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WILLIAM J. C. 2.  
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1553 Woodward Avenue  
Detroit 26, Michigan









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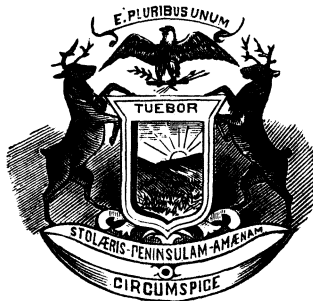
# AMERICAN Biographical History

OF

EMINENT AND SELF-MADE MEN

WITH

PORTRAIT ILLUSTRATIONS ON STEEL



Michigan Volume.

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*Yours Truly*  
*Lewis D. Adams*

## THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

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**A**DAMS, JERVIS D., Agriculturist, Horticulturist, and Stock Grower, Climax, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, was born of poor parents in Saratoga, Saratoga County, New York, April 25, 1808. He remembers but little of his parents. His father died when he was young, and there was no family record. Destitute of home, friends, and the slightest knowledge of his ancestry, Mr. Adams began life. If any pioneer in Michigan has earned a living by the sweat of his brow, or by his own labor has become successful, it is Jervis D. Adams. With a natural hatred of all shams, and an innate consciousness that labor ennobles and idleness debases, he took the road of honest toil, and has finally reaped the abundant reward. His first distinct recollection is of living with Mr. Knight, whose home was not far from Mr. Adams' birth-place. On one occasion, Mr. Adams' mother came on horseback to see him, remaining one day, and it was then that his attachment was awakened, "for," he says, "when she left, I, crying bitterly, followed her." This was, probably, about the first or second year of the War of 1812, for he remembers often seeing the soldiers on parade, and the sick and wounded lying on beds of straw in an old shed near Mr. Knight's premises. Mr. Adams' mother had learned the weaver's trade, and owned a loom and the appurtenances for running it. She wove toweling, blankets, and bed-spreads, of all kinds, and worked hard all her life, taking her son with her wherever she found a home. After leaving Mr. Knight's, he was placed with Mr. Ray, in Claverack, Columbia County, quite a distance from his mother. Here he received his first lessons in adversity,—these days having been, as he says, the saddest of his life. Mr. Ray was kind to him; but Mrs. Ray, who was bitterly opposed to her husband's taking the child, was a cruel tyrant. This was before New York had freed her slaves; and Mr.

Ray, soon after Jervis came to his house, bought a negro girl. This gave Mrs. Ray an opportunity to practice her schemes of persecution on the child, by making him feel that he was nothing more than a slave. It was a year or more before his mother came to see him; then, finding how cruelly he was treated, she took him away. Mr. Adams well remembers the scrubbing she gave him in order to make him "look like her boy." When seven years old, he removed with his mother and step-father, John Rogers, to Hoosick, Rensselaer County, New York, where he remained until he was nine years of age. His step-father was honest and temperate, but always poor. In the year 1817, known as the "cold season," the crops were all killed by the frosts; and, the next year, his parents removed to Cherry Valley, New York. In 1819 they removed to Monroe County, and settled near Rochester. At this time, Rochester was but a small village, with only one bridge across the river, and the country around was but thinly inhabited; while it was so unhealthy that there were not well people enough to take care of the sick. In this emergency, necessity compelled them to become a town charge; and, as if to add a keener edge to their grief, the law provided that the poor who had not gained a residence should be transported to the town from which they came. Hence Mr. Rogers and his family were compelled to travel from town to town until, in the spring of 1820, their eyes were gladdened by the familiar sight of the old Hoosick Mountains. The same spring, Jervis Adams' mother bound him out to her brother-in-law. He was to stay two years, and receive his board, clothing, and six months' schooling each year. The last he did not get; but served his time faithfully, though going poorly clad. An important period in Mr. Adams' life begins here, and we give it in his own language: "At the age of fourteen, I began to do for myself, on a very small scale;



that is, I hired out to a neighbor for six months, for four dollars per month. It took all my wages but sixpence to pay for my winter and summer clothes. That sixpence looked so large and bright, I thought I would save it for another day." As an illustration of how he clung to it, he tells of having gone four miles to Hoosick Falls, to hear a lady preach; and, although he was very hungry, the temptations of neither the bakers' nor confectioners' windows could induce him to part with that piece of silver. It was small in size and value, but the habit commenced by thus saving it has been priceless. The next winter, he worked for his board, and attended school,—his tuition being taken from his next summer's wages, which were but four and one-half dollars per month. In the spring of 1826, he commenced work for Mr. G. Haviland, with whom he made his home for the next four years. He gives an account of his school-days in the following words: "My school-days were spent in Hoosick, Rensselaer County, New York. At seven, I went part of the summer to a district school taught by Miss Anna Hoag; next, at twelve, to one taught by Mr. Baker; then, when past fourteen, to one taught by Mr. Herrington." Mr. Adams studied simply reading, writing, and arithmetic; and, in the last, never went beyond the "rule of three." As we have seen, Mr. Adams' school advantages were very limited, neither has he read many books; but, in the school of labor, he has acquired a range and variety of knowledge that is of far more practical value to him. While working for Mr. Haviland, Mr. Adams became acquainted with Miss Bethany Wynant, whom he married December 12, 1827. "Our wedding tour," says Mr. Adams, "was not like that of the young people of to-day,—an excursion to Chicago, New York, or Niagara Falls. I simply walked back to my work, and my wife walked back to hers; for we both worked out for a living." We would here remark that, in this narrative of a busy life, we must consider *two busy workers*; for Mrs. Adams has faithfully performed her part in the struggle to rear a family and secure a home. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Adams was engaged to work one year for Mr. Brayton, for one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents,—the highest wages paid for farm labor, at that time, in that part of New York. "I have often," says Mr. Adams, "done, in a day, work that I have never had two men do for me in that time. In the winter, I threshed, with a flail, fifteen bushels of rye as an average day's work; and I also did my chores, which were to fodder forty cows and two hundred and fifty sheep. I would like to find two men who would do that for me now at double the wages. One afternoon in haying, I pitched for two teams, pitching nineteen loads on, and one off. I could not find two men who would do that now. I have known two of my hired men to pitch on six loads of

hay in one-half a day, and they seemed to do it easily, for they whistled or sang all the time." In 1828 Mr. Adams took a small farm, on which, for four years, he worked for little profit. But his increasing family caused him to think of going West, where he hoped to find better opportunities. Accordingly, closing his business affairs in Rensselaer County, he removed to Monroe County, settling near Rochester. While there, he heard of a region still farther west, called Michigan, lying up among the lakes, where land was cheap and fertile, and the climate mild and healthful. In September, 1833, he took passage on a canal-boat for Buffalo, and thence on a steamer for Detroit. While stopping a short time at a hotel in Detroit, he was advised by the landlord to push on about one hundred and fifty miles into the Territory before purchasing land. He accordingly started westward on foot, following the road as far as it went; he then took the Indian trail through the otherwise trackless wilderness, along the route now taken by the Michigan Central Railroad, until he reached Comstock, Kalamazoo County. Here he stayed over night with a settler, and heard of excellent lands in Climax Township. The next day he went to Climax, and met Judge Caleb Eldred. Mr. Adams selected a quarter section of land; but, on account of illness, had about given up going to the land-office at White Pigeon, when Judge Eldred kindly offered to enter his lands for him. Mr. Adams gladly accepted this proposition, gave the Judge two hundred dollars for the land and one for his trouble, and started for home, which he reached three weeks from the time he had left it. Month after month passed, and nothing was heard from Judge Eldred. Finally, Mr. Adams wrote to him, and received the reply that sickness had caused the delay in sending the duplicate, but that the money was safe, and would be returned if the land was not bought. The winter having passed and no duplicate being received, Mr. Adams began to fear that his land speculation was a failure. However, before the last of March, the duplicate came, giving Mr. Adams renewed courage in the assurance that he had a home in the West only waiting for him to procure means to remove his family. For three seasons, he worked on the Erie Canal; one year, for Mr. Bellows, a lawyer in Pittsford; and then on his farm for eight years, merely making enough to support his family, which now consisted of his wife and nine small children. He next rented, for five years, a farm in Brighton. At the expiration of this time, eighteen years from the date that he bought his land in the West,—eighteen years of hard labor and anxious desires,—he had saved money enough to remove his family to their home in Michigan. The journey was made in the year 1851. They found simply the wild lands purchased in 1833. A house was soon erected, and the work of improvement was begun. The spirit of toil

and thrift pervaded that little home. Mr. Adams went forth to his labors with renewed courage, because he was now toiling for himself and his family on his own farm. Year after year, his clearing was enlarged, and the abundance and value of his crops, flocks, and herds increased, till all that could add to the usefulness of a well-improved farm, and to the enjoyment of a happy home, was supplied. He now owns seven hundred acres, known as the garden farm of the county. In the fall of 1866, it was awarded the premium by the Michigan State Agricultural Society as the most desirable and best managed farm in progressive Michigan. In the fall of 1875, it was awarded the first premium by the Kalamazoo County Society. He has a fine orchard of seven hundred apple trees, an orchard of pear trees, and groves, meadows, and wheat fields; ten varieties of trees ornament the parks. His residence is located on the north side of his farm, facing an interesting highway. A short distance east of the dwelling stands the most spacious barn in Kalamazoo County, having an observatory from which can be seen a large expanse of country. In the center of the building is a well, from which water is drawn by means of a wind-mill, and forced into a reservoir in the second story, whence it is conducted to five different places for the use of stock. A short distance from this building, Mr. Adams has erected many barns and sheds for the benefit of his growing stock. The aggregate length of the buildings standing upon his farm is one thousand feet, the average width is thirty-three feet. All these are so conveniently arranged that but a small amount of labor is required to care for large numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine. He is the architect of his wool house, granary, corn house, and other buildings, which are remarkably well arranged for practical use. No agriculturist furnishes a higher order of valuable instruction in husbandry. His whole farm and its surroundings are beautiful, and are much admired by strangers as well as friends. Mr. Adams has labored for many years in the interests of agricultural associations. He has many times held the office of President of the Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society, the Galesburg Agricultural Association, and the Battle Creek Agricultural, Mechanical, and Ladies' Industrial associations, discharging the duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to the societies. While President of the County Agricultural Society, he had on exhibition at the county fair seven thorough-bred Durham steers, whose average weight per head was one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five pounds; and one Durham bull, one year old, that weighed one thousand one hundred and ten pounds. They were awarded the first premium; and, the next fall, took the first premium at the State fair. These animals are a specimen of the grade he has usually raised on his farm, his thorough-bred stock hav-

ing been the pride of the County and State Agricultural societies. Mr. Adams has long been a useful and prominent member of the State Boards of Agricultural, Horticultural, and Pomological societies. He is a leading member, by mutual consent, of the Patrons of Husbandry and Sovereigns of Industry in Michigan. He has faithfully discharged many offices in these organizations; and is a Director in the Co-operative Association of the city of Battle Creek. He is now Director of the Kalamazoo County Mutual Insurance Company. December 12, 1877, Mr. and Mrs. Adams celebrated, at their residence in Climax, the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. A large number of friends and acquaintances enjoyed the festivities. Regrets were received from Hon. Charles E. Stuart, ex-United States Senator from Michigan, Hon. T. R. Sherwood, and Hon. V. P. Collier, ex-Treasurer of the State. Mr. Adams is a man of fertile mind, strong will power, sound judgment, perseverance, and rare executive ability. His social charms, pure character, and noble history endear him to a large circle of friends. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, upon his first election, and has ever since been a member of the Democratic party. The deed for Mr. Adams' land, which he purchased in Michigan, was signed by President Jackson, and is highly prized. Mr. Adams has never been a member of any religious organization, and believes in universal salvation. His family now consists of his wife and seven children. He has twenty-four grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

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**ALLMAN, HON. WILLIAM**, Banker, Sturgis, was born in Yorkshire, England, May 12, 1828. His father, Major Allman, emigrated to Canada in 1830; and, coming to Michigan, in 1838, settled in Sturgis, St. Joseph County. He was a tailor by trade, and his son William was taught the same occupation. The rudiments of the English branches constituted his education until he was twenty-six years of age, when he spent a short time at Asbury University, Indiana. He continued to work at his trade until 1854. From time to time, he invested his accumulations in land near Sturgis; so that, when he left the tailor's bench, he was the owner of a large tract, extending almost to the very center of the village (now city) of Sturgis. From 1854 until 1864, Mr. Allman was engaged in real estate business; and, during most of this period, he was also Justice of the Peace. In 1864 he organized the First National Bank of Sturgis,—of which he is still President. He was chosen to represent his district in the State Legislature of 1856, and again in 1876. He held the position of Township Supervisor for many years.

He is connected with the Methodist Church of Sturgis; and to his influence and support it is very largely indebted. Mr. Allman is a man universally trusted. Owing to his business ability and known integrity, he has often been intrusted with the management of estates, as administrator or guardian; and, in the discharge of such trusts, has always given satisfaction. He is interested in all that pertains to the material and moral welfare of Sturgis; and his aid and influence are confidently expected on the side of progress and reform. In the building of the railroads through that place, he was an active mover. He was, for a considerable period, Secretary and Treasurer of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Road, but resigned that position when the central office was removed to Valparaiso. In politics, he has always been a strong Republican. In this, as in other things, he is firm in his convictions, and follows them with a persistency which is worthy of his English birth. He was married, March 15, 1846, to Louisa Fairchild, of Sturgis,—formerly of Albany, New York. Mr. Allman is now President of the First National Bank of Chicago. He is honorable and enterprising, and well deserves to be classed among Michigan's eminent men.

**A**LDRICH, LEVI, M. D., of Edwardsburg, was born in Erie County, New York, January 27, 1820. He is of American parentage, and his ancestors, who were English, settled in Rhode Island. His father, James Aldrich, was a pioneer farmer of Erie County. Levi Aldrich received his early education at a private school, and later, during the years 1845-6, attended Salem Academy, in Chautauqua County. He then attended a course of lectures at the Albany Medical College, and graduated from Buffalo Medical University, after taking two courses of lectures there. After receiving his diploma, he commenced the practice of medicine in Erie County, New York, where he was very successful, until his health failed, in 1860. He then removed to a farm, which he had purchased in Cass County, Michigan, but remained only a short time. Owing to his reputation as a skillful physician, he was forced to resume his practice, and accordingly removed to Edwardsburg. He has, probably, the most extensive and lucrative practice of any physician in Cass County. Doctor Aldrich is an excellent financier. From his youth, he has depended upon his own exertions; and now, at the age of fifty-seven years, has acquired an independent fortune, of which he may justly be proud. In politics, he is a strong Republican, having been a member of that party since its organization. He served as State Representative from 1862 to 1864, and then as Senator for two years. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867. These public trusts he guarded faith-

fully, acquitting himself creditably in every respect. He is a man of public enterprise, and a valuable citizen of Edwardsburg. By the use of his means and influence, Edwardsburg was made a station on the Port Huron and Chicago Railroad. Doctor Aldrich is a member, in good standing, of the Masonic Fraternity. He was brought up as a Quaker, and still adheres to the Quaker faith, but is not a member of any church. He contributes to the support of all religious denominations. He is a man of commanding presence. Doctor Aldrich married, November 28, 1850, Miss Sweetland, of New York, whose ancestors were natives of New Hampshire. They have no children, but have brought up a promising young man, Frank Sweetland, who graduated with honor from the medical department of the University of Buffalo, New York.

**A**NDREWS, HON. JOSIAH, M. D., of Paw Paw, Michigan, was born at Mentz, Cayuga County, New York, June 28, 1812. He is the son of Josiah and Nancy (Gilmore) Andrews, and is of English descent. Mr. Andrews received his early education in the common schools and Cazenovia Institute. He commenced the study of medicine when very young, and graduated with the highest honors from the medical department of the University of New York, at Fairfield, in 1838. He immediately emigrated to Paw Paw, Michigan, where he remained until the commencement of the civil war. Dr. Andrews was Surgeon of the 3d Michigan Cavalry until 1864, when he was made staff Surgeon, and was transferred to the Army of the Potomac. Under General Meade's command, he followed Lee from Petersburg to Appomattox Court House, where General Lee surrendered April 9, 1865. Dr. Andrews then returned to City Point, Virginia, and was employed in the Sixth Corps hospital until the armies were disbanded. In July, 1865, he returned home to his practice, which he has followed successfully up to the present date. He is especially skillful as a surgeon. In 1846 he was elected to the Legislature. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party, and has held many important offices under its administration. In 1869 he received the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue from President Grant, and held the position four years. Although not a member of any church, he has contributed liberally to the support of all religious denominations. He believes that an upright life is the mark of a true Christian. April 26, 1847, he married Mary Ann Dickinson, whose mother was a member of the Holden family, of New York State. They have had three children, only one of whom—a daughter—is now living. Dr. Andrews, although sixty-seven years old, still has an extensive practice.



*Levi Albrecht M.D.*

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**B**ALCH, HON. NATHANIEL A., Kalamazoo, was born at Athens, Vermont, January 22, 1808. His father, Nathaniel Balch, was born in 1779, and died in 1857. His mother, Sarah Balch, was born in 1779, and died in 1876. Of their twelve children, only nine survive. Mr. Balch is endowed with a remarkable memory; and, in his school-days, distinguished himself as the champion speller of the school. When ten years of age, in a contest between two schools, comprising one hundred and twenty pupils, he bore off the prize. When seventeen years old, he began life as a teacher, and was very successful. Desiring to prepare himself for college, he attended a select school in 1829; and, at the close of the term, distinguished himself by the exercise of his wonderful memory, in preparing, within a few hours, to take the principal character in a play which formed a part of the school exhibition. After attending Chester Academy a little over a year, and passing a creditable examination, he entered Middlebury College, from which he graduated, with high honors, at the close of four years' study. Removing to Bennington, Vermont, Mr. Balch became Principal of the Academy, and remained there for two years, showing much ability as a teacher. Residing with a physician of the town, he engaged in the study of medicine and surgery; and, at the same time, entered the office of Governor John S. Robinson, reading law during his leisure hours. In 1837 Mr. Balch removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan; and, at the solicitation of the Huron Institute Board of Directors, opened and organized the educational establishment now known as the Kalamazoo College. In 1838 he accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in Michigan College, which was to be established at Marshall. Upon the erection of the necessary buildings, he removed to Marshall, and organized the college, conducting it successfully until 1839. In that unfortunate year of general business paralysis, the endowment of the institution being principally wild lands, for which there was then no sale, the college was closed, and Mr. Balch returned to Kalamazoo. In 1840 he resumed the study of law in the office of Stuart & Webster, of Kalamazoo; was admitted to the bar of the State of Michigan in March, 1840, and subsequently licensed to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. He entered upon his professional life with high literary and scientific acquirements, and a zeal that knew no failure; and continues his practice to this time. He was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, for Barry County, in 1840; and, the following year, to the same office for Kalamazoo County. He filled these positions with distinction for two years, during which period he prosecuted many of the most important criminal cases ever tried in Western Michigan; and met, successfully, such opponents as John Van Arman, now of Chicago. In 1847 Mr. Balch was elected to the State Senate for two

years, where he exhibited great diligence and caution. The State capital having been removed in that year from Detroit to Lansing, some of the most important legislation was accomplished; such as the General Railroad, Plank-road, Homestead, and Telegraph Laws. To Hon. Edwin H. Lathrop, in the House, and to Mr. Balch, in the Senate, the people of Michigan are much indebted for those valuable and beneficial laws. During Buchanan's administration, he was appointed Postmaster at Kalamazoo, serving over four years, and discharging the duties of the office to the public acceptance. He has been so liberal that there is not a church edifice in his village in which he has not an investment; nor a railroad in the town to which he has not contributed. In 1860, as the nominee of the Democratic party for Congress, Mr. Balch was defeated; and, since that time, has refused office, devoting himself to the practice of his profession, in which he has been successfully engaged for nearly forty years. Eminently patriotic, he has contributed liberally to every public and philanthropic enterprise. He has been a professed Christian, and a devoted student of the Bible, for more than forty years, and is a most instructive Sabbath-school teacher. To every moral reform he is an earnest friend, and especially to the temperance cause,—that being a subject on which he has often lectured. He has never used any strong drink—not even a glass of beer—in his life. Mr. Balch married Sarah M. Chapin, daughter of Professor Chapin, of Woodstock, Vermont. She was a learned and noble woman, and a devoted wife and mother. She died in 1858, leaving three children. In 1849 he married Elizabeth E. Dungan, of Philadelphia,—also a highly accomplished and finely educated lady. Of the five children born to Mr. Balch, only one survives.

**B**ALCH, WALTER O., Lawyer, late of Kalamazoo, was the son of Hon. N. A. Balch, and was born at Kalamazoo, Michigan, April 9, 1843. His father was a man of means and influence, and gave him a liberal education in the common schools of Kalamazoo and the University of Michigan, where he graduated from the law department. After studying law in his father's office, he was admitted to practice, becoming a member of the Kalamazoo bar in 1866. He immediately associated himself with the firm of Balch, Smiley & Balch, of which, for several years, he was a valued member. While engaged in his profession, he developed none of the aggressive qualities which distinguished his father, nor was he particularly noted as an advocate. He was well-read, both in common and statutory law, and was clear and forcible in argument. Although his short course at the bar did not permit of his gaining a reputation as counselor, it was sufficient

to show his sterling ability. Being an able and ready writer, during his collegiate course and while studying and practicing law, he was a regular correspondent of several newspapers and magazines. His health was always delicate, as he inherited consumptive tendencies, and this malady, with its insidious attacks, was continually checking his progress; yet he possessed one of those combative temperaments which are not easily conquered. At the age of twenty-five, however, his health gradually declined, and finally necessitated a change of climate. He spent nearly two years in Texas, apparently improving, and settled in Austin, where, for some time, he was associate editor of the *Austin News*. In 1876 he returned to his father's home in Kalamazoo; and, after a long and painful illness, died December 22, 1876. His noble qualities of mind and heart had endeared him greatly to all who knew him; and a large circle of sympathizing friends joined with the family in mourning his loss. He married, September 29, 1868, Nellie M. Burton, daughter of Rev. S. W. Burton, of Wattsburg, Pennsylvania.

**BENNETT, JUDGE WILLIAM P.**, of Cassopolis, Michigan, was born at Maulmain, Burmah, British East Indies, October 17, 1831. His parents, Cephas and Stella (Knealand) Bennett, have been for many years laboring as Christian missionaries in India, under the auspices of the American Baptist Missionary Union. His grandfather, Alfred Bennett, was well known to the entire Baptist denomination in the United States, as general agent of the Missionary Union for twenty years before his death. His maternal great-grandfather was the famous Abner Knealand, the first apostle in New England of the Universalist doctrine. William P. Bennett was brought to this country when he was eight years old. He found a home in the family of P. R. Gorton in Madison County, New York, until he was seventeen. His educational advantages were such as the common schools afforded, supplemented by a few terms at the Oneida Conference Seminary at Cazenovia, and at Groton Academy in Tompkins County. His summers were employed in farm work. From 1848 to 1851, he taught in the district schools of New York State, occupying his intervals of leisure with work on a farm. The year 1851 was spent in Jackson County, Michigan, where he bought land; but, in 1852, he exchanged it for property in Cass County, and settled in Marcellus Township. He was a successful farmer in this locality seventeen years. In 1868 he was elected Probate Judge, and removed to Cassopolis to attend to the duties of that office, which, by repeated elections, he has held until the present time. During his residence in Marcellus, he was for ten years, between 1855 and 1867,

Supervisor of the township; and, in that capacity, was able to render valuable service to the national cause during the civil war. He was a Whig while that party maintained an existence, and afterwards joined the Republicans. Mr. Bennett has been a careful student. Although his early education was limited, and his later life crowded with active duties, he has so improved his opportunities that, without any distinctively professional training, he has filled the position of Probate Judge with very general satisfaction to both the bar and the people. He is a man of abundant common sense, unimpeachable integrity, and unassuming dignity of character. He married, in 1850, Lovisa Brokaw, of Owasco, Cayuga County, New York.

**BACON, JUDGE NATHANIEL**, Niles, Michigan, was born at Ballston, Saratoga County, New York, July 14, 1802. His early boyhood was spent on his father's farm. He entered the Junior Class at Union College, and graduated in 1824. Immediately after graduating, he entered upon the study of law in the office of Judge Sampson, of Rochester, New York, and practiced law there three or four years. In 1833 he went to Niles, Michigan, and soon settled upon a farm near that place. At various times, he was promoted to offices of trust and honor. He was Prosecuting Attorney for several years. In 1855 he was elected Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, composed of Berrien, Cass, Branch, and St. Joseph counties. Under the law then prevailing, he sat with the other Circuit Judges at the Supreme Court. In 1857, after the adoption of the new constitution, he was re-elected Circuit Judge for six years. In 1866 he was elected to the same office to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Perrin M. Smith; and, in 1869, was re-elected for another term of six years. He died suddenly of apoplexy, at his home near Niles, on the evening of September 9, 1869. November 3, 1827, Judge Bacon married, at Salem, New York, Jane S. Sweetman, who died May 15, 1841. January 1, 1845, at Niles, Michigan, he married Caroline S. Lord, who still survives.

**BARBER, JOHN**, Farmer, of Edwardsburg, was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1835. His mother, Mary (Funston) Barber, was a native of Pennsylvania. His father, Jesse Barber, was a well-to-do farmer. John Barber attended the common schools in winter, and worked on his father's farm in summer, until he was twenty years of age. He then spent one year in traveling, as distributing agent for Doctor Bennett, through the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. At the end of that time, he

went to Cook County, Illinois, and purchased a farm, on which he worked three years. During the next four years, he was engaged in mercantile trade at Harlem, now Oak Park, in the vicinity of Chicago. After disposing of this business, he removed to Milton Township, Cass County, Michigan, where he has since been extensively engaged in agriculture and stock-raising. During the first twelve years, he raised, annually, four hundred sheep, but has somewhat withdrawn from this branch of the business, raising now but one hundred head a year. During the last seventeen years, he has shipped from three to five car-loads of hogs yearly. He has six hundred acres of land, three hundred of which are under cultivation. He has the finest country residence in Cass County; it is built in Italian style, with octagonal front, and is finished inside with walnut. Mr. Barber is a Republican, having belonged to that party since its organization, but is not a politician. He is a member, in high standing, of the Presbyterian Church. He held the position of Town Treasurer five years. December 25, 1861, he married Miss Kate Follmer, who belongs to one of the earliest pioneer families in Michigan. They have had two children,—Daniel and William.

**B**ARRY, JOHN STEWARD, ex-Governor, late of Constantine, Michigan, was born at Amherst, New Hampshire, January 29, 1802. His parents, John and Ellen (Steward) Barry, early removed to Rockingham, Vermont, where he remained until he became of age, working on his father's farm, and pursuing his studies at the same time. He married Mary Kidder, of Grafton, Vermont; and, in 1824, went to Georgia, Vermont, where he had charge of an academy for two years, meanwhile studying law. He afterwards practiced law in that State. While in Georgia, he was, for some time, a member of the Governor's staff, with the title of Governor's Aid; and, at a somewhat earlier period, was Captain of a company of State militia. In 1831 he removed to Michigan and settled at White Pigeon, where he engaged in mercantile business with I. W. Willard. Four years after, in 1834, he removed to Constantine, and continued his mercantile pursuits. He became Justice of the Peace, at White Pigeon, in 1831, and held the office until 1835. In that year, he was elected State Senator, which office he held until 1838, and was again elected in 1841. Two years after, he was made Governor of Michigan, and was re-elected in 1845. The constitution forbade more than two consecutive terms, but he was called to the position again in 1850,—the only instance of the kind in the history of the State. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature; of the Constitutional Convention; and, afterwards, of the State House of Representatives. Governor Barry was a man

of incorruptible integrity. His opinions, which he reached by the most thorough investigation, he held tenaciously. His strong convictions and outspoken honesty, made it impossible for him to take an undefined position where a principle was involved. His attachments and prejudices were strong, yet he was never accused of favoritism in his administration of public affairs. As a public speaker, he was not remarkable; solidity, rather than brilliancy, characterized his oratory, which is described as argumentative and instructive, but cold, hard, and entirely wanting in rhetorical ornament. He was never eloquent, seldom humorous or sarcastic; and, in manner, rather awkward. Although his educational advantages were so limited, he was a life-long student. He mastered both ancient and modern languages, and acquired a thorough knowledge of history. No man owed less to political intrigue as a means of gaining position. He was a true statesman and gained public esteem by his solid worth. His political connection was always with the Democratic party, and his opinions were usually extreme. He retired to private life after the beginning of the ascendancy of the Republican party, and carried on his mercantile business at Constantine. He died January 14, 1870. His wife's death had occurred a year previous,—March 30, 1869. They left no children.

**B**LACKMAN, SAMUEL H., of Paw Paw, Michigan, was born at Aurora, Portage County, Ohio, April 6, 1814, and is the eldest son of John H. and Abigail P. Blackman. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of Connecticut; they were of English descent. In 1827 he removed with his parents to Kendall, Stark County, Ohio, near where the city of Massillon now stands. After remaining there one year, they returned to Portage County, and settled in the township of Stow, now in Summit County, where Samuel H. Blackman resided until 1842. He received a common-school education; and, when twenty-one years of age, commenced teaching, which he continued seven consecutive winters. He was principally employed, however, in working on his father's farm until 1838, when he began the study of law. To this he devoted his leisure time until early in 1842, when he was admitted to the bar. In September of that year, he married C. Amanda Harvey, a native of St. Albans, Vermont. He immediately went to Allegan County, Michigan, where he remained until June, 1844. At that time, he removed to Paw Paw, where he still resides. In August, 1851, his wife died, leaving two children,—a son, Edgar A.; and a daughter, Ida L. He married, again, March 27, 1855, Mary Anne Hunn, whose maiden name was Parcell. They have two daughters,—Mary E. and Martha A.

Upon going to Allegan, Mr. Blackman commenced the practice of law; but, for some years after his removal to Paw Paw, there was not sufficient legal business to occupy his time. He accordingly engaged in surveying and civil engineering, which he had previously studied. He was employed as field engineer on the Van Buren County Division of the Michigan Central Railroad; and, in 1853, in locating and grading the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, from Toledo to Ottawa, Ohio, until the suspension of work on account of financial depression. In the summer of 1854, he was engaged on the Burlington Division of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, until the work was suspended for the same reason. Mr. Blackman has held many official positions. On the day he was twenty-one years old, he was elected Clerk of Stow Township, Ohio. Soon after removing to Van Buren County, he was elected County Surveyor, and held the office several terms. He has also held several other county offices. He was elected a member of the State Senate for 1863 and 1864, and served at the regular session of 1863, and the special session of 1864. During the time, he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, and of the Committee on Asylums for the Insane; he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, in which he was Chairman of the Committee on Impeachments and Removals from Office, and a member of the Committee of Arrangements and Phraseology. He was also a member of the House of Representatives for 1873 and 1874; but was absent the greater part of the former year, on account of injuries received in a railroad accident on February 24th. Mr. Blackman was a Democrat until 1854; but, since that time, has been a Republican. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows for many years; and was one of the Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Michigan to the Grand Lodge of the United States, at San Francisco, in 1869, and at Baltimore in 1870. He has been an active temperance man; by endeavoring to sustain and enforce the prohibitory liquor law, before its repeal, he incurred the displeasure of a certain class of citizens who expressed their feelings by girdling his shade-trees. Mr. Blackman is a firm believer in Christianity.

**B**ROOKS, SAMUEL, D. D., of Kalamazoo, son of Kendall and Mary (Pettee) Brooks, was born August 31, 1831, in Roxbury, now a part of Boston, Massachusetts. He received his preparatory education in the Roxbury Latin School, and graduated at Brown University in 1852. The following year, he was chosen assistant librarian in the same institution. From February, 1854, until February, 1855, he was instructor in Greek, being called to occupy, temporarily,

the place made vacant by the death of Prof. Nelson Wheeler. In 1857 Mr. Brooks graduated from the Newton Theological Institution, and was ordained as pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Beverly, Massachusetts. He continued in this service until September, 1860, when he was appointed, for one year, instructor in Hebrew at the Newton Theological School. From the spring of 1862 until August, 1864, he acted as pastor of the Baptist Church in South Framingham, when, on account of ill health, he was compelled to take a protracted rest from pastoral work. In the fall of 1866, he took charge of the Baptist Church in West Medway until October, 1869, when he was called to his present position as Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in Kalamazoo College, Michigan. Mr. Brooks married, in November, 1858, Miss H. Elizabeth Balch, daughter of Captain John Balch, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. He married, a second time, in November, 1868, Miss Elizabeth A. Morse, daughter of Luther and Betsey Morse, of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

**B**LAKESLEE, GEORGE A., Farmer, Stock-raiser, Grain Dealer, Merchant, and Manufacturer, of Galien, was born at Ellisburg, Jefferson County, New York, August 22, 1826, and is of English descent. His mother, Lousiana Edmunds, was a cousin of Judge Edmunds, of Ohio. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier, and was taken prisoner by the British. His father, James Blakeslee, was a minister of the Gospel. He embraced the belief of the Latter-day Saints in 1833, and, soon after, commenced preaching for that denomination. When his son was ten years of age, he removed to Perth, Canada. After two years, he went to St. Lawrence County, and again, in one year, to Waterville, Oneida County, New York. Thence he went to Utica, where he resided until 1842. He then started for Southern Iowa, which he reached July 5, 1843, and where he continued to preach five years. In 1848 he removed to Batavia, Kane County, Illinois, where he remained until his death, which occurred December 18, 1866. He discharged his duty as a minister of the Gospel thirty-three consecutive years, during one of which he was sent as a missionary to Europe. He was a man of marked ability, and never, as far as he knew, had an enemy. George A. Blakeslee attended the common schools in the various places in which his parents resided. He also received the best instruction from his father and mother, who were both exceedingly well educated, and who highly valued learning. In 1848 he emigrated to Batavia, Kane County, Illinois, and spent one year in working on a farm. In the fall of 1849, he engaged in the lumber business, which he continued until 1856, and then moved to Michigan, to what is now Galien, Berrien County. Here



*George A. Blakester*



he became interested in general mercantile business, in connection with his lumber trade. When the country became quite thickly populated, he commenced dealing in grain. He also purchased a large farm, and added farming and stock-raising to his business. He has erected a large saw-mill, and manufactures over one million five hundred thousand broom-handles annually. He is, probably, the largest manufacturer in Western Michigan. His farming and timber lands exceed one thousand acres. February 13, 1848, he married Miss Lydia Alcott, an English lady, who had come to America but a few years before. Her father was a manufacturer of queensware in England. Upon coming to this country, he settled in McHenry County, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Blakeslee have had nine children,—two sons and seven daughters,—all of whom are living. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party, in 1854. He has held several minor public offices; having been Postmaster of Galien since 1856, and Justice of the Peace since 1857, although he has several times tried to relinquish the office. Following the teachings of his father, he espoused the faith of the Latter-day Saints. He is a Royal Arch Mason. He is now fifty-one years of age, and enjoys good health. He is a leader in every laudable public enterprise. He is an excellent business man,—not over-anxious about his affairs, and successful in almost every thing he undertakes.

**B**LEYKER, PAULUS DER, late of Kalamazoo, was born, at Ondorp, on the island of Flakkee, in the province of South Holland, December 23, 1804. When nine years old, he became an orphan, and was adopted by a friend in a country town, where he was kindly cared for until he was eighteen. Having acquired the rudiments of an education, and a thorough knowledge of agriculture, he was required, by the laws of Holland, to enter the army, and was called into active service in the war between Holland and Belgium. Having distinguished himself by his soldierly bearing, correct deportment, and mathematical precision, he was honored with the positions of Sergeant-Quartermaster and Major,—offices which he filled with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of all concerned. After passing many years of his life in the army, he went to the island of Texel, north of Holland, where he carried on agriculture. Here he engaged in an undertaking which required no little enterprise and capital, namely: draining, reclaiming from the sea, and dyking an area on the north of the island comprising several hundred acres. This tract of land, which has proved quite an acquisition to the island, is now known as "Endracht Polder." In 1850, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his many friends, Mr. der Bleyker made preparations to

go to America. He embarked with his family and a company of Hollanders, who eagerly embraced the opportunity to test the promises which the United States offered to the poor of every land. The party arrived in Kalamazoo in the fall of 1850, and were subjected to a terrible ordeal of sickness and suffering, which caused the death of several of their number. Soon after his arrival, Mr. der Bleyker purchased the farm of the late Governor Ransom, situated near the center of the town; and, through the assistance of one of his American fellow-citizens, divided it into town lots, thus furnishing to the village the extensive tract of land known as the "Der Bleyker Addition." One or two years afterwards, besides purchasing another farm in Kalamazoo, he made investments in real estate in Ottawa County, and assisted the small community of Hollanders who had settled in the village of Holland, near Black River, by establishing there much-needed lumber and flour mills. Mr. der Bleyker died in Kalamazoo, April 8, 1872, leaving a wife, two sons, and a daughter. His death was much regretted by a large circle of acquaintances, whose esteem and respect he had won during his residence in this country. As a religious man, he was a faithful adherent to the Dutch Reformed Church. As a politician, he was conservative, and always voted for the candidate he believed to be most meritorious, irrespective of party. His intellectual endowments were far above mediocrity. A large portion of his knowledge was acquired by careful observation. Cautious and precise calculations marked his plans and secured much of his success. By enterprise and energy, he amassed what was deemed, for that part of the country, a large fortune. He was strictly just and conscientious in his business relations, as well as lenient towards his debtors. He was liberal and deeply sympathetic; his heart overflowed with benevolence toward the unfortunate, particularly among his own countrymen, who always found in him a trusty friend

**B**RESE, JOHN W., Lawyer, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, was born April 27, 1819, in the town of Laurens, Otsego County, New York. His parents, John and Judith (Hopkins) Breese, were among the early settlers in Otsego County. His father was a nephew of Judge William Cooper, the founder and original proprietor of the village of Cooperstown, in Otsego County, and father of J. Fennimore Cooper. Mr. Breese, after completing his common and select-school education, engaged in teaching; but ultimately became a law student in the office of L. S. Chatfield, of Laurens, New York. In 1844 he settled in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and continued his studies. He was admitted to practice in



the State courts in 1846; in the United States Court at Detroit, in 1859; and in the United States Court for the Western District of Michigan, in 1866. While a law student, he was, for a time, proprietor and editor of the *Kalamazoo Gazette*. In 1848 he was Military Secretary to Governor Ransom, and First Lieutenant in the Peninsular Guards,—an artillery company in the Michigan militia. In 1846 he was appointed a Master in Chancery, by Governor Alpheus Felch; and, in 1850, Circuit Court Commissioner, by Governor John S. Barry. In 1862 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held the office four years. In 1866 he became President of the Young Men's Library Association of Kalamazoo. He was elected President of the village in 1868; and again elected to the same office in 1876. His public duties have been discharged with such ability and fidelity that he has received the approval of the community generally as a competent, faithful, and honest public servant; and, in private life, no man in Kalamazoo occupies a more honorable position in public estimation. He has aided, both by his influence and money, all railroads that affected the interests of Kalamazoo since his settlement in that place. He has been a member of the School Board; and educational and benevolent enterprises have had his hearty co-operation and support. He has the reputation of being one of the most faithful attorneys; and, as a counselor, has no superior at the Kalamazoo bar. As a trial lawyer in important cases, in county and State, he has always acquitted himself with honor. Mr. Breese was a conservative War Democrat, opposed to slavery. The first meeting called in Kalamazoo, in 1861, to arouse public feeling against the Rebellion, was held in his office, and presided over by him. Mr. Breese married, September 27, 1853, Delia Bailey, daughter of J. B. Bailey, of the village of Allegan, Michigan.

**B**ROWN, HIRAM, of St. Joseph, Michigan, was born at Locke, now Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, June 15, 1804. His father, Liberty Brown, was one of the first settlers in that part of the country, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1845. He was a native of Windsor, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, and, after exploring the western part of New York, settled in Locke; there he married Phœbe Hopkins, who died in 1824. Hiram Brown was the only son, and resided with his parents until he was fifteen years of age, attending school in the neighborhood. When he was eighteen he taught a district school, after which, for about one year, he attended Cortland Academy. During the winter months, he taught various schools in the vicinity of his home, until the year 1825, when he was employed two years

in a neighboring county, and also at Weedsport, Cayuga County. He then obtained a situation as clerk in a storage, forwarding, and commission house, at Syracuse, where he remained until the spring of 1830. At that time he accepted an offer from a firm in Rochester, employed in the same business, and continued with them until 1834. He married, in 1832, while residing in Rochester, Miss Harriet Griffin, of Clinton, Oneida County. She was a niece of Ebenezer Griffin, a lawyer of considerable eminence, who has attained notoriety in Western New York, as counsel for the Morgan conspirators. In 1834 Mr. Brown formed a partnership with John Griffith, of Jersey City, and removed, with his family, to St. Joseph, in order to take charge of the business, commenced the year previous by Mr. Griffith. The prospects for building up a remunerative trade on the St. Joseph River were flattering; and the firm expended large sums of money in building steamboats and keel-boats, adapted to the navigation of the river. They also had control of steamers intended to run from St. Joseph to Chicago. The enterprise failed, however, owing, in a great measure, to the stagnation of business incident to the commercial disasters of the period between 1837 and 1841. Mr. Brown then formed a business connection with the firm of Wheeler & Porter, and afterwards with T. Wheeler & Co., and remained in the same business until 1848. About this time the prospects of St. Joseph received a death-blow by the action of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, which diverted the route from Kalamazoo to Niles, and thence to New Buffalo, instead of completing it to St. Joseph, as the State had pledged itself to do. Mr. Brown, in common with nearly all the business men of the place, suffered from this action, and found it necessary to look for another locality. In the spring of the year, the Illinois and Michigan Canal was open to transfer, and Mr. Brown, believing the opportunity favorable, built six canal-boats, at an expense of about nine thousand dollars, and had them towed across the lake. Four of them he sold to Chicago merchants, and retained the other two, hoping to make of them a nucleus for building up a trade on the canal and Illinois River. This scheme was frustrated by the destruction of one boat, and the material injury of the other, caused by the flood of March, 1849, owing to the sudden breaking up of the ice in the Chicago River. Mr. Brown then became book-keeper for J. H. Dunham; but was compelled, by ill health, to abandon the business for a period of six months. In 1851 he was employed by H. Norton & Co., as book-keeper and general manager, and remained with them until 1855. From that time until 1860, he was engaged, with others, in a commission and produce business; but, meeting disasters, he removed to St. Joseph, where he has since resided. On the 18th of March, 1836, at Niles, Michigan, his wife died, leaving one son and one daughter.

ter. The latter soon followed her mother. The son, Henry M. Brown, now resides in Chicago. In June, 1837, Mr. Brown married Miss Jane R. Liston, of Niles, who died at Chicago, July 7, 1854. They had eight children,—three sons and five daughters. Four of the latter died young, and the fifth now lives in St. Joseph. One son, William L., is in business in Chicago; another, Hiram L., is assistant general freight agent of the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad; the youngest resides in St. Joseph. September 11, 1855, Mr. Brown married Miss Julia M. Smith, of Chicago. They have one daughter, aged fifteen years. Mr. Brown was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs, for St. Joseph in 1862, and Justice of the Peace in 1867, both of which positions he now holds. He was brought up in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, and became a member in 1832. In 1843 he commenced reading a series of the philosophical and theological works of Emanuel Swedenborg, with the works of various other writers on kindred subjects. Subsequently, becoming thoroughly convinced of the value of these principles, he embraced the faith, and united with the Chicago society of the New Jerusalem Church, in 1855. Mr. Brown was a decided Whig until that organization was merged into the Republican party; since then he has been a Republican. He is far from being a bigot, either in religion or politics. While tenacious of his own opinions, which are founded on conviction, he willingly concedes to those who differ from him the full right to enjoy theirs. He is now a well-preserved man in his seventy-fourth year. He is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Berrien Old Settlers' Association; and is preparing a narrative of events that have fallen under his observation, and various reminiscences of the early settlers, which he proposes to present to the association at its next annual meeting. He is also a member of the State Society of Early Settlers, and contemplates making a contribution to the history of his portion of the State.

**B**RIGGS, HON. HENRY C., Lawyer, of Kalamazoo, was born, June 29, 1831, at West Haven, Rutland County, Vermont. His parents were Noah and Sarah (Kenyon) Briggs. His father was a mechanic, of Washington County, New York, and moved to Michigan in the fall of 1836. He settled on a farm in Allegan County, and took an active part in local affairs. Henry C. Briggs attended the district school in his native town. He then entered Kalamazoo College, and, afterwards, Michigan University. In the fall of 1856, he was elected County Clerk, and held the office two terms. He was then chosen State Senator for Allegan County, and served during one regular and one special session. He resigned his position in the Senate, and, in

1861, was admitted to the bar, and removed to Kalamazoo, where he held the position of Prosecuting Attorney for the county four years. In 1868 he was elected Judge of Probate, and filled the position eight years. Mr. Briggs has always taken an ardent interest in religious subjects, and in all matters concerning temperance and reform. He has given his aid to educational movements, especially those connected with Kalamazoo College. He was brought up in the faith of the Baptist Church, of which he is a zealous member. For the last ten years, he has been Superintendent of Sabbath-schools. He inherited antislavery principles, and has always voted with the Republican party. Mr. Briggs has married twice: his first wife, Mira R. Toby, daughter of Rev. Solomon Toby, of Rhode Island, died in 1868; and he married, June 16, 1875, Amanda R. Hebard, of Brockton, Massachusetts. They have one son. He is prominent in his profession, and in the prime of life; these facts, together with his strict integrity and well-directed energy, promise for him a successful future.

**B**BROWN, HON. EBENEZER LAKIN, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, was born at Plymouth, Vermont, April 16, 1809, and was the son of Thomas and Sally Brown. The ancestors of the family came to this country about 1640. Mr. Brown received instruction only in the common English branches; but his tastes inclined him to study, and he early formed the purpose of acquiring a thorough collegiate education. He commenced the work of preparation at Chester Academy; but, at the age of eighteen, his educational projects were cut short by the death of a brother, which rendered Mr. Brown's presence at home indispensable. At the age of twenty-one, he set out to seek his fortunes in the West. He first went to Ann Arbor, and afterwards to Kalamazoo County. In the prairie since known as Prairie Ronde, he found employment in the store of Smith, Huston & Co. Mr. Brown's capital, when he arrived in Michigan, amounted to eighteen dollars; but, in the course of the following winter, he had an opportunity to buy on partial credit a one-fourth interest in the store. He took advantage of this opening, and began to progress steadily. He remained in this partnership several years. In that early day, land was cheap, but money scarce. The firm of which Mr. Brown was a member became possessed of considerable land in the course of trade; so that, when they dissolved partnership, in 1836, he received his share of the assets in real estate. In partnership with a brother-in-law named Scott, he continued to carry on general mercantile business until 1848. In that year, he retired to a farm on the edge of Schoolcraft, and devoted himself to its cultivation, and to literary

work. During the entire period of his mercantile life, he had been, in every leisure moment, zealously adding to his fund of book knowledge. Although at Chester Academy he had scarcely learned the rudiments of the Latin language, he had since, without any assistance, so thoroughly mastered it that he was able to read and translate fluently. Now that the change in his mode of life gave him leisure, he began to give to Latin more careful and thorough study. In translating the poetry of Horace, he not only gratified his scholarly instincts, but also found scope for the exercise of poetic ability. His skill is best shown in his translations of the odes of Horace, which have been published in various periodicals, and have received high praise from the best critics. They are rendered into musical and well-constructed English, and yet closely conform to the meaning, construction, and meter of the original. They evince the skill, not of a mechanic, but of a true artist. He has given some attention to the Latin poems of Addison and Cowper, and has shown ability not less marked. Mr. Brown's original poems are largely descriptive, and contain some of the finest pictures of early Michigan scenery ever written. They have been published in widely circulated magazines, and are much admired. He has also written some political poems. The one which has attracted the widest notice is an address to Zachary Taylor, on his election to the Presidency. Two stanzas are here given:

"Well done, old Eagle: one bold flight,  
And there thou stands't sublime;  
Thy foot upon the loftiest height  
That e'er was reached in time.  
And they who thought to hawk with thee  
And cast thee on the quarry free,  
Gaze where they may not climb.  
Their upturned visages express  
Dismay, surprise, and hopelessness.

\* \* \* \* \*

'T is well, for thou hast won the wreath;  
And taught them once again,  
To them who sow the dragon's teeth,  
May spring up armed men:  
And it were well, if thou would'st learn,  
Without another teacher stern,  
What thou didst teach them then,  
The eternal laws of Truth and Right  
Will reach thee in thy highest flight."

Had Mr. Brown been permitted to carry out his original purposes of education, and thus been able to bring to his literary work the thorough cultivation begotten of years of well-directed study, he would, doubtless, have been surpassed by few, if any, of his age in the beauty and power of his poetical compositions. In 1840 Mr. Brown was elected to a seat in the Michigan Legislature, on the Whig ticket. Later, he joined the Republican party; and, in 1854, was elected to the State Senate. During this session, he was active in securing the passage of a strong prohibitory liquor law;

and laws concerning the return of fugitive slaves, the tenor of which were in accordance with the advanced sentiments of the Republican party. He was chosen, in 1856, a member of the Board of Regents of the Michigan State University; and, for six years, filled the position with ability. He was, from 1857 to 1863, President of the Schoolcraft and Three Rivers Railroad; and his energy procured the success of that enterprise. He was a member of the first Board of County Commissioners; and, for several years, was active in organizing and conducting county affairs. His family attend the Baptist Church. Mr. Brown married, September, 1837, Amelia W. Scott, of Petersburg, New Hampshire. She died in 1848. In September, 1852, he married Mary A. Miles, of Hinesburg, Vermont.

**B**UCK, HON. GEORGE M., Lawyer, Kalamazoo, Michigan, son of Minerson and Hannah M. (Pierce) Buck, was born November 28, 1840, at Skaneateles, New York. In the spring of 1846, with his parents he moved to Charleston, Kalamazoo County, Michigan. His early advantages were limited, but he acquired a good common-school education. After leaving school, he continued his studies under private tutors, and obtained a pretty thorough knowledge of nearly all the branches usually taught in our higher schools and colleges. He had a fondness for the natural sciences, in which he became proficient. Of late years, he has made archæology a specialty, and has particularly interested himself in the study of vestiges of ancient civilization on the North American continent. In 1861 he commenced reading law, in the office of L. C. Rhines, at Battle Creek, Michigan. The Government, struggling with armed treason, demanded the help of all her loyal citizens, and, early in 1862, he threw aside his law-books and enlisted in the 20th Michigan Infantry; he served with it as a private and as non-commissioned officer, until June, 1865, when he was discharged with his regiment. He received the offer of a commission on entering the service, and again in the spring of 1865, but declined the promotion on both occasions. As a soldier his record is without spot or blemish, all his duties having been intelligently and bravely performed. Immediately after leaving the army, he resumed the study of law, and was admitted to practice in September, 1865. Soon after, he formed a copartnership with the Hon. Charles S. May, at Kalamazoo, Michigan. This firm, for ten years, had a large practice in the courts. It was more particularly the duty of Mr. Buck to look up the law, prepare the briefs, and argue the legal questions at the courts, in which he was eminently successful; his briefs were well considered, the points clearly stated and ably presented. He never mars his argument, either





*E. A. Briggs*

*Engraved by J. H. Smith*

to the court or jury, by any slurs upon opposite counsel or parties; he always speaks to the point, never losing sight of the main object, and, when through, stops. While he makes no pretensions to being an advocate, he is yet a formidable competitor on a question of fact before a jury; his candor, sincerity, energy, and ingenuity give him a great advantage over many who are better skilled in the art of rhetoric than he. He has a clear and accurate knowledge of the elementary principles of the law, and the ability to present his views plainly and cogently. In 1866 he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner of Kalamazoo County, and again in 1868 and 1870; this position he resigned in 1871, and was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the county, to fill a vacancy; he was elected to the same office in 1872, and declined a renomination in 1874; he was made United States Commissioner for the Western District of Michigan, in 1871, which office he still holds. In 1876 he was elected Judge of Probate of Kalamazoo County, and has just entered upon this important position; all the varied duties of these several offices have been conscientiously and intelligently discharged. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party, and is one of its ablest advocates before the people; he has also taken a deep interest in the promotion of temperance, education, and all the reforms connected with the moral elevation of the people. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, active in Sunday-school work and the dissemination of Christianity. He has found time from the cares of a busy professional life to read much on scientific subjects, and to make known his thoughts on political and other subjects through the press. Naturally genial, social, and fond of the humorous, he makes himself at home wherever he may be. April 14, 1869, he married Annie Bradford, lineal descendant of Governor Bradford. They have two children.

**B**RIGGS, EMORY O., of Paw Paw, Michigan, was born at Lowville, Lewis County, New York, March 31, 1820. He is the son of Allen and Amanda (Seymour) Briggs. His father was a farmer. Mr. Briggs was educated in the common school, and at Denmark Academy; and, in 1837, removed to Ridgeway, Orleans County, New York. Two years later, he emigrated to Van Buren County, Michigan, and was engaged six years in working on a farm and teaching school. In January, 1845, having been previously elected Register of Deeds, he moved to Paw Paw, the county-seat. At the expiration of his term of office, he edited the Paw-Paw *Free Press* for two years. In 1848 he was elected County Treasurer, and held the office three successive terms. The years from 1855 to 1867, he spent on his farm. On his return to Paw Paw in 1867, he was ap-

pointed Cashier of the First National Bank. In 1874 he resigned, and engaged in real estate business and milling. Mr. Briggs is the most prominent Democratic politician in his county, and has held some local office ever since his residence in Paw Paw. He represented his district at the National Democratic Conventions held at Baltimore, in 1872, and at St. Louis, in 1876. He has been the delegate of his party to nearly every convention held within the last twenty-five years. He is an ancient Odd-Fellow; being one of the founders of Lodge No. 25. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, and has passed the thirty-second degree. Mr. Briggs still superintends personally his extensive business, and is deeply interested in all public enterprises. His large fortune has been accumulated by his own unaided efforts. He married, April 20, 1846, Susan Stanley, of Texas, Kalamazoo County. They have had six children, five of whom are living. His oldest son, George A. Briggs, is studying at the University of Leipsic, Germany.

**B**ROOKS, REV. KENDALL, D. D., of Kalamazoo, Michigan, is the son of Kendall and Mary (Petee) Brooks, and was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 3, 1821. His ancestors resided in Woburn, Massachusetts, from 1647 to 1810. He prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and entered Brown University in 1837. He graduated in 1841; and, for two years after, was tutor in Columbian College, District of Columbia. Having finished the prescribed course of study, in the Newton Theological Institution, he was ordained minister of the Gospel, August 31, 1845, and became pastor of the Washington Street Baptist Church, in Eastport, Maine. He remained here seven years, and gave special care to the public schools of the town, one of which was afterwards called the Brooks School, in remembrance of his services. In 1852 he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Waterville College. He was a member of the State Board of Education from 1850 to 1852. In August, 1855, he resigned his professorship and became pastor of the Baptist Church in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he remained ten years. In 1865 he became editor of the *National Baptist*, a weekly religious journal published in Philadelphia. October 1, 1868, he accepted the Presidency of Kalamazoo College, in Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he still remains. Through all his public life, Doctor Brooks has been identified with temperance reform and popular education. He has given special attention to statistics, and is exceedingly well informed upon American Baptist history. One of his most distinguishing characteristics is a very retentive memory. He married, September 6, 1866, Cynthia Maria Page, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

**B**URROWS, HON. JULIUS C., Lawyer, Kalamazoo, Michigan, was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1837. His parents were poor, and he was obliged to pay for his education by his own labor. In early life, he struggled with many difficulties, which laid broad and deep foundations for his manhood. In 1860 he removed from Jefferson, Ohio, where he had been admitted to the bar. After teaching a year at Richland, Michigan, he settled permanently in Kalamazoo, where he practiced law for two years. He then entered the army as Captain of the 17th Michigan Infantry; and participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; and in the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, and Knoxville, Tennessee. After the battle of Fredericksburg, he was assigned to the staff of General Welsh; and served, with great distinction, until the winter of 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned to Kalamazoo. Mr. Burrows has been Prosecuting Attorney; and was a member of the Forty-third Congress. He has served the Republican party from his boyhood. At the age of eighteen, in the campaign of 1856, he made speeches in various parts of the country; and, since that time, has been actively engaged in all the campaigns. His memorable speech in Congress, February 5, 1875, on Civil Rights, was one of the finest argumentative efforts made during that session. His eloquence and unswerving fidelity to the cause of the black race, have placed him among the great political speakers of our land. As a lawyer, Mr. Burrows stands at the head of his profession. As a citizen, he has identified himself with all the enterprises of Kalamazoo.

**B**ONINE, EVAN J., M. D., of Niles, was born at Richmond, Indiana, September 10, 1821. He is the third son in a family of twelve children, whose parents were Isaac and Sarah (Talbot) Bonine. They were of Quaker descent, and emigrated from Pennsylvania to Tennessee. He remained on his father's large farm until his seventeenth year, attending school in winter, and assisting on the farm during the summer. He then spent about a year as clerk in a store, after which he commenced the study of medicine. From that time he relied chiefly upon himself, owing to business difficulties in which his father was involved. He entered the office of Dr. J. Prichett, of Centreville, Indiana, where he remained three years and a half. Previous to this he attended two courses of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, and graduated in 1843. His preceptor, Mr. Prichett, is still in a practice which has extended over fifty years. Dr. Bonine is a member of the American Medical Association, and has filled the position of Vice-President of

the Michigan State Medical Association. The medical practitioner in Michigan, at the early period of 1844, found a new country, with all its hardships. He was obliged to travel on horseback, for want of wagon roads, and had many times to trust to the sagacity of his horse to bring him safely through the wilderness. Dr. Bonine acquired prominence not only in his profession, but also in politics. He was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature, from Cass County, in 1852, and has been returned from Berrien County several times since. In 1870 he was chosen to the State Senate. With the exception of the last named, his elections were against an adverse partisan majority. His first political action was with the Whig party, of which he was an ardent member. He subsequently joined the Free-soil party, and, later, aided in the organization and work of the Republican party. Though of a genial nature, Dr. Bonine has always held very decided opinions. He has discharged all his duties with an earnestness which implies the utmost sincerity. On the breaking out of the late war, he enlisted as a private; but, as younger men were preferred for the ranks, he was appointed, by Governor Blair, Surgeon to the 2d Michigan Infantry. This was the first Michigan regiment to volunteer for three years' service, and was at once ordered to the front. Surgeon Bonine received steady promotion, through the various grades, to the position of Surgeon-in-chief of 3d Division, 9th Army Corps. During the service, he participated in twenty-nine different engagements; the principal ones being the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks; the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, including Gaines' Mills and Malvern Hill; the second battle of Bull Run, Chantilly, and Fredericksburg. After this battle, the 9th Corps, in which Dr. Bonine was, at that time, Surgeon-in-chief of 3d Division, was transferred, with the 9th Army Corps, to Grant's army, at Vicksburg. After an engagement at Jackson, Mississippi, under Sherman, he marched into Tennessee, over the mountains, and was engaged in the siege of Knoxville, and the battles of Campbell's Station, Blue Springs, and Strawberry Plains. After rejoining the Army of the Potomac, his corps was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and Cold Harbor, closing with Petersburg. On the 17th and 18th of June, 1864, Dr. Bonine had charge of two thousand wounded and dying, brought in from all directions, and had from thirty to forty surgeons working under him. During his service, Dr. Bonine saved many of the soldiers from undergoing amputations which were thought necessary by less experienced surgeons. In the fall of 1864, he resigned. He was elected to the Legislature, but preferred to accept the position of Examining Surgeon on the Provost-Marshal's staff, for the Western District of Michigan, with head-

quarters at Kalamazoo. He filled this position until the close of the war. He was subsequently elected Mayor of Niles two successive terms, and, in 1870, was appointed Postmaster of the city by President Grant. He has been retained by the Michigan Railroad Company, as Division Surgeon, on the western end of their route, for the past twenty years, and has had a most extensive surgical practice in a radius of fifty miles around his home. His skill is unquestioned, and, although his profession has already brought him an ample fortune, the demands upon him render it impossible for him to relinquish practice. He has successfully performed some of the most difficult operations known in surgery; such as the removal of the entire lower jaw, which he accomplished in three cases, and the amputation of the hip joint. This success is attributable to his own perfect health, his clear perceptive faculties, extremely careful use of instruments, close study, and self-confidence resulting from all these. While engaged in his studies in Centreville, Dr. Bonine numbered among his associates, as members of a brass band in the town, the late Senator O. P. Morton, General and Senator A. E. Burnside, George W. Julian, and Judges Siddall and Kibby. Dr. Bonine has made two trips to California: the first, overland, in 1849, when, leaving Niles in March, he reached the mines in August, and remained until winter; and the second by water. He has traveled extensively in the Rocky Mountains, has hunted buffalo on the plains, and, during the winter of 1856, was snowed under in Iowa. He has been through Central America and Mexico. Doctor Bonine married, in 1844, Eveline Beall, whose grandfather was the intimate friend of Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky. They have had three children, only one of whom, a son, survives. Doctor Bonine has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity for many years.

**B**URTON, NATHAN S., D. D., of Kalamazoo, Michigan, Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in Kalamazoo College, was born in Manlius, Onondaga County, New York, February 5, 1821. His parents, Smith and Elizabeth (Wilcox) Burton, were married at Glenn, Montgomery County, New York, May 1, 1808. Several years previous to the birth of Doctor Burton, his father removed to Manlius, then an almost unbroken wilderness; and, a few years later, removed with his family to Eldridge, a village in the same county. When Nathan Burton was eleven years of age, his parents removed to Middlebury, now Akron, Ohio, where they continued to reside during the remainder of their lives; they lived to celebrate the sixty-third anniversary of their marriage. Doctor Burton's ances-

tors on the paternal side are traced to Judah Burton, his great-grandfather, who removed from Dutchess to Montgomery County, New York, and settled in what is now known as Burtonville. Many of his descendants still reside there and in the adjoining counties. Doctor Burton's maternal ancestors were from Connecticut. His great-grandfathers on each side served in the Revolutionary War. Until he was nineteen years old, Doctor Burton spent his time in active work in his father's sash manufactory, where he learned every thing pertaining to the business. The select schools taught during the winter afforded his only means of education; and, being exceedingly fond of study, he longed for an opportunity to obtain a classical education. When nineteen years of age, he began the study of law; but, after a few months, became convinced that, if he would rise above mediocrity, he must have a broader foundation of mental culture upon which to build. He, therefore, yielded his law studies, and entered, as a student, the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1846, delivering the valedictory address. After leaving college, he spent a year in teaching in Norwalk Institute, at Norwalk, Ohio. He then returned to Hudson, entered the Theological Seminary, and, at the same time, became assistant editor of the *Ohio Observer*. His second year of theological study was spent at the Newton Theological Institute in Massachusetts; after which he again returned to Hudson, becoming classical tutor in the Western Reserve College, and completing his theological course in 1850. He at once accepted the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Elyria, Ohio, where he remained three years. At the end of that time, he accepted a call from the Third Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio, which was then a new organization. While there, he was called to the pastoral charge of the church of Granville, Ohio,—the seat of the Dennison University,—and removed thither in June, 1854. He remained in Granville nine years. The period was one of prosperity, not only to the church, but also to the university, of whose Board he was Secretary. During his residence there, he established the Young Ladies' Institute, and was for two years its principal. It has now grown to be a flourishing and popular school. In the fall of 1862, Doctor Burton removed to Akron, Ohio, becoming pastor of the church he had attended since his boyhood. He received the degree of D. D. from Dennison University, in 1863. In September, 1866, he came to Michigan, in response to a call from the Baptist Church in Ann Arbor. One special inducement for making the change of residence was the advantages the university afforded for the education of his sons. In January, 1871, he accepted a call to the church in Davenport, Iowa, and spent five years in that field of labor. In 1876 he returned to Michigan, having accepted an appointment to the chair of Moral and Intellectual Phi-



Iosophy in Kalamazoo College. During the civil war, Doctor Burton spent a short time in ministering to the sick, wounded, and dying, under the direction of the Christian Commission at City Point, Virginia. He married, October, 1850, at Spring Arbor, Michigan, Miss Sarah J. Fairfield, daughter of Rev. Michaiah Fairfield, and sister of Rev. Dr. E. B. and Rev. M. W. Fairfield. Doctor Fairfield was formerly President of Hillsdale College, and Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan; and is, at present, Chancellor of the State University of Nebraska. His brother is a well-known Congregational clergyman, in Michigan. Doctor Burton has four sons and one daughter. The eldest son graduated at Michigan University, in 1872; and is now—1878—Assistant Professor of Latin Language and Literature in Rochester University, New York. Doctor Burton's ancestors have all lived to a good old age, retaining their physical and mental powers; he has, therefore, a reasonable prospect of being able to render many years of service to the cause of Christian education. To this cause he gives deep interest and efficient aid.

**C**AMERON, HON. ALEXANDER, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, is the second son of Daniel and Janet (McVeau) Cameron, and was born in Deerfield, Oneida County, New York, September 29, 1813. His parents came to America from Scotland in 1779. He attended the common schools of his native town, and spent a few terms in a select school, after which he taught for a few months. His main occupation, however, until he became of age, was farm work. He had a natural aptitude for mechanics, and, without any instruction, soon acquired a skillful use of tools. In 1834 he left his home to seek his fortune in the West. Having reached Kalamazoo, he was compelled to remain, his means being insufficient to take him farther. He immediately devoted himself to mechanical pursuits, and, for years, did an extensive business as a carpenter and joiner. He has also dealt in real estate, and been largely engaged in buying and selling live stock. The gold excitement in 1849 led him to take a trip across the plains to the Pacific slope, where he remained some time. In 1868, and again in 1870, he was elected to the State Legislature, in which his energy, tact, and sound judgment soon made him a leader. He made no pretensions to great learning or ability; yet few men ever had more influence in the Michigan Legislature. He has always been noted for much force of character, and for expeditiously accomplishing whatever he undertook. He was a Whig as long as that party was in existence; and, in 1854, helped to form the Republican party, of which he has since been a representative man, and an able counselor. He has held many local offices, including that of

Supervisor; in all of which he has discharged his duties intelligently and faithfully. For more than twenty-five years, he has been prominent in the society of Odd-Fellows in Kalamazoo, and has filled all the offices with credit to himself and benefit to the order. He is liberal in his religious views, and ready to aid every enterprise calculated to benefit the people. He married, March 14, 1838, Sarah F. Paull, of Middleville, Barry County, Michigan. They have had five children,—two sons and three daughters.

**C**HAMBERLAIN, HENRY, Three Oaks, Michigan, was born at Pembroke, New Hampshire, March 17, 1824. His parents were Moses and Mary (Foster) Chamberlain. His father was descended from the Chamberlains of London, New Hampshire, Hopkinton and Chelsea, Massachusetts; the Abbotts of Concord, New Hampshire; the Abbotts, Grays, Farnums, and Chandlers, of Andover, Massachusetts; the Mellens and Pratts, of Hopkinton, and the Harveys, of Chelsea, Massachusetts. On his mother's side, he is descended from the Moores and the Fosters, of Canterbury, New Hampshire, Andover and Ipswich, Massachusetts; and the Rogerses, Wises, Whittinghams, Dennisons, Hubbards, and Dudleys, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. From such an ancestry, it is natural to expect a transmission of those qualities which made his fathers the master minds of their age. In this we are not disappointed in Mr. Chamberlain, whose life, thus far, has been a success. He attended the public schools for a few months in each year, until he was twelve years old; and, when he was sixteen, spent two terms in the academy of his native town. These limited opportunities were far from satisfying him; but, by study, and constant reading of works on travel, biography, and history, he enriched his mind and became familiar with all the scientific questions of the day. In 1836 his father, who was a country merchant, removed to Concord, New Hampshire, where he engaged in business. At the age of thirteen, Henry Chamberlain became clerk in his father's store. In 1843, at the earnest request of his son, Mr. Chamberlain removed to Three Oaks, then a part of New Buffalo, Berrien County, Michigan; and commenced clearing a farm, in the heavily timbered forests which then covered that part of the country. Henry Chamberlain was not daunted by the magnitude of this undertaking, but exhibited the same persistent energy which has since characterized all his enterprises. In cultivating this farm, he had ample scope for developing his taste for agricultural pursuits; for, notwithstanding his various occupations of merchant, politician, and statesman, Mr. Chamberlain's great ambition in life has been to become a successful farmer. In 1854 he commenced mercantile

business at what is now the village of Three Oaks, on the Michigan Central Railroad. At the same time, he began clearing the large farm on which he now resides. The point at which he settled was about two miles from the farm which he had assisted his father in clearing, with the exception of which, the country, for miles around, was nearly an unbroken wilderness. His untiring energy added field to field, and the assistance he rendered to others soon attracted many to the place. His happy nature and genial temperament attracted a large circle of warm personal friends. While still continuing the business of a country merchant, he takes more pleasure in improving his already fine farm, introducing, from time to time, choice varieties of stock, and new and improved agricultural implements. In 1845, a few days after he became of age, he was elected Supervisor of his township. He was re-elected annually for four years, and was elected every year or two for many years. He was elected a Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and filled many other local offices. His knowledge of the duties of township and county officers, and of the laws governing them, is very complete. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature from Berrien County, and served during the session of 1849 with so much satisfaction to his constituency that he received a unanimous nomination for re-election, which he declined. In 1864 he was the Democratic candidate for the State Senate; and, in 1866, for the Constitutional Convention. In the years 1868, 1870, and 1876, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, from the South-western Congressional District for Michigan. His party, however, being largely in the minority, he was, in each instance, defeated, although he ran very much ahead of his ticket. In 1872 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector. In 1874 he was the Democratic and Reform candidate for Governor, and lacked only a few thousand votes of an election, receiving many thousand more than any other candidate on the ticket, and coming nearer an election than any other candidate of his party for twenty years. For many years, Mr. Chamberlain has been a zealous Free Mason. In 1872 he served as Grand Master of Masons in Michigan, and gave great satisfaction to the craftsmen of the grand jurisdiction. He is a member of the Congregational Church, to which the family connections, on both his father's and his mother's side, have belonged since the days of the English Reformation. A number of his ancestors were prominent as reformers, both in England and Massachusetts. Mr. Chamberlain has always been a Democrat, but he is in no sense a professed politician. He is very independent in the expression of his political opinions, although they are often at variance with the declared policy of his party. He is far-seeing, and is thoroughly conversant with all questions that agitate the political world. His friends have implicit confidence in his political opinions, which are received with deference

even by his opponents. He has been married twice. His first wife, Sarah J. Nash, whom he married January 16, 1851, died in June, 1852, leaving an infant son. He married his present wife, Mrs. Rebecca (Van Devanter) Ames, November 20, 1856. They have two daughters and one son. Mr. Chamberlain is of medium height, having broad, square shoulders; a fair complexion, brown hair, and blue eyes; he is near-sighted, and has worn glasses from boyhood; his usual weight is about one hundred and seventy pounds. Descended from a long-lived ancestry, and possessing a strong constitution, Mr. Chamberlain is now in the prime of vigorous manhood. Being capable of great physical endurance, possessed of a well-stored mind, energy, practical ability, and strict integrity, he is especially well adapted to take a leading part in the great movements of the age.

CHAMBERLAIN, WILLIAM, of Three Oaks, was born at Pembroke, Merrimack County, New Hampshire, February 7, 1834. His parents, Moses and Mary (Foster) Chamberlain, were of English descent. He is a descendant, of the ninth generation, of John Rogers, the martyr. He received his early education in the common schools of Concord, New Hampshire. He went to Michigan with his father, in October, 1843, and settled in New Buffalo, Berrien County. They made the journey on the old steamer, "Great Western," which is said to have had seven hundred passengers on the trip. After remaining in New Buffalo one year, they removed to what is now Three Oaks, in the same county, where they engaged in improving a lumber farm. In the fall of 1844, William Chamberlain commenced to carry the weekly mail from New Buffalo to Michigan City, Indiana. This he continued for nearly a year. He remained on his father's farm until 1861, and then removed to Three Oaks, where he engaged in mercantile business with his brother Henry, under the firm name of Chamberlain, McKee & Co. After two years, Mr. McKee retired, and the brothers continued the business, under the name of Chamberlain & Co., until 1870. During this time, Mr. William Chamberlain was Postmaster, and held numerous other offices. In 1870 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1872; in 1876 he was sent to the State Senate. He has always been one of the most earnest supporters of the Republican party. He has been Superintendent of the Poor for seventeen years, and still holds the position. Since 1871 he has been engaged in business alone. He owns the old Chamberlain homestead, and has always cultivated its lands, in connection with that of another place in the vicinity. He is a member, in good standing, of the Masonic

Fraternity. In his religious views, he is an orthodox Congregationalist, and has been deacon of that church twenty years. He married, in 1857, Miss Caroline Chamberlain, of Canterbury, New Hampshire. They have six children,—two sons and four daughters. His parents each died at the age of seventy-four,—his father, February 12, 1865; and his mother, in 1871. Mr. Chamberlain is of fine personal appearance; is now forty-three years of age; and enjoys excellent health.

CLISBEE, HON. CHARLES WEST, of Cassopolis, Michigan, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, July 24, 1833. His ancestors came to Salem, Massachusetts, about 1640. Both of his grandfathers served in the American army during the Revolution. His mother, Hannah (Farr) Clisbee, was descended from relatives of General Knox, of Revolutionary fame. His father, Lewis Clisbee, was a contractor and builder. He at one time owned an extensive property in Cleveland, but lost every thing in the financial crash of 1837. He removed to Cassopolis, Michigan, in 1838, but never regained his wealth. His son was, therefore, thrown upon his own resources for the means of obtaining an education. In 1846 Mr. Clisbee went to Oberlin, Ohio, and spent five years preparing for college. Throughout the whole of his educational course, he maintained himself in various ways. As soon as he was sufficiently advanced, he spent his vacations in teaching. He entered Oberlin College in 1851, but left immediately to recruit his finances, and taught at Rochester, Oakland County, Michigan, one year. In 1852 he entered Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he remained three years. He spent his Senior year at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, that he might enjoy the advantages of its law school, and graduated in 1856. In July of that year, he went to Cleveland, and entered the office of Hon. John Crowell, a leading member of the Ohio bar, and President of the Cleveland Law School. While there he engaged vigorously in the canvass of the Western Reserve for Fremont, in 1856. He was Secretary of the Republican Convention which nominated Salmon P. Chase for Governor, in 1857, and delivered political speeches throughout the campaign which followed. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar, and served the four following years as Circuit Court Commissioner. In 1862 he declined the nomination, proffered by the Republican party, for Senator from Cass County, and was elected, the same year, Prosecuting Attorney. In 1864 he was a delegate-at-large from Michigan to the National Republican Convention, held at Baltimore, which nominated Lincoln for his second Presidential term. In 1866 he was elected Senator from Cass County. He declined re-election in 1868, and, in that year, was chosen Presi-

dential Elector from Michigan. In 1869 he was appointed Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress. A full, well-modulated voice eminently fitted him for this position. He held it uninterruptedly until the fall of 1875; when, upon the re-assembling of the Forty-fourth Congress, owing to the change which had taken place in the political character of that body, he was removed, to make room for a Democratic appointee. Mr. Clisbee is well informed upon all political topics, and, as a political speaker, has shown much ability. A commanding personal appearance and pleasing address enlarge his power; and he has rendered able assistance to the Republican cause in his district and State. In 1875 he resumed the practice of his profession at Cassopolis. He has been connected with the public schools, either as Trustee or officer, continuously during his residence there; and was instrumental in organizing the First National Bank of Cassopolis, of which he became Director. His marked abilities have secured for him a wide circle of friends, and indicate a future of great usefulness. Mr. Clisbee married, in 1858, Anna R. Hayden, daughter of General Hayden, of Massachusetts. They have three children.

CURTENIUS, HON. FREDERICK W., of Kalamazoo, Michigan, was born in New York City, September 30, 1806. His father, Peter Curtenius, was an officer, having the rank of General, in command of the troops quartered in New York City during the War of 1812. He was afterwards Marshal of the State of New York for several years; and, in that capacity, arrested Aaron Burr for treason. He was a member of the Legislature of the State for many sessions, and the intimate friend of Governor De Witt Clinton, President Van Buren, and other prominent politicians of the State of New York. His death occurred in March, 1817. The grandfathers of Mr. Curtenius were both military men. One was engaged as a merchant in New York City, when the war of the Revolution broke out. Learning, in an interview with General Washington, of the inability of the Government to clothe, equip, and feed the necessary troops, he at once sold his store for sixteen thousand dollars, and expended the whole amount in the purchase of necessities for the army. This magnanimous act, like many others performed during those days, was in no way acknowledged by the United States Government. On the 11th of July, 1776, he gave the first public reading, in New York City, of the Declaration of Independence. Immediately afterwards, accompanied by Alexander Hamilton, the Mayor of the city, and other civic dignitaries, he placed himself at the head of the "Sons of Freedom," a city organization; marched to the Bowling Green, cast down the equestrian statue



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of King George III., chopped it into fragments, and sent the pieces to Litchfield, Connecticut, where the patriotic women of that place molded the lead into musket bullets for the use of the American army. The maternal grandfather was a Colonel in the Revolutionary War, in which he distinguished himself. Mr. Curtenius graduated at Hamilton College, Oneida County, New York, in 1823, and immediately commenced the study of law. Inheriting a taste for military life, he abandoned the law after three months' study; and at once took passage on a vessel bound for South America, in order to enter the army of the patriots who were struggling to free themselves from the yoke of Spain. He was received into the army as a Lieutenant, and conducted himself gallantly until the close of the war, when he returned to New York City. In 1831 Mr. Curtenius commanded a regiment of New York State Militia, composed of the citizens of Warren and Washington counties. In 1835 he removed to Michigan, and commenced farming at Grand Prairie. The present town of Kalamazoo was then an insignificant hamlet of less than three hundred inhabitants. In 1842 he was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. In 1847 he raised a company for the 1st Regiment of Michigan Infantry, commanded by Colonel T. B. W. Stockton; and, receiving appointment as Captain, accompanied it to Mexico. He remained until the close of the war, when he returned home. In 1855 he was appointed Adjutant-General of Michigan, and served in that capacity until the summer of 1861. He was then commissioned as Colonel of the 6th Regiment of Michigan Infantry; and, with his command, was ordered to Baltimore, where he remained in garrison for six months. Then, with his regiment, as a part of the Gulf Division under General B. F. Butler, he was ordered to move on New Orleans. This regiment, after the capture of that city, was the first to take possession of the United States Mint. After remaining in the city for ten or twelve days, Colonel Curtenius, with his command and two other Western regiments, was ordered to Vicksburg. Finding that city impregnable to so small a force, the expedition was ordered to Baton Rouge, and placed in charge of the United States property there. Here an event occurred which caused Colonel Curtenius to sever his connection with the United States Army. Some slaves had taken refuge within the lines of his regiment, and the General commanding the brigade ordered Colonel Curtenius to deliver them to their owners. He refused, stating that he was not commissioned by the State of Michigan to deliver slaves to their masters. This reply caused him to be placed under arrest. Irritated by such injustice, he resigned his command and returned home. The State of Michigan nobly sustained him in his course, and rebuked the Brigadier-General who had ordered the arrest. Mr. Curtenius was elected to the State Senate from Kalamazoo County in 1856, and

again in 1867. In 1868 he was appointed, by the President, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Congressional District, consisting of seven counties of the State. This office he held for two years; and, at the expiration of his term, declined a reappointment. When he settled with the Government, his statement of differences did not exceed two cents, notwithstanding he had received and disbursed one million dollars. During the past fifteen years, Colonel Curtenius has held the office of Treasurer of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, and still officiates in that capacity. In 1866 he was elected President of the village of Kalamazoo; and, for nearly twenty years, he has been connected, financially, with the Michigan Female Seminary, contributing largely to its success. He is now President of the Kalamazoo City Bank. Reared a Presbyterian, Colonel Curtenius has clung to that faith, and is now a member of the church, although he does not entertain any strong sectarian prejudices. Having, early in the history of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, become one of that society, he rapidly passed through the chairs of his lodge, and represented it in the Grand Lodge. In 1826 he married Elizabeth Fowler, of New York City, who died in 1867, leaving two children. In 1868 he married a daughter of J. P. Woodbury, of Kalamazoo. They have had five daughters and one son.

COBB, HON. STEPHEN S., Kalamazoo, Commissioner of Railroads for the State of Michigan, was born in Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont, April 10, 1821. His father, Dr. Moses Cobb, married Martha Prentice; and, during many years' residence at Springfield, was widely known as a successful practitioner of medicine. Stephen S. Cobb, when twelve years of age, was placed in a dry-goods store at Andover, Massachusetts, where he remained one year and six months. He then entered the preparatory department of Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, where he remained one year. He was then placed in charge of his grandfather Prentiss' farm in Windsor County, Vermont. Here he remained until 1842, when he went West, and settled at Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, Michigan. There he entered into the mercantile trade, and prosecuted the same until 1849, when he removed to the village of Kalamazoo, and there continued a general mercantile business until 1868. He married, July 21, 1847, Lucy A. Goss, of Montpelier, Vermont. In 1855 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the village of Kalamazoo, and re-elected in 1856. In 1860 he was made President of the Board of Trustees of the village of Kalamazoo; again, in 1864, he became member of the same board for two years, the term of service having been increased

by a change in the charter of the village. Mr. Cobb is now, by election of the stockholders, a Director in the Michigan National Bank of Kalamazoo, which position he has held since 1865. He is also a Director in the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, in which he has been continued by yearly election since 1866. The bank and the insurance company are recognized throughout Michigan as well-managed and successful institutions. In 1871 he was elected as a Director in the Kalamazoo and South Haven Railroad Company. All of the above-named positions held by Mr. Cobb give abundant evidence that his practical business ability was recognized by those who knew him, and desired that he should be called to care for their important pecuniary interests. In all matters connected with the advancement of the village and county of his residence, he has uniformly evinced a degree of liberality which has characterized him as a valuable citizen. On the enactment of the law, in 1873, by which the office of Commissioner of Railroads of the State of Michigan was created, Mr. Cobb was appointed to the position by his Excellency, John J. Bagley, Governor of the State; and, during his four years of official life in this position, he has exhibited peculiar fitness for its duties; and, by the railroad officials of the United States, is ranked with Charles Francis Adams, Jun., Commissioner of Railroads for the State of Massachusetts. The two men are eminent in their official positions, and are often quoted as authority by Railroad Commissioners of other States. Mr. Cobb's annual reports, submitted to the Governor of Michigan, embrace a large fund of knowledge, greatly prized by railroad men, and invaluable in connection with all the railroad legislation in Michigan for the past four years. Copies of his reports have been solicited by governmental authorities in Great Britain, Russia, Germany, and France. Among dealers in Michigan railroad stocks abroad, his showing of the condition and business of the roads is deemed standard authority. His natural energy, improved by business practice; his thorough system and method in all his undertakings through life, have qualified him for the discharge of official duties. He spares no effort in making the railroad system of Michigan as perfect as practicable. His quick perception and keen foresight have enabled him to guard the great interests of the people in connection with the roads, and, at the same time, to be just to the corporations. Cheap freights and low rates in passage traffic have been insisted upon by the Grange organizations throughout the North-western States; and, at times, it has appeared as if the great railroad interests of the West would be completely profitless. In Michigan, through competition, and the earnest efforts of Mr. Cobb, as Commissioner, in demonstrating by the logic of facts and statistics, when the two lines of policy existed, seeming differences have been reconciled, and

the antagonism between the people and the roads has been disposed of to the apparent satisfaction of all parties interested. As the Democratic, Whig, and Republican parties have held power in Michigan, nearly all of its public men, holding high political place, have exhibited rare qualifications for their respective positions; and with such men, we are confident that Stephen S. Cobb now holds, and will hold, equal rank in the future.

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**COOLIDGE, HENRY H.**, Judge of the Niles Circuit, was born at Leominster, Massachusetts, August 9, 1811. He is of American parentage, and English ancestry. He was educated at Amherst College, and, in 1836, removed to Cass County, Michigan. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and has practiced law successfully. In 1872 he was appointed Judge of the Niles Circuit Court, and, in 1876, was elected to the same bench. He attended the first Republican Convention, held at Jackson, in 1854, and has since belonged to that party. He has held several local offices, besides that of Judge. He is a member, in high standing, of the Presbyterian Church. July 11, 1838, he married Miss Mead, a native of Cass County. They have three children,—one son and two daughters. The son is practicing law at Niles, and already ranks high in the profession. When but seven years of age, Judge Coolidge lost one of his eyes, through the carelessness of an unskilled physician, but its loss has not prevented his attaining a high position in his profession. Being a constant reader, he is well versed in the sciences, and familiar with all subjects of human interest. He is a man of determination, remarkable perseverance, and high moral principle.

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**CORNELL, ALBERT B.**, M. D., of Kalamazoo, was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, June 22, 1843, and still resides in the house where he was born. His parents removed from Clinton, New York. His father was one of the first practicing physicians in the village, there being only three hundred inhabitants at the time. The son naturally acquired a taste for the medical profession; and, though greatly opposed by his father, made it a study. After acquiring his preparatory and collegiate training in his native village, he attended Bellevue Hospital College, in New York; pursued the study of medicine further at Chicago, where he graduated, in 1868, from the Hahnemann Medical College. During the first year of his professional practice, he entered into partnership with Dr. R. King; but, on the death of his father, about a year after, he succeeded to

his practice. During his collegiate career, Doctor Cornell visited many of the States from New York to Kansas, storing his mind with useful hints and valuable knowledge. He joined the Masonic order in 1868, and has acted as Junior Warden for two years. He became a member of the State Homeopathic Society in 1875. He was reared in the Baptist faith, but united with the Presbyterian Church when nineteen years of age. For eight years, he has been a member of the church choir. He has always voted with the Democratic party. Doctor Cornell has won the confidence of the entire community, and his professional career has the promise of being a brilliant one.

**COBB, HON. THOMAS S.**, of Kalamazoo, is the son of Dr. Moses Cobb and Martha (Prentice) Cobb, and was born in Springfield, Vermont, October 4, 1819. He was educated in the district and high schools of his native town, and in Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire. He inherited a taste for mercantile pursuits; and, in 1836, entered the dry-goods store of Leach & McLellan, at Boston, serving in the capacity of clerk. The firm proposed to pay him one hundred dollars per year; but, that amount not being sufficient to defray his necessary expenses, his employers agreed to advance the deficit until his increased wages should enable him to refund the amount. In 1837 the company failed, having a claim against him for money advanced in accordance with that arrangement. During the same year, he obtained a situation in the store of Fisher & Cook, merchants and manufacturers, Wrentham, Massachusetts, in whose service he lost not a day until he had accumulated the amount of his indebtedness to the insolvent company. Although under no legal obligation to cancel the demand, and advised by the assignee not to do so, his sense of honor compelled him to make full payment. He remained in the employment of Fisher & Cook until 1842; but, the year previous, he had formed a partnership, in the mercantile business, with his brother, M. R. Cobb, of Schoolcraft, Michigan. He sent on from Boston a stock of goods which reached their destination—by the most expeditious method known at that time—two months after their shipment. In 1842 he returned to Boston, becoming book-keeper for Shaw & Chandler, proprietors of a dry-goods jobbing-house, and remained until 1848. He then went to Wrentham, and entered into partnership with Mr. Cook, his former employer, sustaining this relation for five years, and, at the same time, retaining his interest in the store at Schoolcraft. In 1855 he settled in Kalamazoo, opening a crockery store, in company with David Fisher. On the organization of the First National Bank, in Kala-

mazoo, Mr. Cobb was appointed Cashier, and held the position one year and a half. In 1869 he accepted an appointment as Superintendent of the Kalamazoo and South Haven Railroad, serving as such until the road went into the hands of the Michigan Central Company, a year later. He was a member of the Board of Education for six years; and a Trustee of the village in 1861-2. In 1873 he was elected to the Legislature for two years; and, in 1875, was elected to the State Senate for the same length of time. He was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, since which time he has adhered to the principles of the Democracy. He married, July 2, 1845, Susan M. Fisher, daughter of David A. Fisher, of Wrentham, Massachusetts. They have had six children,—three sons and three daughters,—five of whom are living. Mr. Cobb possesses a well balanced mind, that has rarely been disturbed by feelings of anger. While his face indicates thoughtfulness and reserve, "in his heart is the law of kindness." Genial in his nature, social in manners, distinguished for strict integrity in all business transactions, he enjoys the friendship and esteem of all who know him. Every enterprise, designed to advance the material or intellectual wealth of Kalamazoo, receives his warm encouragement and liberal support.

**CHAPMAN, HON. WARREN**, of St. Joseph, Michigan, was born at New Market, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, July 24, 1812. His parents, Daniel and Nancy (Smith) Chapman, were of English descent. His father died in 1815. He acquired his education at Bracket Academy, Greenland; and, when he was twenty-one, engaged in mercantile business at New Market. In 1836 he lost all he possessed in Eastern land speculations. He then learned the machinist's trade, at which he worked five years. In 1843 he emigrated to St. Joseph, Berrien County, Michigan, where he was eight years a lumber merchant. In 1854 he was elected Register of Deeds, and held the office two terms; from 1859 to 1867, he was engaged in real estate business; in 1865 and 1867, he was in the State Senate. In 1864 he purchased a large farm, which has occupied his attention to the present time. During the civil war, he was, for a short time, Quartermaster of the 19th Michigan regiment. He was a Henry Clay Whig, and helped to organize the Republican party in South-western Michigan. He is Past Master in the Masonic Fraternity; in religious belief, he is a Universalist. June 2, 1836, he married Sarah E. Langley. They have had two children,—a son and a daughter. The son was killed in the late war, while serving on General Franklin's staff, in Banks' expedition in Louisiana.



