAN.



RESIDENCE OF L. LADD—ADRIAN.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. JOSEPHINE S. WILCOX—ADRIAN.



ADRIAN LIGHT GUARDS.

United States. In August, 1812, Detroit was threatened and on the 16th of that month it was ingloriously surrendered by General Hull. Previous to that time Colonel Bush had been sent from Ohio with a reinforcement and supplies, including one hundred head of cattle, and had arrived at the settlement of the River Raisin, where they stopped, finding a large force of the enemy between them and Detroit. Colonel Bush sent word to General Hull (by James Knaggs, late of Monroe City), that he was at the Raisin, the messenger going by trail by way of Ypsilanti. By this means he arrived the evening General Hull sent out a detachment by the same trail to meet Colonel Bush; but finding that Bush had not moved, nor had orders to move, returned to Detroit in time to find that the Post had surrendered, including in the capitulation this detachment and the one also at the Raisin under Colonel Bush, but the latter refused to accede to this surrender, and after getting such supplies as were necessary he left with his whole force for Ohio. Silas Lewis, of Monroe, came to this County in 1808, enlisted with Hull at the age of 18, was active as one of his scouts and, on the 16th day of August, 1812, brought the news of Hull's surrender to Colonel Bush.

After the capitulation of Detroit the British established a provincial government for Michigan, including, of course, the settlement on the Raisin. The savages ravaged the settlement without restraint. The United States sought to cover the ground so lost and organized an army under General Harrison. When he had reached Sandusky he sent General Winchester in advance to the Maumee, whence the latter dispatched a foraging party for the Raisin, where they arrived January 18th, 1813. On the 19th General Winchester arrived there with one thousand men. He was repeatedly warned by the French settlers, who had come from Malden on the ice, that Proctor and a large force of Indians were approaching. Thinking that the force was magnified and in any event the forces under General Harrison would reach him before they attacked, he paid little heed to the warning. On the 22nd, he was attacked by the enemy under Proctor and the Indian chiefs, Round Head and Split Bog. His headquarters were at the house of Colonel Francis Navarre, the earliest settler on the Raisin (at the spot where the house formerly owned by Dr. A. I. Sawyer now stands), where he was surprised, taken prisoner and nearly his whole force captured. Many sought safety in flight, but were overtaken by the Indians and slaughtered between the Raisin and Plum creeks. The wounded and sick, together with some of the well, were



PART THREE.

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LENAWEE AND MONROE COUNTIES.

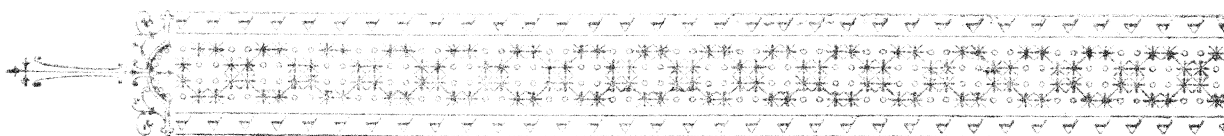


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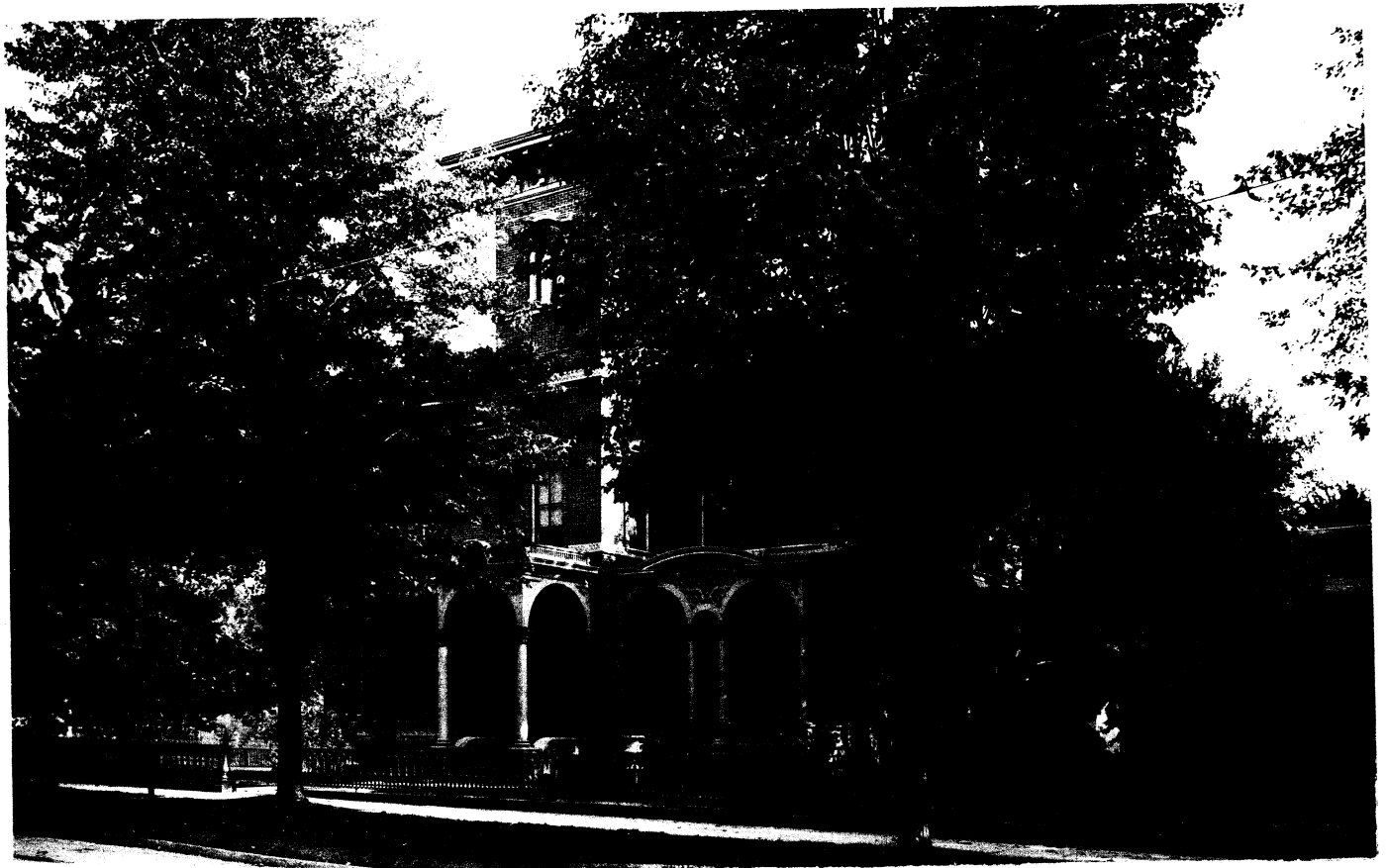
MONROE COUNTY COURT HOUSE—MONROE.



IN OAKWOOD, CEMETERY—ADRIAN.



RESIDENCE OF W. J. COCKER—ADRIAN.



RESIDENCE OF H. A. ANGELL—ADRIAN.



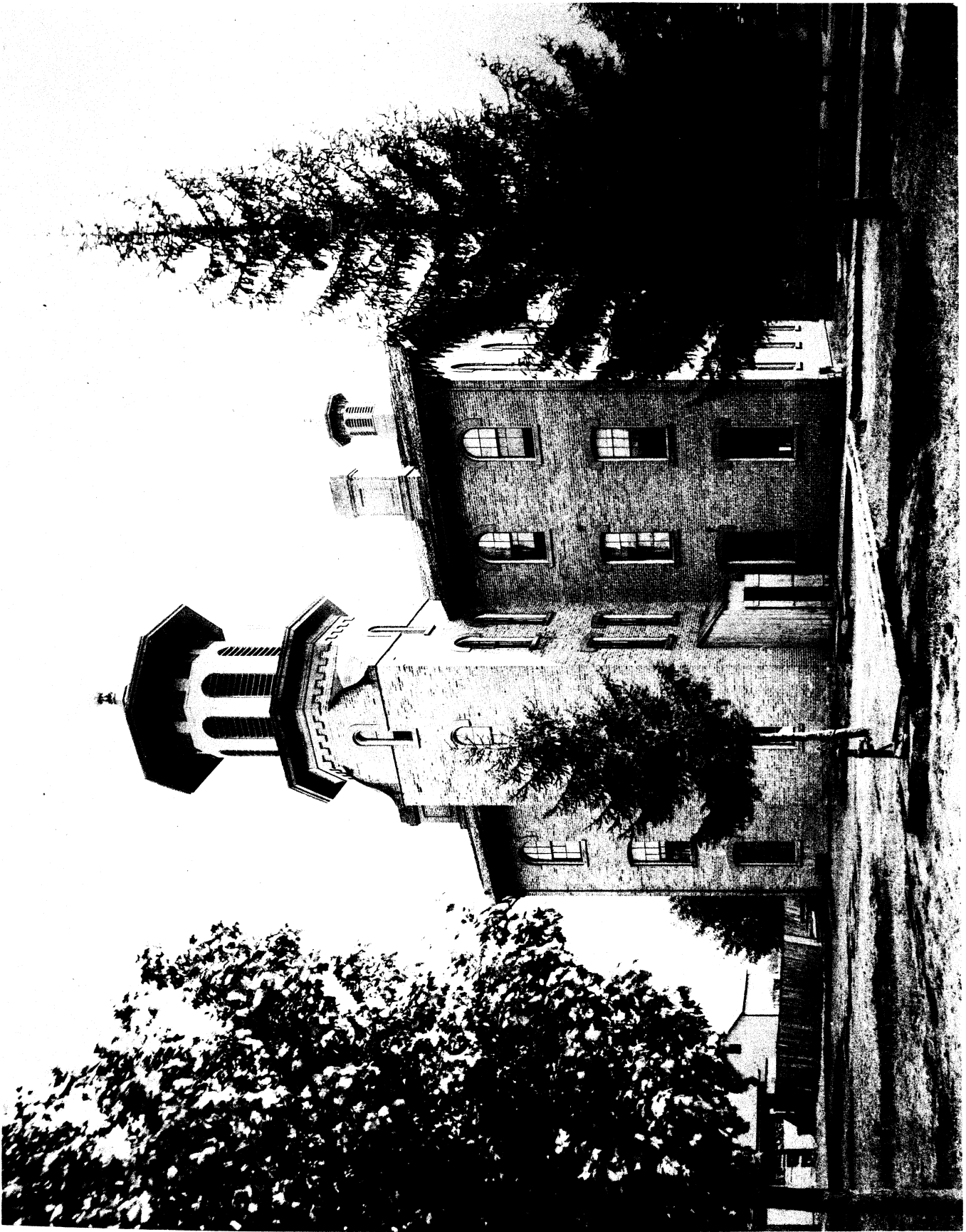
RESIDENCE OF ALF A. MILLER—ADRIAN.



RESIDENCE OF F. J. HOUGH—ADRIAN.



SCENE ON ROUND LAKE.



HIGH SCHOOL—CLINTON.

left at the Raisin; the rest being taken to Malden, with the promise that sleds would be sent in the morning for those left behind. About sunrise the next morning the Indians attacked the camp at the Raisin, and massacred nearly all left. The house or fort still stands a monument of interest for all time.

No County in the State has better schools than Monroe. Her school fame has become familiar to every resident of Southern Michigan. The corner-stone of the Monroe Union School, was laid with Masonic ceremonies, June 24th, 1858. In 1888, the building burned, or rather the upper story. It was immediately rebuilt and made two stories higher. In 1884, a building was put up in the 3rd ward; this answered the purpose for a year or two. But in the year 1887, another building was erected near the old structure. This is a very fine building, being modern in every way.

There are nine churches in the city of Monroe: Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, two Lutheran Churches and three Catholic, French, German and Irish. For many years, the Monroe seminary, under Rev. E. J. Boyd, was a very successful ladies' school. The resident students in the city, at his death purchased and erected a very beautiful monument in memory of the work done for them and showing their love and respect felt for him. After his death, the school changed hands several times and, in 1884 was purchased by the Catholics, as a college for priests, but was only used as such for two years, when they converted it into an orphan's home for boys.

Hon. Edwin Willetts has been for many years a prominent man of Monroe County. In 1856 he came to Monroe, beginning the study of law in the office of Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. In 1869 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Monroe County, holding the office until 1873. He was appointed Postmaster of Monroe by President Lincoln, in 1863; was removed by Johnson, in 1866. He was elected to the Forty-Fifth Congress on the Republican ticket, by more than two thousand majority over the Democratic, Greenback and Granger candidates. And again to the Forty-Sixth and Forty-Seventh Congresses. Monroe was the home of General Custer. He was born in Ohio, but came to Monroe at the age of fourteen, living with a sister, Mrs. David Reed. He became a student at West Point, July 1st, 1857, graduated June 24, 1861, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 2nd United States Cavalry, under General Robert E. Lee. He reported to General Scott the day before the battle of Bull Run, July 20th. Gen-



PART FOUR.

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LENAWEE AND MONROE COUNTIES.

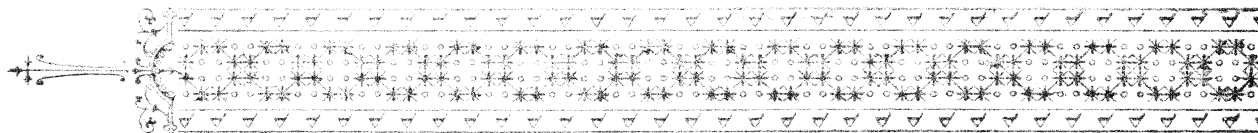


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FIRST M. E. CHURCH—ADRIAN.



SCENE ON SAND LAKE—LENAWEE COUNTY.



RESIDENCES ON MAIN STREET—ADRIAN.



RESIDENCES ON STATE STREET—ADRIAN.

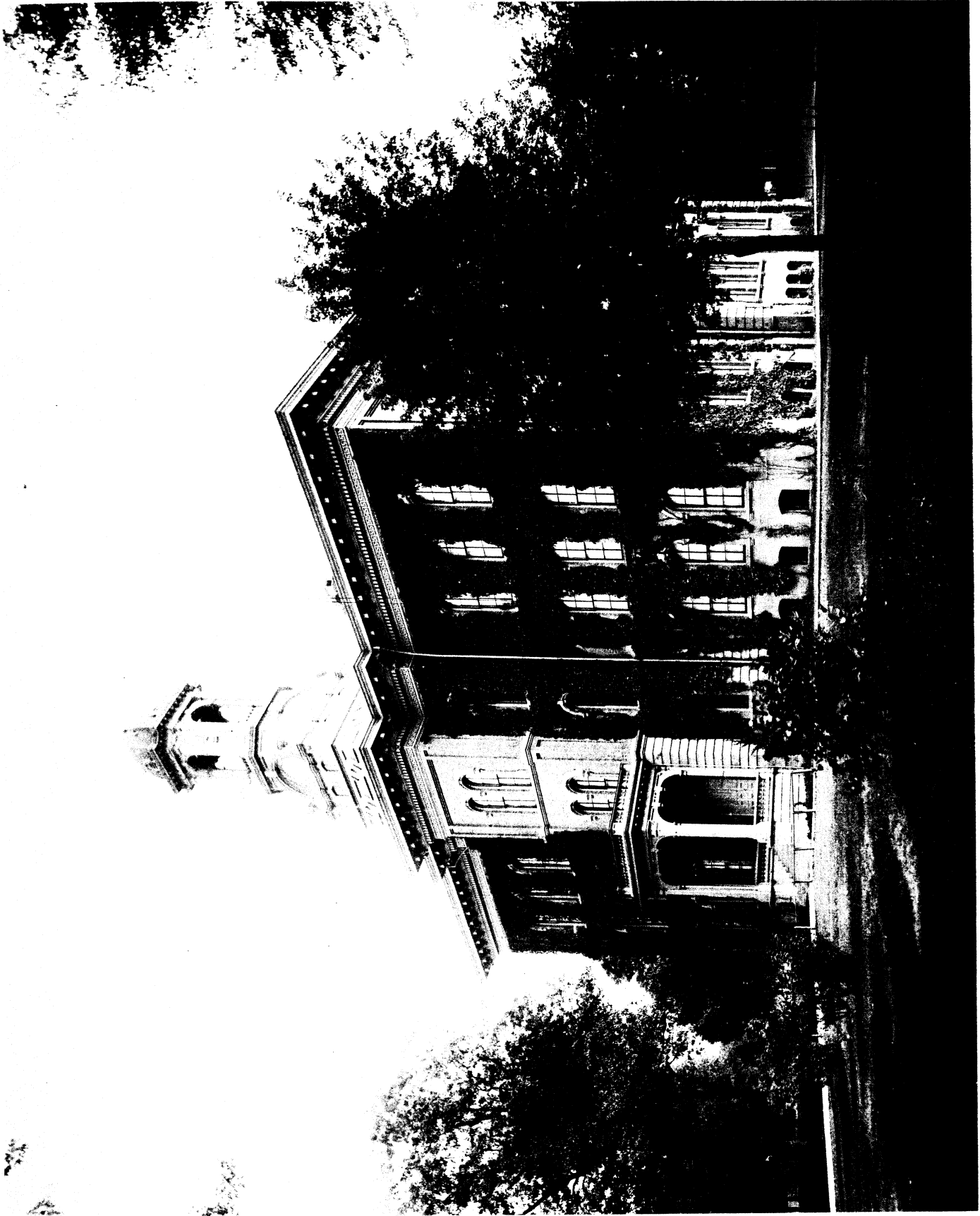


MASONIC TEMPLE—ADRIAN.



VIEWS ON RAISIN RIVER—LENAWEE COUNTY.





CENTRAL SCHOOL—ADRIAN.

eral Custer with his brothers, Captain Tom Custer, Boston Custer, Lieutenant Calhoun and his nephew, George Armstrong Reed, met a tragic death in the battle of the Little Big Horn, with a small party of two hundred soldiers. He fell before six thousand Indians under Sitting Bull.

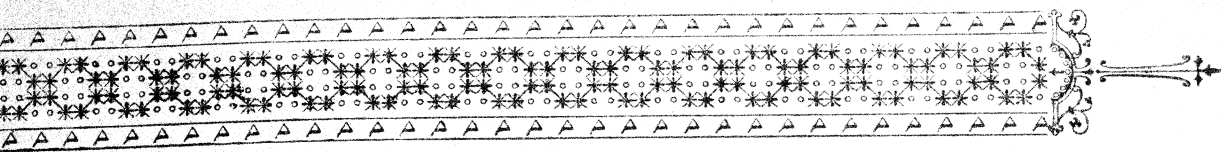
Western Union Pole Dock at Monroe, owned by Dickerson, of Chicago, and W. C. Sterling and Son, of Monroe, do a thriving business in shipping poles all over the United States. They are rafted down to Monroe by boat and also by rail. Paving blocks are also shipped from this dock. Cedar ties are likewise manufactured here. Through fear of fire they keep a sprinkling wagon busy wetting down their piles of lumber. A picture of their yard shows a freight train with its able corps of workers loaded ready to start for the West.

The fishing grounds and duck hunting cannot be surpassed. The club house is owned by New York parties, and when not in use by them they allow it to be used for a summer resort. Boats run from Monroe to Lake Erie, a distance of three miles, every half hour, the fare being ten cents for the round trip. The beach at this point on Lake Erie furnishes one of the best resorts for bathing, and the white sand, with a grove running back from the shore, makes for picnicing a picturesque retreat.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

LENAWEE, a beautiful and prosperous County, cherished by its progressive population of fifty thousand, has a central city of ten thousand, and contains twenty-six townships. In all of these townships its highly cultivated and productive farms, its numerous populous and thriving villages, its schools and colleges, its churches, railroads, telegraphs and newspapers, its abundant revenues of wealth and comfort and refinement on every hand, stamp her as one of the first Counties in the great State of Michigan. The County is well matured by a multitude of small streams and beautiful and clear lakes.

By a treaty concluded at Detroit on the seventeenth of November, 1807, between the United States and the Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandotte and Potomac nations of Indians, the Indians ceded



PART FIVE.

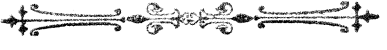
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LENAWEE AND MONROE COUNTIES.

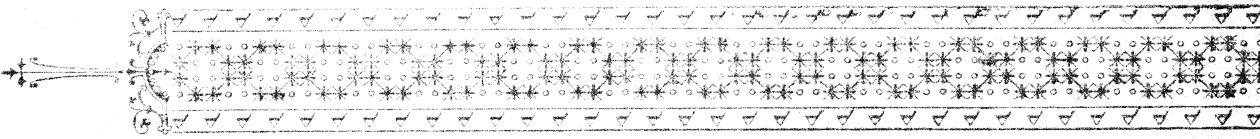


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FIRST M. E. CHURCH—MONROE.



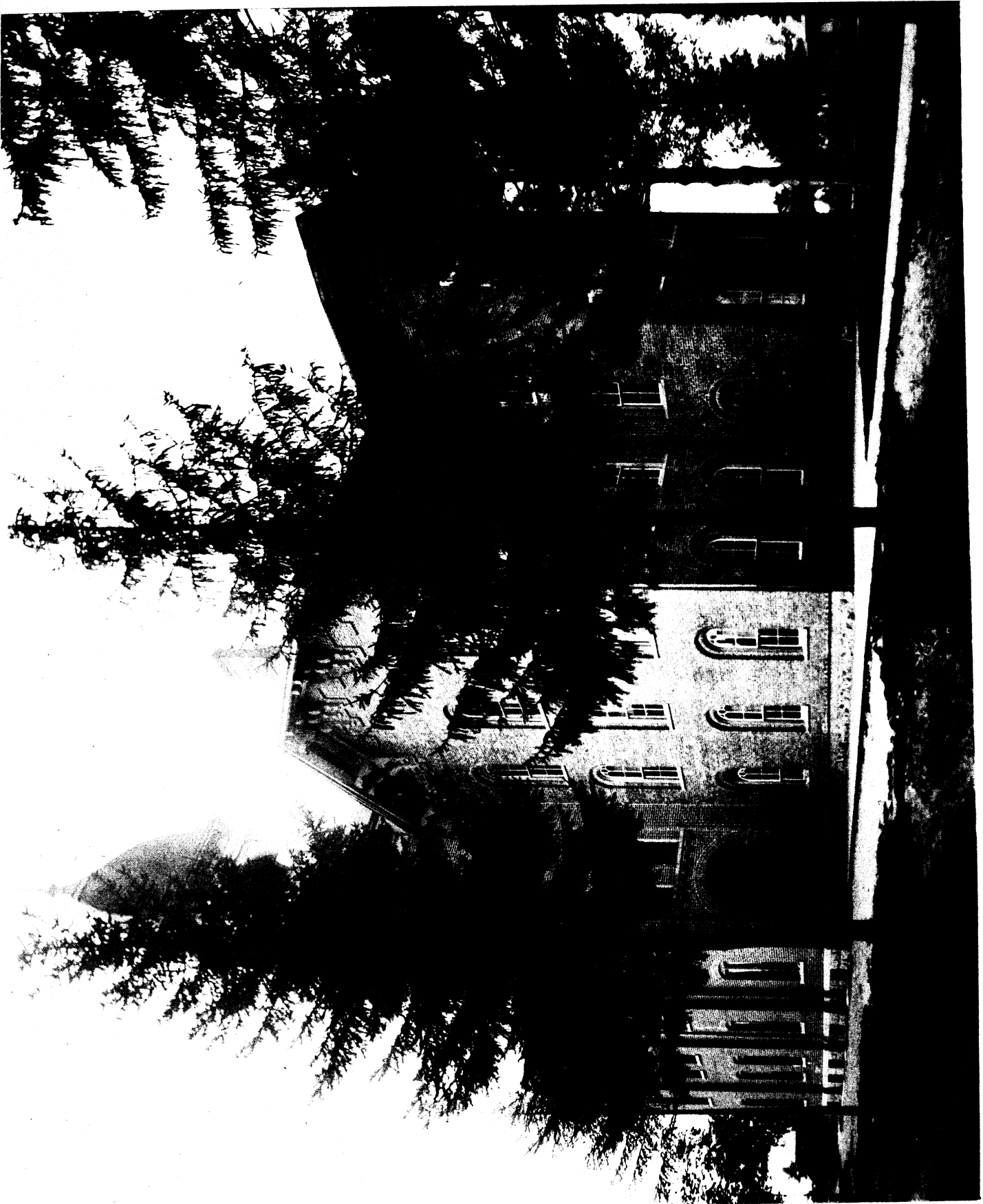
SCENE ON THE RIVER, NEAR ISLE OF PATMOS—MONROE.



RESIDENCE OF E H COGSWELL—HUDSON.



SCENE ON DEVIL'S LAKE.



HIGH SCHOOL—HUDSON.



ON DEVIL'S LAKE.



NORTH FROM PROSPECT HILL.



MAIN STREET—ADRIAN.

to the United States a large tract of country in northern Ohio and Southwestern Michigan, including the present County of Lenawee. The land was acquired by the United States by fair purchase. In the summer of 1853 Musgrove Evans, of Brownsville, Jefferson County, New York, came into the Territory to explore with a view to settlement, and did settle at the present site of the village of Tecumseh. The tract had before this been surveyed and put on the market by the United States Government. Mr. Evans was impressed with the beauty of the country and foreseeing the advantages of the water-powers, determined to settle and lay out a village there and secure and improve this water-power. Therefore in the spring of 1824, Mr. Evans, with a Mr. Joseph Brown and some ten or twelve others, came from Buffalo in a schooner and landed at Detroit, where for the time being he left his family. From thence, with packs on their backs containing provisions and such necessaries for the journey, he and his little company made the journey on foot through the forest to the previously selected sight. On the 2nd of June of that year, having in the meantime built a rude log house on the premises, the roof and floor of which were made of bark stripped from the neighboring trees, Mr. Evans brought thither his family, consisting of a wife and five children. They were accompanied by a man named Benson and wife, who were in his employ at Detroit, and who upon arrival occupied quarters with his own family in his log hut. These two women were the first white women, while these two families were the first white inhabitants within the bounds of Lenawee County; and thus the settlement of this large and now prosperous commonwealth was begun. Indians were numerous in those days, often visiting and supplying them with beads and products of the chase; but there was not a white neighbor nearer than Monroe, thirty-three miles distant, save a family or two on the Raisin, a few miles above Monroe. The Indians, mostly of the Pottawatomic tribes, though at that time objects of apprehension and fear, especially to the women and children, proved friendly and gave little trouble.

Here the first settlers spent the winter in Lenawee, not unhappily or cheerlessly. There was much in the wild and romantic beauty of the native forest, in the novelty and excitement of the strange life they were living, and in the bright hopes of the future, which buoyed them up amidst the privations and the hardships incident to such circumstances. A short extract from a letter written about that time by Mr. Evans,—who by the way was a Quaker,—to Mr. Brown, who had



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COUNTIES.