**D**AY, ANDREW C., of Buchanan, Berrien County, was born January 11, 1805, at New London, Connecticut. He is of English ancestry. His father, John Day, was a navigator, and was Captain of many ocean vessels. His mother, Nancy (Craigue) Day, was a member of the Craigue family who fought in the Revolution. Her father was engaged at the battle of Trenton. Andrew C. Day is the second son in a family of five children, all of whom are living. He received his education in the common schools of Delaware County, New York, to which place his parents removed when he was but nine years old. When he was fifteen his father died, in the West Indies, of yellow fever. When about eighteen years of age, Andrew Day, in copartnership with an older gentleman, built a number of lumber mills on the Delaware River. Shortly after, he engaged in the lumber business farther west, on the Susquehanna River, where he remained five years. At the end of that time, he removed to the Territory of Michigan, to what is now Berrien County. In 1836 he entered a quarter section of land, and began clearing it. Soon after, he added to this entry, and purchased largely of others who desired to sell. His new home was in the midst of a large tribe of Indians, the Pottawatomies, with whom Mr. Day was very friendly. He learned to speak their language fluently; and is the first white man, with the exception of the Indian Missionary McCoy, who engaged in business among the Indians in that section. Soon after arriving, he built a residence; and, the water-power being good, erected a saw-mill. This residence has since been the family homestead. After erecting his mill, he immediately engaged in the lumber business, which was his first venture in Michigan. In 1838 he erected a grist-mill in Buchanan, to which he devoted his attention for five years. He then sold it, and, in 1844, built a furnace, to which he added a steam saw-mill. This he sold, after working it four years. He engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years, but has given up all interest in that direction. In 1875 he was induced to take stock in a large wagon manufactory at Buchanan, and has since been actively engaged in looking after his business there. He has now three hundred acres of land, in the township of Buchanan, and as fine a farm as any in the county. Mr. Day married, June 12, 1828, in Franklin, Delaware County, New York, the Rev. Mr. Waterbury officiating, Miss Betsy Sporr, daughter of David Sporr, a mill-wright. They have two children, both of whom are married. Mr. Day is now seventy-three years old, and is in perfect health. He was brought up a Presbyterian, and still belongs to that denomination. He is a Democrat of fixed principles, but has never taken part in political intrigues. He is the father of the village of Buchanan. A man of great public enterprise, he is invaluable to Berrien County.

**D**YCKMAN, SMITH A., Fruit-grower, of South Haven, was born in Onondaga County, New York, February 16, 1826. His father's name was Evert B. and his mother's Harriet (Hinckley) Dyckman. He is of English and Dutch ancestry, and traces his genealogical record to the settlement of Manhattan Island, where the old homestead of his family still stands. The house was burned during the Revolution, but rebuilt immediately after the war. Mr. Dyckman was educated at the Branch University at Kalamazoo; his father having removed to Michigan, and settled near Paw Paw, Van Buren County, in 1838. Four years after, he removed to Schoolcraft, where he now resides. In 1848 Smith Dyckman engaged in the lumber business at Pine Grove, where he continued four years. Then removing to South Haven, he carried on the business two years longer. During this time, in the spring of 1850, he made a tour through the West, visiting Fort Laramie, Salt Lake City, and California. He was eighty days on the way, going through the South Pass, and fording nearly all the rivers. Upon reaching California, he engaged in mining, which he continued five months. He then turned his attention to gardening,—a very lucrative business. In this he was employed until 1851, when he started for home, by way of the Vanderbilt route. After reaching South Haven, he again engaged in the lumber business. During the summer of 1856, he resided in Chicago. He returned to South Haven in the following autumn, and immediately commenced the occupation of fruit-growing. His trees now number seven thousand, and are all in a healthy condition. His attention for the last few years has been entirely given to his orchards. He ships more fruit than any other grower in Western Michigan. Mr. Dyckman is a strong Republican, but not an aspirant to office, although he has held several local positions. He was elected County Treasurer for two terms; he was a State delegate to the official Convention of the National Agricultural Association, held at Washington, February 15, 1872; and was appointed a member of the State Board of Agriculture in the year 1874. This was the first national convention of the kind ever called, and it was watched with universal interest. In the fall of 1872, he was elected President of the Michigan Pomological Society, and made his inaugural address at the meeting of the society in Lansing. He was re-elected the following year. He is not a member of any religious organization, but believes in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and is very liberal in his views. He married, March 20, 1856, Miss Amoretta Blood, of Utica, New York. They have three children,—two sons, Evert S. and Claude; and one daughter, Harriet Maria. Mr. Dyckman is now fifty-two years of age, and is one of the most enterprising and successful men in the great fruit-growing section of Michigan.

**E**LDRED, STEPHEN, Pioneer-farmer, of Climax Prairie, Kalamazoo County, was born in Otsego County, New York, March 28, 1810. He is the eldest son, now living, of the late Judge Caleb Eldred, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this book. Stephen Eldred attended the common schools of Otsego County. He also studied surveying, but soon abandoned it, as his tastes pointed in the direction of farming. In 1831 he emigrated, with his parents, to Michigan, and settled in Comstock, Kalamazoo County. After residing there one year, he removed to Climax Prairie, seventeen miles south-east of the village of Kalamazoo, where he has since remained. At that time very few white settlers inhabited this portion of Michigan, and, as a consequence, the country was little improved. Mr. Eldred turned the first furrow in his township. He worked earnestly to improve his farm, and now owns three hundred and twenty acres of as fine land as is in the State. By his hard labor and strict integrity, he has amassed a competence. Mr. Eldred has held the positions of Justice of the Peace and Supervisor of the Township. He has evinced much interest in all public enterprises of the community. He is not a member of any religious organization, but is an attendant of the Baptist Church. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson; and has always been a Democrat. He married, October 24, 1836, Emily Spencer, of Emmett, Calhoun County. They have had five children, four of whom are living. The two eldest sons are married. Mr. Eldred is a brother of Nelson Eldred, Esq., a prominent citizen of Battle Creek.

Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he has since resided. At the general July term of the Supreme Court of Michigan, in 1848, Mr. Edwards was admitted to the bar of that State. He soon after commenced the practice of the law in Kalamazoo, taking a prominent place among the leading members of his profession, for his legal acquirements, ability, and integrity. In 1849 he became the law partner of the late Hon. Samuel Clark. From 1860 to 1870, he was associated, as partner, with ex-Senator Charles E. Stuart; since which time, he, with Thomas R. Sherwood, Esq., has established the firm of Edwards & Sherwood. In 1851, during the administration of President Fillmore, Mr. Edwards was appointed Receiver of the United States Land-office, at Kalamazoo; and held the office until the close of Fillmore's administration. In May, 1850, Mr. Edwards married Emma S. Knettle, of Lansing, Tompkins County, New York. They have two sons,—William D. Edwards and Albert K. Edwards,—both of whom have reached manhood, and are residents of Detroit. Mr. Edwards was a Whig until the dissolution of that party. He has been an active member of the Republican party ever since its existence.

**E**LDRED, JUDGE CALEB, of Climax, was a resident of Michigan for forty-six years. He was born in Pownal, Bennington County, Vermont, April 6, 1781; and died June 29, 1876. His parents, who were of English ancestry, removed from Rhode Island to Vermont many years previous to his birth. They had seven children, five of whom were sons. Only two of the family ever went to Michigan. The mention of Judge Eldred's birth calls to mind the stirring scenes of the Revolution, and especially the battle of Bennington, in which his father was taken prisoner. The boyhood of Judge Eldred was passed among the green hills of his native State. He made himself proficient in the branches taught in the schools of that day, giving special attention to arithmetic; and, before he became of age, he began teaching. October 3, 1802, he married Phœbe Brownell; and, the next year, removed to Laurens, Otsego County, New York. There he engaged in farming; served his township as Justice of the Peace; and was President of the Otsego County Agricultural Society for several years. During De Witt Clinton's administration as Governor of New York, Mr. Eldred served two terms in the State Legislature. In 1821, while a member of that body, he was influential in securing the election of Martin Van Buren to the United States Senate. He also ably advocated the prosecution of De Witt Clinton's enterprise,—the construction of the Erie Canal. On account of ill health, he

**E**DWARDS, JOHN M., Lawyer, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, son of George and Martha Edwards, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, June 22, 1820. On his father's side, he is of Welsh descent; on his mother's, of Scotch. In 1642 Alexander Edwards, from Wales, settled in Springfield, Massachusetts; and removed, in 1655, to Northampton, where several generations of his descendants have since continued to reside. In 1828 the father of Mr. John Edwards removed, with his family, from Northampton to Batavia, New York. He was a farmer, and John remained at home upon the farm until he was eighteen. For a few subsequent years, his time was mostly spent away from home, at school. In 1844, having completed his academical studies, he entered, as a student, the law office of Chandler & Taggart, in Batavia. Here he continued, until, in October, 1847, at the general term of the Supreme Court, held in Buffalo, New York, he was admitted to the bar as attorney and counselor-at-law. In May, 1848, he removed from Batavia, and settled in

discontinued farming and traveled over a large portion of New York State, buying cattle for the Philadelphia market. It is claimed that his was the first drove of cattle ever sent from New York to Philadelphia. While engaged in this business, his attention was called to Michigan, the new Territory among the lakes; and he set out for this Western land in the summer of 1830. After a detention of many weeks, caused by fever and ague, at Jacksonburg,—now the city of Jackson,—he resumed his journey, with Mr. Starr, whom he had met in Detroit. They traveled through the woods to Comstock, in Kalamazoo County, where they located lands. In March, 1831, Mr. Eldred brought his eldest son, Daniel, and spent the winter in a new house which he had erected. He then built a saw-mill, which was the first one in Western Michigan. In June, 1831, he located a large tract of land in one of the finest farming sections in Michigan, now known as Climax Prairie; and, in the following winter, he took his family to their new home. A portion of the time until 1834, Mr. Eldred resided at Comstock; but, in that year, he sold his property there, and established himself permanently at Climax. He was the first Postmaster at Comstock, and the first at Climax. He was also the first Supervisor for Kalamazoo and Comstock. A few years after his arrival in Michigan, he was appointed a side Judge. He was elected, in 1835 and 1836, to the Territorial Legislature; and was nominated as one of the commissioners in the act incorporating the Detroit and St. Joseph Railroad, now called the Michigan Central. He was also largely instrumental in procuring the charter of the Baptist College at Kalamazoo, which was first a branch of the State University. He was the first President of its Board of Trustees; and retained the position for more than thirty years. Mr. Eldred was an original Jeffersonian Democrat, and acted with that party until 1848. He then went with the antislavery branch of that organization, and continued with it until he joined the Republican party, at Jackson, in 1854. He was a zealous supporter of that party up to the day of his death; and never failed, it is said, to vote at an election. Mr. Eldred was endowed with sound common sense, practical energy, and shrewd business ability. One great cause of his strength was his facility in finding a field of usefulness. He aimed, wherever he went, to improve society in all its enterprises,—industrial, educational, moral, and religious. His wife, who was his companion for fifty years, died in 1853. He survived her twenty-three years. Judge Eldred's name will always be associated with the early history and subsequent growth of Kalamazoo County; indeed, his entire family have occupied a prominent position in that section. His daughters have performed their part well among the pioneer women of Michigan; and his sons are influential, worthy citizens.

**F**ISH, JUDGE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of Niles, Michigan, was born March 21, 1817, at Underhill, Chittenden County, Vermont. He is of Scotch and English ancestry; and is the son of Dr. Samuel and Eunice (Elliott) Fish. His father died in 1849; his mother is still living. In 1823 Doctor Fish, then a prominent physician in Chittenden County, moved his family to Thornton, New Hampshire, where his son attended school until 1829. Then, by an unforeseen event, he was called upon to take the position of clerk in a store. He remained there three years, and thus early developed the desire for independence. In 1832 he resumed his studies, and passed one year at Newhampton Academy; he then entered Phillips' Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, with the intention of finishing the course. In August, 1835, he was again very unexpectedly offered a clerkship, in the store of Mr. Gilman, of Exeter. He accepted the offer for a year, and filled the position so satisfactorily that his employer urged him to remain. Having a strong desire to go West, however, he refused Mr. Gilman's offer. In partnership with William H. Sullivan, son of Hon. George Sullivan, State Attorney for twenty years, he purchased, in Boston, a stock of goods, and started for St. Joseph, Berrien County, Michigan. On the way, they determined to go to Chicago; but a storm drove the vessel which carried their stock of merchandise onto the eastern shore of the lake, and they were forced to return to their original plan. On reaching St. Joseph, they immediately opened their stock. Mr. Fish afterwards withdrew from the firm, and became a contractor on the Illinois and Michigan Canal,—Section No. 2,—at Chicago. Two years later, he entered into the forwarding and commission business at St. Joseph. From 1849 to 1852, he took charge of the boating interests, in connection with the Michigan Central Railroad, at Niles, Michigan. He was then offered the superintendence of the freight department of the Michigan Central Railroad; but, on account of ill health, declined the appointment, and spent the next three years in farming. This work also proving injurious, he relinquished it, and removed to Niles. Mr. Fish was a Democrat until 1856. That year he joined the Republicans, and was elected, by a large majority, Judge of the Probate Court. At the expiration of his term of office, he was urged to accept a renomination; but declined, and retired from business. In 1868 he took an active interest in the Niles River Water Company. He was elected its Treasurer, and still holds that position. He is also Treasurer of the Niles Gas Company, the Niles Paper Company, the Berrien County Agricultural Society, and the Niles and South Bend Railroad Company,—of the latter company, he was one of the originators. Judge Fish is the executor of six estates. He has been deeply interested in all public enterprises; and is a man of high social standing.

He is an Odd-Fellow and a Master Mason. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1851. He has a fine appearance; and is still very active, though his health is frail. In 1852 Judge Fish married Jane C. Parker, a daughter of a leading farmer in Wayne County.

**FITZGERALD, GENERAL THOMAS**, late of Niles, was born in Germantown, Herkimer County, New York, April 10, 1796. His father, a native of Ireland, came to this country just prior to the Revolution, enlisted in the patriot army, and served faithfully till near the close of the war, when, on account of his wounds, he was honorably discharged, and received a pension for life. His mother, whose maiden name was Anne Wilkie, was a native of Rhode Island, but, at the time of her marriage, lived at Berlin, New York. Thomas Fitzgerald had two brothers and one sister, all younger than himself; the sister, Mrs. Emma Simpson, of Jackson, is still living. At the commencement of the War of 1812, Thomas, then sixteen years of age, accompanied by a younger brother, Aaron, inspired by the patriotism of their father,—who only regretted that his youngest boy was not old enough to go,—enlisted in the New York State Militia. He afterwards enlisted in the 5th Regiment Infantry, and served until his left arm was shattered by a musket-ball, which rendered him an invalid pensioner to the close of his life. He returned from the service, to find his mother in the grave, his home broken up, and his father teaching school. Thrown thus upon his own resources, with his disabled arm, he, too, became a school-master. He first taught at Marcellus, New York, where he became acquainted with Mary Baldwin, whom he subsequently married, October 12, 1818. She was the daughter of Joseph Baldwin, of Onondaga County. In company with the family of Mr. Baldwin, they immediately emigrated to the West, going down the Ohio River to Booneville, Warrick County, Indiana. There he settled and resumed teaching, in connection with the study of law, and was admitted to practice, March 22, 1821. As was common with lawyers in that part of the country, he became somewhat of a politician, and fervently espoused the claims of General Jackson to the Presidency. Possessing an ardent temperament and a sincere and enthusiastic patriotism, he soon became a political leader; was chosen a member of the Legislature, and was present at the first session held at the new capital of Indianapolis. In that body, he commanded attention and respect, and formed the acquaintance of many prominent men of Indiana, resulting in friendships which he retained and enjoyed during his life. In 1832 his attention was attracted to the country around the great lakes, at that time coming into notice; and, desiring to remove

to that region, he obtained the appointment of keeper of the light-house just then established at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, in the Territory of Michigan. He arrived there on the 22d day of June, 1832,—having traveled with his little family through the wilderness of Indiana during the excitement of the Black Hawk War,—and was received with great kindness and consideration, both by the whites and Indians. He rapidly became known among the prominent men of the Territory. His knowledge of business was such that numerous local offices were conferred upon him, not only by election, but by executive appointment. Among these were, the appointment of County Clerk of Berrien County, by Governor George B. Porter, in 1834; Regent of the University, by Governor Mason, in 1837; and Bank Commissioner, by the same Governor, in 1837. As Bank Commissioner, he was brought into public notice by his encounter with the fraudulent "wild-cat" banks of the State, in which he displayed the leading traits of his character,—honesty, courage, incorruptible fidelity, and zeal in the discharge of public trusts. In the House of Representatives he was, from the first, a conspicuous member, and made a distinct impression on the legislation of the session. This fact, in addition to his celebrity as Bank Commissioner, no doubt led to his nomination for Lieutenant-Governor in the fall of 1839. The candidate for Governor with whom he was associated on the ticket was Chancellor Elon Farnsworth, a gentleman well known, and of high repute; but, notwithstanding the unbroken ascendancy of the Democratic party and the popularity of their candidates, they were destined to defeat, by that political revolution which, in the following year, culminated in the campaign of 1840. This being the first political reverse with which he had met, seemed to give him a distaste for political candidacy, although the returns showed an unusual personal popularity. At the outbreak of the Mexican War, the General, with his habitual ardor, espoused the cause of his country, and promoted the enlistment of a company for one of the ten regiments. He received the offer of the Captaincy of the company, but declined in favor of one whom he had encouraged to apply for the position. Upon the nomination of General Cass for the Presidency, in 1848, and his consequent resignation of his seat in the United States Senate, Mr. Fitzgerald was appointed to the vacancy. Coming to the Senate under such circumstances, he attracted some attention, as being an intimate friend of General Cass, and, in some degree, an exponent of the policy of the prospective Administration. He sustained, however, with dignity and self-possession, the scrutiny to which he was subjected, and applied himself diligently to the duties of his office. Although always a zealous and sincere Democrat, yet his frank, impulsive spirit and generous nature disarmed all partisan malice; and, in a short time, he won the

respect of the opposition party in the Senate, and even the strong personal friendship of many of its leading members. One incident illustrative of the character of the man was his prompt introduction to the Senate of a resolution conferring upon his old commander, General Winfield Scott, the title of Lieutenant-General of the Army; which failed, probably, only because General Scott was then coming into prominence as a Presidential candidate of the opposite political party. The Senatorial term of Mr. Fitzgerald expired with his second session, as the defeat of General Cass in the Presidential canvass made it desirable that he should be returned to his place in the Senate. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Fitzgerald contracted a second marriage, with Mrs. Lucy Lacey, widow of the late Obed P. Lacey, of Niles. On his retirement from public life, he removed to that city, where he resided until his death; and where his widow, who survives him, still lives. By the second marriage, he had but one child,—Frank,—a boy of much promise, who died before reaching manhood. By the first marriage, he had four children,—three sons and one daughter,—of whom only two survive: Jerome B. Fitzgerald, a lawyer, now living at Niles; and Rodney T. Fitzgerald, a lawyer, and now Mayor of Muscatine, Iowa. During the administration of President Pierce, Mr. Fitzgerald received some executive appointments,—among others a Judgeship in one of the Territories,—but nothing sufficiently inviting to entice him from his home and friends, to whom he was ardently attached. He was subsequently elected Probate Judge for Berrien County, and held that office at the time he was injured by a fall, which fractured his hip joint, causing him great suffering, and, doubtless, hastening his death. He died, at Niles, March 25, 1855, and was buried by the Masonic Fraternity, in which he had received the orders of Knighthood. He was also an Odd-Fellow, and a member of some other benevolent societies. A proper understanding of the noble characteristics and true greatness of Mr. Fitzgerald involves an inquiry into his social and private life, rather than into the events of his public career. Although not a college graduate, he had a thorough common-school education, and was a close student of the English language. He spoke with clearness and force, and wrote with facility and elegance. His personal acquaintance was extensive, embracing, at an early day, almost every man of distinction in the North-west territory; among his regular correspondents were some of the leading statesmen of the Union. He was a member of the Methodist Church; and, while his house was always open to the itinerant preacher, it was not closed to those of any other religious faith; in him the poor and unfortunate always had a listener and a friend. For the soldier of the Revolution, he had an almost religious veneration; and, for his comrades of 1812, an affection which nothing could

estrangle. While intensely American in his sentiments, he was proud of his Irish lineage, and fraternized with the Irish race. He had an abiding faith in the greatness and glory of the American Union; yet, before the close of his life, was troubled and saddened, in common with the more sagacious of his contemporaries, by the shadow of the approaching civil war, which he was accustomed to regard as the most appalling calamity that could befall a nation.



**F**ORD, HENRY, General Manager and Secretary of the Bangor Blast Furnace, Bangor, Michigan, was born in Monroe, Orange County, New York, February 25, 1825. His father, David F. Ford, was a prominent farmer; and his mother, Mary (Townsend) Ford, was a member of one of the oldest families in New York State. They were natives of America, but of Irish and English ancestry. In the common schools of Orange County, and through his own exertions afterwards, he obtained a good education. At the age of seventeen, he became clerk in the store of the Southfield Furnace Company, where he worked faithfully four years. He spent his leisure in studying the nature of iron and the management of blast furnaces. By steadiness of purpose, and other sterling qualities, he soon gained the confidence of his employers, and, April 1, 1849, was intrusted with the management of the furnace. He occupied this position successfully fifteen years. In April, 1866, the furnace changed hands, and Mr. Ford went to Michigan. There he took charge of the Lawton Furnace, and is at present its general agent. October 15, 1874, he became manager of the Bangor Furnace, which he has since ably operated. During these years of studious labor, Mr. Ford has endeavored to overcome the numerous occult qualities which have rendered iron so difficult to deal with, and his efforts have not been misapplied. The furnace manufactures, on an average, thirty-eight tons of iron per day; and, under his management, the amount turned out increases steadily. Since the last blast was opened, it has averaged thirty-nine tons,—the largest number manufactured in any one day being forty-three. Mr. Ford is a firm Republican, and, before the formation of that party, cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor. While living in New York State, he was Justice of the Peace six years. He stands high in the Masonic Fraternity, and is a Knight Templar. He is a member of the Methodist Church. He married, June 7, 1847, Miss Kate Coffey; they have one child. Mr. Ford is of fine personal appearance, and a man of marked business ability. He is able to judge of all mineral substances with certainty; and investigates, reasons, and invents with care.

He has that vital force and concentration which enable him to carry to completion all his projects. As proof of the yearly increase of his business, we give the following: In blast No. 4, which lasted 322 days, the gross number of tons made, was 9,923, from a consumption of 35,844,610 pounds of ore; while in blast No. 5, which lasted 394 days, the iron reached, in gross tons, 12,835½, the ore consumed amounting to 45,390,024 pounds.

**F**ARMER, WILLIAM SMYTHE, of Eau Claire, was born in Montgomery County, New York, May 24, 1815, and is the son of Hulda (Burton) and Samuel Farmer. They were Americans of English and German ancestry, and were among the first settlers of Montgomery County. His father died in 1837; but his mother is still living, and is now eighty-seven years of age. His paternal grandfather, who was an officer in the American army, lived near New Brunswick, New Jersey, at the time of the Revolutionary War; and had his whole property destroyed by British foraging parties, who also drove away his negroes. William S. Farmer attended the common schools until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he became clerk in a general mercantile store, in Minaville, New York. After two years, he removed to Fultonville, where he entered a store in the same capacity, and remained until 1839. In that year, he opened a general store on the banks of the Erie Canal, and carried on the business for nine years. In 1848 he removed to Berrien County, Michigan, and engaged in farming and clearing land, acting also as land agent. Shortly after coming to this county, he purchased a farm of about two thousand acres, which he has cultivated and now occupies. As land broker, he has handled about three thousand acres of land, and still continues the business. He has also been largely engaged in raising sheep, cattle, and horses. He is a firm adherent of the Republican party, which he represented in the Constitutional Convention in 1867. He has held several minor political positions, but prefers his private business to the cares of office. He is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Farmer was one of the originators of the order of Odd-Fellows at Fultonville, New York, and has passed through the chairs; but is not now an active member. He was one of the originators of the Patrons of Husbandry, and has held the office of Master in both county and subordinate granges. October 15, 1862, he married Miss Hannah Denel, of Champaign County, Ohio, formerly of New York. They have two children,—one son and one daughter. Mr. Farmer is now sixty-two, and bids fair to live many years.

**G**IDDINGS, HON. MARSH, Lawyer and Politician, was born November 19, 1816, in Sherman, Fairfield County, Connecticut. He was the son of William and Jane (Ely) Giddings, who early moved with their family to Richland, Kalamazoo County, Michigan Territory. About 1830 William Giddings died, leaving a large family in moderate circumstances. Marsh Giddings early manifested a fondness for study. He had an unusually observant mind and retentive memory, and acquired knowledge rapidly and with surprising accuracy. He had naturally a fine command of language, which his taste for classical study still further enriched and strengthened. All this, considered in connection with his delicate physical constitution, caused his parents to encourage him to study for a profession. He entered Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, in 1834, but lack of means prevented the completion of his course. At the age of twenty-one, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Richland Township, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, and held the office for many years. In performing the duties of this, and many other local offices, he gave general satisfaction,—being always just, thorough, and exact. In 1849 he was a member of the State Legislature. His thorough acquaintance with the wants of his locality, and hearty identity with its interests, combined with his parliamentary ability and talent as a speaker, made him an acceptable Representative. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, held at Chicago, and was earnest in his efforts to secure the nomination of William H. Seward. He was a Presidential Elector the same year, being also elected Probate Judge of Kalamazoo County, which office he held for eight years. From 1864 to 1868 he was a member of the National Republican Committee. He was a member of the convention which revised the State Constitution in 1867, and took a prominent part in its deliberations. In 1869 he was commissioned Consul-General at Calcutta; but, fearing the effect of the climate upon his health, he declined the appointment. One year later, he was appointed Governor of New Mexico. This position he accepted, and held at the time of his death, which occurred at Santa Fe, New Mexico, June 3, 1875. He married, in 1836, Louisa Mills, daughter of Augustus Mills, of Richland. His wife and two children survive him. He was an esteemed member of the Congregational Church for many years before his death. Judge Giddings was a man whose physical weakness was the more marked by contrast with his rare intellectual strength. A quick, retentive memory made him an invaluable assistant in historical or legal research; and, coupled with his gift of clear expression, made him an effective debater and a powerful advocate. He was a well-read lawyer, and his cool judgment and knowledge of human nature made him a safe counselor. Poor health compelled

him to avoid the excitement of litigation in the courts, but he excelled in the thorough preparation of his cases. As a public speaker, he was forcible, argumentative, often sarcastic, and sometimes eloquent. Much of his time was devoted to politics, and few men in the State were better versed in the political history of the country. A zealous Whig, he took a prominent part in the formation of the Republican party. He was a partisan from conviction, and was very influential in molding the course of the party which he espoused. Although outspoken in his political opinions, he had few enemies; since, even when party feeling ran highest, he rarely allowed himself to speak unkindly of any one. He was eminently social in disposition, and every where genial and companionable. Those knew him best who knew him at his home. His wide familiarity with literature, and his love of poetry and music; his quick appreciation of character, and exhaustless fund of anecdote, contributed to his rare gifts as a conversationalist, and made his home a charming place. In all his relations, official and private, his influence was exerted in behalf of the best public interest; and his loss was sincerely regretted, not by his personal friends alone, but by multitudes who valued highly his public services.

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**G**RAHAM, HON. JAMES, late of Berrien Springs, Michigan, was born in Stoyestown, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1831, and was the son of John and Mary Graham. When he was six years old, his father died. James Graham attended the common schools of his native county. In 1846 he removed with his father's family to Michigan, and settled in Berrien Springs. For a time, he was a student in Albion Seminary, now Albion College. He married, September 17, 1851, Miss Hattie Ford, of Berrien. Her father built the first mill in Berrien County, and used his wife's wedding dress as a bolting-cloth. Mr. Graham possessed ability improved by culture, which, together with his energy and practical talents, made him an efficient worker in any department of labor in which he chose to engage. For some years, he held the position of Deputy Sheriff of Berrien County, and was Sheriff two years. In 1867 he represented his district in the State Legislature. He was Deputy Revenue Collector for some time, and filled minor positions in the township and county. He was also quite extensively and successfully engaged in private business as a lumber dealer, merchant, and farmer. Though a nominal believer in the Christian religion, he did not unite with the church until the winter of 1876. He then manifested great interest in its work and welfare, and seemed desirous to learn, not only in relation to doctrines and precepts, but as to the various methods of

work. He at once became actively engaged in the Sabbath-school, and, soon after, as a steward and trustee of the church. For nearly a year before his death, he had been one of the Niles District Trustees, which body has the control and supervision of Crystal Springs Camp-ground. A few weeks before his death, he was chosen, by unanimous vote, Superintendent of the Sabbath-school at Berrien Springs. The last Sabbath before his fatal illness, he attended two regular services, three Sunday-schools,—one of which he superintended,—a temperance meeting, and a class-meeting. At the close of the evening service, in referring to the manner in which he had spent the day, he remarked that it had been the happiest day of his life, and he knew not why, unless because it had been more fully devoted to the service of God than any other. During his last illness, he said: "Now, I am testing my religion. Before, when I have been sick, I have murmured and complained; now, I feel that all is right." In all things looking to the general good of Berrien, he was a zealous worker, always endeavoring to promote the interests of the community. He was a Republican from conviction, and always labored earnestly for the good of his party. He was a Free Mason in good standing. His counsels were listened to with attention, and his work was found to be true and upright. After an illness of two weeks, he died June 5, 1877, at the age of forty-six years and two months.

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**G**EORGE, PROF. AUSTIN, Superintendent of the Kalamazoo Public Schools, was born June 15, 1841, at Litchfield, Hillsdale County, Michigan. His father, Austin George, was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, Roxana (Smith) George, of New Hampshire; five sons and four daughters comprised their family. When only twelve years of age, Mr. George unfortunately lost his right arm in the machinery of a flour-mill, at Jonesville, Michigan. His early educational advantages were good, and were well improved; he attended the Union School, at Jonesville, and made fine progress in all his studies. In 1858 he graduated from the Detroit Commercial College, and, in 1863, from the Michigan State Normal School, at Ypsilanti. Not satisfied with his acquirements, he entered Kalamazoo College, graduated from the classical course, in 1866, and spent a year at the University of Michigan, in the study of law and history. While still engaged in his studies, he taught, both at Minooka, Illinois, and at Kalamazoo, Michigan. After completing his course, he engaged, for a time, successfully, in a general insurance agency, with head-quarters, first, at St. Louis, and, afterwards, at Chicago. After the Chicago fire, in 1872, he occupied the chair of Literature, in Kalamazoo College, until

July, 1873, when he was elected Superintendent of the Public Schools of Kalamazoo. This position he now holds, to the great satisfaction of those interested in popular education. When in attendance at the State Normal School, in 1862, he was mainly instrumental in raising a company from among the students, which became Company E, of the 17th Michigan Infantry. Although, under the law, he was disqualified from bearing arms, yet, in his zeal to serve the country, he went to the front as company clerk, and became successively regimental, brigade, and division postmaster, and clerk at brigade and division head-quarters. He took part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Professor George is still a young man; he has seen much of the world, and has been greatly benefited by this contact. His fine scholastic attainments, great command of pure Saxon, his activity and energy, have given him a prominence which few attain. His knowledge of books, good common sense, and the discipline of a busy life, have made him self-reliant and confident, and not easily moved from his convictions. He has shown great knowledge of human nature in his work as teacher and superintendent of schools. His remarkable quickness in acquiring knowledge, his fluency in communicating, fit him for the business of teacher. With untiring energy, he is thoroughly at home in all departments of his work, and illustrates his practical common sense in his success in grading classes, and in the distribution of duty in the school-room. A writer of no mean repute, he loves books and is a great reader of the best authors. An admirer of the beautiful in art and the grand in nature; eminently social in his instincts and habits, he is never more happy than when imparting knowledge. Hopeful, cheerful, and full of humor, he carries sunshine with him, and is always welcome in every circle. Liberal in his religious views, and an independent Republican in politics, there is no intolerance in his disposition. He married, December 24, 1868, Sarah M. Wadham, of Kalamazoo, Michigan; they have four children.

**GILBERT, HENRY**, Merchant, Kalamazoo, Michigan, is the son of David and Martha (Saunders) Gilbert, and was born in Rushville, Yates County, New York, April 12, 1810. He was brought up on a farm, and was able to secure but a few months at school. At the age of seventeen, he entered a printing-office, where he hoped to obtain some knowledge. In 1832, in Penn Yan, New York, he began the publication of a paper called the *Western Star*. In 1834 he sold out, and bought a printing-office at White Pigeon, where he published the *Michigan Statesman*. He derived his main support, however, from blank printing for the United

States Land-office. In 1836 Mr. Gilbert, following the Land-offices, removed his printing establishment to Kalamazoo. Here, after a brief publication of the *Statesman*, in partnership with Albert Chandler, he again assumed the entire responsibility, changing the name of the paper to the *Kalamazoo Gazette*. He conducted the paper until 1843, from which time, having formed a copartnership in the mercantile business with Lucius L. Clark, he carried on the printing-office, by proxy, until 1845. He then sold the *Gazette* establishment to Volney Hascall, who had been, for several years, his apprentice and journeyman. In 1857 he sold his interest in the store to his partner, and took a furniture contract in the Michigan State-prison, which he still holds. He has held the offices of Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace, President of the village Board of Trustees, County Treasurer, and receiver of public moneys for the sale of Government lands, for the Western District of Michigan. He has been, for many years, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is broad and charitable in his views. He has always been a Democrat. He married, September 26, 1833, Charlotte Case, of Canandaigua, New York. They have had six children, three of whom are still living. Mr. Gilbert has given his children what he so much lacked,—the best educational advantages. He has contributed largely to religious and educational institutions, and to private charities.

**GARDNER, RANSOM**, of Kalamazoo, Railroad Contractor and Builder, was born at Fort Ann, New York, in the year 1813. At an early age, he removed with his parents to Elbridge, Cayuga County, New York, where his father kept a hotel at a time when alcoholic drinks were sold and almost universally used. Ransom, then a mere lad, was compelled to deal out the intoxicating beverage; yet he wholly abstained from its use from that time up to the day of his death. He had but a very limited common-school education, but possessed an intuitive knowledge of mathematics, which he found very useful during his business career. At the age of fourteen, he went to Auburn, New York, and spent a year as clerk for a Mr. Sherwood, who was at that time the king of the stage-coach transportation from Albany to Buffalo. At the end of that time, he returned to his father, and remained with him until he removed to the West, in March, 1837, settling in Jonesville, Michigan. He soon became a senior partner in the leading store in Jonesville; and his first connection with railroad matters, in which he was so widely known in Michigan and throughout the country, was in building a station-house at Jonesville. His next enterprise was a contract to grade the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, then building to Chi-



cago. This was followed by track-laying, of which he did a large part for the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, from Jonesville to the end of the route. Mr. Gardner at one time owned sixteen hundred acres on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and planned a village, which he named Minooka. His next work was to build the Detroit and Toledo Branch of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad; and, while thus engaged, he removed to Detroit, where he lived until the road was completed. He also built the Jackson and Adrian Branch of the Southern Road. Besides being connected with the construction and completion of several more railroads, he built the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Road. Mr. Gardner was one of the leading projectors of railroad enterprises in the West, and the people of Southern and Western Michigan are largely indebted to him for the various railroads that now traverse this section of the State. He was possessed of great energy and an indomitable will, and was always an active, industrious, and honorable business man. A distinguishing trait of Mr. Gardner's character was his regard for the sufferings of others, and his great benevolence. Many a poor family looked to him for never-failing assistance, and many a poor young man received through his kindly interest a start in life. Mr. Gardner married, January 29, 1839, Olivia A. Smith, of Jonesville, who, at the time of their marriage, was engaged as a teacher in the schools of that place. Their home was at Jonesville, except a short time at Detroit and Three Rivers, until 1866, when they removed to Kalamazoo, and lived there until Mr. Gardner's death, which occurred June 9, 1876. He was the father of five children,—three daughters and two sons. His religious views through life were of a liberal character. In politics, he was a Whig, and then became a Republican. By his death, Michigan lost one of her most useful and honored citizens.

**GUERNSEY, HORACE WRIGHT**, of St. Joseph, Michigan, was born at La Fargeville, Jefferson County, New York, December 30, 1828. He is the only child of Horace and Philena (Wright) Guernsey, natives of Connecticut and New York, who, after their marriage, had settled in La Fargeville. In 1838 they emigrated to St. Joseph, Michigan, where Mr. Guernsey's father was, for many years, a magistrate, noted for the firmness of his decisions, and his anxiety to make peace between contestants. Mr. Guernsey studied under the tutorship of Rev. Smedley Hawley, expecting to enter college; but, in 1844, the St. Joseph *Commercial Bulletin* was established, and he determined to become a printer. He spent a year and a half as journeyman printer in the office of the Milwaukee *Courier*, and then engaged as a

clerk in St. Joseph until 1846. Seized with a desire for adventure, at the age of eighteen, he started out in the world, with full confidence in his own ability to earn a living by his trade. He obtained a situation at Plaquemine, Louisiana, in a printing-office, for twenty-five dollars per month and board; but, in two months, was installed foreman of the office, at a salary of sixty dollars per month; the whole conduct of a Whig paper, editorially and financially, being thrown on his hands. The Free-soil question was just then coming into notice, and the Wilmot Proviso was discussed with great bitterness. Mr. Guernsey was a Democrat; and, as the Presidential campaign of 1848 approached, General Paul O. Hebert, a graduate of West Point, and an aspiring politician,—afterwards Governor of Louisiana,—tendered him a new printing-office, of which he should be proprietor after conducting a Democratic paper three years. He accepted the offer, and supported Lewis Cass, of his own State, against Zachary Taylor, of his adopted State. Baton Rouge, the home of President Taylor, gave a majority for Cass and Butler. Amidst the rejoicings at this success, his mother arrived, and persuaded him to return with her to the North. After teaching a few months, he entered the office of the *Western Chronicle*, at Centreville. A year later, he engaged in the boot and shoe business at St. Joseph. From 1853 to 1861, he was Postmaster at that place. He then engaged in raising fruit for a few years. On the organization of the Chicago, Michigan and Lake Shore Railroad, he became its Secretary, and continued with it for six years, as purchasing agent and paymaster. He is now Justice of the Peace. Mr. Guernsey is a prominent Mason; he was Master of Occidental Lodge, in St. Joseph, and several times its representative to the Grand Lodge. He was also the publisher, proprietor, and chief editor of the St. Joseph *Traveler and Herald* for eight years. He is now acting with the Republican party. He married, February 9, 1857, in La Fargeville, Jefferson County, New York, Helen M. Cushman. They have had three children,—all daughters.

**HAWES, JOSIAH L.**, Attorney-at-Law, Kalamazoo, Michigan, was born in Carlisle, Schoharie County, New York, October 12, 1823. His father, Lawrence Hawes, was a native of Columbia County, New York; his mother, Ursula (Lord) Hawes, was born in Connecticut, and was, on her mother's side, a member of the Wolcott family. Josiah Hawes enjoyed little other educational advantages than those afforded by the common schools of his native town. In 1843 he commenced reading law with Hon. Jedediah Miller, of Lawyersville, with whom he remained until 1846, when he went to Unadilla, Otsego County, and

continued his studies till 1847. In August of that year, at a session of the Supreme Court in Cooperstown, New York, he was admitted to the bar; and, immediately afterwards, opened an office in Unadilla, where he practiced about two years. He then returned to his native county, and practiced his profession at Cobleskill until the fall of 1852, when he emigrated to Kalamazoo, Michigan. Here he resumed his legal practice; and, by devoting himself strictly and perseveringly to its duties, acquired an extensive practice in the southern portion of the State, distinguishing himself chiefly as trial counsel in cases at the circuit. In April, 1875, he was elected, for six years, to the honorable position of Circuit Judge, his term of service to commence January 1, 1876; but, a vacancy having occurred in his judicial district, by appointment of Governor Bagley, he entered immediately upon the duties of the office; and has thus far discharged them with such firmness, ability, and impartiality, as to win a reputation of which he may justly be proud. Instead of courting popular favor, his deepest convictions of right seem to have been the rule of his life. Although his parents and their ancestry were firm adherents to an orthodox faith, and trained him strictly in accordance therewith, yet, from his youth, he has been liberal in his views. Politically, he has always been a conservative Democrat, never a zealous partisan. He married, June 3, 1850, Lucia R. Foot, of Franklin, Delaware County, New York. She graduated at Mrs. Willard's Female Seminary, at Troy; and, subsequently, became a teacher in the Delaware Institute at Franklin; she is a lady of literary and artistic acquirements, and specimens of her skill in the latter accomplishment adorn the walls of their spacious and beautiful dwelling. Their parental affections center in an interesting daughter, their only child. Judge Hawes is unostentatious; in the social circle, genial, affable, and cheerful, causing a stranger to feel at ease in his presence. He is eminently a self-made man; showing, by his attainments and position, the results of a fixed purpose pursued with unflinching perseverance.

**H**ARRISON, BAZEL, late of Schoolcraft, the first white settler of Kalamazoo County, and, at the time of his death,—which occurred August 30, 1874,—its oldest inhabitant, was born March 15, 1771, in Frederick County, Maryland, thirty miles from Baltimore. He reached, therefore, the advanced age of one hundred and three years, five months, and fifteen days. His ancestors were a remarkably hardy and prolific race. His paternal grandfather, William Harrison, was a native of Scotland; and his grandmother, of Wales. They came to this country early in the eighteenth century, and settled in Berkeley County, Virginia. There, in 1730, William Harrison, Jun., the father of the

subject of this sketch, was born. He was twice married, and had twenty-three children, of whom Bazel was the twentieth,—the third by his second wife, Worlenda Davis. Benjamin Harrison, a brother of William Harrison, Jun., was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; he was the father of William H. Harrison, who was, therefore, first cousin to Bazel. When Bazel Harrison was nine years old, his parents removed to a farm near Winchester, Virginia, where they remained five years, and then settled in Pennsylvania, near Greencastle, Franklin County. Here, at the age of fourteen, he went to work in a distillery, where he remained until he left the State. He was steady, industrious, and thorough; but had scarcely any opportunities for study, having attended school but three months in his life. He learned to read and write, however; and was not in any way at a disadvantage as compared with those about him. At the age of nineteen, he became engaged to a neighbor's daughter, Martha Stillwell; but, as their marriage was opposed by her mother, the courtship terminated, March 17, 1790, in an elopement, in which the lady's father was an able assistant. They remained in Franklin County for three or four years, during which time Mr. Harrison cast his first vote,—for Washington, for his second term. From there he removed across the Alleghany Mountains to Washington County, where he remained until 1810. In that year he went with his family, now numbering eight children, to Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged two years in the distillery business. During this time General Harrison gained his victory over Tecumseh, at Tippecanoe; and, at the breaking out of the second war with England, being appointed to the command of the north-western frontier, he engaged his cousin Bazel to work his farm, at Millbrook, a few miles below Cincinnati, on the Ohio. Here Mr. Harrison remained until the close of the war, when he bought a farm of three hundred acres, near Springfield, Ohio, on which he lived for ten or twelve years. During that time there was much confusion of land titles, growing out of what were known as "military claims;" and, after Mr. Harrison had bought three such claims, in order to perfect his title, and a fourth was presented, for which seven hundred dollars was asked, he lost patience, and determined to emigrate. Stimulated by stories of the wonderful richness of the Territory of Michigan, and being fond of adventure and well-fitted for pioneer life, he decided to remove to Michigan,—the most remote, and then least known, of the lands of the great North-west. He accordingly gathered a party, consisting chiefly of his own family, and, September 20, 1828, began the journey. After leaving Fort Wayne, then the limits of civilization, they traveled laboriously through the unbroken forests of Northern Indiana, until they reached the boundary of the Territory they sought.

Then, after prospecting by scouting parties for a few days, they found the beautiful Oak Openings, called by the Indians "Wawescotang,"—Round Fire Plain. Here they camped, November 5, six weeks after leaving Springfield, Ohio. They soon met Saginaw, Chief of the Pottawatomies, with whom they became very friendly. Mr. Harrison was always a favorite with the Indians, as well on account of his commanding presence, as for his unswerving integrity and kindness of heart. The little settlement grew steadily, the necessary hardships being easily endured by the ready helpfulness which comes of common need. Mr. Harrison was the patriarch of the little world. Before the organization of the Territorial courts and lesser tribunals, he was the arbiter of all disputes among the settlers; and his decisions were always felt to be just. He was chosen Justice of the Peace; and was afterwards Judge of the County Court, which position he held until 1834. He was naturally a peace-maker; and it is said that he would go half a day's journey to prevent a quarrel. Many anecdotes, illustrating this trait of character, are related of him, among which is the following: "A settler had loaned a neighbor a wagon, which, not being in very good condition, gave way in some part while being used by the borrower. The question arose, who should repair the damage,—out of which grew hard feelings and the prospect of a lawsuit. The parties were induced, however, to submit the case to the unofficial arbitration of Judge Harrison. After hearing the statement of each, without a word, he arose, went into his barn, and, returning, replaced the broken part with a piece of wood selected from a supply which he had brought with him from Ohio. Of course, each party was willing to pay him for the piece replaced, but he refused." In 1830 he was one of those who formed the first Board of Commissioners of Highways, which, in a new country, embraces important and laborious duties; upon them devolved the task of laying nearly all the roads and building the bridges in the entire southern half of the county. In politics, Mr. Harrison was always active. He voted for Washington for his second term, and at every Presidential election after that, except in the years 1828 and 1872: the first of these being the year of his removal to Michigan; and the second, one in which he was prevented by illness. From the time of the Presidency of Andrew Jackson until 1860, he was a Democrat,—having even voted against his cousin, General Harrison, for President. In 1860, however, he voted for Lincoln. His name appears as a delegate to almost every convention during his active life. During the civil war he followed, with eager interest, the fortunes of the Union army; and no one rejoiced in the final victory more than he. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison had seventeen children; namely, William, Sarah, Nathan, Shadrach, Ephraim, Joseph, Cynthia, Elias S., Worlenda, Bazel, Martha, Rachel, Amanda,

John S., Almira, Diana, and an infant who died unnamed. Of these, seven are still living; namely, William, Nathan, Worlenda, Bazel, Martha, John S., and Almira. The eldest, William,—now eighty-seven years old, and still strong and well,—illustrates finely the hardihood of the Harrison family. During the last few years of his life, Mr. Harrison remained closely at home. His last appearance in public was at a meeting of the pioneers at Schoolcraft, in September, 1873, when he remarked to the friends gathered around him: "I am one hundred and two years old, and I have not an enemy in the world." He was a man whose integrity was never questioned; his word was relied upon to the fullest extent. He was, moreover, of a strongly devotional nature, and lived an active and religious life; for more than half a century a member of the Methodist Church, his life gave evidence of the genuineness of his professions. In the government of his family, he was strict in exacting obedience, but never harsh; his words, which were few, were always heeded. At his funeral, which occurred September 2, 1874, from the residence of his son, John S. Harrison,—almost exactly on the spot where he had settled forty-six years before,—about one hundred of his children and grandchildren were present. There are now living of his descendants about one hundred and fifty persons.

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**H**ANNAHS, HON. GEORGE, of South Haven, was born in Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York, March 17, 1823, and is the son of Marvin and Murta M. (Parmelee) Hannahs. His father was a prominent tanner. In 1831 his parents removed to Utica, New York, where he attended school. They emigrated to Michigan in 1837, and settled in Albion, Calhoun County. His mother still resides on the homestead at Albion. George Hannahs remained there a number of years, and was elected first President of the place. In 1845 he engaged in mercantile and milling business, in which he continued eight years. He then became interested in a bank until 1858, at which time he closed business, paying one hundred cents on the dollar. He next engaged in the manufacture of salt in Saginaw in 1862; but sold his interest two years after, and immediately removed to South Haven, Van Buren County. The village, at that time, contained only seventy voters. Mr. Hannahs owned about one-quarter of this village plat; and, in 1866, purchased the remainder, making in all about one hundred and forty-seven acres. This land borders the river for some eighteen hundred feet, along which Mr. Hannahs has built docks. This improvement, together with his immense lumber business, has brought nearly two thousand inhabitants to the



George Hammah

Geo Hammah



town. Mr. Hannahs has dealt largely in real estate, and has been the prime mover in improving the surroundings of the village. He was chosen its first President, and still holds the office. In politics, he is a Republican, of fixed principles. In November, 1870, he was elected to the State Senate, where he labored faithfully two years, but refused a renomination. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati National Republican Convention. He is a Trustee for the Eastern Asylum for the Insane at Pontiac; was one of the committee on selecting the site, and remained on the board during the building of the finest hospital for the insane in the United States. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. He married May 2, 1848, Miss Amanda M. Bidwell. They have had seven children,—five daughters and two sons,—all of whom are living. The sons are George B. and Marvin Hannahs. Mr. Hannahs is of fine personal appearance. He is fifty-four years of age, and manages his extensive business unaided. He has traveled throughout the South and East, and somewhat in the West.

**HITCHCOCK, HOMER OWEN, M. D.**, of Kalamazoo, was born in Westminster, Vermont, January 28, 1827. His parents were David and Hannah (Owen) Hitchcock. In his preparation for college, Mr. Hitchcock attended Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire. He graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1851; and, three years later, took his degree of Master of Arts. After being Principal of Orford Academy, in Orford, New Hampshire, for two years, he continued his studies in the medical department of Dartmouth College, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City, where he graduated in the Spring of 1855. He then entered Bellevue Hospital, where he remained, as house physician, for fifteen months. In 1856 he removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, entering at once upon the practice of his profession. He is a prominent member of the State Medical Society, of which he was President in 1872; he is a permanent member of the American Medical Association; corresponding member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, and also of the Gynecological Society of Boston; he was a member of the International Medical Congress in 1876; and is a member of the American Public Health Association. During the last ten years, he has been one of the Trustees of Olivet College, Michigan; and has been a member of the Board of Education, of Kalamazoo, for the past six years. During the war, he was Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment from 1863 to 1865, in the then

Second District of Michigan, and has since been Examining Surgeon for Pensions. In 1872 he was appointed, by the Governor, a member of the State Board of Health; and, at its organization, he was chosen President, which office he continued to hold for four years. His religious views have always been what are termed evangelical; he has been a member of the Congregational Church since he was seventeen years of age. While a man of ardent and earnest piety, his religious convictions are deep, sincere, and comprehensive; he is, withal, in the highest sense of the word, a loyal man in all the relations of life, and one who always dares to speak and act as duty suggests. His present political views are conservative Republican. On the 16th of September, 1856, he married Miss Fidelia Wellman, of Cornish, New Hampshire. They had three children,—Charles W., Albert W., and Kate A. W. Hitchcock. He married, the second time, December 25, 1875, Miss Kate B. Wilcox, of Orford, New Hampshire, by whom he has a son,—Edward Wilcox Hitchcock. Frequent calls to positions of usefulness, and his connection, either by direct or honorary membership, with numerous scientific associations, attest the very general appreciation of Doctor Hitchcock's worth as a citizen, and his high professional attainments. Besides various articles on especially professional subjects, there have been published, from the pen of Doctor Hitchcock, the following papers: "Modern Medicine,—its Status in Modern Society;" "The Comparative Fertility of Native Americans;" "The Entailments of Alcohol;" "State Medicine and its Achievements;" "The Laws of Heredity, and their Relation to Public Health."

**HODGE, MARVIN GROW**, of Kalamazoo, was born in Hardwick, Vermont, February 20, 1822. His father's name was Levi Hodge, and his mother's maiden name was Fannie Wheatly. She was a descendant of a Huguenot family who fled from France in the days of persecution. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native village, the Craftsbury Academy, and the Literary and Theological Institute at Derby, Vermont, under the instruction of Rev. Drs. Heman Lincoln and Alvah Hovey, now professors in the Newton Theological Seminary in Massachusetts. While at the Derby Institute, Mr. Hodge became convinced that he was called to the ministry, and preached occasionally at different places. A revival was the result of his labors, and the demand for his services became so urgent that he was fully drawn into the work before he had completed the usual course of collegiate and theological study. On the 15th of June,

1843, he was ordained by an ecclesiastical council, convened for that purpose, at Charleston, Vermont. He became pastor of a Baptist Church in Colchester, Vermont, in 1845. In 1849 he received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Vermont; the same degree from the University of Rochester, New York, in 1853; and that of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Chicago, in 1867. He accepted a charge in Hinesburg, Vermont, in 1849, and remained there two years, at the end of which time he assumed the pastoral care of a church in Stillwater, New York. In 1854 he removed to Brooklyn, in answer to a call from the Hanson Place Church. While here, he had, in addition to his pastoral work, editorial charge of the *Home Mission Record*. In the spring of 1861, his health failed, and he was compelled to rest. He removed to Wisconsin in the hope of regaining his health. The next four years were passed in occasionally supplying the church in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and in serving the Home Missionary Society as one of its District Secretaries. In 1865 he became pastor of a church in Janesville, Wisconsin; and continued in this relation until the fall of 1871, when he removed to New York City, and spent the winter as pastor of the South Church. In May, 1872, he accepted the charge of the First Baptist Church in Kalamazoo, in which field he continues to labor. He was elected President of the Wayland University, in Wisconsin, in 1867; but declined the position, not deeming it his duty to leave the church of which he was then pastor. Mr. Hodge married, in 1846, Miss Harriet L. Kellam, of Irasburg, Vermont. They have had five children, all of whom are living.

**H**ASCALL, VOLNEY, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, the son of John and Mary (Sweetland) Hascall, was born in Le Roy, Genesee County, New York, February 2, 1820. His father, John Hascall, was born in Connecticut, and was taken, by his parents, to Deerfield, Massachusetts; thence to Genesee County, New York, being among the early pioneers of that region. John Hascall was commissioned, by Governor Tompkins, an officer in the State militia, and served in the War of 1812, participating in several severe battles, at and near Fort Erie. He was a merchant, owner of flour and woolen mills, and lawyer and magistrate for many years. John Hascall was identified prominently with the politics of his day; was especially active during the intense anti-masonic excitement of 1826-8; and was elected a member of the New York Legislature. He was, also, an inventor; the spring-weighing scales, a portable flour-mill, and the great wheat-harvesting

machine, out of which grew the McCormick reaper, being the most prominent of his mechanical achievements. In 1830 he removed to Kalamazoo County, Michigan Territory, and engaged in farming, law practice, and the perfecting, in connection with his copartners, of the great harvester, which was designed for cutting, threshing, and winnowing the grain, in one operation. He was a man of marked and strong mental powers, with a decided, almost controlling, bent towards philosophical and metaphysical inquiry and speculation. He died in 1853. Volney Hascall, his son, the subject of this sketch, inherits, in so marked a degree, his father's love of philosophical and metaphysical contemplation and research, that it may be said to be a prevailing trait of his character. He has always taken a deep and passionate interest in books on these subjects, in connection with his love of *belles-lettres*. He received his early education at Kalamazoo; partly in the Literary Institute, and partly in the Kalamazoo branch of the Michigan University. The course of study embraced the ordinary English branches, logic, Latin, higher mathematics, elocution, etc. Being thrown entirely upon his own resources at this time, he obtained employment in a lawyer's office, to earn the means for paying his way, and served, also, as an apprentice in the printing-office of Henry Gilbert. He mastered the art in all its branches, and subsequently purchased the establishment. Mr. Hascall studied law with Elisha Belcher; was admitted to the bar in 1843; practiced his profession some two years, in partnership with Mr. Belcher; in 1846, purchased the *Gazette* newspaper printing-office, conducting the paper and the business of the office with signal ability until 1862, when, in consequence of ill health, he was compelled to relinquish the business. Seeking rest from the arduous duties of editorial life, he made the tour of Europe several times,—in 1861, '64, '68, '74; he visited all the principal capitals, places of public interest, and celebrated resorts, both in Europe and the United States. He resided abroad a considerable length of time, in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, closely studying the moral, social, and political condition of the people of the several countries. Mr. Hascall held various local offices in early life. In 1850 he was chosen member of the State Constitutional Convention, from Kalamazoo County, to revise the constitution of Michigan, and, in that capacity, rendered efficient service. He was appointed, by President Buchanan, in 1857, Register of the General Land-office for the Western District of Michigan, for the sale of vacant public lands; was also chairman of various political, State, district, and local committees and organizations, for many years. A Democrat in politics, earnest, patriotic, and self-sacrificing, he has always been prompt in defense of the rights of the people, and loyal to the Government and its written code. He has ever been a staunch friend and liberal

contributor to the various religious and educational institutions of the locality, and of all public enterprises calculated to enhance its material prosperity. As an editor and political writer for twenty years, he attained great distinction; evincing marked clearness and penetration of judgment in the discussion of important and abstruse questions of public polity. His deductions were always clear, logical, and convincing; while his candor and gentlemanly bearing, even during the heat of sharply contested political campaigns, gained him the universal respect of political opponents. His style of writing is terse, vigorous, and profound. Stricken with ill health in 1862, he has never since recovered sufficiently to resume active life; thus being debarred from entering upon the career to which he had intended to devote his riper and more matured faculties. He is an earnest, unsectarian believer in the teachings and religion of Jesus Christ. Volney Hascall married Miss Louisa A. Sweetland, of Genesee County, New York, September 18, 1844. She died in 1862. He married Miss Sophie Beerstecher, his present wife, January 1, 1864. She was a native of Canton Berne, Switzerland. Mr. Hascall is of sterling and irreproachable character, modest and unobtrusive, sympathetic and generous. He is strong in his mental convictions, true to his beliefs, of ready penetration and sound judgment; a man of extensive reading, superior intellectual culture and endowments, of fine taste, genial and communicative in social life, a fast friend,—one who has the esteem and confidence of all.



**H**OWLAND, REV. CLARK G., of Kalamazoo, Michigan, the second of three sons of Chester and Achsah (Kennedy) Howland, was born in Orleans County, New York, August 8, 1831. He is a descendant of the third generation of the last survivor of the "Mayflower," John Howland, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Carver. His father removed to Michigan in 1833, where he was appointed Justice of the Peace, by Governor Mason; he was several times elected to that office, after Michigan was admitted to the Union. Clark G. Howland obtained his early education in a district school and academy in New York State, and subsequently attended the High School at Adrian, Michigan. In 1854-55 he taught in the Union School in Adrian. In 1857 he began reading theology under the instruction of a Universalist minister in Chicago, and remained with him three years. In November, 1859, he was ordained; and, in March, 1860, became pastor of the Liberal Christian Church in Fremont, Illinois, where he spent five years. In March, 1865, he was installed pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Kalamazoo, Michigan, which relation he still sustains. Going,

when quite young, to Michigan, his earliest impressions were formed "amid the scenes of primeval nature, ere the hand of civilization had touched the majesty of God's handiwork." His was a nature to drink deeply of such surroundings. As a boy, earnest, simple, and sincere, he naturally grew thoughtful; and pondered the problem of human existence till the pulpit seemed an inevitable destiny. He is worthily and acceptably fulfilling the duties of his high calling. As intimated above, the simplicity of character, the earnestness of spirit, the all-pervading reverence and piety, first developed in communion with nature in his early life in Michigan,—all have remained with him, constituting the leading traits of his riper years. As a preacher, he is earnest, direct, and practical. Clearness of statement, simplicity of style, and profound sincerity, belong to him in a peculiar degree. His thought is elevated, acute, and far-reaching, and he presents human and divine relations in a manner equally adapted to the ordinary and the cultivated mind. He deals but little with dogmatic or doctrinal theology, but seeks earnestly to purify the morals, enlarge the charities, intensify the affections, and, in all other ways, to elevate the souls of his hearers. He works for the right, as he understands it, regardless of personal consequences. His powers have not yet reached their zenith, but are perceptibly growing; he needs but the stimulus of sympathy to take the highest rank in his profession. He is a natural student, and apt to confine himself closely to his books; but, in society, he is always welcome, being unaffected, modest, and genial. Mr. Howland married, in November, 1865, Maria Brown, a graduate of Antioch College, a sister of Rev. Olympia Brown. She is a lady of much culture, a devoted helpmeet, and a wise counselor. They have two interesting daughters. "In domestic life, Mr. Howland is devoted, gentle, and prudent,—a kind husband and affectionate father. Whatever his acquirements and standing, they are exclusively his own. He is emphatically a self-made man. Born in humble circumstances; moving early in life into a new country, without the advantages of cultivated society, schools, suitable books, or libraries; thrown upon his own resources, he has yet, by his talent, industry, and laudable ambition, risen to his present station,—a clergyman of power, known and respected by many of the wisest and best men in the country. He is in the midst of a most useful field of labor, and will be blest with higher and higher fruition as the years roll on. His far-reaching beneficence can only be determined when the result of conscientious husbandry shall be made known, in that mysterious realm which lies beyond our mortal vision." "He that overcometh shall inherit all things." "Blessed are they that do His commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city."



**I**SRAEL, MAGNUS, Merchant, late of Kalamazoo, was born November 22, 1819, at Pymont, Duchy of Waldeck, Germany, where he received his early education. Losing his father when quite young, he was left to depend mainly upon his own exertions. He was apprenticed to a merchant for three years; and, during this time, laid the foundation for his success in after life. He lived for some time in Hamburg, and, in 1841, came to the United States to seek his fortune. For some years he traveled, as a merchant, through the Western States. In 1843 his business called him to Kalamazoo, Michigan; and, while there, a severe illness left him without means. He had, however, good credit in New York City, and soon opened a store for the sale of fancy goods; and, by strict attention to business, quickly gained the patronage of the public. In 1847 he removed to larger quarters. In 1860 he required still greater facilities, and opened one of the most commodious buildings in town. His trade became so large that, in 1864, he erected a fine brick block, which has since been occupied by him and his successors. As a successful merchant and business man, Mr. Israel had few equals in the State. His success, however, was not the result of chance, or any fortuitous circumstance; it came from well defined principles, and well settled business habits. Although a foreigner by birth, he was, in spirit, an American. He loved his adopted country, and was loyal to its constitution and laws; he contributed freely of his means to suppress the Rebellion, and his sympathies were active in the cause. He was especially noted for his kindness and charity to the poor. His extensive reading and travels had, in a large degree, compensated for the lack of early advantages. He stored his mind with the thoughts of the best writers of the past and present; his historical research was extensive, and he was remarkably well informed upon the political history of Europe and America. He was also fond of romance and poetry, and spent much of his leisure in perusing the best authors. Always declining office, to which he was frequently urged, and for which his business habits and excellent judgment so well qualified him, he yet took a lively interest in the success of the Republican party. He gave liberally of his means for public enterprise. Although of Jewish faith, he was extremely liberal in his religious views, and cheerfully assisted other denominations in erecting places of worship. For nearly a quarter of a century, he was one of the leading merchants in Western Michigan; and was known over a large extent of territory for his integrity, urbanity, and fair dealing. Mr. Israel married, August 26, 1856, Tilly Israel, of Pymont, Germany. They had five children,—three sons and two daughters. On the 22d of October, 1868, Mr. Israel died, after a brief illness. His loss was mourned by the entire community.

**J**EROME, GEORGE H., Niles, Michigan, was born at Pompey, Onondaga County, New York, October 23, 1819. His parents, Ira and Irene (Crass) Jerome, were both of American birth, and English extraction. The family tree spreads wide and high on Pompey Hill, which has now become classic ground,—an inland Pilgrim Rock, to which statesmen, poets, and merchant princes are proud to trace their genealogy. With sinews toughened in this bracing air, and a mind inspired in the old academy, George went to Hamilton College, where he graduated in 1842. He then entered upon the study of the law. July 9, 1846, he married Miss Charlotte I. Dana, daughter of Eleazar Dana, of Owego, New York, and sister of the late Cyrus Dana, of Niles,—an accomplished lady, of a noted family, including among its members Charles A. Dana, of New York. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Jerome removed to Niles, in the State of Michigan, and entered upon the practice of his profession; but he soon accepted a magisterial office, which he found more lucrative and pleasant than a practice at Berrien, the remote county-seat. As a magistrate, he soon achieved the lasting friendship of his brethren of the bar, and the confidence and respect of all his fellow-citizens. In 1851 the growing greatness of Chicago attracted his attention, and he abandoned a profitable business, and the most agreeable social relations, and cast his fortunes in the whirl of that city. He remained in Chicago until 1856, engaged in real estate operations, with his proverbial success; when, through some accidental circumstances, he removed to the capital of Iowa, and became the proprietor and managing editor of the *Iowa City Republican*; which, from the oldest, then became the ablest, political journal of the State. While in this commanding position, Mr. Jerome was also, for several years, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; and made himself felt in the affairs of the State, and in the policy of his party, in the first years of the war. As an express recognition of his services in this behalf, at the personal instance of President Lincoln, he was appointed Assessor of Federal Revenue for a district embracing twelve counties,—a position which he filled for four years in the most creditable manner, and then voluntarily resigned in favor of a meritorious and disabled Colonel of the Union army. At this period of his life, feeling a desire to withdraw from public employments, and engage in rural pursuits, he recollected the enchanting valley of the St. Joseph, for which, although he had wandered so far, he still retained an affection. Returning to Niles, he selected a home—a “Sabine farm”—in the southern suburb, overlooking the city and river, and the magnificent highlands of the Pottawatomie reservation. Here, like a Roman patrician, he established his villa and tower; and, in great part with his own hands, embellished the surroundings with gardens, vineyards, cascades, and fountains. Reposing





Wm. T. Benson sculp. 1874

*Burton Jarvis*

from his toils in the shadow of his broad oaks and gorgeous maples, he studied philosophy and the arts, and entertained the friends who sought him, with elegant hospitality. Few men have a more extensive personal acquaintance, and none a more attractive retinue of personal friends; embracing men of almost every political opinion and religious creed; for, although firm and positive in his own views and convictions, he is always considerate and tolerant of opposing opinions. Politically, he is a Democratic-Republican. He was a delegate from Iowa to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, in 1856, and has adhered to that party ever since. In religious association he seems inclined to the Congregational Church,—possibly only because his wife is a member of that body. It is quite probable that he does not attach much importance to sectarian distinctions, but rather regards honesty and uprightness of life as the essential elements of Christianity. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and, perhaps, of some other civic societies. Mr. Jerome is eminently social in his habits and tastes; always affable, animated, and cheerful, he infuses vivacity wherever he goes. Expert in all games and pastimes, it is a positive pleasure to be the victim of his superior skill. Indomitable energy, ceaseless activity, and executive ability are his distinguishing qualities, adequate to every occasion. If by chance he is called upon to address the Grangers, at a county fair, he showers upon them wisdom and wit in glittering profusion. Or, when a centennial jubilee occurs, and our subject is pushed to the front, he astonishes the assembled thousands of his fellow-citizens with a sun-burst of magnificent oratory. In 1873 Mr. Jerome was, as unexpectedly to his friends as to himself, appointed a Commissioner of State Fisheries. He seemed reluctant, but his friends urged him to accept, not dreaming, however, that he had either knowledge or taste in the direction of its duties; but rather regarding the office as a sinecure, and the commission as a compliment. Governor Bagley, however, in urging his acceptance, seems to have had a more serious purpose, and a better understanding of the fitness of the appointment; for it is as a fisherman that Mr. Jerome is destined to go down to posterity. No matter what honors or distinctions he may hereafter achieve in other directions, his fate is fixed,—the smell of the salmonidæ is on his garments. Once installed as Superintendent of State Fisheries, he entered upon its duties with his accustomed energy and zeal. Throwing aside the pruning-hook, he grasped the trident of our inland seas, where, like Neptune,—

“He climbed the chariot-seat,  
And rode upon the waves. The whales came forth  
From their deep haunts, and frolicked round his way.  
They knew their King.”

Addressing himself sedulously to his task, he soon made himself, not only master of the science of ichthyology, but an expert in all the details of fish culture. Abound-

ing in fish of the choicest varieties, in all her vast waters, Michigan had, hitherto, given no care to their culture or preservation. The field was an open one, and success or failure depended upon him. He had great ends to accomplish with limited means. In glancing over his reports, one is amazed at the magnitude of his labors, and the economy of his expenditures. It is too soon to estimate the exact value of what he has accomplished, but it is undeniable that he has placed Michigan in the front rank of fish-growing States, and reared for himself a monument more enduring than brass,—a fame as a naturalist not to be forgotten as long as trout, white-fish, or grayling swim in the blue waters around the beautiful peninsula. [The above sketch was written by a friend of the subject who knows him well.]

JARVIS, BURTON, Pioneer Farmer of Michigan, was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, September 6, 1816. His father, Zadok Jarvis, was a farmer of the above-named county. His mother was Miss Lucy Owens. He had three brothers and three sisters. In 1824 his parents removed to Wayne County, Indiana, where he spent most of his time in working on his father's farm, attending school but little. When eighteen years of age, he started to seek his fortune in Michigan, and, going to Cass County, engaged in boating on the St. Joseph River. His only earthly possessions, at that time, were twenty-five cents and the clothing he wore. One year after his arrival, he was followed to Cass County by his parents. He continued boating four years, after which, until 1848, he was occupied in clearing land and in doing farm work. In 1848 he married Miss Elizabeth Sparks, daughter of one of the first settlers of Berrien County, and, immediately after, purchased a farm in Niles Township. This he cleared and cultivated. He has now a farm of three hundred and twenty-eight acres,—two hundred and sixty of which are under cultivation. Its location is one of the best in the county, while the land is some of the richest. The farm is under Mr. Jarvis' special supervision, and is one of the most productive and well kept in Michigan. In 1874 Mr. Jarvis built a very fine residence which he has since occupied. Between the years 1852 and 1868, he dealt largely in farm lands, buying and selling a number of valuable farms. In the latter year, he sold the place on which he now resides, and moved to Niles, where he remained three years. Inactivity was not to his taste, however, and he re-purchased his farm, on which he has since remained. In 1865 he visited the West, but found no place with which he was so well pleased as with Michigan. He has traveled extensively through the South; and, in 1876, made a

tour of the Eastern States, visiting all the principal cities, and the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. In politics Mr. Jarvis was a Free-soil Democrat until the formation of the Republican party, of which he became a member, and continued with it until 1876. In that year he cast his vote for Peter Cooper, the candidate of the Greenback party, and has since been identified with that political organization. His first disagreement with the Republican party was in 1868, when he reluctantly cast his vote for Grant. In 1872 he voted for Horace Greeley. He is very strong in his opinions and influences many of his friends. He was brought up in the Calvinistic faith, and was, for a time, a member of the Church of the Disciples, and, subsequently, of the denomination known as Millenarians. Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis have had five children, only one of whom—a daughter—is living. She is the wife of Dr. F. H. Berwick, now a practicing physician of Buchanan, Berrien County. He is a most estimable and popular man, having been elected to the State Senate, in 1874, on the Democratic ticket, when the previous canvass showed a Republican majority of four hundred in the county. This he exceeded by some one hundred and nine votes. He has been admitted to the bar and has also filled the position of clergyman satisfactorily. Mr. Jarvis is now sixty-one years of age, and enjoys the best of health.

**J**UDSON, ROBERT F., Lawyer, of Kalamazoo, was born in Woodbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut, September 26, 1827. He is the son of Ransom and Lucy (Tuttle) Judson, who were of Puritan stock, and adhered strictly to the Puritanic faith and practice. His father served as Captain in the War of 1812. His grandfather was a Revolutionary pensioner for many years before his death. Mr. Judson has a copy of the Bible that was published in London, in 1599. This contains a family record of some of his ancestry, who lived nearly three hundred years ago. The common schools of his native town afforded him only educational advantages, until he was fourteen; when he determined upon a collegiate course, and commenced studies preparatory to entering college. He continued his studies at New Haven for four years, reciting to tutors in Yale College. He then went to Virginia, where he was employed, as teacher, in the institute at Warrenton, Fauquier County. Here he continued his scientific studies,—devoting to them the time not occupied in teaching,—until he had completed the full course required in college. Having chosen the legal profession as his subsequent pursuit, he commenced a preparatory course of reading, giving to it only the

time left after faithfully discharging all other duties. In 1853 Mr. Judson settled at Fall's Church, Virginia; established a private school, which he taught three years; and also founded a village there, which became a place of beauty and thrift. He removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, in 1856, where he completed his law studies; and, in 1858, was admitted to the bar. The fact that he has had an extensive practice in settling and arranging cases of bankruptcy shows the esteem in which he has been held by business men in the community. In August, 1862, he raised a company in Kalamazoo, and held the rank of Captain in the 5th Michigan Cavalry. He served about nine months under General Copeland, as Brigade Inspector of Cavalry. He was then detailed for service on the staff of General Custer, and occupied that position until he was mustered out, in 1865. He took part, with the Army of the Potomac, in more than sixty hard-fought battles and skirmishes. Since his return to legal pursuits, he has held various offices. He has given his influence to educational movements; favored and aided public enterprises according to his means; and, in his travels, has visited nearly every State in the Union. He is decidedly liberal in his religious views; his motto being, "Do right, not to escape punishment or win heaven, but because it is right." He has been married three times, and twice bereft. He married, October 11, 1865, Elizabeth George, of Alexandria, Virginia. They have four children,—two sons and two daughters.

**K**IMMEL, GEORGE, late of Niles, was born December 1, 1817, at Stoyestown, Somersét County, Pennsylvania. His parents, George and Mary (Lovengar) Kimmel, were of German descent. His father was a merchant, manufacturer, and farmer, and was one of the first settlers in Berrien County, where he arrived in 1829. George Kimmel attended the common schools until he was fourteen years of age, and then removed, with his father, to Michigan. He worked on the farm until he was seventeen, when he was sent to Urbana, Ohio, to complete his studies. After finishing the course there, he returned home, and remained until his marriage, April 8, 1841, to Miss Etherlina Wood, daughter of Dr. Steven Wood, one of the first of the pioneer settlers of Michigan. Immediately after, he moved onto a large farm, which he had purchased, in the vicinity of Berrien Springs. About the year 1846, his father retired from active farm work, and left the homestead to his son. After remaining upon it ten years, Mr. Kimmel, in 1858, purchased another farm, in Niles, Michigan, where he resided until his death, Octo-

ber 18, 1875. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in the army; and, with the 12th Michigan Infantry, of which he was Major, was ordered to the front. After the battle of Pittsburg Landing, in which he took an active part, he was taken sick, and resigned his position to return home. For some time after his arrival, his death was daily expected; but, after several weeks of careful nursing, he recovered. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was a Knight Templar. In politics, he was a Republican until the nomination of Fremont, when he voted with the Democratic party, and has since adhered to its principles. He was not a professor of religion, but attended the Episcopal Church. He was baptized in the Lutheran Church. His death was caused by the premature discharge of his fowling-piece. As he took it from under the wagon-seat, preparatory to going for game, the trigger caught and the gun exploded, lodging the entire charge in his lungs and heart, killing him instantly. He inherited a taste for hunting from his father, and made it his chief recreation. At the time of his death, he was fifty-seven years of age, and in good health. He was a very large man, weighing two hundred and twenty-five pounds.

**K**ING, ROBERT, M. D., Kalamazoo, Michigan, was born at Seneca Falls, Seneca County, New York, May 12, 1839. His father, William H. King, and his mother, Lucy Ann (Camp) King, were natives of Litchfield County, Connecticut. Dr. King received his education at the academy of his native village, and in a school for young men, near Auburn, New York, which was presided over by Rev. S. R. Brown. He studied his profession under Dr. A. B. Smith, of Geneva, New York, and graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College, of New York City, in 1863. He made a tour through Europe, soon after his graduation, visiting the most important cities, and continuing his medical studies for nearly a year in Paris, France. Upon his return to his native land, in August, 1866, Dr. King settled in Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He soon won the confidence of the community, and gained a practice which is a good indorsement of his faithfulness. Doctor King has occupied the position of presiding officer of the State Homeopathic Medical Society for two years. One of the most prominent characteristics of Doctor King is his genuine love of books. His interest in scientific researches is intense; and, instead of decreasing with the vigor of youth, it has become greater from year to year. His attainments have enrolled him as a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

**K**INGSBURY, HON. ASA, of Cassopolis, Michigan, was born at Newton Heights, Massachusetts, May 28, 1806. His parents were Asa and Mary (Bellew) Kingsbury. His school advantages were meager. He learned the carpenter's trade, at Roxbury, and followed that occupation in Massachusetts, until he was twenty-five. From 1831 to 1833 he was engaged in mercantile business in Maine. This venture proving unprofitable, he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, with his remaining capital,—three hundred dollars,—and manufactured glue one year. He afterwards spent some time in Grosse Isle, near Detroit, working at his trade. We next find him on the schooner "New York," which was loaded with provisions and goods to the amount of three thousand dollars, and started from Cleveland for Green Bay. This cargo belonged to Mr. Van Tyne, a merchant in Cleveland, who, having a son whom he wished to set up in business, yet could not trust alone, furnished Mr. Kingsbury the capital necessary to go to some point in Michigan Territory, and open a store, and take his son into partnership. The young man caused Mr. Kingsbury much trouble, whenever an opportunity occurred for going ashore. On one occasion he was arrested, by Canadian officials, for stealing chickens, and was saved from imprisonment by Mr. Kingsbury's buying off the ministers of justice. Shortly after, in the night, he went on board a vessel lying near them, and was never seen by Mr. Kingsbury afterwards. Mr. Kingsbury was not satisfied with the outlook for business at Green Bay, and sailed to St. Joseph, Michigan. There, leaving the vessel, he went on foot up the river, to Bertrand, where he located, and did a very profitable business for two years. In 1837 he bought out an established mercantile house, and a distillery, in Cassopolis, both of which he carried on for four years, with great success. In 1851 he sold the distillery, but continued the mercantile business, with uninterrupted success, until 1855. Meanwhile, at every opportunity, he had been buying land, selling as soon as he could do so with profit, and re-investing the proceeds; he thus became an extensive land owner. In 1855 he started a private bank, and, later, established the First National Bank of Cassopolis. His banking affairs have been conducted with the greatest prudence, and have been comparatively successful. Mr. Kingsbury was County Treasurer from 1842 to 1846, and has also held numerous other local offices of trust. In politics, he has always worked with the Democratic party, having been three times the nominee of that party for Senator from Cass County. In aiding every enterprise which promised to increase the material prosperity of the county, he has been foremost, and has contributed many thousands of dollars to procure the building of railroads through Cassopolis. He is a liberal supporter of all religious denominations, though connected with none.

He married, in 1826, Adeline M. Fiske, of Newton Falls, Massachusetts, who died in 1842, leaving two children, both of whom are living. His second wife, Emily Munroe, whom he married in 1844, died in 1847. In 1850 he married his present wife, Mary J. Munroe, by whom he has had fourteen children. Five sons and eight daughters are living. Persistent industry, strict attention to his own business, liberality toward public enterprises, and economy in private expenditure, have made his life a success. Although past seventy years of age, he still superintends nearly two thousand acres of farm land, in Cass County, and the National Bank, of which he is President and principal owner, and bids fair to enjoy many years of active life.

**E**IGHTLY, HON. EDWIN WILLIAM, of Constantine, was born in Van Buren Township, La Grange County, Indiana, August 7, 1843. He received his early education in the common schools of his county, and in the Valparaiso Collegiate Institute. He afterwards attended the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating in March, 1865; and at once entered upon the practice of law in St. Joseph County. In 1872 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the county, and served two years, from January 1, 1873. He was appointed Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District of Michigan, to fill a vacancy; and, in April, 1875, was nominated by both parties, and elected to that position for the term of six years, beginning May 1, 1876. He was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States, as a Republican; receiving eighteen thousand seven hundred and sixteen votes, against sixteen thousand three hundred and thirty for Chamberlain, the Democratic and Greenback candidate.

**L**ACEY, ELIJAH, of Niles, was born March 28, 1795, in Loudon County, Virginia. His early educational advantages were very limited; but he made good use of them, thoroughly mastering every study he commenced. When he was ten years old, his father, Ephraim Lacey, removed to Ohio, which was then a wilderness. In 1820, following the westward tide of emigration, Elijah Lacey settled in Richmond, Indiana. There he married; and was, for some years, engaged in editing a paper. In 1829 he removed with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, to the present site of Niles, Michigan, then occupied only by two log houses. Mr. Lacey laid off the land in village lots, and erected a saw-mill and a flour-mill

about half a mile north of the mouth of the Dowagiac River. This was at that time the only saw-mill within a distance of one hundred miles. In 1845 Mr. Lacey sold this property; and, with a partner, constructed the mill-race, dam, and mills near the railroad bridge. He retained an interest in these until his death. Mr. Lacey was one of the earliest pioneers of the St. Joseph Valley. He possessed a strong, practical mind, sound judgment, and sterling integrity. He never sought public office,—one of his maxims having been that the office should seek the man; yet he held various positions of trust and honor, and filled them to the best interests of his constituents. He was a member of the convention that framed the first constitution of Michigan; and, during the early history of the State, was several times elected to the Legislature. At the time of his death, he was a member of the State Senate. He was several times President of the Village Council; and was the first Mayor of Niles after it became a city. His parents belonged to the Society of Friends, to which he also adhered. Mr. Lacey was eminently a self-made man.

**L**ITTLE, FRANK, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, son of Henry and Ruth Little, was born at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, September 29, 1823. In 1831 his father emigrated to the Territory of Michigan, and settled upon a prairie farm at Richland, Kalamazoo County. During boyhood, Mr. Little assisted his father in the various labors of the farm. His advantages were partly academic, but chiefly such as the common schools afforded. Leaving the farm in September, 1844, he engaged in mercantile business, which he prosecuted for nearly ten years. November 21, 1846, Mr. Little married, at Richland, Michigan, Miss Cornelia Elizabeth, daughter of Rockwell and Celestia E. May, and sister of General Dwight and Hon. Charles S. May. In October, 1853, he removed with his wife and eldest daughter, Isabelle M., to Kalamazoo, where he now resides. His second daughter, Frances E., was born at Kalamazoo. Since 1856, Mr. Little has held, with scarcely any interruption, public offices of various kinds. For thirteen years, he was Secretary and member of the Board of Education of Kalamazoo; for nearly an equal length of time, Assistant Secretary of the Michigan State Agricultural Society; for nearly twenty years, correspondent of the Agricultural Department at Washington, and Secretary of the Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society. He is also Secretary of the Michigan State Association of Agricultural Societies; and, for four terms, has been chosen City Clerk of Kalamazoo. At the annual convention of the Millers' National Association, held at

Chicago, January 14, 1874, Mr. Little was elected Secretary of the association; which office he now holds. During the war, he was appointed, by Governor Blair, Draft Commissioner for Kalamazoo County. Besides these, he has held, at different times, by election and appointment, various other township and municipal offices. In all these positions, Mr. Little has shown the strictest integrity and faithfulness, and a capacity and aptitude for business details of no common order. He has discharged every trust to the satisfaction of all concerned. He is methodical, thorough, and painstaking in business matters; a man of sound judgment and native powers of mind,—of much reading and general intelligence. For many years, he has been a frequent contributor to the local press, treating various questions of public interest with such signal ability as to give direction to popular thought, and call forth the commendation of persons of high culture and intelligence. Mr. Little has marked personal characteristics. He regards every subject with exactitude and precision. His logic is irresistible; his observation, minute and accurate; his methods are conscientious and exhaustive. More clearly than most men, he sees things as they are. This trait of mental truthfulness pervades, also, his whole moral and religious nature. His word passes unquestioned among all; and, in his business habits and social relations, his absolute rectitude is proverbial. Like all men of genuine merit, he is unostentatious,—never pushing himself towards the foreground. He is too conscientious and independent to resort to questionable modes of political preferment; and, in consequence, has never sought those higher positions of honor and trust in the Commonwealth for which he is so eminently fitted by his superior qualities.

**L**ITTLE, HENRY, Mechanic and Writer, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, was born in Cambridge, New York, April 29, 1797, and is the son of William and Phœbe (Merchant) Little. His paternal ancestry came to this country from the island of Guernsey. His father served in the Continental army. His mother was living in Danbury, Connecticut, when the British, under Governor Tryon, burned the town, April 27, 1777. In 1800 the family removed to Danville, Caledonia County, Vermont, where his mother died, in 1803. Mr. Little was educated in the public schools of New England. In 1815 he went to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and became a master mechanic and machinist. He built church edifices, flour-mills, saw-mills, iron works, and made machinery for various other uses. He also made patterns for the castings of iron plows, cook and parlor stoves, flour-mills, woolen-mills, etc. His patterns were

used in the foundries of Philadelphia, Boston, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Michigan. In 1826 he was engaged in the construction of important mills in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1830 he superintended the erection of buildings and machinery for the hemp-works of Fairbanks & Co. at St. Johnsbury, Vermont. While engaged in this enterprise, the necessity for a machine of great capacity for weighing hemp, caused him to turn his attention in that direction. He then, and soon afterwards, constructed several sets of what have since become known as Fairbanks' platform scales, devised by the combined ingenuity of Messrs. Little and Fairbanks. The outlines furnished by Mr. Little were so clearly suggestive that Mr. Fairbanks easily discovered the principles involved, and perfected the remaining parts of the device, thus gaining a world-wide reputation. In October, 1831, he emigrated with his family, then comprising his wife and two children,—Frank and Ellen,—to Michigan Territory, and made his first permanent location on Gull Prairie, Richland Township. Four years later, he exchanged his farm for land in Ottawa County, near the Grand River, and lots in Grand Rapids; but, in 1838, he again returned to Richland, having purchased an improved farm in that locality. From 1838 to 1846, inclusive, he was engaged in constructing flour-mills and mill machinery in Yorkville, Paw Paw, and Kalamazoo. In 1863, leaving his farm in charge of his son, he settled at Kalamazoo, and devoted his time chiefly to literary work. He has evinced much ability as a writer. His works embrace treatises upon the Mound Builders; Prehistoric Races; American Antiquities; the American Indians; and Incidents of Frontier Life. An enlarged and carefully revised edition of his history of the Black Hawk War is now in the State Library, at Lansing. Many of his writings on these and kindred topics have been published; and an eminent writer and scholar of Detroit has declared them to be a most valuable and instructive contribution to the historical literature of the country. His style is precise and clear; and his reliable memory renders him good authority upon all points of local history falling under his observation. Mr. Little held several offices in both civil and military service before he came to the West; and has also occupied many positions of trust in Richland. He was Vice-President of the Pioneer Society of Michigan in 1874-75; and is one of the historians of the Kalamazoo County Pioneer Society. He has always been identified with the Presbyterian and Congregational churches; but is liberal towards all evangelical denominations, and charitable towards all who are endeavoring to obey the Gospel precepts. He has been prominently connected with the various public enterprises of his day. Now, at the age of eighty, he possesses unusual physical vigor; and his mental faculties are as clear as in the prime of life. He still takes



interest in public affairs. Mr. Little is a man of positive convictions and inflexible will. He is scrupulously exact in all his dealings. He married, March 11, 1822, Ruth Fuller, formerly of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, daughter of Abraham Fuller, a patriot soldier of the Revolution.

**L**OVELL, HON. ENOS T., of Climax, Michigan, was born in Grafton, Windham County, Vermont, on the 22d of January, 1821, and is the son of Willard and Zerviah (Taft) Lovell. He received his education in the district schools of his native town, and in Climax; after which he spent four terms in the Kalamazoo branch of the University of Michigan. His chosen occupation, from early boyhood, was that of farming. By industry, perseverance, and frugality, he has been financially successful, and has contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of his adopted State. He was elected Supervisor in 1863, and retained the position for five successive years. After an interval of one year, he was re-elected to the office, serving six years. In 1866 he was elected a member of the Legislature for a term of two years, and was re-elected in 1868. In 1876 the electors of the county indicated their confidence in his integrity and capability by bestowing upon him the responsible position of County Treasurer. He has never united with any church, but is free in his investigation of religious subjects. He was a member of the Whig party until it was succeeded by the Republican, with which he has since been identified. Mr. Lovell married, in June, 1851, Eliza A. Spencer, daughter of Michael Spencer, of Marshall, Michigan. They have three sons. Mr. Lovell is cool and deliberate in his calculations, and wise in his conclusions.

**L**ACEY, OBED P., was among the notable pioneers of Berrien County. He was a native of Ohio, and, in company with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Walling, removed to Michigan in the fall of 1828. He was then in his eighteenth year. Energetic and enthusiastic, he was the inspiration of the little colony. As he was too young to deal in real estate, his father and brother Elijah, with Mr. Walling, became proprietors of a portion of the land on which they laid out a village. To this, Obed Lacey gave the name of Niles, as a token of his admiration for the editor of the Niles *Weekly Register*, a leading political journal of that time. At the outset, he devoted himself mainly to the trading-house which he had established for traffic with the Indians. Through his instru-

mentality, the post-office was established, and he was placed in charge, although too young for official appointment. He was also the first Clerk for the township of Niles. Thus prominently brought to the notice of all who came to the new town, his business ability and agreeable manners, his familiarity with the affairs of the settlement, and his manifest honesty and humanity, impressed themselves indelibly upon the community; and he soon became indispensable to the society and business of the St. Joseph Valley. Upon reaching the age of twenty-one, he wrote the following, which was found among his papers:

“NILES, April, 1831.

“I am now twenty-one years old. I possess a tolerable knowledge of arithmetic and grammar. I know something of algebra, geometry, and trigonometry. I know a very little of natural philosophy. I profess to know something about rhetoric and *belles-lettres*. I think I understand the system of phrenology, as taught by Caldwell. I believe I understand the ground-work of moral philosophy as well as one-half of the people in the world. I am well satisfied with my knowledge of geography. I have read some history,—more ancient than modern. I have a smattering of the Pottawatomie language. I have taken a few lessons in the book of human nature; and have no cause to complain of my attainments in that science. I have a tolerable insight into the general concerns of the world, its present situation, and future prospects. During the coming year, I wish to revise my knowledge of arithmetic, improve my knowledge of grammar, and look often into Walker's dictionary. I will read the newspapers, a few novels, and, if possible, Byron and Shakespeare; travel, learn to dance, and play on the flute, and write the first V. of M.

“O. P. LACEY.”

Immediately upon coming of age, he began business operations, accounts of which are on the public records. He was the proprietor of two additions to the original village, and also of West Niles. He erected the first bridge over the St. Joseph River. His favorite business enterprise, however, that on which he was engaged at the time of his death, was the diversion of the Dowagiac River to the village, for the purposes of water-power. This design was completed by others soon after his death; and the practicability and importance of the work have been fully demonstrated. Mr. Lacey was a member of the House of Representatives for the session of 1843. He declined a re-election, on the ground that his private affairs required attention. He died suddenly, on the 13th of May, 1844, at the age of thirty-four years. His death was the greatest calamity that had, up to that time, befallen the village, of which he was, in reality, the founder. He died in his own house; whose broad porticoes, overlooking the rapids of the beautiful river, gave token of the taste and refinement of his home. His widow and two daughters, his only children, are living. His untimely fall cut short a career promising unusual usefulness.

and honor. He was a man of the sturdy, Anglo-Saxon type; vigorous, bold, frank, honest, gentle, tender, and true. In politics, he was a Democrat, but not a demagogue. He was enlightened and liberal in his religious views, and had great contempt for cant and hypocrisy. He had a high appreciation of poetry and the arts, and was a careful student of philosophy and moral science. In his expeditions as a trader, he had become familiar with all the shores and islands of the great lakes, and with the customs, habits, and traditions of the Indian tribes. His observations and reflections on these subjects he embodied in the unpublished romance of "Macinac," to which he alludes in the autobiographical sketch above given.