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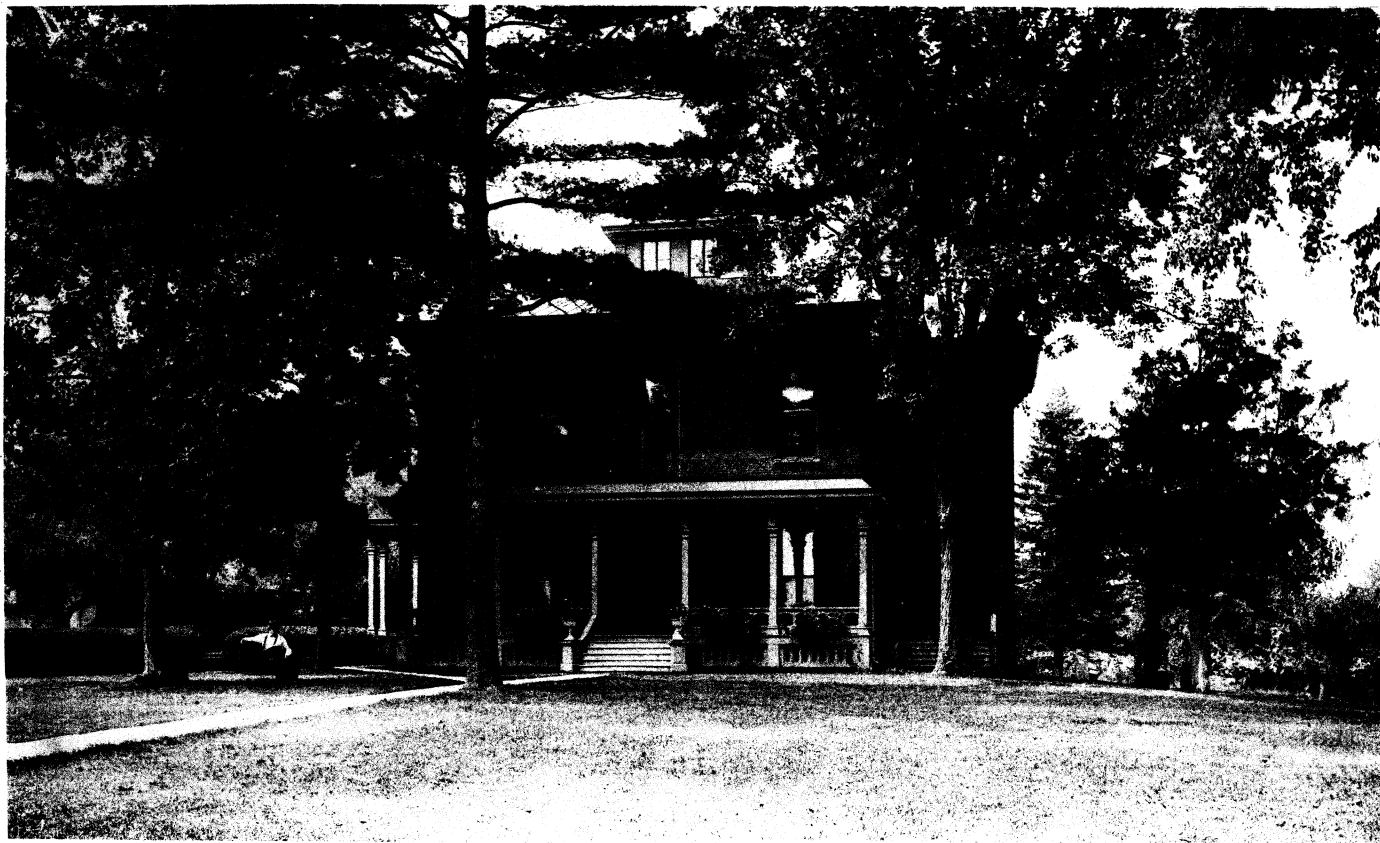
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FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—ADRIAN.



LAWRENCE VILLA—ADRIAN.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. A. MERRETT—ADRIAN.



SCENE ON BROAD STREET--ADRIAN.



ON RAISIN RIVER NEAR ADRIAN.



RESIDENCE OF H. J. REISIG—MONROE.



FARM RESIDENCE OF W. J. PARKER—WOODSTOCK.



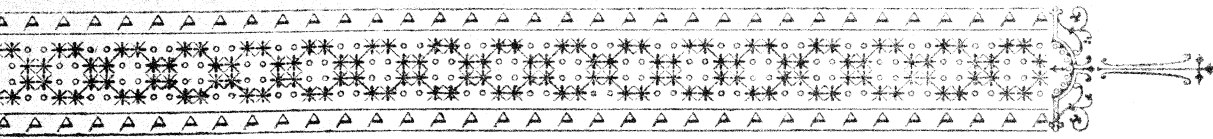
WASHINGTON STREET—MONROE.

returned to New York State for his family, is quite appropo, as showing some of the inconveniences attendant upon a life on the frontier at that time. Here is the extract:

“The articles thee mentioned will all be good here; particularly the stove, as it takes some time always in a new place to get ovens and chimneys convenient for cooking. We have neither yet, and have no other way of baking for twenty people than in a bake kettle, and the fire out of doors.

The favorite land for the home-seeker was what was known as the Oak Openings, a space where the trees were open and apart like an orchard, with a soil easily worked; in fact one could plow after burning over the ground to remove the underbush, and by girdling the trees one could look for a crop without stopping to clear away the forest. The land that had the most timber was the best. The first settlers were men of action, pluck and determination who had come to the Territory to earn a home for themselves and families. They took land that would give them the best returns for their labor, and with the axe cut and cleared space for their cabins which they built of logs one laid on the other and plastered with clay, which plaster did not always stick but fell off here and there, and could only be replastered in the fall by repairing all the places on the outside that could be found; then entering the cabin and darkening the window or windows, and thus discovering the places where the light came through, whereupon soft clay was usually thrown at the spot until it was filled.

With a fireplace for heating and cooking, bunks for beds, home-made tables to eat upon, stools and benches to sit upon, and a very few dishes; these were the usual stock of household utensils which the pioneers of this section were compelled to content themselves with. Then there was timber to cut down to make way for the plow; timber that, though in the way, was worth more than the land,—walnut, oak, hickory and ash. The plowing was done with ox teams; horses were not used at that time, as they were too hard to keep, there being no good pasture for them; while the oxen could be turned into the woods for subsistence. Thus with a cow for milk and butter, a gun to supply the table with fowl or flesh, seeds for the first planting, one was on the road to prosperity. The money in those days was of the “wild-cat” order. In conversation with one of the pioneers he related how, when the examiner came, it was one of the “duties” of the bank to ascertain where he was going next, then by sending on ahead of him all of the specie



PART SEVEN.

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LENAWEE AND MONROE COUNTIES.

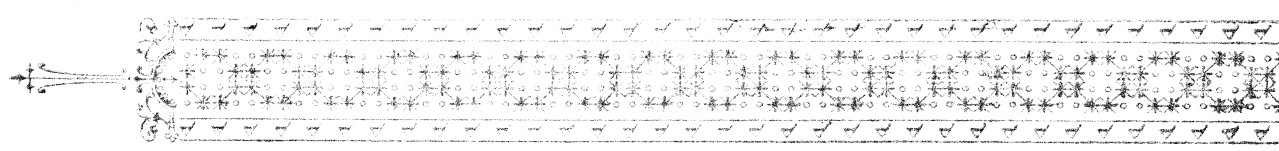


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ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH AND SCHOOL—ADRIAN.



RESIDENCE OF I. E. ILGENFRITZ—MONROE.



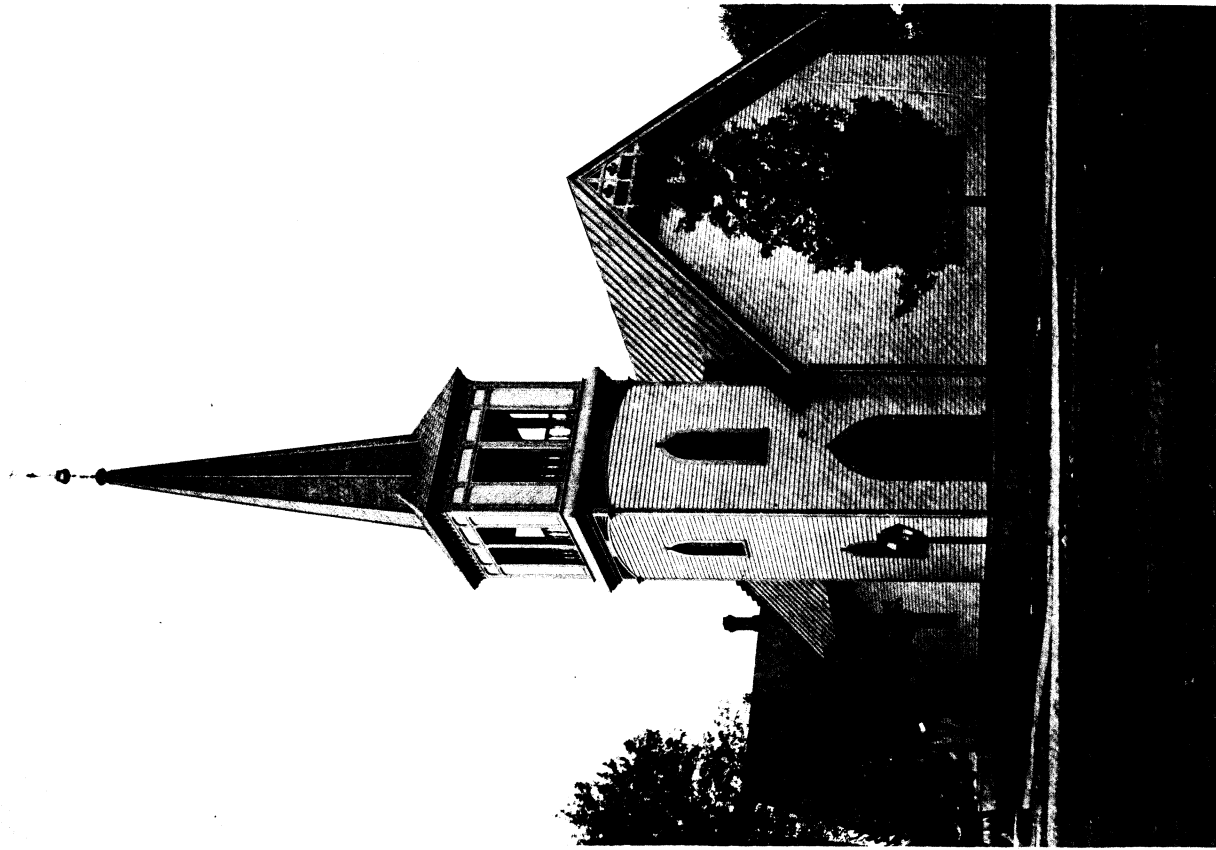
RESIDENCE OF H. W. WALLDORF—MONROE.



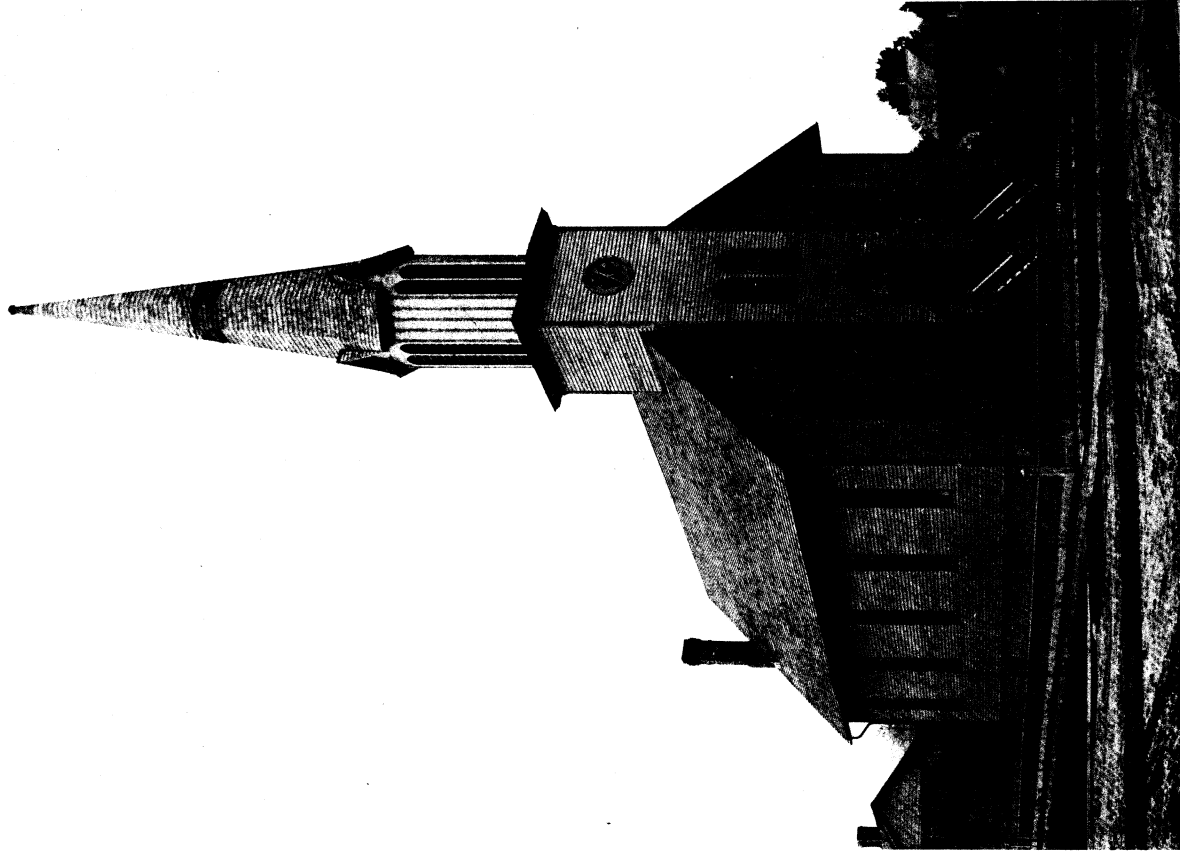
PARK HOTEL—MONROE.



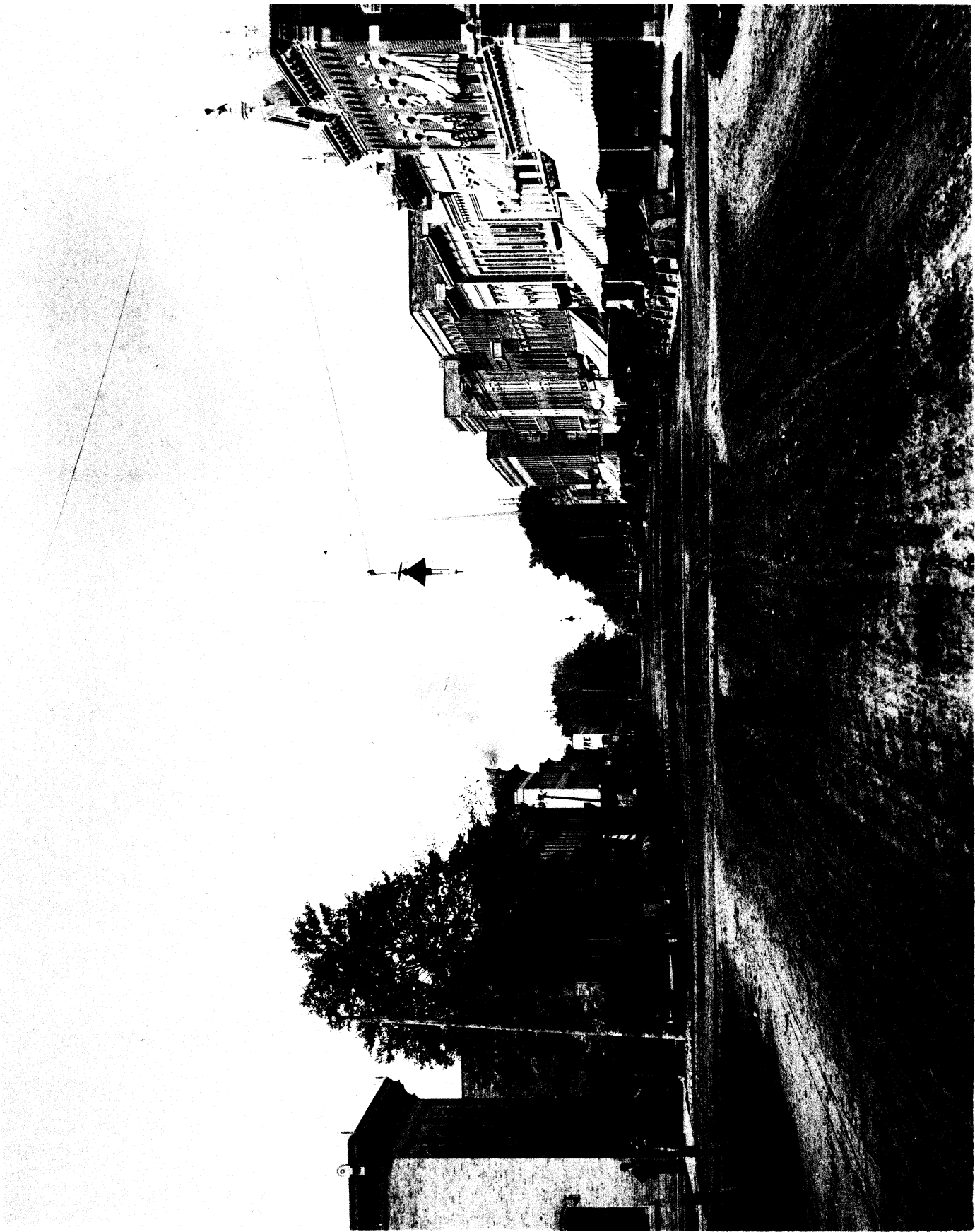
ADRIAN COLLEGE.



BLISSFIELD M. E. CHURCH.



EVANGELICAL IMMANUEL CHURCH—ADRIAN.



CHICAGO STREET—TECUMSEH.

at their command, the next bank could make a good showing. The money they used was nothing more than their notes based on their personal honor, and the showing of the specie was good so long as the people would take it; but a few designing men could and did break a "bank." The same gentleman related how he heard of the shaky condition of the old E. & K. Bank one evening, and the next morning bright and early found him sitting on the door-step after a journey of six miles, waiting for the Bank to open so that he could draw out his account of one thousand dollars, which he did, receiving two packages of five hundred each, consisting of notes of other banks. How much of it was good he did not know, but was willing to take his chances. Before eleven o'clock of the same day this bank could not pay.

The City of Adrian is known as the "City of Maples;" her streets are lined on either side with well-kept trees and are graded and drained, affording some of the finest drives and walks past stately residences, well-cared-for lawns and cozy homes. She is one of the finest of home cities, with all of the advantages of a larger place and none of the disadvantages; her merchants are enterprising, her laborers skilled and industrious and are all loyal to Adrian and vicinity. The churches of the City are all well attended, of which there are thirteen. Some of the divines take high rank as leaders in their denominations; they all have Sunday-schools that are well organized. The Methodist, Baptist, Protestant Methodist, and Presbyterian, have their young people's societies. The Christian Endeavor Societies are strong in both Presbyterian and Protestant Methodist, while the Episcopal Methodists have the Epworth League, and the B. Y. P. U., being a society of the Baptist Church. We have our banks; all have good management and are on a solid basis. All are savings banks, which speaks well for the prosperity of the people.

The public schools of Adrian are second to none in the State; the courses in the High School are arranged to meet the needs of all. A graduate from the High School is entered at the University of Michigan without examination. Drawing and music are successfully taught from the primary department to the High School. There are five buildings that were erected at a cost of \$104,500. The Central is located at the corner of Church and Division Streets, and was built in 1868 at a cost of \$70,000; the North Branch, located at the corner of Hunt and Broad Streets, was built in 1858 at a cost of \$13,000; the East Branch, located on East Maumee Street, was built



PART EIGHT.

Art Work

- OF -

LENAWEE AND MONROE COUNTIES.



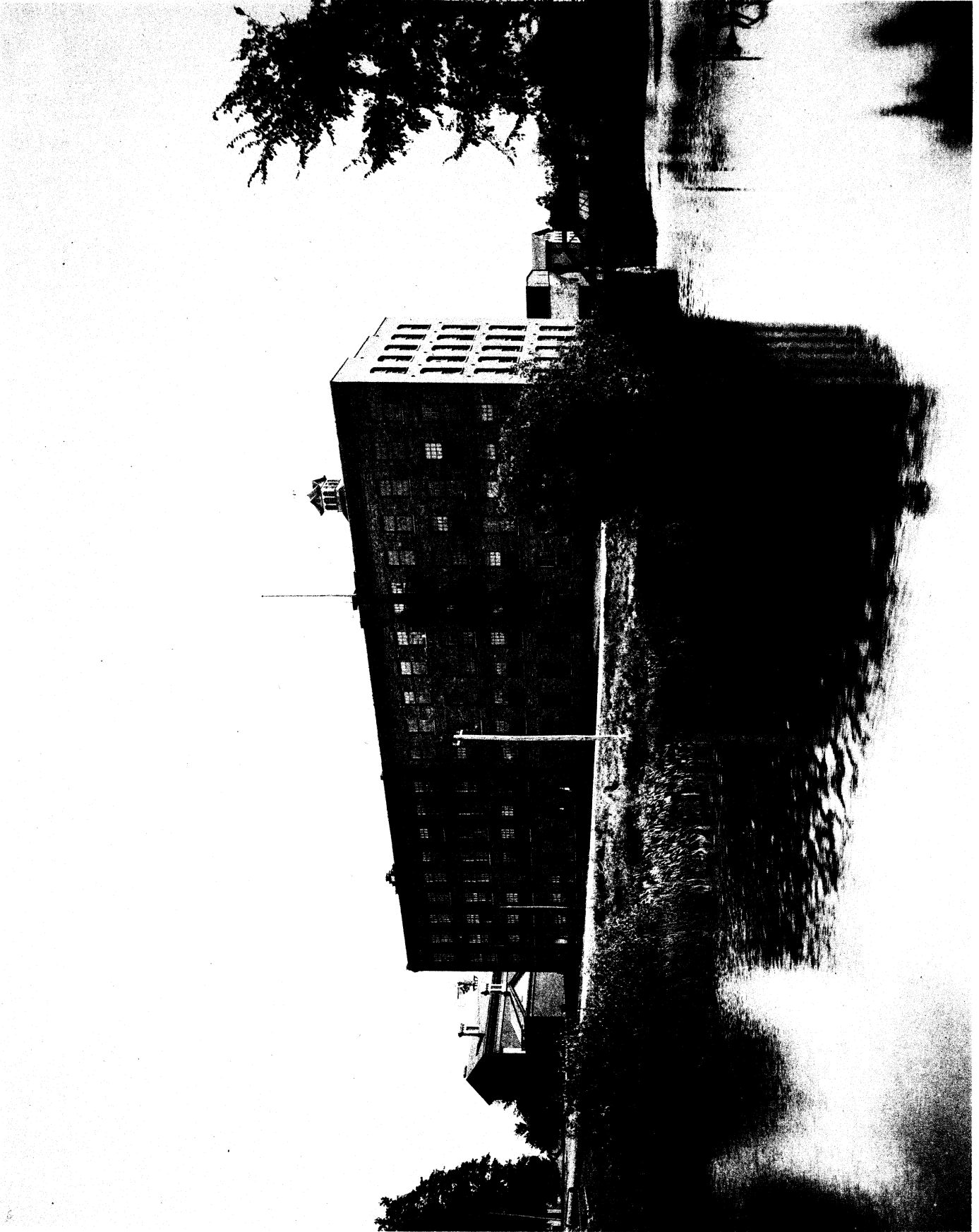
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1894.





CLINTON WOOLEN MILLS.



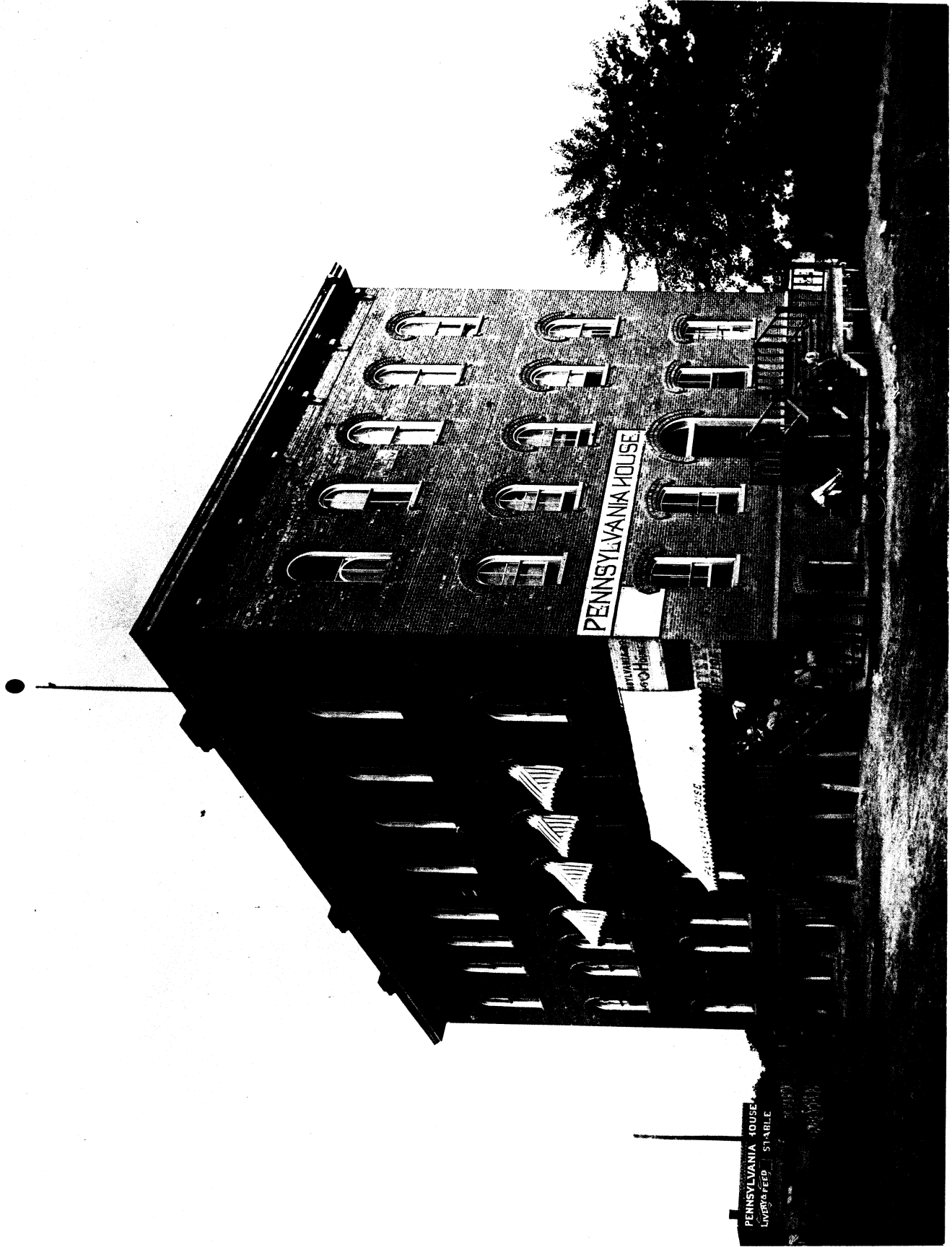
RESIDENCE OF J. W. KIRK—ADRIAN.



RESIDENCE OF D. M. BAKER—ADRIAN.



UNION SCHOOL—MONROE.



PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE—BLISSFIELD.



LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS—ADRIAN.



SCENE ON SAND LAKE.



ELM AVENUE—MONROE.

in 1858 and cost a large sum of money, and in 1893 was enlarged to accommodate the increasing attendance; the West Branch, located at the corner of West Maumee and McKenzie Streets, was built in 1860 and enlarged in 1867, at a cost of \$13,000; the South Branch, at the corner of South Main and Bucher Streets, was built in 1859, at a cost of \$3,500. Our schools are, and always have been, the pride of our City.

Adrian College was organized under the auspices of the Western Methodist Conference, March 22nd, 1859, with the understanding that the donors in Adrian should have an equal voice in its management until a valid endowment of sixty thousand dollars should be secured. Twenty acres of ground in the western part of the City were donated by Hon. L. G. Berry and Dr. D. K. Underwood. The buildings consist of five. "North Hall" contains the rooms occupied by the preparatory and normal departments, also rooms fitted for the residence of male students, of which there is ample accommodation for about one hundred and twenty-five. "South Hall" contains the rooms of the lady principal and other lady teachers; also painting, reception and assembly rooms, and dormitorys. Two buildings contain the chapel, library, lecture and literary society rooms; the laboratories and the cabinet of natural history. The fifth contains dining hall and culinary departments. The entire second story will be devoted to music, while the third is not occupied at present. This last building is called "Metcalf Hall," in honor of Hon. David Metcalf, a prominent resident of this City and a trustee of the institution. The grounds are extensive and well laid out, there being among other things, a fine and well-kept grove in the rear of the building, which is dedicated to the sports and recreations of the students. The athletic field is extensive: three hundred by five hundred feet—of which they have great reason to be proud. The grounds in front are well arranged with walks, trees and class memorials, making in all a very attractive place for one seeking an education; it is open to both sexes, expenses are moderate, instructions thorough, accommodations ample, there being seven courses of study.

Among the many interesting places in Adrian, is the Industrial Home for Girls, founded May 31st, 1879. The first girl was received August 3rd, 1880. They have a city of their own, composed of the Administration Building, six cottages, a chapel and school house. Each cottage is a home, with a cottage manager, teacher and house-keeper, in care of between thirty and forty girls. These girls are taught all branches of housework and plain sewing, with many kinds of fancy



PART NINE.

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LENAWEE AND MONROE COUNTIES.