**L**ANDON, HON. RUFUS WHARTON, of Niles, Michigan, was born May 3, 1815, at Salisbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut. His parents, Luther and Martha (Hoyt) Landon, were Americans, of Welsh and Irish descent. Mr. Landon made excellent use of his opportunities at school, until he was seventeen. At the age of nineteen, he commenced alone the struggle of life, by emigrating to Michigan,—at that time a dense wilderness. He settled at Niles, Berrien County, and served four years as clerk in a general mercantile store. From 1838 to 1841, he was Postmaster at Niles. In 1842 he was elected County Treasurer; in 1843 he entered upon his duties, and moved to Berrien Springs. He was elected five consecutive terms, and served ten years. Mr. Landon served as State Senator two years, having been elected in 1862. In June, 1864, he was a Representative to the National Democratic Convention, held at Chicago, Illinois; and again represented his party, in 1866, at the Union Convention held at Philadelphia. He has always been a strong Democrat. In 1871 he was elected the first President of the First National Bank of Niles; and is now a stockholder and Director. He is also President of the Niles Gas Company and the Niles Water-power Company. He is always ready to engage in enterprises that will benefit the country. His judgment decides, in a measure, the success of the venture; and his guidance controls the prominent capitalists of his section. He has been elected to the highest position of the Masonic Fraternity in the United States, and is an active member of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. He is also a member of the Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Commandery. His parents were Episcopalians, and he has embraced the same faith. He is now senior warden of the Episcopal Church at Niles. Mr. Landon is a man of fine principles, unyielding will, and unquestioned ability. He has an intellectual face, and a fine physique.


He is six feet in height, is solidly built, and very erect; and is endowed with such vitality that his State and country may count on his services for many years. He has been married three times. His first wife, Margaret Gray, whom he married in 1843, died in 1865; and left six children. In 1867 he married Matilda McComber, who died in 1874. In 1877 he married Lida E. Vought.

**L**OVELL, HON. LA FAYETTE W., of Climax, Michigan, was born in Grafton, Windham County, Vermont, May 27, 1823, and is the son of Willard and Zerviah (Taft) Lovell. His mother was the sister of Judge Taft, of Cincinnati, and a descendant of Edward Ransom, who was Secretary of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. The family emigrated to Michigan in 1835, and settled in Climax, Kalamazoo County. Mr. Lovell was educated at the branch of the State University at Kalamazoo; graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1847; and spent one year in the hospitals of New York City. He passed his boyhood upon a farm; and, after fifteen years' practice as a physician, he returned to farm life. He now owns three hundred and twenty acres of land in Kalamazoo County. In 1856 Mr. Lovell was a Republican Senator in the State Legislature, and was a member of the Committee on Education, and of various other important committees. He has been Township Clerk, Supervisor, and, during six years, Prison Inspector of the Michigan State-prison. In his religious views, he is a liberalist. He has always been a Republican; deeply interested, not only in the prosperity of his section, but in that of the country at large. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. In Climax, March 7, 1848, he married Catharine Eldred, daughter of the late Judge Caleb Eldred. They have three children. The oldest daughter is a graduate of Vassar College, and a teacher in the High School at Kalamazoo. In personal appearance, Mr. Lovell is a man of commanding stature, being six feet four inches in height.

**M**ETCALF, ABRAHAM TOLLES, D. D. S., of Kalamazoo, is the son of David and Mabelle (Ball) Metcalf, and was born February 26, 1831, in Whitestown, New York. He is a lineal descendant of Rev. Leonard Metcalf, rector of the Cathedral of Tatterford, in Fakenham, Norfolk County, England. In 1616 Leonard Metcalf's son, Michael, renounced the faith, and united with the established church. Afterwards, in consequence of the

arbitrary decrees of Bishop Wren, and his Dean, Doctor Corbett, Michael Metcalf became a dissenter; he was accused of heresy, and committed to prison, from which he escaped and came to America, landing in Boston, April 13, 1637. Doctor Metcalf received a limited education at the old academy in his native place. After leaving school, he served a brief apprenticeship in his brother's establishment for the manufacture of tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware. In 1848 he moved, with his father's family, to Battle Creek, where he remained but a few months. He returned to New York State, and commenced the study of dentistry, in the office of Dr. H. R. White, at Utica. In 1854 he visited his father, in Battle Creek, and, at the solicitation of Governor Ransom, who desired his professional counsel, went to Kalamazoo. His presence and success were soon known, and his services continued to be in such demand that, in February, 1855, he gave up his practice in Utica, and settled in Kalamazoo. From the effect of the climate, and severe application to business, his health soon gave way; and, in December, 1857, he went to New Orleans, Louisiana. There he rapidly recovered; and, associating himself with Dr. A. P. Dostie, he opened a branch office, where he spent the winters, in the practice of his profession, until the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861. Doctor Dostie was killed in August, 1866, at the "Massacre of Mechanics' Institute," while in attendance upon the Constitutional Convention, as one of the delegates. In the spring of 1861, soon after Louisiana had passed the ordinance of secession, Doctor Metcalf was imprisoned for treason against the State. The following is a part, only, of the affidavit upon which he was arrested: "On the night of Monday, the 16th day of March, 1861, in the Fourth District of this city, one Doctor Metcalf uttered seditious language against the Government; saying that, if he were in Lincoln's place, before a single State should be allowed to go out of the Union, he would burn the city of Charleston to the ground; and, by cutting the levees, drown the city of New Orleans with the waters of the Mississippi; and using other incendiary language. All of which shows that he (Metcalf) was adhering to the enemies of the State." A New Orleans paper, of April 21, 1861, had the following, relating to his arrest: "Doctor Metcalf, a dental surgeon, who has enjoyed a highly respectable practice in this city for some time, and is, we believe, a native of New York State, was arrested, yesterday, by special officers of the Chief of Police, on a charge of treason against the State of Louisiana. This is the first arrest, upon this charge, that has been made in New Orleans within our recollection. The party accused has many friends here, but it is a very serious charge. The law of our State is fully equal to the punishment of the crime, if he is guilty; and to his vindication, if he is innocent. Doctor

Metcalf was released from prison, on the authority of the Attorney-General of the State." He has always been a zealous worker in his profession, and has been greatly interested in the welfare of the village, and of the public generally. He was among the foremost in the organization of the Michigan State Dental Association, which held its first meeting in 1855. He has been a member of the Board of Education for several years, and of the Board of Trustees. He represented the Second District of Kalamazoo County in the State Legislature of 1875-76; and, in that capacity, was mainly instrumental in the establishment of a Chair of Dental Surgery in Michigan University. He invented the dental engine, and the dentist's annealing lamp, which was invaluable previous to the introduction of adhesive gold-foil. He was also the first to introduce the preparation for filling teeth known as sponge gold. He and his brother invented the tinman's pattern sheet, an ingenious scientific device for the use of manufacturers of wares made of sheet-metal. He has been a zealous and prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity, having presided over all the Masonic bodies in Kalamazoo, and been twice elected Grand Master of the State. He is an active member of the thirty-third degree. In 1872 the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery was conferred upon him by the New Orleans Dental College. He married, in 1857, Helen E. Noble, daughter of Hon. Alonzo Noble, a pioneer of Battle Creek, who was Postmaster for nine years, and the second Mayor of that city.

AY, GENERAL DWIGHT, Lawyer, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, was born September 8, 1822, at Sandisfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts; and is the eldest son of Rockwell and Celestia E. May. His ancestors came from England in the early settlement of the Massachusetts Colony. In June, 1834, he removed, with his father, to the Territory of Michigan. Here, amid the trials and hardships of a pioneer life, he spent his boyhood. Having an earnest desire to obtain an education, he read, with avidity, the books and papers that came in his way. Among his earliest recollections is the purpose to study and practice law. By teaching and farm labor during vacations, he was enabled to prepare for college, at Kalamazoo; and entered the Sophomore Class of Michigan University, in September, 1846, graduating from the classical department in 1849. He at once began reading law in the office of Lothrop & Duffield, at Detroit; and, in July, 1850, was admitted to the Supreme Court of Michigan. He commenced the practice of his profession at Battle Creek, in August, 1850, and remained there until September, 1852.

He then removed to Kalamazoo; and, in company with Judge Giddings, opened a law office. In 1854 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Kalamazoo County, and held the office until January, 1861. He was School Inspector for Kalamazoo Township two years, and Superintendent of the schools of the village from 1853 until 1856. He took a great interest in this work, and labored diligently to secure better facilities for the last-named schools. In the spring of 1866, he was elected a Trustee of the village; in the fall, Lieutenant-Governor of the State; and, in 1868, Attorney-General of the State, which office he held two terms. He was elected President of the village in 1874, and was re-elected in 1875. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Kalamazoo Light Guards; and, during the same month, was elected Captain. These Guards, a few days afterwards, became Company I, of the 2d Regiment of Michigan Infantry. Mr. May had enlisted for three months; but was required, by an order from the War Department, to muster for three years. The regiment left for Washington early in June. In December, however, his legal business demanding his attention, Captain May resigned, went home, and disposed of his causes. October 8, 1862, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 12th Michigan Infantry, which was then in Western Tennessee. Upon the resignation of Colonel W. H. Graves, in June, 1865, Lieutenant-Colonel May was promoted to his place. He was soon after brevetted Brigadier-General. He, with his regiment, was mustered out of service, March 6, 1866. General May took an active part in the formation of the Republican party, to which he has since adhered. As a public speaker, he is always convincing, often swaying his audience by impassioned eloquence; but he is noted more for clearness of style, and the summing up of strong points, than for smoothness of argument. He married, September 4, 1849, Amelia S. Kellogg, a native of Pennsylvania. Of the three daughters born to them, only the youngest survives.

Cass County. During his five years' course of study, he attended medical lectures at the medical department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and at the New York Medical University, from which he graduated at the age of twenty-two. Upon receiving his diploma, he immediately commenced practice with Doctor Reading, who had removed from Edwardsburg to Chicago, Illinois. After practicing three years his health failed, and he resolved upon a trip to Colorado. He went there in 1860, and remained nearly a year with great benefit. He then returned to Chicago, and, in company with Doctor Reading, went to Niles, Berrien County, Michigan, where they again commenced practice together. After three years, Doctor Mead succeeded to Doctor Reading's share of the business; and since that time—January 1, 1865—has successfully carried on probably the largest practice in Berrien County. He has labored continuously, having lost but twenty-three days since returning from Colorado. December 25, 1861, he married Miss Isabella V. Stiles; they have had two children, both of whom are living. In politics, he is a firm Republican, having adhered to that party since its formation. He has not desired office, having preferred to devote his time and energies to his professional duties. He was brought up in the faith of the Baptist Church, of which he is now a member in high standing. Doctor Mead is in the forty-fourth year of his age, and enjoys the best of health. He is commanding in presence, and has an intellectual countenance, which shows a strong character, enlarged by great sympathies and guided by a determination to overcome all difficulties; thus stamping him as a man not frequently met with, and in every way superior.

**M**EAD, ANDREW JACKSON, M. D., of Niles, Michigan, was born at Mayville, Chautauqua County, New York, November 27, 1833, and is of English ancestry. His parents, Henry H. and Mary (Paine) Mead, had seven children,—six daughters and one son. In 1836 they removed from New York to Edwardsburg, Cass County, Michigan, where Mr. Mead became a farmer. Their son, having been then but three years old, claims to be a native of Michigan. He attended the common schools of Edwardsburg, and afterwards a private school. At the age of seventeen, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Edgar Reading, who was then one of the first physicians of

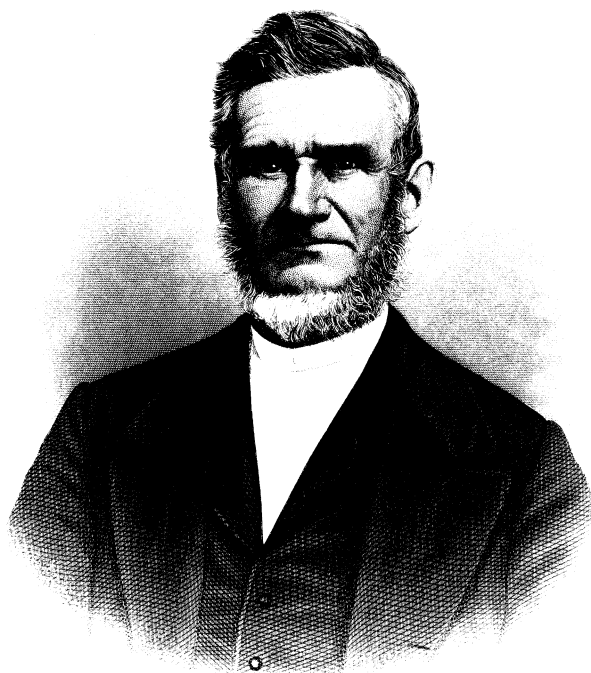
**M**URRAY, PATRICK B., Catholic Priest, of Kalamazoo, is the son of Edward and Margaret (McGouren) Murray, and was born in Ballygoria, Down County, Ireland, in 1823. At a very early age, he manifested an insatiable desire for knowledge, and sought by every available means to gratify it. He received his primary education in Belfast, Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1844. He afterwards studied in several of the leading educational institutions in the United States, and in one in Canada. Besides being familiar with philosophy, mathematics, and theology, he is master of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, and German, and the several dialects of the Indian tribes at Mackinaw, where he spent some years as missionary. He is now pastor of St. Augustine's Church, in Kalamazoo. His genial nature and eminently social habits secure many friends, and make strangers feel at ease in his presence.

**M**OORE, HON. EDWARD S., of Three Rivers, Michigan, was born on the Delaware River, four miles above Trenton, New Jersey, June 4, 1805. He is the son of Stephen and Parthenia Moore. His father, a farmer by occupation, died when Edward Moore was eight years old. He was the youngest of a large family, and had very little opportunity for education. He attended a private school for a few terms, and learned the rudiments of the common English branches. At the age of ten years, he was a copyist in a register's office, and there did a little studying. At thirteen, he was apprenticed to a tailor; he worked at the trade four years, and then bought his time of his master. In 1824 he married Mary Prutzman, of Danville, Pennsylvania, and spent the winter in Philadelphia, looking for an opportunity to establish himself. Becoming acquainted with some engineers who were engaged upon the survey of the Pennsylvania Canal, on the north branch of Susquehanna River, he conceived the project of organizing a company to take some contracts in the construction of bridges and locks. He succeeded so well that the company was formed in 1825, and eventually became the largest construction company on the canal. He had no money to invest, but was admitted to a share in the business because of his influence. As soon as the company was thoroughly established, he sold out his interest, realized four thousand dollars, and started a mercantile business in Danville, Pennsylvania, in 1830. Two years later, he opened a store in Pottsville, and moved there, taking into partnership A. C. Prutzman. In 1834 they removed their goods to Michigan Territory, and, in the spring of 1835, opened a store for general merchandise at Prairie Ronde. In 1836 they started a branch store at Three Rivers; and, in 1837, took their entire stock to that place. In 1838 they leased a flour-mill, which they purchased in 1840, and continued to operate, in addition to their other business, until 1859. That year Mr. Moore retired from the partnership. In 1864 he organized the First National Bank of Three Rivers, and has been its President thirteen years. In every public enterprise which has promised advantage to Three Rivers, Mr. Moore has been prominent. He aided in organizing the Riverside Cemetery Association, and was its first President. He took a very active part in securing the Michigan Southern Railroad from Constantine to Three Rivers. Mr. Moore was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850; he was a Regent of the State University from 1851 to 1857. In 1852 he was elected Senator from St. Joseph County, and, during his term in the Senate, was Chairman of the Committee on Public Education. In this capacity, he introduced and secured the adoption of a bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to the endowment fund of the university. To this action the Michigan University owes the high rank which it has since taken among the first-

class educational institutions of the country. During the same session a bill was introduced providing for the distribution of the educational fund among the denominational schools of the State. Mr. Moore strongly opposed this measure, and it was defeated. Before the civil war he was an active Democrat. Being most earnestly in favor of preserving the Union at all hazards, he announced his determination to be bound by no party associations until that result was accomplished; and, throughout the war, his earnestness and vigor in maintaining this position gave great encouragement to the friends of the Union cause. A letter which he wrote to John Van Buren in 1861, was published in the *New York Evening Post*, and widely copied. It was pronounced the ablest exposition of the political situation which had appeared. Mr. Moore has been, for many years, a leading member of the Presbyterian Church of Three Rivers; and, by his liberality and activity, has contributed very largely to its present prosperity. Mr. Moore has had only two children; but not less than fifteen persons, bound to him by no ties of blood, have, from time to time, been taken into his family, and shared his parental affection. They have been cared for, educated, and sent out into the world well equipped for life's struggle, and still regard him as a father. His wife died at Moore Park in 1876. To her influence and the constant encouragement of her love, Mr. Moore attributes chiefly his success in life. Her death deprived his beautiful home of its chief attraction. In October, 1877, he sold Moore Park, and removed to Three Rivers, where he is an honored and influential citizen. He is still prominent in advancing the business enterprises of this town, which he has seen grow from a little hamlet to a thriving manufacturing place.

**M**EACHAM, HON. GEORGE, of Union, Cass County, Michigan, is the son of Simeon and Mary (Eddy) Meacham, and was born in Oneida County, New York, June 18, 1799. His father, who was a farmer, moved to Jefferson County in 1803. He had no opportunities for an education, except in the common English branches, and attended school scarcely twelve months in his life. He worked at farming in New York State until he was twenty-six years old, and accumulated a small sum of money. In 1826 he emigrated, with a brother, to Michigan, where he supported himself by working in a mill at Ann Arbor, one year, and then went to Cass County with his brother, and located on Branchley's Prairie. Two years later this land came into market. The two brothers possessed only forty-six dollars between them, but they borrowed enough money to purchase eighty acres, at one dollar

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Detroit 26, Michigan



*Jay R. Morrow*

Engraved by J. H. Smith, N.Y.

and twenty-five cents an acre. The next year, Mr. Meacham sold out to his brother and purchased, within a year or two, one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he farmed until 1836. In that year, he removed to his present place of residence, in Porter Township. Mr. Meacham was the first Sheriff of Cass County, while it was under Territorial government. He received the appointment from Governor Cass. The county at that time comprised Cass, Berrien, and Van Buren counties, and the duties were very laborious. He traveled two hundred and fifty miles to summon the first jury. He sent in his resignation several times, but no notice was taken of it, and he held the office eight years. In 1838 he was a Representative in the State Legislature, and a Senator in 1859. He has held many offices of trust and responsibility. He was Supervisor of Ontario Township for a number of years; and was chosen to the same position in Porter, even before he had fairly settled there. He was six years Postmaster at Union. Politically he has been a Whig, and, later, a Republican; at present he holds himself aloof from parties, and votes according to the qualifications of the candidates. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He married, October 6, 1829, Catherine Rinehart. They have had nine children, of whom three sons and five daughters are living. He has, from time to time, taken into his family several others who seemed to be thrown upon his care. They have been educated and started in the world by his means, and regard him as a father. Mr. Meacham is a fair specimen of the industrious, persevering, pioneer farmer of Michigan. Without money in the beginning of his career, and without the advantages of education, he has, by industry and economy, amassed a competence. The public positions which he has held, attest the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens.

first white man to explore the region of South Haven and vicinity, and, in 1833, built the first house in South Haven. This house is now a ruin on the bank of the lake. He opened the first road from Prairie Ronde to South Haven; and, during the first ten years, was land agent for Eastern capitalists. September 20, 1836, he married Miss Fanny Rawson, a native of Massachusetts, and settled on a farm in the township of Lawrence, where they afterwards continued to reside. All of his children were born there, and there three of his daughters died. His five sons—Charles Jay, Andrew H., Isaac, Lyman S., and Jay Randolph—are still living, as is also one daughter. Mr. Monroe, after settling on his farm, was prepared to carry out the schemes of his youth. The country was new, the inhabitants few and scattered; and Mr. Monroe, knowing that the future character of the place would take its hue from its beginning, felt that that beginning should be carefully made. He became one of the largest land owners of that section. He was the confidant, adviser, and friend of the settlers, and was soon called to take an active part in public affairs. For twenty-five years he was Commissioner of the Poor. Under the Territorial laws, he was appointed Judge, and occupied the position several years, during which he took an active interest in matters affecting the moral and material improvement of the community; education and agriculture being subjects for which he was especially concerned. He was among the first to inaugurate the State Agricultural Society. In 1873, while attending the Grand Rapids fair, he received a severe injury, from which he never fully recovered. The year following, he suffered a long siege of sickness, which left him feeble, though he continued to attend to his business. He organized Van Buren County Pioneer Society, and was elected its first President. In September, 1876, he went with his family to Philadelphia, but was able to spend only a few hours at the Exposition. Sickness came upon him, and he hastened to his home, where, cared for by devoted friends, he died October 30, 1876. He was a man of fixed principles, strict integrity of character, and marked peculiarities. He had an object in living, toward which, without faltering, he steadily bent his energies. One who knew him well, said: "He was the most unselfish man I ever knew." He was a Democrat in politics, but was not a politician. When a young man he was baptized by the late Dr. Kindrick, and joined the Christian Church.

"IN MEMORIAM.

"At the recent winter meeting of the State Pomological Society, held at Pontiac, a special committee selected by the society, submitted the following report:

"WHEREAS, During the past year, John Gilbert, of Ovid; Judge Monroe, of South Haven; William Bort, of Niles; and Henry Seymour, of Grand Rapids,—four prominent members of our society,—have been removed by death.

"Resolved, That we hereby express our profound sorrow, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of the deceased.

**M**ONROE, JUDGE JAY R., was born in the town of Surrey, New Hampshire, April 11, 1806. His ancestors were Scotch. When a boy, he moved with his father's family to Madison County, New York. He had few or no educational advantages, but by his own earnest efforts acquired a degree of knowledge which served him successfully in after years. Desiring wider opportunities than those afforded near his home, Mr. Monroe formed the plan of going to the far West and growing up with the country. Accordingly, in 1826, he emigrated to Detroit, Michigan, where he was associated for a few years with the late General Cass and Mr. Campeau, in locating lands. He then returned to New York, where he spent about two years. In 1830 he went again to Michigan, and remained some time at Prairie Ronde. He was the



*'Resolved, That our Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the immediate relatives, together with a copy of our next annual report, containing the following more extended notice, written by our former Secretary, J. P. Thompson.'*

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"Another pioneer of the State, a life-member of our society, has passed on to the other more glorious life; and we should cherish his memory, for he was a good friend of ours, as he was a good friend to all similar enterprises. Judge Monroe, of South Haven, saw Van Buren County when it was a wilderness, and lived long enough to see it blossoming like the rose. He was a man who was a part of all this growth, progress, and improvement. I met him first at the meeting in South Haven, when he came forward, quietly and privately, saying: 'Here is ten dollars; that makes a life-member; I want to help your society, for I have tried to help them all, and yours is the youngest. I believe in them all. I want to see them all sustained. I am an old man and can not work much, but I want to belong to your society.' Judge Monroe was, also, one of the first members of the State Agricultural Society. In 1849 he attended the first meeting, at Detroit, to perfect measures for the first State fair held in the State, and I learn from our brother Holmes, that it was Judge Monroe who first proposed the Business Committee of that society. Said he to Secretary Holmes: 'It is not convenient for our Western members to come to Detroit every time you want a meeting; now appoint a committee to arrange and provide for a fair.' It was so ordered, and this committee was called the 'Business Committee.' He was first and foremost in many good works, and no man was more honored and respected in Van Buren County."

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**M**ORRISON, HON. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of St. Joseph, Michigan, was born at Quebec, Canada, February 22, 1822. He is of Scotch and American parentage. His mother was a descendant of Colonel John Jessup, who, for his fidelity to Charles I., was rewarded by Charles II. with a large tract of land on the Hudson River. This tract—known as Jessup's tract—became historic, through its confiscation by the State of New York, after the Revolutionary War. His father, Roderick Morrison, was a merchant and trader, and a member of the old Northwestern Fur Company. He was one of the few partners who successfully resisted the attacks upon that company, made by Lord Selkirk, in the interests of the Hudson Bay Company. Mr. Morrison was educated at a private academy. At the age of sixteen, he removed to Chicago to seek his fortune. That city then contained less than four thousand inhabitants. He was engaged there three years with Mr. Ballantine, a celebrated contractor on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. At the age of nineteen, he went into active business on his own account, as a merchant and contractor on public works in Illinois and Iowa. In 1850 he moved to St. Joseph, Michigan, where he has since resided, engaged as a merchant, lumber manufacturer, and railroad builder. In connection

with James F. Joy, he constructed the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, two hundred and fifty miles in length; and managed it for six years. Mr. Morrison and C. G. Wicker, of Chicago, are joint owners and operators of the Dakota Southern Railroad, and of the Sioux City and Pembina, a branch of the Dakota Southern. He is a Republican, but was formerly a Whig. In 1851 he was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Berrien County. In 1852 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Scott ticket; and, in 1856, was elected to the State Senate. In 1860 he served in the House of Representatives; and, for three sessions, was Chairman of the Committee on State Affairs. In 1861 he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Commissary of Subsistence in the regular army, but declined the appointment. In 1862 he became Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Michigan; from 1866 to 1869, he was Assessor of the same district. He was, for six years, a member of the Republican State Committee; and was on the staff of Governors Bingham and Wisner from 1854 to 1861. He has been connected for twenty-five years with the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' lodges. He has been Master of Occidental Lodge, in St. Joseph; and was the first Noble Grand of Burnett Lodge, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. In religion, he is liberal. January 17, 1848, he married Julia A. Reynolds, of Buffalo, New York; they have four children living. Mr. Morrison manages, unassisted, all his complicated business. The vast fruit products of the St. Joseph region are sent, from a dock owned by Mr. Morrison and Mr. Joy, in their transportation to Chicago and other lake ports. During a business career of thirty years, Mr. Morrison, with three exceptions, was unknown to the courts as suitor, jurymen, or witness. He has traveled through the West, South, and East; and, in his varied positions of trust and business, has met, and entertained at his residence in St. Joseph, many of the distinguished men of the United States.

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**M**ONROE, CHARLES JAY, was the oldest son of Judge Jay R. Monroe, and was born November 20, 1839. He was educated at the Michigan Agricultural College. After he became of age, his father transferred to him the position of land agent, which he still retains. He also studied surveying, and followed it as an occupation from 1860 to 1868. In the spring of the latter year, he engaged in a private banking business at South Haven, which he carried on until 1871. In that year it was changed to a National Bank, of which Mr. Monroe was appointed Cashier, and virtually manager. December 18, 1866, he was married to Miss Hattie Morehouse, of South Haven,

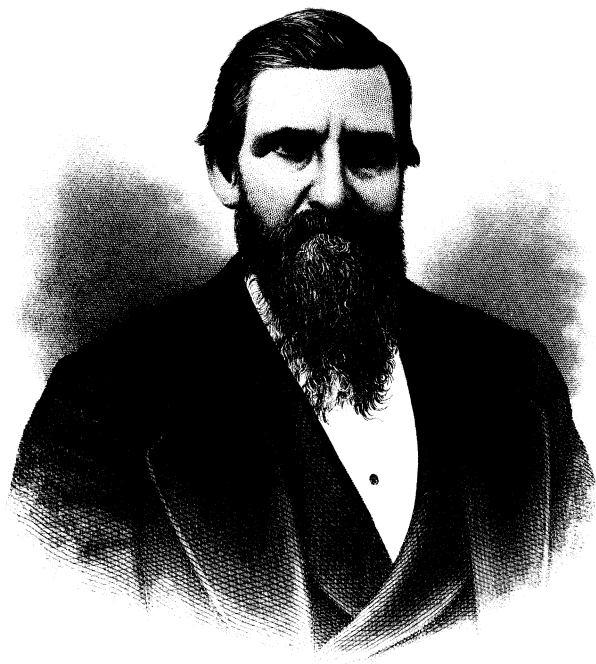


W. H. Smith & Co. Engrs. N. Y.

A. H. Morrison  
St. Joseph  
Mich.







J. H. Lyman

*Engraved by J. H. Lyman*

Michigan. They have four children,—two sons and two daughters. His sons are Steven B. and George C. Monroe. Mr. Monroe is Senior Warden in the Masonic Fraternity. In politics, he has usually voted with the Republicans. He is one of the most prominent business men in South Haven, and enjoys the confidence of the whole community.

**NYMAN, JOSEPH H.**, Merchant and Manufacturer, of Bangor, Van Buren County, was born at Besel, Ontario County, New York, February 22, 1815. His parents, John and Hannah (Hollenback) Nyman, were of German descent. His father was a farmer. Mr. Nyman received a limited education, in the common schools. When he was seven years of age, his parents removed to Ohio, where, at the age of twelve, he was thrown on his own resources, and commenced learning the carpenter and joiner's trade. He worked at his trade until 1831, when he left home and went to Michigan. He reached Niles, Berrien County, in 1832, and, being without money, sought immediate employment. He was engaged, by Major Graves, to drive a stage, but continued it only a short time, as he soon found more remunerative work at his trade. In 1834 he engaged to work as a mill-wright, which business he had also learned. This was a more lucrative employment, and he continued it until 1856. At that time he exchanged his property at Niles for a tract of land on which Bangor now stands; and, in the fall of the year, removed to his new home, which he immediately commenced improving. The water-power being good, he at once erected a saw-mill; and, in the following year, a grist-mill. He was appointed Postmaster, and held the position eleven years. In 1864 he erected three mills for the manufacture of woolen goods. He also engaged in general mercantile business, which he continued until 1867. He afterwards placed the saw-mill under the management of his son, R. C. Nyman, a very capable young man; gave up the manufacture of woolen goods, and rented his mill to his son-in-law. About this time, he withdrew from the mercantile business, and devoted all his energy to his grist-mill, in conducting which he is actively engaged at the present time. When he went to Bangor, it was a dense wilderness, with little prospect of ever becoming a town; but, by the energy of Mr. Nyman, it has rapidly and steadily improved, and numbers of people have now settled there. In 1869, after the expenditure of eight thousand dollars, and much labor, Mr. Nyman secured the passage of the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad through the town. Mr. Nyman has always been a Democrat, but not a politician. He has

not sought office, although he has held numerous local positions. He was brought up among the Methodists, but, in his religious views, inclines towards Presbyterianism. He married in the spring of 1834, and had one daughter. August 20, 1843, he was married again, to Mrs. Julia M. Young, of Michigan. Five of their children,—three sons and two daughters,—are living. The sons are A. J., R. C., and Orlo Nyman. In 1876 Mr. and Mrs. Nyman went to California to visit their eldest daughter. The same year Mrs. Nyman, who had been ill several months, died, on the 16th of May. Her husband has since married an estimable lady of Wisconsin. Mr. Nyman is a Chapter Mason, and an Odd-Fellow, in good standing; and was a member of the Know Nothing Lodge. He is a man of pure character, strict integrity, and indomitable perseverance. He is the most prominent man in Bangor, and is, in fact, the father of the town. His advice and counsel are sought by all. Mr. Nyman has traveled extensively. He is now sixty-four years of age, and appears still a young man.

**MARCUTT, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**, Kalamazoo, was born in Roxbury, Vermont, February 9, 1815. He attended the common schools of Roxbury, and afterwards spent a few terms in Randolph Academy. His ambition was to become a lawyer, but subsequent events prevented this. When nineteen years of age, he went to seek his fortune in the West. After spending a few months in Detroit, Michigan, and about a year in Chicago, Illinois,—then a mere village,—he penetrated to the interior of the State of Michigan, and remained about a year in the new settlement of Allegan. In 1836 he settled in Kalamazoo, where, for a time, he acted as clerk in a hotel. Being a natural mechanic, however, he soon engaged in building houses. He carried on this business until he was elected Constable, in 1841. This was the beginning of a public service which continued, almost without intermission, during his life. For several years, he was Deputy United States Marshal. During the Mexican War, he enlisted; was appointed orderly-sergeant in Company A, 1st Michigan Regiment; and served until his honorable discharge, at the close of the war. In 1855 he was elected Sheriff of Kalamazoo County, and was re-elected in 1857. In September, 1862, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 25th Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served with it until the close of the war. During more than half the time, he had control of the regiment,—as the Colonel, although nominally in the army, served with his regiment but a few months. At first, the regiment belonged to General Burnside's Division, and accompanied him through Ken-

tucky and East Tennessee, engaging in a number of battles. Lieutenant-Colonel Orcutt gained the reputation of being a brave and daring officer, and won the affection of those under his command. During a part of this period, he was Provost-Marshal of Bowling Green, and Russellville, Kentucky. In March, 1863, being disabled for active field service, he was detailed as governor of the military prison at Louisville. He was afterwards appointed President of a permanent court-martial in that city, and retained the position until he was able to rejoin his command at the front. After his return to the field, in April, 1864, his regiment belonged to the First Brigade, Second Division, of the Twentieth-third Army Corps, forming part of the Army of the Ohio, under General Schofield. During much of the time Lieutenant-Colonel Orcutt had command of the brigade. The following are the principal battles in which he was engaged during Sherman's advance towards Atlanta: Rockface Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Altoona, Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, Culps' Farm, Kenesaw Mountain, Knick Jack Creek, and Decatur. At the battle of Resaca, he was particularly commended for his gallant conduct in leading a charge that had been ordered upon a strongly intrenched position of the enemy. His regiment commemorated the event by presenting him with a fine horse, to which was given the name Resaca. After the fall of Atlanta, the First Brigade formed part of the army which followed General Hood through Georgia and Alabama; and, returning through Southern Tennessee, fought the battle at Nashville, December 10, 1864. Unfortunately, as he phrased it, Lieutenant-Colonel Orcutt had left his command, the day before the battle, on a furlough, made necessary by his physical condition. He rejoined his regiment at Washington, February 3, 1865, and proceeded with it by water to the North Carolina coast. They landed at Wilmington, and marched to Goldsborough, where they joined General Sherman's army. They continued with General Sherman during the remainder of his campaign in North Carolina, until the surrender of Johnson. Throughout this entire period, Lieutenant-Colonel Orcutt bore a high reputation as a gallant soldier and a discreet and promptly efficient officer. It was the unanimous feeling of the regiment that he should have been promoted to the Colonelcy early in the Georgia campaign; and, had he reached that rank, he would undoubtedly have gained at least a Brigadier's star before the close of the war. His superior officers, no less than the soldiers under his command, appreciated and commended his abilities. In 1866 he was again elected Sheriff; and, on the 3d of December, 1867, while attempting to prevent the escape of some prisoners from the county, he was shot by an outside accomplice. His death, which occurred nine days after, caused great sorrow in Kalamazoo and the

surrounding country. Hundreds of soldiers came to view the remains, which lay in state in the court-house, and to participate in the last sad rites. He was buried with military honors. The Kalamazoo County Bar Association passed resolutions expressive of their high appreciation of his services as an officer and his qualities as a citizen. These resolutions were ordered to be entered upon the records of the Circuit Court. Mr. Orcutt was a Republican, and worked zealously for the interests of that party; but the various positions of trust which he held were conferred by the votes of men of all parties. He married, October 21, 1856, Emily A. Swadel. They had three sons. Mr. Orcutt was a man of strict honor and careful fidelity. He was of a genial temperament, and his conversation abounded with humor and trenchant wit. His death was a calamity to the town and county. Of him, it may truthfully be said: "He had not an enemy." Upon a handsome monument, erected to his memory by the city of Kalamazoo, is the following inscription: "In war, a soldier; in peace, the citizens' guardian."

PLATT, JAMES MADISON, of Berrien Springs, Michigan, was born, February 27, 1822, in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. His parents, Comfort B. and Theresa (Lummos) Platt, were natives of New England, and were of English ancestry. Mr. Platt attended the common schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he became clerk in a general mercantile store in Pittsfield. At the age of twenty-one, he was employed in a railroad office, as ticket agent, and book-keeper in the freight department. He held these positions three years and then, in August, 1846, emigrated to Michigan. He went immediately to Berrien Springs, Berrien County, where he arrived September 1, and accepted the position of clerk in the store of Mr. Benjamin Townsend. After six months, he purchased the stock of his employer, and opened a business of his own. In 1849 he bought a site on the corner of Main and Ferry streets, and erected a fine brick block, which he rented, reserving the corner store for his own use. This is still the finest block in the place. After seven more years of active business, he sold his stock and retired, having been engaged in business in Berrien Springs twenty-seven years, during which time, to a very large extent, he controlled the trade of the county. He has been largely engaged in real estate, with which business he is still connected; he also has an interest in a large saw-mill. Mr. Platt has taken a leading part in public enterprises, and has brought about many improvements. He has always been a strong Republican, and has a large political influence throughout the county,

but is not an office-seeker. He was brought up in the Episcopal faith, to which he still adheres. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and a Commander of the Knights Templar. In 1850 he married Mrs. Aurelia Mungar, widow of Ambrose Mungar. They have had four children,—three daughters and one son. Their oldest daughter is the wife of Doctor Mason, of Berrien Springs. Mr. Platt is now fifty-five years of age, and enjoys good health. When he arrived at Berrien Springs, his sole capital was two hundred and fifty dollars. He now ranks among the wealthy men in the county, and is purely a self-made man. His advice and counsel are continually sought.

**P**LATT, GEORGE W., of Niles, Michigan, was born at Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, September 12, 1813. He was the only son of Ira and Betsey (Nichols) Platt. After leaving school, he learned the trade of a tinner and a copper-smith, and worked in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and Buffalo, New York. At Buffalo, he was employed as foreman for Benjamin Rathbane, until the latter's failure in 1836. In May, 1837, Mr. Platt sailed for the West in the old steamer "Columbus." After a tedious passage, he reached Navarina, Green Bay, Wisconsin, at that time a wilderness, containing only a few cabins and the United States fort. He, with three other gentlemen, made a prospecting tour for the purpose of selecting their land. They visited Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, on Lake Winnebago, Milwaukee, Racine, and Chicago. Mr. Platt finally settled in the St. Joseph Valley, on account of its fertility. He formed a partnership with Richard Cark; and, returning to Buffalo, purchased a small stock of goods, and started with his family for their new home. For two years, the firm carried on the trade of tin and coppersmiths in Niles, Michigan. They then bought a lot, erected a frame building of their own, and added stoves to their stock. Two years later, Mr. Platt purchased Mr. Cark's interest, and carried on the business alone. He afterwards built another store, on Main street, purchased a hardware stock, and continued alone, or in partnership with his sons, until 1876. His sons now continue the business in the firm of Platt & Bros., at Niles and at St. Joseph. Mr. Platt is a Director and stockholder in the Citizens' National Bank, at Niles. He was a Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He has been Alderman in a Democratic ward for over twenty years, and has been at the head of the Fire Department for ten years. He attends the Presbyterian Church. In May, 1834, he married Mary Eliza Carrington. They have had eight children. His mother, eighty-six years old, is living

with him in good health, and he rejoices in gathering four generations under his roof. Mr. Platt's residence is one of the finest in the State. He planned every thing except the main walls and the body of the house. It is finished inside with native woods, and the hall and dining-room are tiled. It is furnished with every convenience that art can supply. His grounds are beautifully laid out; he has a fine conservatory, containing numerous foreign plants; and a large white marble fountain of fine workmanship.

**P**RATT, FOSTER, Physician and Surgeon, of Kalamazoo, was born at Mt. Morris, Livingston County, New York, January 9, 1823. His parents, Susan (McNair) and Bartholomew Foster Pratt, were of Scotch-Irish and English descent. His ancestors landed at Plymouth, in 1622. The genealogical record has been preserved, and can be traced, with interest, from the time of Elizabeth, when Henry Pratt, the first noted member of the family, became Lord Camden. Foster Pratt attended the public schools until he had completed the course in Franklin Academy, Prattsburg, Steuben County, New York. Then, at the age of seventeen, being thrown upon his own resources, he engaged in teaching; and was occupied as principal of the academy at Angelica, Alleghany County, New York; and afterwards, from 1844 to 1847, at Moorefield, Hardy County, Virginia. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania; and, in 1849, graduated from its medical department. He went at once to Romney, Hampshire County, Virginia; commenced practice, and was soon recognized as a young man of much public enterprise and sagacity. In 1855 he became interested in a railroad project, which was deemed of great importance to that section of the State. He was sent, as private agent, to push its interests at Richmond, Virginia, and to secure for it an appropriation from the Legislature. While thus engaged, he discovered the intention of the Southern leaders to construct a system of railroads throughout the Southern States, which should be so located and connected as to secure to them military advantages in a war which they professed to be inevitable. As Doctor Pratt did not approve of war as a remedy for existing political evils, he decided to leave the South before the event should occur; and removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, in September, 1856, where he at once resumed the practice of his profession. Here, as in Virginia, he was marked as a man of public spirit; and, in 1858, was chosen, on the Independent ticket, to a seat in the Legislature. During his term of service, he was instrumental in procuring, in the face of much opposition, an appropriation of one hundred thousand



dollars, for the completion of the State Insane Asylum, which had been begun at Kalamazoo, but was in danger of being abandoned through opposition and ignorance. The result of Doctor Pratt's effort is an institution of which the whole State is justly proud. Upon the breaking out of the war, Doctor Pratt was not taken by surprise, and was thus enabled to act without undue excitement. As a consequence, he was misunderstood and regarded with suspicion. This, however, neither provoked him to indiscretion, nor drove him to a violation of his convictions; for he felt that, eventually, his course would be both understood and approved. After the war was begun, and its continuance certain, he assisted in raising the 13th Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry, of which, in November, 1861, he was appointed Surgeon. With this regiment, he remained until the close of the war, passing with it through many severe engagements, of which the following are the most important: Pittsburg Landing (or Shiloh), Stevenson, Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, and Bentonville. With his regiment, he accompanied General Sherman in his march to the sea, and northward, through South and North Carolina, to Raleigh. He afterwards took part in the grand review at Washington; and was mustered out at Louisville, in August, 1865. He returned to Kalamazoo, where he resumed his practice; and, with the experience of four years in battle-fields and army hospitals, he was able to achieve such success as placed him among the first physicians of the State. In 1871 he became President of the village Board of Kalamazoo; and, during his term of office, made changes, which had long been advocated, for supplying the village with water. He made a very careful study of the geological formation of the basin in which Kalamazoo is situated; and, by applying the knowledge thus gained, was enabled to substitute, for the former scanty supply of water,—fit only for fire defense, and insufficient for that,—the purest water, in great abundance. Doctor Pratt has always been a Democrat; and, from 1872 to 1876, was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. In 1866 he was appointed Postmaster at Kalamazoo, by President Johnson, and held the office until April, 1867. He has been connected with the Masonic Fraternity since 1862; and, from 1873 to 1876, was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of Michigan. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association and of the State Medical Society, and is now President of the latter organization. He married, in October, 1849, Mary Lisle Gamble, daughter of James Carr Gamble, of Moorefield, Hardy County, Virginia. Her family has been justly distinguished in many of its branches. Doctor Pratt is not easily swayed by public opinion. His judgments are cool and deliberate, and his convictions, consequently, strong. He is quietly

persistent in carrying out his purposes, and has a notable tendency to keep his own counsel. His careful observation of effects, and critical analysis of causes, contribute to his professional success. He is still in the prime of his activity; and is highly esteemed for professional skill, and for his consistent course on all public questions. Those who have opposed him most earnestly have learned to respect him thoroughly for the solidity of his opinions, and the honest persistence with which he advocates them.

**P**RUTZMAN, HON. ABRAHAM C., Three Rivers, Michigan, is the son of Joseph and Maria Prutzman; and was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1813. He attended, at intervals, the common school at Danville, Pennsylvania, until he was fourteen years of age; and was then apprenticed four years to a merchant in that place. He served one year as clerk in Danville, after his apprenticeship; and, in 1832, removed to Pottsville, and was engaged as clerk for B. & E. S. Moore, who opened a general mercantile store there. Two years later, Mr. Prutzman bought out the interest of B. Moore, and the firm shipped their stock of goods to Michigan. The vessel did not arrive until after the close of navigation, and lay in the mouth of Grand River until the spring of 1835. As soon as possible, Messrs. Moore & Prutzman opened their stock of goods in Prairie Ronde. The following year they started a branch store at Three Rivers, to which place, in 1837, they removed their entire stock. In 1838, they leased a flour-mill at Three Rivers, which they purchased in 1840. These enterprises flourished under their management, and formed an essential element in the growth of Three Rivers, which, from a little hamlet, in 1837, had grown, in 1859, to a thriving town. In 1859 Mr. Prutzman sold his interest in the milling business to Mr. Moore, and assumed the entire charge of the mercantile business. In 1867 he retired, and has since given his time to the general oversight of his farm, and to other interests. In politics, he was a Whig until after the dissolution of that party, and then became a Republican. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture ten years. He represented St. Joseph County, in the State Senate from 1869 to 1873, when St. Joseph and Cass counties were united. He was again chosen to represent both counties, from 1873 to 1875. He was prominent in encouraging the building of the railroads which have brought Three Rivers so much of its prosperity; and has been foremost in many other enterprises for the moral and commercial advantage of his town and State. The Presbyterian Church, in which he has been for many years an elder, owes its present high position in the


community to his liberal efforts during its early history. Mr. Prutzman was married, July 14, 1836, to Mary L. Phillips, daughter of John Phillips, of Chester County, Pennsylvania. They have had four sons and one daughter. One of his sons was Adjutant of the 25th Michigan Volunteer Infantry; and was killed at the battle of Resaca, Georgia. His remaining sons are engaged in the Three Rivers Plow Company, and the Michigan Pump Company, at Three Rivers.

**R**EDFIELD, HON. GEORGE, Farmer, of Cass County, was born at Suffield, Connecticut, October 6, 1796. The founder of the family in America was William Redfield, or Redfen, who came from England and settled in Vermont about 1639. The name was spelled in various ways until the third generation, when it settled into Redfield; being so spelled by Theophilus Redfield, grandson of William Redfield. His son George had eight sons, of whom Peleg, the youngest, was the father of the subject of this sketch. The family is now quite numerous and widely distributed. It is largely devoted to agriculture and mechanical pursuits, but also numbers many who are eminent in the professions. Among them may be mentioned Isaac Fletcher Redfield, an eminent jurist of Vermont, author of a learned and standard treatise on Railroads and Railroad Law. In 1835 he was appointed to a seat on the Supreme Bench of Vermont. The mother of George Redfield was Polly (Judd) Redfield. She was a descendant of the Judd who is famous as having first moved the question of a State Constitution for Connecticut. In 1800 Peleg Redfield removed with his family to Clifton Springs, New York, and there began pioneer life in the woods. Distant from market, and without means of transportation, they endured hardships unknown to the pioneers of this generation. They raised the flax from which the women spun and wove the fabrics for their summer wear; and, disputing with the wolves, scarcely saved enough sheep to furnish wool for their winter clothing. Gradually, the heavily timbered land was cleared, and bountiful harvests began to repay their labor, while increasing population and facilities for transportation greatly enhanced the value of their products. There were no schools; and, only at intervals, a few families combined together and employed a teacher, whose qualifications were considered ample if he could teach reading and writing, and had studied arithmetic as far as the rule of three. Until Mr. Redfield had reached his twenty-fourth year, these were his only opportunities for obtaining an education. In 1820 he spent three months in Middlebury Academy, New York, which finished his school privilege. At the age of twenty-

five, he had a fine farm under cultivation, with good buildings and improvements. In 1822 he left his farm with a tenant and went to Georgia, where he engaged in teaching in the families of the large planters in Baldwin County, near the city of Milledgeville. In this occupation he spent about four years, gaining a very intimate acquaintance with the character and institutions of the Southern people. Though charmed with Southern hospitality, and the pleasant associations he had formed, he predicted the ultimate overthrow of slavery, from the observations he made even there, where it appeared in its best phases. Among his pupils, at that time, were many who were, afterwards, of note in the State. In July, 1826, he returned to New York, and resumed the charge of his farm. In 1831 he made a tour of inspection through Southern Michigan. He was much pleased with the country, and, after one or two more visits, purchased, in 1834, eight hundred acres of fine land in Cass County. Returning to New York, he was married, at Palmyra, June 9, 1835, to Julia A. Mason, a descendant of the Quaker Lee family of Revolutionary fame. He immediately removed to Michigan, but did not dispose of his New York farm until several years later, when his success in the West was assured. During the past forty years, he has owned nearly ten thousand acres of the finest land in Cass County, and still owns sixteen hundred. Of this large tract, eight hundred acres are cultivated under his immediate supervision; and the remainder, although occupied by tenants, is still very directly under his management. He commenced life in Michigan with the ambition to excel all of his name as a farmer; and justly prides himself on the admirable arrangement of his farm, in the convenient location of barns and store-houses, which are distributed with a view to saving labor and securing against a general conflagration. He has on his farm, from seven to eight miles of Osage-orange hedge, and will soon have need of no other form of partition on his land. Since 1871 he has suffered from almost total blindness, but still minutely directs the cultivation of his land, and, with the aid of an amanuensis, personally attends to his business affairs. His first wife died August 29, 1848. Two daughters and one son survived her. The son died in 1868. Mr. Redfield was married September 2, 1854, to Jane E. Hammond, daughter of Hon. Gideon Hammond, of Essex County, New York. She died in November, 1865, leaving one son and three daughters. Mr. Redfield delights in his occupation, and especially prizes the quiet enjoyment of domestic life and the pleasant neighborly associations which surround him. He has never sought nor desired public office; but the executive ability evinced in the management of his own affairs, and the high estimation in which he is held by his acquaintances, have made it impossible that he should escape public service. He was elected a Repre-

sentative to the State Legislature in 1841, and to the Senate the three succeeding years. During this period, his influence and exertions secured the passage of the liberal exemption laws, which have since been copied by the Legislatures of most of the Western States, and have done so much to prevent the oppression of poor debtors, encourage those struggling with adversity, and diminish pauperism. In 1844 he was chosen Presidential Elector, on the Democratic ticket. In 1845 he was called, by Governor Barry, to fill the office of State Treasurer. He declined re-election the following year, and returned to his farm. In 1850 he was nominated by Governor Barry—then serving his third term—to the position of Secretary of State, and, being confirmed by the Senate, accepted the office and discharged its duties with marked ability, until the adjournment of the Legislature. Then, feeling that he could not longer make the pecuniary sacrifice involved in absence from his personal affairs, he resigned peremptorily, and returned to his farm. The same year he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention, and took his seat in that body. His influence in its deliberations was marked, and he left his impress upon the constitution then framed, and afterwards adopted by the people. Particularly, he aided to incorporate into that instrument the general features of the exemption laws, for which he had labored during his Senatorial term. The provision for the free-school system also received his hearty support. After the adjournment of this convention, in August, 1850, he returned to his farm, and has since refused to hold public office. Politically, he is a Jeffersonian Democrat, and strong in his convictions. The four years spent in the South gave him an insight into the institution of slavery, and an understanding of the character of its adherents, which prevented his adopting radical abolition principles, although heartily desiring the discontinuance of slavery. He believes, however, that, if it had been let alone, it would have suffered gradual decay, and the benefits of freedom would have been secured to the colored race without the political convulsion, bloodshed, and race animosity, which have followed its forcible abolition. His practical friendship for the colored people has been well proven by his extensive dealings with them. A large portion of the negro settlement in Calvin Township, Cass County, having bought their land of him, are indebted, for their present prosperous condition, to his leniency and frequent assistance. So that, notwithstanding the fact that he is of the opposite political party, he is looked upon with more gratitude and confidence than the most earnest of their Republican leaders. They go to him for favors and help which they would never expect from their political friends. The prominent features of George Redfield's character are apparent from this narrative of his life. He is steady, industrious, of unswerving integrity, and more than

ordinary business and executive ability. He is without political ambition or greed of gain, and is possessed of sound common sense, and good insight into character, which guide the exercise of his generous, practical philanthropy; domestic in disposition, yet a leader among his neighbors in public enterprise. His blindness, while a great restraint in many directions, has increased his mental activity, and developed a richness and subtlety of thought which prove the fineness of his mental fiber. "Be temperate," is his motto; and he illustrates it, not simply in abstaining from the use of spirituous liquors and tobacco, but in every habit of his life and in every arrangement of his household. Peace, order, and quiet contentment are about him, and the special tenderness and regard which his affliction has called forth, show the strong affection of his family and friends. He is connected with no society whatever; and, while not deprecating benevolent and religious organizations, believes that, as the race advances toward the practical recognition of universal brotherhood, and obedience to true spiritual philosophy, sects and societies,—now the marks chiefly of controversies and divisions,—will disappear; and all humanity be merged in one universal church, needing neither canons nor bishop, creed nor ceremonial. Mr. Redfield is now in his eighty-second year, but his bodily health is still perfect as in middle age; and, within a few months, a slight return of sight has encouraged some hope that it may yet be entirely restored. But, at most, only a few years can remain to him, and the past gives assurance that, if his affliction continues, it will, at least, be cheerfully and patiently borne. The highest praise which any life can merit is not amiss when spoken here: "He has been useful."

ANSOM, SAMUEL H., of Kalamazoo, Michigan, was born December 23, 1810, in Windham County, Vermont, and was the son of Ezekiel and Lucinda (Fletcher) Ransom. His father served in the Revolution, under General Schuyler, and took part in the conflict that terminated in the surrender of Burgoyne and his entire command. Mr. Ransom pursued his studies at Bennington Academy, until ill health forced him into a more active life. He purchased a farm at Grand Prairie, Michigan, and worked it for a few years. In 1835 he removed to the prospective village of Kalamazoo, and settled on the corner of Parke and Academy streets, where now stands a fine dwelling, which he built in 1844. He engaged extensively in the purchase, sale, and exchange of real estate, and owned a bakery, meat market, and saw-mill. He was one of the originators of the Kalamazoo College, and a member of its building committee. He was also a Trustee of

the institution for many years. In its early existence, the Baptist Church in Kalamazoo was largely indebted to his zeal and liberal aid. The Republican party, from its commencement, received his hearty support. He married, July 1, 1839, Eleanor B. Goddard, of Carlisle, Wyoming County, New York. Miss Goddard was the granddaughter of the far-famed Governor Galusha, of Vermont. Mr. Ransom was a man of superior judgment and deliberate manner, rarely disturbed by any exciting cause. He was a firm friend and a safe adviser. He patronized every reform movement which he believed would improve the condition of humanity, however unpopular it might be. He died July 21, 1876.

**R**ILEY, HON. HENRY II., of Constantine, Michigan, was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, September 1, 1813. He was the son of Samuel and Abbie (Lyon) Riley. His father, who was a tanner and currier, died before his recollection; and, after the death of his mother, which occurred when he was ten years old, he lived a part of the time with an uncle, at New Hartford, New York. He attended the district schools, until he reached the age of seventeen. He was then apprenticed in the office of the *Columbia Republican*, at Hudson, New York, where he remained until 1834. In that year he obtained employment in New York City as a journeyman printer, on the *New York Gazette*, and *Commercial Advertiser*. In 1837, he left New York City, and, for five years, edited and published the *Seneca Observer*, at Waterloo, New York. During this time he studied law, under the direction of Judge Jesse Clarke. In April, 1842, he disposed of his newspaper and went to Kalamazoo, Michigan. There, in the law office of Nathaniel A. Balch, he remained until he had completed the six months' study in the State, required by law as a prerequisite for admission to the bar. After his admission to the bar at Kalamazoo, he at once removed to Constantine, Michigan, where he has since continued the practice of his profession. His political sympathies are with the Democratic party. In 1846 he was Prosecuting Attorney of St. Joseph County; in 1848 he was re-appointed, and filled the office four years. He was in the State Senate in 1850-51, and, again, in 1862; his personal popularity overcoming a large Republican majority in his district. In 1873, he was appointed, by the Governor, one of the Commissioners to revise the State Constitution. He stands at the head of his profession in his district; and, throughout Western Michigan, bears a very high reputation as a well-read lawyer, a good pleader, and a safe counselor. He is, however, more widely known through his literary productions. He was, for a number of years,

a contributor to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*. The famous "Puddleford Papers," which first appeared in that magazine, were from his pen. They attracted much attention, and were afterwards published in book form by Derby & Jackson, of New York. Still later, they were republished by Lee & Shepard, of Boston. As a citizen, Mr. Riley is highly esteemed for his ability, integrity, and liberal interest in enterprises for public improvement.

**R**ICHARDS, JUDGE CHANDLER, of Paw Paw, Michigan, was born at Norwich, Windsor County, Vermont, March 12, 1829. His parents were Levi and Sally (Slade) Richards, and were of English descent. His mother was a cousin of ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont. Mr. Richards graduated at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1855, and commenced teaching, immediately, in the Academy at Haverhill, New Hampshire. The following year he became Professor in Kalamazoo College, Michigan, and began the study of law. In June, 1857, he was admitted to practice at the bar. In February, 1858, he moved to Paw Paw, where he has since resided, with the exception of four years, when his health demanded partial withdrawal from practice. Judge Richards is a strong Republican. He was Prosecuting Attorney from 1858 to 1862; Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in 1863; and Judge of the Probate Court from 1864 to 1868. He was offered the position of Circuit Judge, but refused to accept it, on account of the small salary. Judge Richards has the largest law practice in Van Buren County, and one of the best in Western Michigan. He is a Congregationalist, but attends the Presbyterian Church. He married, January 5, 1859, Addie H. Wilcox, of Clinton, Connecticut, a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary, Massachusetts. They have had four children,—three of whom are living. The oldest son, Henry Slade, is now at Michigan University, Ann Arbor.

**R**osenbaum, SIMON, Dry-Goods Merchant, Kalamazoo, Michigan, is a son of Susman and Caroline (Bermann) Rosenbaum. He was born in Pymont, Waldeck, Germany, April 13, 1832. His early educational advantages were confined to the common schools of his native place. After leaving school, where he was distinguished for his rapid progress in learning, he continued his self-education by careful study of German literature, devoting his attention to the works of its most eminent authors, with an interest bordering

on enthusiasm. At the age of fourteen, he entered the dry-goods store of his father, in which he continued, as clerk, for nine years; and, by his untiring industry, contributed greatly to its financial success. At the end of this time, he received from a friend an urgent invitation to come to America, where he arrived in 1855, and found a situation awaiting him in the dry-goods store of Mr. Israel, in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Here, by his business talent, energy, and fidelity, he soon won for himself the confidence and friendship of his employer. In 1865 he was admitted as a partner; and, at the death of Mr. Israel, in 1868, took the entire charge of the business. He has conducted it ever since, giving, by his untiring zeal and sterling integrity, full satisfaction to all. He is noted for the salutary influence he exerts upon the young men in his employment. He is frugal in his habits, strict towards himself, but lenient in his judgment of others. He has been several times to Europe, and has visited all the important cities on this continent. He worships with the Israelites, but evinces no prejudice towards those of a different faith. Since he became a citizen of the United States, he has always voted with the Republican party. He married, February 27, 1865, Rieckchen Romberg, a lady of superior intellectual culture, having received her education in the most celebrated schools of Berlin, Prussia. They have one child,—a daughter. Mr. Rosenbaum is unassuming in his manners, and shrinks from parade of any kind. The late financial depression has left him unharmed, and he is now in a more prosperous condition than ever before.

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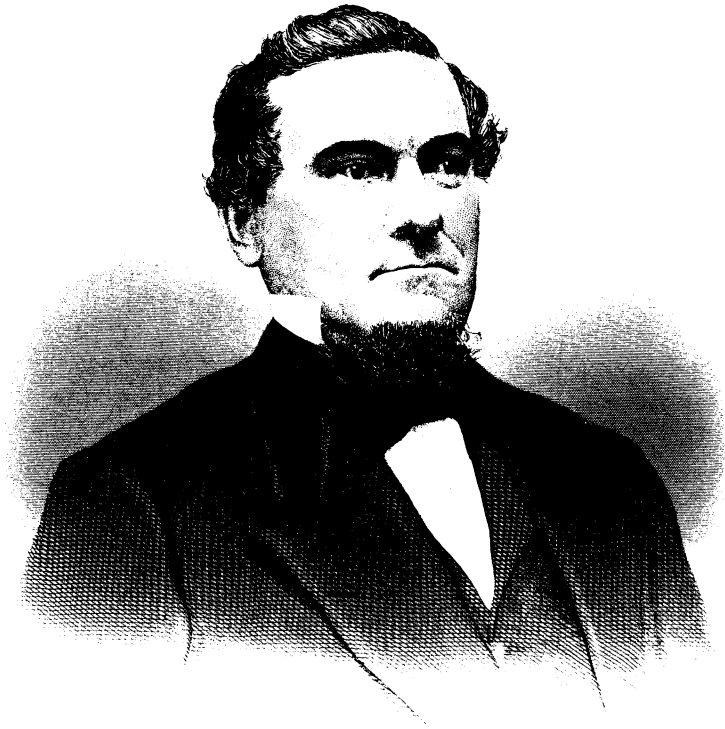
**S**HERWOOD, THOMAS R., Lawyer, Kalamazoo, Michigan, was born in Pleasant Valley, Ulster County, New York, March 28, 1827. When four years of age, his father removed to Mendon, Monroe County, New York. He remained with his parents, laboring on the farm in the summer and attending the common school during the winter, until 1843. He then began his academic studies at Macedon, Wayne County, and completed them, in Canandaigua Academy, in 1847. After teaching school for several terms, he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Ira Bellows, of Pittsford, Monroe County, and remained there one year. He then entered the law office of the Hon. Jared Wilson, of Canandaigua, with whom he continued his legal studies until admitted to the bar at Rochester, June 11, 1851. He at once entered into partnership with Judge William H. Smith, of Canandaigua, with whom he practiced at Port Jervis, New York, for one year. In the fall of 1852, he removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, entering into partnership with Hon. J. L. Hawes, the present Judge of

the Kalamazoo Circuit, and continued this business relation for about two years, under the firm name of Sherwood & Hawes. When Colonel Charles E. Stuart retired from practice, Mr. Sherwood took his place in the firm with which Colonel Stuart was connected, and has remained the law partner of Hon. J. M. Edwards up to the present time. He has confined himself closely to the practice of law during his residence in Kalamazoo. He is Secretary of the Kalamazoo bar, and has always occupied a prominent position in his profession. In the language of a legal gentleman of high standing, who has known Mr. Sherwood intimately during his residence in Michigan, "it can truly be said that, as a lawyer, he is able, energetic, industrious, and careful in all his cases; he is especially judicious and successful in his preparations for trial; as an advocate, he is strong, forcible, and frequently eloquent, making the most of the law and the facts. He is a man of superior judgment on all subjects, and his extensive practical knowledge is of immense value to him in his profession. As a successful practitioner, judging by results, he is second to none in the county, or in Western Michigan." In politics, he has always been a Democrat, serving, at various times, upon the State committees of his party; and, during the civil war, was an active supporter of the Union cause, and did all he could for its successful prosecution. Mr. Sherwood has taken a lively interest in the cause of education, and in whatever pertains to the prosperity of Kalamazoo. He has served several years in the Common Council, and on the Board of Education. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Library Association. His ancestors were Quakers, and he was reared in that faith, but has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years. He married, June 28, 1853, Miss Anna M. Wallace, daughter of T. Wallace, of Rochester, New York. She is a most estimable lady, of intellectual culture; and, at the time of their marriage, was a teacher in the Allen Seminary. They have three children,—two daughters and a son. Mr. Sherwood is a man of great energy and decision of character, and would make his influence felt in any community.

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**S**HERMAN, ALONZO, of Paw Paw, was born in Conway, Massachusetts, May 8, 1811. His father, John Sherman, removed, in 1817, to what is now Livingston County, New York, and, in 1831, to Le Roy, Genesee County. Alonzo Sherman then went to Virginia, where he remained one year. At the end of that time, he returned to Buffalo, and engaged in shoemaking, having previously learned the trade with his father. After six months, he went to Le Roy, where he





*Edmund Smith*

*Paw Paw*

*Mich*

worked at his trade, as foreman, about two years. By that time, he had accumulated a few hundred dollars, with which he established himself in the boot and shoe business. He was thus engaged for nine years, during which time, by industry and good management, he accumulated a few thousand dollars. He then removed to the State of Michigan, and settled in Paw Paw, Van Buren County, where he invested his capital in general mercantile business, with E. J. House. This arrangement was entered into for a term of three years, at the expiration of which time he formed a copartnership with Mr. H. L. Dickinson, in the same business. After two years, they admitted to the firm Joseph W. Sherman, brother of the senior partner, the name becoming Sherman, Dickinson & Co. This continued two years, when, in 1849, A. Sherman & Co. purchased the Paw Paw Mill property. The firm was composed of A. Sherman, Joseph W. Sherman, and Thomas L. Stevens, and carried on the mill until 1851. Mr. H. L. Dickinson going out of the dry-goods firm of Sherman, Dickinson & Co., his interests were purchased by A. Sherman, J. W. Sherman, and Thomas L. Stevens, who conducted the general business of milling and merchandise, under the name of A. Sherman & Co., until 1868. Joseph W. Sherman died in 1854, and the other members of the firm bought his interest in the business, retaining the same name, until 1868, when they dissolved partnership. Alonzo Sherman then carried on his business alone until 1871, when he sold both departments of it; but, in consequence of the failure of the party to whom he sold, he was obliged to repurchase the whole, in order to save himself. The mercantile business, at present, is conducted under the firm name of Sherman & Avery; and the mill, by A. Sherman & Co.; Mr. Sherman's son, John D. Sherman, being a partner. In 1866 their dry-goods store was destroyed by fire, and, although partly insured, the loss was heavy. The same year, he built on the site of his old store, what is known as the Sherman Block. He now uses a part of this block, in connection with George W. Longwell, under the firm name of G. W. Longwell & Co., dealing in drugs, groceries, provisions, and notions. They are doing a large business in the sale of these articles, and also in the dry-goods trade, under the name of Sherman & Avery. In 1861 Mr. Sherman, with William A. Stephens, engaged in the dry-goods business in Freeport, Illinois. After carrying it on successfully until 1872, he sold to his partner. In 1864, in connection with Thomas L. Stevens and others, he founded the First National Bank of Paw Paw, of which he was elected President; he still holds the position. He has dealt largely in lands, both unimproved and cultivated. His business for many years has been extensive and varied, and he has accumulated a handsome fortune. He has not, however, lived entirely to himself, as many

now in possession of happy homes can testify. He is one of the largest tax-payers in the county; he owns a great amount of real estate, and is the principal stockholder in the First National Bank. Mr. Sherman never oppressed, nor otherwise wronged, any man. He has always paid one hundred cents on the dollar, and met his paper when due; he has never had his note protested, and has paid large amounts of money for his friends

SMITH, EDMUND, of Paw Paw, Michigan, was born October 21, 1816, at East Lyme, Connecticut. He is the son of Elisha and Mary (Gorton) Smith. His father was a tanner, shoemaker, and farmer. Mr. Smith remained at home until he was twenty-one. He acquired his education at the common school; and, at the early age of ten, worked at the shoemaker's trade. He spent his time, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, in learning the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until his majority, giving his earnings to his father. The first money which he received for his own use was three dollars, which he made by catching woodchucks, and selling braided whip-lashes made from their hides. His father gave him his note for the amount, and took it up when he was twenty-one. With this money, he purchased a set of bench planes, which he used while working at his trade four years at Lyme. The intervening time until 1842, he worked at Batavia, Bethany Center, West Avon, and West Bloomfield, New York. In the fall of 1842, he settled at Paw Paw, Michigan, where he was employed as carpenter in the summer, and shoemaker in the winter, for four years. In 1847 he engaged in general mercantile business, at which he has amassed a large fortune. He commenced with no capital, but possessed the confidence of Eastern merchants, and never, in the course of his business career, has he failed to meet his engagements. In May, 1866, his store and stock of goods were entirely destroyed by fire, in which he lost thirty thousand dollars; but he rented another building, and went on as if nothing had happened. In July he laid the foundation for a new store. He sawed and kiln-dried his own lumber; made his own brick; and, by the middle of October, had the building completely finished, stocked, and ready for occupancy. In connection with his mercantile business, in 1860, he erected a large saw-mill and a tannery, and purchased two farms, one of which—consisting of two hundred and fifty-two acres—he superintended personally. It is called the finest grain farm in Van Buren County. Mr. Smith was one of the prime movers in building the Paw Paw Railroad; he sold the town bonds in New York, and with the proceeds purchased the iron necessary for the construction of the road. He is a Democrat. He



is not a member of any church, but the first meeting for the purpose of organizing a church in Paw Paw was held at his house; and, after the formation of the society, he cut every stick of timber used in the church building. Mr. Smith is now sixty-one years of age, but is still actively engaged in his various enterprises, and enjoys vigorous health. Within the past few years, he has traveled extensively through the East. He married, April 22, 1840, Jennett C. Fowler, daughter of Ammi G. Fowler, formerly of Guilford, Connecticut. Mrs. Smith is a niece of Mrs. Thomas Gallaudet, whose husband was the founder of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, Connecticut.

ance law was tested, and his briefs in favor of it attracted attention, not only in Michigan, but in all the States in which similar questions were arising. He gained a reputation second to that of none who have held the office. He has held many positions of local importance, having been a member of the village Council a number of years, and twelve years Trustee of the School Board. Mr. Smith has been a Mason since 1853, and has attained the degree of Worshipful Master. He joined the Presbyterian Church in 1845, of which he is an influential member. In 1844 he married Sarah E. Shannahan, daughter of Clifford Shannahan, who was Probate Judge of Cass County twenty-four years. Mrs. Smith died January 1, 1873, leaving a son and daughter of mature age.

**S**MITH, HON. ANDREW J., Lawyer, of Cassopolis, was born near Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, September 2, 1818. His parents, White B. and Arriette (Brown) Smith, were natives of Delaware, and emigrated to Ohio. His father was a farmer. They removed to Rush County, Indiana, when their son was quite young; and, in 1835, to Porter County, near Valparaiso, Indiana. Andrew Smith's educational advantages consisted of a few winter terms in the district school. He worked on his father's farm until he was nineteen years old. At that time, he was elected Constable of Valparaiso. He determined to abandon farming, and began teaching the district school in winter and studying in summer. In 1840 he removed to Edwardsburg, Cass County, Michigan, where he taught school most of the time for seven years. In 1847 he removed to Cassopolis, and became clerk in a general store. In 1851 he was sent by Messrs. A. & C. Kingsbury, his employers, to carry on a branch store in Vandalia, where he remained until 1856. During this time, he employed his leisure in studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1854 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county. Two years after, he gave up his mercantile trade and moved to Cassopolis, where he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney five times successively, serving from 1854 to 1864. After an interval of two years, he was again elected, and thus filled the office twelve years. He continued his practice without intermission until the fall of 1874, when he was elected Attorney-General of the State for two years. In politics, he was a member of the Free-soil party and afterwards became a Republican. He was a strong advocate of temperance and prohibitory liquor laws, and his frequent election to the office of Prosecuting Attorney was largely owing to these sentiments. During the first terms in which he held the office, Cass County was noted for its freedom from liquor selling. While he was Attorney-General, the constitutionality of the temper-

**S**MITH, MAJOR JOSEPH, Capitalist, of Cassopolis, was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, April 11, 1809. His grand-parents came from Hanover. His parents, Henry and Sarah (Shaffer) Smith, early removed to Clarke County, Ohio, and settled near Springfield, where his father engaged in farming. Joseph Smith's educational advantages were limited to a few winter terms, probably not exceeding twelve months in all, in the district schools. At the age of eighteen, he left home and began to work for himself. He spent two years in clearing and hewing in the heavy timber regions of his own and the adjoining counties, working for eight dollars a month, or cutting wood at eighteen and three-fourths cents per cord. At the end of the time, he had saved about two hundred dollars, which, by judicious speculation in land, he increased to three hundred and fifty. With this capital, in 1829, he removed to what is now Northampton, Ohio, where he built the first house, and opened a general store. This he carried on until 1832, without any considerable profit. In that year, he removed to Cass County, Michigan, where he bought a saw-mill, in the midst of a large tract of fine Government timber. According to the custom of the times, this was free to any one who chose to cut it; and Mr. Smith successfully carried on his saw-mill two years and a half. At the end of that time he sold it, and bought one thousand acres of land in Jefferson Township. He then began farming, and continued it about eighteen years, having, in the meantime, started a mercantile business in Cassopolis. He afterwards bought large tracts of land near the village, and in other parts of the country; all of this land has increased in value with the growth of the country, some of it very greatly. In 1875 Mr. Smith retired from mercantile pursuits, and has since devoted himself to the management of his extensive property, and to general dealing in cattle, grain, and produce. He was Captain of a militia com-

pany in Ohio, and Major of the first regiment of militia organized in Cass County. He was a member of the first Legislature elected under the State constitution, in 1835. He was re-elected in 1837. He has always been prominent in local affairs, having almost constantly held some office of trust. He has been Supervisor and Justice of the Peace several times. In politics, he has always acted with the Democratic party. He was married, in February, 1830, to Jemima Lippincott, daughter of Obadiah Lippincott, of Clarke County, Ohio. They have had eleven children, of whom three sons and three daughters are living. Mr. Smith's success in life may well be attributed to his economy, industry, and commercial integrity.

**S**PARKS, HON. LEVI, of Buchanan, Michigan, was a native of Wayne County, Indiana, to which place his parents removed from North Carolina. In 1828 they settled in what is now Niles Township, Berrien County. At that time, only three or four white families lived in South-western Michigan. Mr. Sparks' boyhood and youth were, consequently, passed amid the trials and privations of pioneer life, and his habits and tastes were formed accordingly. The son of a poor man, resident in a new country, his school education was necessarily limited; but, in the broader school of practical experience, he was a diligent pupil. His life has been spent on a farm, with the exception of five years passed in mercantile business in Buchanan. This venture was a failure. Mr. Sparks' first official position was that of Paymaster in the Fourteenth Brigade of the Seventh Division of Michigan Militia. His commission was signed by Governor Bingham, in May, 1857. He has held various township offices; and, in 1873-74, and during the extra session of 1875, was a member of the State Senate. Here he served on the committees on State Affairs, on Immigration, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and Asylums for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind. He was distinguished for his opposition to extravagance; and particularly advocated a constitutional amendment granting to women the right of suffrage. Mr. Sparks was connected with the Republican party from 1854 to 1874. On account of what he considered the subserviency of the party to the moneyed power of the East, and the legislation of Congress in the interests of capitalists and bond-holders against the great laboring and producing classes, he became identified with the Independent Greenback party. In 1876 he gave his hearty support to Peter Cooper, and canvassed the Fourth Congressional District thoroughly. He was also a delegate to the National Convention, at Grand Rapids. At the State Convention, he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan. On the withdrawal of the candidate for Governor, Mr. Sparks'

name was substituted, and he received the full vote of the Independent Greenback party. He has been a member of the Grange since 1874. In his religious views, he holds firmly to the truths of revelation, but is unsectarian; and is liberal in his judgment of those who differ from him in opinion. He has acquired the habit of thinking for himself, and acting up to his own convictions. Both in private and public life, he has always been the friend of the laboring man. He keeps himself well informed of current events; and takes an active part in all public matters that he considers for the good of his country. He is one of the oldest pioneers in Western Michigan, having resided there fifty years. On the organization of the Berrien County Pioneer Society, in 1875, he was made its President. This position he still retains.

**S**OUTHARD, WILLIAM B., M. D., Kalamazoo, Michigan, was born August 10, 1822, in Clyde, Wayne County, New York, and was left an orphan at five years of age. His great-grandfather, Henry Southard, and his uncle, Samuel L. Southard, were Representatives in Congress at the same time; an instance unrecorded before in the history of the United States. When three months old, William Southard was taken into the home of Demas and Amy Blakeman, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. He attended the district school, and spent one year at a private school in Basking Ridge. He then became clerk for James Earl, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. At the close of one year of commercial training, he began the study of medicine, in the office of N. P. Colvin & Son, at Clyde, New York. He attended his first course of lectures at the Geneva Medical College, and graduated from the University of Buffalo, New York, in 1850. After practicing three years in Angola, Indiana, and five years in Albion, Michigan, Doctor Southard removed to Newark, New Jersey, where he entered into partnership with his cousin, Doctor L. Southard. In 1862, on account of failing health, he was obliged to return to Michigan, and fixed upon Kalamazoo as the place of his future residence. He is a member of the Kalamazoo Medical Association, of the State Medical Society of Michigan, and of the American Medical Association. Doctor Southard has always taken great interest in horticulture, having thirty acres of ground planted in different varieties of fruit; and is connected with the apiary of O. B. Ranney. He finds in these occupations occasional relaxation from his professional labors. Doctor Southard is a Republican; and a member of the Baptist Church. In March, 1845, he married Miss Huldah Jones, of Butler, Wayne County, New York. They have four children,—three daughters and one son.

**S**WEETLAND, CALEB, Merchant, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, was born April 30, 1802, in Cazenovia, Madison County, New York. He lost his parents at the age of thirteen months. At the age of eleven years, he went to live with a brother in Le Roy; but the death of the latter, at the battle of Fort Erie, in 1814, left Mr. Sweetland dependent upon his own exertions. He at once found work, and managed to attend school during the winter months, paying his expenses from his earnings. At first his wages were twenty-five dollars a year, but they were gradually increased. At the age of twenty-two he married, and bought a farm on credit. Unable to pay for it, he emigrated to Michigan, in 1831. The journey was made with great difficulty; the roads were bad, there were no bridges; often it was necessary to wade through swamps, with the luggage suspended from poles; and sometimes the roads were merely Indian trails. He bought a farm at Dry Prairie, enduring all the hardships of a pioneer's life. He made the first grindstone in that part of the country. Often as many as fifty Indians would come to have their knives ground,—paying him in venison and berries. At length, Mr. Sweetland bought a farm, of one hundred and sixty acres, near Kalamazoo, and spent all his money in clearing it, and building a log house. In 1847 he opened a dry-goods and grocery store in Kalamazoo, trading mostly by barter. The death of his partner, Mr. Huston, left him sixteen thousand dollars in debt, to New York merchants. He made a clear statement to his creditors, and offered them all his stock. They replied: "We believe you mean to pay; take what goods you need, and send us money as often as you can." In a few years he was able to cancel all the liabilities of the firm, and was in the possession of twelve hundred dollars. He then entered the lumber business, in which he is still successfully engaged. For the last five years he has had an interest in the marble trade, and has manufactured an artificial stone called "freers." Mr. Sweetland is a Republican. He has held the offices of Sheriff, County Treasurer, Justice of the Peace, and City father. He is a member of the Liberal Unitarian Church, and has contributed largely to the building of the church edifice of that denomination. He has married three times, and is the father of seven children,—four of whom are living. His first wife, Fidelia Hall, and his second, Silvia Page, both died of consumption. In 1848 he married his present wife, who was Miss Cordelia Murphy. He has traveled through most of the States. The winter of 1875 he spent in Florida; and, on his way home, visited the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. Mr. Sweetland has given the management of his affairs to his son. In the quiet of his latter years, he can look back upon a life of toil and hardship, eventually crowned with a fair measure of success.

**T**URNER, HON. GEORGE BRUNT, of Cassopolis, Michigan, youngest son of Ralph and Mary (Thompson) Brunt, was born in Franklin County, New York, in 1822. His parents, who were natives of North Ireland, and emigrated to New York a short time before his birth, both died of malarial fever when he was three years old. He was adopted by Sterling A. Turner, a Virginian, and took the name of his benefactor. He was educated in the public schools of New York State. In 1835 Sterling A. Turner emigrated to Michigan. As he passed through Detroit, he placed George Turner, then thirteen years old, in an auction and commission house. He settled in Niles, Michigan, to which place, a few months later, George followed him; and, the next July, they removed to Cassopolis. Until 1840 George Turner was occupied, alternately, as pupil, teacher, and clerk. The next four years, he studied law in the office of A. H. Redfield. During this time, by the aid of his preceptor and other gentlemen who were interested in him, he acquired a valuable knowledge of the higher mathematics and the languages; and pursued a systematic course of historical reading, which, while it formed a basis for his legal studies, added greatly to his general culture. Meanwhile, he also practiced in the Justice courts, and found the exercise not only instructive, but remunerative. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar; in 1848 he succeeded to the business of A. H. Redfield. One occurrence will show his character, and the state of society in those early times. The very day on which he was admitted to the bar, he was tried for assault with intent to kill. He had stabbed with a pocket-knife, and dangerously wounded, a notorious rough, who had made an unprovoked assault upon him to avenge a spite,—Mr. Turner having made efforts to force the payment of a debt owed by the bully, which had been intrusted to him for collection. The Sheriff who arrested him became his bondsman, and the entire bar volunteered their services in his defense. The verdict coincided with public opinion. The incident was widely used to his disadvantage, when, a few years later, in 1848, he was a candidate for the Legislature; but without avail. He represented his district so much to its satisfaction that he was re-elected in 1849. In 1850 he was compelled by ill health to abandon his legal practice. He resided on a farm in the vicinity of Cassopolis until 1874, when he returned to the village; and is now a dealer in real estate. Mr. Turner has been an active Democrat. Twice he was the candidate of that party for Probate Judge, and once for Prosecuting Attorney. He was their nominee for the State Senate in 1856; and, in 1866, for Secretary of State. He was a popular man; and, if he had been a Republican, might have advanced to distinguished positions; but he preferred private life, and loyalty to his convictions. In May, 1876, he was a delegate to the National Demo-

cratic Convention at St. Louis, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for President. Mr. Turner was editorially connected with the first newspaper published in Cass County,—the *Cass County Advocate*,—now known as the *National Democrat*; he still writes for the press. He is a man of quick perceptions, and active, nervous temperament, with some Irish excitability and combativeness; but, in an emergency, if not cool, he is at least self-possessed. In 1845 he married Harriet Munroe, who died in 1858. In 1863 he married the widow of John Wytherleigh, an Englishman, who came to this country in 1850.

**TOWNSEND, BENJAMIN D.**, Merchant, Manufacturer, and Farmer, of Berrien Springs, Michigan, was born September 13, 1814, at Cornwall, Orange County, New York. His parents were Samuel and Mary Townsend. His father was a merchant and manufacturer. When seven years old, Mr. Townsend was sent to a private boarding-school on Long Island, near Jamaica, where he remained until he was fourteen. He was then placed in the college called Berkshire Gymnasium, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and remained two years. At the end of that time, he became clerk in a store at Newburg, on the Hudson River. In the summer of 1834, he emigrated to Detroit, Michigan; and, in the following spring, purchased "Colborn Furnace," in Canada, where he immediately commenced business. After three years, he emigrated to Texas, and engaged in the mercantile business at Houston, where he remained until the fall of 1840. He then returned to New York, continuing there until the following spring, when he again moved West, and settled in Berrien County, Michigan, on the St. Joseph River. In 1850 he went to Niles, in the same county, and engaged in the hardware business. This he continued three years, and then accepted a position with the firm of Townsend, Clark & Co., of New York. In 1855 he re-opened his store at Niles, Michigan, where he was very successful. After three years, he removed to Elkhart, Indiana, where he opened his store, and transacted business until 1861. In that year, he was made Captain of Company A, of the 48th Indiana Regiment, and was immediately put into active service, being sent to Paducah, Kentucky. He was engaged in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, Mississippi, after which he was promoted to the rank of Major. Shortly afterwards, he resigned, and returned to his home in Berrien County, where he has since resided. May 10, 1836, during his sojourn in Canada, he married Miss Anna Elliott, daughter of Colonel William Elliott, and niece of Commodore Elliott.

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They have had four children, three of whom are living. In August, 1860, his wife died; and, in the following winter, he married Miss Kate Elliott, the sister of his former wife. She died in the spring of 1875. Mr. Townsend is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows; and belongs to the Baptist Church. He is a Republican, and is a party worker, but always avoids office.

**TRUAX, HENRY A.**, St. Joseph, Michigan, was born July 26, 1827, at Schenectady, New York. He is the son of Peter and Mirah (Snell) Truax. He was educated at the common school. His father was a merchant, who had earned his own fortune, and believed that boys should early be thrown upon their own resources. At the age of fourteen, Mr. Truax commenced selling molasses candy, peanuts, and confectionery through the cars, on what is now the New York Central Road; the tray on which he carried his stock was a large shingle. He continued this four years; and then worked as clerk at Gwin's Hotel, until his marriage, November 13, 1847, to the sister of the proprietor's wife, Mary F. Seeley, of Norwalk, Connecticut. Immediately after his marriage, he started for Chicago; but his funds giving out when he reached Detroit, he returned to Schenectady, where he leased and furnished a hotel, and conducted it until January, 1849. The following February, he sailed with his wife and two hundred and forty-eight other passengers for California. After a voyage of six months, and terrible sufferings from scarcity of provisions, they landed in San Francisco. Mr. Truax leased and managed a hotel there one year; and then returned to New York, where he purchased a farm, in Rockland County, on the Hudson River. As soon as the crops were gathered, he sold out and went to Panama, to negotiate for a hotel there, but, finally, built one at Chagres, which he operated successfully one year. He returned home on account of the health of his wife, who died in January, 1850. In December, 1851, he married Rosa B. Briggs, of Herkimer County, New York; and soon after engaged in the grocery business, at Elizabeth, New Jersey. Three years later, he emigrated to Lyons, Clinton County, Iowa, and entered upon the real estate and nursery business, which he carried on, with profit, nine years. During this period, he erected some of the finest business buildings in Lyons, and held several local town offices. In 1864 he removed to St. Joseph, Berrien County, Michigan, and engaged in fruit raising and dealing in real estate. In 1872 he retired, having amassed a large fortune. He owns a fine block of residences on the main street in St. Joseph, and has considerable capital invested in Chicago.

He is now Town Treasurer and Assessor. He is a Republican, but not an active politician. He has always given liberally to public enterprises and to the support of churches. His family attend the Congregational Church. Although he has dealt so largely with different men in a business way, he has never had a case in court.

**T**RASK, LUTHER H., of Kalamazoo, was born in Millbury, Worcester County, Massachusetts, February 15, 1807. He received a common-school education. When sixteen years of age, he engaged in manufacturing pursuits for five years; then turned his attention to farming, until his removal to Michigan. In 1828 he married Miss Louisa Fay, of Southboro, Massachusetts, by whom he had two children,—a son and a daughter. The son, George L. Trask, graduated at Union College, in 1852; and afterwards engaged in mercantile business in New York, until his death, in 1875. While visiting California, in 1862, he conceived the idea of taking the bark from one of the mammoth trees; and, in 1856, took it to Sydenham Palace, London, where it was sold. The daughter, Hannah L. Trask, was married to J. B. Cornell, in 1856, and is now living in Kalamazoo. In 1834 Mr. Trask went to Michigan; and, finding in Kalamazoo County his ideal of an earthly paradise, decided to make it his future home. He accordingly removed, with his family, to this village, where, for several years, he practiced surveying and engineering. Being a natural mechanic, he erected a number of houses and stores, and built for his family residence the first brick house in the town. He was Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county for the years 1839 and 1840; in 1842 and 1843, he was Receiver of the United States Land-office, then located at Kalamazoo; he was one of the Inspectors of the State-prison from 1855 to 1860; in 1858 he was appointed a Trustee of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, and has been President of its Board to the present time,—1878. In early days, Mr. Trask was active in establishing and maintaining public schools. He was one of the founders of the Michigan Female Seminary, at Kalamazoo, on the Mt. Holyoke plan; and has been one of the Executive Board of Trustees of that institution since its opening. He has been an ardent supporter and an elder of the Presbyterian Church since its organization, in 1849, and an active worker in the Sabbath-school. In politics, he was originally a Whig; and, since the formation of the Republican party, has sympathized with its principles. Mr. Trask is still vigorous in mind and body. He has added greatly to the beauty and development of Kalamazoo; and is held in high esteem by the citizens of the community in which he resides.

**V**AN BUREN, ANSON DE PEUY, of Galesburg, Michigan, was born in Kinderhook, New York, April 21, 1822. His father, Ephraim Van Buren, was of Dutch descent, and belonged to one of the old baronial families of Columbia County, New York. He was a man of vigorous constitution, strong intellect, and retentive memory. He was a cousin of ex-President Martin Van Buren, and his father furnished much of the means wherewith the then future President obtained his education. Olive Jay, the mother of Anson Van Buren, was a woman of excellent character and sterling virtues; she was a relative of John Jay, the first Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In 1826, with a family of nine children, of whom Anson was the youngest, his father removed to New York Mills, Oneida County, New York; and, after a residence of ten years, emigrated to Battle Creek, Michigan. The early life of Anson Van Buren was that of a pioneer, in a country but lately occupied by the red man. There was much, however, in its wild scenery to captivate his youthful imagination. Having an intense desire for learning, and being endowed with a fine memory and strong power of analysis, he soon mastered the rudiments of a good English education. To assist himself in the realization of his youthful ambition, he engaged, when sixteen years of age, in teaching the district school. That which was commenced as a necessity, soon became a pleasure, and his great success as a teacher made his services in constant demand. Gifted by nature with a fine intellect, sound judgment, and equable temper, together with a peculiar aptness for imparting knowledge, he became very popular with patrons and pupils. He prepared for college under the instruction of Dr. James A. B. Stone, of Kalamazoo; and, in September, 1847, entered the Freshman Class of Michigan University. After remaining a short time, he was compelled to teach, in order to obtain means to enable him to go on with his class. He fondly hoped to complete a thorough course of study, and adopt the legal profession. Poor health, however, prevented the accomplishment of his desire; he was obliged to abandon his college course, and change the entire purpose of his life. He taught in Western Michigan until 1857, when a change of climate was advised, and he removed to Yazoo County, Mississippi, where he took charge of an academy. After remaining there for one year, he returned to Michigan, and published a book, entitled *Jottings on the South*. The work discloses fine descriptive powers, and was highly commended at home, and by many of the leading citizens of Mississippi. Mr. Van Buren again resumed teaching as a means of livelihood, until failing health compelled him to relinquish the pursuit. He is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics, he is a Republican. He married, November 14, 1866, Mary L. Gilson, a native of Pennsylvania. They have

no children. For some years past, he has been a resident of Galesburg, Kalamazoo County, where he has been elected Treasurer and Clerk of the township. In addition to his ordinary business, he has found leisure to write much for the public press; and has especially interested himself in writing up the early history of Calhoun and Kalamazoo counties. His articles on the early times of the pioneers, and of the men who figured in those days, are deeply interesting and instructive. His pen and voice have always been active in denouncing vice in all its varied forms. Education and temperance have in Mr. Van Buren an earnest advocate. In a quiet, unostentatious manner, he has exerted a powerful influence in molding the character of the young, and elevating the moral standard of the community in which he resides. His reading has been very extensive, and he is familiar with the writings of all the standard authors in prose and poetry. His memory, stored with rich and varied learning, together with his fine social qualities, makes Mr. Van Buren a welcome guest in any intellectual circle of society.