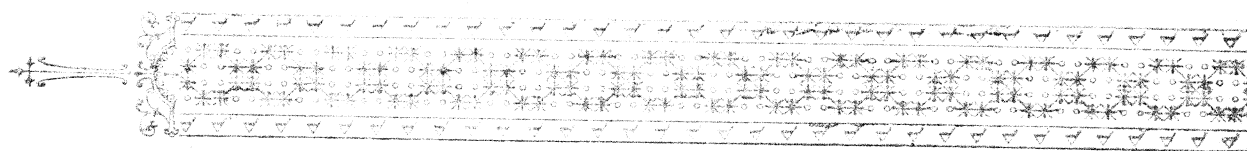


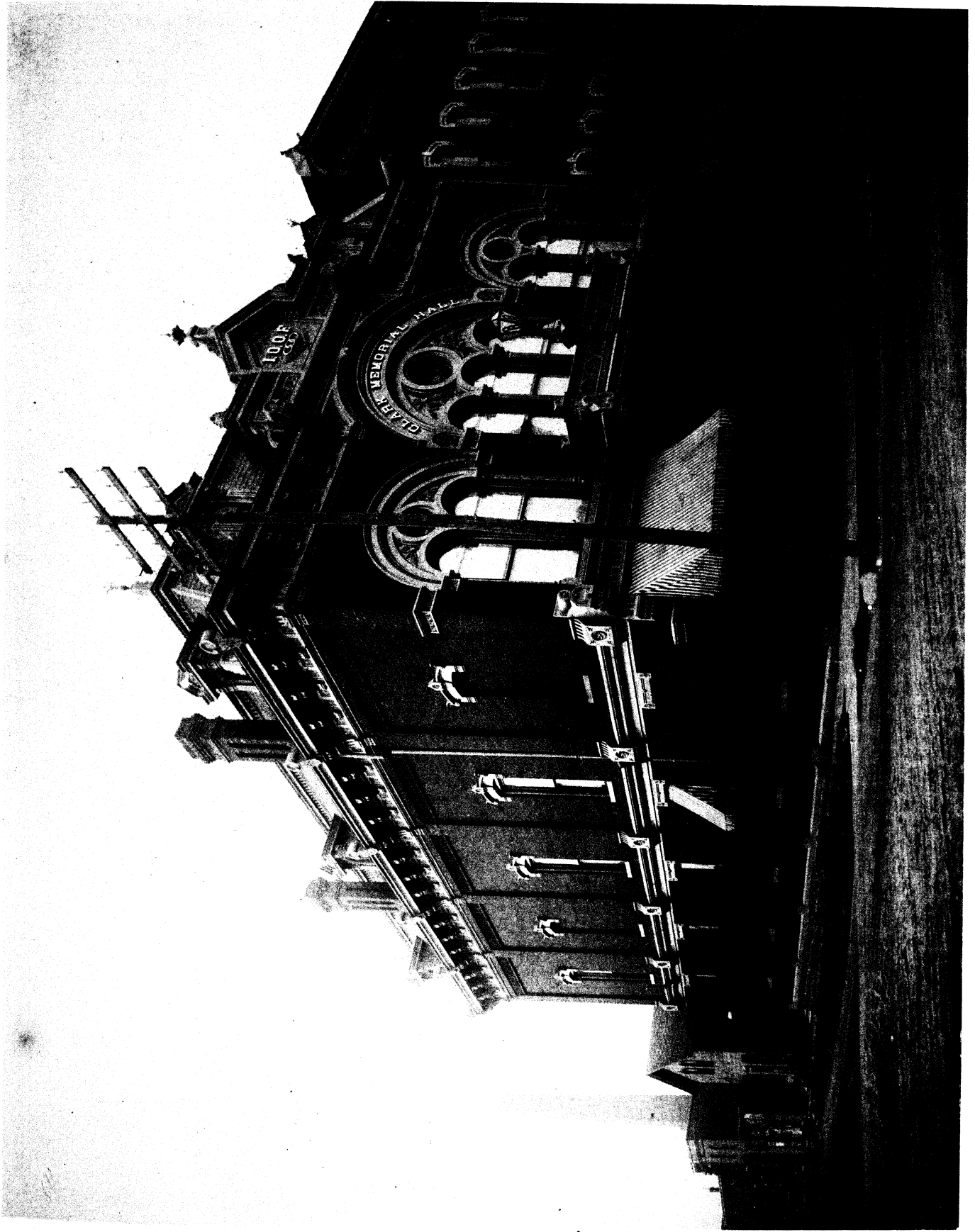
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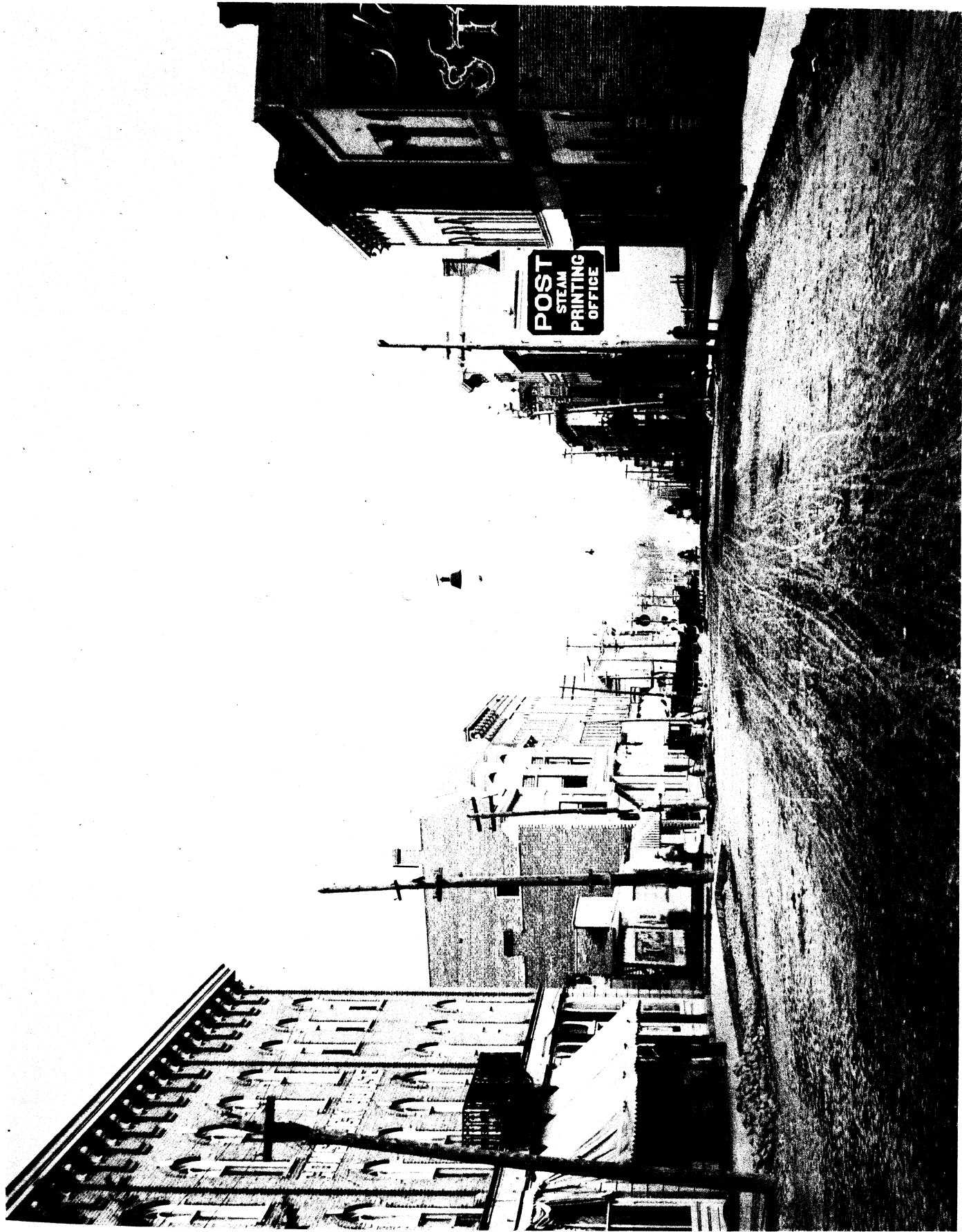
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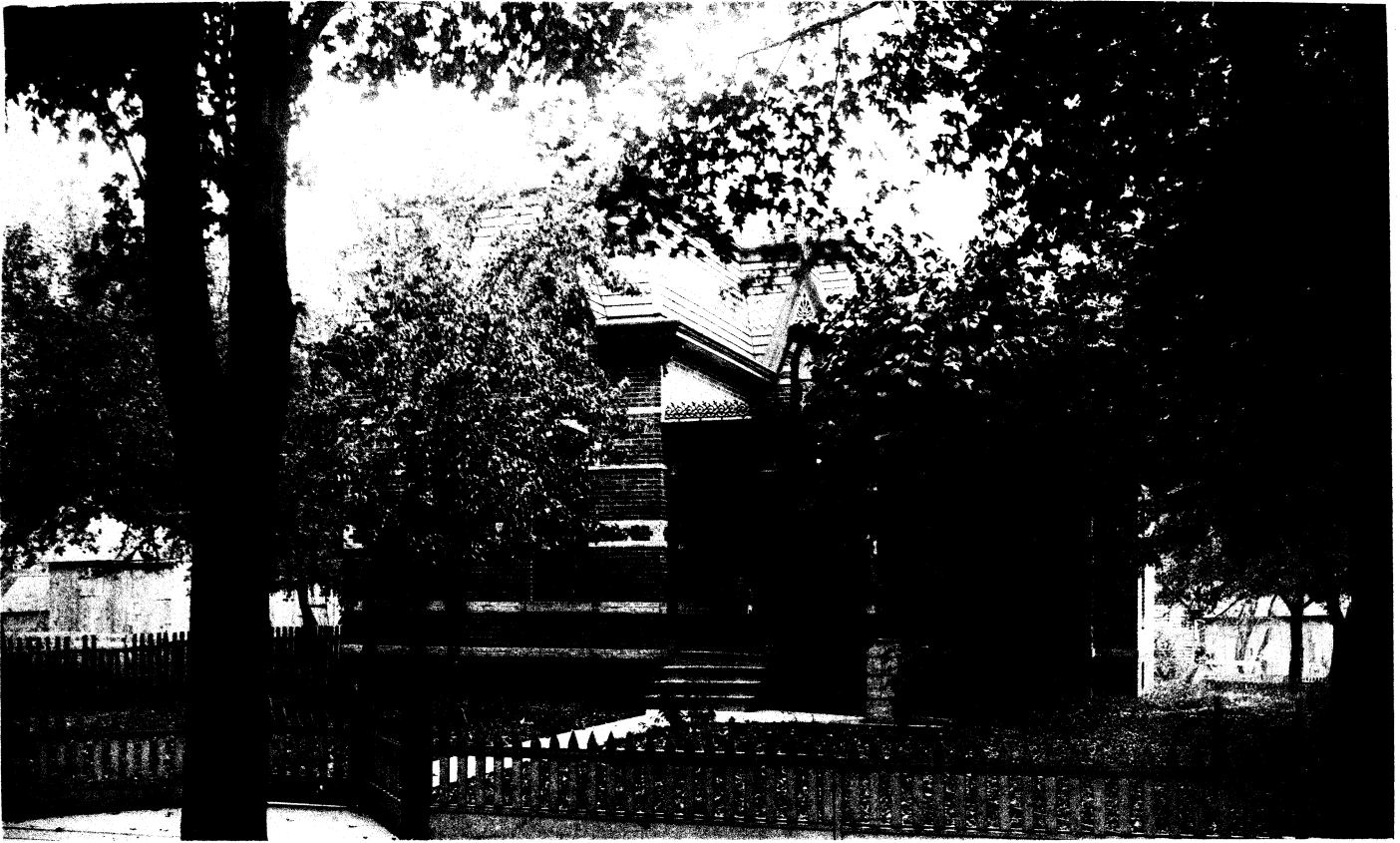




CLARK MEMORIAL HALL—ADRIAN.



MAIN STREET—HUDSON.



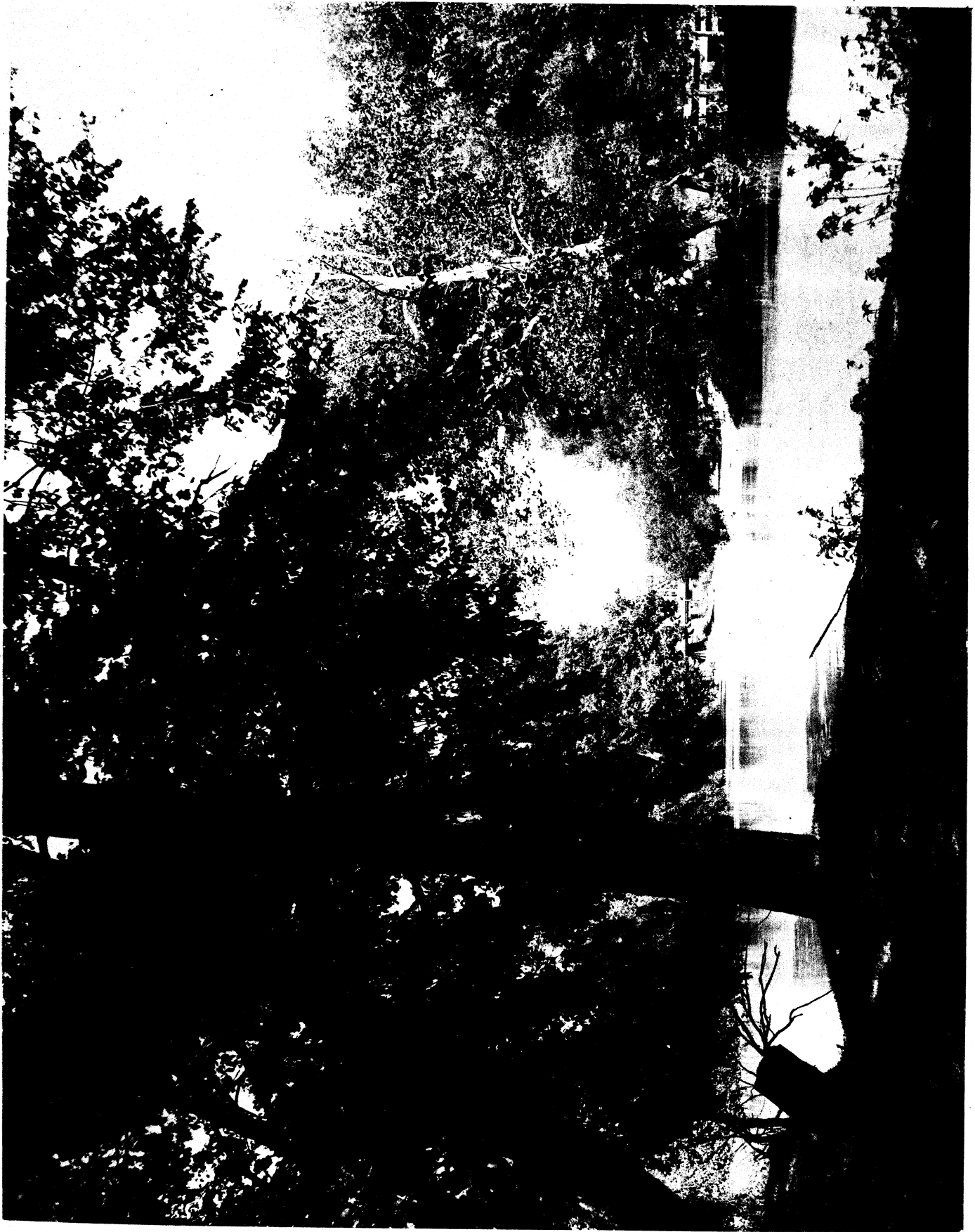
RESIDENCE OF HENRY MAURER—ADRIAN.