**V**AN RIPER, JACOB J., of Buchanan, Michigan, Attorney of the Berrien County bar, was born at Haverstraw, Rockland County, New York, March 8, 1838. His parents were John and Leah Van Riper. His father was an inventor of some repute, and a manufacturer of woolen goods. Jacob J. Van Riper went to New York at an early day, and continued to reside there and at Brooklyn until he was about nineteen years of age. He then removed to Cass County, Michigan. He received a good academic education in New York, and attended the New York Conference Seminary and Collegiate Institute. He taught school after his removal to Michigan, and, in 1860, commenced the study of law. He attended the law lectures in the University of Michigan, in 1860-61, and was admitted to practice in June, 1862. He opened an office in Dowagiac, in Cass County, where he continued to practice until September, 1872. At that time, he removed to Buchanan, where he now resides. He has been employed in some of the most important cases in this section, and has had an extensive practice; as a jury advocate, he has been eminently successful. While abhorring political rings and trickery, he has been more or less interested in politics. During the war, he held the office of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for Cass County; and, subsequently, that of Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. He was defeated in the election for the Legislature in 1866; and, in 1867, was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Michigan, in which he was next to the youngest member. He served on the Judi-

ciary Committee, and the Committee on Bill of Rights, and gained considerable reputation by his arguments against the railroad aid schemes of the State. These arguments were highly spoken of by the press of Detroit and other places, and he received letters of congratulation from Governor Crapo and others. Since that time, he has refused office, except in the line of his profession. In the fall of 1876, he was elected, by the Republican party, Prosecuting Attorney of Berrien County, which position he now holds. He married, in November, 1858, Miss Emma E. Bronner, an estimable lady of New York Mills. They have one son and two daughters. Mr. Van Riper is a hard student and worker in his profession. He has a large confidential business, and has made his life a success.

**W**AIT, HON. JONATHAN GOULD, of Sturgis, Michigan, was born in York, Livingston County, New York, November 22, 1811. He is the oldest son of Josiah and Ann (Graham) Wait. The record of the family is long and interesting. The name has been, at different times and by different branches of the family, spelled in all possible ways,—Walet, Wayte, Wayght, Waight, Waight, Wate, Waitt, Wait, and Waite. In 1075 the earldom, city, and castle of Norwich, England, were conferred, by William the Conqueror, upon his cousin by marriage, Rolf de Walet. In 1315 a descendant of the latter, who spelled his name Wayte, was escheator of the counties of Wills, Oxford, Berkshire, Bedford, and Bucks. Thomas Wayte was a member of Parliament, and one of the judges who, in 1648, signed the death-warrant of Charles I. One Richard Wait came to this country from England, in 1637, and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. In the course of the next twenty years, John Waite settled at Waldon, and Thomas Wait, at Ipswich. From these three have sprung many eminent men, whose names are interwoven with the history of several States. Jonathan Gould Wait was the seventh in descent from Richard Wait. He spent his childhood at home, and accompanied the family to Perry, Lake County, Ohio, in 1825. He made good use of his early educational advantages, and began teaching, at the age of seventeen, in Ohio,—becoming known as a successful teacher in several counties. In the intervals of teaching, he attended an academy at Chardon, Ohio. In 1834, having saved about one thousand dollars, he sought a permanent location and an opportunity for broader enterprise. The tide of emigration was then flowing most strongly towards Michigan Territory. Its valuable timber lands, fertile prairies, and abundant water supply were attracting enterprising men from all directions; and thither Mr. Wait determined to go. That he might not waste his capital, he fitted out a ped-

der's wagon with such articles as would find a ready sale among the scattered settlers; and traveled through the entire southern portion of Michigan to Laporte, Indiana. The following spring, he settled on Sturgis Prairie, where the city of Sturgis now stands. A new country affords vast opportunities for those who have the foresight and courage to discover and seize them. Jonathan G. Wait lacked neither. Active enterprise, ceaseless industry, and the hardihood to enter upon undertakings from which more cautious men, with greater resources, would have shrunk, made him prominent in the history of that portion of the State. The year after his arrival in Michigan, he employed a carpenter, and worked with him in putting up several dwelling-houses in and about Sturgis. The same year, seeing an opportunity for profit in that direction, he built and equipped a cabinet and chair factory, and, a little later, a shoe factory,—employing in both about fifteen men. These undertakings prospered; and, as opportunity offered, Mr. Wait bought valuable tracts of timber land in Branch County, on which he erected two saw-mills, and began a considerable outside trade in lumber. The scarcity of money compelled him often to take his pay in the products of the country. Thus he became a cattle and grain dealer, and frequently went East with large droves of cattle. A large number of employes were willing to take their wages in goods and produce, which formed a substantial basis for a profitable mercantile trade. In 1841 he became actively interested in mercantile business in Sturgis. Engaged as lumberman, builder, drover, grain dealer, merchant, and manufacturer, Mr. Wait seemed fully occupied. But Southern Michigan needed railroads, and he became the agent to secure the right of way for the Michigan Southern Road. Having accomplished this, he took large contracts for furnishing ties, building bridges, culverts, fences, and depots along the line; from Sturgis to Bronson, all the buildings on the road were his work. He fenced it and furnished ties from Bronson to White Pigeon. He became so closely identified with its interests that when, in 1850, the memorable struggle between the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Railroads required that the latter should have some able and earnest champion in the Legislature, Mr. Wait was elected, although he was a Whig, in a county largely Democratic. The vigor and persistency of his efforts, and his unimpeachable integrity, contributed largely to the victory gained at that time. In 1857 he assisted in organizing the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, of which he at once became, and has since remained, a Director. During that year, he graded and bridged twelve miles of the road from Sturgis to La Grange. His services were again needed in the Legislature, as the grant of land by the State was on condition that the road should be completed within a specified period, which the stringency

of the times prevented. It was, therefore, necessary repeatedly to petition the Legislature to extend the time. Mr. Wait's proven ability in carrying legislative measures caused him to be elected to the State Senate from 1860 to 1866. He had charge of the several bills in behalf of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and was so successful as to insure its ultimate prosperity. He was Justice of the Peace from 1837 to 1847; and, for many years, Supervisor of the township of Sherman, which then included all of the present townships of Sherman, Bull Oak, Fawn River, and Sturgis. In 1860, he commenced the publication of the *Sturgis Journal*, which he conducted fourteen years as a radical Republican paper. His earnestness of conviction, upheld by the vigor and ability of his editorial management, made the paper a success, politically and financially. In 1874 his son succeeded to the proprietorship of the paper, and edited it for a time. In 1872 Mr. Wait was appointed Postmaster at Sturgis, and still retains the office. He was married, October 20, 1832, to Susan S. Buck, daughter of George Buck, of Erie County, New York, who had emigrated to Michigan, and settled in Sturgis, in 1828. They have had nine sons and three daughters. Five sons are still living. Mr. Wait has always been prominent for his liberal public spirit; he is known all over Southern Michigan, and numbers among his acquaintances most of the public men of the State. Advancing age has somewhat diminished his activity; yet all schemes looking towards the material prosperity of Sturgis still confidently expect his ready assistance. As an example of pioneer energy, broad enterprise, and public spirit, the citizens of Sturgis will not easily forget Jonathan G. Wait.

WELLS, HON. HEZEKIAH G., of Kalamazoo, residing during the years 1874, 1875, and 1876, in Washington, D. C., and officiating as Presiding Judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims,—a court created by Congress, for the distribution of the "Geneva Award,"—was born in Steubenville, Ohio, June 16, 1812. He was educated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio; and afterwards read law in the office of I. & D. L. Collier, Steubenville, Ohio. He removed to Kalamazoo County, July 15, 1833; and was elected a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Michigan, in April, 1835. He was chosen Treasurer of the township of Schoolcraft, April 5, 1842. He was married, at Kalamazoo, September 9, 1840, by Rev. O. P. Hoyt, to Achsah S. Strong, daughter of Asa and Delina Strong, formerly of Jefferson County, New York. He was elected Supervisor of the township of Schoolcraft, in April,

1844, and was re-elected the following year. He was made Judge, and performed Circuit Court duties for five years, prior to 1850. Judge Wells was elected a member of the second Constitutional Convention of Michigan, April 10, 1850. He officiated as President of the Board of Trustees of the village of Kalamazoo, during the years 1857, 1858, 1864, 1865, and 1867. He served several years as member of the Board of Education of the village of Kalamazoo; part of the time as President, and part of the time as Treasurer. For several years he was Trustee of the Michigan Female Seminary, located at Kalamazoo, acting, at the same time, as Secretary of the Board. During the months of August and September, 1862, Judge Wells raised, in Western Michigan, the 25th Michigan Infantry. He was nominated by President Lincoln, and confirmed by the Senate, in 1863, as Minister resident at Honduras and the Central American States, but declined the office. He was appointed as visitor, for the State of Michigan, to the Military Academy at West Point, by Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and served during the month of May, 1866. In March, 1868, he was nominated by President Johnson, and confirmed by the Senate, as Consul at Manchester, England, which office he declined. He was appointed, August 1, 1873, by John J. Bagley, Governor of Michigan, a member of the Constitutional Commission, of eighteen persons, to amend and revise the constitution of the State. When this Commission met, August 27, 1873, in the Senate Chamber at Lansing, Judge Wells was elected temporary Chairman, and addressed his associates as follows:

*"Gentlemen of the Commission:—*I thank you for this favor, in honoring me with the position of temporary Chairman of a body of citizens of Michigan, who are commissioned, by His Excellency, Governor Bagley, to report amendments for the revision of the constitution of this State. We are called here, from among the people, not as the representatives of a party, not as political partisans. It is expected of this assembled Commission, that it shall honestly and fairly submit such change in the constitutional law of Michigan as the interests of a great and growing people demand,—a people who hold rank, in material wealth, second to no other State in the Union. We have in our large extent of territory, in its extremes, north and south, in what has already been developed and what may reasonably be expected to be developed in the future, a mining interest second to none; an agricultural and fruit-growing interest which is attracting the attention of the East; a lumber, salt, and fishing interest, which now, in its infancy, is measured by the capital of many millions of dollars; a home carrying trade, over our lines of railroad, and the shipping facilities connected with the lakes, which have greatly increased in value, within a very few years, every acre of land within the limits of Michigan: all these are to be advanced by wise constitutional enactment. The powers of your executive, your judiciary, and your legislative departments, are connected with all these varied interests; and therefore the weighty responsibility resting on those who propose and submit provisions of constitutional law.

While we are dealing with the material interests of our people, we will not, of course, forget that the great, the crowning excellence of our own State of Michigan, is its educational system: its beams of light are flashing, not only over our own pleasant peninsula, but they are streaming out far beyond its boundaries; and the people of other States and countries accord to us the full measure of wisdom, in taxing our property to give to our children an education that will enable them to intelligently legislate and provide for the future. Let our system of education be fostered and encouraged by the proper action of this Commission. Thanking you again for the honor conferred upon me, let us now attend to the business for which we are assembled."

For many years past, Judge Wells has been a member of the vestry of St. Luke's Church, Kalamazoo. March 10, 1861, he was appointed, by Austin Blair, Governor of Michigan, and by the Legislature, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, having in charge the financial and business management of the State Agricultural College; and has been continued in said office to the present date, March 5, 1877. He was nominated by President Grant, and confirmed by the Senate, Presiding Judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, June 23, 1874; in this official position he continued until the expiration of the court, by limitation of law, January 1, 1877. Commendatory notices of the action of this court are found in the annual messages of President Grant to Congress, in 1875 and 1876. In the latter year, the President said: "The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims has prosecuted its important duties very assiduously, and very satisfactorily." In all the public positions occupied by Judge Wells, he seems to have made effort to acquire himself well; and, in the estimation of those who know him most intimately, he has succeeded.

**W**ELLS, FRANKLIN, of Constantine, was born April 19, 1823, at Salem, Washington County, New York, and is the son of Joseph and Lucy (Hollister) Wells. His father kept a hotel at Salem. In 1837 he removed, with his family, to St. Joseph County, Michigan, and bought land near White Pigeon, where he engaged in farming. Franklin Wells attended the common schools of Salem; and, later, Washington County Academy, until he was fourteen years old. After which, he worked on his father's farm, near White Pigeon, until 1838. In that year, he became clerk in the store of Andrus & House, of Constantine. In 1841 he left this position to become book-keeper in the counting-room of Joseph R. Williams. Here he continued until the summer of 1842, when he formed a partnership with his former employer, Albert Andrus, in the mercantile trade. In 1846 Mr. Andrus left the firm, and Mr. Wells carried on business alone until



1852, when the firm of Briggs & Wells was formed. From this time, through various changes in partnership, Mr. Wells continued in the same business until 1873. During this period, he was also engaged as a general cattle, grain, and produce dealer; and, having bought considerable land, carried on extensive farming operations. In 1873 he sold his mercantile interest, and has since given his time to the management of his farm, and a general oversight of his other affairs. In enterprises of a public nature, calculated to build up the town of Constantine, Mr. Wells has always been foremost. His vigorous efforts very nearly secured the location of the Air Line Railroad through that place; and, had they been seconded by equal enterprise on the part of others interested, could hardly have failed. Mr. Wells is entitled to a large share of the credit of developing the water-power afforded by the St. Joseph River at that point, which was one of the most important undertakings in the history of Constantine. He was one of the three that undertook this in 1868; and when, in 1873, it was found that larger capital would be required, at his suggestion, and largely through his efforts and influence, a company of ten was formed to complete the work. It has already proved a great advantage, and will doubtless become vastly more important in the future. Mr. Wells has endeavored to avoid public office; though often pressed to accept legislative positions, he has persistently declined, believing that more important interests demanded his attention. Those offices which, in his duty as a citizen, he has felt compelled to accept, he has filled satisfactorily and conscientiously. From 1844 to 1846, he was Township Clerk. During almost the entire period of his business connection with Constantine, he has been a member of the School Board; a position which, under the early organization of the public schools, imposed very arduous duties. In 1872 he was appointed, by the Governor, a member of the State Board of Agriculture. This body, in addition to its other duties, has the entire oversight of the State Agricultural College, located at Lansing. As Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Wells has become intimately connected with the prosperity of the college. He was married, October 31, 1844, to Helen M. Briggs, daughter of Daniel Briggs, of Washington County, New York. They have had nine children, of whom five daughters and two sons are living. Mr. Wells has justly regarded, as one of the most important advantages accruing from his financial prosperity, his ability to afford his children opportunities for obtaining a thorough education. He has had a busy life, and its activity is still unabated. While guiding his private business with a vigorous hand, he has been ready to aid in every movement towards the moral as well as the material advancement of Constantine. So that, not

only by reason of his business enterprise, but for his influence in behalf of good order and every moral reform, Mr. Wells is one of Constantine's most valued and respected citizens.

**W**ILLARD, HON. ISAAC W., of Paw Paw, Michigan, was born December 1, 1803, in Worcester County, Massachusetts. He is the son of Isaac and Sarah (Goodrich) Willard. Their youngest son, William Willard, is the best deaf and dumb scholar in the United States, and the founder of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Indianapolis. Their ancestry dates back to an English yeoman family of the Horsmonden faith, who lived in the thirteenth century. A branch of this family emigrated to France; and one member fled to Germany, to escape the persecutions of the Pope's emissaries. After his marriage, he came to America, and settled in Maryland, where he died in 1819. Major Simon Willard was born in England, where he was christened in 1605. He emigrated to America, between the years 1630 and 1640. Joseph Willard, Isaac Willard, and Isaac W. Willard were his direct lineal descendants. Rev. Jonathan Willard, another of his descendants, was a Revolutionary officer. The parents of Isaac W. Willard, shortly after his birth, moved to Vermont. There he was educated in the common schools and under the tuition of Rev. Joseph Elliott. In 1824 he engaged in business at Rochester, Vermont. Three years later he went to Michigan, then a dense wilderness. After visiting Detroit,—which contained only one two-story brick store,—and the sites of the present flourishing towns of Niles, White Pigeon, Kalamazoo, Marshall, Jackson, and Battle Creek, he returned home. The following spring, in partnership with John S. Barry, he entered upon the mercantile business at White Pigeon. The country was so thinly settled that, in order to secure a paying trade, they opened accounts throughout Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, Cass, Branch, Hillsdale, and Berrien counties. They carried on their trade chiefly by boating on the St. Joseph River, as far as Mottville. There was, at that time, only one other general mercantile store in South-western Michigan. At the end of three years, this partnership was dissolved. Mr. Willard was engaged alone at Kalamazoo from 1833 to 1840, when he moved to Paw Paw, and erected, in company with another gentleman, a large saw-mill, and a flour-mill. He afterwards was extensively engaged in the lumber business and dealt in farm lands and real estate. He founded Prospect Hill Cemetery; is the President of the company which manages it, and the largest owner; he furnished all the land necessary; and, in 1874, built there an observatory some one hundred and fifty feet in height. He occupies his




Yours  
J. W. Milne

John W. Milne



time in overseeing the laying out and beautifying of the grounds, and it is now one of the finest cemeteries in Central or Western Michigan. Mr. Willard was the first Clerk of the United States Court at White Pigeon. The circuit embraced the whole of Western Michigan Territory, and extended west far into the wilderness. He is a strong Democrat. He was a member of the convention which framed the State constitution. He was United States Timber Agent during the administration of President Pierce, for the whole of Michigan, and parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa; and filled this position faithfully, with profit to the Government, a number of years. Mr. Willard has never married; although seventy-four years of age, he is still actively engaged on his farm, in the vicinity of Paw Paw, and at the cemetery. He is one of the representative pioneers of Michigan.

OODMAN, JONATHAN J., of Paw Paw, was born in Sutton, Caledonia County, Vermont, May 24, 1825, and is the youngest son of Joseph and Tryphena Woodman. He is of American parentage and English ancestry. His father was a clergyman and farmer. When he was but six years of age, his parents removed to Western New York; and, in April, 1835, to Paw Paw, Van Buren County, Michigan. At that period, Western Michigan was an unbroken wilderness; but, in time, a village school was started, which J. J. Woodman attended several years. He afterwards went to a private academy, and finished his studies under the tuition of the late Professor Vose. At the age of twenty-one, he commenced teaching school in the village of Lawrence. This he continued during the winter months for several years, spending the summers in cultivating his farm, adjacent to the city of Paw Paw, on which he now resides. In the spring of 1852, he crossed the plains to California, and spent nearly two years in the gold mines. He returned to Paw Paw in 1854. With the means acquired in California, he increased the size of his farm, and has since been actively and successfully engaged as a farmer. He early espoused the principles of the Democratic party;

and, though not a politician, was elected to several local offices. He left that party in 1856, on account of the Kansas-Nebraska frauds, and became one of the pioneer Republicans of Michigan. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1860; and, being five times re-elected, served six terms, or twelve years. He was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs during the civil war. For two years after, he was Chairman of the Committee on State Affairs. He was chosen Speaker, *pro tempore*, of the House in 1867. In 1869 he was elected Speaker, and was re-elected in 1871. He took an active part in all matters of legislation, and retired from office with honors and a clear record. He was appointed, by Governor Bagley, as one of the State Centennial Board of Managers; and was assigned by the board to superintend the Agricultural Department of the State Exhibition at Philadelphia. To this work he gave his personal attention; and, by his persevering labor, did much towards making the exhibition what it was,—an honor and credit to the State. He was chosen one of the delegates at large to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876; and, with the rest of the Michigan delegation, helped to nominate Hayes for the Presidency. Mr. Woodman has mingled freely with the farmers of the State as a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. He was elected Master of the State Grange in the fall of 1874, and was re-elected in 1876. He has attended its picnics and mass-meetings, and has delivered lectures and addresses upon subjects relating to the interests of the society and of farmers generally. He was elected Overseer of the National Grange at its ninth annual session, held in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1875; and was re-elected at the eleventh annual session, held in Cincinnati, in November, 1877. In February, 1878, he was appointed, by President Hayes, one of the four Agricultural Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. He is a firm believer in the teachings of the Bible, but is not a member of any religious denomination. He attends the Baptist Church, and contributes liberally towards the support of the Gospel. Mr. Woodman married, March 20, 1856, Miss Harty Hunt, a native of Tunbridge, Vermont. They have one son,—Lucius H. Woodman. Mr. Woodman is now fifty-two years of age, and enjoys the best of health. He is of fine personal appearance and commanding presence.



## THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

**A**KELEY, HEALY CADY, Lawyer, of Grand Haven, was born in Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont, March 16, 1836, and was the son of George and Eluta Akeley. After receiving an elementary education in the common schools of Stowe, he was carefully instructed in the ancient languages and mathematics in the academy at Barre, Vermont. In the latter he was especially proficient, surpassing all his competitors. He then commenced the study of law in the office of the firm of Dillingham & Durant, at Waterbury, Vermont, and carried on a thorough course of reading at the law school at Poughkeepsie, New York. In the winter of the following year, he began practice in Greensborough, Vermont. Becoming dissatisfied with the locality, he removed to Michigan, in the fall of 1858, and practiced his profession in the city of Grand Haven, where he stands high at the bar, and has an extensive business. He was elected Justice of the Peace and Circuit Court Commissioner, and held the offices two years. In 1861 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs. In October, 1863, he enlisted in the 2d Michigan Cavalry, which had already performed two years' gallant fighting. He joined the regiment soon after; and, in March, 1865, was appointed Adjutant. He was promoted to Captain in August, and mustered out in September of the same year. In 1866 he was appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Michigan, the duties of which office he faithfully discharged. In 1872 he entered into partnership with Charles Boyden, and they now have one of the largest shingle manufactories in the world. He is also a silent partner in the firm of Harris Brothers, merchants, in Grand Haven. In June, 1859, he was married to Anna Murray, who died in 1868. August 10, 1869, he was married to Henrietta E. Smith. Mr. Akeley early entered upon a religious life. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He

possesses a clear intellect, and is excellent authority upon fine points of law. He has amassed his present wealth, and obtained a high reputation as a self-made man, by his great industry and upright life.

**A**LBEE, CLARK B., late of Grand Haven, Michigan, was born at Highgate, Franklin County, Vermont, July 10, 1811. His early educational advantages were limited. As soon as he became of age, he determined to see something of the world, and went to Michigan; where, for a year, he was employed as a teacher. In 1835 he sought more profitable employment, and found a position with Daniel Carver, of Chicago. In 1836 he went to Grand Haven as agent for Mr. Carver in the forwarding and commission business. Two years later, he severed his connection with Mr. Carver, and opened a general store at Grand Haven, which was at that time an Indian trading post. He added, successively, a boot and shoe store, a tannery, a hotel, and a lumber establishment. During the Rebellion, Mr. Albee was appointed Draft Commissioner; and, when heads of families were drafted, was active in helping them to secure substitutes. He was originally a Whig, and, upon the formation of the Republican party, became its earnest supporter. He had a strong sense of right and justice. Party loyalty never blinded him to weakness or fault. Those who held responsible official positions seldom satisfied his high ideal, but he learned to throw the mantle of charity over their errors. In early life he was a charter member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and filled, successively, all the positions in the subordinate lodge. The multiplicity of his business cares, in later years, induced him to withdraw gradually from active connection with the order. He had a warm heart

for humanity, and was particularly tender of the interests of little children. In his religious views, he was unsectarian. He did not anticipate the near approach of death, but was struck down while pursuing his usual business. He lingered, unconscious, a few hours, and on Friday, January 30, 1874, quietly breathed his last. His death was a loss to the people of Western Michigan. His long residence among them, his large intelligence, his sterling integrity of character, his practical views of the duties of life, and earnestness in their performance, made him a living power, whose removal caused a vacancy that cannot be filled. He was married three times.

**A**NDERSON, GEORGE II., Gun Plain, was born in Montgomery County, New York, October 22, 1827. His father, John, and his mother, Laura Anderson, were natives of the same place. In 1834 they removed to the Territory of Michigan, and settled in Gun Plain, Allegan County. Here Mr. Anderson was chosen Associate Judge, and filled the position for several years. He was Postmaster for eighteen years, and filled many other town offices. The subject of this sketch, Mr. George Anderson, attended the common schools of Gun Plain, the high school at Kalamazoo, and spent several terms at Olivet College, after which he engaged in teaching. In 1852 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Woodhaws, daughter of William H. Woodhaws, founder of the village of Plainwell. In October, of the same year, Mr. Anderson and his wife embarked in the ship "Clipper," at New York, for California. They went by way of Cape Horn, the passage occupying about five months. When rounding the cape, they were struck by a severe gale, which drove the ship south for twenty-eight days; during the latter part of the time, the sun was visible twenty-two hours of each day, enabling the passengers to read by daylight the whole twenty-four hours. They arrived in San Francisco in March, 1853, when Mr. Anderson commenced raising stock on a ranch thirty miles south of the city. He afterwards carried on a dairy camp near the city, which proved very remunerative; as, for several years, he received a dollar a gallon for milk, a dollar a pound for butter, and a dollar a dozen for eggs. In 1859 he returned to Michigan, with his wife and four children, making the trip, by way of the Isthmus, to New York in twenty-two days. In Michigan Mr. Anderson engaged in the mercantile business, increasing his capital until 1866, when he retired. Since that time he has been occupied in the oversight of his farm near the village, and has lived a comparatively retired life. He has been largely identified with the public interests of the town, especially the advancement of education and morality. His son, Edward I., is engaged in the practice of law, and bids fair to make him-

self proficient in that profession. Mr. Anderson joined the society of Odd-Fellows in 1866, and belongs to the Encampment. He contributed largely to the building of the Baptist Church, of which he is a member and liberal supporter. He adheres tenaciously to the principles of the Republican party. Mr. Anderson is genial in manner, and makes strong friends.

**A**NGELL, WILLIAM N., of Tallmadge, Ottawa County, Michigan, was born December 16, 1825, at Chazy, Clinton County, New York. His father's ancestry were early settlers in Providence, Rhode Island. His father, a native of Champlain, settled in Chazy when the country was new. In 1835 he removed to Portage County, Ohio. Mr. Angell received a common-school education, and spent two years at an academy at Twinsburgh, Ohio, kept by Rev. Samuel Bissell. In 1843 he went to Tallmadge, Ottawa County, Michigan, where he had been preceded by his father's family, and was engaged in teaching, and clearing a new timber-land farm. In November, 1848, he was elected to the office of Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, and was twice re-elected. In 1851 he assisted John Barns in starting the first English newspaper published in that county, becoming assistant editor and part proprietor of that journal. He has voted with the Democratic party since 1848, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace in the city of Grand Haven most of the time since 1867. He joined the Odd-Fellows in 1851; has repeatedly filled the highest offices, and has several times represented his lodge in the grand body of the State. He was educated a Methodist, but is now a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Angell married, June 26, 1853, Ann M. Evarts, of Grand Rapids. They have four children.

**B**AILEY, SLUMAN S., Grand Rapids, was born in Niagara County, New York, December 14, 1821. His father, Joseph S. Bailey, and his mother, Sophia Dennison, were married in 1819. They emigrated from Rutland, Vermont, and were among the pioneer settlers of Western New York. Their family consists of nine children,—three daughters and six sons,—of which the subject of this sketch is the eldest. He attended the district school until nineteen years of age, when he entered Yates Academy, and remained two years, preparing for college. About this time his health compelled him to relinquish study, and seek some out-of-door employment. He accordingly worked on his father's farm for two years, during which time (on the 30th of October, 1844), he was married to Miss Delia G. Starbuck, daughter of







*John Ball*

Isaac and Rebecca Starbuck, who were well known in Western New York as prominent members of the Society of Friends. In October, 1846, Mr. Bailey started West with his family, taking a team, and covered wagon containing such goods as were necessary. They traveled from Buffalo to Detroit by water, making the remainder of the journey by wagon, until they arrived at Paris, Michigan. Mr. Bailey purchased one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, heavily timbered, and at once commenced the building of a house, into which he moved before the roof was finished. He cleared ninety acres of his land, and was soon comfortably settled on as nice a farm as any in the neighborhood. Here he lived fourteen years, making various improvements on the place. In the fall of 1860 he was elected Sheriff of Kent County, and removed to Grand Rapids, leaving his farm under the management of a competent overseer. He served in this capacity for two years, when, his term of office expiring, he was re-elected. The law provides that no man shall hold the office of Sheriff for more than two terms consecutively, and Mr. Bailey acted as Revenue Inspector for two years, at the end of which time he was again elected Sheriff. During this term, he was, without his knowledge, appointed, by President Johnson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Michigan. After the inauguration of President Grant, he was re-appointed to the same position. Mr. Bailey has performed the duties of this office, which he has held for ten years, with entire satisfaction to the public. Before his removal to Grand Rapids, he acted as School Inspector for several years; Justice of the Peace four years, and Supervisor for seven years. He was one of the founders of the Kent County Agricultural Society, of which he was President one year, and Secretary several years. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society for six years. Mr. Bailey has a family of three children, two daughters and one son; his youngest son, Charles W., having died in August, 1867. The eldest son, Herman S., married Miss Della Waterman, of Grand Rapids, and has been Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for three years. His two daughters, Alice S. and Clara B., are living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey were mainly instrumental in organizing and sustaining a Congregational Church in Paris, Michigan; and, with their two daughters, are active workers in the Congregational Church at Grand Rapids. Mr. Bailey has always taken a great interest in temperance, religion and political matters. As a Christian gentleman, he has gained the esteem of all who know him. As Sheriff of Kent County, he was very successful, having peculiar faculties for bringing criminals to justice, convicting them when nearly all present were confident they were innocent. Numerous incidents could be related of this peculiar power and its success, which, if properly written, would compose a volume. But few men possess those faculties which make a uniformly successful civil

officer; and the subject of this sketch is truly remarkable as one of the most successful, without having at any time sacrificed his own sense of morality and self-respect. Mr. Bailey is still largely engaged in agriculture on his farms near the city; and, while devoting his attention daily to the business of his Government office, regards it as but a part of his life-labor.

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**B**ALL, JOHN, Lawyer, Grand Rapids, is a native of Hebron, Grafton County, New Hampshire, where he was born on the 12th day of November, 1794. His father, Nathaniel Ball, and mother, Sarah Nevins, were born at Hollis, New Hampshire; his mother being a daughter of Thomas Nevins, of Hanover, New Hampshire. Mr. Ball, at the age of seventeen, having been deprived up to that time of any but the most rudimental education, left home; and, by the most energetic exertions and self-denial, pursued his academic studies at Salisbury, and elsewhere in New Hampshire. By teaching school a portion of the year to defray his expenses, he was enabled to enter Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1820. Immediately afterward, he went to Lansingburg, New York, and began the study of law in the office of Walbridge & Lansing, teaching school a portion of the time in order to pay his expenses. Here he remained about two years, when, wishing to see more of the world, he went to New York, and sailed for Darien, Georgia. On the way the schooner was overtaken by a severe storm, and stranded on a sand-bar, about four miles from the island of Sappalo, on the Georgian coast. The schooner went to pieces, but with the aid of rafts, and the life-boat of a vessel which had come to the rescue, all on board, with the exception of one person, were saved. Mr. Ball arrived at Darien in a few days, and remained there about five months, teaching school during the time. He then returned to Lansingburg, where he resumed the study of law; and, in 1824, he was admitted to the bar. Subsequently becoming the partner of Walter Raleigh, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Lansingburg. In a year this partnership was dissolved, and he formed another with his old tutor, Jacob C. Lansing, which partnership continued one year, when Mr. Ball, being elected Justice of the Peace, pursued his practice alone. In this office he remained two years, when his brother-in-law, William Powers, having been accidentally burned to death in his oil-cloth factory,—which had just been built at Lansingburg,—Mr. Ball felt constrained to give up his own business and attend to that of his widowed sister, who was left with two young children. He accordingly took charge of the oil-cloth manufacturing business, and carried it on in behalf of his sister so successfully that, at the end of two years and a half, all debts were paid,

and the business was placed in a flourishing condition, in which it still continues, under the name of the widow and her sons. On the 1st of January, 1832, Mr. Ball left Lansingburg with the intention of going in the spring to Oregon, by the overland route. Having spent the winter in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, he joined a party at Baltimore, and they traveled westward, reaching the western part of Missouri in May. Here his party, which consisted of twelve men, united with a mountain trading and trapping party, on its way to the Rocky Mountains, the whole company consisting of eighty men, and three hundred horses and mules. They traveled together for about four months, subsisting most of the time on buffalo meat, when Mr. Ball's party separated from the traders, and took a direct route for Fort Walla Walla. Traveling on the Lewis River,—one of the largest branches of the Columbia,—they subsisted entirely on salmon, which constituted the food of the Indians of that country, who cheerfully furnished them with a bountiful supply of their best fish, and treated them with great kindness during their travels through the country. The party, after passing from among the Indians, had to subsist on the meat of their horses, until they reached Fort Walla Walla, six weeks later. Here they left their horses, and took a boat for Fort Van Couver, where Mr. Ball was very kindly received by Dr. McLaughlin, the local Governor of the Hudson Bay Company. During the winter, Mr. Ball taught the first school that had ever been in Oregon. In the spring, he went thirty miles up the Willamette River, to a small farm settlement; where, with the help of his neighbors, he fenced in and cultivated about six acres of wheat and potatoes. Seeing no prospect of the arrival of other settlers, he resolved to return home; and accordingly, in October, 1833, embarked in a ship which was bound for the Sandwich Islands. They stopped a few weeks at San Francisco, which was then an entire wilderness. Upon the very place where the city now stands, Mr. Ball saw a Spaniard lasso a wild bullock. Reaching the Sandwich Islands, he remained three weeks, and took passage on a whaler, bound for New Bedford, Massachusetts. They put in at the Society Islands, and remained there three weeks, arriving at Rio Janciro the 1st of June, 1834. By this time Mr. Ball had become tired of the slow progress of the whaler; and at this port he secured a passage as captain's clerk on board the armed schooner "Boxer," which was bound for Norfolk, Virginia. The schooner was commanded by Lieutenant, afterwards Admiral Farragut. Mr. Ball reached Lansingburg, after an absence of two years and a half of adventures. At Troy, New York, he formed a law partnership with Mr. Wilson, which continued for one year. In 1837 he came to Grand Rapids, where he has since resided; here he entered into land speculations. Soon after, he was appointed by the Governor, to select, for the State, the

lands which had been granted by the General Government. From his knowledge of the Government lands, and the reliance that was placed on his judgment and honesty, he greatly contributed to a speedy settlement of these lands by an intelligent class of Eastern people. At Grand Rapids he opened a law office, with S. L. Withey, now Judge of the United States District Court. This business relation lasted for eight years, during two of which Judge George Martin was a partner in the firm. At the end of this time, Mr. Ball entered into partnership with J. H. McKee, a connection that still exists. In 1871, Mr. Ball went to Europe, with his family, remaining two years and a half, one year of the time being spent in Switzerland. He has always acted with the Democratic party, but is not a strong partisan. During the early portion of his residence in Grand Rapids, he was elected Representative to the State Legislature. He has always been a strenuous advocate for the thorough education of the people; for more than twenty years he has been one of the Trustees of the School Board of the city. On the 31st of December, 1849, Mr. Ball married Mary T., daughter of Arthur L. Webster, of Plymouth, New Hampshire, one of the leading men in the county where he lived. Mr. Ball has five children. For his many virtues he is greatly loved, and for his industry and honesty, he is highly esteemed by the entire community in which he resides.

**BARTOW, HERVEY**, Portland, Lawyer and Real Estate Operator, was born in Freetown, Cortland County, New York, March 31, 1813. His parents were William and Grace Bartow. His father was born in Rutland County, Vermont, in 1782. When a young man, he came to Cortland County, New York, and was married, May 15, 1808. He was a member of the New York Assembly in 1824. In 1825 he moved to Michigan, and settled in the woods twenty-one miles west from Detroit, where was afterwards organized the town of Plymouth. He was elected to the Territorial Council in 1831, when General Lewis Cass was Governor. Hervey Bartow was twelve years old when his father removed to Michigan. With the exception of six weeks in a neighboring school, he obtained all his subsequent education by studying at night, after severe labor through the day. During the first fourteen years of his life, his health was feeble; and, feeling the importance of a good constitution, he resolved, if possible, by careful industry, to establish his health on a firm basis. This he accomplished. His next ambition was to secure an education, as above stated. In April, 1836, having obtained a few hundred dollars by jobbing in clearing land, and other hard labor, he started for the West. He traveled on foot through the wilderness, camping out at night; following



*H. Barton*



Indian trails and section lines to and up Grand River, by the way of the mouth of the Looking-glass River, the country along which was then unsettled, but has since been organized into a city known as Portland. Thence he went through the wilderness to the Kalamazoo United States Land Office, where he located some Government land; and finally, in the fall of 1836, settled, with several of his friends, in Ionia County, near where the town of Lyons now stands. Here he farmed until the fall of 1840, when he went to Lyons, and commenced the study of law as a pastime, still looking after his farming interests. In the winter of 1846, having become unable to perform manual labor, he went to Portland, in said county, and gave his whole attention to law studies. He was admitted to practice in the several courts of the State in May, 1846, and immediately opened a law office at Portland, securing the confidence of the public, which he never forfeited. His talents as a lawyer are rather solid than brilliant; but his integrity, never impeached, gave him all the legal business in this section. As the official Prosecutor of the county, which he was in the years 1855-56, he secured conviction in every case involving guilt. From his knowledge of common and statute law, his services have been sought and secured, if practicable, since his retirement, in the settlement of estates and otherwise, and have been appreciated by his fellow-citizens. In response to their desire, he has occupied honorably the highest offices in his township, until, from multiplicity of personal interests, he has felt it his duty to decline every official position. His personal characteristics are well adapted to his profession. Slow to form an opinion, except on the presentation of evidence, he seldom changes his views when once adopted. After a few years, however, owing to the small amount of law business in the new country, he gave up practicing, and attended to real estate and various other transactions, with a short term in the mercantile business. In the fall of 1870, he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner for Ionia County; but having given up the practice of law, declined to act. He served six years on the Board of Trustees,—with special reference to establishing by-laws, precedents, rules, etc.—in the beginning, under the village charter of Portland. Mr. Bartow is very desirous for the improvement of the locality in which he lives; and, at an early day, believing that by building a dam on Grand River and racing the whole length of his land, a fine water-power could be obtained, he offered the free use of his property to any one who would make such improvement. This generous offer, owing to jealousies arising from interests in the two sides of the river, was not accepted, and he feels that its rejection has been very prejudicial to the growth of the place. In the summer of 1866, he was appointed to confer with the late Hon. James Turner, of Lansing, concerning the practicability of procuring a railroad

through Portland, on a line from Lansing to Ionia. A company was formed, of which Mr. Bartow was chosen a Director. He took an active part in getting stock and in securing the right of way. Soon after there seemed to be a falling off of zeal on some parts of the line. Mr. Bartow immediately opened a correspondence with Hon. C. C. Elsworth, of Greenville; Hon. A. L. Green, of Olivet, and George Ingersoll, of Marshall, with a view to construct a railroad from Marshall, through Portland, to Greenville. A survey was made to Greenville, and also through Lyons and Muir. A company was formed, in which H. Bartow was also a Director. This aroused the jealousy of the Ionia citizens, and people on other parts of the line of the Ionia and Lansing road; and in the fall of 1869, their road was pushed in earnest to Greenville. Thus one railroad was secured for Portland. The other—the Coldwater, Marshall and Mackinaw Railroad—owing greatly to the untiring efforts of Mr. Bartow, notwithstanding much opposition, is in a fair way to be completed. It is graded almost its entire length, as established—from Coldwater, in Branch County, to Elm Hall, in Gratiot County—one hundred and twenty miles. Mr. Bartow belongs to the society of Free and Accepted Masons, and has taken the seventh degree. In early life, he thought much of religion, as instilled from Puritan teachings, but could not admit the practicability or adaptability of the theories and creeds as usually taught. He believes eternity commences with each being at its birth; that all things are governed, not by passionate edict, but by fixed laws in all varieties of existing things, whether physical or spiritual, and as adapted to character, as to water running down hill. It may be dammed and diverted, yet the same laws govern and control it; so, in all things, *ad infinitum*; infinite in worlds; infinite in the existences connected with them, in physical and spiritual capacities and characteristics, representing in this an infinite God. In politics Mr. Bartow at first identified himself with the Whig party, and has thrown his influence, for many years, with the Republicans. He would, however, be glad to aid that party which would best secure the unity and strength of the country, and base prosperity upon the broad principle of rights to man, as promulgated in its Declaration of Independence. He has never married.

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**B**ALLARD, REV. JAMES, Grand Rapids, was born at Charlemont, Franklin County, Massachusetts, April 20, 1805. His parents, Captain William Ballard and Elizabeth Whitney Ballard, were natives of Lancaster, Massachusetts, and were married in 1787. They removed to Charlemont in 1788, where they resided during the remainder of their lives. Of the eleven children born to them, the subject of this

sketch is the tenth child. During the first sixteen years of his life, his educational advantages were limited to the district schools. His love of study, however, and religious inclination early indicated to his father the propriety of devoting him to the ministry. When sixteen years old, according to the promise of his father, made two years previous, he entered an academy. After pursuing his studies diligently for two years, he passed a creditable examination, and at once became a student in Williams College, Massachusetts, whence he graduated in 1827. As was usual in those days with students of limited means, Mr. Ballard taught a district school during each winter of his college life. In this occupation he gave such satisfaction that, after graduating, he commenced teaching a high school at Bennington, Vermont, and remained ten years. During this time, of the very many pupils whom he instructed, he prepared nearly forty for college. While thus engaged, Mr. Ballard devoted a portion of his leisure time to theological study, and ventured to preach in destitute settlements. At the termination of his school labors in Bennington, he removed to Troy, New York, entering a theological seminary; after remaining there a few months, he removed to Michigan, and became pastor of the First Congregational Church at Grand Rapids, in which charge he continued ten years. During this time, by his strenuous exertions, a church building, erected for the Roman Catholic service, was purchased. Upon the termination of his pastorate, he accepted the position of Principal of the Union School, which had recently been organized in Grand Rapids, and was the first of its character established in the State. He remained in charge of this school nearly four years. He next undertook a similar work on the opposite side of the river, to which he devoted himself during the next two years. Mr. Ballard then resumed his ministerial labors, being engaged as a missionary among the different Congregational Churches of the Grand River Valley, and continued in the work for nine years. At the expiration of this period, he accepted from the American Sunday School Union an appointment as missionary for that work. During the following five years, he was engaged in visiting, addressing, organizing, and furnishing with books and papers, the Sunday Schools within his territory. This work terminating in 1869, he was appointed by the American Missionary Association to raise, in his State, funds to aid the freedmen. Having successfully accomplished the initiatory work under this appointment, he spent two seasons teaching and preaching among the freedmen,—the first in Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana, and the second at Indianola, Texas, where his school numbered about one hundred colored children. His labor in this field seriously impaired his health, and it became necessary for him to resign the work. In 1831, Mr. Ballard was married, at Bennington, Vermont, to Miss Emeline

Hinsdill, a lady educated to the extent of the advantages of the period, and there were born to them three children. The oldest son, having enlisted in the service of his country, in 1862, was captured at Gettysburg, and incarcerated successively in Libby, Macon, Charleston and Columbia prisons; but he survived all hardships, and is now making his record as an attorney and member of the Grand Rapids bar.

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**BARNHART, REV. CLINTON L.**, Muskegon, Michigan, son of Henry W. and Mary Barnhart, was born September 1, 1842, in Chautauqua County, New York. His ancestry were of German and English origin, who conferred upon their descendants that best of all heritages, an honorable name. His father, a man highly respected for integrity, still resides in Schoolcraft, Michigan; he was married early in life to a lady of Connecticut parentage, whose father, grandfather, and brothers, all, in various ways, made their lives benefits to their race,—the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch having been a Revolutionary hero. Mr. Barnhart pursued a common-school and academic course in his native county; studied Latin and Greek under the tuition of Rev. L. F. Laine, a Presbyterian clergyman and a graduate of Dartmouth. Although he did not enjoy a regular collegiate course, he remedied this deficiency by diligent application, so that, in addition to the ministerial requirements of his denomination, he has read extensively in natural science, *belles-lettres*, metaphysics, Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and is also well informed in current literature. Inheriting from his father earnestness of purpose, and from his mother a deeply conscientious nature, when his early religious teachings became to him a living reality, he, from convictions of duty, gave up his aspirations for fame in the legal profession, and chose the itinerant ministry. As his inclinations were to reading and study, every leisure moment was employed in that way. For some time, Mr. Barnhart taught, hoping to improve his education; but, in 1862, when his country called upon her sons to arm in her defense, the heroic blood inherited from his Revolutionary ancestors was stirred; his books were laid aside, and he enlisted as a private in the army. He rose, by promotion, to be First Lieutenant, and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Mission Ridge, Dug Gap, Resaca, Dallas and Lost Mountain; he was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, and wounded twice. He had charge of the right company of his regiment on the day he received his last wound, which necessitated his honorable discharge from the army, in March, 1865. On retiring from the army, he devoted himself to the work of the itinerant ministry. In 1865 he was taken on

trial into the Erie Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in 1867 he was received into full membership, and ordained by Bishop Janes. He labored as a Methodist minister in Pennsylvania until 1871, when he was transferred to the Michigan Conference. His last appointments in Pennsylvania were Waterford, a fine old town, fifteen miles south of Erie; and Edinborough, the seat of the Northwestern State Normal School of Pennsylvania. Mr. Barnhart has labored at Schoolcraft, Galesburg and Muskegon, and was largely instrumental at Galesburg in the completion of the new and beautiful Methodist Episcopal Church in that place. From his boyhood, Mr. Barnhart has been a friend to the Christian religion. He is positive in his convictions, and frank in his expressions concerning the great moral questions of the day; although he labors assiduously for the building up of the interests of his own denomination, yet he rejoices in the prosperity of all friends to good morals and sound piety. His genial nature makes many friends; he is easy in the pulpit; his language flows readily and is pure. He could talk all day more easily than many men could talk two hours. He is a very acceptable pastor, and may be considered a fair representative of modern Methodist preachers. Mr. Barnhart is a Republican. He has been twice married, first in 1862. His wife died in December, 1865,—soon after he entered the ministry,—leaving one child. In July, 1867, he married Martha Stuntz, of Albion, Pennsylvania, daughter of a prominent citizen of Erie County, in that State.

**BARNES, JACOB**, Editor and Merchant, Grand Rapids, was born at Stowe, Vermont, April 22, 1825, and is a direct descendant, on the maternal side, of Governor Winslow. Mr. Barnes received his early education at Woodstock, Vermont. In 1836 he removed, with his father, to Grand Rapids, Michigan, arriving there after a journey of eight weeks. After leaving school, he entered a store as clerk, remaining three years, at the end of which time his father died. He then entered the printing office of James M. Morse, in order to acquire a knowledge of the trade. In 1845 Mr. Morse died, and Mr. Barnes took charge of the office, carrying on the business one year, when he purchased Mrs. Morse's interest; and, in company with a partner, published the *Grand Rapids Enquirer* until 1850. He then removed to Detroit, purchasing a one-third interest in the *Detroit Free Press*. In 1854 he sold out to W. F. Story, now editor of the *Chicago Times*, and returned to Grand Rapids, where he resumed his labors on the *Enquirer*. In the fall of 1856 his health failed, compelling him to give up his work in the printing office. He was soon after appointed Register of the United States Land Office,

at Duncan; and, by Government direction, removed the office to Mackinaw, and thence to Traverse City. In 1861 Mr. Barnes returned to Detroit, again purchasing an interest in the *Free Press*, and remaining until 1866. At the end of this time, he sold his interest in the paper, and returned to his farm at Grand Rapids. In the spring of 1870 he bought an interest in the mill of A. X. Cary & Co., with which firm he still remains, giving his personal attention to the business. Mr. Barnes' chief characteristics are unusual business sagacity, great energy, rigid economy, and extraordinary perseverance. His genial manners and fine conversational powers attract many toward him, although he possesses a retiring disposition, and does not mingle much in general society. In his political views he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party. On the 25th of October, 1847, Mr. Barnes was married to Marilla C. Stevens, of Syracuse, New York. They have one child.

**BAXTER, ALBERT**, Managing and Political Editor of the *Grand Rapids Daily and Weekly Eagle*, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born at Moretown, Vermont, on the 3d of August, 1823. His father, Eber H. Baxter, several times elected to the Vermont Legislature, was a farmer, and owned a rough, hilly farm on the mountain side. Baxter was the name of several families in New England. His mother, Irene Child, was a daughter of Abner Child,—one of a family that early settled in Connecticut,—whose wife was a Miss Carpenter, a daughter of one of the numerous New England families of that name. The education of the subject of our sketch was confined to that which he could obtain in the district school, supplemented by two or three short terms at a village academy. His tastes led him to give particular attention to grammar and mathematics, although he also studied, for a short time, astronomy and the French language. As soon as he felt competent, he taught school in his native State, and subsequently in Wisconsin. In 1846 he settled at Grand Rapids, and for a year read law. Finding active occupation more congenial, he learned carriage making and painting, and engaged in that business until 1854. In 1855 he decided to become a writer for the press, and entered the office of the *Grand Rapids Eagle*, in the double capacity of business clerk and assistant editor. Since that time, his profession has been that of editor of a daily paper, he having been managing and political editor of the *Eagle* since 1865. Mr. Baxter has never solicited nor received any public office. His life for the past twenty years has been devoted almost entirely to the editorial labor required on a daily newspaper, and the *Eagle* of that period contains the results. Thus confined, no man could, even if circumstances favored, have engaged in



any other public or private occupation, nor have taken public office, unless that office were a sinecure. He is a forcible and clear writer; earnest and consistent in his advocacy of what he believes to be the true principles and policies of the Republican party, in its most liberal form, with those features which have given it all the individuality which, as a party, it has possessed; nevertheless, his politics are those which, had there never been such an institution as slavery in this country, should have been the true principles of the Democratic party, and those for which that party in its best days was distinguished; namely, a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. He is an earnest and intelligent advocate of the remonetization of the old silver dollar, which for eighty years was the dollar of account and the unit of monetary measurement in the United States. He desires and earnestly advocates its unification with the gold dollar, as the true measure of American values; and he has, on every occasion, met the sophistry by which the exclusively gold money men, and journals of the Eastern and Middle States, have endeavored to confuse and mystify the people regarding the value of the silver dollar, past and present. In his articles, Mr. Baxter usually goes straight to the mark. At all times he strives to be faithful to the essential principles of his party, and an earnest supporter of its Administration therein; though believing in, and claiming the right of free criticism of policies and measures as his sense of the public good shall dictate. He took a very active part in the organization of the Republican party in Michigan; he was a delegate to the convention at Jackson, that, on the 22d of February, 1854, nominated Kinsley S. Bingham for Governor of Michigan; who, being renominated by the convention which organized and named the Republican party, in July, of that year, was the first Republican nominee for that office ever elected in the State. Consequently, Mr. Baxter regards himself a charter member of the Republican party, and has ever remained faithful to its best interests, and advocated freely those measures which have given it character and position for so many years as the dominant party of this great Republic. Never physically robust so as to enjoy continued good health, and his business being of a confining, sedentary character during a great part of his life, Mr. Baxter has made the acquaintance of but few of those who recognize his ability and admire his consistent editorial work. Indeed, so diffident and retiring is he, and so difficult has he found the operation of making the personal acquaintance of people, that, as he humorously remarked, he never succeeded in getting very well acquainted with himself. On the 22d of February, 1849, Mr. Baxter married Miss Elvira E. Guild, daughter of Joel Guild, a pioneer settler at Grand Rapids, who built the first frame house, and ran the first four-wheel carriage, in that now important city. The union

of Mr. Baxter and Miss Guild was followed by the birth of a child that died in infancy. In 1855 the death of his wife left him a widower, in which condition he has since remained. He is not a member of any church, but in his religious views is broad, recognizing the fatherhood of God in the brotherhood of man.

**B**EARDSLEY, LEVI, of Muskegon, Michigan, was born in Cherry Valley, New York, in the year 1829. He is the youngest son of the Hon. Levi Beardsley, for many years prominent in the courts and the Senate of New York, and is also a nephew of the late Hon. Samuel Beardsley, formerly Attorney-General and member of Congress. The subject of this sketch can well claim to be an American, his ancestors, paternal and maternal, having been identified with the interests of the country since as early as 1678. The Rev. John Beardsley preached the Gospel in the New England States in the seventeenth century, while Paul Raymond, an ancestor on his mother's side, was sent by his father, Lord Raymond, of England, to the New World as early as 1676. Mr. Beardsley's military record commenced at the age of seventeen, when he left the preparatory school, at Columbus, Ohio, and enlisted in the volunteer army, then engaged in Mexico. He failed in seeing much service there, peace being proclaimed soon after he reached the Rio Grande. He subsequently was largely interested in commercial business at Oswego, New York, with his brothers, the late Hon. Samuel Beardsley, and Mr. Joseph A. Beardsley, Cashier of the Bank of North America, New York. In 1855-56 his firm, with thousands of others throughout the country, yielded to the inevitable, and failed. Mr. Beardsley, after paying, without a compromise, his proportion of the liabilities, found himself poor in this world's goods. He married, about this time, Miss Ford, granddaughter of the late Captain Ford, of the United States Navy, and had just well entered upon a prosperous business in the city of Washington, when the Rebellion broke out. Mr. Beardsley at once returned to Oswego, and assisted in raising the famous 24th New York Regiment, a company of which he commanded, until severely wounded at the battle of Gains' Mills, in August, 1862. Unable to return to active service, Mr. Beardsley entered the secret service of the State Department, under Mr. Seward. While he was so employed, General Jubal Early made the never-to-be-forgotten raid on Washington. There were but a few raw recruits and hundred-day men in the defense of the Capital at the time of Early's descent. Mr. Beardsley at once organized a force of veterans; and, at their head, skirmished with the Confederates for two or three days, when the cele-

brete! Sixth Corps arrived, and raised the siege. In consideration of his services, the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, caused a commission to be sent to Mr. Beardsley, making him a Captain in the United States Army (without pay or emolument), which commission has never been revoked. Mr. Seward tendered him a consulate, which was declined. Mr. Beardsley subsequently had command of a post near Washington; and, during those exciting times, had many a skirmish with the Confederates. At the termination of the war, he was made a Special Agent of the United States Post-office Department, and continued in that service until after the election of Grant, when he resigned. He then removed to Muskegon, where he now resides. In 1876 Mr. Beardsley was the Democratic nominee for State Senator in the Twentieth District. He made a fine canvass; and, though defeated, ran largely ahead of Tilden and the Democratic State ticket. A fine speaker and an earnest advocate for what he deems right; above all, a man of sterling integrity, Mr. Beardsley holds an enviable position in the confidence of his fellow-citizens. During the Senatorial contest alluded to, some of the Republicans became alarmed at the amazing popularity of Beardsley, and the most extravagant means were used to defeat him. Among others, a Hollander, of some influence and respectability, published a card, under oath, declaring that Beardsley was an Irishman and a strict Roman Catholic. This was freely circulated among the large Holland and anti-Catholic population of Ottawa County. No one was more highly entertained by this species of attack than Mr. Beardsley himself; for his keen sense of the ludicrous took in all the absurdity connected with it. He will always be remembered as the "Yankee-Irishman" and "Presbyterian-Catholic." Mr. Beardsley has some reputation as a writer for various periodicals and papers. He wrote the "Pencilings from Nature," so popular years ago, and many other humorous sketches. To poetry he has contributed quite largely. "The Beautiful Soul," "Life Leaves," "A Retrospect," and various other familiar productions, are from his pen.

**B**EIDLER, HENRY, Lumber Merchant, of Chicago, Illinois, formerly of Muskegon, Michigan, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1812. He attended the district schools until he was seventeen years old. At the age of twenty-one, he entered the employ of an uncle, from whom he received one hundred dollars a year and his board. After spending ten years in diligent labor, he started for the West. On his way he stopped at Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, and finally settled in Springfield, Illinois. There he carried on mercantile business

in a small way, engaged in the lumber trade, and kept a grocery and notion store until 1850. During the next four years, he traded in lumber between Springfield and Chicago. In the spring of 1854, in partnership with two brothers and Mr. Hathaway, he commenced the erection of a large saw-mill in Muskegon. In 1855 he and his brother Jacob bought out the other partners, and continued business for some time under the firm name of J. Beidler & Brother. They afterwards formed a copartnership with M. J. Brown and R. P. Easton, which lasted until 1860. At that time Mr. H. Beidler and his brother bought out the other partners, and carried on an enterprising business for ten years. A stock company was then formed, which elected Henry Beidler President. The mill of this company has a capacity for turning out one hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber and forty thousand feet of laths per day, and produces twenty-five million feet of lumber and six million pieces of lath during the summer season. In 1866 Mr. Beidler was elected Director and Treasurer of the Muskegon Booming Company. On the formation of the Lumbermen's National Bank, he became Vice-President and Director. He has been largely interested in pine land, as well as city property in Chicago and Muskegon.

**B**ROAS, LEVI, Farmer, of Belding, Ionia County, was born in New Paltz, Ulster County, New York, December 31, 1821. His father, Charles Broas, was a native of Long Island, Suffolk County, New York. In 1837 he moved to the town of Otisco, Ionia County, Michigan; and, settling on an uncultivated farm, continued to reside there until his death, which occurred January 1, 1855. His only son, Levi, then took charge of the place, and has since been actively engaged in farming and fruit growing. He makes a specialty of raising fruit and fruit-trees, supplying, largely, the demand of Montcalm, Ionia, and the adjoining counties. He has been one of the most energetic among the originators of the village of Belding. He platted enough of his land to make about two hundred village lots, and gave long leases to all who would erect buildings thereon. His whole business career has been honorable, and he ranks deservedly high among the successful men of his county. He is now among the wealthy men of the thriving village of Belding. He has always been a Republican. He uniformly declines office. In all religious, moral, and benevolent enterprises, he takes a strong, and generally very active, interest. Mr. Broas was married, August 28, 1849, to Miss Ruth Ann Just. They have had five children, all of whom are living.

**B**LANCHARD, JOHN CELSUS, Lawyer, Ionia, Michigan, was born at Mentz, Cayuga County, New York, September 19, 1822. His father, Washington Z. Blanchard, is a leading physician of Lyons, Michigan. His mother, Hannah (Jeffries) Blanchard, was a direct descendant of the celebrated Judge Jeffries, of England. Mr. Blanchard was educated at Temple Hill Academy, at Genesee, New York, and Camuga Institute. His father being unable to provide further for him, he engaged to work in a mill. As soon as he had earned ten dollars, he left home for the Territory of Michigan. Upon arriving at Detroit, which was then a small village, he engaged in work on a farm, at a salary of six dollars per month. At the end of the first month, he received eight dollars, the additional sum being paid him because of his zeal. In the fall of 1836, being then fourteen years of age, he went to Shiawassee County, and did whatever work he could find, until the spring of 1837; when, having accumulated fifty dollars, he started for the Land Office at Ionia, walking the whole distance of sixty miles, through an unbroken wilderness, and sleeping in the woods. Having reached his destination, he sought the Land Office, and paid his fifty silver dollars for forty acres of land. Returning, in the same manner, to Shiawassee County, he remained there until the spring of 1838, when he removed to Ionia County, and engaged to break land for a farmer at Lyons, at twelve dollars a month. This engagement was fulfilled so satisfactorily that he received twenty dollars per month, instead of the sum agreed upon. In the fall of 1838 he engaged as clerk in the store of Giles S. Isham, and remained there one year, devoting his leisure time to study. Having then decided to study law, he entered the office of Roof & Bell, of Lyons, where he remained three years. After passing a creditable examination, in 1842, at the age of twenty, he was admitted to practice. Mr. Roof then proposed a partnership, which Mr. Blanchard accepted, and this business connection continued for three years. Afterwards, until 1850, Mr. Blanchard practiced alone. At that time, having been elected Prosecuting Attorney, he removed to Ionia, and became the partner of Hon. A. F. Bell, under the firm name of Blanchard & Bell, which is to-day a leading law firm of Ionia County. During the Presidency of James Buchanan, Mr. Blanchard was appointed Register of the United States Land Office, and held the position four years. He was also President of Ionia for two terms; he was School Director for nine years; Prosecuting Attorney of Ionia County five years; and a Trustee of Albion College, having liberally contributed to its endowment fund. In 1872 he was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He is a prominent member of the Democratic party, and has distinguished himself as a speaker in the public support of the Presidential candidates. He is a member of the

Masonic Fraternity, and has filled several of the principal offices of its various bodies. Mr. Blanchard has been a liberal benefactor of every worthy object. Besides his contributions to churches, schools and railroads, he has, during the twenty-five years of his residence in Ionia, given not less than a thousand dollars a year to charitable purposes. He is a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1845 he married Miss Harriet A. Brewster, daughter of Frederick Brewster, of Burlington, Vermont. They have four children. As a lawyer, Mr. Blanchard has many qualifications which fit him for successful public life. His opinions are his convictions on all subjects; and, while firmly upholding them, he has the greatest respect for the convictions of those with whom he may differ. As a criminal lawyer, he is acknowledged to be at the head of his profession in Michigan. The innate ability and indomitable perseverance which overcame, in succession, every impediment in his path to success, and placed him in his present position of prosperity and influence, justly entitle him to a place among Michigan's self-made men.

**B**OGUE, WILLIAM W., Merchant, of Portland, Ionia County, was born in Norfolk, St. Lawrence County, New York, December 6, 1826. His parents were both natives of Vermont. His father, Philo Bogue, was born May 11, 1797, and died July 25, 1839. His mother, Eliza (More) Bogue, was born in 1804, and still lives, residing with her daughter, Mrs. Francis G. Lee, in Portland. In 1831 his father removed with his family to Michigan, settling, at first, on a piece of wooded land in Pekin Township, Wayne County. After remaining there two years, he settled permanently in Portland, in November, 1833. At this time the country was an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by Indians and wild animals of the forest. Portland was but an Indian trading post, the nearest white inhabitant of the country being at Lyons, ten miles distant. Mr. Bogue received his first supplies from the Indians, and built the first log house and the first frame house in Portland. He kept a store in the village until his death, which occurred in 1839. Left without his father before he was thirteen years old, William W. received but meager educational advantages. He attended school at intervals in Portland, and spent one year at a select school in Pontiac. His mother, meanwhile, having sold the store kept by her husband, by her energy and perseverance kept the family together. In the spring of 1849, he entered a general mercantile store in Portland, as clerk, and continued to work in the same capacity in various stores until 1850, when, with his step-father, Larmon Chatfield, he opened a general store. In 1853 Mr. Chatfield retired, and the



*John C. Blanchard*



place in the firm was taken by Francis G. Lee. Mr. Bogue has been conducting the business alone since 1866, in the store which he has occupied since 1853. As a business man, Mr. Bogue has a reputation second to none, and his store is one of the leading ones in the country. In politics, he was first a Whig, and then a Republican, until 1860, since which time he has worked with the Democratic party. He held the position of Town Clerk three or four terms, and was Postmaster of Portland under Taylor and Fillmore. He has been a member of the Methodist Church since 1865, and is a trustee, class-leader and steward. In November, 1851, he married Miss Martha Milne, a lady of English birth. They have two children,—Florence N., twenty-one years of age, who is the wife of Theron M. Lewis, of Portland, and Norton Bruce, a bright boy of eleven years. Mr. Bogue is a man whose character and standing in the community are of the highest order.

**B**ELL, HON. ALEXANDER F., of Ionia, is among the prominent men of Michigan, whose history is peculiarly his own. He was born August 5, 1812, in Charlton, Saratoga County, New York. His parents, James and Anna Bell, were of Scotch descent. He graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1836, and the same year, with his friend, Hon. Adam L. Roof, emigrated to Michigan. In the sketch of Mr. Roof may be found some interesting incidents of their journey from Jackson, down Grand River, to Lyons, where they settled. Mr. Bell became a student in the law office of Mr. Roof; and in 1840, was admitted to the bar as an attorney and counselor at law, and solicitor in chancery in all the courts of the State. In September, 1839, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Boyer, of Portland, Ionia County, a lady of rare talents, goodness of heart and social influence. They have had seven children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are Nellie, who is the wife of Colonel J. B. Yates, a member of the far-famed Yates family of New York; Annie, the wife of F. C. Sibley, Esq., a retired merchant, and one of the most active and useful Aldermen of Ionia, Michigan; Mollic, wife of Mr. J. C. Jennings, a successful farmer of Ionia County; Lizzie, wife of S. B. Gorham, Esq., a gentleman of high standing in Jackson, Michigan; and James, who married Libbie Rose, a member of one of the leading families of Petoskey, Michigan. In 1840 Mr. Bell moved from Lyons to Ionia, where he now resides. A part of the summer of 1847 he lived in Grand Rapids, and during most of the years 1859–60, in Detroit. In 1846 he was elected Representative to the State Legislature, and was one of its most influential members. In the spring of

1853 he was appointed Register of the United States Land Office, located at Ionia, and performed its responsible duties four years. He understood well the theory and practice of surveying, and became, at an early day, one of the principal surveyors of the Grand River Valley. In 1850 Mr. Bell entered into a copartnership with J. C. Blanchard, Esq., a keen trial lawyer, who at that time moved from Lyons to Ionia. The firm of Bell & Blanchard has been in existence most of the time since its first formation, and is now among the leading ones in that section of the State. Mr. Bell is truly an able lawyer. Hon. C. W. Whipple, once one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Michigan, said of him, that he had one of the best legal minds in the State. Indeed, in the examination of legal questions, as also in the preparation of important cases for trial, he has few equals. In the advocacy of causes before a jury, he has always greatly underrated his own ability, and has, therefore, shrunk from that duty; but in discussing cases before the court, he has had more confidence, and has performed his part with remarkable clearness and ability. As might be expected, he has been employed in his full share of important civil and criminal cases, particularly the former, in his section, never occupying a third place in a cause. He has had no small part in shaping the railroad legislation of the State; and in the leading American and English cases on that subject, he has few peers. In a word, as a lawyer, he possesses substantial elements, as the result of his natural good judgment and thorough study. He is public-spirited above most men, and that in a broad sense; his interests including churches, schools, and reformatory institutions, as well as railways, streets and public buildings. Having lived in Michigan since it first became a State, he has done much toward moulding its laws. He has always been a Democrat in politics. In the campaign of 1848–9, however, he acted with the Free-Soil party as an opponent of slavery. Mr. Bell is a warm, generous, reliable friend, and an equally strong enemy. He is apt to carry his likes and dislikes to the borders of the extreme, and people are never in doubt as to his feelings for them. He is of medium height, and compactly built. He has a large, round head, dark hair and eyes, symmetrical features, and firm, closely-shutting lips. He stands straight and squarely on his feet, moving solidly, and is the embodiment of marked individuality. Once seen, he is rarely forgotten. He possesses, not only great presence and dignity, but a wit as keen and bright as a lancet. His insight almost amounts to intuition, and little transpires touching an object in which he is interested without his knowledge. He is vigilant and untiring, and leaves his impress upon every thing he undertakes. To control is one of the leading elements of his character, and to yield is extremely distasteful. He has wonderful powers of endurance, and taxes them to the utmost. His fame as an able lawyer,

adroit manager, and keen wit, has become national; and there is much in his life, scattered along its entire pathway, which would be of value to the historian, but which the limits of this work unfortunately exclude. He belongs to that class of leaders who strive in all ways to elevate humanity, and it may truly be said that he has acted well his part. If none criticise but those who have done better, in a life equally active and difficult, beginning with a State in its infancy, and progressing with it through more than forty years, the number will be few indeed.

**B**LISS, ZENAS E., M. D., Grand Rapids, was born at Poolville, Madison County, New York, July 4, 1832. He is the son of Obadiah Bliss, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, who was a man of energy and public spirit. His mother was a woman of deep spiritual faith. Dr. Bliss received his early schooling at Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His father was owner of a large woolen factory; and, availing himself of the opportunity, the son became thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches. In 1850 he commenced the study of medicine, receiving private instruction in the office of Drs. Harlan & Bliss, after which he entered the office of his brother, at Ionia, Michigan. He spent three years in study, at the Michigan University, with an interval of several months' practice at Lowell, Kent County. He received his degree of M. D. in 1855, and settled in Ionia, where he remained six years, with the exception of one winter, spent in attending clinical lectures in the hospitals of Philadelphia and New York. In June, 1861, he entered the army as Assistant-Surgeon of the 3d Regiment of Michigan Volunteers. He was commissioned Surgeon of his regiment in October, and from that time, served with it. He was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, and the seven days' fight before Richmond, including Malvern Hill. After this campaign, he was promoted, by President Lincoln, to the position of Surgeon of the United States Volunteers, stationed at Baltimore, Maryland. His duties included the furnishing of the United States General Hospital, the temporary charge of invalid officers, and the charge of the National Hotel Hospital, from July, 1863, until December, 1864. He was then appointed Purveyor of the United States Army, stationed at Baltimore. He continued in the discharge of these duties until February 2, 1866, when, his services being no longer needed, he was discharged with the title of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Dr. Bliss spent the winter of 1866-67 in Paris and London, attending clinical lectures. After his return, he engaged in the practice of medicine at Grand Rapids, where he remained until the fall of 1874. His

health being seriously impaired, he then withdrew from his professional labors, and went to Europe. He returned to Grand Rapids in 1875. He was a member of the Grand Rapids Medical and Surgical Society, the American Medical Association, and the American Public Health Association. In August, 1873, he was appointed, by Governor Bagley, a member of the State Board of Health; but resigned this commission soon after, on account of declining health. He was President of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for a number of years, and an honored member of the Christian Church since 1860. On the 16th of September, 1856, he married Marian Carr, only child of Archibald Carr, of Ionia County, Michigan, and of this union one daughter has been the issue. In the character of Dr. Bliss, the mind and heart are in perfect unison; what his judgment approves, his hand executes. Possessing an enthusiastic love for his profession, and having a mind enriched by long years of constant study, his experience was peculiarly favorable for the development of his powers. After his return to Grand Rapids, he ceased practice, in consequence of his health, which continued to fail rapidly, until, on the 23d of April, 1877, he passed from life, in the forty-fourth year of his age. At a called meeting of the Grand Rapids Medical and Surgical Society, resolutions of the most complimentary character were adopted, a passage from one of which we here insert, as expressive of facts worthy of record:

"By his death the medical profession of this city and State, and especially the Grand Rapids Medical and Surgical Society, lose an eminent and honorable member. He was energetic and enthusiastic in all that pertained to his calling. He was honorable in his intercourse with members of the profession, and ever courteous to all. His skill in the practice of all departments of his vocation, though especially of surgery, has been equaled by few and surpassed by none of his co-workers; and his Christian fortitude and cheerfulness, during his protracted sickness, are eminently worthy of our example. His life was an example of earnestness in the performance of all duties, professional and private, and his death removes one of our most honorable practitioners and upright citizens."

**B**ENNETT, JOHN R., Druggist, Muskegon, Michigan, was born in the town of Lodi, Washtenaw County, Michigan, April 19, 1847, and was the son of John L. and Mary Ann (Borden) Bennett. His parents moved to Grand Rapids when he was eight years of age. After graduating from the High School at Grand Rapids, in 1862, he became clerk in the dry-goods store of James Lyman, where he remained one year. The year following he engaged with the firm of Minck & Withey. He subsequently went to Chicago, and enlisted in the 132d Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Pickett. After







*Geo. F. Briggs*

Engraved by H. B. Smith, New York, N.Y.

returning to Grand Rapids, he engaged in the drug store of C. H. Johnson. Still later, he was employed by the firm of Leonard & Wooster, at Muskegon, and remained with them two years. Removing to Pontiac, he became associated with A. Parker, druggist. In 1869 he went to Charlotte, Michigan, where he carried on a successful drug business for about two years. He then sold out, and removed to Ionia, where he was employed by Taylor & Irish, druggists. In April, 1872, he formed a partnership with H. D. Irish, under the firm name of Irish & Bennett. In 1874 he sold his interest to his partner, and removed to Muskegon, where he was employed by W. A. Sibley, druggist. In 1877 he opened a large drug store in Muskegon, under the firm name of J. R. Bennett & Co. Mr. Bennett is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and is a Knight Templar. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, of which he has been elected Chancellor Commander for the third term. He was married, November 2, 1870, to Miss L. A. Ward, of Charlotte, Michigan.

**B**ERKEY, WILLIAM A., Manufacturer of Furniture, Grand Rapids, was born in Perry County, Ohio, on the 12th of April, 1823. He is the son of John Berkey, of Pennsylvania, and Lydia (Reams) Berkey, of Virginia. He attended the common schools of Perry and Seneca counties, and spent one year in study at Norwalk, Ohio, after which he engaged in teaching. In the fall of 1844 he commenced to learn the carpenter and joiner trade, and for a number of years continued in that business. In 1848 he removed to Tiffin, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of doors and sashes, remaining there seven years. He then removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and engaged in the same business. Soon afterward, he entered into partnership with Elias Matter and Julius Berkey, his brother, and established the foundation of the wholesale furniture business at present engrossing much capital, and employing more than a thousand men in that city. This partnership was changed, in 1868, by Elias Matter's going out, and George W. Gay's coming in. Subsequently, the manufacture of furniture was carried on five years under the firm name of Berkey Brothers & Gay. In 1873, Mr. Berkey, the subject of this sketch, sold out his interest to his partners for \$80,000. In 1870 he, in connection with other parties, originated the Phoenix Furniture Company, when he was elected President. He still holds that position. This company carries a capital of about \$500,000; employs about four hundred men; and, with facilities for manufacturing said to be unsurpassed, their work ranks with anything of the kind done in the United States. In politics Mr. Berkey was a Republican until 1876, when he was, by the Greenback, or Peter Cooper party, of Michigan, nominated for the State Legislature. He has been

a member of the Methodist Church since boyhood. In 1848 he married Miss Mary, daughter of Peter Springer, of Seneca County, Ohio. The problem, to the solving of which Mr. Berkey has devoted much thought within the past ten years, is the difficult question of national finance as the basis of national prosperity. He has, within that period, published a work of nearly four hundred pages devoted to that subject, which has elicited testimonials of high approval from men of much ability. The problem which he undertakes to solve in this work, is one of surpassing interest, and worthy of the best thought of every employer of large numbers of artisans, mechanics, and other workmen,—involving, as it does, the living, happiness, and prosperity of those men who compose the bone and sinew of the nation.

**B**RIGGS, COLONEL GEORGE G., late of the 7th Regiment of Michigan Cavalry, and at present Treasurer of the Barrel, Rim and Bent-ware Manufacturing Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born in Wayne County, Michigan, on the 25th of January, 1838. When but a little child, his father, a merchant, died; and while yet a youth, the son entered a mercantile house at Battle Creek, where he remained three years, and subsequently attended, for a short time, Olivet College. He then removed to Galesburg, Illinois, where he remained five years, and returning to Battle Creek, entered into partnership with Mr. Averill, and conducted a mercantile business, under the firm name of Averill, Briggs & Co. When, in 1862, it became apparent to him that his country required his service, he disposed of his business interests, and devoted himself to raising a company of cavalry, of which he was appointed First Lieutenant. This company, when equipped for service, became a part of the 7th Regiment of Michigan Cavalry, which left Grand Rapids for the Army of the Potomac, under the command of Colonel W. D. Mann. Before leaving with his regiment for the Potomac, Lieutenant Briggs made a parting visit to his friends at Galesburg; and was, by the citizens of that town, presented with a sword, as a token of their high esteem. He served with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac during the war; that regiment forming a part of the famous Michigan Cavalry Brigade, which, under the command of the daring and lamented Custer, fought and distinguished itself in sixty-three battles. The subject of our sketch soon became famous for his gallantry and courage, and promotion followed from grade to grade, until, in 1864, he became Colonel of his regiment. His service in the field was distinguished by that devotion to his country which finds appropriate expression in the cheerful performance of every duty. His regiment was,

successively, under the command of Generals Custer, Kilpatrick, Merritt, and the present Lieutenant-General of the United States Army. In a series of brilliant operations under Sheridan, throughout the six days immediately preceding the surrender of Lee, Colonel Briggs had three horses shot under him, but miraculously escaped injury. He was so often upon the line, and so frequently exposed, that, at the close of the severe fight on the 8th of April, 1865, he was made the recipient of the general congratulations of his brother officers upon his safe return. In attestation of his gallantry, a recommendation that he be brevetted for gallant conduct, was signed by Colonel Stagg, who commanded the brigade; by General Deven, commanding the division; by General Merritt, commanding the corps; and by General Sheridan, commanding the left wing of the army. On the morning of the 9th, the position obtained by Colonel Briggs enabled him to be the first officer to recognize the bearers of the flag of truce which so suddenly terminated the four years' war. He accompanied the bearers to General Custer, the nearest general officer, who directed his chief-of-staff and Colonel Briggs to return with the bearers and his message to Lee's head-quarters. There Colonel Briggs made the acquaintance of General Longstreet, and other distinguished men, with whom a cessation of hostilities was agreed upon until four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the surrender of the Confederate Army was announced throughout the Union Army, amid an excitement that words fail to portray. But with that surrender, which brought peace to the nation, the services of the 7th Michigan Cavalry were not dispensed with by the Government. That regiment, a few days afterward, was assigned for duty on the western frontier; and there,—under its gallant Colonel, George G. Briggs, who was placed in command of all the cavalry forces in the South sub-district of the Plains, with his head-quarters at Fort Collins, about seventy-five miles from Denver, Colorado,—served faithfully, guarding valuable and heavily-freighted stage-lines and trains, and protecting the residents of the frontier. In October, 1865, Colonel Briggs marched a part of his command over the mountains to Salt Lake City; and, having taken command of the cavalry forces at Fort Douglas, remained there until he was mustered out of service. He returned to the East by San Francisco and Panama, arriving at New York after a three weeks' voyage from Aspinwall. Being advised by letter, on his arrival at Detroit, he called on the jewelry firm of M. S. Smith & Co., where he was, by the officers of his regiment, presented with a beautiful gold watch, and their best wishes that in his future peaceful pursuits he should be no less successful than he had been while their immediate commander in the war. In May, 1866, Colonel Briggs removed to Grand Rapids, and, in partnership with J. W. Peirce, engaged in the dry-goods business, under the firm name

of Peirce & Briggs. From this business he withdrew in 1870, and engaged in manufacturing, as a stockholder and Treasurer of the Michigan Barrel, Rim and Bentware Manufacturing Company, to which he has since devoted his time. This business, through his close attention to it, has prospered, and now gives employment to about three hundred men. In May, 1866, Colonel Briggs married Miss Julia R. Peirce, youngest daughter of his partner in business at that time. Mr. Peirce, since deceased, was one of the early settlers of the Grand River Valley. In politics, Colonel Briggs has been active. In the campaign of 1868, he was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago that nominated Grant and Colfax. He was appointed one of the Secretaries; and, as an officer of the convention, was one of the committee that went to Washington to notify General Grant of his nomination. During the campaign he took a leading part in all Republican demonstrations at Grand Rapids. He was chosen commander of the Tanners' organization of that city; and being nominated as Representative of the First District of Grand Rapids to the Legislature of Michigan, he was elected by a large majority. After serving the two years of his term, he decided to withdraw from politics, and devote himself entirely to his business. Although since urgently solicited to accept nominations, he has declined to do so. Colonel Briggs is, in an eminent degree, one of Michigan's self-made men. He began his career an orphan youth, dependent entirely upon himself; and, by the time he had attained his majority, was a man of established character, positive in opinion, direct in speech, and careful and conservative in his business arrangements. At the call of his country, he sacrificed his business interests without hesitation, and engaged in that service, in which he achieved a success of which any man might be proud. He has attained, since the close of the war, by strict application to business, wealth and influence among his fellow-citizens, whose confidence he enjoys, no less for upright dealing than for his courteous, gentlemanly bearing.

**B**OOOTH, EPHRAIM J., of Lowell, Kent County, was born at Palmyra, New York, May 17, 1818, and was the only son of a family of four children. His father, William Booth, was a carpenter and joiner by trade. His mother, Susanna (Briggs) Booth, died when he was only five years old. His father was in poor circumstances, and Ephraim attended the common schools at different places where he worked until he reached the age of fifteen, being principally employed, until he was nineteen, in farm work. He then made a short trip to Ohio, from which he soon returned to Rochester, New York, where the greater part of the

next two years was spent, alternately, as clerk in a grocery store, peddler, and manufacturer of confectionery. He went to Michigan in 1844, and bought land in Osceola Township, Livingston County; and, with his father, cleared about ten acres, after which he returned to Rochester. In 1847 he decided to leave New York, and went to Michigan, where, in the spring of 1848, he engaged in the foundry business with Deacon L. Chapin, in Hudson, Lenawee County. In August, 1852, he married Caroline C., daughter of his partner, Mr. Chapin. In the spring of 1853 he removed to Grand Rapids; and, in the following August, lost his wife, who left an infant daughter eleven days old. She bears her mother's name, and is still a loved inmate of her father's house. June 1, 1854, he went to Lowell, and opened a store, with a small stock of merchandise. There was a tribe of Indians near Lowell at that time, but not more than ten white families, and at first his customers were few and far between. His trade steadily increased, however, with the population; and, by industry and perseverance, he soon secured a handsome business. After making various changes in partners,—always, however, holding a controlling interest himself—he retired from mercantile life in 1865, since which time he has devoted his attention principally to farming. He is a large stockholder in the Lowell National Bank; and, with the exception of one year, has been its Vice-President since its organization in 1866. March 15, 1858, he married Nancy M. Chapin, sister of his former wife. They have five children,—two sons and three daughters,—all still living at home. He cast his first vote in 1844, and is a Republican. He has refrained from taking an active part in politics, and has never held public office. He claims that his education has been of a thoroughly practical kind. Although fluent, and, at times, forcible in private conversation, he can never be prevailed upon to make a public speech. He is liberal in his religious opinions, professing no adherence to any sect. His family are members of the Baptist Church. He is strictly devoted to temperance principles, and an abettor of every pure and moral enterprise.

**BILZ, ALOYS**, of Spring Lake, Ottawa County, Michigan, was born in Bavaria in 1841, and emigrated, with his parents, to this country in 1849. They settled in Buffalo, New York, where nearly the whole of their large family still reside. Mr. Bilz attended a private school in Buffalo, and, at the age of eleven, was sent to St. Vincent's College, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He remained there only fifteen months; and, after a short visit to his parents, left home, at the early age of thirteen, with no fixed purpose, except an ambition to make his own fortune. He found employ-

ment as an apprentice in a hardware establishment at New Hamburg, Canada; and, two years later, went to Detroit, Michigan, where he engaged in the same business. He then worked seven years in the employ of J. F. Buffum, of New Baltimore. In 1864 he married Mary Alice, daughter of the Rev. O. C. Thompson, of Detroit; and, with a view of finding a permanent home, visited various parts of the State. In July, 1866, he established himself in the village of Spring Lake. He has, from the first, taken a prominent interest in everything pertaining to the prosperity of this locality. In 1871 his home and entire hardware and furniture establishment, valued at \$30,000, were destroyed by fire. This misfortune would have crushed a less energetic man, but Mr. Bilz entered a new store in just four weeks from the day of the fire. His early affiliations and family influences were all Democratic; but he is a Republican, and, as Chairman of the Republican Committee of the township, has, for years, contributed largely toward every success his party has attained in the locality. During the past year he was President of the village of Spring Lake, and is now Supervisor of his township.

**BOWEN, DE WITT CLINTON**, of Montague, Michigan, was born in Elbridge, Onondaga County, New York, October 29, 1836. His father's parents were of English-Welsh, and his mother's of Scotch-Irish, descent. The family emigrated to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1846, and shortly afterwards to Fonddu Lac,—then a village consisting of some six families,—where Mr. Bowen spent six years of genuine frontier life. He was then placed in Lawrence University, Wisconsin, where he received a liberal education. He next made a tour of observation, of eighteen months' duration, through the Southern States, and returned home by way of Havana and New York. He established a lumber-yard at Milton Junction, Wisconsin, and soon after engaged in the manufacture of shingles at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. He married, December 23, 1863, Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Reason, an Irish gentleman of education and wealth in his native land, and one of the early settlers of Northern Wisconsin. In October, 1866, he removed to his present home, Montague, erected a mill, and commenced the manufacture of shingles, in which he has attained a national reputation. He is justly considered an authority in all matters pertaining to this branch of industry. In the organization of the White-River Log and Booming Company, he was an active participant; was its first permanent Secretary, and afterwards held the office of President. From the beginning he has been identified with the establishment and management of the public schools of Montague. He is a conservative politician, and, in no sense, a partisan.

**C**HAMPLIN, HON. JOHN W., Lawyer, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born in Kingston, New York, February 17, 1831. His father, Jeffrey C. Champlin, lived on a farm in Delaware County, New York. Here Mr. Champlin remained, pursuing his studies at various schools, until he graduated at Delaware Institute, expecting to become a civil engineer. In 1854 he began the study of law in the office of his brother, S. G. Champlin, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. He was admitted to practice, in the courts of Michigan, in June, 1855, and was employed to prepare a draft of the new city charter, passed by the Legislature in 1857. He held the office of City Attorney for three years, and was elected Judge of the Recorder's Court in 1861. In 1867 he became Mayor of Grand Rapids. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and, in 1871, was Grand Master of the State. Mr. Champlin has been a member of the Episcopal Church for twelve years. In politics he was a War Democrat, and generally votes with the Democratic party. He was married, in 1856, at Polo, Illinois, to Miss Ellen Moore. They have three children. For many years Mr. Champlin has devoted himself, with great success, to his profession. His practice is yearly increasing, not only in Michigan, but in the Supreme Court of the United States. He is a gentleman of spotless integrity, a wise counselor, and a keen, determined advocate.

**C**HURCH, HON. THOS. BROWNELL, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born in September, 1821, in the town of Dighton, Bristol County, Massachusetts. His grandfather, Thomas Church, was a Colonel in the Rhode Island Line during the Revolutionary War. He is a direct descendant of Benjamin Church, who commanded the united forces of the Eastern Colonies during the Indian wars, which terminated in the death of the Indian King Philip, of Mount Hope. On account of delicate health and defective vision, the subject of this sketch had no regular schooling in his boyhood, but obtained instruction at home, and was from early youth a reader of all books to which he could obtain access. After he had spent several years in sea voyaging, he was believed to be able, after a rapid but thorough preparation, to undertake a college course; and did so, going through Trinity College, then called Washington, at Hartford, Connecticut. Subsequently he went South, and there, for some years, engaged in teaching, and regained his health. He then chose the profession of law, and spent a year in Cambridge Law School, Massachusetts. Then, removing to Michigan, he studied in the law office of Lieutenant-Governor J. Wright Gordon, at Marshall; and, having been licensed to practice, he removed to Grand Rapids, in 1843, where he has since resided, and

practiced his profession. He was appointed, by Governor John S. Barry, Prosecuting Attorney of Kent County, which office he retained two years. In 1850 he was elected a delegate to the second Constitutional Convention of the State of Michigan, his colleague being Hon. Rix Robinson, a distinguished pioneer of that State. In 1851 he was elected a Representative to the State Legislature,—his colleague being the present Senator, Hon. Thomas W. Ferry,—from a district comprising Kent and Ottawa counties. In 1855 he was again elected the Representative of Kent County. In 1852 he was elected Mayor of the city of Grand Rapids; and, in that year, was presented as their choice for the Congressional nomination, by the northern counties of a district comprising all Western Michigan. In 1858, in 1860, and in 1862, he was the Democratic Congressional candidate in that district,—overwhelmingly Republican, especially in the latter of those years,—bearing the party standard, but having no hope of election. A Douglas Democrat in 1860, he subsequently was a pronounced War Democrat, and earnestly promoted enlistments in the Federal Army. Since then, Mr. Church has quietly practiced his profession at Grand Rapids, having engaged, since the commencement of practice, in several important civil and criminal causes. In the estimation of the profession, he manifests much power as a pleader, while, as a public speaker, he has frequently addressed large audiences on political and other subjects. There is probably no man in Michigan to-day who, to thorough knowledge of history, adds such facility of expression. He has always been a persistent student; and, even now, at his advanced age, is desirous of acquiring knowledge. In 1841 Mr. Church married Miss Mary E., daughter of Colonel John Stuart, of Battle Creek, Michigan. They have but one son living,—Frederick I. Church, an artist, at present engaged in the establishment of Harper Brothers, in New York City.