RESIDENCE OF B. STURN—MONROE.



LOOKING SOUTH FROM COURT HOUSE—ADRIAN.



SCENE ON RIVER RAISIN AT BLISSFIELD.

work, besides being given a common school education. Their average age upon entering the home is fourteen years, length of time in the home two years and four months, and the average length of time under the control of the home is four years. The Administration Building is occupied by a superintendent, assistant superintendent and clerk, office assistant and house-keeper. The girls are surrounded with flowers, music, and everything that tends to make home pleasant, happy and comfortable; thus making the institution a home rather than a prison and giving the girls an insight into housekeeping and home management, which many have never known. Mrs. Sickles, the superintendent, with her able corps of workers, is doing a wonderful work for this State, and this County particularly.

THE CITY OF HUDSON.

Mr. Hiram Kidder settled in the Raisin Valley in the year 1831. The 16th of February, 1833, he entered part of sections 6 and 7, in the present Township of Hudson, in the name of Daniel Hudson, Nathan B. Kidder and William Young. In the winter of 1834-'35 the Legislative Council broke the valley into smaller organizations; Township Six on the south and One on the east were organized as the Township of Rollin, Hudson remaining a part of Lenawee County.

TECUMSEH.

The first Monday in June, 1824, Mr. Evans and Peter Benson, with their families, left Monroe and started for what was then the "bright particular" gem of the Raisin Valley, Tecumseh. During the summer of 1824, Mr. Evans laid out the village plat which was laid out in squares of twenty-four rods each, each square being divided into eight lots, each lot being six by twelve rods: twelve rods north and south by six rods east and west.

In the summer of 1825, Joseph W. Brown built a frame house on the corner lot bounded on the north by Chicago street and on the west by Maumee street. This was the first frame house erected in Lenawee and furnished entertainment for all seeking its hospitality. In the same year a Mr. Naggs, a Frenchman, from Monroe, purchased a lot on the south-west corner of Chicago and Maumee streets, where he opened a store, principally to drive bargains with the Indians. In the fall of 1824, Wing, Evans and Brown, built a saw-mill. Early in the spring of 1806, the three men mentioned, resolved to build a grist-mill, and it may be of interest to add that this mill was able to grind ten bushels of grain per hour, and for five or six years was the only grist-mill in the Territory.

The Adrian Public School Library.

In 1889 the Ladies' Library was joined with the School Library to form what is known as the Adrian Public School Library. This library, which is one of the best equipped libraries in Southern Michigan, is situated on the ground-floor of the City Hall and consists of eleven thousand and two hundred well chosen volumes. The library has twenty-five hundred registered patrons aside from members who frequent the pleasant reading rooms, where all leading periodicals are kept on file. The circulation averages one hundred and fifty volumes a day. This library is an ornament to the City and one in which the citizens take great pride; it is under the control of the School Board.

In the year 1884, the hospital known as St. Joseph's Hospital and Home was founded on the old Belnap place, which the Sisters purchased at a price of four thousand dollars. After remodeling the old farm-house and spending two thousand dollars they erected the present magnificent building at the expense of twelve thousand dollars. There are sixty acres of land under cultivation and used for the comfort of the inmates. They have thirty or more inmates under their care, and can accomodate sixty. The home is free to those who are unable to meet the expense, and all denominations are welcome. Those already under its care are profuse in their praise of the Hospital and the Sisters. Patients are allowed to employ any physjcian that they choose, thus making them perfectly at home and contented. About three years ago it was created the Mother House of the diocese, which brings many here to receive training for the duties of their calling. During the vacation months there are some sixty Sisters at this home; and a right happy and hospitable family they are. This institution believes in patronizing the home markets in everything except in the buying of its teas and coffee.

There are fourteen papers published in Lenawee County: two dailies, two weeklies and one semi-weekly, at the County Seat. The others are distributed about over the County: three in Hudson, two in Tecumseh, one in Morenci, one in Blissfield, one in Ogden and one in Addison and Britton, respectively.



PART TEN.

Art Work

- OF -

LENAWEE AND MONROE COUNTIES.

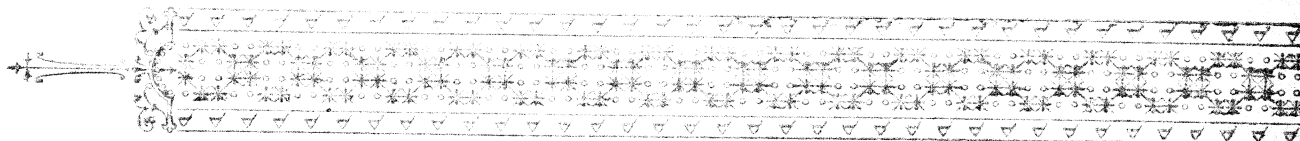


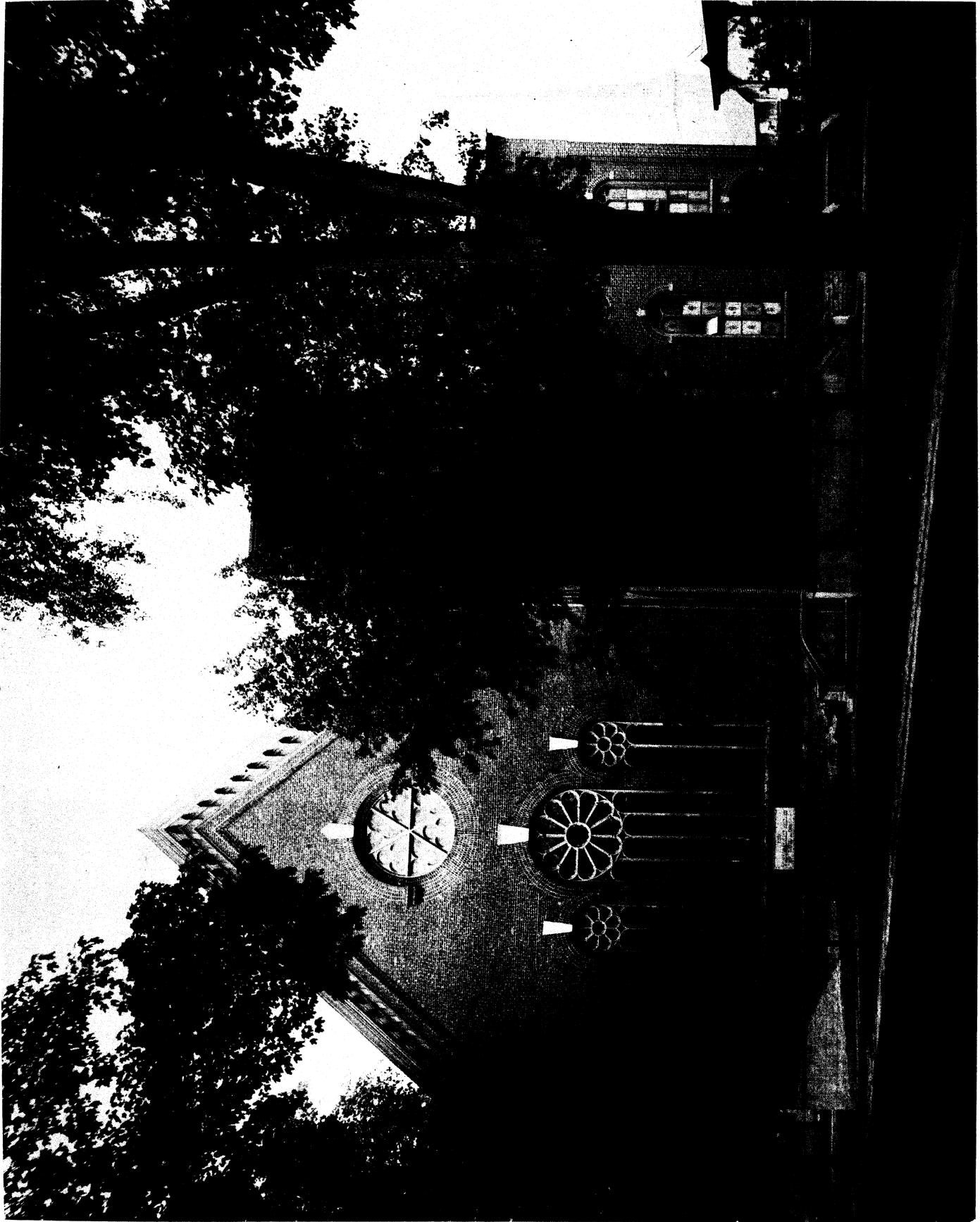
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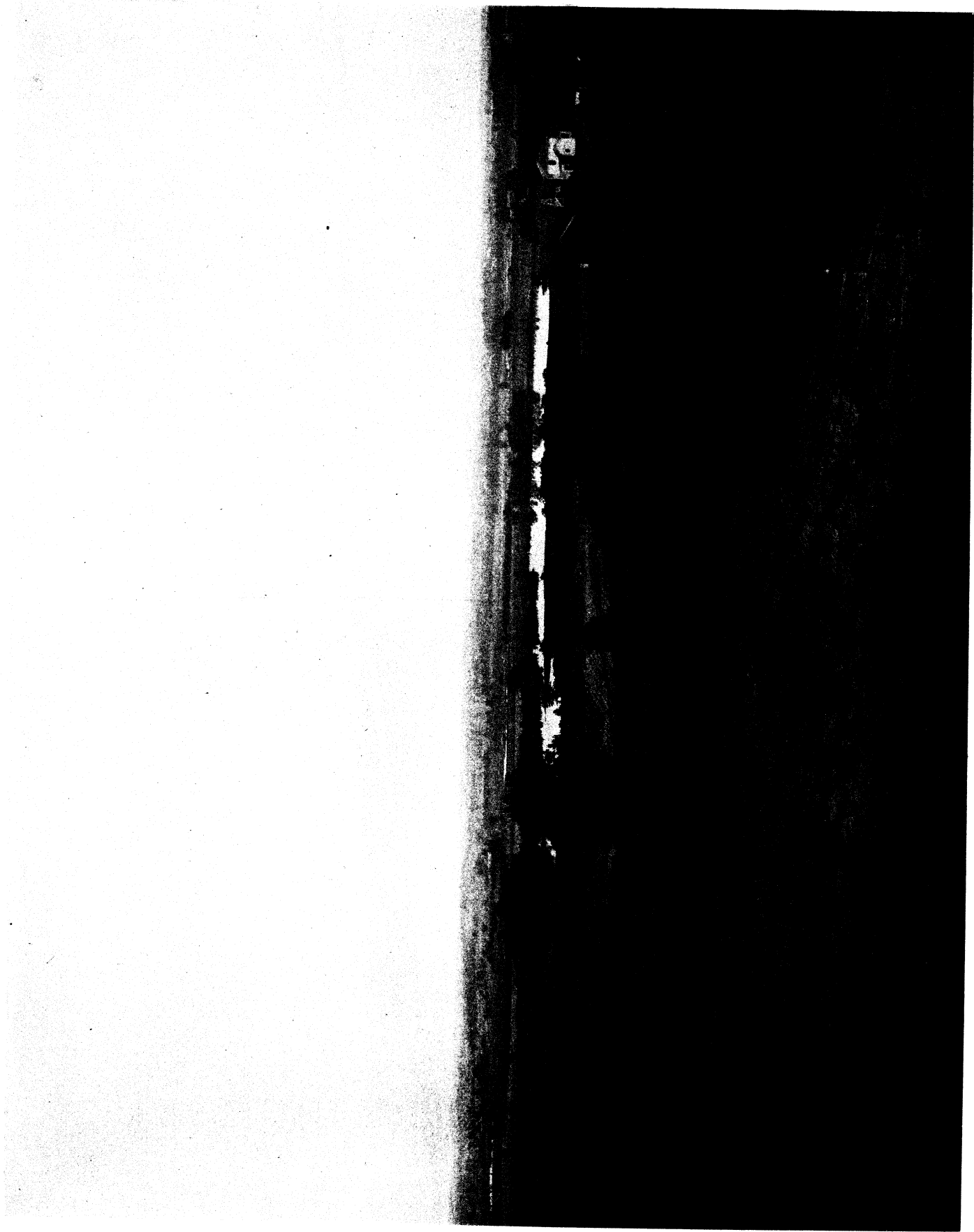
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FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—MONROE.