**C**HATFIELD, REV. LARMON, of Portland, was born in Windham, Green County, New York, September 7, 1807, and was the son of Josiah and Olive Chatfield. His early years were spent in hard work on the farm, as he was the only child capable of assisting his father in this labor. His parents were unable to send him, for more than a few months, to the rude district school in the neighborhood; and this, with a few months' academic training, which he earned in after years, constituted his school education. But his keen intellect and studious disposition triumphed over all obstacles; and so well did he turn to profit his limited advantages, that, in the days of his pulpit power, no man was more accurate in the use of language. He

knew well the meaning of words, and had rare skill in fitting them into rugged sentences to express his earnest thoughts. His parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, and were firm, intelligent believers in its doctrines; but, in his boyhood, he manifested a dislike for the teachings of that church, and sought every opportunity to play truant from it, and attend the more congenial meetings of the Methodists. His heart was touched with their fervent preaching, and he was early converted. For a time, however, as he approached manhood, he "fell from grace," as he expressed it, until, at the age of twenty-two, under the preaching of Elder Bangs, he again came under religious conviction, and united with the Methodist Church. Immediately afterwards, he entered upon the work of the ministry. He was licensed as an exhorter, and took his first work as a subordinate in the old Ohio Conference of 1835, and was sent to Mount Clemens, Michigan. In 1836 his name appeared in the minutes of the Mansfield Conference, and he was sent to Plymouth. There he married Miss Lorimer, who died eight months later. In 1838 he was sent to Lyons, the charge then including the territory now covered by the thriving village of Portland. Here he assisted at the funeral of Philo Bogue, in 1839. Two years later, he was married to Mrs. Eliza Bogue, by Rev. Allen Staples, since deceased. After serving two years on the Lyons circuit, he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Shiawassee District. Four years of district work, in which he traveled from Grand Haven to Saginaw, proved his efficiency; and, at the expiration of the term, he was sent as Presiding Elder to the Adrian District. He lived at Adrian three years, poorly paid, but setting forth such grand truths that there remain indelibly fixed on the minds of those who heard him, profound impressions of the preaching of Larmon Chatfield. In 1848 his health failed, and he was placed upon the list of superannuates. Two years and a half later, his health having improved, he was re-admitted, and appointed to Lansing. In the fall of 1853, he was transferred to Rock River Conference, Rockford, Illinois. In 1854 he returned to the Michigan Conference, and was, at his own request, retired from the active work of the Gospel ministry. His last attendance at Conference was at a session held at Three Rivers, in 1868, where the appearance of the old man, whose tall form was seen going forward to the altar of that Church to which he had consecrated his life's best efforts, is remembered with mournful pleasure by many who were present. From this time until his death, which occurred July 23, 1876, he resided at Portland, where his home was during the effective years of his ministry, and where his form now reposes in the quiet sleep of death. In the minutes of the forty-first session of the Michigan Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a touching tribute was paid to his efficiency as a preacher

and his character as a man. He was particularly known as a doctrinal preacher; and, as a controversialist, he had few superiors. Pushing his investigations to the utmost, he searched the word of God for his authority, and stored his mind with the truths which he found therein; and, when occasion required, launched them forth in the thunder of his arguments against what he considered fallacies in any creed or doctrine. He would, in a sermon of an hour or more, probe to the bottom the dogmas of his religious opponents, and was celebrated for his matchless controversial sermons on "Calvinism," the "Doctrine of Decrees," and the "Final Preservation of the Saints." For some time before his death, he made his home in Portland with his son-in-law, F. G. Lee, of whose family his aged wife is still a cherished member.

CHAMPLIN, BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. G.— Stephen Gardner Champlin, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born July 1, 1827, in Kingston, Ulster County, New York. He was descended from the Champ-lins of Rhode Island and Connecticut. His father, Jeffrey C. Champlin, was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island. The life of the subject of this biography was varied, and, in some respects, remarkable. In early boyhood he evinced a strong and vigorous intellect, and a taste for reading history. The local library of the school district in which he lived afforded him an opportunity, to a limited extent, of gratifying his desires in this respect; and, before he had reached his twelfth year, he had read all the volumes it contained. He had familiarized himself with the histories of Rome, Greece, England, France, and his own country. That which most attracted him, however, was the history of the wars of Napoleon. He was as familiar with the campaigns of Napoleon as he was with his spelling-book. He attended the common schools until the age of fourteen, when he was sent to the Rhinebeck Academy, at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York. He remained here but one term; and, at the age of fifteen, entered the office of Dr. S. B. Streets, at Roxbury, Delaware County, New York, and began the study of medicine. At eighteen he commenced practicing as a physician, at Wawarsing, Ulster County, New York. In this profession he was successful, and built up an extensive business. It was not, however, congenial to his tastes; and, at the age of twenty, he gave up his practice as a physician and entered the law office of Hon. T. R. Westbrook, of Kingston, New York, and commenced the study of law. He attended the law school of Professor Fowler, at Ballston Spa, and, at the age of twenty-two, passed a creditable examination before the Bench of the Supreme Court at Albany. He was admitted to the practice of law, and soon afterward

opened an office at Richmond, in Ulster County. He was married to Miss Mary E. Smedes, of Wawarsing, Ulster County, New York, on the 1st day of January, 1851. In 1853 he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and formed a copartnership with Lucius Patterson, who was, at that time, one of the best lawyers in Western Michigan. Here he advanced rapidly in his profession. In 1857 he was elected Judge of the Recorder's Court. In 1858 he was elected, upon the Democratic ticket, Prosecuting Attorney of Kent County; and, as an index of his popularity, it may be stated that he was the only candidate elected on the ticket,—although his opponent was an able lawyer and unexceptionable man,—all the other nominees of the ticket being defeated by an average of five hundred majority. He discharged the duties of his office with great credit and ability. He had always acted with the Democratic party, and was a staunch supporter of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency in 1860. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, he enlisted, and was commissioned a Major in the 3d Regiment of Michigan Volunteers. This regiment started for Washington on the 13th day of June, 1861. It was placed in Brigadier-General Richardson's Brigade. On account of the illness of the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, the regiment passed to the command of Major Champlin. He was a good disciplinarian, and, at the same time, won the respect and confidence of his men. July 30, 1861, he was ordered to make a *reconnaissance* in the direction of Morrison's Mill. It resulted in a sharp skirmish with the enemy. The manner in which he executed this order drew from the General in command the following notice:

"HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }  
WASHINGTON, September 5, 1861. }  
"Brigadier-General Israel B. Richardson, Commanding  
Brigade Volunteers;  
"GENERAL.—Major-General McClellan has received Major S. G. Champlin's report of his *reconnaissance* and skirmish on the 30th ultimo. The General is much pleased with Major Champlin's dispositions on the occasion, which he deems eminently proper; and he desires you to convey his thanks to Major Champlin for the efficient manner in which this service was performed. I have the honor to be,

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
"S. WILLIAMS,  
"Assistant Adjutant-General."

He was promoted and commissioned Colonel of the regiment on the 22d day of October, 1861. He was with the Army of the Potomac in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, and was shot through the hip at the latter place. He commanded his regiment again at the battle of Groveton. One incident which occurred at Fortress Monroe will illustrate the force of character of General Champlin. While besieging Yorktown he was prostrated with a severe attack of rheumatism, by which he was confined to his room at Fortress Monroe when the orders were given to advance on Williamsburg. All expected a desperate battle there. The army had moved,

when Dr. Z. Bliss, the surgeon of the regiment, observed Colonel Champlin's horse saddled and hitched in front of his quarters. He hastened to the ward occupied by the Colonel, and found him hobbling around, and, with the greatest difficulty, putting on his regimentals. The surgeon expostulated, insisting that it would endanger his recovery, as it was raining at the time. The Colonel said nothing, but still kept making his preparations. Finally, the surgeon demanded his reason for thus setting at defiance his advice and endangering his own life; to which the Colonel replied, as he buckled on his sword: "I am not going to have to spend any of the rest of my days in explaining why I was not at the battle of Williamsburg." He was with his regiment at that battle. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers on the 29th of November, 1862. He had never recovered from the effects of the wound he received at Fair Oaks. His health was undermined by this and by service in the field. He obtained leave of absence for thirty days to recruit his wasted energies, and went to his home at Grand Rapids, Michigan; but, instead of improving, his disease gradually grew worse, until the 24th of January, 1864, when he expired. Thus died one of the purest and noblest defenders of our Government, beloved and lamented by all who knew him. His was a high order of talent. Gifted, courteous and kind, he endeared himself to all within the circle of his acquaintance. In conclusion, we can add no more fitting tribute than that contained in a letter written by Hon. T. R. Westbrook, of Kingston, New York, to Hon. I. Harris, when the nomination of Colonel Champlin to a Brigadier-Generalship was pending before the Senate. He says: "I can say that, if any man is worthy of a Brigadier's star, he is. I know all about him. Years ago he read law in my office, and was with me a long time. I know him thoroughly and well. Most gallantly has he served his country, as his scars will tell. Among the first in the field, he has served faithfully all through."

CLUTE, LEMUEL, Lawyer, of Ionia, was born in Saratoga County, New York, August 7, 1834. His parents, Richard and Lucy (Clements) Clute, removed to Bethlehem, Albany County, New York, when Lemuel was but one year old. He attended the primary schools at the place of his birth, and subsequently took a scientific course at the Agricultural College of Michigan. He left school when twenty-six years of age, and immediately commenced the study of law, in the office of Hon. Albert Williams. After reading there three years, he was admitted to the bar, November 25, 1863. He then entered into partnership with his preceptor, and continued with him three years. At the end of that time he formed a partnership with







*W. D. Connelley*

J. S. Bennett, which lasted two years. He has since practiced alone, with the exception of two years, in which he had one of his students as partner. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Board of Education, and has since been twice re-elected. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen. He has always been one of the most public-spirited citizens, doing all in his power to advance the interests of the city. When he was but ten years old, he joined a temperance society, and ever since has been an earnest advocate of the cause. He has never taken a glass of liquor as a beverage, and feels that he has been guarded from it by his mother's influence, exerted in his early life. In the year 1854, Mr. Clute commenced an extensive round of travel, visiting South America, the Sandwich Islands, most of the other islands of the Pacific, China, Japan, and the northern coast of Siberia, spending about four years on the voyage. Mr. Clute's ideas of a religious life may all be embraced in the following: "Learn to love what God loves, and to dislike what God dislikes; give your best thoughts and most sincere efforts to this end; and, when death comes, and you go before the Great Father, you shall not be turned aside simply because you have not thought in accordance with a rule you can not understand nor comprehend." He was brought up a Democrat; has always voted the Democratic ticket, and taken an active part in every campaign; making public speeches, and writing for the press. He was married, February 22, 1862, to Miss Ellen McPherson, daughter of William McPherson, of Ionia, Michigan, who came to this country from Scotland, and settled in Ionia when quite a young man. Mr. Clute has four children,—William, Richard, Lucy and Robert. "Mr. Clute, like all men of self-made prominence," says an intimate acquaintance, "has characteristics which boldly challenge observation, and clearly explain the secrets of his success. He is of medium size, has an intellectual cast of head, piercing eyes, thoughtful expression, and a reserved and dignified mien. One needs only to look at him to know that he is highly endowed by nature; nor has he buried the talents thus entrusted to him, but has so used them that he can render a good account. Having chosen the profession of law, and believing that what should be done at all should be well done, he laid a good foundation by mastering all of the common, and many of the higher English branches, and then turned his attention to law itself in that thorough and untiring manner in which few have the disposition or ability to study. He, therefore, entered upon his profession with high qualifications and bright prospects. Going thus into the chosen field of his life-labor, with a strong and restless ambition, and habits of ever-increasing industry,—not allowing himself to be enticed from its honored paths by the charms of politics, which have led so many

lawyers into the fens of disappointment and ruin,—he has built up a practice much more creditable than that of the average lawyer of his years. Few attorneys labor harder, more zealously, or to better purpose for their clients than does Mr. Clute; or, by their work, confer greater honor upon their calling. He is a rapid and fluent speaker, always approaching his subject directly; contenting himself with reason and logic, rather than rhetoric and poetry, and thereby often securing victory when fancy and imagery might have lost it. His uniform good habits and example are above all question, and have secured him a reputation and position, both as a citizen and a lawyer, which few enjoy. His special friendships are few, but to those he is faithful. To his domestic ties he is scrupulously true. He is devoted to his family, feeling no attention or sacrifice too great for them. He is deeply interested in the public welfare, and gives much of his time and influence towards its promotion. He is especially active in the cause of education, and the enterprises of his own city. Although naturally modest and retiring, he is bold at the call of duty; and his blows, if they are given, are dealt with a power not easily resisted, leaving an impress not readily removed. He seldom attempts wit or narration of anecdote, but has a keen relish for them, when they fall, chaste and fresh, from the lips of others. He likes his own opinions; but not so much because they are his, as because of his ability to defend and vindicate them. Possessing a great and active moral element, he is one of the valuable pillars of the Church, as well as of moral enterprises generally; in a word, he is a man, citizen, and friend. Few are better, have brighter prospects, or are more esteemed; and far better would it be for the world if there were more like him."

COMSTOCK, HON. CHARLES CARTER, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born at Sullivan, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, on the 5th of March, 1818. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native town during the winter months, being engaged in laboring on his father's farm in summer, until he attained his eighteenth year. He then induced his father to sell the old farm of one hundred acres, for \$2,800,—then considered a very large price for the place,—and purchase another farm of two hundred and eight acres, with first-class improvements, for \$5,000. Such a proposition, from so young a man, indicated an enterprising character. By his help and good management, the amount of his father's property was nearly trebled by the time his son had attained his majority. He now became desirous to change his occupation, and engage in mercantile pursuits in Boston; but his help

was too much needed on the farm to admit of his doing so. In 1842 he directed his attention to the lumber business; he built a saw-mill, and soon owned several. In 1853 he emigrated to Grand Rapids, Michigan, a town, at that time, of only about three thousand inhabitants. Here he engaged in the same business; and, with his partners, as E. F. Ward & Co., brought to Grand Rapids the first machinery ever used in that city in the manufacture, for the wholesale market, of doors, window-sashes, frames and blinds. In September, 1857, he purchased the furniture factory and business of E. W. & S. A. Winchester; when, by partnership complications, and the suspension of the banks in that year, he was compelled to make an assignment. Rallying, however, from the blow, by the native energy of his character, he, in the next four years, paid his debts in full, and those of the parties with whom he had been connected; and, in 1862, inaugurated the first successful wholesale furniture trade entered upon at Grand Rapids. In 1863 he sold out a half interest in this business to James M. and Ezra T. Nelson. In the fall of the same year, he formed a partnership with Mr. Bowles, in the manufacture of pails; and, during the following year, bought his partner's interest in that business. In 1865 Mr. Comstock sold his interest in the furniture business to his son and two others. Since then he has formed no partnerships. He is still engaged in the lumber business, and in the manufacture of pails, tubs, sashes and doors. He has manufactured, on an average, ten million feet of lumber each year, for many years. He is also engaged in farming, possessing several farms, covering in all seven hundred acres, most of which are under cultivation. In 1863-64 Mr. Comstock was Mayor of Grand Rapids. In 1870 he was nominated for Governor of the State by the Democratic party; and, in 1873, for member of Congress as the people's candidate. In 1840, in his native town, he married Miss Mary M. Winchester, to whose fidelity and devotion he attributes much of his success. A devoted Christian, her influence was felt in the tenor of his whole life. In 1863 he was called to mourn her loss. In 1865 he married Mrs. Cornelia Davis, of Grand Rapids, and his present family includes two children by this union. In July, 1865, he was again afflicted by the loss of his eldest daughter, her husband, Albert A. Stone, and their little son, who were victims of the awful wreck of the steamer "Brother Jonathan," which went down in a gale off the coast of California. On the 16th of September, 1870, Mr. Comstock was again a sufferer by the death of his only son, Tileston A. Comstock, in the twenty-seventh year of his age, whose fine business capacity had early shown itself. He was a young man of great promise. When but nineteen years old, he had the entire charge of his father's half-interest in the large furniture manufactory of Comstock, Nelson & Co.; and, when twenty-one, pur-

chased a quarter interest in that business. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Hon. A. B. Turner, of Grand Rapids. The many fine qualities of his mind and heart caused him to be beloved by all who knew him. At the present time, Mr. Comstock's philanthropy and public spirit are manifested in his employment of several hundred men in his business. Unlike others who, within the past few years, have preferred to divest themselves of business care and responsibility, by turning their manufacturing property into stocks and bonds, which give employment to no workingmen, he has, at a great sacrifice to himself, persisted in attending to his large business engagements, at but a modicum of profit compared with what he would realize as legal interest on the same amount of capital if converted into Government securities. It is to such men, in these days of human selfishness, that all honor should be awarded: men who feel that those workingmen, artisans, and mechanics, who have helped them to accumulate their wealth, are, under Divine Providence, yet their creditors; to whom they owe an obligation that nothing less than continuing to afford them constant employment for the support of themselves and families, can repay. No record of Mr. Comstock's life would do him justice that did not make mention of his princely donation, in the name of his wife and daughter, deceased, toward the building of the Baptist Church, at Grand Rapids, of which they were members. It consisted of twenty city lots, which have already netted the society some \$7,000, with part yet undisposed of, by which they were enabled to finish their beautiful and commodious house of worship; Mr. Comstock has thus been the most liberal donor. This is but an illustration of the public spirit for which he has been noted during his entire residence in the city, and by which he has won for himself a place in the esteem and affections of his fellow-citizens.

CARY, ALFRED X., Banker, Grand Rapids, was born at Coventry, Rhode Island, on the 28th of March, 1811. His father, Joseph Cary, was originally from Connecticut. His mother was a daughter of Ruly Eaton, of Connecticut. Mr. Cary received his education at Cherry Valley Academy, Otsego County, New York. During the winter of 1829-30, he taught school; and, in the spring of 1830, became clerk in a dry-goods store in Cooperstown, New York, in which position he continued two years. At the end of this time, he went to Newark, New York, where he entered into the merchant tailor business in his own name. Remaining here about two years, he removed to Brockport, New York, and engaged in the same business on a much larger scale. Two years later, his store was consumed

by fire. In 1838 he removed to Painesville, Ohio, where he went into the hotel business, and remained two years and a half, when he returned to Brockport, and assisted his brother in the collection of canal tolls. In 1843 he removed to Adrian, Michigan, engaging in the dry-goods business, in which he continued for about one year, when he went to Grand Rapids, and opened a general mercantile store. After remaining here two years, he sold his stock of goods, and was employed by Henry R. Williams as Captain on a steamboat. He continued in this capacity for three years, at the end of which time he again engaged in the hotel business, as proprietor of the National Hotel, which then occupied the ground where the Morton House now stands, at Grand Rapids. In 1852, he was again employed on the steamboat, as Captain, by H. R. Williams; and, in 1853, in connection with John Lyman and H. R. Williams, he bought the steam tug "Niles," and taking it to Chicago, acted as Captain for several months, when the tug was sold. Mr. Cary, with John M. Fox, then bought the Imperial Flour-Mill, located at Buena Vista, about twelve miles from Grand Rapids. He afterward purchased the interest of Mr. Fox, and entered into a partnership with R. M. Collins, the firm name becoming A. X. Cary & Co. This firm carried on business for fifteen years, when Mr. Cary bought an interest in the Valley City Mills, at Grand Rapids, and carried on the business for some years, under the firm name of Cary, Moon & Collins. In 1870 an interest in this mill was sold to Mr. Barnes, and the firm was changed to A. X. Cary & Co., in which name it is still continued. In 1854 a company was formed for the purpose of building the steamer "Olive Branch," in which Mr. Cary had an interest; with Mr. William M. Ferry, he had the entire direction of the work. In 1855 he took passage at Detroit for Cleveland on the steamer "E. R. Collins," which took fire when off Molden, and burned to the water's edge. Mr. Cary jumped into the lake, taking with him a stool, through the support of which he was enabled to float until picked up by a boat. In 1870 Mr. Cary, with several parties, originated the Grand Rapids Savings Bank, of which he was chosen, and still remains, President. In 1833 he was married to Sarah Murdock, of Newark, New York. Their only son, Charles H. Cary, enlisted in the army, during the year 1861, as a member of the 3d Michigan Infantry, and soon after became Lieutenant in the signal corps. On the 18th of July, 1863, he died at Jackson, Mississippi. Mr. Cary's only remaining child, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Collins, widow of the late R. M. Collins, resides with him. In politics, Mr. Cary casts his vote with the Republican party. In 1848 and 1849, he was elected Collector and Treasurer of Grand Rapids. In 1863 he was elected Alderman; and, for about twelve years, was connected with the fire department. In 1860 he was chosen a delegate to the National Convention

which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States. Mr. Cary has been a member of the Episcopal Church for twelve years, and a member of the vestry the greater portion of this time.

CAULFIELD JOHN, Wholesale Grocer, of Grand Rapids, was born near Newry, in the County of Down, Ireland, December 25, 1838. In his veins flows the blood both of the liberty-loving Celt and the chivalrous Norman; for his mother's ancestors were natives of Wales, and belonged to the Morgan family, which was of Norman descent; and his father's settled in Ireland in the sixteenth century, where the name Caulfield became conspicuous in national affairs. He attended the "National School" of his native country until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the employ of a grocer. As Newry was a seaport town, many stories reached it of success in America, and John Caulfield longed to try his fortune in that new El Dorado. At length, at the age of nineteen, he embarked for the United States; and, after arriving in New York, went directly to Grand Rapids, Michigan. There he entered the wholesale grocery house of George W. Waterman, and remained in his employ about five years. In 1864 he commenced business for himself as a retail grocer, in the village of Ada. Soon after, being convinced that a larger field was needed for his growing trade, he returned to Grand Rapids, and formed a copartnership with Hon. John Clancy in the retail grocery business. After one year, Mr. Clancy, because of his extensive lumber interests, withdrew from the firm. Mr. Caulfield then gradually added to his business an extensive wholesale trade, until now he has one of the largest and best establishments of the kind in the city. In 1871 his store and goods were destroyed by fire. With characteristic energy, he soon built another and finer building on the ruins of the old one; and, with this stocked from basement to third story, was soon again in the full tide of success. He is also one of the largest real estate owners in the city, having already platted two additions to the city of Grand Rapids. Mr. Caulfield is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He has never aspired to political honors. Since the abolition of slavery, he has been identified with the Democratic party; but, previous to that time, was a Republican. He was married, in February, 1864, to Miss Esther Eagen. They have had six children, one son and five daughters, all of whom are living. Mr. Caulfield is slender, and of medium height. His manner is genial and affable. He is a man of strong impulses, correct judgment and sterling integrity, and is widely known and highly esteemed. He has that force of character and aggressiveness of disposition which make a leader among men.

**CONSAUL, JACOB V.**, Contractor and Builder, Grand Haven, Michigan, was born in Schenectady, New York, October 26, 1833. He is one of the thirteen children of Jacob C. and Elizabeth (Van Horn) Consaul. His father was a contractor and builder. He participated in the war of 1812, and was a brother of Colonel Consaul, who was prominently connected with the old stage-line, running from Schenectady to Utica, in 1835. Jacob V. Consaul received a fair business education in the academy at Jordan, New York. After leaving school, he learned the carpenter's trade with his father; and, at the age of nineteen, began working at his trade, on his own account, in Jordan. He afterwards engaged in boat-building, which he continued about ten years. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Company H., 2d New York Infantry. He was wounded at Strawberry Plains, Virginia, in December, 1864; and was, in consequence, honorably discharged from the army. He returned home, and engaged in boat-building, in Chittenango, New York, for two years. July 20, 1867, he removed to Grand Haven, where he has a wide reputation as a master-builder. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the society of Odd-Fellows, and the Knights of Honor. He is a consistent member of the Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Republican. He is distinguished as a sympathetic, kind, and benevolent man. Mr. Consaul was married, May 20, 1855, to Miss Roena M. Snell, of Onondaga, New York. They have a family of two sons and one daughter.

**COOK, J. M.**, M. D., of Muskegon, was born near Pontiac, Oakland County, Michigan, March 21, 1841. His father, M. D. Cook, was of English and Scotch ancestry, and was born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1796. His mother was of English descent, and was born at Ballston, Saratoga County, New York, in 1800. For several years, his father was engaged in the manufacture of furniture, at Saratoga; but, at an early day, removed to Michigan. There he successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. Soon after the death of his mother, which occurred in 1858, J. M. Cook left home, with the determination to prepare himself immediately for the medical profession. Entering Oxford Seminary, he soon found a firm friend in the estimable principal, Prof. Taft, whose excellent incentives afforded him much encouragement. Having no funds at his command, with which to defray his college expenses, he was compelled to devote much of his time to the occupation of teaching. While thus engaged, he also gave some attention to the study of medicine and surgery. In the summer of 1862 he discontinued his studies, and entered the army, as a member of the 5th Michigan Cavalry. He

participated in many battles, under the late General Custer, in one of which he was severely wounded. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Trevillian's Depot, Virginia, in June, 1864, and remained in captivity until the following January, when he made his escape to the Union lines, at Jacksonville, Florida. He remained in service until the close of the war, and then resumed his medical studies with the late M. L. Green, M. D., of Pontiac, Michigan. He studied thus three summers, spending the remainder of each year at the Medical Department of Michigan University, and Rush Medical College, at Chicago. He graduated from the latter institution in the spring of 1868. In August, of the same year, he settled in Muskegon, Michigan. Here he soon gained many friends and a lucrative practice; and is now one of the leading physicians in that part of the State. Since residing in Muskegon, he has spent three winters at the medical colleges and hospitals of New York, Philadelphia and Ann Arbor, in order to keep pace with the rapidly growing science. He is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, and is United States Examining Surgeon.

**COOK, RUFUS R.**, late of Otisco, was born September 11, 1811, at Hartland, Connecticut. When he was three or four years old, his parents moved to Rome, New York, and from there to Bergen, in the same State, where he lived until he was eighteen. In 1829 he moved, with his parents, to the Territory of Michigan, and settled in Avon, Oakland County. In 1837, in company with his brother-in-law, John L. Morse, and Amos and William Russell, he started on a prospecting tour. They left their teams at a point on Looking-glass River, about three miles west of Longsbury, Shiawassee County, where they built a boat out of material brought with them. In this they were four days in reaching the mouth of Flat River. From there they traveled on foot to the Burr-Oak Plains, in Otisco, where they made locations; Mr. Cook taking the land where a village commemorates his name. Here he and Mr. Morse erected a shelter; but, after winter had fairly set in, they went home, on foot. In February they returned, with their wives, and the young lads, C. F. Morse and Calvin Gage; taking also a span of horses, nineteen head of cattle, eighteen swine, and, as they supposed, money enough to carry them through to harvest time. Nine days of traveling, in extremely cold weather, brought them to Lyons, where they found themselves unable to pay the tavern bill, as they had no money which the landlord would take, the first intimation they had of the "wildcat collapse." They were, therefore, obliged to run in debt, but paid their bills the next fall, when the sale of cattle gave them some money that had a value. In the winter of 1839, Messrs.



*Benjamin B. Cook*









*Geo. S. Cooper*  
*Tonia*

Cook, Morse, Lincoln, and the Baldwin brothers, built the first saw-mill in Montcalm County. It had a capacity for cutting three or four thousand feet a day, which, at that time, was considered quite large. They sent their lumber down the Flat and Grand rivers on rafts, and sold it at Grand Rapids for goods. This was the beginning of the vast lumber business on Flat River. In 1846 Mr. Cook bought the hotel at the "Corners," which became famous for its anniversary balls. In a few years Mr. Cook became a trader and general business man. He was possessed of good business qualifications; was a good judge of men, and had more than common influence over them. He was highly esteemed and honored by the community, having held, for about thirty-five years, the position of Postmaster. He was also Justice of the Peace the greater part of that time; was Supervisor a number of years, and held other positions. Through all his life he was the recipient of the most responsible and delicate trusts, which were never abused; and, although he held so many positions, he never sought office for himself. When he worked for others, however, he had great power. Mr. Cook was a representative man among the early settlers of the Grand River Valley. He was public-spirited, and contributed largely, in many ways, to the growth and prosperity of the country, and was well known throughout Ionia, Kent and Montcalm counties. He was destined by nature to be an influential man in any community in which his lot might be cast. Mr. Cook was married, January 2, 1834, to Miss Cordelia W. Cowles. He died at his home, in Otisco, January 6, 1875, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, mourned by the entire community.

**C**OOOPER, GEORGE SAMSON, Merchant, of Ionia, was born at Paris, Oxford County, Maine, January 27, 1830. Both his parents were of New England birth. His father, John Cooper, was a native of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and was descended from the early English settlers; and his mother, Rebecca (Matthews) Cooper, a native of Sumner, Maine, was also of Puritan ancestry, her family having resided at Newberryport, Massachusetts, for several generations. The parents of Mr. Cooper were in moderate circumstances, his father being an industrious and persevering agriculturist, who, by his energy and integrity, had won the esteem of all who knew him. Mr. Cooper received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native town, which he attended until seventeen years of age. At that time, following out the bent of his inclination for business, he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and served his novitiate in mercantile life in a general store, where he remained for eighteen months. Desiring to finish his education, he then entered South Paris Academy, from

which he graduated eighteen months later. Feeling himself now thoroughly fitted to battle with the vicissitudes of life, he served another clerkship of one year in Boston, and then returned to his native town, where he was married. The lady of his choice was Miss Florinda Royal, eldest daughter of Rev. Solon Royal, a clergyman of the Free-will Baptist denomination. He has been a preacher of the Gospel for thirty years; and, during that time, has had pastoral charge of several churches in New England. Two years later, Mr. Cooper, following the example of a great many who had preceded him to the West, left his Eastern home, and removed to Dartford, Greenlake County, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1854. Here he opened a general mercantile store, and transacted a successful business there for six years. But Mr. Cooper was too enterprising a business man to be content with the opportunities for development which Dartford afforded; and, in 1860, he removed to Ionia, Michigan, where he immediately settled down to business. Mindful of his New England origin, he adopted for his trade mark the title of "New England Store," and this distinguishing name is still prominent in Ionia County. He conducted his business alone, with marked success, until 1865, when he took in as partner his brother-in-law, I. M. Thayer. Since then, his business has been conducted under the firm name of Cooper & Thayer, and is to-day the leading dry-goods and carpet house in Ionia County. A public-spirited citizen, Mr. Cooper has often been called from his business to serve in an official capacity. In the years 1871-72, before Ionia was organized as a city, he filled the position of President of the town, and has since been, for eight years, a member of the Board of Aldermen. In 1866 he was appointed United States Assessor, by President Johnson, and has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee for two terms. He has also been actively identified with the financial and educational interests of the town, and an earnest supporter of any enterprise calculated to improve its condition and prospects. For a number of years, he was a Trustee of the First National Bank, and was elected its first Vice-President. During the construction of what is now called the D. L. & N. R. R., he filled the position of Director of the road. He is now a member of the School Board, to which he was elected in 1877. In the society of Free-Masons, he has been an active member since 1863, and has passed through the Blue Lodge and Chapter degrees, and also the Encampment of Knights Templar. He has filled the offices of Junior and Senior Warden in the Blue Lodge, and has been Generalissimo in the Encampment. Although brought up in the Baptist faith, he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for twenty-one years; and, for fifteen years of that time, has been Superintendent of the Sabbath school. He is now an ordained elder, and a member of the Board of Trus-

tees of his church. In politics, he has always coincided with the principles of the Democratic party, although he twice voted for Abraham Lincoln. The secret of Mr. Cooper's success has been his innate shrewdness and capacity for business, his inexhaustible fund of energy and perseverance, and his unflinching honesty; these, added to his unvarying courtesy and kindly demeanor, contribute to make him a successful merchant, a useful citizen, a kind neighbor, a benevolent friend. He lives handsomely in a beautiful residence which he built in the suburbs of Ionia. They have no children. Mr. Cooper's parents are still living, and settled near their son in Ionia.

**CREAGER, CAPT. MARVIN HENRY**, of Grand Haven, Michigan, was born May 1, 1836, in Auburn, Geauga County, Ohio. His parents were of English and German descent, and both were natives of New York. His education, begun in the common schools, was completed at the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, Hiram, Ohio. He taught, after leaving school, first in Ohio, and afterwards in Michigan. In 1871 he engaged in the lumber business, and the manufacture of furniture. The following year, losses by fire necessitated his return to teaching. In 1872 he was elected Treasurer of Ottawa County; and, by continued re-elections, has held the office to the present time. Shortly after the War of the Rebellion began, he enlisted as a private in Company F, of the Second Michigan Cavalry, commanded by General Sheridan. He received his commission, as Captain, at Waterloo, Alabama, in the winter of 1864-65. He then served under General McCook as Aid-de-camp and Inspector-General of his division. This division captured a fort from the rebels, at West Point, on the Chattahoochee, April 16, 1865, a week after the surrender of General Lee,—of which fact they knew nothing, as they were cut off from communication with the Union Army. After the surrender, Captain Creager was ordered by General McCook, to Tallahassee, Florida, to receive the ordnance and military property in that State. He was detailed, subsequently, at Edgefield, Tennessee, as Judge-Advocate, at a general court-martial convened there. He participated in nearly all the important battles, sieges, skirmishes, and marches of his noted regiment. He was mustered out of service, at Jackson, on the 1st of September, 1865. Captain Creager has always been an active member of the Republican party. During 1876-77 he was Secretary of the Ottawa County Republican Committee. November 18, 1866, he married Alma Eldred, of Delta, Ohio. She died March 15, 1874. December 31, 1874, he married Mary Paine, of Sparta, Michigan.

**CORNELL, REV. ALFRED**, of Ionia, Michigan, was born in the town of Eaton, Madison County, New York, July 7, 1813. His parents were natives of Rhode Island. They lived for many years in Morrisville, New York, and then removed to Michigan. Dr. Cornell received his education at Madison University, Hamilton, New York. After leaving the university, he was ordained to the ministry, and was pastor of a church in Macedon, Wayne County, two years. He removed, in 1845, to Ionia; was pastor of the Baptist Church there seventeen years. After four years in Norwalk, Ohio, the Baptist Church at Ionia invited him to resume his pastoral duties with them, and he accepted for the brief period of two years, when he resigned, and took charge of a church in Smyrna. At the end of four years, he went to Portland, where he remained until, in 1877, he received the appointment of Chaplain in charge of the State Prison at Ionia. He occupied many subordinate offices before entering the ministry. In 1836, when the land office was located at Ionia, he was detailed to carry from \$100,000 to \$150,000 to Detroit for safe-keeping. With a team of oxen and a wagon he forded the streams, picked his way through the heavy timbered land, and delivered the money safely. In the winters of 1848 and 1849, he was elected Chaplain of the House of Representatives. Although educated a Democrat, he joined the Republican party at its formation, and has since voted for its candidates. He was married, December 2, 1836, to Amanda, daughter of Judge Yeomans, of Ionia. She died in 1862, leaving five children. Two sons were in the army. The eldest, a brave and gallant soldier, was killed, while charging at the head of his company, before Petersburg, when Burnside blew up a fort there. Mr. Cornell married again, in December, 1863, Katie Mason, of Ripley, Chautauqua County, New York.

**CROSS, MORRIS J.**, Lawyer, of Grand Haven, was the son of Jesse and Margaret (Davis) Cross, and was born in Grantham, Sullivan County, New Hampshire, February 24, 1831. His grandfather was conspicuous in the Revolutionary War. His father was a Baptist clergyman, and had six children. He was a man of exceedingly fine personal appearance, and possessed great power and vigor. His ancestry were remarkable for fine physiques, longevity, and buoyancy of spirit. His early education was obtained, entirely, through his own exertions. He took a thorough literary and theological course of study, and attained proficiency in classical and scientific branches, of which he was decidedly fond. When about twenty-two years of age, he read law quite extensively, becoming familiar, in an unusual degree, with the laws of various civilized nations.

After completing his studies, he entered upon the work of the ministry. He preached for two years at Fishersville, New Hampshire, a beautiful village on the Contoocook River, which constituted the northern ward of the city of Concord, where he was loved by his people and esteemed by his associates. After about two years' strenuous labor, his health failed, and an hereditary pulmonary disease showed itself, which he succeeded in arresting, however, by physical exercise, including a system of gymnastics. In the fall of 1858, he accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church at Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, where his services were highly appreciated. In the spring of 1860, he returned to Massachusetts, and was married, April 12, to Lucinda C. Noyes, a lady of culture, who died November 30, 1872. Her death was greatly mourned; her life had been filled with sunshine and beauty. Mr. Cross was next settled at Findlay, Ohio, over a thriving Presbyterian Church. After about four years, feeling that the pressure of the climate was injuring him, he decided to go farther West. Previous to his departure, he received a very handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed, from the people of his church, as a token of their love and gratitude. He removed to Grand Haven, Michigan, October 6, 1869, where he supplied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church for a time, until failing health compelled him to resign the position. After a season of rest, he entered into partnership with Stephen L. Lowing, in the spring of 1872. They carried on an extensive law business, in which they are still engaged. This step was not taken without thought. Mr. Cross felt the responsibility of abandoning his ministerial work, but the state of his health compelled him to give up public preaching. He is a man whose integrity is beyond question. He has represented the Presbytery on several occasions at the General Assembly, and has taken an active part in all religious progress. In politics, he is a staunch Democrat. He has never solicited official position, and has held no offices except those connected with the educational interests of the country. He is a man of excellent social qualities, having an inexhaustible supply of humorous anecdotes and a flow of wit. He is remarkable for his indomitable will, and is an exemplary and honored citizen.

**CUTLER, HON. DWIGHT**, Lumber Manufacturer and Capitalist, was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, November 14, 1830, and was a son of Dr. Isaac G. and Nancy (Hastings) Cutler. Dr. Cutler was one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of his day; and, as a matter of course, had an extensive practice that continued until his death, which occurred when the subject of this sketch was only four years of age. Mr. Hastings, his grandfather, was one of the first set-

tlers in Amherst. Mr. Cutler was educated in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and at Amherst, receiving a special course of instruction. When about eighteen years of age he removed to Grand Haven, Michigan, and went into the employ of Gilbert & Co., forwarding and commission merchants. After remaining in that capacity three years, he commenced business for himself, by buying out his employers' store and forwarding business, which he carried on for six years with success. During this period he purchased a number of vessels, both sail and steam, which were used in connection with his business. In 1860 Mr. Cutler commenced the lumber manufacturing business with Mr. Hunter Savidge, of Spring Lake,—a village two miles distant from Grand Haven,—buying a saw-mill, known as the old Hopkins' mill. Since then they have bought one mill, built another, and formed a stock company, with five hundred thousand dollars paid-up capital. The name of the firm is Cutler & Savidge Lumber Company; Mr. Savidge being President, and Mr. Cutler Treasurer. It is the largest lumber manufacturing firm in Western Michigan. They have handled upwards of forty million feet of lumber in one season, but average about thirty million feet annually. They have a large wholesale lumber-yard in Michigan City, Indiana. They ship their lumber to almost all parts of the United States, while their mills give employment to about two hundred men during most of the year. They own extensive tracts of fine land, tributary to Grand River. In 1872 Mr. Cutler erected the largest and finest hotel building in the State of Michigan. It stands on Washington street, in Grand Haven; is an ornament to the city, and is known abroad as a Grand Haven summer resort. It was named for himself, being called the Cutler House; and cost, including furniture, two hundred thousand dollars. The architecture of the building is beautiful, defying criticism; and the inner appointments are excellent. In 1870-71, Mr. Cutler was elected Mayor of the city, and has filled the office of School Trustee for nearly twenty years. He never aspired, however, to the honors of public position, having declined to accept any of the State or National offices his friends proffered him. In politics he is independent, voting for those whom he considers the best men. His religious views are embodied in the belief of the Unitarian Church, of which he is a member. He was married, February 16, 1858, to Miss Francis E. Slayton, of Stowe, Vermont. A family of five children have been born to them,—one son and four daughters. Mr. Cutler is a gentleman, respected and appreciated by all who know him. He is possessed of excellent judgment, irreproachable moral character, and fine business qualifications. During his first year in Michigan, he worked for fifty dollars and his board. He commenced business on an inconsiderable capital; and when, in 1860, he and

Mr. Savidge engaged in the lumber trade, their early experience qualified them for the success which attends their large and constantly increasing business. Mr. Cutler is now forty-seven years of age, and in the full enjoyment of health. For thirty years he has been a help toward building up the material interests of Grand Haven, and it is to be hoped that his life may long be spared to still further promote the prosperity of the city.

COOKE, REV. GEORGE W., of Grand Haven, Michigan, was born April 23, 1848, in Comstock, Kalamazoo County, Michigan. His parents were originally from the East. They gave him such school advantages, in his childhood, as a farming community afforded. After Mr. Cook was eighteen, he spent one year in the Preparatory Department of Olivet College, and three years at the Jefferson Liberal Institute. A portion of this time he was teaching in Hebron and Jefferson, and editing a school journal. He was engaged, one year, as Principal of the Public School at Rochester, Wisconsin, and then entered the Theological Seminary at Meadville, Pennsylvania. In 1872 he took charge of the Unitarian Church, at Sheboygan, Wisconsin; and, afterward, preached at Sharon, Darien, Elkhorn and Palmyra. In this missionary work he continued three years. He organized the Unitarian Society of Sharon, and what is now the Universalist Church of Elkhorn, and preached wherever he could obtain a hearing. To aid in this missionary work, he founded the *Liberal Worker* in 1874. This publication obtained a wide circulation among the Western Unitarians. In December, 1875, it was merged into the *Spectroscope*, of Milwaukee, of which Mr. Cooke continued associate editor as long as it was published. He has written for various newspapers on literary, social and religious topics. He is a frequent contributor to the *Grand Rapids Evening Post*, the *Inquirer*, the *Golden Age*, the *Herald of Health*, of New York, and the *New Covenant*, of Chicago. In February, 1876, he became pastor of the Unitarian Church at Grand Haven, Michigan, and has succeeded in building up a strong society. He is an interested student of the scientific literature of the times, and one of the few clergymen who accept evolution as the only true theory of the universe. He is largely imbued with the scientific theories of the day, but interprets them in the light of spiritual philosophy. In 1877 he delivered a course of lectures on the Bible; its origin, and the nature of its contents. In January, 1878, Mr. Cooke began a series of articles in *The Evolution*, of New York, on "The Evolution of Religion." The subjects treated were the origin and development of religious ideas; the origin

of Judaism and Christianity; the relations of the great religions to one another; the origin of morality, and the fundamental ideas of religion as viewed by science. The object of these essays is to show how modern thought and scholarship deal with the questions of religion, and to summarize the conclusions reached by the scientific and critical schools in treating such problems. They are also to appear in pamphlet form at once, and are to be put into a volume when completed. At about the same time Mr. Cooke assisted in starting the *Pamphlet Mission for Freedom and Fellowship in Religion*, a fortnightly publication of sermons and essays, of which he is one of the editors. Of his oft-repeated lectures on the origin of religious ideas, the *Grand Rapids Saturday Evening Post* says: "They are of great interest, and contain the results of earnest study and thought." The same paper again says: "He is a most diligent student, and as a careful and thorough thinker, speaker and writer, has made a good impression in our section." In a communication to the *Liberal Christian*, of New York, Rev. J. T. Sunderland, of Chicago, said, in giving an account of a conference held in Grand Haven, in July, 1876: "Few men in our liberal ranks in the Northwest have worked their way into higher and more general esteem, at least among us ministers, than George W. Cooke, now pastor of the Unitarian Church at Grand Haven. He came West immediately from the Meadville Divinity School, some four years ago, and plunged into hard missionary work; organizing a new society at Sharon, Wisconsin; preaching a great deal in Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois; often in places where Liberal Christianity had never been heard before; and finally starting and carrying on for a year or two,—with an amount of energy and success which were remarkable,—his paper, *The Liberal Worker*."

CLARK, HON. MERRILS H., Editor and Proprietor of the *Grand Rapids Daily and Weekly Democrat*, was born in North Almond, Alleghany County, New York, on the 2d of September, 1826. His parents, Lawrence and Lydia (Messenger) Clark, were natives of New York State, and, in 1810, settled in Alleghany County. His father was an active participant in the war of 1812. In 1835 the subject of this sketch removed with his parents to La Grange County, Indiana, and there remained, working on his father's farm, until he attained his thirteenth year. At that time, having a great desire to obtain an education, he was permitted to leave home. He went to White Pigeon, Michigan, and worked for his board, attending school at the branch of the Michigan University there located. Of this branch, Professor Samuel Newberry was principal; who, being

made acquainted with young Clark's eagerness to acquire an education, granted him his tuition free. He remained under these circumstances at White Pigeon three years, and then entered the office of the *White Pigeon Republican* to learn the printing business, remaining there two years. At the end of that time, he went to Ann Arbor, with the intention of finishing his course at the University. Subsequently, however, he determined to make himself master of the printing business, and entered a printing house, where he continued, working steadily, during the following eight years. He then married Miss Marilla L., daughter of John and Electa Monroe, of Ann Arbor, and decided to begin business on his own account, an opportunity having offered at Owosso, Shiawassee County. He went there and bought a printing press and the necessary materials with which to print a newspaper. Then, returning to Ann Arbor, he removed to Owosso with his wife, where, in June, 1847, he commenced the publication of the *Owosso Argus*, a Democratic weekly newspaper. The next year, he raised the name of General Lewis Cass as his nominee for President. He was very successful in business; and, in 1850, removed his office to Corunna, which had, meantime, been established as the county seat. Mr. Clark remained at Corunna until 1857, when, selling out his business at a fair price, he removed to Omaha, Nebraska. There he began, and continued for several years, the publication of the *Daily and Weekly Nebraskan*, the leading Democratic journal in the Territory, and the first daily paper published west of the Mississippi River above St. Joseph. While thus engaged, he obtained the public printing of the Territory, which he retained until after the inauguration of President Lincoln. During his residence of seven years at Omaha, Mr. Clark was twice elected a Representative from Douglas County to the Territorial Assembly; once as a Democrat, and again as a Union candidate. In 1863, in view of the fact that the existence of the Union was seriously threatened, he discarded the political principles previously advocated in his paper, and sustained the administration of President Lincoln in upholding the unity of the States against secession. The following year, being desirous of returning to Michigan, Mr. Clark sold out his business in Omaha, and removed, temporarily, to Detroit, and in the course of a few months, to Grand Rapids, where he became proprietor and editor of the *Daily and Weekly Democrat*, which he has since conducted. Under his management, from being an unimportant publication, it has become the leading Democratic journal of Western Michigan, second only to the *Detroit Free Press* in State influence and circulation. Connected for thirty years with the newspaper press,—twenty-three of those years with the press of Michigan,—Mr. Clark may be considered a veteran journalist, and truly a self-made man. By his press and pen,

he has aided largely in developing the material interests of the State. He is esteemed by his constituents, who are of the Democratic party, and is regarded as an able exponent of their political views.

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**DAVIS, JOHN T.**, Real Estate Dealer and Capitalist, was the son of David and Esther (Evans) Davis, and was born in Carmarthen, Wales, August 1, 1821. He landed in America in 1842, after a severe voyage of nine weeks, in which, on three separate occasions, the ship was obliged to raise its signal of distress in order to obtain the necessities of life. His elementary education was obtained in Wales, where, at an early age, he displayed a business ability, which he has developed and successfully used. After his arrival in America, he spent about two years in Ohio, and then removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he remained a year and six months. In 1846 he removed to Grand Haven, where he has since carried on an extensive real estate business. He has also been interested in a beautiful fruit-farm in the suburbs of the city. He has taken an active part in enterprises for public improvement, and has always contributed liberally to whatever tended to benefit the State or his fellow-men. He was married in Harrison, Lincoln County, Ohio, October 17, 1847, to Nancy Evans, who died May 7, 1871, leaving one son. Mr. Davis was again married, in March, 1874, to Maggie G. Owens, of Waukesha, Wisconsin. Between the years 1871 and 1874, he amassed, by constant industry, a considerable fortune. In 1872, after a prosperous voyage of nine days, Mr. Davis visited Wales, with his son, and made quite an extended tour of the British Isles. He is a sound Republican in politics. His religious views are liberal, pure, and rational. He is one of the oldest and most worthy Odd-Fellows in the State. He is keen, cautious, discriminating and scrupulously upright,—his integrity being beyond question. The vicissitudes of his life have left him with an unblemished character and a contented, happy disposition.

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**DE BOE, JACOB**, of Grand Haven, Michigan, was born in the Netherlands, Europe, April 7, 1838. He was the son of Jacob and Cornelia (Van Loo) De Boe. His family emigrated to America in 1847, and settled in Zeeland, Michigan. He attended school only three months; and, when fourteen years of age, began work at brick-laying. In 1860 he went to Holland, Michigan, and commenced learning the tanner's trade. At the beginning of the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted as a private, in Company D, 8th Michigan Infantry, and participated in twenty-one different engage-

ments. He was honorably discharged October, 2, 1864, and soon after settled in Grand Haven. He was Deputy Clerk there for twelve years. When Grand Haven became a city, in 1867, he was chosen its first City Treasurer. In 1877 he was elected Register of Deeds for Ottawa County. Mr. De Boe is a supporter of the Republican party. May 6, 1856, he married Maria Quintus, of Grand Rapids. They have had three children, two of whom are living.

**DE CAMP, WILLIAM HENRY**, Grand Rapids, is a native of Auburn, New York, where he was born on the 6th of November, 1825. His father is John C. De Camp, of Mount Morris, Livingston County, New York. His mother is Sarah, daughter of William Miller, of Auburn, New York. His academic education was acquired at Munda, New York. In 1843 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Lewis G. Ferris, and afterward continued his studies with Dr. C. C. Chaffee, of Munda. He attended his first course of lectures during the winter of 1843-44, at Geneva Medical College; a second course in the Medical Department of the University of New York; and another course at Geneva, where he graduated in February, 1846. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, in Grove Center, Alleghany County, New York. After remaining there four years, he went to Hunt's Hollow, Livingston County, at which place he also continued four years. In June, 1854, on account of ill-health, Dr. De Camp sold out his practice, and came to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he opened a drug store. On the 25th of September, 1857, his store, with a number of other buildings, was burned, and he lost all his possessions, except the clothes he wore and an old clock that happened to be at the watch-maker's for repairs. A few months later, Dr. De Camp resumed his medical practice, which soon became quite large, and continued to increase, until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He was then commissioned Surgeon of the 1st Michigan Regiment of Engineers and Mechanics. He remained in this position for three years, when he was mustered out of service, with his regiment, at Atlanta, Georgia, his term having expired. From October 10, 1862, until February 10, 1863, Dr. De Camp was Medical Director at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. With the exception of this time, and a furlough of twenty days, he was not absent from his regiment during the entire term of service. After his discharge from the army, he immediately returned to Grand Rapids, resuming the practice of his profession, making surgery a specialty. Dr. De Camp has written a number of papers for the Michigan State Society, and for the medical journals. Among these, was a paper introducing a new method of reducing dislocation of the

elbow joint. He has made several important discoveries known to physicians. He is a member of the Grand Rapids Medical and Surgical Society; the Michigan State Medical Society, in both of which he has filled the position of President; and also a member of the American Medical Association. He was one of the originators of the Kent Scientific Institute, of Grand Rapids, and has been elected a member of several other scientific societies. Among these are the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Academy of Natural Sciences, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On the 4th of November, 1846, he was married to Miss Emeline C. Griffith, daughter of Shipman Griffith, of Wyoming County, New York. Outside of his profession, Dr. De Camp has directed his scientific researches toward conchology, mineralogy, botany and ornithology; in which departments his collection is, perhaps, the finest private one in the State of Michigan.

**DELLENBAUGH, CHARLES C.**, Physician and Surgeon, of Portland, was born at Morristown, Belmont County, Ohio, September 4, 1834. His father, Samuel Dellenbaugh, still a prominent physician of Buffalo, New York, was a native of Switzerland. His mother, Elizabeth (Smith) Dellenbaugh, was born in Virginia, and is still living at Buffalo. Charles C., with his parents, left Morristown in 1848, and resided in various places, until they settled in Buffalo, in 1854. From his father he inherited a taste for the medical profession which, in his early manhood, he decided to adopt. He had received a fair education in the common schools, principally in Alleghany City; and, in 1855, entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan. After studying there one year, he returned to Buffalo, and continued his studies in Buffalo University during the year 1856. In 1857 he was honored by an appointment of House Physician in the Erie County Hospital, which he resigned after one year. He graduated in medicine and surgery in 1859 and 1860. He commenced practice at Alliance, Ohio, where he remained but a short time. He then went to Buffalo, New York, where he remained until 1863. In that year he decided to carry out a long formed resolution to seek his fortune in the West. After trying in succession, Detroit and Saginaw, he finally settled in Westphalia, Clinton County, Michigan, where he practiced successfully thirteen years. He removed to Portland, Ionia County, in 1876. In Westphalia, he was elected Supervisor, and held the position one term. He is a member of the State Medical Society and also of the Clinton County Medical Society. He has been a Mason since 1866, and has passed through the blue lodge. His professional duties, however, debar him from taking a very active part in the

organization. Although not actually connected with the Church, he has strong religious convictions. Family ties incline him to Presbyterianism, although he has a seat in the Baptist Church. Mr. Dellenbaugh was married, October 4, 1866, to Mary M. Hill, daughter of George Hill, deceased, of Portland, who was a man of special prominence in Masonic circles. They have four children. As a physician and surgeon, Mr. Dellenbaugh ranks among the first in the profession. His practice is not confined to Portland, but extends over a large part of the adjoining counties. He is a man of eminent social characteristics, and is much appreciated for his general attainments and reliable judgment. He is, at present, a member of the village council.

**D**ODGE, MARTIN, of Montague, was born in Syracuse, New York, March 19, 1816, and early removed, with his father, to Erie County, in the same State. He remained there until he was twenty-one years of age, attending the common school, and learning the trade of wool carding and cloth dressing. In January, 1836, he was bound out to serve in the Patriot war; and, after remaining two months, was discharged on account of having been exposed to the small-pox. On his return home, he worked at his trade until the following fall. The next spring, he emigrated to the West, and settled in Niles, Michigan, where he remained one year. He then went to Chicago, and engaged in a lumber-yard, where he remained two years. In 1840, in connection with J. W. Steel, he erected a building on Clark street, in Chicago, and opened a restaurant. After continuing this business about two years, he sold out to his partner, and commenced business on the same street, opposite the old Sherman House. This he continued about four years. He then sold out, and built a dwelling on Quincy street, where he lived two years. At the end of that time, in company with Mr. William R. Irish, he leased the old Great Western Hotel, on the corner of Randolph and Canal streets, and changed its name to the Commercial Hotel. He remained, as proprietor, three years, and his lease had about expired, when the house was entirely destroyed by fire. By this misfortune, he lost everything, as the company in which he was insured proved insolvent. He then rented Myrick's Hotel and Stock-yards, of which he had sole charge for two years. At the end of that time, in May, 1856, he purchased the unexpired two years' lease of the old Sherman House, with its furniture and good-will, for \$34,000. At that time, this house was one of the leading hotels in the city; and its patronage, during the time that Mr. Dodge was proprietor, was equal to that of any other. On the expiration of his lease, in the spring of 1859, he opened

the English House, on Twenty-second street, near the Michigan Southern stock-yards, and carried it on about six months. He then removed to Niles, Michigan, but remained there only a short time. Returning to Chicago, he opened the Michigan Southern Hotel, which had been partially destroyed by fire, and had just been rebuilt. After keeping this hotel two years, he sold out his interest and retired from business, on account of ill health. He remained in Chicago until the breaking out of the war, and then removed to Niles, Michigan, where he remained until its close. He then removed to Benton Harbor, at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, and kept the American Hotel two or three years. In 1872 he removed to Whitehall, Muskegon County, Michigan, and purchased the lease and furniture of the Cosmopolitan Hotel. After being proprietor of this house about three years, he closed it, and removed to a private residence, where he remained until November, 1875. At that time, he moved to Montague, on the opposite side of the river, and opened the Franklin House, a new and elegant hotel, which had just been completed. He furnished the house throughout in a style which is seldom seen in a hotel in much larger towns. This hotel is conducted under the firm name of M. Dodge & Son, and is one of the best kept in Western Michigan. Mr. Dodge was married, April 8, 1848, to Fanny Elizabeth Russell. They have had ten children, five of whom, two sons and three daughters, are living.

**D**EMING, DR. DAVID EBENEZER, Plainwell, was born in the town of Carnish, New Hampshire, June 14, 1796. His father, William Deming, was a farmer, and a native of Massachusetts; his mother, Sarah ———, came from Connecticut. Through the intimate friendship and advice of their family physician, Mr. Deming, at an early age, decided to study medicine. He commenced his education in the common schools of his native town, and, at the age of twenty-four, attended the Castleton Medical School of Vermont, and then the Vermont University, at Burlington, from which he graduated in 1823. He commenced the practice of medicine in the town of Hinesburg, Vermont, where he continued his labors successfully for ten years. He was married, January 22, 1829, to Miss Electa L. Eldredge, daughter of John M. Eldredge, attorney-at-law. In 1833, in a conversation with Mr. H. Burnham, a Western farmer, his attention was directed to the Western States; and, in the same year, he removed to Michigan. He spent a few days at Detroit, resting, and waiting the arrival of his brother, C. P. Deming, and then resumed his journey, traveling, by teams, to Kalamazoo. The journey from Burlington, Vermont, to Detroit, Michigan, had occupied eighteen days, and had cost, for



three grown persons and two children, thirty dollars and fifty cents. Mr. Deming was the first white settler in Cooper Township, his nearest neighbor being five miles distant. Besides working his farm, he continued the practice of medicine for a number of years, often being called in consultation with younger physicians. In 1871 he removed to the village of Plainwell, in Allegan County, where he now resides, realizing the dreams of his early life in successful farming. In 1838 Mr. Deming was elected the first Supervisor of Cooper Township, which office, with that of Commissioner, he held for several years. In 1840 he was elected to the State Senate for two years. He united with the Congregational Church in 1819, and has been an active member, contributing freely to its support. Doctor Deming is now in his eighty-second year. He is in excellent health, and still gives evidence of many years of usefulness.

**D**URFEE, ALLEN, Furnishing Undertaker, of Grand Rapids, was born in Palmyra, Wayne County, New York, January 5, 1829. His parents were William and Parmelia (Chase) Durfee. His father, a native of Palmyra, was born May 3, 1800, and was engaged in farming and milling until his death. His mother's family emigrated from Connecticut at a very early day, and settled in New York, where she was born, February 7, 1806. Allen Durfee attended the common schools of his native place; and, in his eighteenth year, entered an academy, where he studied diligently for a time. He was then employed in milling, and in working on his father's farm, until the fall of 1853. At that time he married Miss Phebe B. Thayer, a native of Palmyra, New York, and removed to Michigan. He bought a farm near the city of Grand Rapids, on which he resided fifteen years, during which time he was elected to several township offices. He finally purchased property, and removed to the city of Grand Rapids. In June, 1869, he engaged in business with J. H. Farwell, a leading undertaker of the city, with whom he remained until the fall of 1871. He then commenced business on his own account, and has carried it on with success until the present time. He was one of the first undertakers in the country to investigate and adopt Professor Crane's process of embalming bodies, and has found it of inestimable value. In the year 1874, he united with the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodges. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor, and Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Durfee belongs to the Congregational Church, and is one of its earnest supporters. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Durfee is tall, and of commanding presence; temperate in all his

habits; of a genial nature; kind and affectionate in his family, and has a warm heart and generous hand for all in real need. These qualities, together with his unswerving integrity in all his business affairs, secure for him the confidence and esteem of all classes in the community in which he resides.

**D**ONELSON, CHARLES PARK, Physician and Surgeon, of Muskegon, was born in Flint, Michigan, April 11, 1848, and is the son of Abel S. and Maria (Jennings) Donelson. Three of his uncles are Methodist Episcopal clergymen,—Park S. Donelson, D.D., of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, of Delaware, being one of the number. After taking a literary course in the High School at Flint, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, from which he graduated in 1867. Soon after, he went to Cincinnati, and engaged as book-keeper for the firm of Crane, Breed & Co. In 1868 he returned home, and taught in the High School at Flint two years. Having a desire to become a physician, he went to Ann Arbor, and entered the University of Michigan. He attended two courses of lectures, and graduated in 1872. He then went to Brooklyn, New York, and graduated from the Long Island College Hospital. Returning to Michigan, he settled in Muskegon, where he has a lucrative practice. Dr. Donelson was married, in March, 1873, to Miss Mary A. Johnson, daughter of Tobias Johnson, of Kalamazoo, an architect of considerable note. Dr. Donelson is a man of fine physique, temperate and regular habits, which were formed early, and have always been adhered to.

**D**ILLEY, JOSIAH, of Portland, Ionia County, was born in Soham, County of Cambridge, England, January 5, 1835. His parents emigrated to America in 1852, and settled in Ontario County, New York, where they remained until 1855. They then went to Michigan, and settled on unbroken land in Eaton County, where they still reside, wealthy farmers. Josiah Dilley obtained his education almost entirely through his own efforts. Upon moving to Michigan, in 1854, he bought one hundred and sixty acres of uncultivated land, and built a log house, in which he lived until 1866. He then erected the handsome residence in which he now resides. In 1860 he began the manufacture of staves, which he has since carried on extensively. He ships from one thousand to fifteen hundred car-loads a year, principally to New York for the foreign market, but also to Boston and New Bedford, Massachusetts. Mr. Dilley cast his first vote for James Buchanan, and

and has always been a strong supporter of the Democratic party. He has taken an active part in all public enterprises connected with the growth of the city of Portland, and has contributed largely toward the building of railroads and churches. He has never been willing to accept public office, though often urged to do so. He was married, August 20, 1853, in Manchester, Ontario County, New York, to Catherine Favor, who was born in New York soon after her parents emigrated from Paris, France. They have had six children,—four sons and two daughters,—all of whom are living. Mr. Dillely has been one of the most successful business men of Ionia County.

**EDSELL, WILSON C.**, of Otsego, Michigan, was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1814. His parents, of German-American descent, were natives of New York and Connecticut, and brought up their children on a farm in habits of thrift and industry. Mr. Edsell's early school advantages were quite limited, but his thoughtfulness and close observation of men and things made amends for other deficiencies. When he reached his majority, he was master of the carpenter and joiner's trade, to which he had been apprenticed three years. He started West; and, on his way, lingered at Cleveland, where he received his first glimpse of a steamboat. He spent some years perfecting himself in his trade, in the employ of George Lawton, of Sandusky, Ohio; and assisted in erecting some of the finest flour-mills in Northern Ohio. He gained the reputation of a faithful, competent workman, and spent his leisure in mastering "Nicholson's Operative Mechanics," Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Drawing and History. In 1839 he built a fine flour-mill at Monroeville. In the following year he married Julia Ann Clache, and, soon after, they together entered Oberlin College, and took a four years' course. In 1844 they joined a colony of thirty persons who emigrated from Oberlin to Olivet, then an unbroken wilderness, for the purpose of establishing a similar college in that place. Twelve hundred acres of land were purchased for a college, mill, and other purposes; and Mr. Edsell, then Secretary and Trustee, pushed forward the work of establishing Olivet College, amid many discouragements, until it had gained a firm hold upon the confidence of the people. Its admirable discipline and superior educational advantages now render it a power for good. Much of its early success was due to the self-sacrifice and untiring energy of its first Secretary. Five years later, he removed to Otsego, where his energy and ability were soon recognized. He was admitted to practice in all the State Courts; was Justice of the Peace sixteen years; Trustee of the State Insane Asylum; and

was twice elected State Senator, which position he now holds. In company with H. N. Peck, he established the first banking house of Otsego, in 1869. In 1873 he was admitted to practice in the United States Courts, thus proving that, though in advanced years, he is both aggressive and progressive. Industry and integrity have enabled him to prosper in whatever work he has undertaken; he is now one of the most wealthy real estate owners in Allegan County. He has clung, with persistence, to the convictions and training of his early years. He has always strenuously advocated temperance principles, and abstained from the use of tobacco. An anti-slavery worker and an honest partisan, he aided in the organization and establishment of the Republican party. He has long been a zealous Christian, and, for twenty years, superintendent of the Sabbath School connected with the Congregational Church. He is dignified in his deportment, attractive in his personal appearance, social in his manners, strong in his friendship, and kind to all. His wife died in 1866; the following year he married Mrs. Clara Hughes, of Kalamazoo.

**ELDRED, ANDREW J.**, of Ionia, Methodist Clergyman, was born in Catskill, New York, March 20, 1825. His parents were Mumford and Jane (Whittaker) Eldred. His father, an eminent politician, was a native of Vermont; and his mother, of Catskill, New York. He received his primary education in Allegan and Kalamazoo counties, Michigan, and spent one year at Kalamazoo Branch University, when Dr. Stone was principal. At the end of that time, he was influenced, by Dr. Sprague, to enter the ministry; and subsequently, at the early age of twenty, accepted a pastoral charge at Niles, Michigan. He remained there five years, and then accepted a charge at Grand Rapids, where he also remained five years. While there, he built the Division Street Church, which stands to-day as a monument to his exertions. He also had a charge at Adrian, two years; at Detroit, two years, and at Albion, two years; and was engaged in district work, as Presiding Elder, nine years. In 1876 he was appointed by the Conference to the pastorate at Ionia, Michigan, where he is now stationed. Upon the breaking out of the war, he entered the army, and was, for two years, Chaplain of a regiment of Michigan Infantry. He went to the front; and, at the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing, acted with great gallantry. He was with his regiment during the siege of Vicksburg, and until it reached Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, September 1, 1863, on its way to Little Rock. He then resigned, not being able to bear the hardships of a soldier's life at the front. He could not shirk responsibility; and, while in the

army, discharged faithfully the duties of his office, no matter what the personal sacrifice. He was more to his regiment than a mere Chaplain; he was the adviser and friend of its men and officers. His well-known bravery and practical common-sense made his counsel valuable, and his presence always welcome. He was popular with all classes, and was highly esteemed, both as a man and officer. His eloquence was known throughout the army; and, wherever he preached, it required no effort to secure a congregation; officers and men flocked to hear him, and all regretted the necessity which took him from them. He is endowed with fine social qualities, and does not hesitate to join in a hearty laugh. He is a natural leader of men; and, had his health permitted, would probably have risen to a high command in the army. He seemed to be happiest when addressing a large audience, such as he had at Helena, Arkansas, August 1, 1863; it was a day of thanksgiving, appointed by President Lincoln, and his audience numbered several thousand soldiers; his address was masterly, and filled many Michigan men with pride and happiness. Mr. Eldred was extremely attentive to the sick, and discharged all his duties in that kind, unostentatious manner which is so pleasing. He has been connected with the society of Free Masons since 1847, and has taken all the degrees up to knighthood. In politics, he is a Democrat; his ideal statesman was Stephen A. Douglas. He has sustained an effective relation to the conference throughout his whole career, and has always been acceptable to the people among whom he has labored. As we have shown, he has many excellent qualities of mind and heart. His sermons are plain and practical, and generally delivered with great power. In 1848 Mr. Eldred was married to Miss Elizabeth D'Mott. They have a family of six children, three of whom—two sons and one daughter—are living.

**ERWIN, DAVID D.**, Lawyer, Muskegon, was born near Rushville, Schuyler County, Illinois. He is a grandson of one of the Revolutionary patriots, General David Erwin, who was with General Washington when he crossed the Delaware. His great-grandfather emigrated to this country, from Ireland, in 1740. Mr. Erwin commenced his education at Rushville; attended the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois; and entered the office of the County Clerk of Schuyler County, Illinois, in 1864. He was Deputy in the Circuit Court of the same county, until May, 1867; when he went to Muskegon, and became Deputy Clerk of that county. In 1869 he began the study of law with Gray, Smith & Nims. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and is now a member of the well-known firm of

Smith, Nims & Erwin. He has held the positions of Recorder of Muskegon; member of the School Board; and Receiver of the Chicago, Saginaw and Canada Railroad. He is a member of the Democratic party. Mr. Erwin was married, November 21, 1870, to Miss Florence Tillotson, formerly of Glenn's Falls, New York.

**FOX, COLONEL PERRIN V.**, State Agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., was born at Antwerp, Jefferson County, New York, December 3, 1821. His father, Bryan Fox, was born at Hebron, Connecticut, but most of his early life was spent on a farm, in Rutland County, Vermont. Before the war of 1812 he settled in Antwerp, Jefferson County, New York. He was Captain of a militia company in the said war, and, for services rendered, received a pension. In 1816 he returned to Rutland, Vermont, and married Hannah Shepard. The next day they started for their new home, to encounter the hardships incident to clearing a farm in the forest. In the autumn of 1822, their house was burned, with all their winter stores, the family barely escaping with their lives. About this time, the inducements made to settlers on the "Holland Purchase," caused a large emigration thither. In 1824, a new house was found in Niagara County, near Lockport. From this place, the subject of this sketch dates his earliest recollections,—among which is the "sickly season," so called, when there were not well persons enough to take proper care of the sick. In his eleventh year, at the solicitation of a distant relative, he was permitted to leave home, and lived ten years on a farm near Buffalo, becoming an expert in all kinds of farm labor. By close application to study at home, in the evening; at the district schools, about three months each year; and during one term at the Hamburg Academy; he became qualified to teach. After leaving the farm, he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed in summer, and taught school in winter. He also went to an architectural school, and learned to design as well as to execute such work as the wants of the country demanded. In 1846 he married Louisa M., eldest daughter of Philo Newton, and settled in Medina, New York. After teaching two years, continuously, he became permanently engaged in building and mechanical operations. In January, 1852, he went to California, and spent over a year in digging gold, with moderate success. He put up a quartz-mill and other buildings for the Agua Tria Quartz Mining Company. He also designed a Court House for Mariposa County, and, taking a partner, contracted for and built it. Complications, arising from unconstitutional legislative enactment, came near preventing the payment of over \$8,000

of the sum contracted for, and made it necessary for him to stay there until it could be adjusted. In the meantime, he was constantly employed in building for others. Before returning home, he was one of a pleasant party of nine to spend a week in the Yosemite Valley,—the second party to visit it after its discovery. In January, 1856, he arrived at his home, after an absence of four years, lacking ten days. Being desirous of visiting the Western States, early in the following spring he went to Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan. After a careful investigation of the respective advantages of the places visited, he decided to make Grand Rapids, Michigan, his future home. He returned to Medina, and completed arrangements to move there in July following. From that time to 1861 he was actively engaged in building, and was regarded as a thorough mechanic. At the commencement of the Southern Rebellion, he joined heartily with those who said "It *must* be crushed," but did not think his services would be needed in the field until the first battle of Bull Run. About this time four companies were being recruited in Michigan for Colonel Wilson's Regiment of Engineers (erroneously called Fusileers, Sappers, Miners, etc.) at Chicago, Ill. To give these companies to the credit of Michigan, he, with Messrs. W. L. Coffinberry, James Sligh, and Baker Borden, went to the office of William P. Innes, now General Engineer of the Amboy and Lansing Railroad, and requested him to telegraph to the War Department, in his official position, asking if a regiment like Colonel Wilson's would be accepted from Michigan. The answer was: "Yes, subject to the approval of the Governor." Governor Blair authorized Colonel Innes to raise such a regiment, to which he gave the name "First Regiment of Michigan Engineers and Mechanics." Mr. Fox raised a company for the regiment and received a commission as Captain, ranking fourth (D), September 12, 1861. The Colonel reported for duty to General Buell, at Louisville, Kentucky. The regiment was divided into four detachments, and assigned to the commands of Generals McCook, Thomas, Nelson and Mitchell. Companies D, F, and G, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hunton, were with General George H. Thomas, during the campaign to Mill Springs, and, for their efficient services, were highly commended by him. Very much of the designing and superintendence of the construction of bridges, boats, etc., was entrusted to Captain Fox, because of his peculiar qualification for making a success of whatever he undertook, and his ability to improvise, from such materials as could be obtained, the means to secure the object sought in the shortest time. It would be impossible, in the space allowed in these columns, to give the details of his services, as the army advanced from Nashville to Shiloh and Corinth, thence to Huntsville, rebuilding the railroad bridges at Bear Creek, Tusculumbia, etc., and finally to Stevenson, where

they built pontoon boats. When General Bragg's flank movement caused General Buell to march back to Nashville and Louisville, the Michigan Engineers rebuilt the bridges destroyed on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in Morgan's raid. From Louisville they went to Frankfort, Perryville and Crab Orchard, where the pursuit of Bragg was abandoned, and they returned with the army to Nashville. General Rosecrans, relieving General Buell, made active preparations for an onward movement. The Engineers were ordered to rebuild the bridges on Mill Creek, destroyed by the rebels, (twelve in number), get out ties and relay the track, which had been torn up and the rails destroyed much of the way to Murfreesboro. The day before the battle of Stone River, Colonel Innes was ordered to move his command to Lavergne, and await orders. The disaster to the right wing, under General McCook, enabled the rebel cavalry to get to the rear, burn the supply-train returning to Nashville, and attack the Michigan Engineers, protected by defenses hastily prepared. With less than four hundred effective men (some being under arrest at Nashville for insubordination, on account of not being paid, etc.), they withstood repeated charges from Wheeler and Wheaton's cavalry, numbering about three thousand, who, in the intervals, kept up a vigorous fire with artillery and sharpshooters, under cover of old buildings within range. A flag was sent in, with a demand for "immediate and unconditional surrender," soon followed by a second, to "hurry up," and a third, asking permission to "bury their dead and care for their wounded." They were not permitted, however, to come within range of the Engineers' Springfield rifles and Colt's six-shooters, used by Company A, of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, who had come to assist the Engineers. At dark, Colonel Burke, with the 10th Ohio, came, and during the night, the enemy retired. For several weeks the Engineers were employed on the fortifications, magazines and storehouses at Murfreesboro. As the army advanced, the Engineers rebuilt the bridges on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. The one at Elk River, four hundred and fifty feet long, and over fifty feet high, was completed within eight days, and from timber standing in the woods, (estimated by Chief-Engineer General Norton, to require six weeks). After the completion of the pontoon and part trestle bridge, at Bridgeport, Captain Fox was ordered to go to Chattanooga, with companies D and K, and report for duty. During the battle of Chickamauga, he gathered up and repaired all the casks that could be found, filled them with water, and sent them to the battle-field, and assisted the Pioneers in building a trestle bridge across the Tennessee River. The last day of the battle he was ordered by General Rosecrans to take such materials as could be found and make boats for a pontoon bridge as soon as possible, and ordered up another company of Engineers

from the regiment. The rebels had procured a quantity of timber, near Chattanooga, for a railroad bridge at Whiteside. Much of it was six by twelve inches, and, by sawing twice, gave three planks; but, being short, the boats had to be of unusual form, and a new arrangement made for securing the planks, by which a distance, equal to the width of a boat, was saved in the length of the balk, (stringers). The plan of the boats being disapproved by General Norton, Chief-Engineer, it was gratifying to be permitted by General Rosecrans to demonstrate their practicability, which was accomplished, and admitted by all, including General Norton. General Rosecrans then ordered the two saw-mills to be turned over to Captain Fox's command, and other boats to be built of such fashion as his judgment dictated. The mills were at once repaired, and pine timber cut from the surrounding hills, and hauled to the river where it was easily taken into the mills and sawed. Nails were brought from Bridgeport by the couriers bearing dispatches, and, before General Hooker could get to the relief of the Army of the Cumberland, fifty boats, with all the necessary equipments for a bridge at Brown's Ferry, were in readiness. In the meantime, General Rosecrans was relieved by General George H. Thomas, and General W. F. Smith (Baldy) took charge of the Engineer Department. The plan devised to connect with General Hooker, who was to advance from Bridgeport, on the south side of the river, was successfully executed as follows: The 18th Ohio (Colonel Stanley) manned the boats, which took General Hazen's brigade, and in the night, floated silently with the current, near the right bank of the river, past the rebel pickets, about six miles, to Brown's Ferry, when they crossed over and landed, driving back the pickets. The boats immediately recrossed and took over General Turchin's brigade,—the whole force holding the hills. Captain Fox, with his train, moved up before sunrise, and commenced to lay the bridge, under fire from the enemy's artillery, assisted by a detail of one hundred men from the 21st Michigan Infantry. In about six hours the bridge,—nine hundred feet long,—was completed, and General Whitaker's brigade crossed over and united with General Hooker's command. The importance of the expedition is indicated in

[General Order No. 265.]

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, }  
"CHATTANOOGA, TENN., November 7, 1863. }

"The recent movements resulting in the establishment of a new and short line of communication with Bridgeport, and the possession of the Tennessee River, were of so brilliant a character as to deserve special notice. The skill and cool gallantry of the officers and men composing the expedition, under Brigadier William F. Smith, Chief-Engineer, consisting of the brigades of Brigadier-Generals Turchin and Hazen, the boat parties, under Colonel Stanley, 18th Ohio Volunteers, and the Pontooners, under Captain Fox, Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, in effecting a permanent lodgment on

the south side of the river, at Brown's Ferry, deserve the highest praise. The column under Major-General Hooker, which took possession of the line from Bridgeport to the foot of Lookout Mountain, deserves great credit for their brilliant success, in driving the enemy from every position which they attacked. The bayonet charge, made by the troops of General Howard, up a steep and difficult hill over two hundred feet high, completely routing the enemy and driving him from his barricades on its top, and the repulse, by General Geary's command, of greatly superior numbers, who attempted to surprise him, will rank among the most distinguished feats of arms of this war.

"By command of Ma'or-General George H. Thomas.

"C. GODDARD,

"Assistant Adjutant-General."

Captain Fox was instructed to continue his work of building boats, and another company of Engineers was ordered to report to him. The 13th, 21st, and 22d Regiments of Michigan Infantry were detailed to assist in getting ready for aggressive movements when General Sherman should arrive. Nearly the same strategy was used by General Sherman in crossing the Tennessee River, below the South Chickamauga, as at Brown's Ferry, which was accomplished the night before the battle of Lookout Mountain. Captain Fox laid the bridge across the Chickamauga, and the Pioneers laid one across the Tennessee, during the fight of Hooker in the clouds of Lookout Mountain. The next day, Captain Fox laid another bridge across the Tennessee, at Chattanooga, assisted by the 22d Michigan Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Dean, who had been in charge of the train for four days, with only such rest as could be had in bivouac. This day closed the ever memorable battle of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, so beautifully described by Taylor and others. After this battle, active operations were suspended and details were sent home to recruit for the regiments whose ranks had been so fearfully depleted. The Michigan Engineers went into the field with ten companies, of one hundred men each,—they were entitled to the regular organizations, twelve companies of one hundred and fifty men each,—and Captain Fox was ordered to take charge of a detail of three officers and twenty-one enlisted men, proceed to Michigan, and recruit for the Engineers. He distributed his force, and his plans were so well conceived and vigorously executed, that the requisite number (over nine hundred) were secured within four weeks—more than half of them at Grand Rapids and vicinity. An order was issued by Colonel Hill, Chief of the Recruiting Service, requiring recruits for the Michigan Engineers to go to Fort Wayne, and be mustered by a regular army officer. This order Captain Fox resisted, and secured its revocation. As soon as the recruits could be clothed and paid, they were sent to the regiment, which was filled to the maximum, and gave to it two new Majors, of which Captain Fox was one, his commission being dated December 15, 1863. He was

assigned to the command of a battalion, and placed in charge of building block-houses, to guard the bridges between Murfreesboro and Bridgeport. April 18, 1864, Engineer Order No. 15 placed Major Fox in charge of the defenses at Stevenson, Alabama, with two companies of Engineers and details from the commandant of the post. August 12, 1864, he was relieved from duty at Stevenson, to accept the position, tendered by General Thomas, of First Major in the 1st United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, organized by authority of the War Department, of veterans who had served in the Engineer or Pioneer departments. Colonel William E. Merrill and Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Wharton, being graduates at West Point, and Chief-Engineer and Topographical Engineer of the Army of the Cumberland, were only occasionally with the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Wharton resigned, and Major Fox received from the War Department his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, dated April 17, 1865. This position he held to the close of the war, being mustered out of service September 26, 1865. The head-quarters of the new regiment were at Chattanooga, and their service was on the fortifications, magazines, water-works, saw-mills, block-houses, bridges, barracks, and in the manufacture of the canvas pontoon boats for General Sherman's army in his march to the sea, as well as those needed by General Thomas' command. Among the evidences of personal favors from General Thomas to Colonel Fox is the recommendation of his son, P. Newton Fox, as cadet at West Point; but, as there was no vacancy in the *at large* list, it was not secured. After his return from the South, not desiring to be idle, Colonel Fox accepted a place with J. S. Crosby & Son, State Agents of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, as solicitor. Finding that his success was better than he dared to hope, he accepted an offer to go to Pittsburg, where he remained nearly one year, meeting with marked success. The company then proffered him the State agency of Michigan, in place of the Messrs. Crosby, whose engagements in real estate and fire insurance occupied most of their time. He entered upon his duties as State agent, in June, 1867, and has continued there to the present time. By constant application to his duties, he has avoided any entanglements, and the company has lost nothing by error or complications. At the close of the war, he was brevetted Colonel, for meritorious services. Colonel Fox is a member of the Michigan Sovereign Grand Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Right and Deuchar Commandery of Knights Templar. Colonel Fox is tall, strongly framed, and has regular, expressive features. He is strong in his convictions, and allows no consideration of convenience or profit to swerve him from a course which he believes to be right. His business affairs are characterized by punctuality, accuracy, and system. He is a genial companion and a good conversa-

tionalist, having a store of anecdote and incident. He is a self-made man of strong impulses; public-spirited, free-hearted, and open-handed.

**F**RALICK, HON. HENRY, Grand Rapids, is a native of New York, and was born at Minden, Montgomery County, on the 9th of February, 1812. His father, Abraham Fralick, originally from Columbia County, New York, was a Captain in the War of 1812. His grandfather was one of a family of fifteen boys, eleven of whom were engaged in the Revolutionary War, in which four of them were killed; of the seven who returned, all were wounded. His mother was Mary E., daughter of Henry Keller, of Minden, New York, who was quite prominent in the community, having been a member of the Assembly and the Senate of the State. Mr. Fralick received his education in the district schools of his native county, and in Wayne County, where his father removed in 1824. The next three years were spent in assisting with the work on the farm; at the end of which time the family removed to Plymouth, Michigan. In 1829 he left home to seek his fortune; going to New York, he worked on a passenger boat of the Erie Canal for two years, becoming Captain of the boat the second year. In 1832, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, he shipped, as a hand before the mast, on a whaling vessel bound for the South Atlantic and Indian oceans. On this voyage he was gone two years, touching at a great many different ports, and bringing home a full cargo of whale oil and bone. Of this Mr. Fralick had a one hundred and fiftieth part for his services; this amounted to eighteen barrels of oil, which he sold for twenty-five dollars per barrel; and for his share of the whalebone, he realized about one hundred and fifty dollars. During his voyage Mr. Fralick had many exciting adventures; among which was the capture of a sperm-whale measuring sixteen feet in diameter and eighty-six feet in length. He was in the boat which fastened to the whale, and was towed in a circle at the rate of twenty miles an hour, a distance of about eighty miles; the whale then went down, taking a mile and a half of line before stopping. From the head of this whale they took about forty-eight barrels of oil; the whole fish yielding one hundred and ten barrels, and being worth nearly four thousand dollars. In 1834 Mr. Fralick shipped as third mate in a merchant vessel bound for Rio Janeiro and other ports of South America. He was gone on this voyage about seven months; after which he was engaged for another year on several coasting vessels, when he returned to Michigan. In 1836 he went to Detroit and became clerk at the Michigan Exchange,—the principal hotel in the city. Here he remained nine months, when he returned to Plymouth, and became clerk in the store

of Henry B. Holbrook. In 1838 he bought out Mr. Holbrook's stock of dry goods, and engaged in business for himself. In a few months he took in as partners Messrs. Austin and Penniman, the firm name being Austin, Fralick & Co.; and, after carrying on this business for three years, sold his interest, bought a lumber-mill, and built a flour-mill. After two years, he sold his mills to Mr. Austin, and again engaged in the sale of dry goods. In 1860 Mr. Fralick sold his store and goods. About a year and a half afterwards he came to Grand Rapids, where he bought out the interest of Mr. Aldrich in the bank of Ledyard & Aldrich; the firm name then became Ledyard & Fralick, and as such carried on a very successful banking business for about five years, when it was dissolved, and the City National Bank, of Grand Rapids, was organized; since which time Mr. Fralick has been a stockholder and director of this bank. Upon the firing on Fort Sumter, in 1861, he, with his brother and Mr. Penniman, raised, equipped, and filed the muster-roll of the first company in the State which enlisted for three years; and throughout the Rebellion he gave his energy and means to aid the Government in its vigorous prosecution of the war. In 1867 he again bought a stock of goods, and engaged in the mercantile trade for about two years, when he sold out to Mr. Remington, and began the real estate business, in which he still continues. In 1872 he, with others, formed the Grand Rapids Chair Company, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. Of this company he was Director for three years, and President two years; when, on account of press of other business, he resigned. He is a stockholder in the Grand Rapids Brush Company; and, at the present time, he is administrator of five different estates. He carries on the furniture business, giving employment to sixty men; and is also in the coal and wood business. Mr. Fralick has been Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, and County Auditor. He has served for thirty years as a school officer, and for the last four years as President of the Board of Education of the city of Grand Rapids. He is Trustee and the Treasurer of Olivet College, and has been a member of the Legislature for three different terms. In 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention; and, in 1853, he was elected State Senator, and was appointed Chairman of the Select Committee on the Maine Law question. He presented to the Senate a petition, with one hundred thousand names annexed, in favor of the passage of the Maine Law in Michigan; and, in pursuance thereof, he presented a bill, which, after amendment, became a law. In 1871 he was appointed, by the Governor of the State, a member of the Relief Committee for the distribution of the funds sent to help those who were sufferers by the fire which had devastated the western part of Michigan. To the duties of this committee he devoted, gratuitously, seven months of his time; and the self-sacrificing labors that he put forth in behalf

of these sufferers can never be forgotten. In 1875 he was again appointed by the Governor one of the State Board of Managers to represent Michigan at the National Centennial Exposition, to the discharge of which duty he devoted about four months; and it was mainly owing to his continued efforts, that the State of Michigan owes the prominence which she held at the Exposition. In 1837, on the 23d of May, he was married to Corinna A., daughter of Henry Lyon, who was one of the first settlers of the town of Plymouth, Michigan; Mrs. Fralick died on the 16th of October, 1840. On the 22d of April, 1842, he married Jeanette Woodruff, of Plymouth, Michigan. They have four children,—one son and three daughters. Being highly regarded for the soundness of his judgment, and ever ready to help by his influence and counsel, he has held for five years the position of President of the Board of Trustees in the Congregational Church of Grand Rapids. In the public career of Mr. Fralick, every step is marked by conscientious effort, based on principle. Emphatically, he is a man of energy, sterling integrity, and unselfish generosity.

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**FERRY, MAJOR NOAH HENRY**, late of Grand Haven, Michigan, was born on the Island of Mackinaw, April 30, 1831. He was the third son of the Rev. William M. and Amanda W. Ferry, who settled in Grand Haven, in 1834. His home influences were such as to develop in him a strong, thoroughly cultivated mind; an honorable, lovable character, and an unblemished life. His aunt, Mary A. White, later a teacher at Rockford Seminary, Illinois, had charge of his early training. He afterwards graduated at Bell's Commercial College, Chicago, with such credit that he was selected immediately to conduct one of the vacant departments of the institution. His business life was spent at White River, thirty miles north of Grand Haven, where he was associated with his brother, Edward P. Ferry. He laid out the village now called Montague, and was engaged as a lumber merchant. He possessed, by inheritance and education, qualities essential to his success in life. Peculiar energy, and force of character; a generous, loving heart, combined with a clear apprehension of the social and political duties of a citizen, won for him the hearty respect of all. In 1861 he was in the full tide of business success, and in the active control of large pecuniary interests; but, when it became evident that the country required the aid of every competent man in the field, to insure a prompt crushing out of treason, he tendered his services for any post in which he might be needed. Circumstances prevented his accepting the commission of Adjutant in the 3d Michigan Cavalry, which was offered



*Asah H. Ferry*









*D. S. Freeman*

him. In the ensuing summer, the exigencies of the war demanded immediately increased enlistments; and, within twenty-four hours after the energetic call, he organized a company of one hundred and two men. August 14, 1862, he was commissioned Captain of Company F, 5th Michigan Cavalry. The regiment was ordered to Washington, and assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac. He participated in active out-post duty, with his regiment; gained the confidence and respect of his superior officers, and the unwavering trust and love of his men. He was soon promoted to the rank of Major. On the 3d of July, 1863, when leading his battalion on the field of Gettysburg, with the inspiring word "Onward" he fell, shot through the head, instantly killed. A braver or more chivalrous soldier never fell on the field of battle. He shrunk from no duty, and permitted his men to incur no privation which he did not share. His body, wrapped in the flag he died defending, was taken to Grand Haven. A monument in the Grand Haven cemetery marks his grave.

**FISK, COLONEL JOSEPH**, Allegan, was born May 22, 1810, in Franklin County, Massachusetts. His parents, Jasper and Hannah Fisk, were natives of the same place, but moved to Western New York in 1816, where his father engaged in farming, and as a contractor on the Erie Canal—the latter being an occupation that greatly influenced the business life of our subject. The ancestors of the family came from England. Colonel Fisk was educated in the public schools of Manchester, Ontario County. At the age of sixteen he united with the Baptist Church of that place, under the pastorate of Rev. Marion Allen, latterly so well known among Michigan men and pioneer ministers. About the same time he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade. At twenty, he commenced business for himself. The Eagle Hotel, Rochester Bank, and many other prominent buildings in the city were built by him. In 1834 he went to the township of Marengo, Calhoun County, Michigan, where he remained one year, and spent some time in looking for a home for his family. He finally settled in Allegan County,—which was at that time a part of Kalamazoo County,—where he still resides. At the first election of the county for delegates to form a State Constitution, only sixteen votes were cast,—three families comprising all the white settlers in the four northern townships. The first child born of white parents was a son of the subject of this sketch. Colonel Fisk built the second house in the town of Allegan, and carried on the occupation of building for about three years. He then engaged in the mercantile and produce business until 1852. During this time he was Register of Deeds and Sheriff of the county,—each

one term. In 1852 he removed to Chicago, and built the breakwater for the Illinois Central Railroad; and laid the track and foundations for their depot buildings, at a cost of about \$3,000,000. This work occupied a period of five years. During that time he also built the Milwaukee pile bridging across the bay,—one and one-half miles,—and also the first division of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad, under charge of Colonel Mason. In 1857 he built about seventy-five miles of the southwest branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad; and, at the same time, was engaged in constructing a portion of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, through Texas,—about six hundred miles. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, however, he was obliged to leave the State, and lose the whole amount. In the midst of the conflict, attended by almost insurmountable difficulties, he built seventy-five miles on the main line of the Missouri Pacific, west of Sedalia. In the year 1865, Colonel Fisk was engaged, in company with Colonel I. Condit Smith, in building two hundred and fifty miles of the Northern Missouri Railroad, including the Kansas Branch, for which they received their entire pay in the bonds of the road, to the amount of about \$5,000,000; Colonel Smith negotiated for the bonds, while Colonel Fisk had charge of the works. On the completion of this road, Colonel Fisk returned to Michigan; and, in company with Goss Warner, F. H. May, Mill and Converse, inaugurated and built the Grand Rapids Division of the Michigan Southern Railroad, *via* Allegan. This was completed in 1868, and sold to the company. In the following year Colonel Fisk completed the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, from Allegan to Muskegon. He also built that portion of the Northern Central Road from Jonesville to Lansing. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for fifty-one years, and has contributed liberally to its support. He is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, having joined the Oriental Lodge, of Chicago, in 1852. His political views have always been strongly Democratic. He was married, January 12, 1832, to Betsy Davis, of Wilmington County, New York. They have had six children,—five sons and one daughter,—three of whom are living. Colonel Fisk is a man of strong mental and physical endowments; and, though nearly seventy years of age, he retains all the force of character which has marked him through life.