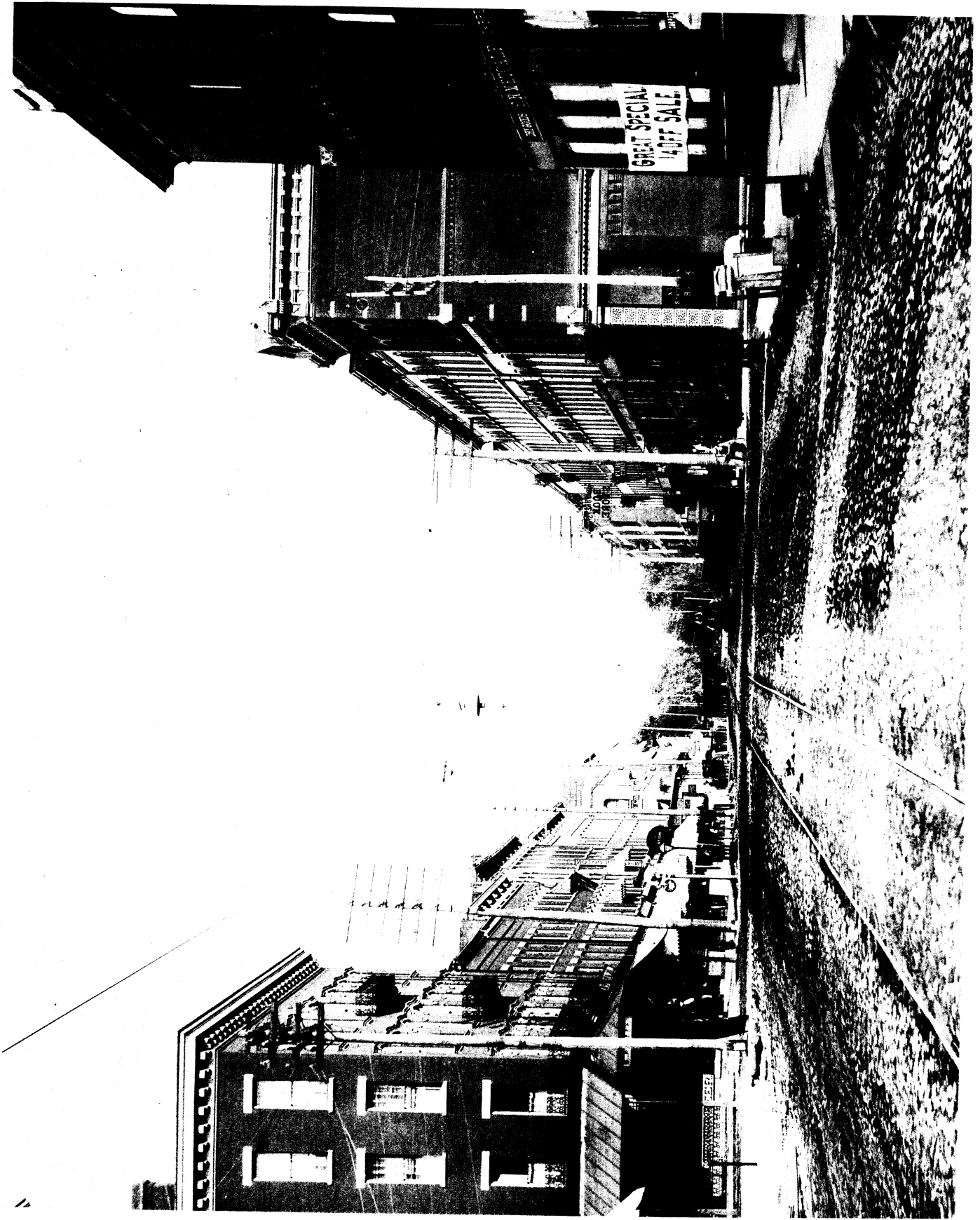
LOOKING EAST FROM PROSPECT HILL--LENAWEE COUNTY.



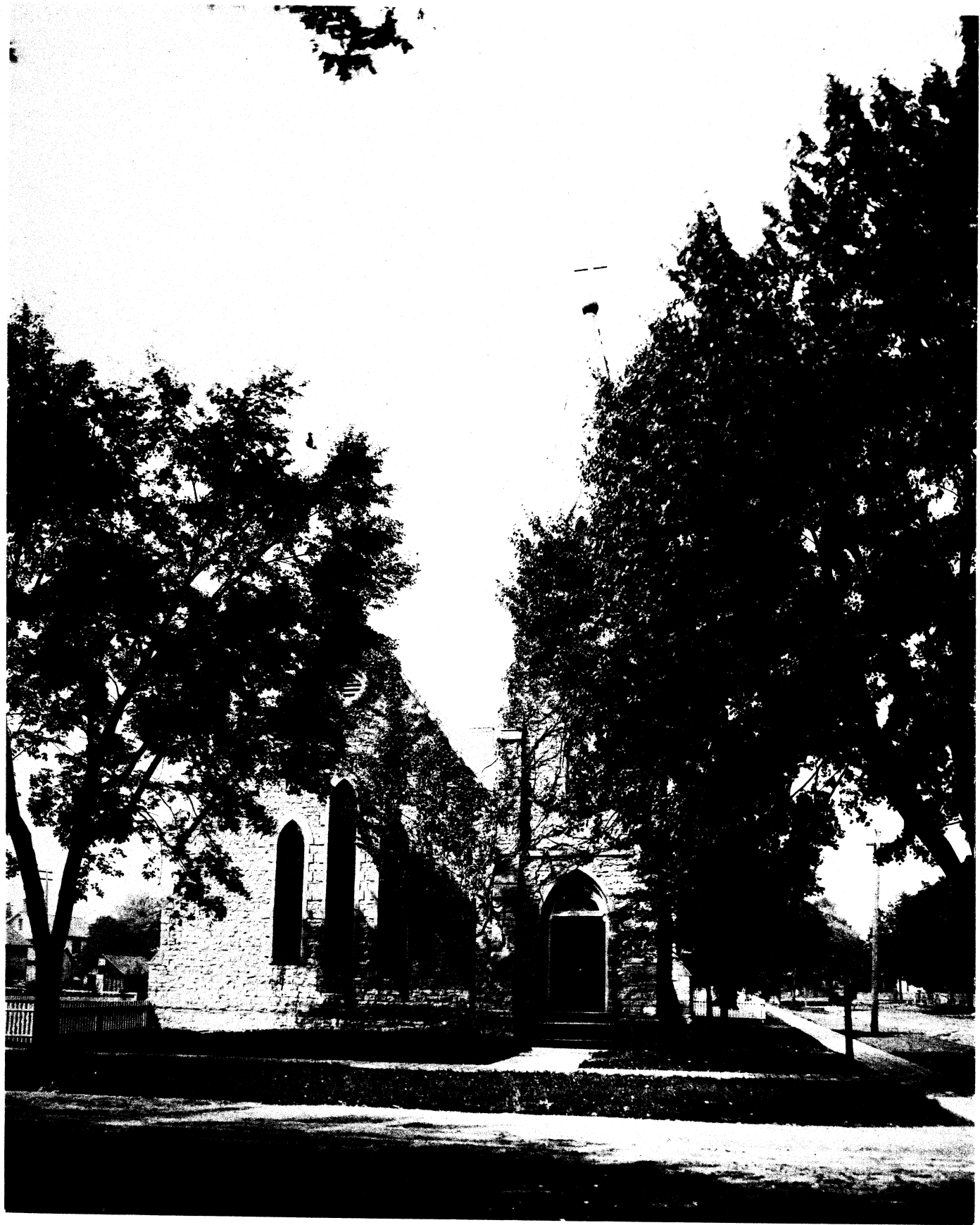
VIEW ON ADRIAN STREET—BLISSFIELD.



BLISSFIELD STATE BANK BLOCK.



MAUMEE STREET—ADRIAN.



TRINITY CHURCH—MONROE.

CAMBRIDGE.

In writing of the early history of the Township we give much of the history of one of Lenawee's substantial men, Hon. Norman Geddes, coming to Michigan when a boy, in 1835. He says in referring to that period:

"My father settled in Cambridge, near Springville, where he lived until his death upon the farm purchased from the Government in 1833. I remember very well the long journey from western New York in a lumber wagon covered with canvas. We were twelve days on the road, although I now frequently travel the same route in as many hours as it required days then. From Lewiston to Detroit was one grand procession of canvas-covered wagons and in them was the enterprise that has made what was then called the West. Arriving at a brother's place, we found the *La Plaisance* Bay turnpike running from Monroe to its intersection with the Chicago turnpike, some sixteen miles west of Tecumseh, in process of construction. This road was built by the United States while Michigan was yet under Territorial Government. One living upon the turnpike to-day would scarcely believe the wonderful changes which have taken place since those early times. From 1835 to 1840 there was one continuous procession of movers in wagons. Six four-horse coaches ran each day over the road, loaded with passengers. From 1833 to 1836 that part of the County was settled by a class of people of whom any of its present citizens may well be proud. Many of these were from New York and the New England States, with some from the Old World. In the Northern part of the Township of Cambridge and Franklin is one of the most charming of lakes called "Sand" Lake. He who visits Sand Lake to-day for the first time can have but a faint conception of its beauty forty years ago. It is true that the lake is there but the surroundings are greatly changed; one could see the wild deer as far as the eye could reach, and could drive over the hills in any direction, while now the lake is partly surrounded with cottages and hotels, showing it to be a section of numerous summer resorts which are eagerly sought by the rushing people of the present age. In 1834 Woodstock was almost an unbroken wilderness, with nothing to break the monotony except the Chicago Turnpike which stretched itself by devious and irregular windings, east and west across the Township. Cornelius Millspaw was the first settler on the Chicago road in Woodstock. His daughter Mary was married to

Thomas Jolls, this being the first marriage in the Township. Although Woodstock has not been the theater of many remarkable events in its history, yet they are full of interest in connection with the town.

In the early part of September, 1825, Mr. John Tyrrell came as an explorer to Clinton, but returned East and did not come back to remain here permanently until 1830, when Thaddeus Clark came with him. They arrived January 24th with a pair of mules and a farm wagon, which did good service in conveying their families and effects to the promised land. George Lazell came March 17th, 1829, from New York. Clinton was then all woods and utterly roadless and houseless. Mr. Lazell purchased the very lot on which he now resides, which was the second purchase ever made in Bridgewater. In the fall of 1831 every adult in the village of Clinton was invited to dine at B. B. Fisk's. They all sat down at the table at one time, eating roasted wild turkey. July 4th, 1831, was the first celebration of Independence Day in Clinton, there being one hundred persons present. By an explosion on that day David Reed lost both arms. Dr. Patterson, of Tecumseh, was the officiating surgeon, being assisted by George Lazell and Calvin Droun. Their surgical instruments were a butcher knife and a carpenter's saw. The knife was made by Mr. B. Fisk from a file over fifty years old.

The winter of 1836-37 was memorable for a sleigh-ride to Ann Arbor. The sleigh was forty feet in length, with seats arranged omnibus-fashion, the driver's seat being nine feet high and carrying two drivers and one man with the whip. The team consisted of twenty horses, the tongues were so rigged that three span could hold back down hill. The four leading span were controlled by postilions who wore red uniforms trimmed in black. The sides of the sleigh were covered with carpet, the seats with green flannel; red bombazine bordered the frame, while the top was covered with drilling. The passengers consisted of fifty-six persons, all married, save one couple, who were delicate and slender, the man weighing two hundred and sixty pounds and the lady two hundred and ten. In May, 1833, the Township of Rollin was an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by the red men and their dusky families. On the north and east sides of Round lake, near where John Landon lives, Meteau and his tribe built their wigwams, while on the east side of Posy lake, near where Grant Leoter lives, and up at the head of Devil's lake, and near the farm



PART ELEVEN.

Art Work

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LENAWEE AND MONROE
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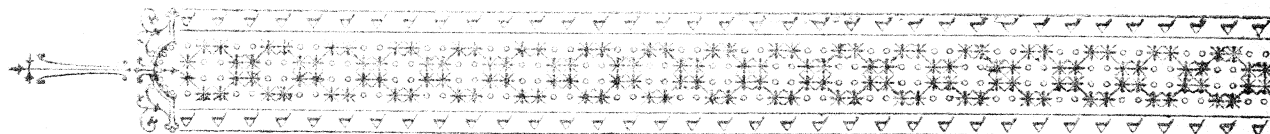


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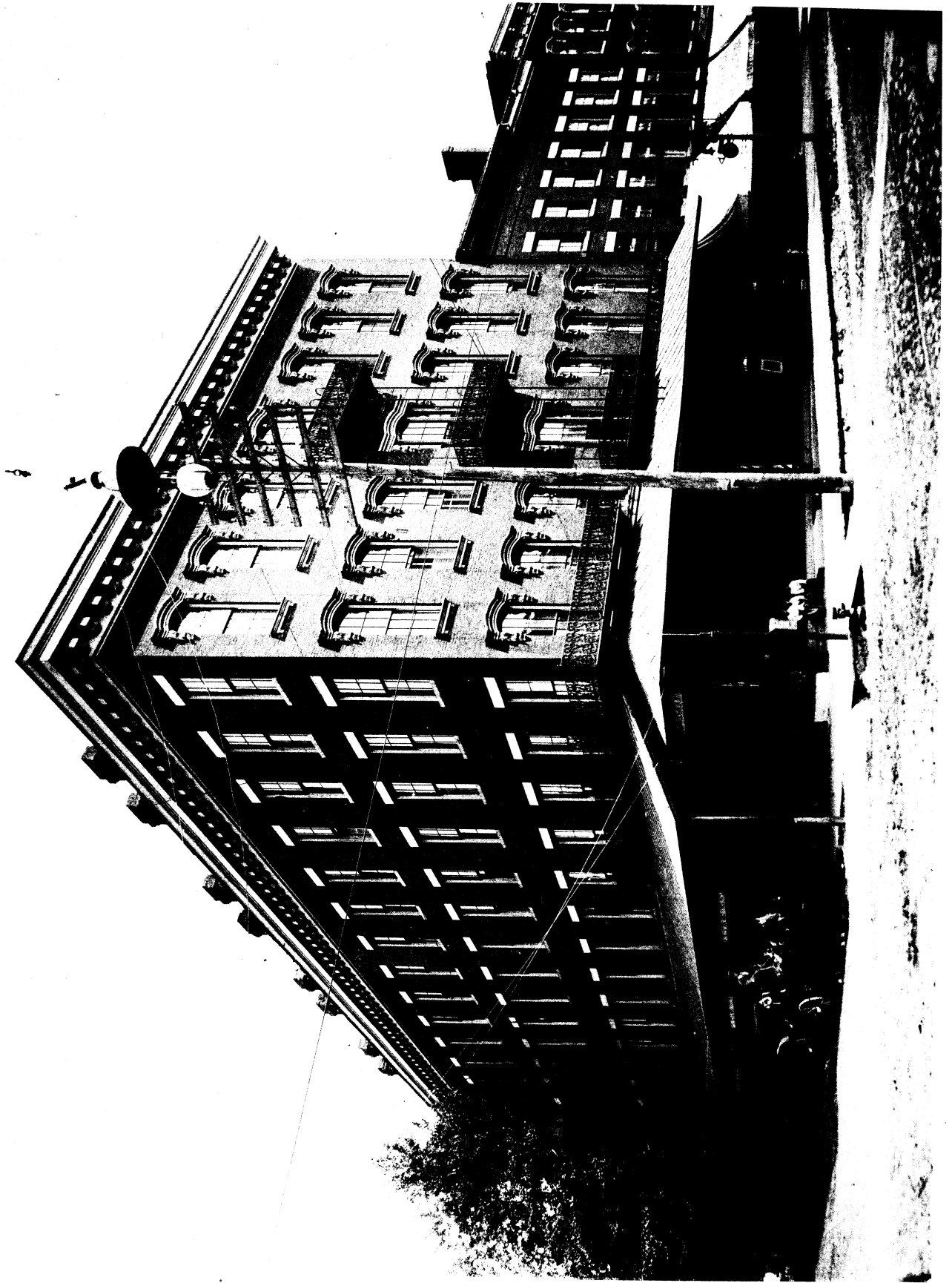
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FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—ADRIAN.