**FREEMAN, HON. FRANKLIN S.**, of Ionia, Michigan, a member of the present Michigan State Senate (1877-78), was born at Sutton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, in the year 1829. His father, Joseph L. Freeman, an extensive woolen manufacturer of that place, failed in business in the great crash of 1838, and moved to Lenawee County, Michigan, in 1839. He remained there until

1843, when he removed to Ionia County. Franklin S., the subject of this sketch, was with his father on a farm, when not at school, until sixteen years of age, when he left his father's home, and started for himself in the world. He was engaged as a clerk in a dry-goods store until 1849, when he was married, at Ionia, Michigan, to Miss Mary Baldee, and then entered into the dry-goods business with his wife's father. His health failing, in 1851, he left mercantile pursuits, and purchased a farm near Ionia, on which he lived for several years. In 1869, having accumulated a competency, and secured a return of good health, he again removed to the city of Ionia, and engaged in the business of money-lending and insurance. In 1873, two years after the incorporation of the People's Fire Insurance Company, at Ionia, Mr. Freeman was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the company, which position he now holds. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, Mr. Freeman was a Democrat, but in hearty sympathy with the Government in the prosecution of the war. He contributed largely of his time and money towards raising troops to put down the Rebellion. Upon the assassination of President Lincoln, Mr. Freeman left the Democratic party, and became a pronounced and ardent Republican. In 1876 he was elected to represent the Twenty-fourth District, comprising Ionia and Montcalm counties, in the State Senate, receiving a majority of 1,625 votes over his Democratic competitor. He has been, since 1867, a member of the Masonic Fraternity; and, for several years, has been Master of Washtenong Lodge, No. 286. He is the presiding officer of Ionia Chapter, No. 14, of Royal Arch Masons, and is also a Knight Templar. He was, for a period of seventeen years, Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School, of which church he is a member. As a member of the State Senate of 1877, he introduced and secured the passage of several important bills, and was a diligent and efficient Senator. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Insurance, and was a member of the Engrossing and Enrolling Committee; also, of the Committee on State Public Schools, and that of Religious and Benevolent Societies. Mr. Freeman's success in life is largely due to his unswerving business integrity, and promptness in meeting financial and other obligations,—never having allowed his note to go past due, or failed to be prompt to the day in a business engagement. This trait of character has always been peculiar to him, and has given him unlimited credit, enabling him to readily command all the money he required to carry out his financial enterprises. He has considerable literary taste, and is a writer of some ability. He is familiar with European and American history. He was, for several years, President of the Ronald Literary Association of Ionia County. He is now in the prime of life, of strong and vigorous consti-

tution; and the problem of his success seems solved. A prominent member and an active worker in the church, he occupies a place in society as a Christian, a business man, and a public-spirited citizen.

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**F**ITZGERALD, JOHN C., of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born in Berlin, Holmes County, Ohio. His father, Jeremiah Fitzgerald,—Captain of volunteers in the War of 1812,—was a pioneer of Springport, Jackson County, Michigan, where he died in 1868. Mr. Fitzgerald, when a boy, attended the common school, and afterwards, Albion College. He studied law, in the office of Governor Blair, at Jackson, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. In 1860 he removed to Marshall, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until 1873. During this time, he also held several positions of trust; as, that of Prosecuting Attorney, from 1861 to 1865, and that of State Senator, in 1869. In 1873 he entered into partnership with John W. Champlin, and removed to Grand Rapids. He had there a large and constantly increasing practice, both in the State and Federal courts. He is a man of fine physical development, strong intellect, and quick perceptions, and has always been an untiring student. He entered upon the practice of law with a determination to stand among the first in the profession. His great strength lies in the thoroughness with which he prepares his cases; both the law and the facts are fully digested and arranged. He takes direct and personal interest in his clients; and, although he has not yet reached middle age, his reputation is already established. In 1862, Mr. Fitzgerald married Addie E. Taylor, of Albion, Michigan, only daughter of Reuben Taylor, an early settler, and a prominent farmer of Jackson County.

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**F**EAKINS, EDWARD, of Wyoming, son of Henry and Sarah (Russell) Feakins, was born in the village of Newnum, East Kent, England, December 21, 1797. The educational advantages then afforded the humbler classes of the people were limited; and the few who could attend school were poorly provided with books,—or, at least, with writing utensils,—a box of white sand being attached to each desk as a copy-book, with sticks for pens. But even these crude means of improvement were denied to him whose rugged way we are to trace; for his parents were able to send only two of their eleven children to school, and Edward, at the age of eleven, was hired out to a farmer at a salary of £5 a year. For more than twenty years Mr.

Feakins was a farm laborer in his native land; but, finding himself unable to rise to independence under the conditions there existing, he saved his hard earnings, year after year, in anticipation of a time when he should be able to go to the United States, which was then just opening her wide domain to the millions that have since occupied it. At last his hopes were realized; and, having embarked in a sail-ship, he arrived in New York in the spring of 1832, after a tedious voyage. His father, in parting from him, said that he would like to give him something, but had nothing to give but good advice; and that was, "to behave himself; be honest, and take nothing that did not belong to him." Edward thanked his father, and to this day has followed his advice. New York and Pennsylvania were then slave States; and, with surprise and regret, Mr. Feakins saw men bought and sold like cattle. He spent more than two years in these two States, most of the time in the lumber woods of Pennsylvania, and then worked his way, gradually, to Detroit. From there he traveled on foot to Gull Prairie; where he worked for a few months, and then pushed on toward Grand River. The atmosphere of Michigan, at that time, was laden with miasma, and the settlers suffered greatly from chills and fever. Mr. Feakins' employer and his family were prostrated with it, which caused Mr. Feakins to seek another position. The distance from Gull Prairie to what is now Wyoming Township is about fifty miles; and, though the trail led through a wilderness, the greater part of the way uninhabited, and he was already prostrated by disease, he started on foot, determined to accomplish the journey. Once, utterly exhausted and burning with fever, he fell by the way and lay there to die. A lone wagoner, driving slowly by, urged him to ride back with him to Gull Prairie, but he refused, saying there was no one to care for him there. Soon rousing all his remaining strength, he stumbled on, until, just as he was about to sink again in despair, he heard the tinkle of a cow-bell. Never had he heard anything that did him half so much good as that. It put new life into him; for he knew there must be white people not far away. It required miles of weary travel to find the cabin; but, once there, he was cared for as well as circumstances would permit. The house was that night broken open by Indians, in search of whisky, but no one was hurt, and he was soon able to finish his journey. In the following spring, with a pair of oxen, and a bag of corn for feed lashed to their yoke, he started to secure a load of apple-trees that had been mired, about twenty-five miles distant, strangely neglecting to provide himself with food. After hard work, he finally succeeded in dragging the wagon out of the half-frozen mud, but was obliged to pass the night without shelter, food, or fire. He walked about to avoid being frozen; but now and then, overcome by fatigue and drowsiness, fell asleep. He was not disturbed, save

by the whooping of an owl; and, after a fast of forty-eight hours, reached his home with his precious freight,—the first fruit-trees ever brought into Grand River Valley. They are still flourishing in Mr. Norma's orchard, in Wyoming, Kent County. In the same township, Mr. Feakins then selected the land upon which he now resides. The log cabin he then built has given place to a large brick mansion; and the little clearing around it has been widened, year after year, till it has become one of the finest farms in the county. It was in 1834 that he entered Grand River Valley. He helped to raise the fourth and fifth houses in Grand Rapids, and dug the grave of the first white child that died in that city. June 2, 1841, he was married to Miss Emily Johnson. Mrs. Feakins still bears the freshness of youth; and upon her, now that her husband is so aged and feeble, devolves, mainly, the direction of his affairs. Mr. Feakins is a small man, but was blessed with great powers of endurance. Of his personal character, it is said that he has ever been honest, industrious, and benevolent; and has never, intentionally, wronged any one. He is now in his eighty-second year, and his spirit seems to be gradually freeing itself from the enfeebled body, to rise to a higher existence. He is conscious of this, and awaits the change with calmness and hope.

ILBERT, HON. THOMAS D., Grand Rapids, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, on the 13th of December, 1815. His father was General Thomas Gilbert, and his mother was Harriet A. Arms, daughter of Ebenezer Arms, of Greenfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Gilbert received his early education in the common school of his native village, and afterward attended an academy at Deerfield. In 1830 he entered the store of that well-known philanthropist, John Clark, of Northampton, Massachusetts, where he served as a clerk, and remained five years. In May, 1835, he removed to Michigan, being one of the earliest settlers in the town of Grand Haven. He immediately went into business, in company with others; but the great financial crash of 1837 carried down the firm, leaving Mr. Gilbert with no resources, except his health and the experience gained by two years of unsuccessful business. In 1844 he entered into a business partnership with Francis B. Gilbert, a younger brother, carrying on a large lumber, shipping, and commission business, which proved to be very successful from the first, and continued to increase with the growth of the country. Having acquired a competency, Mr. Gilbert retired from business in 1856, devoting the next two years to traveling in the United States, Europe, and the Orient. He returned to Michigan in the autumn of 1858, and located at Grand Rapids. During his residence in Grand Haven,

he was elected Sheriff of Ottawa County in 1842. In 1860 he was elected to the Lower House of the Michigan Legislature, serving acceptably on the Committee of Ways and Means, and of Banks and Incorporations. It was at a time when the finances of the State were in a deplorable condition, its resources being taxed to the utmost to meet the demands of the Government in aiding to suppress the Rebellion. In 1863 Mr. Gilbert was elected a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, in which capacity he served during twelve years, receiving no compensation, except the payment of his traveling expenses. During all this period, he was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board, being considered a faithful and valuable member. In 1865, when the City National Bank was organized, Mr. Gilbert was chosen its first President, and still continues at the head of this flourishing institution. Upon the organization of the Board of Public Works for the city of Grand Rapids, he was chosen President, and still holds the position. Under the direction of this Board, a fine system of water-works has been constructed, and put in operation; and a large amount of other public work accomplished. Mr. Gilbert is also Secretary and Managing Director of the Grand Rapids Gas Company. In 1871, he married Mary A. Bingham, daughter of Rev. Abel Bingham, who, for thirty years, was a missionary among the Ojibway Indians, at Sault Ste. Marie, on Lake Superior.

**GLOVER, MAJOR SAMUEL C.**, of Grand Haven, Michigan, was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, September 11, 1841. His parents, Elijah and Sarah J. (Offner) Glover, were among the earliest settlers of Southern Ohio. His father, in 1830, was editor and proprietor of the Portsmouth *Courier*, the first newspaper ever printed in that place. He afterwards became a prominent lawyer. Major Glover was in the sophomore class of Miami University, when the Government called upon loyal men to enter the army. He was one of the first in the State to enlist. Owing to sickness, he was not mustered into service until July 12, 1861. He was a private in Company A, 39th Ohio Infantry, the celebrated "Groesbeck Regiment" of Cincinnati. His regiment was ordered to St. Louis, and thence to Northern Missouri. It was engaged, for several months, in the arduous service of guerrilla fighting. For thirteen months, Major Glover participated in all its engagements, fighting at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, the siege of Corinth, and the battle of Corinth, in October, 1862. He was put on special duty in the Commissary Department, and served through all of Grant's campaign, until after the taking of Vicksburg. While there, General Grant's Chief Commissary, Colonel M. McFeely,

recommended him for promotion to the rank of Captain and Commissary of Subsistence. The Commissary, with whom he was on duty, was ordered to St. Louis to purchase vegetables and extra supplies for use in the hospitals of Vicksburg. Captain Glover took charge of his first shipment, and on his return, was entrusted by the Chief Commissary of Vicksburg with \$32,000, to carry to St. Louis, for the use of the purchasing officer at that point. The boat on which he took passage was crowded with Union soldiers going home on furlough, and rebel deserters going North. There were eleven hundred passengers, and Mr. Glover was compelled to sleep on the cabin floor during the trip, which was unusually long; but he brought the money through safely. In April, 1864, he received, from the Governor of Ohio, a commission as First Lieutenant in the 73d Regiment of Ohio Veteran Infantry; but before he reached his command, he was assigned to duty, by order of General Sherman, as Acting Commissary of Subsistence, at Nashville, Tennessee. He took charge of, and delivered to the army at Chattanooga the first drove of beef cattle which was sent through from Nashville to that place. He drove nearly one thousand head of cattle, without guides, and with only five herdsman, over a route new to him, through a country filled with guerrillas, and delivered them to the army at Chattanooga, with the loss of only three head. The drive of one hundred and fifty-one miles was accomplished in twelve and a half days. In June, 1864, the recommendation of Colonel McFeely was acted upon, and Captain Glover was appointed, by President Lincoln, Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain. This appointment was confirmed by the United States Senate, and a commission was forwarded July 1, 1864. Captain Glover was stationed at Nashville, Tennessee; but, at his own request, was ordered to the field, and served on the staff of General R. W. Johnson, as Commissary of the 6th Cavalry Division, through Hood's campaign. He was then transferred to the 4th Army Corps, and passed through the East Tennessee campaign. In June, 1865, he went to New Orleans; and, by order of General Sheridan, was detached from the 4th Army Corps, and put in charge of the Commissary Department at Indianola, Texas. He had charge of all the supplies for the Central District of Texas, and remained there until the close of the year 1865. In January, 1866, he was mustered out of service, and received, from President Johnson, a commission as Major. He engaged in mercantile business at West Liberty, Logan County, Ohio, until 1867. In 1870 he became the managing partner in the lumber firm of White, Glover & Co., Grand Haven, Michigan. A fire, which occurred July 4, 1877, swept away the labor and earnings of six years. Major Glover at once leased a mill in the vicinity, and, within a week, had it in operation, and finished his contracts for sawing lumber. In

politics, he is a staunch Republican; but, in municipal and county elections, he always votes for the best man, without regard to party. He is a prominent Free Mason and Knight Templar, and has filled important positions in the Chapter, at Grand Haven. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church; and, as an active Christian worker, has few equals. His position as Superintendent of the Sunday School, which is one of the largest and best-conducted in the State, has brought him into intimate relationship with the young, among whom his influence has been marked and salutary. In his social and business relations, he has won the esteem and confidence of the community. He married, September 5, 1866, Fannie E., daughter of the late Rev. Seth and Mary Roberts Howell. They have three children.

**G**UNDRUM, FREDERICK, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Ionia, Michigan, was born at Pirmasens, a city of Bavaria, on the 26th of March, 1845. His father, Peter Gundrum, was an industrious, energetic man, and a sincere Christian. His mother, Catherine Gundrum, is a kind, self-sacrificing, patient mother, devoted to the welfare and advancement of her children. It is to her remarkable perseverance that they owe the advantages which have resulted to them from emigration; as a family of eight persons, after a voyage of forty-one days, from Havre, France, they arrived safely at New Orleans, December 31, 1854. From there, the family removed to Stewartsville, a village in Posey County, Indiana. Here the subject of this sketch worked on a farm in summer, and went to school in winter, thus obtaining a district-school education, and learning, at the same time, to speak English. The death of his father, caused by an accident, left him, in his seventeenth year, dependent upon his own resources. He had ardently desired to obtain a classical education before becoming of age, but this was now impossible; and, instead, he engaged as clerk in the store of A. E. Fretageot & Son, in New Harmony, Indiana. This proved to be an important step in his life; for he soon acquired such proficiency in business as to elicit high commendation from his employers, and gain the notice of a lady of wealth, distinction, and excellence of character, who, learning from his employer the young man's disposition and thirst for knowledge, invited him to make her house his home; this invitation he gladly accepted, and thus had the advantage of a good library. Here a work on the science of medicine, so much interested him that he desired to study it whenever he had a moment's leisure, and took it to the store; there he was noticed by a physician, who offered him the use of any book in his medical library; and thus was decided the adoption of his profession. He remained with Messrs. Fretageot &

Son three years; and, in that time, read as much of the science of medicine as is usually accomplished by regular medical students during a similar period; then, being desirous of attending a course of medical lectures, he was enabled to do so by the assistance of his brothers. He went to the University of Michigan, and there, denying himself everything but the absolute necessities of life, studied one year. Desiring the advantages which hospital clinics afford to the student of medicine and surgery, there being no hospital at Ann Arbor, he went to Cincinnati, and there matriculated, in the autumn of 1867, at the Miami Medical College. Besides attending the regular course of lectures, he took private instructions from leading professors. In February, 1868, he graduated, with the highest honors of the class, and at once entered the list of candidates for the position of house physician to the Cincinnati Hospital. After a rigid examination, he was chosen entirely on his merits, and entered upon the duties of that position for one year from the 10th of March, 1868. In April, 1869, he removed to Ionia, Michigan, and engaged in the practice of his profession. An extraordinary case of ankylosis,—which, shortly after his arrival at Ionia, he treated most successfully, the patient being a daughter of Professor Hutchins,—at once established his reputation and superior skill in surgery, which many other most difficult, but successfully performed operations, have entirely confirmed; placing him, as a surgeon and physician, at the head of his profession in Ionia County. But Dr. Gundrum's practice is not confined to that county; his services, especially those of a surgical character, being solicited in all the adjoining counties. Dr. Gundrum is a member of the State Medical Association; examining physician for two Michigan insurance companies; the Ionia Light Guard, and the western division of the D., L. & L. M. Railroad. In 1870 he became a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and is a Royal Arch Mason. In 1873 he was initiated into the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and is a R. P. member. In 1876 he became a charter member of the first body of the Knights of Honor organized in Ionia. He has been a member of the Congregational Church since May, 1877, and regards the teachings of the Bible as his rule and guide in life. Personally, he has all the enthusiasm of an ardent lover, and that magnetism of manner and faculty of inspiring confidence in his operations so essential to patients; he is also a devoted friend, a loving and helpful brother. While yet upon the threshold of the prime of life, he has attained a position of comparative independence. Although regarded as a master by others, he considers himself yet a student of his profession; and, so considering, in the autumn of 1873, he left home, and spent the following five months attending the lectures of eminent colleges in New York City. So unusual a movement on the part of an established physician proves



him to be a true disciple of Esculapius, regarding himself ever a student in that profession wherein there is no limit to study. Dr. Gundrum has the finest library of standard medical works, in French, English and German, in Ionia County. In 1872 Dr. Gundrum married Ida Fretageot, of New Harmony, Indiana, daughter of his former employer. A lady of education and elegant manners, Mrs. Gundrum has every accomplishment to grace her husband's station, and help him in his life-labor of alleviating the sufferings of humanity.

**G**ODFREY, FREEMAN, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born at Vershire, Orange County, Vermont, on the 5th of September, 1825. His ancestors were among the first settlers in the State. His grandfather was born at Northwood, New Hampshire, and settled in Vermont in 1789. He was a farmer, as was also his son, the father of our subject. The family name is very old, and can be traced back eight hundred years to its French Alsatian origin, in the present German Province of Lorraine. In the early mention of it in history, we find Godfrey of Bouillon, the Grand Master of the Knights Templar in the time of Philip the Fair, of France. The subject of this sketch was instructed, in the common schools of his native town, in the rudimentary branches of an English education. Being a healthy, active, and ingenious lad, of an inquiring mind, and having confidence in his own ability, he very early turned his attention from farm labor to farm mechanism, and engaged in the construction of drags, plow-beams, ox-yokes, cart and wagon bodies and axles, and exchanged his work as a mechanic and builder for the farm labor of his neighbors. He employed his time in this way until his twentieth year, diversifying his occupation by running a threshing-machine in the fall, burning charcoal in winter, working in a saw-mill in the spring and on his father's farm in summer, until 1845, when he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and there worked in a cotton-mill for nearly a year. Deciding, then, to go West, Mr. Godfrey passed through the cities of New York, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to Pittsburg. He there entered into an engagement to peddle brass clocks in Ohio and Indiana. In 1851 he worked on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad as a contractor, making his home at the former place. In 1852 he took a contract on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad; and, in October, 1856, finished the road-bed and rails of his section. With their completion, this great internal improvement of seven hundred and forty miles of railroad was finished. In December following, he went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, to engage in the construction of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, which his party completed from Detroit to Grand Rapids in July, 1858, and

to Grand Haven within the remaining months of that year. He next became interested in the construction of the Transit Railroad, from Winona to Rochester, Minnesota; but that State repudiated its bonds, and, in view of the panic of 1857, and subsequent financial disturbances, the work was brought to a premature conclusion. In the winter of 1859-60, Mr. Godfrey took a contract on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad,—a land grant improvement,—and graded a portion of the line; but, the company being out of money, the work stopped. By individual effort,—the first twenty miles being completed, and the terms of the Land Grant Act of the Legislature thus complied with, for that year,—it was necessary to build twenty miles more the following year. Railroad bonds could not be sold; the war had begun between the Northern and Southern States, and wealthy and influential men combined to defeat financial negotiations of the company, and secure legislative forfeiture, under the conditions of the law authorizing the construction of this railroad. But these machinations failed. A receiver was appointed, and in almost the last days, when there remained but eight weeks of the period within which forfeiture could not take place, Mr. Godfrey took the northern ten miles of the twenty required, through an unbroken wilderness of heavy timber, and in five weeks and two days, accomplished that which had been pronounced an impossible work,—the completion of his contract. The Continental Improvement Company was then organized, and completed the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad in 1874. This improvement is now regarded as the most valuable ever accomplished for the city of Grand Rapids, as it opens up, as a feeder to that city, the whole peninsula, north and south, furnishing a market for its trade and manufactures. It is also a valuable feeder for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Godfrey actively interested himself also in the Grand River Valley Railroad; aiding in locating the line, settling rights of way, soliciting stock subscription, voting city aid, locating and purchasing depot grounds in the city of Grand Rapids, etc. He also originated, and, with two friends, organized the Grand Rapids and Holland Railroad Company, and was elected its President. He located the line, arranged to obtain the money; and contracted to build the road in four months,—furnishing everything except rails, spikes, frogs, and switches,—to ballast and fence it, and pay engineering and right of way, for seven thousand five hundred dollars a mile. With the assistance of three friends, he did all this, completing it within the time of his contract. In 1860, having directed his attention to the plaster business, Mr. Godfrey purchased some land, containing plaster, within Grand Rapids' city limits. He opened a quarry; built a water-mill and a steam-mill, each having two run of stones; calcining works, with two kettles to calcine plaster, having a capacity of forty



*Freeman Godfrey*



barrels each; designed the plans of the building and machinery, and superintended their construction. With his brother, under the firm name of F. Godfrey & Brother, he manufactures and sells large quantities of land and calcined plaster, the productions of the firm being known everywhere in the West, from Ohio to California. To increase this business, F. Godfrey & Brother, in 1865, bought one-third of the old plaster quarry and mills, White & Rathbun having purchased the remaining two-thirds. On this ground, Mr. Godfrey designed and superintended the construction of a new water and steam-mill, with three run of stones; calcining works, and kettle of forty barrels capacity; opened a new quarry, and, with the other partners, built up a large trade, now owned and maintained by the firm of G. H. White & Co. In 1875, under the Michigan corporation laws, a stock company was organized, known as the Michigan and Ohio Plaster Company. Mr. F. Godfrey was made President, and still holds that position, having entire management of the business. This Company purchased all the plaster that was made or sold by one Ohio, one Iowa, and seven Michigan rock, land, and calcined plaster firms, and sold the same in the general market. His constructive ability and means have not been wholly engrossed by railroads and plaster works. He has built, in the city of Grand Rapids, three different blocks of buildings, which are ornaments to that city, and manifest his judgment and skill as an architect. Having enough regular business to occupy his time, Mr. Godfrey has refused, decisively, all offers of political distinction in office. In politics, he has ever been independent, following the lead that he believed the most advantageous for the general interests of the country,—a Whig with the Whigs, a Free-Soiler with the Free-Soilers, a War Democrat, and a Peace Democrat, in turn; at present he takes pride in standing in the front rank of those who, in his State (and they are many), demand free United States Government money. In March, 1851, he married Miss Abbie E. Eastman, of Vershire, Vermont, and this union has been blessed with a family of five children, all of whom are living. One of the best evidences of a noble man is his honor and devotion to his parents. During the life of Mr. Godfrey's father,—who was a member of the family until his death, which occurred in April, 1877, when he was in the seventy-ninth year of his age,—nothing was left unsupplied to him that would, in any particular, contribute to his comfort and happiness. As indicated in this sketch, Mr. Godfrey is of a quick and active disposition, a sanguine temperament, and has great force of character. These qualities, together with his benignant bearing, command the respect of all with whom he is associated; and, as one of the truly self-made men of Michigan, he takes rank among the first of those portrayed in these pages.

**GOODALE, GEORGE S.**, Banker, of Muskegon, was the son of Dr. Reuben Goodale and Pauline (Adams) Goodale, and was born in Watertown, Jefferson County, New York. His ancestry came from New England, his mother being a native of Berkshire, Massachusetts, and his father, of New Hampshire. They were married early in life, and settled in Watertown, New York, where Dr. Goodale devoted himself to his profession for over sixty years, and acquired a wide experience in the large practice which was the natural growth of years of patient labor. George Goodale received an ordinary academic education, and when eighteen years old, entered the Jefferson Bank, in which he afterwards became teller. When the Union Bank, of Watertown, was organized, he was offered, and accepted, the position of cashier. His ability and shrewdness in all the details connected with the banking business gave him a wide reputation; and, in 1869, he received the appointment of United States Bank Examiner for Michigan. In 1870 he was sent, officially, into the Southern States. He resigned his appointment in 1875, and was elected cashier of the Muskegon National Bank. He filled this position one year, and then resigned. Mr. Goodale married Elvira P. Smith, second daughter of Major Henry Smith, of the United States Army. Major Smith died at Vera Cruz during the Mexican War.

**GRINNELL, HENRY**, Insurance Agent and Real Estate Owner, of Grand Rapids, was born in Howard, Steuben County, New York, January 14, 1818. His parents were William and Ruth (Alexander) Grinnell. He enjoyed no other educational advantages than those afforded by the district schools, with one term in the high school at Rochester, New York. He was to be trained in the great school of the world,—so superior, in some respects, to the college; developing, as it does, self-reliance, and giving free scope to the exercise of individual bent of mind as no mere curriculum can. The worthier part of humanity may be divided into two great classes, namely: men of ideas, and men of action; the former passing their lives in the quiet of the cloister, the studio, and the laboratory; while the latter plunge into the world's noise and strife. The one discovers and formulates principles; the other so applies and uses them as to provide for the countless needs of life. The two are intimately related, and equally important. The subject of this sketch belongs to the latter class. At the age of sixteen, he became a grocer's clerk, in Rochester, and remained in that situation five years. He then acted as clerk for a collector of canal tolls for three years; and, at the expiration of that time, became book-keeper for a large

firm in Mt. Morris, New York. At the end of one year he returned to Rochester; and, after writing one winter in the Sheriff's office, in that city, went, the following spring, to Monroe, Michigan, to buy wheat for an employer. He then engaged as a book-keeper in Buffalo, and remained two years, after which he went to Brockport and took charge of the office of collector of canal tolls for one year. At the expiration of that time, he retraced his steps to Monroe, Michigan, and was employed there two years as book-keeper in a forwarding and commission house. He then engaged in the same business for himself, rebuilding a steamer for the purpose, and during the six years in which he was so occupied, made many trips on it in order to better supervise his interests. Finally, however, this undertaking proved a failure. Mr. Grinnell then went to New York City, where he opened a commission and transportation office; and after being thus employed for three years, he went to Grand Rapids, and there engaged in buying wheat. Soon afterwards, in the spring of 1854, he formed a co-partnership with David Miller, in the wholesale and retail grocery business, in the old Temperance Hall, on Canal street. This firm was dissolved in 1860, but Mr. Grinnell remained in the business until 1865, when he became a partner of Mr. John W. Squier in a flour-mill, and continued the relation until 1870. At this time he was induced to invest in a certain unfortunate patent-right. This was a patent barrel and nail-keg; and, its superiority was so eloquently depicted, that a number of shrewd New York capitalists were also persuaded to enlist in the enterprise. A stock company, under the name of Henry Grinnell & Co., was formed, and a factory built in Wheeling, West Virginia. A fair trial of two years proved it a humbug, and Mr. Grinnell lost thirty thousand dollars. In 1872, he built, in Grand Rapids, what is known as the Grinnell Block, and has since contented himself with the insurance business and book-keeping. He is a member of the Democratic party. He was married, October 23, 1856, to Miss Henrietta Squier, second daughter of John W. Squier, deceased, who was a worthy pioneer and business man of Grand Rapids. They have had three sons, two of whom are living. Most of his life Mr. Grinnell has been as a "ship driven by winds and tossed," but he is now anchored in what is to him a safe harbor; and here, blessed with plenty, and surrounded by his agreeable family and a wide circle of friends, he will doubtless pass his remaining days. Mr. Grinnell enjoys good health. He has a commanding stature, well-shaped head and face, with features that bear in their genial expression a trace of mirthfulness. In experience, native ability and integrity, he ranks high among business men, and is generally respected by his fellow-citizens. But the best comment upon his character is that he is a kind and affectionate husband and father. [See sketch of J. W. Squier.]

**GRIFFIN, HON. HENRY**, ex-Mayor of Grand Haven, was born in Niagara County, Canada, in 1807. The founder of the family in America was one of three brothers, who emigrated from Wales more than two hundred years ago. One of his descendants is now living at Lodi, Ohio, at the advanced age of one hundred and sixteen years. Mr. Griffin's father was a native of New York; his mother, of New Jersey: they participated in the stirring scenes of the Revolution. He himself has witnessed the development of his country from a small commonwealth to a power among the nations of the earth. He received his elementary education from the instruction of a celebrated teacher, who kept his father's books. In 1830, he married a daughter of Rev. D. W. Eastman, the pioneer of Presbyterianism in Upper Canada. Six years later, he made a prospecting tour in the West; and, in August, 1837, removed to Grand Haven with his family. He has been engaged in the drug business since 1849. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, County High Sheriff, County Clerk, and Mayor of the city. In these positions he has acquitted himself with credit, and has always used his influence on the side of purity and rectitude. He has been connected with the society of Odd-Fellows twenty-six years. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church forty years, and has always taken a deep interest in the Home Missionary work of the State. He has been foremost in schemes for public improvement; and has, for many years, been an earnest advocate of the principles of the Democracy.

**GUNDRUM, GEORGE**, Pharmaceutical Chemist, of Ionia, Michigan, was born in the town of Pirmasens, Bavaria, Germany, January 20, 1842. His parents, Peter and Catharine (Faul) Gundrum, were natives of the same place, and emigrated to this country, from Germany, in the year 1854. They settled in the State of Indiana, where his father died in 1862. George attended school in his native town, and, until his father's death, had the benefit of the public schools in Indiana in the winter season; being employed in working on a farm in summer. Shortly after the death of his father, he engaged as clerk in a dry goods store, first at South Bend, and subsequently at Evansville, Indiana, employing all his spare time in the study of chemistry, to which branch of science he was much devoted. With no other assistance than that derived from text-books on the subject, he became very proficient in that study; and, in the year 1870, moved to Ionia, and established a drug store, in company with his brothers, Godfrey and Frederick. In order to fully acquaint himself with the details of his business, he applied himself assiduously to study, and attended several courses





*C. H. Hookley*

of lectures at Ann Arbor University, graduating with high honors at that institution in 1876. During his absence at Ann Arbor, his brothers had charge of the business; but, after his graduation, his brother Godfrey retired. Very recently George bought out Frederick, and is now sole proprietor. His store is handsomely fitted up, and is the largest in the county, devoted exclusively to the drug business. Mr. Gundrum enjoys quite a reputation as a botanist, and has few equals in that department of natural science. He devotes himself closely to his business, and is known as a careful and painstaking man, in a business in which these qualities are of paramount importance. He is a member of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association. In his political opinions, he agrees with the Democratic party; he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is pleasing and affable in his manners, and is a man of sterling integrity; an agreeable companion, and is widely known and universally respected in the community. Much of his history can be gleaned from that of his brother Frederick, whose sketch appears elsewhere. He married, October 24, 1877, Kate, daughter of W. McPherson, Esq., of Ionia County.

**G**RAVES, REV. SAMUEL, D.D., Grand Rapids, is the son of John Graves, who was a leading politician in Ackworth, New Hampshire, and Betsy (Cilley) Graves, whose earnest, Christian faith has left its impress upon the character of the son. The subject of this sketch was born at Ackworth, New Hampshire, March 25, 1820. He received his early education at Lyndon Academy, Vermont. In 1837 he was apprenticed, for four years, to the firm of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., scale manufacturers, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont; but his intense desire for a liberal education induced him to close his apprenticeship at the end of two years, and enter Madison University, in Hamilton, New York. He remained here until 1846, when he graduated from the Theological Seminary. For three years before his graduation, he was instructor in Greek, and remained at his Alma Mater, as tutor in mathematics, for two years after completing his theological studies. In 1848 Dr. Graves was installed pastor of the Baptist Church at Ann Arbor, Michigan, remaining three years; during which time the church membership increased from sixty-two to two hundred and sixteen. Yielding to earnest solicitation, he resigned his pastoral charge to become Professor of Greek and Systematic Theology, in Kalamazoo College. He continued in this position for eight years, developing the minds and influencing the destinies of many young men. Receiving a call to the Central Baptist Church, of Norwich, Connecticut, he accepted, and remained there ten years. During this period, the

church membership had a gain of over two hundred; the house of worship was enlarged; and the individual members grew in faith, brotherly love, and unity. On the 1st of January, 1870, he became pastor of the Baptist Church of Grand Rapids, Michigan, which numbered about two hundred and sixty members. Under his ministrations, the number has increased to more than five hundred; and a large and elegant church edifice has been erected at a cost of eighty thousand dollars, sixty thousand of which have been raised. During the year 1872, Dr. Graves spent seven months in Europe; and, before his return, he visited the Holy Land. He was married, September 23d, 1846, to Mary W., daughter of James L. Baldwin, of Paterson, New Jersey. As a minister, Dr. Graves holds a prominent place in the Baptist denomination in Michigan. His sermons are distinguished for simplicity, clearness, and directness; his manner in the pulpit is unostentatious, and deeply earnest. He is a man of catholic spirit, interesting himself in whatever concerns the moral and spiritual welfare of the community in which he resides.

**H**ACKLEY, CHARLES H., Lumberman, of Muskegon, Michigan, was born at Michigan City, Indiana, January 3, 1837. During his early boyhood, his family removed to Southport, now Kenosha, Wisconsin. There he received his early training, both literary and commercial. His attendance at school ceased at fifteen, and the intervening time, until 1856, was devoted to hard labor on railroads and public works. In the spring of 1856, he worked his passage on the schooner "Challenge," to Muskegon, where he landed with only seven dollars in his pocket. He immediately sought work, and engaged with the firm of Durkee, Truesdell & Co., lumber manufacturers, to act as fireman, or in any other capacity about the mill in which he could make himself useful. He remained with the firm until its dissolution, in 1857. Mr. Hackley's energy, perseverance and general business ability, won the confidence and esteem of his employers, and they sent him to Kenosha, Wisconsin, to finish his business education at a commercial college. On his return to Muskegon, he took charge of the books of Gideon Truesdell, Esq., successor to Durkee, Truesdell & Co.; and, in the spring of 1859, having accumulated the sum of five hundred dollars, he, in connection with his father and Gideon Truesdell, purchased the saw-mill property of Holmes, Pomeroy & Co., and set up the firm of I. H. Hackley & Co., he keeping the books for both establishments. This new enterprise proving successful, they were enabled, in the fall of 1860, to buy another mill, owned by Thomas Wing. Mr. Hackley kept the books for the three firms until 1866, when, through the results of his



untiring industry, he was enabled to purchase the whole interest of Gideon Truesdell in the firm of I. H. Hackley & Co. At the same time he formed a new partnership with James McGordon, under the firm name of Hackley & McGordon. The firm of I. H. Hackley & Co. was changed to Hackley & Sons, and continued to operate until 1873, when the mill and fixtures were sold and removed. A new mill, costing eighty-five thousand dollars, was erected on the same site, which is now one of the best lumber establishments in the State of Michigan. In the fall of 1875, the mill of Hackley & McGordon was burned, with a loss of sixty-five thousand dollars, and was not rebuilt. The insurance on it covered thirty-five thousand dollars of the loss. I. H. Hackley died in 1874, and the firm has assumed the name of C. H. Hackley & Co., with James McGordon as partner. C. H. Hackley & Co. handle an immense quantity of logs and lumber, amounting annually to about thirty million feet. They own large tracts of pine lands, vessels, tug-boats, etc., all in connection with their lumber business. Mr. Hackley has filled several important offices. He was City and County Treasurer, and Alderman of the Fourth Ward. He is, at the present time, Supervisor of the Fourth Ward; Director and Vice-President of the Muskegon National Bank; Director of the Lumbermen's National Bank; Director and Treasurer of the Muskegon Booming Company; and Director of the Board of Education. He is also an earnest worker in the cause of temperance reform, inaugurated in Muskegon by Dr. H. A. Reynolds, and is one of the foremost in aiding the erection of a fine brick building to be used for that purpose. Mr. Hackley was married to Miss Julia E. Moore, of Centerville, New York, October 3, 1864. He is still in the prime of life, with a record in the past that guarantees to him a future career honorable to himself and beneficial to the community. He has not spent all his energies in the accumulation of wealth or for his own personal aggrandizement. He possesses a warm heart, endowed with ready sympathy for the necessities of others, and has ever taken an active part in promoting local and other improvements.

**H**AIRE, HON. ROBERT A., of Spring Lake, Ottawa County, Michigan, was born in Bombay, Franklin County, New York, July 20, 1836. He removed, with his parents, to Western New York in 1841, and settled near the city of Rochester. From there the family emigrated to Michigan, and, in 1846, they established themselves near Grand Rapids. Mr. Haire received a common school education, and took a course in the Grand Rapids Commercial College. In 1852 he engaged in the lumber business, in the eastern part of Ottawa County. In August, 1862, he enlisted

in the 5th Michigan Cavalry. He took part in the battle of Gettysburg, and in nearly all the subsequent battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged. In March, 1864, he was one of the five hundred men chosen by General Kilpatrick, and placed under Colonel Dahlgren, for the purpose of capturing the city of Richmond, and liberating the Union prisoners. He was promoted to First Lieutenant for gallantry in the battles of this expedition. He accompanied General Sheridan during the Shenandoah campaign; and, for meritorious services, was raised, in December, 1864, to the rank of Captain. During a portion of the winter of 1864-5, he had command of his regiment, and was complimented by General Sheridan for his able management during one of the engagements. After his return home, he settled in Spring Lake, Ottawa County, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. In the sessions of 1872-3, he served in the Lower House of the State Legislature. In 1877 he was chosen President of the village.

**H**ALDANE, WILLIAM, of Grand Rapids, was born in Delhi, Delaware County, New York, May 5, 1807, and was the eldest son of a family of four children. His parents, James and Elizabeth (Preston) Haldane, were natives of Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to America about the close of the Revolution. When he was eight years of age, his father died, and he was hired out to do chores for farmers. In this he was engaged until he was fourteen years old, being allowed to attend school a part of the time. He obtained his education, however, principally through his own exertions, studying many nights by the dim light of the fire, to which was sometimes added a burning pine knot. When he was fourteen years of age, he apprenticed himself to a carpenter and joiner in Nunda Valley. For his service he was to receive his board and clothing, and be allowed to attend school two months during each winter term. His time and attention were thus engaged until he was twenty years old, when he became a journeyman. After one year and a half he began taking contracts, employing his two youngest brothers as apprentices. After carrying on this business about five years, he abandoned it to undertake the manufacture of furniture, and built a shop for that purpose, in which he remained three years. In 1837 he moved to Grand River Rapids, afterwards named Grand Rapids. In 1838 he went to Ohio, and there, for three years, made machinery for the manufacture of chairs. He then returned to Michigan, taking with him the first machinery of the kind ever taken into the State. Here he commenced the manufacture of furniture, and also carried on the undertaking business until 1871. From an early day he has been iden-



*Very Respectfully,  
Frederick K. Hall*







*S. C. Hall,*

tified with the material development of the city, having built the first good brick house, of brick which he brought from Milwaukee. He has been a member of the Congregational Church for fifty years. In politics, he belonged to the Free-Soil party until 1854, when the Republican party was organized, and he became a member of it. He has since voted the Republican ticket. Mr. Haldane was married, August 17, 1831, to Miss Sarah Tomlinson. He is a quiet, unassuming gentleman. By persevering industry, good management, and strict integrity, he has carried his way to success, and has won the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

**HALL, HON. FREDERICK**, of Ionia, Michigan, was born in Shelburn, Chittenden County, Vermont, March 24, 1816. His father, Burgess Hall, was an Associate Judge, and a member of the Legislature of Vermont. Mr. Hall was educated in the public schools of his native town. He was well drilled in all the elementary branches, but liked hunting and fishing better than study. In 1835 he went to Galena, Illinois. While there his funds failed, and he crossed the Mississippi, and spent the winter of 1835-6 in chopping cord-wood. He was variously occupied, at different places, until the fall and winter of 1836-37, when he was engaged in looking up Government lands. In the fall of the latter year, he was appointed Deputy Register at Lyons, Michigan. In the spring of 1842, he became associated with John Ball, of Grand Rapids, and assisted him in selecting five hundred thousand acres of land, granted by the United States to Michigan for internal improvements. In July, 1842, he engaged with Daniel Ball, as clerk in a general mercantile business. The following February he was appointed Deputy Register, and was also made clerk for the receiving of public money. In 1844 he was elected Register of Deeds, and, in 1845, was appointed Receiver of Public Money, which position he held until 1849. From that time until 1853, he was engaged extensively in land speculations. In 1853 he was again appointed Receiver of Public Money, by President Pierce. In 1840 he was Justice of the Peace of Lyons Township, Ionia County. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislature. He was nominated for Congress, on the Democratic ticket, in 1864. In 1873 he was the first Mayor of Ionia, and, the following year, was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. In 1876 he was one of the State Electors. He was a Director of the Ionia and Lansing Railroad until its consolidation with the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad; and was President of the First National Bank for a number of years from its organization. Mr. Hall has been actively engaged as general land operator for many years. He is the

wealthiest man in Ionia County, and one of its most generous and public-spirited citizens. His political views and sentiments harmonize with those of the Democratic party. He took a prominent part in getting up a regiment during the late Rebellion. Mr. Hall became a member of the Masonic Fraternity, in December, 1849, and was exalted to Ionia Chapter, No. 14, in 1852. He is also a member of Ionia Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar. He belongs to the Council of Royal and Select Masters, and was knighted at Detroit Commandery, No. 1, in 1853. He became an Odd-Fellow in 1875. He has held the offices of High Priest in Chapter No. 14; Commander of Ionia Commandery; and Chief Patriarch of Ionia Encampment. Mr. Hall has always been intimately identified with the educational and public interests of Ionia. He is a liberal supporter of churches and schools, and contributes to the building of railroads. His rare business qualifications have gained for him universal respect, and his unvarying courtesy and hearty sociability win the love of those fortunate enough to be thrown into intimate relations with him. In person, he is tall, of graceful bearing, and prepossessing appearance. His residence, on Main street, Ionia,—one of the most elegant in Western Michigan,—is built entirely of the variegated sandstone obtained from the Ionia quarries. Mr. Hall was married, January 8, 1848, to Ann Eager. They have one child—a daughter.

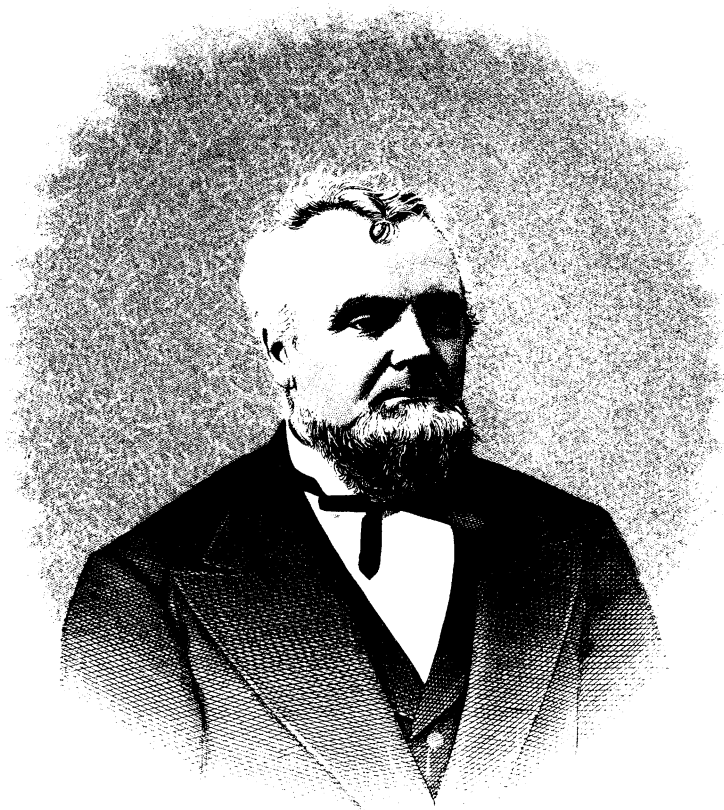
**HALL, STEPHEN C.**, Muskegon, was born in Yates County, New York, August 16, 1834. He was educated at Penn Yan, and graduated from the full mathematical course, intending to become a civil engineer. When nineteen years of age he engaged as clerk in a store; and, when twenty-one, he removed to the western settlement on White River, in West Michigan, where he worked at any thing he found to do. During this period of his life, Mr. Hall, by his knowledge of land surveying, acquired in practice with surveyors there employed, became thoroughly acquainted with the best land in the State. In 1864 he was employed in the final survey of the present city of Muskegon, in which he has made his permanent home. In the prosecution of his business at that time, he observed, in the townships of Eggleston and Moreland, about twelve miles east of Muskegon, a tract of marsh land of which about three thousand acres were covered with water, from early spring to midsummer, to the depth of from three to four feet. When the Government survey was made, the section lines were not run through this land, the surveyors entering it on their note-book as "an impassible marsh." Mr. Hall, believing that this land could be drained for a very small

consideration, obtained a title to it. By the outlay of some capital and much energy and perseverance, he has succeeded in transforming this marshy arm of the river into a beautiful and fertile farm, upon which he has grown many tons of hay; also, wheat and the other cereals common to the country, the soil being richer than that of the higher lands adjoining. There is no such farm in the State, as it contains more than two thousand acres. The pine lands of Michigan were early noticed by Mr. Hall as a profitable investment; and, by careful management, he obtained a title for about fifteen thousand acres, which were principally in the neighborhood of Houghton Lake. Here, in the winter season, by the employment of about three hundred men and one hundred horses, he gets out for market from fifteen to twenty million feet of logs, which are sold to the different lumber manufacturers of Muskegon and elsewhere. As a man of great business energy, thoughtful and far-sighted, Mr. Hall has won wealth and high reputation; while, as a gentleman of fine social qualities, he is regarded with much favor. As a public officer, he has served three terms as Supervisor, and two as County Treasurer, giving general satisfaction to the people of both political parties. In April, 1863, Mr. Hall married Miss Alice A. Clark, of Grand Haven, Michigan.

**H**ARRISON, WILLIAM, Grand Rapids, a native of Sibsey, Lincolnshire, England, was born on the 10th of January, 1824. He attended the National School, at Sibsey, and also a select school, at March, Cambridgeshire. In October, 1838, he went to Stickney, to learn the wheelwright and joiner trade. The following January he was bound out for six years, as an apprentice to that business. After serving his time, he worked four years longer for the same employer; and, for months together, he worked at whip-sawing, preparing wheelwright stock, his wages being twenty-two cents per day. Out of this amount he was expected to pay all his expenses, except board. His working hours were from six in the morning until eight at night, half an hour being allowed for breakfast and an hour for dinner. Mr. Harrison worked as journeyman for four years, and, during this time, saved about twenty pounds, which he lent to two of his friends, at five per cent. interest. This was his first investment, and it proved to be a very unfortunate one, as the parties failed, and he lost both interest and principal. During the winter of 1849, he again attended school. In the spring of 1850, he left England for America, landing in New York on the 21st day of May; and, after spending a few days there, he started for Michigan. When he reached Kalamazoo, he had only a half-sovereign and a few shillings. In a few days, he

commenced work at his trade, receiving nearly two dollars per day; but, with the exception of a few pennies to pay postage, he had to take his wages in barter. As an instance, Mr. Harrison accepted a note against an inn-keeper, which he exchanged for a horse; the horse he exchanged for a village lot. In about a year, with a good stock of barter, and one dollar in money, he began working at his trade in Galesburg, Michigan, remaining there seven months. During this time, he earned enough to equal in value two wagons and a set of buggy wheels, and exchanged the wagons for land in Kalamazoo. He then returned to Kalamazoo, taking a contract to make fifty sets of wagon wheels, for which he was to be paid in cash; but, after the work was partly done, the other party refused to carry out his share of the contract. In 1852 he removed to Schoolcraft, where he commenced business for himself, remaining about one year. He then returned to Kalamazoo, bought a shop, and engaged in a business which he carried on for seven years. During this time he invested some money in real estate, which proved a very fortunate investment. In 1857 Mr. Harrison came to Grand Rapids, and engaged in the manufacture of wagons. He has now two hundred thousand dollars invested in his business, and, for several years, his sales have averaged over one hundred thousand dollars a year. His wagons are sent into nearly all the States of the Union. In October, 1852, Mr. Harrison married Miss Rebecca McCullough, who died May 5, 1869. On the 16th of February, 1870, he was married to Frances Adelaide, daughter of Samuel H. Gilbert, originally of Canterbury, England. From these unions, there have been born to him six children. Mr. Harrison has been an active member of the Methodist Church for thirty-two years, and votes with the Republican party. He is a man of integrity and industry, and is persistent in carrying out whatever he undertakes. He is entirely self-made, and is highly respected by all who know him.

**H**ARTER, HARVEY, of Ionia, was born at Herkimer, Herkimer County, New York, November 14, 1824, and was the seventh of a family of thirteen children. His parents were Michael and Abigail Harter. The family were old settlers in the Mohawk Valley at the time of the Revolution. His father died in 1869. His mother is still living at Mohawk, at the ripe age of eighty-nine years, surrounded by a loving family. Harvey lived on the old homestead, and attended school at Herkimer until the age of sixteen, acquiring such an education as the place afforded. On leaving school, he at once entered upon business life as clerk in a store at Little Falls, where he remained three years, until a position was offered on a packet which plied on the canal between Schenectady, Utica, and Rochester.



*Wm Harrison*





For two years he was steward of the packet, after which he held command as Captain for five years; in the winter season obtaining employment as clerk and telegraph operator. But confinement became irksome to him; and, being in correspondence with his brother, Benjamin, who had, for some time, been settled in Michigan, and had already made some purchases of land for Harvey with money which the latter forwarded to him, he was persuaded at length to join his brother in the West, and arrived at Ionia in the fall of 1849. The city was then in its infancy, but Mr. Harter, with characteristic sagacity, saw that it was a location which promised well for future prosperity, and laid his plans accordingly. In concert with his brother, he opened a store, on Main street, where he conducted a successful business for seven years; at the same time having built an ashery, he carried on the manufacture of saleratus and potash, for which Chicago afforded a very ready market. His gains were invested principally in the purchase of farm lands, of which he bought about six hundred acres. After giving up the dry goods business, he devoted a great deal of time to the supervision of all the details of his farming operations. Mr. Harter was pre-eminently fitted to shine in business life. Public office had no charms for him, as he claimed that his business was such as to demand all his attention. He has speculated considerably in land, and in all his transactions, evinced remarkable shrewdness at a bargain, combined with the highest business integrity. He has been actively connected with the First National Bank of the city of Ionia, since its organization, having been a stockholder and its assistant cashier for twelve years; when the decline of his health, from too close application to business, warned him that he must take some relaxation, in order to secure its recovery. He spent two or three years in traveling in various parts of the country, and now, although not as robust and active as formerly, enjoys good health. While not devoting himself to active business life, he makes his influence felt in the community, and enjoys the solid comforts which he has well earned by the energy and determination with which he has conducted all his business ventures. Although he has held few offices of public trust and responsibility, yet wherever he has served in an official capacity he has discharged his duties with intelligence and fidelity. He married, October 29, 1850, Elizabeth M. Babcock, of Ionia, whose father was one of the first settlers in the county. She is a lady of remarkable intelligence, and is highly esteemed in the community. They have a family of four children, three sons and one daughter. Mr. Harter is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and contributes freely to its support. He is agreeable and courteous in his manner, and is highly esteemed as a man and a citizen. His residence is one of the finest in Ionia County.

**HAMILTON, CARLTON J.**, of Muskegon, Michigan, was born January 6, 1835, in Bridgeport, Addison County, Vermont. He was one of the ten children of Amos and Mary Ann Hamilton. He received a good business education in the common schools; and, at the age of twenty-two, went to Chicago, and worked at the lumber business for four years. He then removed to Muskegon, Michigan, where he manufactures lumber extensively, and is the leading man in the firm of C. J. Hamilton & Co. In 1872 he was elected School Trustee, and has retained the office for several years. In 1877 he was elected Alderman of the city. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity fourteen years, and was twice elected Master of the brotherhood in Muskegon. He is a man of strictly moral habits, and is liberal in his religious views. He was educated a Republican in politics. As a business man, he has natural ability, combined with practical experience. He is a public-spirited citizen, and has assisted in all enterprises favorable to the growth of the place. He was married to Eliza A. Rohser, of Chicago, in August, 1861. She died in April, 1870. He was married again to Ella E. Moulton, of Muskegon, in June, 1872.

**HAYES, HON. NATHAN BRADLEY**, Farmer and Lumber Manufacturer, of Muir, Ionia County, Michigan, was born in Bristol, Ontario County, New York, December 13, 1835. His father, Heeler Hayes, was one of the pioneers of Ionia County, Michigan, removing there with his family in 1836. At that time the country was a wilderness; the settlements were very far apart, and the Indians were unfriendly. Mr. Hayes' family, for a long time, were obliged to grind wheat in a coffee-mill, because the nearest grist-mill was at a distance of fifty miles. The year of their arrival, a neighboring family was murdered by the Indians. The natural advantages of the county were so great that it soon became more thickly settled, and is now one of the wealthiest in the State. Mr. Nathan Hayes attended the district schools; and, for two years, was a pupil at Olivet College. At the age of twenty-one, he left college, and spent five years in teaching, employing the summer months in farm work. He then decided to devote his time to farming, and also engaged in the lumber business. As his means permitted, he added to his farm lands, until, in 1877, his original farm of forty acres had increased to fifteen hundred,—the largest farm in the county. His sales of lumber are from seven to ten million feet each year. For many years Mr. Hayes has been one of the Directors of the First National Bank of Muir; he was President for two years after its organization, and held

the office of Vice-President until January, 1877. He is Director and President of the Mutual Benefit Fire Insurance Society of Muir. In 1876 he was elected a member of the State Legislature from Ionia County; this is the only political office he has ever held. He is liberal in his religious views, and has never united with any church. In politics he is a Republican. September 1, 1864, he married Mary A. Olmstead, daughter of one of the oldest settlers of Ionia County. They have four sons. Mr. Hayes' success in life is due to his own efforts, and is the result of labor and thrift.

**H**EALD, JOSEPH, Lumber Merchant and Manufacturer, Montague, Muskegon County, was born at Norridgewock, Somerset County, Maine, March 28, 1823, and is the son of Joseph and Sabra (Woodbury) Heald. His father, from about 1818 to 1831, was a prominent lumberman on the Kennebec River, owning a saw-mill at Skowhegan and a farm at Norridgewock. His early education was confined to the common English branches taught in the district schools of Norridgewock and Eddington. He was obliged to do what he could toward the support of the family, and was employed in rafting and running lumber on the Penobscot River in summer, working in the woods in winter, and driving logs in the spring. When he was eleven years old, the family removed to Eddington, where he afterwards became its main support. Between the ages of fourteen and twenty-three, he worked, as a laborer, at logging and lumbering. At the latter age, he began work for himself in logging and manufacturing lumber on the Penobscot River. His saw-mills were at Old Town, and he found a market for his lumber at Bangor. He continued in this business, meeting with fair success, until he was thirty years of age, when he removed to Michigan, for the purpose of conducting the same business in a State in which it could be done to much better advantage and with greater prospects of pecuniary profit. Settling at Port Huron, he engaged in the lumber business, in a small way, for two years. In 1855 he was employed as agent for Messrs. A. A. Dwight and William Warner, of Detroit, to superintend their lumber business, and remained in their employ until the fall of 1860. In the spring of 1857, in company with Messrs. Howell Avery, lately deceased, and Linmore J. Murphy, of Detroit, he explored White River and its surroundings, traveling from White Lake to the head-waters of the river in a canoe,—the first expedition of the kind ever undertaken. In October, 1860, Mr. Heald formed a partnership with Messrs. Avery and Murphy. The firm purchased about twelve thousand acres of the pine land on White River, which they had examined in 1857, together with a saw-mill at

Montague, where Mr. Heald now resides. The first year they cut four million feet of logs,—the first ever put into White River above what is known as the flood-wood and rapids. It was claimed, by all other lumbermen in that vicinity, that the logs could never be driven down the stream; Mr. Heald's fifteen years' experience had, however, taught him that the flood-wood and rapids were not insurmountable barriers. He personally superintended the drive in the spring, and carried it through very successfully, not leaving a single log behind. From that time the business has gradually increased, two mills being now in operation, and the amount of lumber cut annually being fifteen million feet. The firm owns a lumber-yard at Chicago, which handles most of the lumber manufactured at White Lake. Mr. Heald was one of the originators of the White River Log and Booming Company; and, for a long time, has been its President. He has aided materially in the erection of various churches in Montague and Whitehall. On several occasions, he has been brought forward as a candidate for public offices, but has refused to accept any other than that of Supervisor, which he held for one year while a resident of Port Huron, and for two years at Montague. In 1845 he joined the Odd-Fellows, at Old Town, Maine, and resigned membership in 1854, after removing from that place. He has been a Republican since 1856. Mr. Heald was married, November 11, 1853, to Mary H. Bailey, daughter of Amos Bailey, of Milford, Maine. She died February 13, 1867, leaving three children, all of whom are now living. March 11, 1868, he was married to Harriet Woodhaws, daughter of Thomas Woodhaws, of Detroit. They have had three children,—two sons and one daughter. Having begun life without a dollar, and with many obstacles against which to contend, Mr. Heald has acquired a competent fortune through his own exertions. His success may be attributed to his indomitable energy and perseverance, sound judgment, promptness, and practical knowledge of all the details of the business in which he has been for a life-time engaged.

**H**INSDALE, HENRY W., Capitalist, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, oldest son of Hiram and Roxana (Walbridge) Hinsdale, was born in Bennington, Vermont, August 22, 1826, and removed with his parents to Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1835, where he attended school. In 1847 he entered a wholesale grocery as clerk. Six years afterward, he bought out his employer; and, in partnership with J. H. Dunham, continued the business for three years, when he purchased Mr. Dunham's share, and conducted business until failing health compelled him to sell out and retire, in 1869. In the autumn of 1871, thinking a



*Joseph Heald*



quiet life and change of business might prove beneficial to him, he removed with his family to Grand Rapids, Michigan. Soon after his removal, the Chicago fire destroyed every building which he owned in that city, his loss being estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. He began rebuilding, and soon several fine blocks of his adorned the city where the fire had brought such ruin. He opened a loan office, immediately afterwards, in Grand Rapids, where he loans money for Eastern capitalists on real estate, and has accumulated considerable landed property, both in that city and Chicago. He was married, in Chicago, in April, 1852, to Eliza J. Chatfield, and has had six children, only three of whom are living. Mr. Hinsdale and his wife are members of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Grand Rapids. Although the greater part of his life was spent in Chicago, he is already widely known, and is highly respected at Grand Rapids, Michigan. By his untiring energy, sterling integrity, and remarkable ability in commercial affairs, Mr. Hinsdale has risen to a conspicuous place among the capitalists of Michigan and the Eastern States.

**H**OUSEMAN, HON. JULIUS, Grand Rapids, was born in Zeckendorf, Bavaria, Germany, December 8, 1832, and is the son of Solomon Houseman, a cotton and linen manufacturer. His mother, Henrietta, was the daughter of Julius Strauss, of Heiligenstadt, Bavaria. Mr. Houseman attended the National Schools of Zeckendorf and Bamberg until he was fifteen years of age. He then spent two years in the study of commerce and the sciences; and, in 1850, sailed for America. Immediately after landing in New York, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, becoming clerk in a clothing store. In 1851 he went to New Vienna, Ohio, where he remained eight months, serving in the capacity of clerk in a general country store. In 1852 he removed to Battle Creek, Michigan, forming a partnership with I. Amberg in the merchant tailor business; the firm established a store at Grand Rapids, Mr. Houseman taking charge of it. At the end of three years, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Houseman became sole proprietor of the Grand Rapids establishment, carrying on the business for nine years. The firm of Alsberg, Houseman & Co. was then formed, and branch houses in New York, Baltimore, and Savannah, were established, and kept up until 1870; Mr. Houseman then sold out his interest in all except the Grand Rapids store, and the firm of Houseman & May was formed, which still continues, doing a successful business. Their sales amount to over three hundred thousand dollars per year. He represented the First and Second Wards of the city of Grand Rapids, as Alderman, for ten successive years, retiring in the spring of 1870. The same season, Mr. House-

man went to Europe, spending the summer in Germany, England, France, and Switzerland. In the fall of the same year, he was elected to the State Legislature; and, while in the Legislative session, was elected Mayor of the city of Grand Rapids. In 1874 he was again elected Mayor; and, during his administration, the present system of water-works was begun, and successfully completed. In 1876 he was nominated for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. On the 10th day of September, 1858, he married Jennie E. Ringuet, of Grand Rapids.

**H**OPKINS, HANNIBAL ALLEN, late of Spring Lake, Michigan, was born in Ulysses, Tompkins County, New York, September 5, 1821. He was the third son in a family of seven children. His father, Captain Benjamin Hopkins, moved to Canada, in 1831, and from there, in 1837, to Michigan, at a point on Grand River, now the site of the village of Eastmanville. His son early became actively engaged in agricultural and lumber enterprises at Eastmanville and Spring Lake. In 1845, the firm of Hopkins and Brother erected two large saw-mills and entered extensively into the manufacture of lumber. In 1848 Mr. Hopkins was elected Sheriff of Ottawa County. In 1868 he was elected the first President of the village. Both of these offices he held two years. He was the originator of the project which resulted in the discovery of the medical properties of the mineral springs of Spring Lake, in 1870. In politics he adhered to the Democratic party. Mr. Hopkins was a man of high literary attainments. His most marked characteristic was a modest reserve; he never obtruded his opinions or advice unless they were frankly solicited. He was a safe counselor and a warm-hearted, reliable friend. The wants of the poor never appealed to him in vain. Socially, he was genial, tolerant of the opinions of others, and possessed of a fund of information, which made his conversation entertaining and instructive. Inflexible truth and honor were the groundwork of his character. In 1851, he married Emma C. Comfort, sister of Rev. W. Comfort, and removed to Spring Lake, where he died, July 18, 1871, leaving a widow and five children.

**H**ILL, REV. JAMES FERDINAND, of Muskegon, was the son of James and Sarah Hill, prominent members of the Baptist Church, and was born at Thompson, Connecticut, August 12, 1839. His father was devoted to the study of the Bible, which circumstance, no doubt, had an influence in moulding the tastes of this son and in determining his profession. At the age of thirteen, very soon after the death of his mother, Mr. J. F. Hill engaged in a store

in East Cambridge, Massachusetts, and remained there three years. During this period he united with the Baptist Church, and commenced a course of study, at Pierce's Academy, which he was obliged to discontinue on account of failing health. In November, 1856, he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and entered into the employ of Hovey & Co., plaster manufacturers. After working here for some time, he commenced studying for the ministry, under Professor Everett, and then entered Kalamazoo College, from which he graduated in 1863, after a five years' course. He immediately went to Rochester, New York; and, for three years, carried on his theological studies in the seminary. In September, 1866, he was ordained to the ministry at Norwalk, Ohio, and was pastor of the Baptist Church in that town for nearly four years. During that time, one hundred and twenty-four persons were added to the membership of his church,—sixty-seven by baptism, and fifty-seven by letter. In 1870 he removed to Muskegon. The commercial discipline of his early life, his ample collegiate and theological education, and his four years' pastorate at Norwalk, had been an excellent preparation for the work of building up a new church, to which he was called in Muskegon. The society was organized in May, 1870; and, in the following year, a neat and commodious house of worship was erected. One hundred and forty-eight members have been added since that time,—sixty-four of the number by baptism. Mr. Hill is highly esteemed for his excellent judgment, unflinching integrity, and sterling worth. He was married, August 9, 1866, to Lucy S. Burge, an estimable lady, of Napoleon, Michigan; they have one child.

**H**OWARD, JAMES EARLE, of Flint, Genesee County, Michigan, was born in Genesee, Genesee County, Michigan, January 21, 1848. His parents, Waldo and Lucinda (Parker) Howard, were pioneer settlers in Michigan. His father's death left a young family of five children without any means of support. At the age of eleven, Mr. Howard left school, and made his home with W. I. Beardsley,—at present one of the editors and publishers of the *Flint Journal*,—and very soon after, entered the store of Governor Crapo. In December, 1862, he took the position of news agent on the Flint and Pere-Marquette Railroad, just opened from East Saginaw to Flint. Six months later, he entered the American Express and Western Union Telegraph Office, at Flint; and, in 1865, he was telegraph operator and ticket agent on the Flint and Holly Railway. He remained there until its consolidation with the Flint and Pere-Marquette Railroad, when he engaged with that road. In November, 1869, he accepted the position of traveling auditor on the Fort

Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad; and, on the President's leaving to build the Detroit, Lansing and Lake, Michigan, Railroad, Mr. Howard went with him, as private secretary. He occupied that position, and also that of pay-master, during the construction of the road. The following notice appeared in the *Flint Globe*, September 21, 1871:

"Mr. J. E. Howard, whom all our citizens will remember as ticket agent of the Flint and Pere-Marquette Railroad, at this point, two years since, has just received a promotion of which any young man might be proud. For some time past, he has been private secretary to the President of the D. L. & L. M. R. R.; but recently he has been appointed to the office of cashier and general ticket agent of the road, with head-quarters at Detroit. Mr. Howard was born and brought up here, and his success is a source of pride to his old acquaintances in Flint."

At the same time, he was also elected Secretary of the Detroit and Bay City Railroad. In the year 1874, he was elected Assistant Treasurer of the D. L. & L. M. R. R., which position he now fills. He has been connected with the company since its organization, and was one of the first officials employed. In politics he is a Republican. He cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. He united with the Baptist Church, in February, 1869. He was married, Tuesday, July 28, 1874, by the Rev. S. W. Titus, to Florence E. Titus, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

**H**ENDERSON, DONALD CAMPBELL, Allegan, Michigan, was born March 20, 1826, in Thurso, Caithness County, Scotland. He is the founder, principal proprietor, and editor-in-chief of the *Allegan (Michigan) Journal*, one of the oldest and most influential Republican papers in the State. Although for many years occupying an enviable prominence as a journalist, he has never had any title conferred upon him; yet he has held honorary public positions in both Michigan and New York. To his editorial contemporaries and personal friends, he is known as Don Henderson. His parents, James and Isabella (Campbell) Henderson, were natives of Caithness, Scotland, and were related to some of the most respectable families of that county, among whom were the Campbells, Sinclairs, and McIvors. His father received a superior education, being intended for the law. When a youth, he was private secretary to Sir John Sinclair, the admirer and correspondent of George Washington. He was cousin and namesake of the renowned British military hero, Colonel James Sinclair. In 1834 he emigrated to America, and was employed, at Hamilton, Canada, and Rochester, New York, in the construction of mills. He settled in Detroit in 1835, and removed to Allegan, Michigan, in 1838, where he assisted in the construction

of the first flour-mill erected there. Subsequently, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was identified with farm interests for the remainder of his life. Mr. Henderson possessed a fine literary taste, and evinced a studious interest in every branch of intellectual inquiry, especially of works of a mathematical character. He died, at his son's residence, in Allegan, September 30, 1875, at the advanced age of eighty years. His wife, a highly respected lady, beloved by all who knew her, had died in Trowbridge, May 1, 1872. They had five children,—three sons, Alexander Henderson, Sheriff of Allegan County for two terms; Donald C. Henderson, the subject of this article; James D. Henderson, Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster, United States Volunteers; and two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Nichols, of Allegan, and Mrs. Anne B. Clubb, wife of Rev. Henry S. Clubb, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, formerly of Grand Haven, Michigan. Mr. Henderson early impressed upon the minds of his children the value of education, and, to him, his son is greatly indebted for his desire for knowledge and his taste for books. When his parents removed to Allegan, Mr. Don Henderson was left in Detroit, to attend the select school of Washington A. Bacon, where he obtained a good education, having for his associates some who afterwards became the first men of Detroit. While pursuing his studies in this school, he was clerk in the theological book-store of Mr. A. McFarran, where the library of the Young Men's Society was kept. Here he enjoyed every advantage for the cultivation of his mind and the gratification of his literary tastes. When fifteen years of age, he went to Allegan, and was placed by his parents in the village academy, where he finished his studies under the tuition of the late E. B. Bassett. He early formed a strong attachment for the standard authorities in English literature. His youthful mind was also well stored with valuable information, gleaned from extensive historical and biographical researches. A close and attentive student, he early formed the habit of reducing his thoughts to writing, in the way of compositions and newspaper articles. Some of these fugitive efforts of the boy-editor were not wanting in marked literary ability. Though naturally rugged, his close study began to effect his health before he was eighteen years of age. In 1842, through the influence of his father, Mr. Henderson obtained a situation in the Allegan *Record* printing office, where he learned the art of typography. His first literary efforts were laid before the public in this paper; they were mostly of a local and ephemeral character. In 1845 a printer was wanted for the *Paw-Paw Free Press*, published by John McKinney, and Mr. Henderson was selected for the place. At the age of nineteen, he was foreman of the *Free Press* office, and made all the literary and news selections for that paper; but, the work being too arduous, he abandoned the printing business, and resumed the position of book-

seller's clerk in Detroit, where he remained until 1847. He then went to New York city, to occupy the position of private secretary to Horace Greeley, who was then chief editor of the New York *Tribune*, and conducted a voluminous correspondence with the leaders of the Whig party throughout the Union. While holding this responsible position, he obtained much general information from the great American editor, which gave him a practical and classical knowledge of the use of language, and the inner workings of politics, of great service to him in after life. Through the influence of Mr. Greeley, Mr. Henderson was subsequently made proof-reader, reporter, and assistant editor of the *Tribune*. In the latter capacity, his duties were confined exclusively to the political department,—revising correspondence for publication, and commenting on the stirring political events attendant upon the anti-slavery agitation preliminary to the formation of the Republican party. He was employed in the *Tribune* office from 1847 to 1855. During his long connection with this great journal, Mr. Henderson enjoyed the entire confidence of its distinguished editor-in-chief, the lamented Horace Greeley, by whom he was promoted, step by step, to a leading position in the political management of the *Tribune*,—a position second only to that occupied by Mr. Charles A. Dana, now of the New York *Sun*. In February, 1856, Mr. Henderson returned to Michigan, and, April 3d of that year, established the Allegan *Journal*, with which he has been connected ever since, except for a brief interval in 1874-5, when he was interested in the Grand Rapids *Daily Times*. The *Journal* ranks as one of the leading political papers of the State, and, in 1873, it took the premium at the State Fair as the best edited and printed newspaper in Michigan. In August, 1872, Mr. Henderson formed a copartnership with Mr. Edwy C. Reid in editing and publishing the *Journal*. Mr. Reid is a young man of much talent and typographical taste. The *Journal* celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its publication by Mr. Henderson, March 18, 1876, appearing in a large double number. Letters of congratulation were received from President Grant, Vice-President Ferry, Secretary Chandler, Governor Bagley, Schuyler Colfax, George William Curtis, Governor Croswell, and a large number of other distinguished military, literary, and public men throughout the Union. In 1855 Mr. Henderson was appointed, by General Leavenworth, of New York, as Secretary of the Board of Census Marshals of New York City, and superintended the taking of the census of that city. After discharging the duties of that office to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, upon his return to Michigan, in 1857, he was chosen Reporter of the State Senate, and compiled the legislative manual for several years. In 1859-60 he was appointed, by Governor Wisner, State Swamp-Land Road Commissioner, and superintended



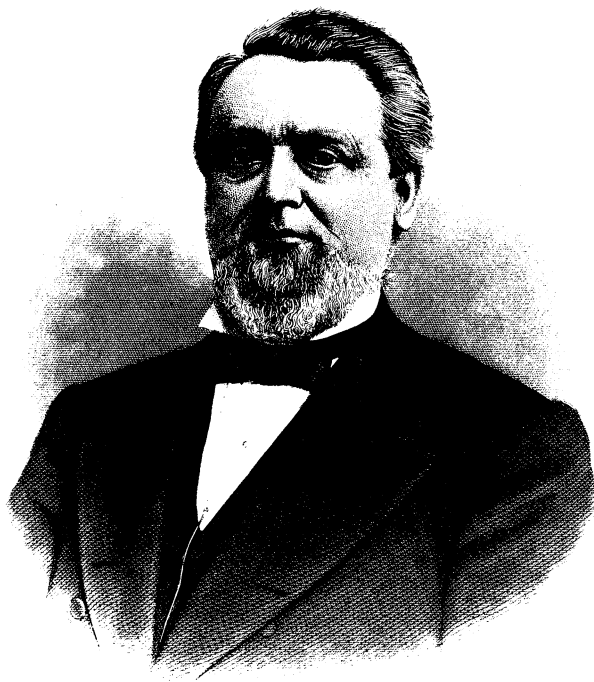
the survey of a public highway from Allegan to Traverse City, a distance of two hundred miles,—a public work which has since been completed, and has opened a vast body of public lands to settlement. He was once chosen Coroner of Allegan County, but never qualified. Mr. Henderson has been averse to holding offices of a purely political character, as rather tending to degrade the honorable position of journalism, which he has adopted as a life-calling. Upon the inauguration of President Hayes, he was very generally mentioned for the office of Public Printer at Washington. He was indorsed by the Legislature of Michigan; by a memorial and editorial notices; and by leading men throughout the country. The position, however, had been previously promised to J. D. Defrees. Mr. Henderson has always taken a lively interest in works of public improvement, and has aided the construction of all the railroads centering in Allegan, as far as his means would permit. His paper was the first one to advocate the construction of the Michigan Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Michigan and Erie. River and harbor improvements have ever found in him a zealous and able advocate. For several years during his residence in New York City, he was a member of the Brotherhood of the Union, a secret benevolent and patriotic association. When a member of the New York Printers' Union, he was a delegate from that association to the New York City Industrial Congress, and Secretary of the latter organization. He is now a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and several other literary and benevolent societies. Before the war, he traveled through Maryland and Virginia as a newspaper correspondent, and has passed several winters in Washington and Lansing in a similar capacity. As a member of the 3d Michigan Cavalry, he scouted on both sides of the Mississippi River, from Cairo to Texas, and served on the staffs of several of the Union Generals during the War of the Rebellion. He was educated in the most rigid Scotch Presbyterian school, and had, during his stay in Detroit, Hon. Zachariah Chandler as one of his Sunday-school teachers. When a youth, he read many of the standard works of various denominations on theology, and formed quite a taste for dogmatic disquisitions. This metaphysical training greatly strengthened his mind, and imparted a decidedly positive tone to his views on all subjects. He was a Free-Soil anti-slavery Whig in his politics, from his youth up. In 1848 he labored for the election of Van Buren and Adams, on the Buffalo Free-Soil platform. In 1852 he was chosen a delegate to the Pittsburg Free-Soil National Convention, that nominated John P. Hale for the Presidency, but did not accept the appointment, being a warm personal and political friend of William H. Seward. He served as a delegate to the Whig National Convention, held at Baltimore that year, supporting the nomination of Winfield Scott over Fillmore

in that body. In 1860 he was complimented by being appointed, by the National Committee, to serve as a delegate to the Chicago National Convention from the State of Texas, and assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. Horace Greeley represented Oregon in the same convention. In 1868 he was a delegate from Michigan to the Veteran Soldiers' National Convention, that presented General Grant's name for the Presidency. He was a looker-on at the Republican National Conventions of 1872 and 1876, favoring the renomination of Grant at the former convention, and James G. Blaine at the latter. He has represented Allegan County in nearly every State and Congressional Convention since 1856, except during his absence in the Union Army, in which bodies he has always taken an important part,—serving as a member of all the important committees. He was one of the founders of the Republican party, and was consulted by Mr. Greeley in giving the party its name, when the late Jacob M. Howard, of Michigan, wrote to Mr. Greeley as to the partisan designation to be given to the new party, which was to revolutionize the politics of the whole country, and make it one great and free nation in fact as well as name. The following lines, in the language of James Russell Lowell, are a faithful delineation of Mr. Henderson's (Harry Franco) character as a writer:

“There comes Harry Franco, and, as he draws near,  
 You find that's a smile which you took for a sneer;  
 One-half of him contradicts 'tother; his wont  
 Is to say very sharp things, and do very blunt;  
 His manner's as hard as his feelings are tender,  
 And a sortie he'll make when he means to surrender;  
 He's in joke half the time when he seems to be sternest,  
 When he seems to be joking, be sure he's in earnest;  
 He has common sense in a way that's uncommon,  
 Hates humbug and cant, loves his friends like a woman;  
 Builds his dislikes of cards, his friendships of oak  
 Loves a prejudice better than aught but a joke;  
 Is half upright Quaker, half downright Come-outer,  
 Loves Freedom too well to go stark mad about her;  
 Quite artless himself is a lover of art,  
 Shuts you out of his secrets and into his heart.”

During the holiday season of 1877-78, Mr. Henderson made a trip to his old home in Detroit; and, at the request of its leading citizens, prepared an historical sketch of that old city. The sketch was very full, complete, and accurate, and its author was engaged nine days in preparing it for publication. It occupied twenty-five columns of the *Journal*. As an indorsement of his historical efforts, Mr. Henderson has been the recipient of numerous encomiums from the *literati* of the beautiful City of the Straits, for his interesting contribution to the history of the State of Michigan. Probably no editor in the State has warmer friends than Mr. Henderson. Even his most bitter political antagonists are always ready to do him honor. He is a versatile genius, writing with ease, force, and elegance on all





*John F. Holmes*

political, literary, and historical subjects. He has had an honorable and active service of thirty-five years with the press. Few journalists have exercised their responsibilities with greater conscientiousness and with a larger measure of success.

**H**OLMES, HON. JOHN T., Judge of the Superior Court, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born at Carlisle, Schoharie County, New York, on the 11th of December, 1815. His father, Daniel Holmes, originally of Saratoga County, New York, was for forty years a deacon of the Presbyterian Church, in Niagara County, New York. His mother, Sally (Taylor) Holmes, was a daughter of John Taylor, who, for many years, was Judge in Saratoga County, New York. Her brother, Hon. John W. Taylor, represented the Saratoga District in Congress for eleven consecutive years, and was Speaker of the House during the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Congresses. In early youth, the subject of this sketch pursued his studies in Niagara County, and in a select school at Cherry Valley, New York. His father intended him for the ministry, but as he was indisposed toward that profession, his father recalled him from Cherry Valley school and put him to work on the farm, where, with slight intermissions, during which he was engaged in other occupations, he continued until he had attained his majority. At Wilson, Niagara County, New York, March 31, 1836, he married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Nathan Pratt, who, in early life, had fought in the Revolutionary war. The next year, Mr. Holmes decided to emigrate to Michigan, and arrived, with his wife, at Detroit, June 1, 1837. Having spent the greater portion of the intervening time in the southern part of the State, in December he visited Grand Rapids, and, being pleased with the locality, moved there on the 14th of February, 1838, and settled permanently. He first engaged as clerk in a store, where he remained a year. In 1839, he opened a general assortment of goods with Mr. Henry, under the firm name of Henry & Holmes, and continued in this business three years, during which time, as he had sufficient leisure, he read law. Then, selling out his interest to his partner, he decided to devote his entire time to the study of law, and entered the law office of Bridge & Calkins, where he continued as a student until the 17th of May, 1843, when he was admitted to the bar. The death of Mr. Bridge induced Mr. Holmes to enter into partnership with his former tutor, C. P. Calkins, under the firm name of Calkins & Holmes; and, subsequently, for thirty-two years, there was no term of the Circuit Court at which he did not attend, and in which he did not have a number of cases for trial. In 1845 he was elected Justice of the Peace, but, after the third year, resigned this office, and devoted

himself wholly to the duties of his profession. On the 1st of January, 1853, having been elected Prosecuting Attorney, he entered upon the duties of this office, which he held two terms,—four years. In 1860, he was the Democratic nominee for State Senator, and in 1862, was nominated on the Union Democratic ticket for Attorney-General. Although receiving a large and flattering vote, he, in common with the other nominees on the ticket, was defeated. Subsequently, for thirteen years, he would not accept nomination for any political office. In 1875, on the occasion of the organization of the Superior Court of Grand Rapids, he was, by a large majority, elected Judge of that Court, over which he has since continued to preside. Judge Holmes is one of the oldest members of the Kent County bar. He came into the county, and settled at Grand Rapids when it was in a wilderness condition; has grown with its growth, and identified himself with its legal and judicial history. His practice in its courts has been large, and his experience varied and extensive. He regards the legal profession as most important, involving grave duties and high responsibilities. He has been ready to counsel and assist the poor as freely as the rich client. He has probably rendered more legal service without reward or expectation of reward, beyond the gratification which ever attends the generous giver, than any other practitioner of the Kent County bar. Judge Holmes, as a lawyer, was painstaking and careful in the presentation of his cases. His efforts before a jury were usually quite persuasive and sometimes brilliant, winning them by pathos rather than vehemence, leading rather than driving them to a verdict. In this way, his efforts were generally attended with success. As a judge, he presides with dignity and urbanity, and whatever may be the merit of his rulings and decisions, they are always acquiesced in by the bar, as being rendered with entire impartiality. As a citizen, and a member of society, Judge Holmes is highly respected, being affable and agreeable in conversation, even disposed to jocularly with the members of the bar, polished in manners, and of most gentlemanly address; his reputation extends beyond his county and State.

**H**OVEY, WILLIAM, Manufacturer, Grand Rapids, is a native of Concord, Massachusetts, where he was born, in December, 1812. When Mr. Hovey was six months old, his parents removed from Concord, and spent the next eleven years in Lemington, Acton, and Charlestown; after four years residence in the latter place, they removed to Cambridgeport, remaining there thirty-three years. His father was in very poor health for a number of years, and in straitened circumstances, and it was necessary for the son to support himself after the age of twelve. He spent

three years as clerk in a book store; but, possessing a decided mechanical genius, he concluded to serve an apprenticeship at the carpenter and joiner trade. In 1852 he went into business for himself, and accumulated several thousand dollars, which he invested in the building of an establishment for the manufacture of sashes, doors, and dressed lumber. In 1843 he lost everything by fire, and found himself deeply in debt. His friends advised him to engage in the business of architecture, for which he had a taste; the venture proved quite successful, but a bronchial affection soon compelled him to seek another climate. In 1856 he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan; after three months' residence, his health was so much restored that he determined to remain, and engage in the manufacture of calcine and land plaster. In 1860 the Grand Rapids Plaster Company was organized, and Mr. Hovey was appointed general manager and treasurer, which position he still holds. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1827; of the First Baptist Church, Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, till 1856, and since that time, of the church at Grand Rapids, Michigan. He is a member of the Republican party, but has always refused political office. July 31, 1834, Mr. Hovey married Sarah M. Stone, of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts. They have had five children, two of whom, a son and daughter, are living. Mr. Hovey is a man of large and generous sympathies, and of an enterprising spirit. He will be remembered in Grand Rapids, where the most of his active life has been spent, chiefly by his connection with the Baptist Church and society; the leading part he has taken, and the sacrifices he has made to promote its interests. He was Chairman of the Building Committee in the erection of their beautiful and commodious house of worship, to which, for six years, he devoted his time and personal attentions, with an assiduity which most men give only to their individual affairs; and the edifice stands as a monument, especially of his taste, and of his energetic and persevering efforts.

**H**OLLISTER, HARVEY J., Cashier of the First National Bank of Grand Rapids, was born at Romeo, Macomb County, Michigan, on the 30th of August, 1830. His father, John H. Hollister, was a Colonel in the War of 1812, under General Scott. He was one of the earliest citizens of Michigan, having come to the Territory in 1825, and assisted in organizing the Territorial Government. In connection with General Burt, he surveyed large tracts of land in Michigan. His mother, Mary (Chamberlain) Hollister, was the oldest child of her parents, originally of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Still living, about eighty years old, she is a woman remarkable for vigor of character,

kindness of disposition, and strength and fervor of religious faith. The subject of this sketch spent the first seventeen years of his life in his native village, where he helped his widowed mother by working on her farm in summer. In winter he attended school. In 1847 and 1848, he taught school near Romeo; and, in the spring of the latter year, engaged his services as an apprentice to a druggist at Pontiac. In this occupation he continued two years, receiving, in compensation for his services, thirty dollars and his board and lodging the first year, and, for the second year, seventy dollars more. In May, 1850, he went to Grand Rapids and engaged as clerk in the dry goods store of William H. McConnell, where, for one year's service, he received two hundred and seventy dollars. He then took charge of the drug store of W. G. Henry, known as the old Faneuil Hall drug store, and remained in that position one year. Then he accepted an offer from Mr. John Kendall to become a clerk in his dry goods store, at a salary of four hundred dollars, and remained with him one year. In 1853 he entered the banking house of Daniel Ball & Co., and took charge of the business as the chief clerk of that firm. He remained in this position five years; his salary for the first year being six hundred dollars, and for the last, fifteen hundred. In 1858 he entered into partnership with Mr. Ball in the banking business, the company having also two other houses,—one at Ionia, and the other at Lyons. In October, 1861, the company went into liquidation, when Mr. Hollister engaged in the banking business with Martin L. Sweet, Esq., at the stand formerly occupied by Daniel Ball & Co. Here he continued until March, 1864, when the First National Bank of Grand Rapids was organized, and the banking house of M. L. Sweet was merged into it; since which time until the present, Mr. Hollister has been cashier of the First National Bank of Grand Rapids. During those years, Mr. Hollister became connected with several manufacturing companies. He is a large stockholder and director of the Michigan Barrel Company, incorporated, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars; a stockholder and director of the Grand Rapids Chair Company, incorporated, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars; and also a stockholder and director of the Grand Rapids Burial Case Company, incorporated, with a capital of eighty thousand dollars. Mr. Hollister has always voted the Republican ticket, but has eschewed politics and political favors and patronage. He is a member of the Congregational Church; has been variously connected with its Sabbath School for twenty-seven years, and for many years he has been its Superintendent; during this period he has also been Secretary and Treasurer of the Congregational Society of Grand Rapids. On the 6th of June, 1855, Mr. Hollister married Martha, daughter of Colonel George G.





Yours truly  
J. R. Alden

Clay, of Deerfield, Massachusetts. He has four children by this union, one daughter and three sons. Mr. Hollister is a thorough banker,—being master of the business in theory and practice. In his knowledge of the banking system, he takes no second place,—his ready and clear comprehension of all business operations and engagements, contingent or dependent upon the aid afforded by banks, having won for him the entire confidence of his business associates. In disposition, he is gentlemanly and amiable, thus winning friends, and, by his sincerity of behavior, continuing to hold them. A self-made man, as we have shown, he has, by habits of frugality and industry, joined to sound business qualifications and decision of character, risen from obscurity, as a youth, to eminence in manhood; and, while yet in his prime, takes position among the first business men of his native State.

**H**OLT, LIEUT.-GOVERNOR HENRY H., of Muskegon, was born in Camden, Oneida County, New York, March 27, 1831. The next year, his father, Henry Holt, removed to the adjoining county of Herkimer, where he resided, excepting when absent at school, until November, 1852. He then came to Michigan with his father's family. He attended school several years at Fairfield Academy, and one year at Christ's Church Hall, in Pomfret, Connecticut, pursuing the studies usually taught in similar schools, as well as those taught during the first two years of a regular college course. In 1855 he commenced the study of law, at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he remained one year. He then entered Union Law College, in Ohio, from which he graduated in July, 1857. In September of that year, he was admitted to practice, at Grand Rapids, Chief-Justice Martin at that time being Judge of the Circuit Court. In June, 1858, he settled in Muskegon, and opened an office, where he has since continued to practice his profession. In November, 1858, Governor Holt was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Ottawa County, and continued in office until June, 1859. He was then elected to the same position in Muskegon County, which was, about that time, formed from a part of the territory formerly included in Ottawa County. He held the office four years. At the end of that time, he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner for Muskegon County; and, two years afterwards, was re-elected. In 1866 he was elected a Representative to the State Legislature; being re-elected in 1868, he became Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. In 1870 he was again re-elected, and placed upon the same committee. He was very earnest in behalf of the charitable institutions of the State, and the present prosperity of some of them at least is largely

owing to his assistance in procuring appropriations. In 1872 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan, and was re-elected in 1874. Governor Holt has been quite an extensive traveler, having made two trips abroad, during which he visited most of the countries of Europe, including Greece and Turkey. He also visited Egypt and Palestine, and returned with a fine collection of pictures, other works of art, and rare curiosities. He was married, in May, 1867, to Mary E. Raynor, daughter of John T. Raynor, formerly of Lansing. She died July 26, 1872. In February, 1878, Governor Holt was married to Mrs. Catherine E. Hackley, of Muskegon, formerly of Ogdensburg, New York.