HOTEL LAWRENCE—ADRIAN.



LOOKING UP THE RIVER NEAR ADRIAN.



RESIDENCE OF C. G. DRAKE—ADRIAN.



FARM RESIDENCE OF W. H. WIGGINS, NEAR ADRIAN.



FRONT STREET—MONROE.



LOOKING NORTH FROM COURT HOUSE--ADRIAN.

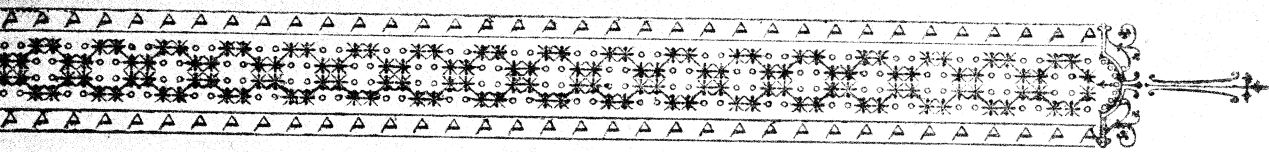
owned by Mr. Gates, north of Round lake, were their council grounds. The first piece of land bought of the Government was the west half of the north-west quarter of section twenty, purchased by Ira Alma, of New York, June 4th, 1831. The next tract was taken by A. J. Comstock, of Lenawee County, Territory of Michigan, May 10th, 1833, on which Rollin village is located.

Palmyra, in 1837, like all other places in the West, was a place of great expectations. Brick blocks filled the imaginations of the proprietors and Adrian was a rival which must be outstripped and put down. The first Governor of Michigan, Stephen T. Mason, honored us with a day's residence in 1837, being obliged to stop over Sunday because of having missed connection with the Palmyra and Jackson Railroad on Saturday night. This gentleman says: "I have no doubt many will remember the fall of 1838. There were three sick persons to every well one. One day the news came that the entire stock of quinine in the County had been exhausted, and quinine meant more to us than bread at that time. To add to the horror of our situation the cathartic medicines of Palmyra were exhausted and the doctor was not expected for two days. Had our bread failed, our wells and river dried up, we could have endured it; but to be without pills or quinine in the fall of 1838 in Palmyra was worse than a bread and water famine."

The town of Blissfield, Lenawee County, originally comprised Township Seven, south of range five, east. At the time of its organization, in 1837, the towns of Palmyra, Ogden and the territory south to the Maumee River, were included in its boundaries. The organization of the above towns at a later period left it only a territory six miles square, which was covered with a heavy growth of timber: black walnut, hickory and white wood. Harvey Bliss, from Monroe County, made his purchase June 19th, on sections twenty-nine and thirty. He moved his family into the town in December of the same year and was the first inhabitant. It was this circumstance that gave the town its name. The first school-house, built of logs in the summer of 1827, stood on what is now the north-east corner of Adrain and Monroe Streets, in the Village

The first State or Territorial election was held on July 11th, 1831, when twenty-nine votes were given for delegates to Congress: Austin E. Wing received fourteen, Samuel W. Dexter, nine, and John R. Williams, six.

F.B.S



PART TWELVE.

Art Work

- OF -

LENAWEE AND MONROE
COUNTIES.

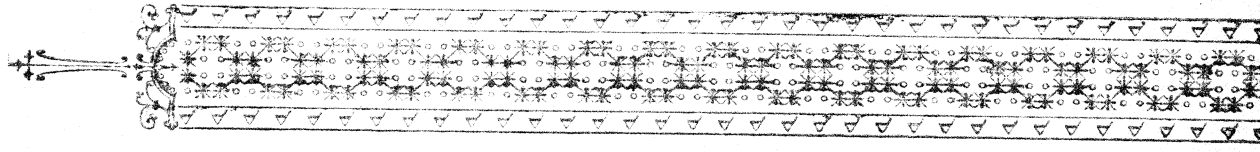


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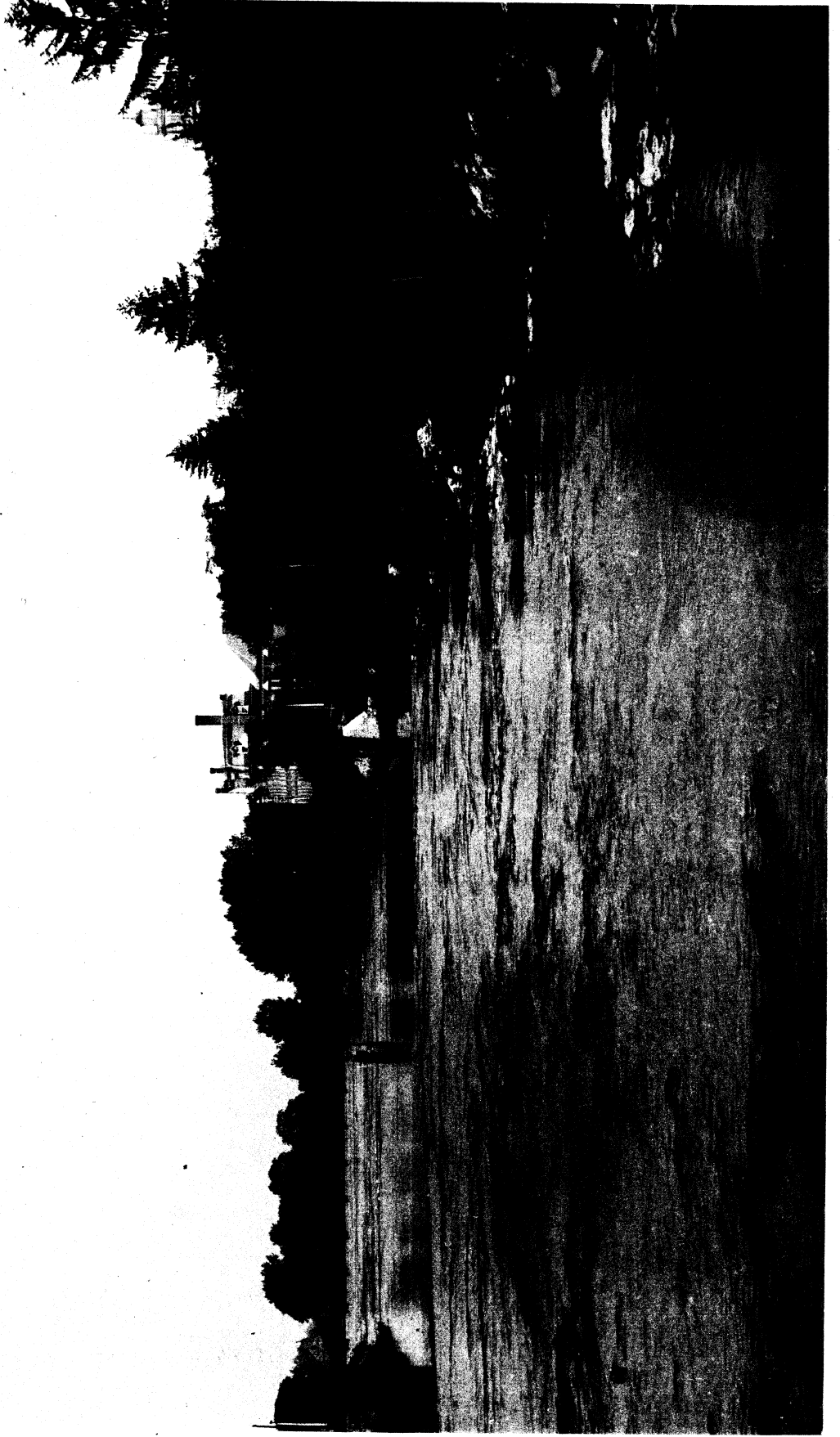




CITY HALL—ADRIAN.



ON DEVIL'S LAKE.



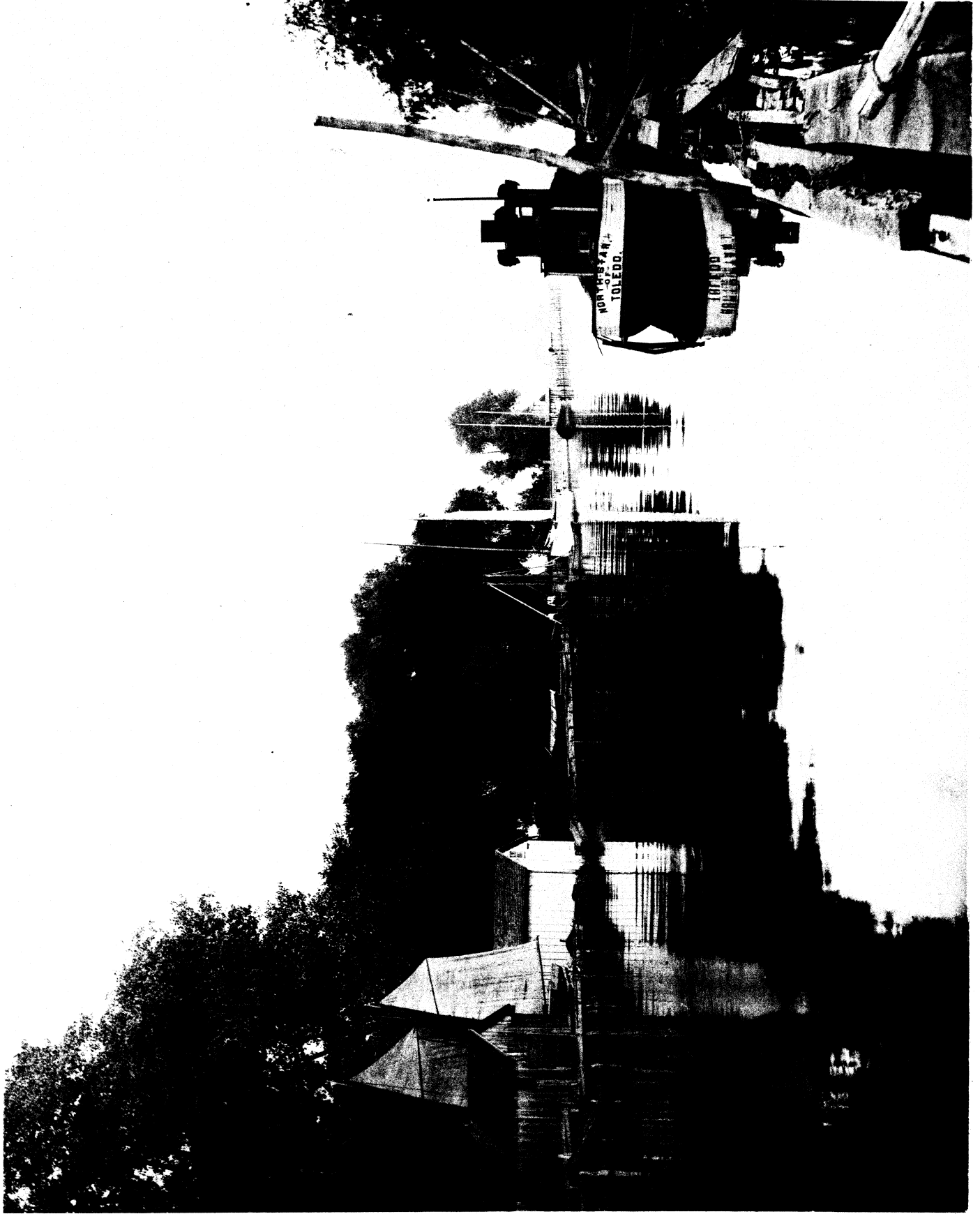
UP THE RIVER FROM MACOMB STREET BRIDGE—MONROE.



LENAWEE COUNTY JAIL—ADRIAN.



SCENE IN PAGE'S PARK—ADRIAN.



SCENE AT THE MOUTH OF RAISIN RIVER.



ST. MARY'S CHURCH—MONROE.

Raisin Valley Seminary.

The above school is the only educational institution of the Society of Friends in the State of Michigan. The seminary is a preparatory school; it does not advertise as being a college, and yet as a preparatory school it has the hearty indorsement and recommendation of some of the leading Universities and Colleges of America. This Seminary is four miles north-east of Adrian, on the road leading to Tecumseh. The pleasant, healthful, rural situation is such that while students enjoy all the advantages of the city they are removed from its temptations. Four full courses of study of four years each are provided, viz.: First, the scientific course; second, Latin and science course; third, Latin course; and fourth, the English course. By the munificence of the late Moses Sutton, an Astronomical Observatory has been erected and furnished with a telescope of six-inch aperture. Much time is spent by students in the observatory, and individual work is required by each. A commodious gymnasium, 40 x 24 feet, has been recently built; another means of self-improvement being their literary society, sustained by teachers and students. In addition to the two libraries to which students have access, an excellent assortment of current literature may be found in the reading-room. Students are visited in their rooms by teachers, and attention is given to their health, neatness and comfort. Earnest efforts are used to develop in the pupils good moral habits, punctuality and politeness.