**H**OLDEN, EBENEZER GREGG DANFORTH, Secretary of State, Michigan, was the youngest of five sons, and was born February 18, 1834, in a log-cabin of the pioneer settlement in Kirklund Township, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents, Josiah Rhodes and Joanna Reed (Danforth) Holden, were natives of New Hampshire, and were married January 24, 1824. The genealogy of the Holden family is traced back two hundred and sixty-eight years, on the western continent, to three brothers, Richard, Justinian, and Randall Holden, who crossed the ocean in 1609, 1611, and 1612, respectively. They were Puritans, who, according to tradition, escaped from the Tower of London to France, and thence to the New World. All who bear the name of Holden in America trace their ancestry to one of these three brothers, the subject of this sketch being a descendant of Richard. Connected with this family was the Hon. Samuel Holden, President of the Bank of England, who, though he never came to America, erected the Holden Chapel, at Harvard University, in 1744; a picture of which has been secured by the Historical and Genealogical Society of America, at Washington, D. C. Oliver Holden, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, was the author of the world-renowned hymn, "Coronation." He died in 1844, at the advanced age of eighty years. Many facts relative to the family have been obtained by the patient research of Frederick A. Holden, Secretary of the Holden Historical Society, at Washington, who has given more than twenty-five years to the work, and has found nothing of which any man need be ashamed, but much to make any one bearing the name feel justly proud. The direct ancestry of E. G. D. Holden is traced back, one hundred and eighty-five years, to John Holden, who was born in 1692, and was married to Savola Davis, in November, 1715. From the date of this marriage, the line of descent is complete. On his mother's side, the record is not so perfect, but dates back to 1718, when a large number of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians in Londonderry,



in the north of Ireland, united in a petition to "His Excellency, the Right Honorable Colonel Samuel Suitte, Governor of New England," for a transportation to the "Runnymede Plantations" of that country. This petition is dated March 26, 1718, and has appended three hundred and eighteen names, among which is that of James Gregg. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and emigrated with his parents to the north of Ireland in 1690. He was the grandfather of Colonel Ebenezer Gregg, of Revolutionary fame, who was the granduncle of Secretary Holden's mother. To her only brother, for whom her youngest son was named, was transmitted the name of this granduncle. Less than half a year after the birth of E. G. D. Holden, his parents moved further west, and settled eight miles from Joliet, Will County, Illinois, where his father lost his small fortune in the wild-cat speculations of that time. Three years later, the family went South, and settled in the little hamlet of Mooresville, four miles from New Albany, Indiana. In two years and a half they moved north again; and, finally, in 1845, settled in the south woods of Kent County, Michigan, twelve miles from the present city of Grand Rapids. His parents are still residents of Kent County,—his father being eighty and his mother seventy-seven years of age. In the early days of their settlement in Michigan, a log-cabin, eighteen by twenty feet, contained all their worldly goods. They were not afraid of work, however, and their energy supplied them with the necessities of life. At that time, schools were unknown in that section of the country, but the subject of this sketch was an ambitious boy, and spent his evenings in reading and study by the light of a pine knot, thrust between the logs in the broad fire-place. Two years later, in 1847, a school was established in the newly organized township of Byron, within a mile of his home, in which he soon outstripped his teachers. He then engaged in cutting logs and making shingles, at ten dollars a month. In the fall of 1851, with his father's consent, he left home with his scanty wardrobe and a few school books, and went on foot to Grand Rapids, hoping to find a place in which he could work for his board and attend school. He was without money, and knew but two persons in the city. The first day, he was unsuccessful; and, not having means to pay for a night's lodging, returned to his home, wearied by more than twenty-five miles of travel, but not disheartened. The next day he made another effort, and succeeded in finding the situation he sought. Casting the unsatisfactory years of his childhood and youth behind, he now struck out boldly upon his self-reliant course. With characteristic energy, he devoted himself to study and work; and, from this time until he was admitted to the bar, spent every dollar that he could spare from his bare necessities for school tuition and books. In the summer of 1852, he worked under instructions with a master

mechanic, in Grand Rapids, still spending his leisure in study. The next winter he attended the Union School, under the instruction of Rev. James Ballard; and, at the closing of the term,—on his nineteenth birthday,—he delivered the valedictory address. His soul was in the composition, and many are yet living who remember how the young speaker held his audience. He did not revisit the place until twenty-one years from that day, when, at the request of the Kent Scientific Institute, he delivered his celebrated lecture descriptive of his fifty miles' travel through Mammoth Cave, which was as heartily applauded as his first original address had been so many years before. He mastered his trade in Grand Rapids; and, in May, 1853, entered Plainfield Academy, in Illinois, and continued his studies as long as his money lasted, universally standing well in his classes. In the fall of that year, with but twenty-five dollars in his possession, he entered the preparatory class of Knox College, at Galesburg, intending to work his way through. In that endeavor, he found his skill as a mechanic a ready assistant. He worked while his companions played, and studied while they slept, maintaining himself well in all the classes, and taking the lead in rhetorical exercises and debating clubs. In the fall of 1854, after watching with a sick friend for ten nights, during which time he kept up his work and study, he was prostrated by the same disease,—typhoid fever,—and was confined to the house three months. This left him deeply in debt and unfit for study, yet, with returning health, he looked to his trade for relief. In December, 1855, he returned to Michigan, free from debt, with one hundred and fifty dollars in gold in his pocket. His services being immediately sought as a teacher, he gave up with reluctance his partially completed collegiate course, believing he could make his way without a college diploma. He commenced his first school, near the city of Grand Rapids, in January, 1856. He was the third teacher which had been employed that winter,—the first having been driven off by the boys, and the second having failed, on examination, to obtain a certificate. Mr. Holden soon won the firm friendship of the pupils; and, in the spring, closed with an exhibition which made the name of the Lake Shore School familiar all over the country. He immediately after commenced the study of law, which he continued until he was admitted to the bar, March 5, 1859. In the meantime, however, he taught school during the winter, giving lessons in penmanship in the evening, always carrying a law-book under his arm for study at odd moments. In 1856 he took a lively interest in politics; and, being then comparatively unknown, often went ten or fifteen miles on foot to use his influence for J. C. Fremont. Mr. Holden has been on the stump in Kent County and Western Michigan for more than twenty years, and has justly acquired a wide reputation as a

political organizer and speaker. His first public address was a temperance lecture, delivered in 1853. His second was an anti-slavery lecture, in the fall of the same year. He has adhered to the principles enunciated in these first efforts, and has always voted with the Republican party. As a political leader, he is always well informed of the plans of the enemy, while he keeps his own counsel. As a campaign manager, his work never ceases until the ballot-box closes on election day. He knows every point which needs guarding, and never trusts to others what it is possible to do himself,—by his tireless energy, utterly confounding and routing his political opponents. In the campaign of 1872, as Chairman of the Kent County Republican Committee, he carried all of the twenty-four townships in the county, except one, which gave four Democratic majority; and all the wards of the city of Grand Rapids, except one, whose Democratic majority was only five. The average Republican majority in the county that year was about three thousand, while it usually was not more than one thousand. Being denied a place in the army in the War of the Rebellion, he afterwards declined several commissions, and spent most of his time, aside from his official duties, working, with his voice, pen, and purse, to aid the cause of the Union. He was often at the front, where he constantly endeavored to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded. He was in Nashville, Tennessee, on a mission of that kind, when Lee surrendered and the war closed. He counted his time and money as nothing, if they could be of any service to the soldier. Mr. Holden was the first person in Western Michigan, so far as can be ascertained, to give a private soldier personal bounty. This measure afterwards became very popular, and people vied with each other in thus assisting to swell the ranks of the army. In May, 1860, Mr. Holden connected insurance with his law business, and became so thoroughly versed in the business of the underwriter that, in 1866, he was offered a very lucrative position as General Agent of one of the largest New York insurance companies, which he accepted, and held seven years. During that time, he traveled through twenty-four States and two Territories, and took a leading part in many intricate adjustments of losses by fire, in which not only a thorough knowledge of insurance and law was required, but often a large amount of nerve, and ability to read faces and character. He frequently saved thousands of dollars for his company and others, by discovering fraud and punishing transgressors. He is now at the head of one of the most successful insurance firms in Grand Rapids; and, with his present partner, Mr. Sterne F. Aspinwall, a man of rare business ability, not only cares for a large number of local patrons, but also manages the business of several companies for the State. Mr. Holden's name is familiar in insurance circles in New York, Hartford, Cincinnati,

St. Louis, Richmond, Chicago, Memphis, and other cities, of whose insurance corporate funds he has handled more than a million dollars, without having given a bond, his good name being his capital. January 1, 1869, in company with Marcus W. Bates, who was then his partner, he put the Grand Rapids Savings Bank in operation. It was incorporated April 1, 1870, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars; and, for several years, Mr. Holden was a member of its Board of Directors, and Mr. Bates, its cashier. It is the only incorporated savings bank in the city, and was a necessity. In 1862, two and a half years after he was admitted to the bar, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Kent County, and was re-elected in 1864. He was the youngest prosecuting officer the county ever had, and one of the most efficient. The crimes which he was called upon to prosecute embraced nearly all, from murder downward. In trying these cases, he was almost always successful, and many incidents showing his firmness and vigilance might be cited. He was, for six years—from 1870 to 1876—Chairman of the Kent County Republican Committee; and, as such, a political leader of power and influence. He always devoted his time, gratuitously, to earnest efforts in behalf of the cause; and secured, by persistent, enthusiastic, square work, larger majorities than had before been known in his county. In 1874 he was nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation. This was an honor never before given in the history of the State to a candidate for that office the first time he appeared. The convention, that year, was composed of four hundred and twelve delegates, and was the largest State Convention that had, up to that time, assembled in Michigan. Mr. Holden's majority in the election was eight thousand five hundred and fifty-two. In 1876 he was renominated by acclamation—the convention numbering four hundred and fifty-two—and was elected by a majority of twenty-five thousand four hundred and eleven, on a total vote of three hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred and sixty-nine. In the city of Grand Rapids alone, which was at that time controlled by a Democratic Council, he received nearly seven hundred majority; and, in other localities, was far in the lead of any of his competitors. It is simply a matter of history to say that in the election of 1876 his majority was from one to ten thousand more than that of any other candidate or Presidential Elector. He carried with him to the office of Secretary of State the same earnestness and zeal which characterize him in every thing he undertakes. He overhauled the entire department, and worked early and late in utter disregard of office hours. He systematized; designed new books and methods of conducting the business, and put every thing on a new basis. As a consequence, he was soon able to perform all the work of the department with less than half the clerical help he found there.

When he entered, the number of clerks on the pay-roll was twenty-six. Mr. Holden commenced with eighteen; and, at the close of his first term, had only eleven, and one of those a boy. Before he had been in the office three weeks, he put his clerks under rules; increased their hours of labor, and required of them promptness, full time, and strict attention to duty. He brought up work that was far in arrears, and now has the business closed up at the end of each month. In all these reforms he has been ably supported and assisted by his newly appointed and painstaking Deputy, Mr. William Crosby. Mr. Holden soon showed the world that the new Secretary was at the head of the department in fact as well as in name. It was not long before the results of his labor were noted and remarked upon by societies, letters, and the press, from various parts of the State and even from far beyond its limits. Among others is the following extract from a letter written by Dr. L. P. Brackett, of Brooklyn, New York, one of the editors of *Johnson's New Universal Cyclopedia*. It refers to the compilation of the Michigan census of 1874, completed in the first year of Mr. Holden's first term. It is as follows:

"Your own volume, the *Census of Michigan*, from very careful examination and comparison, seems to me remarkably free from errors; and, if you will permit one who has had twenty-five years' constant experience in statistical work to say so, it would do honor to any of our best statisticians in its arrangement, accuracy and fullness of detail. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it altogether the best-prepared of more than twenty State censuses in my library."

As Secretary of State, Mr. Holden is, *ex-officio*, a member of the Board of State Auditors, and has twice been elected its Chairman. As there is no appeal from the decisions of this Board, which passes upon thousands of accounts, amounting, in the aggregate, to half a million dollars annually, it becomes a most important tribunal. Mr. Holden is also a member of six other State Boards, of two or three of which he is Secretary, and has not missed one regular or special meeting of any of them; his rule being to make the people's business his own, and to attend to it faithfully. His own experience in fighting for knowledge has enlisted his earnest sympathies in the cause of education. He was, for many years, a Trustee and Director of the West Side Union School, before the city was consolidated into one district, which change he had always advocated and assisted in bringing about. In the rapid development of the city of Grand Rapids, her schools have kept pace with her other improvements, and, to accomplish these happy results, Mr. Holden has contributed his full share of energy and skill. Within the past ten years, he has acquired a wide reputation as a writer and lecturer. Under the *nom de plume* of "Robert Roland," he has written many humorous, stirring, political and patri-

otic articles, in prose and verse. He is still a hard student, and never knows an idle hour. By his habits of constant work, he often surprises his most intimate friends by the amount of labor he is able to accomplish. Besides being a regular contributor to some of the leading papers of the country, he has charge of the editorial department of a monthly periodical which is published by his firm. He has a fine library of more than fifteen hundred volumes of choice books, among which he spends nearly all his leisure hours. He regards his library as his workshop, and his books as his tools. Mr. Holden is an enthusiastic Odd-Fellow. During his five years' membership, he has received all the honors which the order could bestow. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Odd-Fellows' Institute, at Lansing, a property worth from seventy-five to eighty thousand dollars. He was elected, in 1876, for seven years, over many older competitors, and was subsequently chosen a member of the Executive Committee, and Chairman of the same. He is also an officer in the Grand Lodge, and devotes a good deal of time to advancing the interests of the order in the jurisdiction of Michigan. He was taught, when a boy, to respect God and the Sabbath; and, for many years, was connected with the Presbyterian Church, and was Superintendent of the Sunday School. He is a staunch advocate of everything candid, pure, and good; abhors hypocrisy, and has become exceedingly liberal in his religious views. To do good for its own sake, to treat all men as his equals, and to live for his country, are his professions and his practices. He was married, August 24, 1858, in Marion, Wayne County, New York, to Miss Melissa E. Smith, daughter of Samuel and Mary Smith, natives of Massachusetts; they have three children living, two sons and a daughter, the youngest being now eleven years old. Mr. Holden is five feet ten inches in height, and weighs about one hundred and ninety pounds. He has a fair complexion, brown hair, and a keen eye. His head is large and well developed, and his chest broad. Since his college sickness, he has known nothing of disease; and, at the age of forty-three, notwithstanding the multiplicity of his daily duties and the amount of work he has accomplished, he has scarcely a gray hair, and readily passes for ten years younger. He has very pleasant manners, and treats all men alike. In all public positions, Mr. Holden has more than justified the expectations of his friends. As an officer, his ambition has been, by earnest thought, untiring energy, and ceaseless labor, to accomplish all in his power. He is skillful, prudent, and energetic in his business; makes money readily, and has accumulated a comfortable property. His hand and purse are always open to the worthy poor. His hold upon the affections of the people lies in his never forgetting that he is one of them.





*J. W. Howard*

**H**OWARD, HON. WILLIAM ALANSON, Grand Rapids, was born at Hinesburg, Vermont, April 8, 1813. His father was Dan. Howard, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and his mother was Esther Spencer Howard, of Springfield, Vermont. She was a woman of great energy. Mr. Howard's early youth was a struggle for the common necessities of life. When fourteen years old he went to Albion, New York, for the purpose of learning the cabinet-making business, remaining there nearly five years. In 1832 he went to Wyoming, New York, where he entered the Wyoming Academy. In 1835 he entered Middlebury College, in Vermont, whence he graduated in 1839. John G. Saxe and several other men of distinction were members of the same class. Throughout his college course, Mr. Howard was obliged to support himself, and was in very delicate health; during the latter part of the time, he was unable to sit up an entire day. After graduating, he devoted some time to the recovery of his health, and, the following winter, taught a select school in Genesee County, New York. Being advised to try the climate of Michigan, he removed to Detroit, arriving there on the 12th of April, 1840, with only seventy-two dollars in his possession. He immediately obtained a situation as mathematical tutor in a branch of the State University. As he was occupied only three hours during the day, he commenced the study of law in the office of Witherell & Buel, and was admitted to the bar at Detroit, in 1842. He at once entered into a partnership with Alexander W. Buel, with whom he continued until 1848, when Mr. Buel was elected to Congress. Mr. Howard practiced law under various connections until the year 1854, when he was elected member of Congress, representing the First District of Michigan for three successive Congressional terms; during the whole of this period he served on the Committee of Ways and Means. He was one of the most prominent men in Congress, and a leader of the Republicans in the Northwest. During the first term of his service, he was appointed Chairman of the Kansas Investigating Committee. The report occupies upwards of twelve hundred pages, and was published by Congress in 1856. Mr. Howard was subsequently placed on the Leecompton Committee of Conference, the result of which is well known. In 1860 he was appointed Chairman of the State Central Committee, and held the position six years. From 1872 to 1876, he was a member of the National Committee, and of the Executive Committee of-Thirteen. In the winter of 1860-61, he was appointed one of the Committee of Thirty-three, to attempt a settlement of political difficulties. During the same winter, he was chairman of what was known as the Treason Committee, to which was referred the alleged conspiracy to capture Washington and the Southern forts, with other acts of treason. To this committee was given un-

limited power to report, in whole or in part, at any time. In April, 1861, Mr. Howard was appointed, by President Lincoln, Postmaster of Detroit, retaining the office for five years and a half, in which time he aided largely in the enlistment of soldiers. He was removed by President Johnson, and subsequently devoted his time to personal business affairs. In the spring of 1869, he was appointed, by President Grant, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to China; this appointment was declined. In May, 1869, he was appointed Land Commissioner of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and removed to Grand Rapids. Here he organized the land office, which is considered one of the best organizations of the kind in the country. Mr. Howard represented the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, the Continental Improvement Company, and the Trustees of the bondholders, until July 1st, 1876, when the companies were forced to accept his resignation, tendered on account of his failing health. He still retains his power to act for the Trustees, representing them in every respect. He was President of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company for two years. In 1868 he was chosen delegate at large to the Chicago Convention, and was appointed chairman of the Michigan delegation; in 1872, he was a delegate at large from the State to the Philadelphia Convention, again acting as chairman of the delegation, and being appointed a member of the Committee on Resolutions; in 1876 he was delegate at large to the Cincinnati Convention, acting as chairman of the Michigan delegation. Mr. Howard has been for forty years a member of the Presbyterian Church. On the 1st of March, 1841, he married Ellen Jane Birchard, daughter of Matthew W. Birchard, of Detroit. They have four children, the youngest of whom is at present in the senior class of Yale College. The abilities of Mr. Howard have been recognized in his public efforts, in which he has displayed talents of a high order. He possesses force of character, strength of intellect, and power of logical presentation of ideas.

**H**ILLIARD, CAPTAIN LENSON, was born in Plattsburg, Clinton County, New York, September 7, 1801. His parents, David and Rebecca Hilliard, came from Danville, Vermont. His father was a farmer, and had formerly been engaged in the marine service. Captain Hilliard attended the academy of his native town, after which he began the study of medicine. This he continued for about three years, under his brother-in-law, Dr. Patchin. Disliking the practice of surgery, however, he gave up the profession, and went to Canada, where he took command of one of the barges on the St. Lawrence River, plying

between Prescott and Montreal. In this latter step he was influenced, in a great measure, by an account of the early life of his father. He afterwards bought a farm and settled at Prescott; but, becoming restless in so quiet a life, at the age of twenty-one, he purchased a barge, which he ran successfully for about two years and a half. He then engaged as purser and clerk on the steamboat "Great Britain," and held the position for about three years. In 1828 he became Captain of the steamboat "Brookville." In 1829 he took charge of "William the Fourth," then the largest boat on Lake Ontario. In 1833, he was married to Miss Maria Ann Lee, of the town of William Henry, Lower Canada. Her father, John Lee, was of French extraction, and her mother, Catherine, was of the house of Saxe-Weimar, Germany. Captain Hilliard continued to be interested in steamboats until 1852. During this time he was instrumental in opening the St. Lawrence River to navigation. He performed what had been considered an impossible feat,—that of taking a steamboat over the rapids of the St. Lawrence River. For this he was presented with a valuable gold watch, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Captain L. Hilliard, by John Hamilton, to commemorate the safe arrival of the steamboat 'Ontario,' at Montreal, from Prescott, United States; having made the first descent by steam over the rapids of the St. Lawrence, August 19, 1840." For a number of years, Captain Hilliard was engaged in the forwarding business, having in charge a large number of vessels, and living in Montreal and Toronto. In 1854 he removed with his family to Michigan. He made a short stay at Battle Creek, engaging in the flour business in a limited way. He then went to Kalamazoo; and, in company with others, engaged in the lumber business at Dorr, Allegan County; but, in the financial crash of 1857, he lost nearly all he had. In February, 1861, he purchased a small piece of land and a saw-mill in the town of Hopkins, and worked earnestly to retrieve his fortune. He made a second purchase of land,—about nine hundred acres,—upon which he realized a net profit of thirty thousand dollars. He still continued to manufacture lumber, and to deal in real estate successfully, until the time of his death, August 2, 1871. He left an unencumbered estate of about one hundred thousand dollars. Captain Hilliard had been a member of the Congregational Church for the last thirty-seven years of his life; he was a faithful attendant and a liberal contributor. He was a Whig, and became a Republican upon the organization of that party, in 1854. Four of his children served in the civil war: William H., as bugler in a company in the 3d Michigan Cavalry, and was afterward placed in the regimental band. He was mustered out of service, with the rest of his regiment, at San Antonio, Texas. David enlisted in the 1st Michigan Engineers, under Colonel Innes, of Grand Rapids, and spent about

one year in that department of the service. Eugene, enlisted March 14, 1863, in the 9th Michigan Cavalry. He served over three years, under command of General George Aker, and was with General Sherman in his memorable march to the sea. He received honorable discharge July 21, 1865. The fourth son, Charles Levi, enlisted in an Illinois regiment, and continued in the service during the entire campaign. Captain Hilliard was strong in his personal friendships, and genial to all.

**H**ARLAN, BENJAMIN A., of Grand Rapids, Lawyer and ex-Judge of Probate for Kent County, was born at Fallston, Harford County, Maryland, April 16, 1837. He was the eldest son of William A. and Sarah Harlan, now living in Grand Rapids, who are birthright members of the religious Society of Friends. The opportunities for obtaining an education in Maryland in the days of slavery were very limited, and Benjamin A. Harlan received no instruction outside of his father's house, with the exception of a few terms in private schools. However, he managed, by the aid of the Friends' Meeting-house Library, and the newspapers, to acquire some considerable knowledge. In 1853 he moved, with his father's family, to Wayne County, Michigan, where he worked on the farm, and was engaged in the manufacture of brooms and axehandles. He also attended the district schools a part of two winters. From October, 1857, to July, 1858, he filled the position of Assistant-Postmaster at Farmington, Oakland County; when, through the friendship of Rev. H. L. Hayward, pastor of the Universalist Society at Grand Rapids, he obtained a situation as clerk and student in the office of Holmes & Robinson, attorneys-at-law. Here he diligently applied himself to the study of law until June 5, 1860, when he was admitted to the bar as an attorney. January 1, 1861, he was appointed Deputy Register of Deeds, by John R. Stewart, Register, and held the position ten years. In the meantime, in April, 1862, he was elected Justice of the Peace of the Third Ward of Grand Rapids; and, before his term of office expired, in November, 1864, was elected Judge of Probate for Kent County. He was twice re-elected to that position, by increased majorities, over strong competitors, and held it until January 1, 1877, when he returned to the full practice of his profession. His perfect rectitude and gentlemanly deportment, accompanied by his physical graces and strong intellect, command the respect and esteem of all who come within the circle of his acquaintance. In his dealings, he is upright, energetic, and enterprising,—an example of what may be accomplished by determined industry, and integrity of character. Judge Harlan was married, September 13, 1860, to Miss Ellen M. Blakeslee. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

**H**OWARD, HON. MANLY D., of Holland City, Michigan, was born August 31, 1817, in West Winfield, Herkimer County, New York. His ancestors were Puritans, and were among the early settlers of Boston, Massachusetts. His father, Earl Douglas Howard, was a farmer in one of the southern counties of Vermont, and emigrated to the Mohawk Valley in 1814. His mother, Elizabeth Barlow, belonged to the Barlow family of New England. Earl Douglas Howard served in the War of 1812, and died in 1818. His wife, left a widow with seven children, moved first to New Hartford, Oneida County, New York; then to Rochester; and, finally, to Fredonia, Chautauqua County. She died in 1852, in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch received his early education in Fredonia Academy, an institution supported by State funds and tuition fees. In the spring of 1836, Mr. Howard moved to Detroit, under the care of Doctor Douglas Houghton, State Geologist, by whom he was placed in the law office of Walker & Douglass. Soon after, he was offered a situation in a shipping and commission house in Detroit. In 1838 he was enrolled in the 1st Regiment of State Militia, and, for a week, patrolled the city with the troops, under the direction of the Mayor, in order to protect the citizens and property from what was termed the "patriotic war." About this time he became a member of the celebrated military organization known as the "Brady Guards." From this duty he was soon relieved, by being appointed Deputy United States Marshal of Michigan. This office he held for nearly two years. Through the position of Deputy Marshal, he became acquainted with nearly all the prominent political men of the State, being thrown into social intercourse with the late Governor Stevens T. Mason, from whom he imbibed the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Howard was married, July 23, 1846, to Sarah Stevens, eldest daughter of the late John Jex Bardwell, of Suffolk County, England, and a niece of the late Sir John Thwaites, for many years Chairman of the London Metropolitan Board of Public Works. After five years—from 1842 to 1847—spent as a member of a prominent produce and commission house at Detroit, Mr. Howard removed to Ann Arbor. Here he remained seven years, spending most of the time in reading law in the office of the late Oliver W. Moore, of that city. At that time he took great interest in political affairs. In 1854, his eye-sight having partially failed, he made arrangements to engage in the lumber business, in and near Holland, where he owned considerable pine and other land. In 1862 he was authorized by the Government to raise a company of men, who, when enlisted, constituted Company I, 25th Michigan Infantry. This company was composed, largely, of residents of Holland. Poor health and business engagements prevented his leading them to service. Mr. Howard was elected, as a War Democrat, to the

positions of Acting Supervisor, member of the Board of Supervisors, and, in 1862, to the Lower House in the State Legislature, to which he was re-elected in 1864. While filling this position, he was a member of the Committee on State Affairs, Harbors, etc., and on several of the important special committees of the House. On the final passage, by the State legislative body of which he was a member, of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, he demanded a division of the question, and voted for the abolition of slavery, in opposition to his Democratic colleagues, but against giving Congress authority to legislate on the same. For the first vote he was censured by a few radical Democrats. He made a successful appeal to the House, just before its final session, to sustain the State institutions—particularly the University and Agricultural College—by voting them the usual annual appropriations. Mr. Howard was elected a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1872, as he had been to that at Chicago in 1864, but was prevented, by ill-health, from attending. He heartily indorsed the nomination of Horace Greeley. While in the Legislature, he succeeded in perfecting the title to a grant of about ten thousand acres of land, in aid of Black Harbor improvements; and was, for many years, Secretary of the Harbor Board, under whose direction the improvements were accomplished. In 1867 he secured the passage of a bill for a railroad from Grand Haven, through the village of Holland, to Buffalo, on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad. This road has been successfully built, and is now known as the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad. He aided in the construction of the Allegan and Holland, the Holland and Grand Haven, and the Grand Haven and Muskegon Railroads, and was a Director of the first named company. He also assisted in the organization of the Grand Rapids and Holland Railroad Company, and became one of its Directors. In 1843 he became a member of the Odd-Fellows, in Lodge No. 2, at Detroit. In 1845 he helped to organize Washtenaw Lodge, No. 9. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1865. Being for some time the only professional man except a physician, within twenty miles of Holland, Mr. Howard's knowledge of the law was frequently called into requisition. For many years he practiced gratuitously; but, as time wore on, a certain amount of practice became a necessity, and, in 1867, he closed his mills and lumber business, and opened a law office, in connection with his land collections and insurance business, in which he had been engaged, to some extent, since 1856. He has always attended the Protestant Episcopal Church; and, while in Ann Arbor, was Treasurer of St. Andrew's Episcopal Society. He helped to organize Grace Church, in Holland, and, for many years, was its Senior Warden. His success in business has been satisfactory, notwithstanding a number of reverses at the outset. In all his



engagements, he has been upright, energetic, and prudent. He is a constant attendant upon all the political conventions of his party, and is familiar with the political history of the State since 1840. Though he has continued, during the last fifteen years, to refuse all public preferment, his influence is felt, and his name is well known to most of the prominent men of the State, particularly in the western and central counties.

**H**OYT, HIRAM J., of Muskegon, Michigan, is the son of Dr. James M. and Margaret Hoyt, and was born March 23, 1843, in Commerce, Oakland County, Michigan. He received his education at the Aurora Academy, New York. After leaving school, he began the study of medicine; but, having a dislike for the practice of the profession, he entered the law office of Hon. M. E. Crofoot, of Pontiac, Michigan, as a student. After three years, he removed, in 1867, to Muskegon, where he now resides. He is a member of the firm of Smith, Nevins & Irwin, and is rapidly gaining popularity in his profession. Mr. Hoyt is a Democrat; and, as such, is candid and free from bitterness. He has taken an active interest in all public enterprises tending to promote the growth and wealth of his city. Possessed of indomitable energy, of unswerving integrity, exemplary in morals, and genial in all social relations, he wins the high regard of his fellow-citizens. He married Ada E. Smith, of Commerce, Michigan, February 26, 1867.

**H**UBBARD, GEORGE E., Hardware Merchant, Grand Haven, Michigan, was born at Hamilton, Madison County, New York, May 3, 1833. His parents, Alonzo and Elvira P. Hubbard, were of English descent. They removed to Detroit, Michigan, when Mr. Hubbard was a child. He was sent to a town in the Western Reserve of Ohio, to reside with his grandparents, who sent him to the district school for six years, and to a select school for three years. His father removing to Cleveland in 1847, he became a student in the Cleveland High School, where he remained until he graduated. He soon after entered, in the capacity of clerk, the hardware store of Parish & Knight, of Cleveland; but, resolving to acquire a more practical knowledge of the business, he became the apprentice of W. L. Marvin. He served the term of his apprenticeship with such satisfaction that, during the last six months, he had the entire charge of his employer's shop. In 1854 he sought employment in Chicago, making the trip from Cleveland by water. He worked at his

trade until the spring of 1856, when he engaged, as head clerk, in the hardware establishment of Christopher Metz, and remained until the fall of the same year. He then removed to Grand Haven, Michigan, and engaged in the manufacture of tin, copper, and iron wares with much success. At the same time he was engaged in the hardware business. In 1860 Mr. Hubbard was appointed the first agent of the American Express Company, located west of Grand Rapids. In 1870 he began, and in 1871 finished, the erection of the first three-story brick house in Grand Haven. This he has since occupied as a hardware store. The completion and occupation of this building was the occasion of a celebration, and the gathering of a large party of friends, numbering nearly two thousand, who came from various parts of Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Mr. Hubbard was elected Mayor of Grand Haven, in 1872, and was re-elected for the following term. With this exception, he has declined office. He is regarded as one of the most prominent citizens of Grand Haven. He has encouraged every enterprise calculated to advance the interests of the city. In business records, Mr. Hubbard ranks as one of the leading hardware merchants of Western Michigan. In the spring of 1856, he married Miss Christina A. Landreth, daughter of John Landreth, of Cleveland, Ohio.

**H**UDSON, JOSEPH LOWTHIAN, of Ionia, Michigan, was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, October 17, 1846. His parents, Richard and Elizabeth (Lowthian) Hudson, emigrated to America in 1855. They spent five years in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and then removed to Michigan. They lived for a short time at Grand Rapids and at Pontiac, and finally settled at Ionia, where Mr. Hudson entered into partnership with C. R. Mabley, now of Detroit. Joseph L. Hudson attended school in England, Canada, and Grand Rapids. On the removal of the family to Pontiac, he entered the clothing-store of C. R. Mabley, as errand-boy. He spent five years in Mr. Mabley's employ, having been engaged two years as book-keeper. In 1866, in his twentieth year, he purchased Mr. Mabley's interest in the branch store at Ionia, and formed a partnership with his father, under the name of R. Hudson & Son. This firm is now a leading one in Ionia. On the death of his father, which occurred in 1873, he carried on the business in company with his brothers and sisters for three years. He has now a branch store at Stanton. He was also associated with H. F. Bush & Co., and, afterwards, with Taylor, Hudson & Co., from 1868 to 1876, in the stove business. From 1869 to 1875 he was interested in the firm which carried on the "Novelty Flour Mills." He has also invested





*J. Damm Hughes*

largely in pine lands and lumber. Mr. Hudson is a zealous Democrat. He is a Trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1868 he joined the Masonic Fraternity, and has passed through the Blue Lodge. Mr. Hudson's practical belief that "honesty is the best policy;" his untiring energy; his personal supervision of the minutest details of every branch of his business, and his one-price system in trade, have placed him in the front rank among business men. Neatness and order are among his prominent traits; he exacts promptness and system from those in his employ. He is a strictly temperate man, and never uses alcoholic stimulants or narcotics. He never neglects business in the pursuit of pleasure; but is not so absorbed in financial and business cares as to be unmindful of social duties.

**HUGHES, DAVID DARWIN**, Lawyer, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born at Camillus, Onondaga County, New York, on the 1st of February, 1823. His father, Henry Hughes, was a farmer near Syracuse, and, in the War of 1812, participated in the battle of Oswego, having been Captain of the militia of his town. The branch of the Hughes family to which he belongs was originally from Wales, and in this country intermarried with the Tuttle family, of which William Tuttle, one of the founders of the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, was the first American ancestor. The subject of this sketch pursued his academic studies at Syracuse and Canandaigua. In 1840 the family came to Eaton County, Michigan; and, within a year afterward, the mother of Mr. Hughes died. He was then seventeen years old; and, being thrown upon his own resources, started in life for himself. In 1842 he went to the village of Charlotte, in Eaton County, and remained there about a year. Within that time, he held the positions of Deputy County Clerk, Deputy County Surveyor, and Under Sheriff; and, finding some time to spare, he commenced reading law. He then concluded to enter upon a regular course of study, with the view of making the practice of law his life profession; and, in 1843, he went to Bellevue, in Eaton County, where, as a law student, he entered the office of M. S. Brackett. There he remained about a year, maintaining himself meanwhile by teaching a select school for young ladies. With the prospect of better advantages, he went to Marshall, Calhoun County, in 1844, and continued his law studies in the office of Gibbs & Bradley, then a leading law firm of the State. In this office, he advanced rapidly in his studies; and, prior to his admission to the bar, argued motions in court, and took charge of much of the business of the firm. In August, 1846, he was examined and formally admitted to the Calhoun County bar, then

regarded the ablest in Michigan. In October of the same year, he married Miss Cynthia C. Jones, of Akron, Ohio. For several years following, Mr. Hughes edited the *Democratic Expounder*, a weekly newspaper published at Marshall. In 1850 a large field of practice opened before him. Isaac E. Crary, the first member of Congress from Michigan, and Abner Pratt, both lawyers, practicing at Marshall, under the firm name of Pratt & Crary, had built up a large and lucrative business. By the election of Mr. Pratt as Judge of the Supreme Court, this firm was dissolved, and Mr. Hughes formed a partnership with Mr. Crary. This advanced him into more extensive practice, and the business of the office by 1854, when Mr. Crary died, was very large, having more than doubled. In 1855 Mr. Hughes formed a partnership with Justin D. Woolley; and, from that time, his business as a trial-lawyer continued to increase until it became necessary to abandon his local practice and devote himself exclusively to the trial of leading cases throughout the State. At this time, as is well known, Mr. Hughes took the position as counsel in both civil and criminal cases that he still holds among the best lawyers in the State. In 1871 he accepted the position of general counsel of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company and of the Continental Improvement Company. This placed in his hands the legal affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of the Pennsylvania Company in the State of Michigan, and induced him to take up his residence at Grand Rapids, where the principal offices of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company are located. Here he formed a partnership with Mr. Thomas J. O'Brien, under the firm name of Hughes & O'Brien, and opened an office for general legal practice. Business grew upon their hands so rapidly that an additional partner was required, and Mr. Mitchell J. Smiley was taken into the firm, its name being changed to Hughes, O'Brien & Smiley. At the present time, Mr. Hughes retains his position as general counsel for the corporations above mentioned. In politics, Mr. Hughes acts with the Democratic party. He has never figured as a politician nor sought political office, though he was two years Mayor of the city of Marshall, where he so long resided, and for several years a member of the Board of Education. Not until his party was in the minority in the State did he consent to run for office. He was then a candidate for Congress, and for Judge of the Supreme Court, but was defeated with his party. While his ambition has been in the line of his profession, he has nevertheless gratified, to a satisfactory extent, his love for science, in some departments of which he has been a diligent student. Among these, ornithology has been a specialty. On this subject, he has written several highly interesting papers which have been published, in which particular reference has been made to the birds of Michigan. He has made a large

collection of the nests and eggs of Michigan birds, which he recently presented to the Kent Scientific Institute, of Grand Rapids. Among scientific men, Mr. Hughes is known as the ornithologist of Michigan. Among the interesting particulars of his active professional life, we may state that in each of the last twelve capital cases in which Mr. Hughes has been counsel for the defense, he has been successful. Some of those cases are among the most noteworthy which have occurred in the Northwestern States; among which may be mentioned that of George Vanderpool, of Manistee, Michigan, who was acquitted on the third trial. In this case, on the second trial, at Kalamazoo, Mr. Hughes' argument was perhaps the finest he ever made; its logical arrangement and forcible presentation of facts making it, in the opinion of the bar, a masterpiece. It is not, however, as a criminal lawyer that his talents find single expression. He prefers cases of a civil character, of which he has successfully tried a large number. Among these may be mentioned the Duncan will case, at Marshall, and the Ward will case, at Detroit. In these, as in nearly all of the most important suits in which he has been engaged, Mr. Hughes has been confronted by able counsel, and none award him higher rank in his profession than those with whom he has contended. It is but justice to Mr. Hughes to say, in conclusion, that he is entitled to rank among the ablest of lawyers. His general culture is broad, while his legal learning is not confined to his knowledge of mere reported cases, but embraces as well the elements and principles upon which the science of law is based. He speaks with grace and dignity, evincing thought and reflection. His advocacy is impressive, his language incisive, his sentences complete, his eloquence simple but effective, his conclusions logical. His grasp of the points of a case is complete and vigorous, and he exerts his utmost power to persuade and convince the court, giving effectiveness to his argument by his masterly expression. Perfectly understanding the value of collected ideas, discipline, expression, and art in argument, his method is direct, and his every sentence both graces and advances the cause he advocates.

**H**UMPHREY, SEYMOUR B., Agent for the Northwestern Transportation Company of Grand Haven, Michigan, was born in Oconomowoc, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, May 31, 1848. He is the son of Samuel B. and Annie M. (White) Humphrey. His father went to Oconomowoc in the year 1842, where he bought lands, and helped largely in building up the town. He erected a large flour-mill, and engaged in the milling business until his removal to Milwaukee, in 1850, where he followed the same occupation for twenty-one years, and retired in 1871. His son, Seymour, was

educated at Milwaukee, taking an academic course, which he completed at the age of seventeen. He then engaged in the flour-mill with his father, until 1871. At that time, the Engelman Transportation Company secured his services as book-keeper, and, in 1873, he removed to Grand Haven, as agent of the said company in that city. In 1875 the interests of the Engelman Transportation Company were purchased by the Northwestern Transportation Company, of Milwaukee. Mr. Humphrey still retains his position as their accountant, and has transacted the business with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his employers. Mr. Humphrey takes a great interest in athletic sports. Rowing is one of his favorite amusements; he is Secretary and Treasurer of the Grand Haven and Spring Lake Rowing Company. Mr. Humphrey is genial in temperament, energetic in business, and honorable in all his transactions. The record of his youth furnishes a solid foundation on which to build up his fame in the future.

**J**OHNSON, GEORGE KINNEY, M. D., Grand Rapids, was born in Cayuga County, New York, on the 17th of January, 1822. His parents were natives of that State. He came to Michigan with them in 1836; and, for three years, lived on a farm, in Livingston County, and entered heartily into the work of building a home in the then new country. During this time, he availed himself of every opportunity for self-improvement, reading with the greatest avidity every book that chanced to fall in his way. At the close of his term of service on the farm, he went to McNeal's Academy—as it was then designated—at Ann Arbor, which he attended two years. After this, he taught school for some time, in order to obtain means to pursue his studies; and subsequently, he attended, for one year, a classical school at Northville. His professional studies were prosecuted in the offices of Dr. Curtis, of Kensington, and Dr. Ira Bingham, of Brighton, Michigan, and lastly, with Prof. John Delamater, of Cleveland, Ohio. He graduated at the Cleveland Medical College in the spring of 1846, and soon afterward began the practice of his profession at Pontiac. Zeal and industry brought their usual reward, and he soon found abundant professional occupation. But those years spent at Pontiac were years of hard, unrelenting toil, and his naturally weak constitution sunk under it. His health at last required a change of residence, and, for a time, a partial change of occupation. In 1852 Dr. Johnson removed to Detroit, where he resided two years, and engaged less laboriously in practice. In 1854 he removed to Grand Rapids; but, being then in very feeble health, he denied himself occupation to any extent in his profession; and, so far as his health would



*G. H. Johnson, M.D.*



permit, engaged in railroad and other interests. He was, at this time, identified with the measures and means which combined to build the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. In 1857 he visited England, where he remained several months, studying carefully the institutions of that kingdom; the practical working of its government; the character of its people, and their social condition; the places and objects of historical interest; the hospitals and schools of medicine, in which were seen and heard some of the leading medical men of the century,—all engaged his attention, and excited his interest. Meanwhile, these agreeable studies gradually improved his physical condition; and, in 1860, his health having been restored, he resumed the practice of his profession at Grand Rapids. In 1861, moved by that impulse which swayed the people of the Western States, in common with those of the North and East, after the first Bull Run disaster, he entered the military service; and, in September, of that year, he went out as Surgeon of the 1st Michigan Cavalry. During the following winter, he was with his regiment on the Potomac, and near Frederick City, Maryland. In the spring and summer of 1862, that regiment took an active part in the campaign of General Banks in the valley of the Shenandoah. Dr. Johnson was present at the first battle of Winchester, in March, 1862, and witnessed the complete defeat of the enemy under Stonewall Jackson. On that occasion, he was almost the only Union surgeon on the field. In truth, at that early period of the war, the medical department of the army was imperfectly organized, and not fully adequate to the duties required. Subsequently, however, all this was changed, and the service became very efficient. At the close of General Banks' campaign, Dr. Johnson's regiment was ordered to report for duty with the command of General Pope, who then began to organize those movements from which so much was hoped, but so little realized. Here the doctor was assigned duty, as Surgeon of Brigade, on the staff of General John Buford, who commanded the cavalry of General Pope's army. In that capacity, he served throughout the Pope campaign in Virginia, in 1862. The cavalry service, we may here remark, was, during that campaign, one of constant activity, excitement, and danger; and the campaign culminated in the defeat of the Union forces, at second Bull Run, August 30, 1862. On that field, Dr. Johnson experienced the grief of seeing his beloved and lifelong friend, Colonel T. F. Brodhead, of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, fall mortally wounded. By the terms of an act, passed in February, 1863, Congress created a special corps of eight Medical Inspectors, of whom four were to be taken from the regular army, and four from the volunteer service. Those inspectors were to have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, which was then the highest rank in the medical service, except that of its head, the

Surgeon-General. Dr. Johnson's record was so satisfactory that he was at once selected as one of the four inspectors taken from the volunteer forces, and commissioned, by President Lincoln, accordingly. He was immediately assigned to duty, as Medical Inspector of the Army of the Potomac. That army was then in winter-quarters, on the lower Rappahannock, and covered a large area of country. It was the duty of the Inspector to make monthly inspections of the medical service and of the sanitary condition of the entire army, and to render written reports of these to the commander in the field, and, also, to the Surgeon-General, at Washington. Thus the labor and responsibility devolving upon this office were very great. In the spring of 1863, Dr. Johnson accompanied the Army of the Potomac in the campaign of Chancellorsville. He was on duty during the campaign, and also during the subsequent toilsome marches and maneuvers which consumed the early summer months. At length, the army reached Gettysburg, and there met the Confederate troops, under General Lee. Dr. Johnson witnessed the sanguinary struggles of the 2d and 3d of July, and had the satisfaction of seeing the decisive repulse of the enemy; but the amount of work that devolved upon the medical officers, as the result of these engagements, was appalling. He took his share of this work, and remained on the field several days after the battles; and, having discharged that duty, rejoined the army on its return march into Virginia. Later in the season, he was, at his own request, relieved from duty in the field, and appointed Medical Inspector of the Middle Military Department, and of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. His duty here was to inspect the general field and post hospitals, from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe; and from the latter to Newbern, North Carolina, in one direction, and to Cumberland, Maryland, and Wheeling, West Virginia, in the other. While thus engaged, at the large general hospital at Frederick City, Maryland, in June, 1864, he accidentally fell into the hands of the enemy. From their lines, he witnessed a part of the battle of Monocacy; at its close, he was permitted to go upon the field, and attend to the Union wounded who had been left uncared for; the Confederate officers having, for this purpose, furnished him with two ambulances. He was kept busy with the affairs of the general hospitals of his departments until October, 1865. On the first of that month, he resigned his commission; and, soon after, returned to his home, where he resumed his practice as surgeon and physician. In his profession, he is studious and progressive. He is a contributor to the medical journals, and has written and published several pamphlets on medical topics. The leading medical journals, and the most recent medical works, are to be found on his study table or in his library. He aims to keep himself informed of all discoveries and



improvements, and to avail himself of them in his practice. Yet he is careful and conservative, and does not abandon old and well-tried remedies and methods until the superiority of new ones is clearly established. Dr. Johnson has always been a Democrat, but is not a politician. He takes a deep interest in public affairs; and, while he dislikes office-seeking and office-seekers, he respects that sentiment of patriotism which leads one to take an interest in the affairs of the country. In 1859 he was elected Mayor of Grand Rapids, and served one term, but declined a re-election, and has since steadily refused nomination for any political office. On the 23d of September, 1847, Dr. Johnson married Miss Adeline M., daughter of the late N. P. Stewart, Esq., of Detroit, Michigan. Two of their children—G. Stewart Johnson, a surveyor and engineer, and Mrs. Mary Kendall, widow of the late George F. Kendall—are now living. Dr. Johnson is a gentleman of attractive presence, calm and courteous under all circumstances, and fond of society; although, by the imperative calls of a large practice, he is much debarred from its enjoyment. His house is the scene of an elegant hospitality, which is much enhanced to his guests by his presence. The high esteem in which the community hold him, and his remarkable popularity with all classes, are manifested in the numerous offers made to him of official positions, which the duties of his profession compel him to decline. His literary culture and powers of logical reasoning are particularly evident in "The State and Its Relations to Medical Education," an address recently published, which is destined to work great changes in the educational system of Michigan. In brief, the Doctor is a scholar. As a surgeon and physician, he adds large experience to originally thorough, and steadily maintained, study of theory; while, as a citizen, he fulfills every public duty incumbent on him, and gives his best influence and efforts to all institutions of learning and religion.

**J**UST, JOSIAH E., Cashier of the First National Bank of Muir, Ionia County, was born December 20, 1847, on the farm still owned and occupied by his parents, in the township of Otisco, Ionia County. His parents were James and Jane (McClure) Just. A sketch of his brother, William J. Just, also appears in this work. He attended the common school until he was twelve years old. He then worked on his father's farm in summer, and went to school in winter, until he was eighteen, when he obtained his first insight into the banking business, by serving as clerk for three months in the First National Bank at Lowell. The confinement becoming irksome, he returned to his farm work. After one summer, he went to Chicago, and became clerk

in a store, where he remained only one month, and again returned home. Soon after, in January, 1870, he was appointed cashier of the banking house of S. W. Webber and Co., at Muir, where he remained about three years. At the end of that time, he was elected cashier of the National Bank of Lyons, in which Mr. S. W. Webber was a large stockholder. He held this position until the bank was removed to Ionia. He was then elected cashier of the First National Bank at Muir, which position he has now occupied for five years. Mr. Just has held the position of President of the village of Muir, and is now a member of the Board of Trustees. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and is now Past Chancellor. In politics, he votes and works for the Republican party. He is outspoken in his political opinions, and gives enthusiastic support to his party. He was married, July 29, 1875, to Ella V. Fox, daughter of Matthew H. Fox, of Muir.

**K**IDD, HON. JAMES M., the present Mayor of Ionia, was born, November 13, 1813, in the Township of Montgomery, Orange County, New York, where his father, William R. Kidd, and his mother,—whose maiden name was Elizabeth Morell,—had long resided. His father was born in the same house where he himself first saw the light. His earlier years, until the age of fifteen, were passed, alternately, in labor upon his father's farm and in attendance at the common schools of his native town. It was only during the winter months, when there was but little farm work to do, that he was permitted to enjoy the meager privileges of a country school; and, as after his fifteenth year he gave up school altogether, it will be seen that his education was not what would be called "liberal" in these days of high schools and colleges. In 1830 he removed with his parents to Michigan, settling near Pontiac, where he remained until 1836. He then went to Ionia, where he soon after engaged in the manufacture of fanning-mills, a business which he followed successfully for many years. In 1845 Mr. Kidd purchased a saw-mill and a tract of pine land on Flat River, at the point now known as Kiddville, on the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad, where, for nearly twenty years, he was regarded as one of the most active, energetic, and enterprising among that hardy race of Michigan men,—the pioneer lumbermen. The financial pressure of 1857-8 was a severe blow to him, but he managed to weather the storm, only to see the hard earnings of a life-time swept away by fire in 1861. With the indomitable energy for which he was remarkable, he set to work and was soon on his feet again. In 1863 he went to Ionia, and a second time engaged in the manufacture of fanning-mills, etc., in which he has continued until the

present time. His business has, at times, been of enormous magnitude, and his sales have aggregated many hundreds of thousands of dollars. His goods have found a market in twenty different counties, which have thus paid tribute to the enterprise of Ionia. During the years immediately succeeding the war, he paid the Government, for excise taxes, a much larger sum than any other manufacturer in Ionia County. Scores of laboring men have, year after year, in times past, found employment in his manufactory; thus providing for their families, and adding to the prosperity of the city. Perhaps no one man has done more to promote the permanent growth of Ionia than the subject of this sketch. Many old citizens who have known him as "Captain Kidd" are ignorant of the origin of that military title. He was commissioned by Governor Mason, in 1835, as Captain in the 4th Regiment of Michigan State Troops; and his company was called out during the famous "Toledo War," which originated in a dispute concerning the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan. This trouble was settled without bloodshed, and he never had any further experience in active warfare. His tastes were always military, however, and only his age and the impossibility of leaving his business kept him from taking arms for his country in 1861. Although politically opposed to the administration, he contributed liberally to the cause of the Union; and, having only one son old enough to enlist, gave him every aid and encouragement to respond to the call of patriotism. Mr. Kidd is a Democrat, and was an ardent admirer and supporter of Stephen A. Douglas. He cast his first ballot for the admission of Michigan to the Union, in 1835, and, the following year, voted for President Van Buren. Although always an active partisan, he has never been an office-seeker, and has often stubbornly refused to permit his name to be used. He has sometimes, however, found himself, *volens*, on the ticket, and has been the Democratic nominee for the Legislature in both of its branches. His personal popularity has always caused him to run ahead of his ticket. In 1874 and 1875 he represented his ward in the City Council. In 1876 he was elected Mayor on the Democratic ticket; and, in 1877, was re-elected without opposition,—being the nominee of both parties. Since 1871, Mr. Kidd has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in 1839 to Miss Jane Stevenson, daughter of Jesse Stevenson, of Ionia. She is now living in her sixty-first year. Mr. Kidd is a man of fine physique, nearly six feet in height, and, although sixty-four years of age, is well preserved. In his younger days, he was noted for his horsemanship, and would mount the wildest and most fractious horse, and ride like a Centaur. As a driver, he was well known in the ante-railroad days throughout the Grand River Valley; and the writer has often seen admiring crowds gathered in front of the Rathbun

House, in Grand Rapids, as he reined up his team of spanking bays after a thirty-mile drive. At one period of his life, he owned a span of beautiful black horses, of great speed and endurance, which he drove from one point to another, as business called him. A certain gentleman of his acquaintance used to aver, with great solemnity (referring to a heavy overcoat of a peculiar bright blue color, which he wore, and to the swiftness of his steeds), that when Mr. Kidd passed, he could actually see nothing but a "blue streak." After the advent of railroads, horses were less useful; and it is now many years since he has indulged his tastes in this direction.



KIDD, COLONEL JAMES H., of Ionia, Michigan, was born in that city, February 14, 1840. His parents were among the earliest settlers in Ionia County. His father, James M. Kidd, emigrated to Michigan from Newburg, New York; and, since his residence in Ionia, has twice been honored with the position of Mayor of the city. His mother, Jane (Stevenson) Kidd, was a native of Windsor, England; and, when in her fifteenth year, left her home to come to the New World. After he had availed himself of the educational advantages which the common schools afforded, Mr. Kidd's early education was further advanced by a three years' course at the State Normal School; he then prepared for college, under the tuition of Professor Joseph Estabrook, at Ypsilanti Seminary. He entered the classical department of the University of Michigan in 1860; but the civil strife which commenced in the succeeding year, transforming so many of our quiet citizens into brave and resolute soldiers, was not without its effect on Mr. Kidd. His taste for a military career early showed itself at the University, where his knowledge of tactics gave him the rank of officer in what was known as the "Tappan Guards," and brought him to the notice of the military authorities of the State. This secured him an entrance into active military life, with the rank of Captain of Company E, 6th Regiment, Michigan Cavalry, which he was instrumental in raising, and which bore its part in the struggle in General Kilpatrick's (afterwards Merritt's) division of General Custer's brigade. After a winter in Washington, Captain Kidd was ordered to the field, and was actively engaged in the Gettysburg campaign, taking part in every engagement. At Falling Waters, the last of sixteen battles fought in fifteen days, he was severely wounded. For his gallantry in that engagement, he was promoted to the rank of Major, July 14, 1863, and joined his regiment in October of that year. In July, 1864, he received his commission as Colonel. In addition to the battles of the Gettysburg campaign, Kilpat-

rick's raid, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Sheridan's raid, Cold Harbor, etc., Colonel Kidd bore a conspicuous part in all the operations in the Shenandoah Valley, under General Sheridan. At the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, he was again wounded; and on the promotion of General Custer, he was appointed to succeed him in the command of the Michigan brigade. While at the head of his men, at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, he had two horses shot under him. He was soon after recommended, by Major-General Merritt, for appointment as Brigadier-General; this, however, the War Department did not grant. Colonel Kidd remained in the service until after the surrender of General Lee, at Appomattox Court House. At the close of the war, he was brevetted Brigadier-General "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Shenandoah Valley." Colonel Kidd's military record includes sixty engagements in all. After the surrender of General Lee, Colonel Kidd's command was ordered West, to take part in the Indian war,—going by rail and river to Fort Leavenworth, and thence by a long and difficult overland march, *via* Fort Kearney, Julesburg and Fort Laramie, to Powder River, Wyoming Territory. In this expedition, Colonel Kidd was in command of the left column, under General P. E. Connor, and was detailed to establish a post of supplies, and build a fort. This undertaking he successfully accomplished, and the flag of the 6th Michigan Cavalry was raised over the completed fort, which was then designated Fort Connor, but is now known as Fort Reno. For his former companion in arms, the gallant and dashing General Custer, Colonel Kidd ever cherished the warmest feeling of admiration. This was enhanced by an intimate personal friendship which existed between them; he mourns the brave soldier's untimely fate as if he had lost a brother. After the expiration of his term of service, in the fall of 1865, he returned to Ionia, and engaged in a manufacturing business with his father. Although the years ordinarily spent in college were passed by Colonel Kidd in the exciting scenes of the battle-field, his subsequent career has proved that a military life did not unfit him for the more sober duties of the private citizen, nor render the drudgery of business distasteful to him. Although he has not yet reached the prime of life, he has acquired a competency, and devotes much of his leisure time to the books which he put aside at the call of duty. In 1867 he received the appointment of Register in the United States Land Office, which position he held for two terms of four years each. In all public enterprises which tend to improve the city, or increase its growth, he has always been interested, and to them has lent his hearty co-operation. He is an independent Republican; his first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of

Ionia since 1871. In the Masonic Fraternity, which he joined in 1862, Colonel Kidd has been Eminent Commander of Ionia Commandery for seven years; and, in 1874, held the office of Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery of the State. He married, December 25, 1871, Florence S. McConnell, of Ionia, granddaughter of Judge Mundy, formerly of Grand Rapids and Ann Arbor. They have no children.

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**K**USTERER, CHRISTOPHER, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, is the son of Jacob Kusterer, of Gumpelscheuer, Wurtemberg, Germany. He spent his boyhood in his native place, attending the public school. After having been confirmed in the Lutheran faith, in which he was baptized and brought up, he was apprenticed to a brewer of Freudentstadt (a town eighteen miles from his home), in his fourteenth year, to learn the brewers' trade. The next seven years were spent in his apprenticeship, and in working at his trade. At the age of twenty-one, he returned home, in obedience to the laws of his country, to run the risk of being chosen for a soldier. Not being drafted, however, he determined to seek his fortune in the New World, and embarked for New York, where he arrived in 1845. His mind having been fixed on Michigan, he left New York, and started for that State, stopping at Ann Arbor, where he was employed in Mr. Kern's brewery for nearly two years. Here he made the acquaintance of Miss Mary D. Dauble, whom he afterwards married. Not long after his marriage, he removed to Grand Rapids, where, in 1877, he became established in a large brewery, which he himself had built on Ionia street in 1849. His firm integrity and strict attention to business have placed him in the front rank of the business men of Grand Rapids, and have won for him the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He has a large amount of real estate, besides extensive interests in the Grand Rapids Hydraulic Company, and in the Star Flour Mills. Mr. Kusterer is a Democrat in principle, but always votes for the best man. He is a loving and faithful husband, and a kind father to his children, of whom eight are now living.

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**L**EE, DR. FRANCIS G., of Portland, Michigan, was born in Penn Yan, Yates County, New York, August 7, 1822. He was the son of Thomas and Asenath (Winants) Lee. His father was a Major in the War of 1812, and a member of the New York Legislature at the time the charter was granted for the Erie Canal. He removed to Michigan in 1824, and was Sheriff of Wayne County when it embraced the whole





*Yours Truly  
A. B. Lincoln*

of the State. He was also elected to the Legislature from Washtenaw County. After Mr. Lee had finished an academic course at Ann Arbor, he studied law. He was admitted to the bar, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, and afterwards, at Howell, Michigan, and practiced three years at Mason. He then studied medicine at Western Reserve College, Ohio; commenced its practice at Portland, Michigan; and, with the exception of one year and a half spent in California for his health, he has never left his duties. He has been Town Clerk of Portland; has held the position of Justice of the Peace four years, and that of Postmaster eight years. Mr. Lee contributed liberally to the building of the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad, and also to the Marshall and Coldwater Railroad, which is not yet completed. In the year 1861, he was made a Free Mason. He has been Master of the Blue Lodge, High Priest of the Chapter, King under Dispensation, and T. I. G. M. of the Council. He cast his first vote for James K. Polk, and works with zeal in behalf of the Democratic party. He is a Trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a member for sixteen years. Doctor Lee has been married twice; first to Julia M. Bogue, and, after her death, to Louisa L. Bogue—both daughters of a well-known merchant of Portland.

**L**EE, CAPTAIN SETH, Muskegon, Michigan, is a native of Elyria, Ohio, where he was born January 14, 1833. He was one of a large family, and was compelled to leave school at the age of nine years to seek employment. For two years he worked at farming or any thing else he could find to do; studying during the evenings, and, when out of employment, attending school in the winter. A brother's tales of the sea intensified the desire for a sailor's life, which had been the ruling passion of his boyhood. In 1844, then only eleven years of age, he went to Huron, and succeeded in securing a position as cook on a vessel, which was under the command of his brother-in-law, Captain John Peterson. During a period of eleven years, he served in every capacity from cook up to mate. From 1855 to 1857, he was Captain of the schooner "Tartar." In the spring of 1858 he took command of the schooner "Cuba," trading from Chicago to Oswego. He continued trading in different vessels, most of the time at the above ports, until 1872, when he removed to Muskegon, Michigan, and engaged in the lumber trade from that port. In 1875 his sight became impaired to such an extent that he feared some accident might endanger the lives under his charge. During the thirty-one years of his life on the lakes, he had been mercifully spared from all disasters, and he preferred to run no risks in the future. The position of superintendent of the float-

ing property of the Muskegon Booming Company was offered him; he accepted, and has since retained it. Captain Lee is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, which he joined in 1854, at Milan, Ohio. July 28, 1855, he was married to Miss Fina Mills, who died July 8, 1873, leaving one daughter. Captain Lee was again married, August 19, 1874, to Miss Kittie M. Haight, of Buffalo, New York.


**L**INCOLN, DR. W. B., of Ionia, Ionia County, Michigan, was the third of nine children of James and Lucy (Whitcomb) Lincoln. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother of New Hampshire. Soon after their marriage they emigrated to Vermont, and settled in the township of Peru, Bennington County, where the subject of this sketch was born, December 29, 1807. With the exception of about seven years in the State of New York, he spent most of his time in Peru until he was seventeen, laboring and attending school, alternately, as opportunity offered. About this time, on the advice of friends, he concluded to qualify himself for teaching, and soon acquired a competent knowledge of the branches usually taught in the common schools. From that time until he had completed the study of his profession, school teaching was his usual occupation during the winter, and labor on the farm in haying and harvesting time. After having finished his preparatory studies, he entered the office of Dr. Abraham Lowell, of Chester, Vermont, as a student. Having completed his three years' term of study, and attended two courses of medical lectures at the Clinical School of Medicine, in Woodstock, Vermont, he graduated in May, 1832. In the summer of that year he practiced at Manchester, Vermont, and taught during the winter in the same place. In the following spring he visited Boston, and shortly after his return, set out on horseback on a prospecting tour. On his arrival in Herkimer County, New York, he learned of the formation of the Dexter Colony, whose destination was Ionia County, Michigan; and, visiting Mr. Dexter at his residence in Schuylar, he decided to accompany them. Accordingly, they left Utica, April 25, and arrived in Ionia, May 28, being one month and three days on the way. The entire Grand River Valley below Jackson was then an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by Indians and wild beasts, with the exception of now and then an Indian trading station. On arriving here, and viewing as best he could the surroundings, he concluded to cast in his lot with the colony, and make Ionia his future home. His residence here now covers a period of nearly forty-five years. For the first year or two of his professional services in this county, his time not being fully occupied, he turned his attention, in the

intervals of leisure, to whatever would best subserve the interests of the colony. Year by year, as the settlement extended, his business also extended. For several years he was the only physician in this region, and frequently traveled into adjoining counties, a distance of forty miles. For many years he traveled mostly on horseback, and not infrequently found it necessary to ford Grand River when the current was deep and strong. Sometimes, in the winter, when it was not possible to cross the river with a horse, on account of the condition of the ice, he has gone on foot from thirty to forty miles to visit the sick. In addition to his profession, he has been engaged considerably in farming; also, in the drug business, in company with P. C. Hutchin and Peter Hacket. In 1834 he built the first frame house in Ionia County. He was married, July 5, 1835, to Anthy P. Arnold, a daughter of Oliver Arnold, one of the original settlers and a member of the Dexter Colony. They were the first white couple married in Ionia County, and have since that time resided there, with the exception of four years spent in Berlin, Ottawa County. Mr. Lincoln was elected the first Township Clerk of Ionia, the township then embracing the entire county. The first township meeting was held at the German Indian trading station, six miles up the river from Ionia, April 6, 1835. While a resident of Berlin, Mr. Lincoln was elected Justice of the Peace, School Inspector, and Assessor. He was a Whig during the existence of that party, and, when it disbanded, became a Republican; though not an active politician, he was decided in his political views. He has been a member of the Baptist Church in Ionia since its organization in 1834. He was its first Clerk, and, subsequently, one of the Trustees and a Deacon for many years. He has a family of four children,—three daughters and one son,—all married. The first daughter, Julia E. Lincoln, was born in Ionia, September 30, 1836, and was married to Virgil S. Eastman, of Waterville, Oneida County, New York, July 3, 1854. The second daughter, Marietta, was born in Cass (now Berlin), Ionia County, August 25, 1838, and was married to Dr. H. B. Barnes, of Ionia, July 18, 1861. The third daughter, Jennie, was born in Ionia, November 15, 1853, and married to George W. Neller, of Ionia, September 3, 1873. The eldest son, William Tully Lincoln, was born in Berlin, Ionia County, December 1, 1840. The second son, Horace Greeley Lincoln, was born in Ionia, November 12, 1842, and died in Kalamazoo, April 25, 1860, having gone there to complete his education. His long residence in Ionia, and his eminent social and professional abilities, have made Dr. Lincoln's name a household word in his own section. He will long be remembered as a man loyal to his God, a true friend, a kind husband and father, a Christian gentleman, and an earnest worker in all enterprises for the general good of society.

**L** EITELT, ADOLPH, of Grand Rapids, was born January 13, 1833, at Kratzau, Bohemia, the birth-place of a long line of his ancestors. His father was Joseph Leitelt, and his mother, Barbara, was a daughter of Jacob Truebel, all of Kratzau, Bohemia. According to the law of Austria, Mr. Leitelt and his seven brothers attended the National Schools at Kratzau, from the age of six to fourteen years. He then became an apprentice to his father in the locksmith business, in which he continued until he was twenty-one years of age, when he left Bohemia for the United States. During the voyage the weather was so tempestuous that one of the engines of the steamer broke down, leaving the passengers at the mercy of the waves for three days. At the end of this time, the engines having been repaired, they were enabled to proceed on their voyage. He arrived in New York on the 28th of September, 1853, and remained there about a year, working at his trade. During the latter part of the year 1854, he came to Grand Rapids, and was employed as a machinist until 1860; he then went to Grand Haven, and accepted the position of foreman for Mr. William M. Ferry. He remained there two years; and, in 1863, returning to Grand Rapids, engaged in business for himself. He erected buildings for a foundry and machine shop, which were afterwards consumed in the conflagration of 1870, his loss being twenty thousand dollars. Since Mr. Leitelt has been in business for himself, he has manufactured upward of two hundred engines and more than that number of boilers. He has added to his business the manufacture of brass goods and of a steam heating apparatus for public buildings, factories, and private dwellings; and, connected with the manufacturing, he has a store for general mill supplies. He gives employment to nearly one hundred men, and his manufactures have found their way into most of the Eastern and Western States. In 1873 he received, from Governor Bagley, a commission to visit the Vienna Exposition, in behalf of the State of Michigan. From 1870 to 1874 he was an Alderman of the city of Grand Rapids, and holds that position at the present time. His political views are those of the Democratic party. On the 4th of October, 1859, he married Theresa, daughter of Edward Ausorge, of Grand Rapids, originally of Engelsberg, Bohemia.

**L**ITTLEJOHN, JUDGE F. J., of Allegan, was born in Herkimer County, New York, in July, 1804. He graduated from Hamilton College in 1827, and delivered the valedictory address. In 1830 he was admitted to the bar. He practiced law at Little Falls, in his native county, until the spring of 1836, when his health failed, and he sought a home in the West. He settled in Allegan, Michigan, being among the pioneers

of that section of country. He was engaged for some years as a surveyor, engineer, and geologist. In the fall of 1841, he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, and was afterwards chosen for a second and third term. In 1845 he was elected to the Senate. He was President *pro tem.* of that body during the lengthy session of 1846, when the revised statutes of that year were adopted. He was again returned to the House, in 1848, and sat as a member during its first session at Lansing. He was also elected to the same body in 1855. As a legislator, his labors have been arduous, and his influence salutary. He was the originator and chief advocate of many measures which, having become laws, have strongly aided the growth and development of the State. In the interval between his last two elections to the House, Mr. Littlejohn returned to the practice of his profession, in which he has also been engaged for the last ten years. In 1858 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Ninth Circuit. This circuit had been newly organized, and embraced, territorially, some twenty counties, viz: those lying along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, from Van Buren to Emmett, besides the contiguous inland counties. No reliable means of public conveyance then existed,—there were even no roads,—and the performance of his duties was, therefore, difficult. In 1875 or 1876, Judge Littlejohn prepared the material from which an historical work on the Northwest was compiled. Of late years, he has held aloof from politics. He is now somewhat advanced in years, but still takes an interest in public affairs. He lives in Allegan, and is highly respected there and wherever he is known.

YON, TRUMAN HAWLEY, Proprietor of Sweet's Hotel, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born at Parishville, St. Lawrence County, New York, on the 24th of February, 1826. His parents, Truman H. and Lucinda (Farnham) Lyon, were originally from Shelburn, Vermont. In June, 1837, the family removed to the then new State of Michigan, and settled in Ionia County, in the locality subsequently known as Lyons, from their having been the original settlers. In 1841 Truman H. Lyon removed to Grand Rapids, where he became a prominent citizen, holding successively the offices of Postmaster and Judge, and, in 1850, was elected to the State Senate. His family comprised seven sons and one daughter, all of whom, except two sons and the daughter, are living, and in independent circumstances. During his residence at Lyons, Mr. T. H. Lyon obtained, at the district school of the settlement, a limited education; but, during his subsequent life, acquired the education of an intelligent and well-informed man. Desirous of pushing his fortune while yet a youth,

he left his home at Grand Rapids, in 1844, and, going to Detroit, engaged as bell and errand boy in the National Hotel, where he afterwards became head clerk. In 1847 he entered the employment of his uncle, who was proprietor of the Michigan Exchange Hotel, as confidential clerk, and remained until 1850. He then returned to Grand Rapids, where he served as clerk in the dry goods house of William L. Warring nearly two years. In 1852 he went to Chicago, Illinois, for a few months, as book-keeper for O. Jackson. He afterwards went to Three Rivers, Wisconsin, and there remained two years, as book-keeper of Aldrich, Smith & Co., lumbermen. In 1854, in partnership with his brother-in-law, George B. Morton, at Kalamazoo, he leased the Kalamazoo House. After having kept it three months, they accepted a proposition from the owners whereby their lease was canceled, and they received a profit of five thousand dollars. With his partner, Mr. Lyon, in the spring of 1855, bought an interest in four stage lines, all running from Grand Rapids, in which they employed about one hundred and fifty horses. The Government contract for carrying the mails, which formed the basis of this business, expiring with the completion of railroads in 1859, they sold their interests. Then Mr. Lyon engaged in the drug business at Grand Rapids, and continued in it until 1861, when he leased the Rathbun House, built a brick block adjoining it on Monroe street, and bought a quarter interest in what is known as the property of the Island Company; this consists of nine acres of land in the center of the city, adjoining and connected with the east bank of the river. It was laid out in city lots and streets; and, mainly by his untiring exertions, was prepared for market. At the present time, this property is nearly covered with handsome buildings; among others, the Kent County Jail, one of the finest buildings in the city, regarded from an architectural standpoint. In this way, Mr. Lyon has become a public benefactor. In 1864 he became a stockholder in the First National Bank of Grand Rapids; and, since 1869, has been one of its Directors. In March, 1870, he bought the furniture and lease of Sweet's Hotel, of which he became proprietor. Since then, he has won for it, by his good management, a large share of the public patronage; the house, since that time, having been regarded as a first-class hotel, and the best in the city. In 1874 he built another large store on Pearl street, on part of his island property, which pays him a handsome rent. He has filled no public office, never having taken any active part as a politician; but has devoted himself freely to every enterprise calculated to benefit the city of Grand Rapids. He is connected, as a stockholder, with the Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids Division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad; also, with the Grand Rapids and Newaygo Railroad, and the Grand River Valley Railroad. He is



also a stockholder, and was, for several years, a Director of the Grand Rapids Chair Company. In November, 1851, Mr. Lyon married, at Grand Rapids, Miss Delia, eldest daughter of Russell Morton, and sister of his subsequent partner, George B. Morton, a well-known citizen of Grand Rapids, since deceased. From this union were born two children, when, shortly after the birth of the second, Mrs. Lyon died. Two years afterwards, Mr. Lyon married Miss Eliza Blair, of Grand Rapids, a sister of James Blair, Esq., member of the law firm of Blair, Stone & Kingsley. They have one daughter, who now, at the age of eighteen years, is an accomplished young lady. From this brief sketch, it will be observed that Mr. Lyon very properly takes position in the list of self-made men. From a youth without means, and with but very limited education, he has become one of the solid men of Grand Rapids; while his character for probity, and as a most obliging and efficient landlord of the first hotel in the city, is as well known as the house in which he so successfully presides.

**L**OVELL, HON. CYRUS, of Ionia, Michigan, was born in Grafton, Windham County, Vermont, September 9, 1804. His parents, Enos and Mary (Grant) Lovell, were both of New England origin. His father was a farmer. Mr. Lovell attended school at his native place until 1814, when the family moved to Chester, Windsor County. There he finished his academic course. After several years spent in legal and other studies, first in Springfield, Vermont, and afterwards in Northampton and Rockingham, he, in 1829, emigrated to Michigan. He touched at Detroit, then a small French settlement of seventeen hundred inhabitants, and finally settled at Ann Arbor. In 1831 he married Louise Fargo, who still survives, and went to Galesburg, Kalamazoo County. In 1832 he built the first frame dwelling-house in Kalamazoo. The same year, he spent forty days in the Black Hawk War, and received a bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land for this service. While at Kalamazoo, he filled the offices of Justice of the Peace, Prosecuting Attorney, and Supervisor. In 1836 he settled permanently at Ionia, and devoted himself to his profession. In 1837 he was chosen the first Supervisor of the township of Ionia. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature, and served on the Judiciary Committee and the Committee of Banks and Incorporations. In 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. During a second term which he served in the Legislature, in 1855, he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and filled the position with ability. In politics, he was first a Whig, and afterwards a Republican until 1860, when he voted for Stephen A. Douglas. He has since worked

and voted for the Democratic party. Mr. Lovell ranks among the foremost lawyers of Michigan, and has no superior in the qualities necessary to a mastery of the scientific principles of the law. His fund of scholarly and general knowledge is rich and varied. He has retired from active professional duties. Of Mr. Lovell's family of three sons and eight daughters, only four daughters survive.

**L**YON, HON. LUCIUS, whose property and residence, in private life, were principally at Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born at Shelburn, Vermont, on the 26th of February, 1800, and died at Detroit, September 24, 1851. His father, Asa Lyon, of Shelburn, Vermont, was esteemed a man of sound judgment. His neighbors referred to him for counsel in their difficulties, and were usually governed by his decisions. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Ambrose Atwater, of Wallingford, Connecticut. Some of his ancestors were among the original settlers of New Haven. Mr. Lyon, as a child and youth, was educated in the common schools of his native town; and he entered, when approaching his majority, upon the study of engineering and land surveying in the office of John Johnson, Esq., of Burlington, Vermont. At the age of twenty-two years, with a thorough knowledge of that business, he went to Detroit; and, his professional skill becoming known, he was soon afterward appointed by the United States Surveyor-General one of his deputies for the district north-west of the Ohio. In this office, Mr. Lyon continued until 1832. While still engaged in its duties, he was informed that he had been elected a delegate from the then Territory of Michigan to the Congress of the United States. He accepted, and remained in Congress until the first convention was assembled to form a constitution, with which the State of Michigan applied for admission into the Union. Of that convention, Mr. Lyon was a member; and his course was signalized by his influence in procuring the adoption of those provisions respecting the common-school lands, which made the funds accruing therefrom a sacred and permanent trust, by which the endowment has become so large and beneficial. The first Legislature which assembled in Michigan chose Mr. Lyon as a Senator in Congress,—an honor due to his character and services in behalf of the new State, and to his general knowledge of the condition and necessities of the North-west. Mr. Lyon continued in the Senate until 1839, when he withdrew to Grand Rapids, then a village of a few hundred inhabitants, where he owned a large portion of the property. Impressed with the belief that extensive saline deposits underlay the land of the village, he was active and liberal in making efforts to develop and establish the manufacture of salt; and, for a few years, he was

successfully engaged in this enterprise. In 1842 he was nominated and elected by the Democrats of the district as their Representative in Congress. Upon the expiration of his term, he was appointed by President Polk to the office of United States Surveyor-General for the States of Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. At his request, and as a condition of acceptance, the office was located at Detroit. He filled it until his death, which occurred in 1851,—his experience as a surveyor in early life, and as a member of the Committee on Public Lands, in both Houses of Congress, remarkably qualifying him for the discharge of its duties. Mr. Lyon was not a brilliant man, nor rapid in his mental action; but, by being patient, carefully observing, and deliberately considering all subjects which were submitted to him, he generally reached a correct conclusion, and was especially able to make practical applications of results. Thus, in his favorite line of study, natural and mechanical science, he became a proficient, and a peer of those who had enjoyed far superior educational advantages. The extent of his knowledge and his capacity for action were sometimes obscured by his modesty. From the unpretentious and silent man, but a tithe of that influence and achievement was expected which he was found to have wielded and accomplished. He was amiable, benevolent, and religious; and, in the later years of his life, found rest, satisfaction, comfort, and joy, often fervently acknowledged, in that form of Christian faith taught by Swedenborg. From his first appearance in public life, until his death, a consistent Democrat, he was unwavering in his political principles and associations. He never married,—his housekeeping, until his death, having been superintended by a maiden sister, who yet survives him. In conclusion, it may be said that to no other statesman whom Michigan has produced and sustained in office, does she owe more than to the delegate, Representative, Senator, and private citizen, Hon. Lucius Lyon.

**L**UCE, RANSOM C., Retired Merchant, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born at Middleburg, New York, on the 28th of February, 1822. His parents, Marston C. Luce and Rebecca W. Throop, were married, at Courtland, Vermont, in September, 1819, and had two sons and two daughters prior to their emigration to Detroit, in 1832. During the three years of their stay there, the subject of this sketch was sent to school, where, however, he was permitted to remain but two terms. At the end of that time, on account of the failing health of his father and brother, he was obliged to work, in support of the family, at anything he could get to do. In 1835 they removed to St. Joseph County, and from there, in 1841, to Grand Rapids, where they kept the Rathbun House, and, subsequently, the Eagle

Hotel. On account of the illness of his father, brother, and two sisters, the whole care of the house fell to him and his mother. Thus matters continued for about two years, when he decided to open a grocery store as preferable to keeping a hotel. His father and brother continued sick until 1845, when, within a few months of each other, they died. In the course of the year following, both of his sisters died. Thus, within about a year, the family was reduced to Mr. Luce and his mother. In 1850 he married Miss Sarah H. Gregory, who lived for fourteen years his faithful wife, and became the mother of five children, four of whom are still living. In 1864, in her death, he and his children mourned the loss of an affectionate wife and mother. Eight years afterwards, Mr. Luce married, at Grand Rapids, Miss Charlotte C. Montague, a native of Chittenden County, Vermont, and, by this union, has had one son,—a child of much promise. After the death of his father, brother, and sisters, Mr. Luce, finding the business in which he had been recently occupied more profitable than any other known to him, continued it for seventeen years, and attained remarkable success. He then decided to engage in the dry goods trade, which he carried on successfully until 1871, when, having attained a competency, he retired from active business as a merchant. He has since confined his operations to real estate, of which he owns a large amount; most of it very valuable. In 1856 he built the largest block used for stores, offices, and a public hall, then in the city. It fronts on two streets, and is five stories high above the basement. On the same street, which is the principal business street of the city, he built another block, which is known as the Fremont Block. He was one of the founders of the City National Bank of Grand Rapids, and has been a Director of it continuously since its institution. As we have plainly shown, Mr. Luce is not indebted to friends or relatives for his success in life. He inherited neither influence nor capital. Nothing but earnest labor and untiring industry could have overcome the privations and difficulties which beset him, and have gained for him that which he has won. In his triumph, he stands to-day a living and eminent example of a truly self-made man. His life and success afford a valuable example to every young man, and special encouragement to him, who, amid the most untoward circumstances, is determined to succeed. It is the record of such lives, which this book affords in brief, that makes it valuable to every young man and woman who may peruse it. In politics, Mr. Luce, except in the affairs of the city, and as a member of the Union League during the war, has taken no prominent part. In 1856 he was elected Alderman of the ward of his residence, and was re-elected regularly for fifteen years; always exhibiting a thorough appreciation of the duties of his office, and attending to them with fidelity. Since then, he has

held no public office. He votes with the Republican party, and has been a member of it since its organization. He is not a member of any secret society. Since retiring from the City Council, and from active business, he has devoted his time to the details of the management of his real estate. It is needless to add that he is held in high regard by his fellow-citizens, with whom he is ever ready to engage in movements calculated to benefit the city.

**L**OVELL, LOUIS S., Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, of Michigan, was born at Grafton, Windham County, Vermont, November 15, 1816. He was the second son of Don and Mary (Shafter) Lovell. His father was a carder and cloth-dresser, and, in the later years of his life, a manufacturer. In the spring of 1817, the family moved to Springfield, in Windsor County, where they remained until they went West, in 1841. In early boyhood he attended the district school, and assisted in his father's factory. He was afterwards a pupil at Chester and at Bellows Falls, and graduated, in 1836, from Middlebury College. He went South in the fall of that year, and was engaged in teaching in the State of Georgia till 1838. He studied law in the offices of Judge Closson, of Springfield, and D. E. Wheeler, of New York. His father died in 1839. He settled the estate, and, in October, 1841, went to Ionia, Michigan, where his mother and the family had preceded him. He was admitted to the bar shortly after his arrival, but both business and pay were poor. He attended to his first suit with fear and trembling, and his first fee was a swarm of bees. He was married, in 1842, to Mary Thayer, of Hoosick Falls, New York. They have three children,—two sons and a daughter. In 1849 he was appointed, by President Taylor, Register of the United States Land Office, at Ionia. During a part of 1850 and 1851, he acted as Judge of Probate of Ionia County. In 1857 he was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and was re-elected successively in 1863, 1869, and 1875. He is now one of the officers of the First National Bank. He takes a lively interest in all matters that affect the prosperity and credit of the county or city. In addition to his judicial duties, Judge Lovell finds leisure to devote to the cultivation of fruit. In his political sentiments, he is a Republican, in the best sense of the word, but is not an active politician. He is a Presbyterian, free from bigotry and far removed from cant of any kind. As Register of the United States Land Office, he was a cautious and thorough officer, and his knowledge of law enabled him to be of great service to the Government. He was called to the bench to succeed one of Michigan's eminent judges, the late Hon. George Martin, first a Circuit Judge and then Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court. He entered upon its arduous duties with little

practical experience, but with a mind thoroughly imbued with the weight and importance of his responsibilities. He rapidly mastered the details of judicial duty, and won the good will of a bar composed of some of the ablest lawyers in the State. Kent, Ionia, Barry, Montcalm, and Clinton counties have been at times in his circuit; and among its practitioners were men of unsurpassed ability and learning, over whose deliberations, animosities, and forensic displays, Judge Lovell presided with a dignity and impartiality that won the respect of both lawyers and clients. Judge Lovell is a plain, unaffected gentleman, eminently social and truly Democratic. He is charitable in his views of men and manners, and may truly be classed among the distinguished self-made men of Michigan.

**L**OWING, STEVEN L., Lawyer, of Grand Haven, was the son of Isaac and Lavinda (Lanyrman) Lowing, and was born in Gainesville, Wyoming County, New York, January 15, 1817. He attended school between the ages of five and seven years, and, when twenty-one, spent two terms at a select school. He worked in a brick-yard from the time he was eight until he was fourteen, after which he spent four years on a farm. In September, 1836, he removed to Michigan, and was employed in a saw-mill, in Grand Haven, until June, 1837, when he returned to the State of New York. In 1861, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was carrying on an extensive lumber business, which he immediately discontinued in order to enter the army. He organized a military company, in which, out of one hundred and five men, sixty-three were over six feet high. This company became a part of the 3d Michigan Infantry. Mr. Lowing was enrolled First Lieutenant, but soon took command of the company. He was actively engaged in the battle of Fair Oaks, in which he was severely wounded; also, in the battles of Seven Pines, Mine Run, the first battle of Bull Run, Locust Grove, and Williamsburg. In the important battles of the Army of the Potomac, his company performed most of the picketing, skirmishing, and opening of the encounters. In the spring of 1862, he and his company were detailed to run a saw-mill at Yorktown, three-quarters of a mile from the rebel battery. From this mill, they turned out eighty thousand feet of lumber in a little over three weeks, notwithstanding the continuous play of the enemy's shells. In 1863 Captain Lowing was relieved from service, on account of his wounds, and remained in the barracks, at Detroit, three or four months. After that time, he again engaged in the active duties of a soldier until the close of the war. He was admitted to the bar, in Grand Haven, Michigan, in 1866. After practicing



Very truly yrs  
Lewis S. Lovell



alone for a time, he entered into partnership with Messrs. Angel & Cross, and carried on a fine business. The firm has since been changed to Lowing & Cross, Mr. Angel having withdrawn, and is very successful. From time to time, Mr. Lowing has held the position of Judge-Advocate, for which he is admirably adapted. In March, 1870, he was married, at Jamestown, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Emily Markman, a young lady of culture. In his religious views, he is liberal and rational. He was educated as a Democrat, but, since the organization of the Republican party, he has been an advocate of its principles. He has always labored for the good of humanity, but has never solicited public office. He attributes his success in life, in a great measure, to his habits of strict temperance.

**M**ATTER, ELIAS, Manufacturer, of Grand Rapids, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1833. His parents, Joseph and Catherine (Schupp) Matter, were both natives of Dauphin County, where they married and went to live on a farm. They had ten children,—seven sons and three daughters. Elias Matter was the sixth child and fourth son. He was sent to a German school when only five years of age, and afterwards attended the district school. When he was eight years old, his father died; and the farm was bought by his grandfather, George Matter. For three years, his mother remained on the place with the five youngest children, and then married Mr. Blystone, a neighboring farmer. At eleven years of age, Elias Matter engaged to work a year on a farm for his board and clothes and three months' schooling in winter. In the spring of 1849, he went to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker; but, three months after, his employer closed the business, and Mr. Matter resumed farm work. In 1850 he engaged to work for Philip Bowman, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, where he served an apprenticeship of three years, learning chair and cabinet making. He then became clerk in a country store, where he remained two years. In February, 1855, he went to Rochester, New York; and, being well satisfied, concluded to remain. He worked for six months in a chair factory, where he became acquainted with Samuel Green, who afterwards opened a boot and shoe store in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and engaged Mr. Matter as clerk. He remained in Mr. Green's employ until the spring of 1857; he then attended school for three months, and taught during the winter. In the summer of 1858, he was employed as clerk and house painter; and, in the winter, again taught school. In the spring of 1859, he entered the employ of C. C. Comstock, a furniture manufacturer of Grand Rapids, where he worked at piece-work for about six months, and then became foreman.

In the fall of 1862, he left the employ of Mr. Comstock, and entered into a partnership with Julius Berkey for the purpose of manufacturing furniture. They carried on an exclusively wholesale business. In October, 1863, they sold an interest to William A. Berkey, and the firm was changed to Berkey Brothers & Co. For a time, they manufactured sashes, doors, and blinds; but, gradually, went back to furniture only. In February, 1870, Mr. Matter sold his share of the business to his partners; and, in April of the same year, purchased the interest of T. A. Comstock in the firm of Nelson, Comstock & Co., which became Nelson, Matter & Co. This is now the largest manufacturing company in Grand Rapids. Mr. Matter is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and of the Encampment. His family attend the Congregational Church, of which his wife is a member. He was married, August 17, 1858, to Miss Anna Toot, eldest daughter of Adam Toot, a farmer, of Irving, Barry County, Michigan. They have had nine children, five of whom—three sons and two daughters—are living.

**M**CCONNELL, WILLIAM H., was born November 12, 1818, in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey, London, England. A few months after, his parents removed to Newbury, Berkshire, where he attended school until he was eleven years of age. His services were then required in the business of his father, with whom he remained two years. At that period an important letter was received from America, from an uncle who had emigrated to this country, asking that the boy be sent to him in care of another uncle about to leave England for America. It was decided that he should go to his mother's brother, located on a farm in Riga, Monroe County, New York. Sailing from Bristol on the 4th day of April, 1832, they arrived in New York City after a voyage of five weeks. They soon accomplished the journey to Riga, and were welcomed by friends eagerly awaiting their arrival. William McConnell lived with his uncle, Frederick Davis, on his farm, until the following spring, when he obtained a situation in a store near by, the owners of which were young men dealing in general merchandise suited for country trade. He continued with them for nearly a year, when they closed out their business, and he was thrown on his own resources. In the meantime, his parents having come to America and settled in Rochester, New York, he embraced the opportunity to be at home once more. But his self-reliant spirit asserted itself in the parental home, and he soon obtained a position as clerk, in the well-known house of Griffith Brothers & Son, of that city, which he retained for three years. In 1838, having a desire to go West, he left

Rochester for Fort Wayne, Indiana, a trading-post with the then powerful tribes of Pottawatomic and Miami Indians. After a tedious journey on foot from Fort Defiance, taking two days to travel through a part of what is known as the Black Swamp, he arrived at Fort Wayne, and soon secured a position as clerk in the trading-house of Bowrie & Peltier. The season proved sickly; and, after three months, Mr. McConnell suffered a severe attack of bilious fever and chills. In November following, he left for Rochester, New York, arriving at home a mere shadow of his former self; but, thanks to a mother's care, aided by a kind Providence, he, in time, regained his health. In the spring of 1839, the entire family removed to Mount Morris, Livingston County, New York. Shortly after, Mr. McConnell became clerk in a store, where he remained until, at the age of twenty years, he went into business for himself in Geneseo, a village six miles from Mount Morris. At the close of the week's labor, it was his frequent practice to walk to Mount Morris for the purpose of spending the Sabbath at home; and, on Monday morning, to return early to his place of business. The enjoyment of these walks will never be forgotten, enlivened as they were by the beautiful scenery of the Genesee Valley. At the termination of the year, Mr. McConnell sold out his business, which had been quite successful, and returned to Mount Morris, where he formed a copartnership with his uncle, Frederick Davis, in 1841. After four years, he disposed of his interest to his partner, in September, 1845, to engage in the general hardware trade in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He continued this for ten years; and, by assiduous efforts, secured a liberal profit. During this period, he purchased, on favorable terms, a stock of dry goods, and opened a store independent of his hardware establishment. The unexpected increase of business led him to invite his brother John to come to Michigan, and assume the care of the dry-goods house. In 1850, for the purpose of concentrating both departments of trade, he built the second brick block in Grand Rapids, in which he carried on a large and lucrative trade in hardware, dry goods, carpets, etc., up to the year 1856; Mr. McConnell then received very flattering overtures from the senior member of the house of Bowen, McNamee & Co., to take an interest in an established house in New York City, of which Henry C. Bowen was special partner. He was thereby induced to close his business operations in Grand Rapids, and became the junior partner of the firm of Ely, Bowen & McConnell. His expectations, however, were not realized. The panic of 1857 developed unlooked-for circumstances, and the firm closed their business of importing and jobbing dry goods. Some time after, Mr. McConnell assumed the duties of correspondent in the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., and was in the employment of that firm until 1862. He then returned to Grand

Rapids; and, at the old stand, again began the hardware trade. In 1867 he added to it a department of dry goods, carpets, etc., and has carried on both branches uninterruptedly to the present year. In the seventeenth year of his age, he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church, in Rochester, New York, and was one of a number that left that church to found the Washington Street Presbyterian Church, in the same city. He is now a member of the First Congregational Church in Grand Rapids, with which he united in 1845. While residing in New York, he was a member of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, in that city. He also became a member of the Adelpic Masonic Lodge, and Secretary for the Twenty-first Ward Independent Citizens' Association, created to prevent political corruption and to obtain honest legislation. He has been twice married; his first wife, Miss Eunice W. Hopkins, to whom he was married in 1841, was a niece and adopted daughter of Garrit Lansing, Jr., of Albany, New York. She died in Grand Rapids in 1846, leaving two children, a daughter and a son, the latter of whom died in 1847. His present wife was Miss Margaret R. Sommers, daughter of Charles G. Sommers, D. D., of New York City. They were married in 1849, and have had five daughters, but two of whom are living. Mr. McConnell is a man of somewhat marked individuality of character. He is assiduous in his business, and persistent in whatever he undertakes. He forms his judgment and opinions only after the most careful consideration; and, having once decided upon a course of action, pursues it with fortitude, devoting his best energies and constant efforts to the attainment of his object. Faithful in all things, he seldom fails to achieve success. These characteristics, combined with a high sense of honor, have contributed to secure for Mr. McConnell the confidence of those with whom he has dealt in New York and elsewhere, and have established for him a reputation and credit which, to a business man, are more valuable and enduring than the possession of wealth.

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**M**CCONNELL, JOHN, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born in the old town of Newbury, Berkshire, England, September 22, 1821. His school days were spent in what was known, in his native town, as John Moss' Academy; in which, until the tenth year of his age, he was regarded as an apt scholar. Then his feeble health obliged him to give up all study. In 1833 his father, William McConnell, emigrated with his family to America, and settled in Rochester, New York. There the subject of our sketch was employed in mercantile houses in various capacities, from that of errand boy to clerk, until 1842, when, with his parents, he removed to Mount Morris, New York. In

1844 he decided to go into business for himself, and opened a country store in Danville, New York. His business connections were unfortunate; and, in 1847, he disposed of his stock, went to Michigan, and settled at Grand Rapids. He was engaged in various mercantile houses, and prospered, by attending to his work and keeping aloof from questionable operations with which he was often solicited to connect himself. Though not an office-seeker, Mr. McConnell's course in life won the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and they elected him Alderman of his ward for several consecutive years; and, subsequently, elected him Supervisor. Both positions he filled to the great satisfaction of his constituents, and did more to reduce and equalize taxation than was believed possible. He is, at present, a member of the Board of Education, having ably filled that office for five years. In 1850 he purchased, in the First Ward of Grand Rapids, a tract of ten acres, then regarded as a part of the south woods, on which he built his residence. To-day, forming the corner of Wealthy avenue and South Division street, it presents all the advantages of a country residence in the city; while its elevated position renders it healthful, and indicates the good judgment and foresight of its owner. On the 5th of October, 1848, Mr. McConnell was married to Miss Mary Escott by the Rev. F. H. Cummings, then rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Grand Rapids. They have three children,—two sons and one daughter. Both Mr. and Mrs. McConnell are prominent members of the Episcopal Church; and, with their children, are regular attendants at St. Mark's, of which Mr. McConnell has been Vestryman seven years. He has also been one of the principal founders of Grace Church. He is now a Trustee of St. Mark's Home and Hospital, at Grand Rapids, of which Mrs. McConnell is one of the managers. In 1848 he became a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and gradually advanced to the highest degree of the original American system. He became a Knight Templar in 1856, among the first in the State who attained that degree. Mr. McConnell has identified himself, to some extent, with the various public improvements which have benefited Grand Rapids, having been a stockholder and Director in the Holland Railroad Company until its consolidation with the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad. He is one of the early settlers in the city, and is known as a man of good practical sense and sound judgment. Possessed of careful and conservative business qualifications, with abundant energy and an indomitable will, he is dismayed by no obstacles, and is equal to any emergency. He has had his good and his evil times; and has firmly met the latter, not to be conquered, but to conquer. In his social intercourse, he has won the respect and confidence of his friends, and of those who, during his business life, were his customers; while in the official positions he has occupied, his course has been

found worthy of approval. In 1871 he retired from active business, and now lives, peaceably and happily, in the enjoyment of independent circumstances and pleasant relations with friends and neighbors. He has firm faith in the Christian religion, to which he has always given his support. Mr. McConnell is regarded, where he is best known, as an unambitious, but thoroughly religious and honest, man; and, as such, well worthy of a place in this record of self-made men.

**M**ORAN, JAMES LOUIS, Chief of Police of Grand Rapids, was born in the city of Detroit, January 22, 1832. He was the third child in a family of thirteen, whose parents were Louis and Maria (May) Moran. When he was five years of age, he went with his mother from Detroit to Grand Rapids. They traveled the entire distance on Indian ponies, guided by Indians, and following an Indian trail. They camped in the woods at night; and, after a tedious journey of eight days, reached their destination. After about two months, the family removed to Middleville, and settled among a tribe of Chippewa Indians; the village consisted of one hundred and forty lodges. Here they remained four years. In 1814 they returned to Grand Rapids, and rented the old Eagle Hotel. Here James remained until he reached the age of fifteen, when he engaged as deck-hand on one of the old steamers on the Grand River. He acted in this capacity for about six years, and then engaged as pilot on one of the boats of the Grand Rapids Transportation Company, receiving the highest salary ever paid to any pilot in that section of the State. After two years, during which time he served the company's interests faithfully, he bought a one-third interest in one of the steamers, known as the "Nebraska," and filled the positions of Captain and pilot for about three years. At that time, on account of the reductions in freight and the stringency of the money market, he lost all he had invested. In the fall of 1862, he was appointed ensign on board the gun-boat "La Fayette," which belonged to the Mississippi squadron, under Admiral Porter, the Executive Officer being William Wall. After about eleven months of service, he was called home by a dispatch, stating that his parents were both dangerously ill. Receiving the consent of Admiral Porter, he immediately started for Grand Rapids, and, on arriving, found both his father and mother stricken with paralysis, and so seriously affected as to require his entire attention. After the lapse of six years of suffering, death relieved them. By the death of his father, Mr. Moran fell heir to considerable property in the city of Detroit, which he exchanged for valuable property in Grand Rapids. In 1871 he organized the first police force in the city, of which he



was made Chief by the City Council. This position he still holds, to the satisfaction of all. His personal appearance is prepossessing. He is squarely built; six feet, one inch in height, and weighs about two hundred and twenty-seven pounds. He has dark eyes, and black hair dashed with gray. He is especially fitted for the position he occupies. He never takes a prominent part in politics, but performs faithfully his duties as a citizen. He is a man of strong sense and much decision of character—unyielding when convinced of the justice of his cause. Mr. Moran was married, June 4, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Robbins, of Boston, Massachusetts. They have one son living, Charles Louis, who is acting as clerk and detective for the police department.

**M**CKEE, JAMES HENRY, of Grand Rapids, was born in Arlington, Vermont, June 19, 1823. His family was originally from Scotland; but left that country in the time of the Covenanters, and stopped during one generation in the northern part of Ireland, whence they emigrated to America about the year 1740, and settled in Connecticut. His father, Aaron McKee, was a physician, who practiced medicine for over fifty years, and lived to be eighty-one years old. His mother, Martha (Henry) McKee, was a daughter of William Henry, a participant in the battle of Bennington. This battle was fought within sight of his home; the American army, under General Stark, encamped on his farm the previous night. Mr. McKee pursued his preparatory studies at Bennington and Manchester; and, also, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1844 he graduated from Yale College, after which he entered a mercantile house in New York City, where he remained two years. He then began the study of law in the office of John Slosson; continued his studies under the instruction of Augustus Schell, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. In 1849 he visited Michigan for the purpose of exploring certain lands which his father had located in the central part of that State; and, in 1852, he settled at Grand Rapids, engaging in the practice of his profession, and in the real estate business in connection with Hon. John Ball. Mr. McKee has been connected with the educational interests of the city for more than twenty years; and, during the greater portion of that time, has been a School Trustee and Secretary of the Board of Education. He was the author of the school law of Grand Rapids,—a special act, under which the public schools are now conducted. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has been vestryman and church warden for many years. He has been identified with the Republican party since its first organization. In 1856, Mr. McKee married Hannah Langdon,

a native of Vermont. They have had four children. The eldest son, William H., a graduate of Michigan University, and of Columbia Law School, in New York, is an active member of the legal profession in Chicago, Illinois.

**M**CBRIDE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Lawyer, of Grand Haven, is the son of Neil S. and Mary (Colista) McBride, and was born September 26, 1845, in Keene Township, Coshocton County, Ohio. His early education was obtained in a district school in Deerfield Township, Lenawee County, Michigan. In 1862 he enlisted in the 15th Michigan Infantry, and was actively engaged in all the battles with the Army of the Tennessee, from that of Shiloh to the surrender of Johnson, in 1865. He attended Adrian College, Michigan, from 1865 to 1869; after which he became traveling agent for the Michigan State Insurance Company, of Adrian, and the Republic Insurance Company, of Chicago, Illinois. He studied law at Ann Arbor, Michigan; attended one course of lectures, and then entered the office of Eldrich & Walker. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1871, and removed to Holland, Michigan, where he practiced law until the fall of 1876. From 1873 to 1876, he was City Attorney, and, in 1874, was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs. From Holland, he removed to Grand Haven, where he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the county. This office he still holds. He was married, November 10, 1873, at Angola, Indiana, to Martha E. Hendry, daughter of Hon. A. N. Hendry, a distinguished member of the Indiana Senate. As a lawyer, Mr. McBride is earnest and reliable, and speaks with ease and directness. As a man, he is upright, useful, and consistent. He has always voted the Republican ticket.

**M**ARVIN, LA RAY, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon, of Muskegon, was born in Erie County, New York, November 21, 1848, and is the son of the late Harvey and Amelia (Tolman) Marvin. His father practiced medicine in the States of New York and Pennsylvania for a number of years. He then removed to the West, and settled in Whitehall, Michigan, where he died in September, 1871. La Ray Marvin obtained his early education in the common schools of Erie County, New York, and graduated from Westfield Academy at the age of eighteen. In the spring of 1867, he entered the office of Drs. Carr & Porter, of Galesburg, Illinois, where he pursued a rigorous course of medical reading for over a year. He then went to Chicago, and became a student

in the office of George W. Foote, a prominent homoeopathic physician. In October, 1868, he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, from which he graduated in February, 1870. The same year, he settled in Muskegon, where he has continued to reside. He is a Knight Templar, and also a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. In politics, he is a Republican. He has secured a large and lucrative practice, which continues to increase. His fine social qualities make him universally popular; while he is esteemed for his professional skill and scholarly attainments. May 4, 1871, he was married to Miss Ellen M. Dyre, an estimable lady of Cleveland, Ohio.

**M**ILLER, JAMES, Lawyer, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born on the 11th of February, 1823, at Winsted, Connecticut. His father, Joseph Miller, was, for twenty-seven years, a prominent lawyer of Litchfield County. He was a man of literary tastes and acquirements, a fine lawyer, and a cultivated gentleman of the old school. He came to Richland, Michigan, in 1834, where he bought a farm, and spent the remainder of his life. The mother of Mr. Miller was Elizabeth, daughter of Eli Richards. Mr. Miller acquired, in the schools of Connecticut and Michigan, a thorough rudimentary and academical education. His situation on the frontier deprived him of a more complete course; but he has ever considered himself fortunate to have had, at this period, a kind and competent instructor in his father, who, at great pains and sacrifice, led him through a course of classical and professional study, lasting for several years. About 1841 Mr. Miller went to the village of Kalamazoo, and entered the law office of Stuart & Miller. In 1842 he was Deputy County Clerk; retaining, however, for about two years, his connection with the law firm. He then came to Grand Rapids, and, having been admitted to the bar, formed a partnership with A. D. Rathbone, a leading lawyer of the place, and began the practice of his profession. It may be said of Mr. Miller, that he has never encouraged litigation, but rather has made it his aim to further the speedy adjustment of all difficulties in which his clients are involved. In this he has not been unsuccessful, having effected many friendly settlements and allayed much bitter feeling. This feature in his practice has not lessened his success as a lawyer. Mr. Miller was married, in 1846, to Mary Ada, daughter of Sidney Smith, of Grand Rapids. Mr. Smith was a lawyer, and was the founder of the village of Ada, in Kent County, Michigan. Mr. Miller has never been a politician, and has never held an office of profit or emolument, though occasionally accepting of public position at the solicitation of his fellow-citizens.

At present, he is a member of the Board of Public Works of his city. His habits and tastes are scholarly and domestic; he is unambitious, except to lead an honorable, useful, and worthy life, loving God, and his neighbor.

**M**OREHOUSE, ALBERT F., of Portland, Ionia County, was born in Livingston, Essex County, New Jersey, January 13, 1818, and is the son of David W. and Nancy (Farrand) Morehouse. He is of Puritan descent, and the sixth lineal descendant of the first Morehouse who landed in America. His father died, February 10, 1873, at Portland, Michigan, in his eighty-sixth year, and his mother the year following. Albert F. Morehouse was educated in the common schools of his native State. Evincing a marked taste for mechanics, he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he carried on, successively, in Newark, New Jersey; Troy, New York; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Portland, Michigan. He removed to the last-named place May 24, 1843, where he still resides. He has not worked at his trade since 1863. In 1853 he was elected Supervisor of Portland Township; was re-elected in 1854, and again in 1862. He has been Justice of the Peace three terms, of four years each, and has three times held the office of Township Clerk. He has always identified himself with the educational interests of the village, having held the office of School Director twenty years. In 1863-64 he held the position of Sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives of the State. He is an active worker in local literary circles, being President of the Portland Library and Literary Association. Mr. Morehouse has always been a Republican. He was the first of his branch of the family to unite with the Baptist Church, of which he has been a member since 1835. He married, November 6, 1839, Sarah C. Freeman, a lineal descendant of Aneke Jans. They have had a family of five sons and four daughters. Of the former, the eldest served in the 10th Michigan Cavalry until the close of the war. The second son, Lewis Cass Morehouse, is a Baptist minister in Chicago. With the exception of one son, who died when he was eight years old, the family are all living. Mr. Morehouse is now engaged in business of a miscellaneous character, including the duties devolving upon him as Notary Public, Conveyancer of Deeds, Claim Agent, etc. Few men are better known in Portland than 'Squire Morehouse, and no resident of the town is more deservedly popular. At an early age he was called from the vocation which he had chosen to attend to the interests of the community in which he resides. Although not educated in the law, his ready apprehension of its rules and the principles of government insured his success. His religious views have formed his basis of action, and his integrity and fidelity

have long held the confidence of the people. His service as Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, etc., in his town and county, has been of marked efficiency. His executive ability in the settlement of estates is constantly called into requisition; and, last, but not least, his untiring efforts in an official capacity for the education of the young can be properly appreciated only in succeeding years.

**M**ORRISON, WALTER B., M. D., Muskegon, was born May 6, 1838, at Grand Rapids, Michigan. He is the son of Jefferson Morrison, one of the earliest settlers of Grand Rapids, who removed there in 1835, when the place was only an Indian trading post. Mr. Morrison lost his mother when he was ten years of age. His own health being delicate, he was not kept closely at school, although he received such advantages as the vicinity afforded, until he was twenty. At that time, his father resolved to give him a medical education. He pursued his studies from 1859 to 1861 with Dr. Bliss, now of Washington City, and at the Michigan University. At the commencement of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the 3d Michigan Regiment as hospital steward, and served with great credit. In August, 1862, he was commissioned Assistant-Surgeon of the same regiment. He remained in the field three years, when he was mustered out of service with his regiment. He then went on duty in the General Hospital at Baltimore. In addition to this work, he was detailed to the reception, distribution, and care of the sick and wounded, who were arriving from General Sheridan's army, during those memorable battles in the Shenandoah Valley. After the close of his labors as surgeon, Dr. Morrison continued his medical studies at New York and Brooklyn. He graduated from the Long Island College, Brooklyn, and then settled at Muskegon, Michigan. Here his untiring energy and ardent love for his profession have won for him the highest rank among his compeers. He is an active, zealous worker in the Democratic party. In October, 1868, Dr. Morrison married Miss Hattie E. Moore, of Alleghany County, New York. Her death occurred in 1871. In 1874 he married Mrs. Sara C. Barnes, of Boston, who is the great-granddaughter of Major Buttrick, of Revolutionary fame. He is Master of Muskegon Lodge, No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the State. He has been very active in the temperance cause instituted by Dr. H. A. Reynolds, of Bangor, Maine, under the red ribbon badge, being President of the club. By his untiring efforts, a magnificent brick building for club-room and opera-house has been erected in Muskegon, costing not less than twenty thousand dollars.

**M**CREYNOLDS, COLONEL A. T., Lawyer, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born in the town of Dungannon, County of Tyrone, Ireland, on the 25th of December, 1808. In August, 1830, he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. There he became a member of the "Duquesne Grays," the first volunteer military company formed west of the Alleghanies after the close of the War of 1812. Of this company, Mr. McReynolds was elected Ensign, and with it volunteered to assist General Scott in suppressing nullification in South Carolina. In 1833 Mr. McReynolds removed to Detroit, Michigan, of which State he has since been a citizen. In 1834 he was appointed, with the rank of Major, on the staff of Major-General Williams, who commanded all the militia forces in the then Territory of Michigan. In the winter of 1834-35, Major McReynolds was one of four who organized, under the name of the "Brady Guards," the first volunteer company of militia that, after the War of 1812, was formed in Michigan. Having passed a sufficient time in the study of law, in 1840 he was examined and licensed to practice in the courts of Wayne County, and soon attained considerable distinction in his profession. His tastes, however, being decidedly military, he took a leading part in the organization of the "Montgomery Guards," of Detroit, and was elected their first Captain. At this time, he was acting as Colonel of the first regiment of Michigan Militia, of which regiment he was Lieutenant-Colonel or Colonel for eleven years. In 1847 he was commissioned, by President Polk, a Captain of dragoons in the United States Army; and, resigning his seat in the Senate of Michigan, served under General Scott during the war of 1847-48 with Mexico. His troop, with that of Captain, subsequently General, Philip Kearney, acted as General Scott's body-guard during the Mexican war; and, in 1848, raised the American flag in the City of Mexico. Colonel McReynold's bravery in that campaign has been vividly described by the press of the country, he having received complimentary recognition from the President and Senate of the United States for the celebrated charge of Kearney and McReynold's dragoons on the gates of Mexico, in which he bore a conspicuous part, and in which he and General Kearney were both disabled for life. At the close of the war, Colonel McReynolds returned to Detroit, and resumed the practice of his legal profession. Thirteen years afterwards, on the call of President Lincoln, he tendered his services to the United States Government; was commissioned a Colonel by the President, and organized and led to the field the "Lincoln Cavalry," the first regiment of that arm of the service enlisted for the Union. During 1861, he commanded this regiment; and, subsequently, a brigade for two years, and a division for

six months; when, his term of service having expired, he was honorably discharged. Removing to Grand Rapids, he again entered upon the practice of law. No less in politics than in war, has Colonel McReynolds taken a prominent part. He was, in 1838-39, an Alderman of the city of Detroit; and represented his district in the State Legislature during the session of 1839-40. He was a delegate from Michigan to the Harrisburg Convention of December, 1839, that nominated General Harrison as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. Under President Tyler, he was Indian Agent for three years; and, in 1846, being elected State Senator for the city of Detroit, served until 1847, when he resigned to participate in the Mexican War. In 1851 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne County; and, in 1852, a member of the Board of Education of Detroit, and the first President of that Board under its charter. By President Johnson, he was appointed United States District-Attorney, at Grand Rapids, for the United States Western District of Michigan; and, as the candidate of the Democratic Liberal party of the Fifth Congressional District, ran for Congress in 1872. In 1874 he removed to Muskegon, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In the fall of that year, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Muskegon County. He served the term with satisfaction to his constituents and the citizens at large of that county, but declined to be a candidate for re-election. In January, 1877, Colonel McReynolds returned to Grand Rapids, and resumed the practice of law. He is now President of the State Association of Mexican Veterans. With a reputation not confined to the State, but known throughout the Union, his name will long be honored by the citizens of his adopted country, not only for his bravery in war, but for the satisfactory performance of every duty to which he has been assigned in civil life.

**M**ORGAN, LESTER C., Lumberman, Muskegon, Michigan, was born in Le Roy, Genesee County, New York, June 13, 1822. His parents, William and Sophia (Cole) Morgan, were farmers; his father being of Welsh and his mother of Scotch descent. Their family consisted of seven children,—four sons and three daughters. Mr. Morgan, the second son, received a district school education, and spent one winter in a select school. When twenty years of age he began teaching, and accumulated, during the winter, one hundred and forty-four dollars, all but four of which he invested in an old mill-site. There, in partnership with his father, he built and conducted a linseed-oil mill. Having a desire to go West, he sold his interests in New York State, and removed to Chicago, where he remained eleven years. During the first three years, he was engaged in the wood and coal business; the next

three, in the grain trade; and, subsequently was employed as post-sutler, in Camp Fry, Chicago. After the close of the war, he spent two years in selecting a place in which to settle. In 1867 he removed to Muskegon, where he has since been engaged in buying and selling pine lands, and in locating lands for others. Mr. Morgan owned the site of the village which now bears his name, but sold one-half of it to Mr. S. N. Wilcox, of Chicago. Besides laying it out, he erected the first and most substantial buildings and saw-mills. He is a stockholder in the Wilcox Lumber Company of the place. He was a Whig, but has been a Republican since the organization of that party in 1855. Mr. Morgan is a temperance advocate, and exerts a strong influence over younger men. He was brought up an Old-school Presbyterian, but is not a member of any church, although a believer and supporter of religion. He was married, in Pembroke, Genesee County, New York, September 4, 1845, to Miss Mary J. Long, granddaughter of David Long, one of the pioneer physicians in that section of the country, and widely known throughout the State. Her father was a prominent politician, and extensive farmer. They have four children,—two sons and two daughters. The eldest, James L. Morgan, is a resident of Morgan, where he has been engaged in the lumber business since 1875.

**M**ORSE, HON. ALLEN B., of Ionia, Michigan, the eldest of the nine children of Hon. John L. and Susan (Cowles) Morse, was born January 7, 1839, in Otisco, Ionia County, Michigan. His father, now of Wright County, Iowa, began to earn his own living at seventeen; he married at nineteen, and was one of the first settlers in Ionia County. While in Michigan he held various township offices; was Judge of the Probate Court for twelve years, and a member of the State Legislature. In Iowa, he has been County Judge and County Auditor, and is now a member of the Iowa Assembly. The education of Allen B. Morse was carried on mostly at home; he was an apt scholar, but loved sport too well to be a close student; he excelled in mathematics, English literature, and botany,—the last is still his favorite study. He took a two years' course at the Agricultural College, taught a few months, and, in the spring of 1860, commenced the study of law. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 16th Regiment of Michigan Infantry. In December, 1863, he was transferred to the 21st Regiment, and, soon after the battle of Chickamauga, assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, on the staff of Colonel F. T. Sherman, who commanded the first brigade of Sheridan's division. While in this position, he lost his arm at the storming of Mission Ridge. He was in the battles of Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill, Pope's battle of Manassas,

Antietam, Chickamauga, and in numerous skirmishes. On severing his connection with his staff, he received the following flattering testimonial:

"HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,  
"FOURTH ARMY CORPS,  
"CAMP LAIBOLD, EAST TENN., Feb. 9, 1864. }

"To whom it may concern: The undersigned takes great pleasure in bearing testimony to the ability and bravery of Lieutenant A. B. Morse, Adjutant of the 21st Michigan Infantry Volunteers. Lieutenant Morse was, by my order, detailed as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of my brigade, and was selected by me for this responsible position, because of his peculiar fitness and ability to discharge the duties which would devolve upon him. Ever at the post of duty, either in the office or the field, he won the esteem and confidence of his superior officers, and the love and respect of his juniors. I respectfully recommend him to the consideration of his country and Government, for any position in the invalid corps which he may desire. F. T. SHERMAN,

"Col. 88th Illinois Infantry Vols., County Brigade.  
"First Lieut. A. B. Morse, Ionia, Michigan."

"HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,  
"FOURTH ARMY CORPS,  
"LOUDON, TENN., February 11, 1864. }

"I take great pleasure in approving the wishes and recommendations of Colonel Sherman. Lieutenant Morse, while in my division, proved himself to be an able, efficient, and gallant officer; and was wounded while leading his men in the storming of Mission Ridge.  
"P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General."

Lieutenant Morse concluded his law studies on his return home, and has practiced since February, 1865, at Ionia. In 1866 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Ionia County. In 1874 he was the Democratic candidate for Senator from his district, and was elected by a majority of two thousand two hundred and eleven, in a strong Republican district. While in the Senate he was Chairman of the Military Committee, and a member of the Committee on State Affairs and Constitutional Amendments. Mr. Morse is an enthusiastic lover of field sports; all his spare hours, at the proper season, are spent with rod and gun, or in the study of the flora of forest and field. He is of medium size, and of active temperament. As a boy, he thought deeply, and was well informed on political subjects. Taking the side of humanity and liberty, he early became a Union soldier, and showed a courage that proved him worthy to be one of the life-guard of a great nation. On his return from the war,—made victorious by the valor of soldiers like himself, and bearing its scars,—a grateful people were swift to honor him with public positions. His opinions are tenaciously held and fearlessly declared. He is an expert in his profession; seizing the material points of a case, he examines and masters them, drawing conclusions that are rarely erroneous. In addressing a court, jury, or a public meeting, he is fluent, clear, and forcible. He has already an extensive practice. Mr. Morse is strong in his friendships, and frank in his animosities; so decided

are his convictions and characteristics that his presence is acknowledged wherever he moves. He married, November 25, 1874, Frances Marian Van Allen, daughter of George W. Van Allen. They have two children,—a son and a daughter.

MORRIS, ROBERT W., was born in New York on the 13th of October, 1816, and died at Grand Rapids on the 5th of May, 1866. When eighteen years old, having saved some money by the exercise of great economy, he went to Michigan, and bought eighty acres of land in Oakland County. In 1837 he removed to Grand Rapids Township, and, in partnership with L. Covell and W. I. Blakely, engaged in business in a saw-mill, six miles from what was then the village of Grand Rapids. In 1838 he dissolved this connection, and, removing to Muskegon, entered into partnership with Martin Ryerson, in manufacturing lumber, which the firm sold in Chicago, where they had two large lumber-yards. They owned, in course of time, two large saw-mills at Muskegon; vessels to carry lumber to Chicago, and the first steamer that navigated Lake Michigan between those localities. They began, in 1838, with a capital of but six thousand dollars; and, twenty-seven years later, when Mr. Morris retired, he received two hundred and fifty thousand dollars as his share. In the spring of 1865, Mr. Morris removed to Grand Rapids, where he purchased twenty acres of land, with improvements that made it the finest place of residence in the city. This property is, at present, worth five times as much as it cost. During his residence at Muskegon, Mr. Morris was Mayor of that city six years, and also held minor offices. He attended the Congregational Church, but was a generous contributor to all religious denominations. He married, at Chicago, on the 4th of August, 1852, Miss Sarah A. Joslyn. This union was blessed with three children,—two daughters and a son, who are still living,—the consolation of their widowed mother. Mrs. Morris manages the estate with a high degree of business ability. She has never ceased to mourn the loss of her noble husband. In an estimate of the character of Mr. Morris, peculiar traits are noticeable, and worth placing on record. He abhorred profane language to such a degree that those in his employment seldom indulged in it. He possessed magnetic power over those with whom he had acquaintance or dealings,—winning not only their respect, but their affection. His life influenced happily all who came in contact with him; and, with that not unusual combination in the nature of some men, he was brave as he was good; tender and affectionate as he was strong and manly. Upon reaching Michigan, in the early days of his manhood, his whole property consisted of eighty acres of wild land in

the Territory; at his death, which occurred when he was but fifty years old, he was the owner of real and personal property valued at more than a quarter of a million of dollars. Mr. Morris may, with propriety, take rank among the self-made men of Michigan.

**MURPHY, REV. TIMOTHY J.**, of Berlin, Kent County, Michigan, was born in Bendon, County of Cork, Ireland, April 5, 1848. His parents were Jerry and Margaret (Weasy) Murphy. His early education was obtained in the county school, where he studied the classics under the direction of Thomas Lordan, nephew of the first Bishop of Charleston. He afterwards passed a rigid examination, and was admitted to All-Hallows College, Dublin. Here he finished his philosophical and theological studies in a satisfactory manner. Desiring more freedom than the laws of England permitted, he left his native country for America. May 30, 1871, he was ordained priest by Bishop Borgess, in the city of Detroit. His first parish was in Bay City, Michigan. He has been actively engaged in Grand Haven in building churches, and helping the needy; endeavoring with sincere earnestness to assist his fellow-men. He has ever sympathized with the weak and oppressed, and has been greatly concerned for the unsatisfactory state of his own country. He is a man of genial nature; is ready and entertaining in conversation, and exhibits unusual depth of thought. He is a natural orator, speaking eloquently and logically. He is universally esteemed for the fidelity and sincerity with which he fulfills his priestly duties. His sterling worth and tireless energy have won the respect of the community. Even those who are antagonistic to his church recognize in him a man worthy of admiration. July 4, 1876, Father Murphy was called upon by a committee of prominent citizens to read the Declaration of Independence at the public festivities. He acceded to their request; and, after delivering the entire oration from memory, concluded with these words: "Permit me, as a stranger, to express the wish that I may live long enough to read the Declaration of Independence of my own native land."

**NELSON, HON. C. D.**, of Muskegon, Senator from the Twenty-sixth District of Michigan, was born in Newbury, Orange County, Vermont, May 12, 1824. He is the son of Stephen P. and Rachel (Gates) Nelson. His father was a clothier and farmer. C. D. Nelson received his early school education in his native town. In 1846 he went to Boston, Massachusetts, where, for a time, he was engaged in contracting and building. He afterwards entered a commercial col-

lege in Boston, where he received a thorough business training. After graduating from that institution, in 1853, he became manager of a large contracting firm, and remained about three years. In 1857 he moved to Michigan, and settled in Muskegon; where, for nine years, he was manager of the lumber business of Marsh & Foss. In 1868 he formed a partnership with William B. Phillips and Samuel A. Brown, of Chicago, for the purpose of manufacturing lumber in Muskegon, the firm name being Brown, Nelson & Co. In 1873 Mr. D. K. Loveland, of Chicago, purchased Mr. Brown's interest, and the firm name became C. D. Nelson & Co. They manufactured, on an average, about fifteen million feet of lumber annually. Mr. Nelson has held various offices of trust and responsibility. He was elected City Treasurer in 1865-6, and has been Alderman of the city for several years, and also President of the Board of Education in Muskegon since 1871. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. In 1875 he was elected to the Michigan Senate, and, in 1877, was re-elected. In the latter year he was made President *pro tempore*. His legislative career has been marked by that good sense and independent judgment which distinguish the statesman who serves his constituency from the politician who connives for his party. He is liberal in his religious views; and, although not a member of any church organization, is respectfully tolerant of all. He attends the Baptist Church, with his family. He was married, May 20, 1853, to Miss Carrie Mason, an estimable young lady of Newbury, Vermont. They have a son and daughters.

**NELSON, EZRA T.**, Manufacturer, Grand Rapids, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Milford, Worcester County, on the 9th of May, 1824. His father, Ezra Nelson, of Milford, was Captain of militia in the War of 1812. His mother was Mary Parkhurst, also of Milford. After a preparatory education, he attended the academies of Farmingham and Cambridgeport, in his native State. In 1842 he became clerk in the wholesale dry-goods house of S. F. Morse & Co., at Boston. Here he remained about two years, when he came West, spending the winter in Chicago, a few months at Columbus, Ohio, and several months in St. Louis. He then came to Grand Rapids, and accepted a position as clerk in the store of Henry R. Williams. He remained in this capacity two years, when, in company with J. M. Smith, D. Hatch, and E. B. Bostwick, he started out in search of adventure through the copper regions of Lake Superior. After an absence of four months, the party returned without having made any important investment or discovery. During the year 1847, with his brother as partner, he

opened a general assortment store, which they carried on for three years with very little success. In 1850 he became clerk in the clothing store of Lewis, Porter & Co., remaining two years; at the end of this time, he engaged in the clothing business in his own name. In 1863, in connection with J. M. Nelson and C. C. Comstock, he began the wholesale and retail furniture trade, in which he has since continued. The annual sales of the firm have increased in amount from twenty thousand to three hundred thousand dollars; they have recently shipped several thousand dollars' worth of goods to England, and have some prospect of building up a good foreign trade. Their exhibit at the Centennial Exposition attracted much attention on account of its fine finish, unique style, and massive proportions. Their furniture factory is the largest in the North-west. Mr. Nelson has always been a member of the Democratic party. He acted as Supervisor for two terms, and has declined several other public offices. On the 9th of October, 1848, he married Augusta M., daughter of Charles Valentine, of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts; they have three daughters. He has always given liberally to every enterprise that promised advantage to the city of Grand Rapids, and is highly respected by his fellow-citizens.

**N**EWMAN, JAMES, of Portland, was born in Gorham, New York, January 7, 1812, and died in Portland, Michigan, April 2, 1877. His parents were Elisha and Mary Newman. The former died in 1849; the latter when James was but one year old. On his mother's death, he was taken to live with his grand-parents, at Hopewell, New York. Upon reaching manhood, he became impressed with the bright prospects of the West, which led so many to desert their homes in the East, and went to Michigan in June, 1833. He reached the mouth of the Looking-glass River on the 16th of that month, where he located a large tract of land. May 24, 1836, he settled, with his family, in Portland. The name Newman has been more intimately connected with the origin and progress of the city of Portland than perhaps any other. Mr. Newman had his full share of the toils and privations of those early days, when no roads existed in that part of Michigan, and the pioneers had literally to cut their way for many miles through the wilderness. The Indians still held the country, but were peaceably disposed and traded with new-comers. On reaching Portland, Mr. Newman's first work, after obtaining shelter for his family, was the erection, in connection with his brother, of a saw-mill on Looking-glass River. He also started a small run of stone for grinding. This was the first saw and grist mill on the river, and the only one in

Portland. Mr. Newman located and owned the greater part of the land on the east side of Grand River, now occupied by the village of Portland, where "Newman's Addition" is still a prominent landmark. From this small beginning, his business constantly increased, developing with the growth of the village. He was also, at various times, both alone and in connection with others, engaged in other kinds of business; principally in carrying on flour and woolen mills, buying and selling property, and farming. He held, at different times, the positions of Treasurer and Commissioner of Highways, and was frequently solicited to become a candidate for other public offices; but, having no ambition in that direction, he invariably declined. In the growth and improvement of the village, he always had a strong interest; and, to the railroad enterprises in that connection, he was a firm friend, freely using his money and influence. He was deeply interested in educational matters, and, for a number of years, served as a school officer. His benevolence was well known in the community; no deserving applicant for flour at his mill being turned away because he was not able to pay. Few men were more respected; and, at his death, the press of Portland gave ample expression to the public sorrow. Mr. Newman was connected with the Universalist Church. In politics, he was a Republican, and always voted consistently with the principles of that party. May 1, 1834, he married, at Hopewell, New York, Rebecca Hixon, a native of Bridgewater. She died March 25, 1862, leaving a family of five children,—three sons and two daughters. In 1865 Mr. Newman married Caroline, widow of Rev. Miles Reid, who survives him. They had one son. Mr. Newman's flour-mill is now carried on by his eldest son, James, in partnership with his brother-in-law, N. B. Rice, under the firm name of Newman & Rice; the latter owning a one-third interest. It is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country.

**N**ELSON, JAMES M., Grand Rapids, was born in Milford, Worcester County, Massachusetts, on the 27th of November, 1810. His father, Ezra Nelson, was Captain of the old artillery company of Milford, and went to Boston with his company during the War of 1812. Mr. Nelson attended the district schools, and afterwards the academy of Milford. Upon leaving school, he assumed the entire charge of his father's farm until the year 1836, when he was induced to go West. Before starting, he purchased a stock of goods, intending to ship them to Green Bay, Wisconsin; but, after reaching Detroit, Michigan, he concluded to go on to Grand Rapids. Arriving at this place, he entered into a partnership with his brother, George C.

Nelson,—who had bought a store there,—and remained for about four years. During the second year of their partnership, they built, on Mill Creek, a new saw-mill, the only one in that part of the country. From that time, Mr. Nelson carried on the lumber business, for a number of years, with considerable success. During the winter of 1838, provisions were so scarce that Mr. Nelson made a journey into Indiana in search of hogs; at that time, there were no roads through the woods, and wild beasts abounded. He remained over night at a house about ten miles south of Goshen, Indiana; and while there, a hunter came to the same place, reporting that four miles distant an Indian had been devoured by the wolves. The following day, Mr. Nelson passed the spot, and saw fragments of the Indian's clothing. At Lafayette, Indiana, he purchased two hundred and eighty hogs, which were gladly received by the almost famished people of Grand Rapids. The whole drove was immediately killed. In the winter of 1837, Mr. Nelson, in company with five others, started to find the Muskegon River. Owing to the depth of the snow, and their inaccurate knowledge of the way, the journey, though only forty miles, occupied about three days and a half. They found an Ottawa Indian encampment on the bank of the river, and remained with the Indians for two days, receiving very kind treatment. When returning to Grand Rapids, they lost their way, and, for a day, traveled in the wrong direction. When they reached Grand Rapids, they had been without food for thirty-six hours. In 1838 Mr. Nelson launched the first raft that was ever sent down the Grand River. In 1840 he became Postmaster, holding the office four years. At this time, the partnership with his brother was dissolved. In 1859 he sold out his interest in the lumber business, and engaged in the manufacture of flour with M. L. Sweet and J. E. Bridge; they had two mills capable of turning out three hundred barrels of flour per day, besides doing custom-work. In 1863 Mr. Nelson sold his interest in the mills, and, with his brother, Ezra T. Nelson, bought of C. C. Comstock a half interest in a large furniture factory. At that time, the sales averaged about fifteen thousand dollars per year; for several years past, they have amounted to almost three hundred thousand dollars per year. He still carries on this business, under the firm name of Nelson, Matter & Co. Mr. Nelson has been a member of the Episcopal Church for thirty-five years, and has held a number of offices in the church. His first vote was in favor of the Whig ticket; since that time, he has been a Republican. In 1839 he married Miss Abbie G. Bridge, of Boston, Massachusetts, by whom he has had four daughters, all of whom are living. In August, 1847, his wife's death occurred. She was a woman of benevolence and good judgment, and an active worker in the interests of the Episcopal Church. In 1850 Mr.

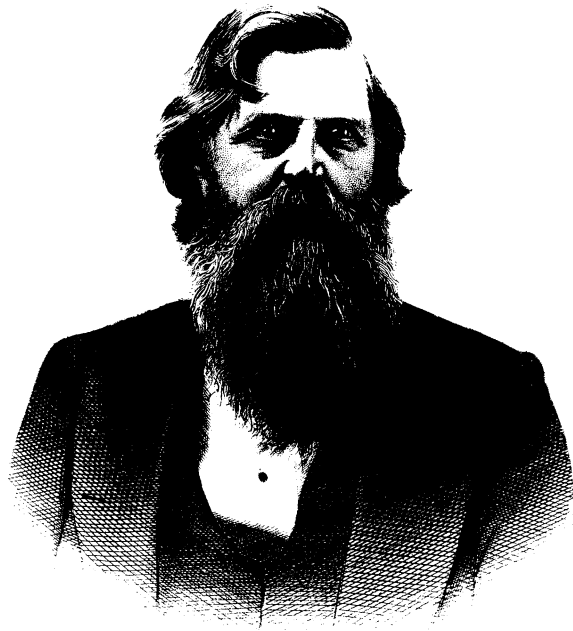
Nelson married Mrs. Anna M. Sargent, who proved an excellent mother to his children. She died in March, 1860. Mr. Nelson is a representative and self-made man; and, by his strict business integrity and industry, commands the esteem of the entire community wherein he has spent the greater part of his life.

**NEWCOMB, JOHN II.**, Insurance Agent and Real Estate Dealer, of Spring Lake, was born May 29, 1811, in Westford, Otsego County, New York, and is the son of James S. and Jane C. (Vanvleck) Newcomb. He attended the common schools of Onondaga County, but his early advantages were limited; much of his time was spent in farm labor, and his achievements in learning are mainly due to his own exertions in after life. He removed to Rochester, New York, in the fall of 1831, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber. Being a good mechanic, and thoroughly acquainted with his business, he was able to oversee it in all its departments. In the fall of 1834, he removed to Grand Island, Erie County, New York, and engaged in the manufacture of ship planks for the Eastern market. Here he became noted as a machinist and mill-wright. In 1837 he moved to Muskegon, Michigan, to assist in erecting a mill; this, when completed, was placed under his supervision, until 1840. In May of that year, he injured his arm severely, and was obliged to suspend his business operations. During the year, he made an extensive tour through the States of Wisconsin and Illinois, and spent the summer in Chicago. June 1, 1841, he commenced work at Mill Point, now Spring Lake, where he built the first house, and erected a mill for Barber & Mason. In 1842 he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber in this mill. In the fall of the year he removed to Chicago, where he was agent for Barber & Mason; disposing of their lumber, until 1848, when they dissolved partnership. March 16, 1842, Mr. Newcomb was married to Frances Sinclair, daughter of James and Lydia A. Sinclair, of Chicago, formerly of New York City. March 31 he returned to Spring Lake, and improved and enlarged his mill. He continued the manufacture of lumber until January, 1853, when the mill was destroyed by fire. He rebuilt it in the same year, and, for five years, carried on a successful business. In January, 1859, he entered upon a mercantile pursuit, in which he was engaged until 1868. Since that time, he has been interested in real estate and insurance, and has been eminently successful. Mr. Newcomb has held several minor offices. He was Collector of Internal Revenue from the time the tax was first levied until the death of President Lincoln. He has an enviable reputation for business ability, honesty, and integrity, and has always been alive to public enterprise, and to acts of charity and benevolence.



**N**ORRIS, LYMAN D., Grand Rapids, is the only son of the late Mark Norris, who was a pioneer of Michigan; coming to Ypsilanti from New York in 1828, and remaining there until his death, which occurred in 1862. Mr. Norris, the subject of this sketch, was born at Covington, Genesee County, New York, on the 4th of May, 1825. After a preparatory education, he attended the Michigan College, at Marshall; and, in the fall of 1841, entered the Michigan University, being the first student of the first class that entered that now large and flourishing institution. Remaining there two years and nine months, he entered Yale College, whence he graduated in 1845. In the winter of 1845-6, he began to read law with A. D. Frazer, of Detroit,—a lawyer of great learning and distinction; having the best law library in the State. After fifteen months' study, Mr. Norris was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1847, being then twenty-two years of age. He was publicly examined, in open court, both by a committee and the Judges of the Supreme Court. He acquitted himself in such a manner as to reflect much honor, not only upon himself, but on those under whom he studied. In the spring of 1848, he commenced the practice of his profession in St. Louis, Missouri. The latter part of 1850 and nearly all of the year 1851, he spent in Europe, engaged in professional business. Having successfully disposed of that, he went to Heidelberg and entered upon the study of civil law,—a knowledge of which was of great service to St. Louis lawyers, in the investigation of French and Spanish land claims and titles, based upon the laws and titles existing previous to the purchase of Louisiana by President Jefferson in 1803. In 1852, when he had been but five years at the bar, Mr. Norris was retained in the celebrated Dred Scott case, and succeeded in inducing the Supreme Court of Missouri to reverse the decisions and principles of fourteen previously decided cases. Afterwards this case came to the United States Supreme Court, and to national celebrity. During his stay in St. Louis, Mr. Norris was political editor and part proprietor of the *St. Louis Daily Times*, for about a year. In 1854, being an only son, he was recalled to Ypsilanti by the failing health of his father, who, with an encumbered estate, required his assistance. This was freely given, although it demanded the abandonment of the successful career he had entered upon in St. Louis. He remained at Ypsilanti in the practice of law until the spring of 1871, when he removed to Grand Rapids, where he formed a law partnership with James Blair, the firm name becoming Norris & Blair. With some changes, this firm continued until November 1, 1875, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Norris formed a partnership with E. F. Uhl, under the name of Norris & Uhl. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1867, representing Washtenaw. He was

a useful conservative member, and co-operated with such men as Judge Withey, Mr. Lothrop, and Governor McClelland, in endeavoring to perfect a good constitution. If their advice had been heeded, in the separate submissions of the various political questions involved in that constitution, it is now seen that the State would have been greatly benefited; but partisan politics ran high near the closing scenes of the Rebellion, and the labors of the Convention came to naught. In 1869, the county being Republican, he was, against his wishes, nominated as the most available candidate for Senator. Unwilling to be set up only to be defeated, he introduced, for the first time in the history of the State, the always-to-be-desired practice of joint discussions; challenging his opponent, Hon. J. Webster Childs,—a good speaker and a favorite among his brother farmers. They held some dozen meetings in the county, the largest and most enthusiastic ever gathered in the State; conducted in the best spirit,—the candidates traveling together and each being the other's guest when they spoke in the towns of their residence. Mr. Norris was elected by a little less than two hundred majority; but they retained the respect of each other, and also of the people. In the Senate,—there being only five Democrats,—Mr. Norris, always averse to useless partisanship and contest over small matters of detail, proposed to his colleagues to make no party nominations for the minor offices of the Senate, and to give their votes for the candidates of the majority, which was done. In return for this courtesy, Lieutenant-Governor Bates gave every Democrat the chairmanship of a committee. It was a quiet, harmonious session. Mr. Norris was Chairman of the Geological Survey; and, also, on the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Education. The people of the Upper Peninsula were anxious for a survey, and he prepared a full report upon the subject, in which Mr. McKernon, Chairman of the Committee on Geological Survey in the House, joined. Several thousand copies were ordered to be printed in pamphlet form. The joint committees reported a bill, which passed, and the geological survey was inaugurated with an appropriation of eight thousand dollars,—one-half for the Upper Peninsula. The people are greatly indebted to Mr. Norris for thus aiding in the development of the vast resources of that section. The two volumes of *Reports* published are wholly devoted to the iron and copper interests of that region. It was during this session of the Legislature that the law authorizing towns to vote aid to railroads, and the saddling of a bonded debt upon the municipalities of the State, to the amount of over six million dollars, was passed,—afterwards declared by the Supreme Court, in the Salem bond case, unconstitutional. Mr. Norris, like most of the prominent attorneys of the State, was in the habit of acting professionally for railroads, and was considered friendly to their interests; yet he opposed this law upon principle, speaking and voting



*Lyman D. Norris,*



steadily against it. It is true that success is not always the test of merit; yet "nothing succeeds like success," and he has acquired the reputation of succeeding in contested cases. An examination of his record in the Supreme Court of the State reveals the fact that, in fifty-two cases in which Mr. Norris appeared,—from nine counties in the State,—of twenty-one which were carried into that court, he had lost but five; of thirty-one undertaken, he won nineteen. On the 22d of November, 1855, he was married to Miss Lucy Whittelsey, daughter of the late Chauncey Whittelsey, of Middletown, Connecticut. They have two children,—a son and a daughter. During his residence in Grand Rapids, his reputation as an able lawyer has steadily increased. He is universally regarded as a man of scholarly attainments, sound legal mind, and possessed of a thorough knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence. In the spring of 1875, Mr. Norris was complimented by the State Democratic Convention's nomination as its candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Justice Christiancy, who had been elected to the United States Senate. Mr. Norris accepted, because it was only a compliment, and he would not have to leave a lucrative practice,—the State then being Republican by some twenty-five thousand majority. It is from biographical notices of Mr. Norris, published during that canvass, that the foregoing is compiled.

his position in the army, on account of ill health, and returned to Grand Rapids. In 1865 he removed to Muskegon, where he resumed the practice of law. In 1867 he formed a partnership with Francis Smith; and, in 1869, Mr. Erwin was added to the firm, the firm name becoming Smith, Nims & Erwin. In 1869 Mr. Nims assisted in the organization of the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Company. He was attorney for this road several years, and is now attorney for the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad. As a lawyer, he is able and discreet; as an attorney for railroads and other corporations, he has acquired some prominence. His political views are in accordance with those of the Democratic party. From 1870 until 1874, Mr. Nims was a member of the Michigan State Central Democratic Committee; and, in 1876, he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which assembled in St. Louis. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and of the Knights of Pythias. In 1876 he was elected a member of the School Board of Muskegon; and, since that time, has manifested deep interest in educational work. He is one of the Directors of the Muskegon National Bank. In 1862 he was married to Miss Mary McReynolds, daughter of Colonel A. T. McReynolds, of Grand Rapids. Her death occurred in 1872. In May, 1873, he married Miss Ellen McReynolds, his wife's sister. They have two children.

**N**IMS, FREDERICK A., Lawyer, Muskegon, was born in Adrian, Michigan, June 15, 1839. His father, Dr. D. Nims, is a leading physician of the State, and has been practicing forty-five years. Mr. Nims received a classical education. After a preparatory course, he entered Albion College in 1851, remaining two years. In 1853 he became a student in Hobart College, Geneva, New York; and, after four years' study, graduated. In 1858 he began the study of law in the office of Withey & Gray, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1860. For a short time after, he was editor of the Grand Rapids Daily *Enquirer*. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Nims was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the 1st New York Cavalry, which was the first regiment of cavalry organized for the war. Soon after his enlistment, he was detached from his regiment, and appointed Brigade Quartermaster and Commissary, in the brigade commanded by General I. N. Palmer. He served in this capacity until the fall of 1862, when he was appointed Aid-de-camp to General W. L. Elliott, of the Potomac Army, and served for one year. He was then attached, as Aid-de-camp, to the staff of General J. C. Sullivan, who was stationed at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. In October, 1864, Mr. Nims resigned

**O**GGEL, REV. E. CHRISTIAN, Pastor of the First Reformed Church at Grand Haven, was born September 28, 1841, at Axel, in the Netherlands, Europe. He attended an excellent public school until he was fourteen years of age. His father died in February, 1856; and, in the following spring, he came to the United States, under the guidance of his brother, Professor P. J. Oggel. This brother died at Hope College, Holland, Michigan, December 13, 1869. In the fall of 1856, Mr. Oggel entered the Holland Academy, of which Rev. John Van Vleck was Principal. He there pursued his preparatory studies until 1860. In September of that year, he entered the sophomore class of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, and graduated with a class of seventeen in 1863. Since his conversion, in 1859, he had been filled with an ardent longing to preach the Gospel; and, during the summer of 1863, he decided to study for the ministry. He entered the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Reformed Church, at New Brunswick, New Jersey; and, in the summer of 1866, was licensed to preach. He settled at North Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, where he was ordained, October 14, 1866, as pastor of the First Reformed Church. He preached his opening sermon from Romans i. 16: "For I am not ashamed

of the gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." During his ministry, the membership increased largely, and a spacious church edifice, a parsonage, and a school-house were erected. He left this charge in November, 1869, having accepted an offer from the council of Hope College to become treasurer of the college and editor of *The Hope*; a religious paper started by Professor Oggel, and published at Holland, under the supervision of the council, in the interest of the Western Reformed Church. He resigned the position in January, 1871, and accepted a call to the Reformed Church at Graffschap. In June, 1872, he accepted the second formal call to the First Reformed Church at Grand Haven, and was installed, September 9, of the same year, by Dr. A. C. Van Raalte, of Holland, and Rev. C. Van der Meulen, of Grand Rapids. His congregation numbered two hundred and sixty families, and was the largest religious organization in the city. His labors there were wonderfully blessed. August 8, 1872, before entering upon his duties at Grand Haven, he was married to Elizabeth Plugger, of Holland, the second daughter of Aldert Plugger, deceased. The ceremony took place in the First Reformed Church at Holland; Rev. R. Pieters and Rev. H. Niterwyk officiating. Since Mr. Oggel entered the ministry, he has declined nine calls from churches of his denomination. He is now in the full strength of his manhood, and is devoted to his work. Mr. Oggel has recently accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Kankakee City, Illinois, in the Presbytery of Chicago.

**O'BRIEN, THOMAS J.**, of Grand Rapids, was born at Jackson, Michigan, July 30, 1843. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Jackson and Marshall. He afterwards attended lectures in the University at Ann Arbor, and studied law for one term with John C. Fitzgerald. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar, and entered into partnership with Mr. Fitzgerald, with whom he remained until 1871. After dissolving this connection, he removed to Grand Rapids, and formed a partnership with Hon. D. Darwin Hughes. Since his admission to the bar, Mr. O'Brien has devoted his entire time to the profession for which he is so well fitted. In 1873 he was married to the eldest daughter of Hon. William A. Howard. To the energy, industry, studious habits, and forethought of Mr. O'Brien, much of the extensive business of the law firm of Hughes, O'Brien & Smiley is due. The enviable social and professional position of this gentleman may also be attributed to these qualities, which justly entitle him to a large circle of friends.

**PAGE, WELLINGTON C.**, Banker, Capitalist, and Grain Dealer, was born in Whitestown, Oneida County, New York, November 12, 1820. His father, Rufus Page, a native of Vermont, died when Wellington was but twelve years old. His mother, Susannah (Cass) Page, was born in New Hampshire, and was a cousin of General Cass. Wellington Page, at the time of his father's death, had only learned the alphabet. Being the youngest boy in the family, he was compelled to work, and did not attend school until he had reached the age of nineteen; when he went for about six months, learning to read, write, and cipher. In the spring of 1839, he removed with the family to Ronald Township, Ionia County, Michigan, where they had purchased a farm. They subsequently took possession of four hundred acres of uncultivated land in Ionia County, for which they had exchanged a farm in Eaton County. Mr. Page worked at clearing this land for fourteen years, when he bought out his brother's share in the place and started a general mercantile store. After carrying on that business successfully for eight years, during which time he was Commissioner and Treasurer of the county, he removed to Ionia, and engaged in buying and selling grain. An inventory of his assets, on the day of his arrival, showed him to be the owner of a house and lot valued at fourteen hundred dollars, and five thousand dollars in gold. A partnership, into which he afterwards entered with H. J. Wilson, was broken by the serious illness of Mr. Page; and, in the following spring, he became associated with W. P. Burhans in general banking and grain business. After a little more than three years, he bought out Mr. Burhans and continued alone for one year. He carried on business with Burton Babcock for one year, during which time he built the Second National Bank. He then entered a copartnership with his former partner, H. J. Wilson; and now the firm of Page & Wilson is one of the largest and most thoroughly established in Ionia County. Mr. Page, besides attending to the requirements of his bank and extensive commission business, has been connected with several public enterprises. He was contractor and builder of the railroad running from Portland to Greenville, now consolidated with the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad; and was President and contractor of the railroad between Ionia and Stanton, besides being a stockholder in each of these roads. He contributed ten thousand dollars towards the building of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ionia, of which he has been a member for nineteen years. He not only contributes liberally to his own church, but to those of other denominations. His early political views were in favor of the Whigs, and since the organization of the Republican party, he has been its strong supporter. He married, in April, 1841, Miss Maria Cronk, by whom he had three children. She died in the spring of 1860.

November 9, 1860, he married Amerilla O., daughter of Daniel Heath, a farmer in Palo, Michigan. This marriage has been blessed with two children,—Rufus Lee, aged twelve years, and Mary Alice, two years old. His practical talents, integrity, and Christian spirit; his interest in every measure of public importance, and his liberality, have won for him the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is essentially a *self-made man*. His success in life has been brought about by his untiring energy, and a rule of conduct based upon unvarying honesty and persistent industry.

**P**AGE, ABEL, Farmer, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born in Rindge, New Hampshire, January 30, 1785. In 1807 he married Zilpha Barns, daughter of a prominent farmer of Vermont, and settled in Rutland in that State. In 1836, having lost his property by an unfortunate indorsement, he removed to the Territory of Michigan, and engaged in agriculture at Grand Rapids. Besides his more hardy labors, he engaged in the cultivation of fruit and flowers, in which he was very successful. He planted the first nursery in the Grand River Valley, and, for years, supplied the settlers with grafted fruits and rare plants. He was one of the founders of the Congregational Church in Grand Rapids, in which he labored zealously for twenty years with his pastor, the Rev. James Ballard. He was an earnest student of the Scriptures, and took an active interest in the Sabbath School. His practical but unostentatious piety made his daily life a quiet example and an abiding influence. Deacon Page died at the age of sixty-nine, of the first illness which he had ever experienced.

**P**ERHAM, JOHN B., of Spring Lake, Michigan, was born in Mayfield, Fulton County, New York, October 15, 1835. Two years later, his parents moved to Tylersville, Jefferson County. There he received a good common-school education, and remained until 1855. He taught during the winter of 1854-55; and, the following spring, removed to Dubuque, Iowa. A few months afterwards, he joined a Government surveying party on an expedition into the wilds of Minnesota. In the summer of 1856, he settled on a quarter section of land, in Steele County, Minnesota, and again engaged in surveying and teaching. During the border war of 1857, Mr. Perham emigrated to Kansas. In 1858 he returned to Tylersville, New York, and spent two years in teaching. In 1860 he settled at Spring Lake, Michigan, and taught for three years. In 1864, he entered into mercantile business,

and has now a wholesale and retail dry-goods and grocery establishment at Spring Lake, and a commodious branch store at Monica. Mr. Perham has always been a Republican. In the spring of 1874, he was elected Town Supervisor, being the first Republican in the township who was elected to that office. He has been a member of the Republican County Committee eight years, and Secretary of that Committee two terms. For twelve years, he was an energetic member of the School Board; and, a portion of that time, its director. Understanding thoroughly the requirements and necessities of systematic education, he has been an efficient and judicious counselor. He has been an active member of the village council, and permanently connected with every temperance movement which has occurred in the place during his residence there. He was instrumental in pushing to final completion the first Red-Ribbon Hall built in the interests of temperance in Michigan. At its dedication in 1877, he made an eloquent appeal to the audience, and secured a response in pledges sufficient to cover all indebtedness. He has assisted in organizing several literary societies, and has, at different times, appeared before the public as a lecturer. Mr. Perham delivered the Centennial oration at Spring Lake. He is a special correspondent of the Grand Haven daily and weekly papers; and also a member of both the Odd-Fellows and Masonic societies. November 16, 1867, he married Miss Carrie Gross, of Rockford, Kent County, Michigan.

**P**ECK, ARVINE, M. D., one of the earliest settlers in Lowell, Kent County, and now a prominent physician in that town, was born in Butler, Wayne County, New York, December 15, 1819. The first of the Peck family in this country emigrated from Wales about the middle of the last century. Dr. Arvine Peck's father, Horace Peck, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, Anna (Burch) Peck, was born in New York State. His early educational advantages were confined to what could be obtained by attending the common schools, in the intervals of work on his father's farm. At the age of seventeen he entered Victory Academy, where he remained one year. The next three years he spent at Red Creek Academy, paying his expenses by teaching school. After leaving Red Creek, he spent some time in the study of dentistry; and, at last, was enabled to carry out his long-cherished resolution of preparing himself for the medical profession. He first pursued his medical studies under the tuition of Dr. Robert Treat Payne, and afterwards with Dr. A. T. Hendricks, under whose instruction he remained until his graduation. He attended a course of lectures at Geneva, New York; and, subsequently, at the Eclectic

Medical Institute of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1846 with the highest honors. Dr. Peck has not confined himself, however, to the eclectic school of medicine. Being an ardent devotee of his profession, he has studied earnestly to familiarize himself with every known method of treatment, and few physicians have met with more unvarying success. He practiced first at Clyde, Wayne County, New York, where he remained seven years. In 1854 he went to Michigan, and settled at Lowell, which then consisted of four or five cabins in the woods. Since that time he has continued the practice of his profession in the same place. His business has increased rapidly with the growth of the country, and his name has been intimately identified with every enterprise which has brought Lowell to its present flourishing condition. He served during the late war, with the rank of Captain, in the 2d Michigan Cavalry, at Madrid, Island No. 10, etc.; until, after eight months of service, his health failed, and he was obliged to return home. He was a Democrat until the Republican party was organized, to which he gave his support until 1875. He then identified himself with the National Greenback party, of which he is now an enthusiastic and intelligent member. He is outspoken in his convictions, and untiring in his advocacy of his political principles. He has been Supervisor of Lowell one year, and President of the village four years. He was married, February 19, 1842, at Victory, New York, to B. Jane Loucks. Their family consists of two sons and a daughter, only one of whom, a son, is unmarried. Dr. Peck is the oldest physician in Lowell, and commands the most extensive practice in that section of the country. His identification with the town since its infancy, and the skill and judgment which he combines with great ardor, have gained for him a high position in the community, as well as among the members of the medical profession. His face is well known, and his name almost a household word in the town of Lowell.

**P**ARKER, J. C., Dentist, Grand Rapids, was born July 18, 1829, in Gainesville, Wyoming County, New York. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Western New York. Dr. Parker attended school in his native village, and at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, of Lima, New York. He afterwards spent a year in Western Pennsylvania, teaching school a portion of the time, and, during the rest, acting as clerk in a dry-goods store. After spending the year 1853 as a student in the office of J. M. McCulloch, of Castile, New York, he established himself in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he has since remained in the practice of dentistry. His thorough knowledge of his profession, close attention to

business, and courteous deportment, have been the means of gaining for him an extensive and steadily increasing practice. He has been largely identified with the educational interests of the city. He contributed to the formation of a society for the study of natural history; and has also aided in gathering the materials for the Kent Scientific Institute, which has one of the finest collections in the State. He has been a member of the Board of Education for several years. Doctor Parker is held in high esteem, not only by his professional brethren, but by his personal acquaintances. His unblemished reputation, his intelligence and skill, make him an ornament to society and the profession he has chosen. On March 31, 1857, he married Emily J., daughter of C. I. Stone, of Grand Rapids. They have three children.

**P**ECK, SAMUEL B., of Muskegon, was born at Cheshire, Connecticut, February 22, 1805. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Brooks) Peck, were natives of the same place. A printed record traces the history of the Brooks family back to the emigration of Henry and John Brooks from Cheshire, England, to the New Haven Colony about 1670. The forefather of this branch of the family was Henry, a shoer of horses in Cromwell's army. Three brothers of Mr. Peck, who settled in Livingston and Wyoming counties, New York, were men of considerable note. On the old homestead, inherited by the children of the youngest brother, is a rocky cavern, called "Scotch Rocks," remarkable for having sheltered the regicides, Goff and Whalley. Tradition also traces the Peck family back several generations to English ancestry. The father of Samuel B. Peck became a Colonel in the United States Army; he was Justice of the Peace for many years. In the War of 1812, he was ordered, as Captain, to garrison a fort at New London. Mr. Peck's earliest recollections are of life in his grandmother's house in Connecticut, where his father was born, and of Cæsar, a slave boy. In 1809 he removed with his father to Prospect, Connecticut, where he was sent to school for a time; his acquirements, however, were not limited to the elementary principles taught there. As he was the second of eight sons, he found it necessary to provide for himself; and, at the age of eighteen, began his work by teaching. He never ceased to be a student, making books his tutors. He was fond of country life, and would have devoted himself to agriculture and fruit growing, if he could have selected his occupation, but circumstances seemed to force him into mercantile life. From 1825 to 1829, he was engaged as clerk in the post-offices of Hartford, Connecticut, and Canandaigua, New York. He found the night work in the latter place so irksome that he left, and went into a

store in the village. He passed some time as clerk in Granville, Ohio, and East Bloomfield, New York; and, in 1831, entered into partnership with Henry Compton. With a joint capital of five hundred dollars, the savings of their clerkships, they opened a store in Covington, New York. Two years after, his brother-in-law joined in purchasing the stock of goods, but remained on the farm, leaving the management of the business to Mr. Peck. After four years, they removed to East Bloomfield, and traded there until 1838. The next five years, he was engaged at Avon; and, in 1843, in connection with T. Devereux, he opened a store in Gorham, New York. In 1845, Mr. Devereux having withdrawn his capital and become insolvent, Mr. Peck formed a partnership with James M. Pulver, and subsequently with J. B. Murphy. In 1859, having made investments in the County of Montcalm which required frequent visits to Michigan, he removed to Muskegon, and continued in business there until burned out in the great fire of 1874. Mr. Peck held the office of President of the village of Muskegon in 1861 and 1862, and Supervisor of the township including the village in 1864, 1868, and 1869. He was one of the first to demonstrate the adaptability of the soil and climate of that region to horticulture and pomology, and he has enjoyed some reputation as a writer upon these and other subjects. He has never been party to a failure, except as creditor; has never been sued for debt, except as surety for others. He contributed five hundred dollars to bring the railroad to Muskegon, and has given liberally to all public enterprises. Mr. Peck's business relations have been remarkably pleasant, free from contention or suspicion. Just and generous in his dealings with others, he enjoys the confidence and respect of those who know him. He married, in April, 1833, Dancy Cooke, of Rensselaerville, New York. They have had three children.

**P**EIRCE, JOHN W., of Grand Rapids, was born in Genesee, Livingston County, New York, December 4, 1814. He was one of a family of three brothers and three sisters. His parents emigrated from Virginia to Western New York about the time of the War of 1812. In that war his father, John Peirce, distinguished himself by honorable service, and won the rank of Colonel. John W. Peirce came upon the stage of human action at a time when the country had just passed successfully through a second war with Great Britain. He early heard accounts of the hardships of frontier life, but at the age of twenty-two went West, like thousands of others, to seek a home and fortune. Previous to this, however, he had acquired a good common-school education, and had fin-

ished a limited course of study at the Canandaigua Academy, then under the direction of the late Professor Howe. Subsequently, he acted as clerk for Mr. H. Gorham, of Canandaigua, who was then one of the leading merchants of the town. It was while with this gentleman that he resolved to try the almost unknown West. He arrived at Detroit in 1835, where he remained, as clerk for Jason Swift, until the late Hon. Charles H. Carroll purchased what was known as the village of Kent. In 1836 he removed to Grand Rapids, and opened a bookstore—in one of the two buildings erected by the Kent Company for the United States, when it was expected that the Government Land Office would be located at Grand Rapids. The project failed, however, and Ionia bore off the coveted prize. Mr. Peirce's bookstore was situated on the north-east corner of Kent and Bronson streets, where he remained until 1844. He then engaged in the dry-goods and miscellaneous trade, on the corner of Canal and Erie streets. There, about ten years later, he built the first brick store erected on Canal street,—a handsome three-story building. The fire of 1871 destroyed four stores which, by energy and prudence, he had built, and upon which there was little or no insurance. This calamity entailed a loss of thirty-one thousand dollars; but, with characteristic determination, he soon replaced the structures which had been burned. For twenty-six consecutive years he continued in trade on the same spot. In 1842 he erected the house on Ottawa street, in which he lived, uninterruptedly, until his removal, in 1871, into the elegant mansion in which he resided until his death. Much of the work required in the erection of the old house, as it was called, was done by his own hands, at a time when it was difficult to obtain either labor or money. In more senses than one, he may be said to have carved his own fortune. Mr. Peirce was, for many years, the confidential agent of Judge Carroll, of Groveland, New York, who had large interests at Grand Rapids. He managed the estate of that distinguished gentleman with great faithfulness and ability. He was secretary of the original Grand Rapids Lyceum, which existed from 1837 to 1844. He has occupied several important places of trust; such as Supervisor, School Inspector, and School Trustee. He has been stockholder in various corporations; among them the City National Bank, in which he was also a Director. In his dress and his manner of living, Mr. Peirce was plain and unostentatious; viewing all questions pertaining to the trivial things of life from a practical and, perhaps, severe stand-point. His great geniality, however, made his presence always welcome; while his wit and flow of spirits were well-springs of delight. He was temperate in all things. He married, in 1842, Sarah L. Roberts, only daughter of the late Colonel Amos Roberts. They had three children. He was one of the subscribers to the Episcopal Church organ-



ized in Grand Rapids in 1838, and its constant attendant for thirty-six years. He has several times been a vestryman of St. Mark's Church, and was a member of the committee on the erection of the original stone church in 1846. This building now stands, remodeled and improved, at the head of Pearl street. In his habits, Mr. Peirce was precise and regular, even to formality. His books, papers, files, and records were scrupulously exact and methodical. His large business was transacted in such a way as to challenge the good-will and retain the confidence of his customers. When the labors of the day were ended, he sought rest and relaxation in a home provided with all needed comforts, amid the sanctities of which he found great happiness. He died October 25, 1874.

**PEIRCE, HON. PETER R. L.,** Lawyer, Grand Rapids, is the son of John Peirce, originally of Virginia, and was born at Geneseo, Livingston County, New York, May 25, 1823. During his early boyhood, he attended the common schools of Geneseo and Canandaigua. In 1836 he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he attended night schools, and read law with Hale & Harding, attorneys. In 1840 he removed to Grand Rapids, entering, as a student, the law office of George Martin, and keeping a bookstore at the same time. In 1843 Mr. Peirce removed to Cincinnati, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, remaining seven years. During this time, he became greatly interested in the cause of temperance. At the earnest request of Lyman Beecher, Judge Bellamy Storer, and others, he wrote a history of the order of the Sons of Temperance, in Ohio. One hundred thousand copies were printed and circulated through the State. Mr. Peirce wrote largely for the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the *Times*, and Daily *Queen City*, on various public matters of interest. He returned to Grand Rapids in 1850, and continued in mercantile business for five years. He was elected Clerk of Kent County and its courts, for several successive terms of two years each; was elected to the State Senate for two years, in 1868, and became Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education. He introduced, and advocated to its final passage, a bill for abolishing the rate bill, and for making the primary schools free. He also drew up the report which resulted in the passage of the bill whereby the first moneys were appropriated from the State treasury in aid of the University of Michigan. This appropriation has been continued, the amount being increased each year. He was elected clerk of the city in 1854; and Mayor of Grand Rapids, in 1873, and again in 1875 and 1876. The Young Men's Lyceum, which was formed in 1837, received active support from Mr. Peirce. He was appointed Postmaster at Grand Rapids in 1877, by President Hayes. He has written on

various topics for the public press, and lectured on different subjects throughout the State, gaining more than a local reputation; and it is a curious incident in the life of Mr. Peirce that, for seventeen consecutive years, he has delivered an oration on the Fourth of July, in some town in the State. He has been connected with educational interests, either as trustee or as member of the School Board, for a number of years; and has held the office of Secretary of the Land Department of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company for seven years. He has been a member of the Episcopal Church at Grand Rapids, since 1843, and assisted in laying the foundation of the first Episcopal Church erected in that city. Mr. Peirce has been a vestryman of St. Mark's Church for fifteen years, representing that parish each year in the several State Conventions. He was one of the four lay delegates from the State Convention to the General Convention, held at New York, in 1874, at which time the celebrated case of President George F. Seymour was under discussion for six days, in secret session, for confirmation as Bishop of Illinois. He was again delegate, to the General Convention of 1877, in Boston. Mr. Peirce has always been an active Republican. In May, 1843, he was married to Ellen E., daughter of Chester Steel, of Hinesburg, Vermont, who died in 1858. He was again united in marriage, in April, 1860, to Miss Cora, daughter of Samuel Mitchell, of Poughkeepsie, New York. Up to the date of this publication he has been twenty-seven years a resident of Grand Rapids.

**PIERSON, REV. JOB,** Presbyterian Minister, of Ionia, Michigan, was born in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, New York, February 3, 1824, and was the second son and third child of Job and Clarissa T. Pierson. His father was born in Southampton, Long Island, where the founder of the family, a Puritan colonist, settled in 1643. His mother was a native of Colchester, Connecticut, and her paternal ancestors were the Bulkeleys, who were among the first settlers of that town. After attending a district school in his native place, Mr. Pierson spent portions of the years 1834 and 1835 at Bennington, Vermont, in a school then under the charge of Rev. James Ballard. His father having, in the autumn of 1835, removed to Troy, New York, he went from Bennington to that city, and there continued his preparatory studies. In 1838 he entered Williams College, from which institution he graduated in 1842. After spending two years in his father's law office, he entered Auburn Theological Seminary in the fall of 1844, and finished his course of study there in 1847. On leaving the seminary he supplied the First Presbyterian Church of Corning, New York, for nearly a year and a half. In 1850 he accepted a call to

the Presbyterian Church at Pittsford, New York, and was there regularly ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry. In the summer of 1856, he resigned his charge and spent several months abroad, making the tour of Great Britain. On his return, he accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Victor, New York, of which he remained pastor until the autumn of 1863. He then removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, and entered upon his duties as clergyman in that place. In July, 1868, he was called to the Presbyterian Church of Ionia, of which he is still the pastor. He was Moderator of the Synod of Michigan in 1872-73. Mr. Pierson is literary in his tastes, and fond of study. He has one of the largest private libraries in the State, particularly rich in the department of English Literature, to which subject he devotes much of his leisure time. Occasionally, he writes for the religious press, and gives private instruction to the young. He is the earnest friend of education, and, in various ways, has labored to promote its interests in this State. Though in his religious views a decided Calvinist, he is by no means illiberal or sectarian. A gentleman of the legal profession, who has long known him, writes as follows: "He is a man of rare ability and superior culture; ranking, for high attainments and spirituality, among the first in his denomination. He is distinguished for his liberality towards all who call themselves Christians, and has the respect and confidence of his brethren in the ministry." In February, 1849, Mr. Pierson married Miss Rachel W. Smith, of Geneva, New York, by whom he has had five children,—one daughter and four sons, all of whom are living.

**P**ARKS, GEORGE, of Grand Haven, was born in the town of Fleming, Cayuga County, New York, October 17, 1817. His father, Robert Parks, was born in Rhode Island, February 12, 1776. He went to Cayuga County, New York, in 1794, and commenced an apprenticeship to a tanner and currier. At the age of twenty-three, he was married to Polly Smith, who lived until June 30, 1844. Soon after his marriage, he moved on to a farm in the town of Fleming, and remained until about the 1st of May, 1823. He then started, with his family, for Troy, Oakland County, Michigan, where he had previously purchased land. They traveled to Buffalo, a distance of one hundred and seventy-five miles, with teams, as there was no railroad, and the Erie Canal was not yet completed. The "Superior" was then the only steamer on the lakes; and, as it was not in port, they, with twenty other families, chartered a vessel called the "Red Jacket," commanded by Captain Wilson, and arrived in Detroit, May 23, 1823. For fifteen miles around the city, there was an almost

impenetrable swamp, and Captain Parks' family were three days in going from Detroit to Troy, a distance of twenty miles. For several weeks they lived in a small log house, the floor of which they covered at night with burrs. In due course of time, a comfortable house was built; then a fine one, and a large and productive farm was cleared and improved. March 2, 1810, Captain Parks enlisted in the New York State Militia, and became a member of the 158th Regiment of New York Infantry in the War of 1812. He was made Captain of a company, and served as such until the close of the war. He was a member of the Baptist Church. On his death, June 29, 1863, the following article appeared in one of the daily papers: "Robert Parks was a veteran of the War of 1812, and died at Captain Ganoe's in this city, at the age of eighty-seven years. Mr. Parks was a Democrat from the time of the organization of that party to the day of his death; but, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was a War Democrat of the most thoroughly loyal stamp, and ardent in his support of the Government and the measures adopted to carry on the war and put down the Rebellion. When his grandson, Captain C. P. Parks, enlisted, and started for the front on the Western Gunboat Expedition, from which, with so many other gallant boys, he was destined never to return, the old gentleman gave him his blessing, with the injunction to remember the valor of his Revolutionary sires, and permit no stain upon their loyal fame. When asked if he thought the country would 'stand the draft' the first of the war, he answered: 'Stand it! of course it will. The Government is our Government; the nation is our nation; they must be maintained and saved.' He ardently wished to live to see the triumphant close of the war, but he passed away in 1863. He was born on the day of the battle of White Plains, in 1776, his father being in the Army of the Revolution, and at the time engaged in that battle. The following Ensign's commission, issued to the subject of this sketch, is interesting in this connection as a specimen of the style of such documents at the time it was given:

'THE PEOPLE of the State of New York, *by the Grace of God, Free and Independent:*

'To ROBERT PARKS, Gentleman, Greeting:

'WE, reposing official trust and confidence, as well in your Patriotism, Conduct, and Loyalty, as in your Valor, and readiness to do us good and faithful service, HAVE appointed and constituted, and by these Presents, DO appoint and constitute you, the said ROBERT PARKS, Ensign of a Company in the Regiment of Militia, in the county of Cayuga, whereof John Harris, Esquire, is Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant: YOU are therefore to take the said Company into your charge and care, as Ensign thereof, and duly to exercise the officers and soldiers of that company, in arms, who are hereby commanded to obey you as their Ensign, and you are also to observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from our General and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of our said State, or

any other your superior officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you; and for so doing, this shall be your commission, for and during our good pleasure, to be signified by our Council of Appointment.

'IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused the Seal for Military Commissions to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS our Trusty and well beloved DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Esquire, Governor of our said State General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the same, by and with the Advice and Consent of our Council of Appointment, at our office in Albany, the twelfth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ten, and in the Thirty-fourth Year of our Independence.


'Passed the Secretary's Office, the 27th Day of April, 1810. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

'DANIEL HALE, Secretary.'

Captain Parks' family consisted of fourteen children, all but two of whom lived to mature age. His oldest son, Calvin C. Parks, was born April 5, 1805. After receiving a common-school education, he commenced the study of law at Pontiac. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and afterwards became a prominent lawyer in his own State. In 1849 he moved to Waukegan, Illinois, and practiced law there for many years. At the time of his death, he was traveling and financial member of the firm of Ferry, Williams & Parks, and had an office in Chicago and one in Waukegan. The second son, Captain Robert S. Parks, was born May 13, 1810, and received his education in the schools near his home. In 1836-7 he was a prominent speculator in Michigan; and, about the year 1844, moved to Grand Rapids. He engaged, among other things, in running steamboats on Grand River, and thus derived his title of Captain. The Indian name "Nawbeck," which means "he bear," was given him in 1836, while he was looking for land and speculating. William H. Parks, who was next younger than the subject of this sketch, was born November 22, 1819. He was educated in the county schools with the rest of the family. He studied law with Messrs. Hanscom & Struyer, of Pontiac, and, in May, 1843, was admitted to the bar. He practiced law in Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and in various places on the shores of Lake Michigan, for many years; and has, at this date, a successful practice in Marquette, on Lake Superior. The youngest son, Edward W. Parks, enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, as First Assistant Engineer of the iron-clad steamer (Mississippi squadron) "Ozoca," and remained until after the Red River expedition. While at the mouth of the river, waiting for the rest of the fleet, he learned of the death of his nephew, Charles P. Parks, son of Captain R. S. Parks. He was Chief-Engineer of Commodore Porter's flag-ship, and was killed by a twelve-pound shot from a rebel battery while standing at his engine, descending Red River. Edward W. Parks was so excited and enraged that he determined to take

the life of every man he could in the rebel army. He accordingly went out with a foraging party, but was surrounded by the enemy. He jumped into the river, and, about an hour afterwards, was picked up by his own boat, nearly exhausted, being the only one of the party who escaped. From this exposure he contracted a chronic disorder, from which he never recovered. He returned home but to die; his remains were taken to the old family cemetery, where his father was buried. George Parks, the subject of this sketch, was the eighth child. He attended the district schools, and worked on a farm until he was twenty years of age, when he was sent to the academy at Pontiac for six months. January 14, 1846, he was married, in Troy, Oakland County, Michigan, to Permelia Wattles, daughter of Deacon Alexander Wattles, of Binghamton, New York; and, in December of the same year, moved to a fine farm in Berlin, Ionia County, Michigan. In the spring of 1843, he moved to the village of Ionia, where he kept a public-house called "The Cottage." In August, 1844, he settled in Grand Haven, which was then a small town of only two or three hundred inhabitants. He was principally engaged, until 1852, in the woods among the Indians, looking up lands and timber. At the November election of 1852, he was made Treasurer of Ottawa County, and held the office, with the exception of one term of two years, for twelve consecutive years. The duties of this office were very arduous, as that county, up to the year 1858, included what are now the counties of Ottawa, Manistee, Mason, Oceana, and Muskegon; and the Treasurer was required to describe and make returns of all the lands located. The salary, for the first year, was four hundred dollars; but it was finally increased to nine hundred. During this time, the county was strongly Republican, and Mr. Parks was elected on the Democratic ticket by small majorities. In the fall of 1864, he was nominated, on the Democratic ticket, for Judge of Probate of Ottawa County, and was elected by a handsome majority over Hon. A. W. Taylor, who had held the office eight years. In April, 1867, Mr. Parks was elected the first Mayor of the city of Grand Haven, over Hon. Dwight Cutler, Republican candidate. He held the office for one year, and refused a re-election. In the spring of 1864, he entered into partnership, for one year, in the forwarding business with E. W. Barnes, now of Grand Rapids, and also purchased an interest in steamboats on Grand River with his brother-in-law, Captain J. Ganoe, with whom he continued three years. In 1865 he took, as a partner in the forwarding business, E. D. Blair, now of Grand Haven, and continued with him for two years, the firm name being Parks & Blair. He then entered into a connection with his eldest son, Byron W. Parks, under the firm name of Parks & Son, which continued for several years. During this time, the latter firm commenced repairing and fitting up the "old warehouse" for a sash,

door, and blind factory; and, by the year 1867, everything was completed. Finding, however, that the enterprise was not likely to succeed, they converted it to other purposes. He has, for many years, been more or less engaged in the lumber trade, and has spent most of the year 1876, and part of 1877, in Tennessee, dealing in black walnut. He is still living on Franklin street, in Grand Haven, where he has been for twenty-one years. Mr. Parks has always been a Democrat, and has held many offices. He was, for several years, Supervisor of the city and township of Grand Haven. In the fall of 1862, he ran for the State Senate against the Hon. Stetson Green, and was defeated by fifty-three votes,—the District giving some six hundred Republican majority. He is a Protestant in his religious views. His wife and two of his children belong to the Presbyterian Church. February 16, 1853, he joined Lodge No. 46 of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, in Grand Haven, of which he has been a valued member. He has been, several times, Noble Grand of the Lodge, and a representative to the Grand Lodge. In 1861 he was initiated as an Entered Apprentice Mason at Eastmansville Lodge. In the fall a lodge was started in Grand Haven, in which he took the remaining degrees, being made Worshipful Master the same year. He filled the position one term, and, at the end of the time, received a very fine Past-Master's jewel, as a present from the Lodge. During the year he was a representative to the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. October 15, 1872, he took the first degree in Corinthian Chapter, No. 84, of Grand Haven, and was the first member of the Royal Arch Degree, which he took on the 22d of November following.

HELPS, PHILIP, JR., of Holland City, was born at Albany, New York, July 12, 1826, and was the sixth child of Philip and Hannah (Marcroft) Phelps. His ancestors were of mingled Puritan, Dutch, and Scotch descent. His father, Philip Phelps, was born at Coeyman's, New York, July 4, 1789, and was the son of John Sawyer Phelps, of Hebron, Connecticut, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a lineal descendant of William Phelps, one of the pioneer settlers of Windsor, Connecticut. The following is a page of New England history:

"On the 15th of October, 1635, William Phelps and family, in company with about sixty others, set forth from Dorchester, Massachusetts, to the valley of the Connecticut River. About two weeks were spent on the journey, and each day was begun and ended with prayer and songs of praise. The following winter was exceedingly perilous and inclement. They were compelled to live part of the time on acorns and nuts. Many died of famine and frost, and a large number of cattle perished. The losses were estimated at two thousand pounds sterling."

The mother of Philip Phelps, Sen., was Catherine

Conine, of Coxsackie, New York. Her father was a Justice of the Peace under the Colonial Government, and a member of the Committee of Safety during the struggle for independence. Her paternal ancestor, Leendert Philips Conine, came from the Netherlands as early as 1655. Philip Phelps, Sen., was married, in 1813, to Hannah Marcroft, of Albany, New York. Her father, John Marcroft, of Woodstock, Connecticut, was descended from one of the earlier colonists of Roxbury, Massachusetts; and her mother was a grand-daughter of John Annan, and came from Annandale, Scotland, and settled in Baskingridge, New Jersey, about half a century before the Declaration of Independence. Philip Phelps, Sen., held an arduous and responsible position in the Comptroller's office of the State of New York for fifty years; and, on account of his rare fidelity and integrity, received unusual tokens of regard from the State. For more than half a century, he was a consistent member and office-bearer of the Reformed Dutch Church. On the Fourth of July, 1876, the eighty-seventh anniversary of his own birthday, he sat at his window in Albany and saw the great Centennial procession file by. A few days after, he departed this life, full of years and honors, survived by his consort, three daughters, and two sons. One of his daughters is the wife of Dr. Erasmus Darwin Jones, of Albany. His youngest son, William L. Marcy Phelps, is Treasurer of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. His other son is Philip Phelps, Jun., the subject of this sketch. Neither time nor money was spared in his education. He spent nine years in the Albany Academy, then one of the most eminent schools in the country, under such distinguished teachers as Drs. T. Romeyn Peck, Peter Bullions, and Philip Ten Eyck. He entered the junior class of Union College, at Schenectady, during the presidency of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, and the vice-presidency of Bishop Alonzo Potter, and was graduated in 1844, at the age of eighteen. Among his classmates were Wm. H. H. Moore, of the Atlantic Insurance Company of New York; Professor M. Wendell Lamoureux, of Union College; Professor Charles A. Joy, of Columbia College; Governor Alexander H. Rice, of Massachusetts; and Henry E. Niles, D. D., of York, Pennsylvania. While in college, he was converted, and entered the communion of the church whose pastor was Isaac N. Wickoff, D. D. After graduating, he spent some two years in teaching, during which he also edited the *Youths' Temperance Enterprise*, a paper published by the New York State Youths' Temperance Society, of whose Executive Committee he was Chairman. In 1846 he entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, one of whose professors was the gifted but eccentric Alexander McClelland, D. D. Here he pursued the usual course of three years. For six months of this time, he was teacher of ancient

languages in the school of Major Kinsley, at West Point, and kept up his studies by means of notes taken by his classmates in the lecture-room and communicated in letters. After receiving his license to preach, he suffered for a number of months from ill health. This, however, proved an important part of his preparation for the ministry, by deepening his views of ministerial consecration. It led, also, to a life-long friendship with Dr. Henry Foster, the eminent and beloved physician of Clifton Springs, New York. At length, in the summer of 1850, he entered upon the pastorate of the old Greenburg Church, in Westchester County, New York, among whose elders had been Isaac Van Wort, one of the captors of Andre. This charge was in connection with a missionary station at Hastings-upon-Hudson, to which, after two years, he devoted his whole time, and was instrumental in establishing a strong and flourishing church. Much of the success of this enterprise, under the Divine blessing, he attributes to the character and labors of Elder Albert Chrystie and his excellent family. In addition to his ministerial work, Mr. Phelps, for several years, conducted a school under the auspices of Dr. John W. Draper, the illustrious author and educator. In 1853 he was married to Margaret Anne Jordan, of Albany, New York, whose parents, Edward Jordan and Jane Howe, came from the north of Ireland, and were of Huguenot extraction. Mr. Phelps has four children living, namely: Frances Few Chrystie, Philip, Eliza, and Theodore Seth. The last received his name because he was the gift of God after the death of a son, Edward Jordan Howe, whose loss had been a peculiar affliction. In 1859 Mr. Phelps accepted an appointment as Missionary Pastor and Principal of the Academy at Holland, Michigan. His farewell sermon at Hastings-upon-Hudson, from 2 Corinthians, x. 15, 16, reviewed the statistics of his charge, as follows: "The congregation, though comparatively small, comprised representatives from England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, France, Germany, Switzerland, South America, and Canada, as well as from various sections of the United States. The membership included those who had been formerly connected with the Reformed Dutch, Episcopal, Old and New School Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Lutheran, and different European churches; while there had also been among the regular attendants and pew-holders Baptists, Friends, Unitarians, and Romanists." Yet he called the people to witness that, during the entire nine years of his ministry among them, not a single usage of the denomination had been omitted, nor a single doctrine withheld or modified. With the apostle, he said: "Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity;" and, with the same apostle, added: "If any man love not our Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *anathema maranatha*." He impressed upon them his conviction that "any one who, as a helpless, ruined

sinner, believes in the Lord Jesus Christ for justification and sanctification, and walks in a new and righteous life, is a Christian and will be saved." He regards his own church with intense and intelligent affection, but loves the enlightened catholic profession of Christ, wherever it appears, and hails the day when, as with the disciples at Antioch, the whole family in heaven and earth shall be named of Him and of Him alone. He was called from this church,—which was his first charge, and he its first pastor,—from friends, whose superiors he could never find, and from a locality which, through close proximity to the great metropolis, possessed most of its advantages and at the same time was a paradise of rural charms, to a Western wilderness—to make a home among strangers. He obeyed the summons, and assumed the charge of the Holland Academy. This school had been established by the Reformed Church, through the instrumentality of Dr. Albertus C. Van Raalte, founder of the Holland Colony in Michigan, and Dr. John Garretson, Secretary of the Board of Missions. Its first Principal was Elder Walter T. Taylor, of Geneva, New York, (1851-54), who taught Latin in the local school. He was succeeded by Rev. John Van Vleck, under whom the institution began to assume importance as a preparatory school. On the accession of Mr. Phelps, he found thirty-two pupils, of whom five were ready for Freshman studies. His first efforts were directed to a rigid classification of the students preparatory to separation into distinct departments. He then took such steps as were requisite for making the school an institution complete in itself. This led to the formation, in 1862, of the first Freshman Class, of nine members, which was followed, in 1863, by the appointment of the first Board of Superintendents. Chiefly through the exertions and sacrifices of Mr. Phelps, a sufficient endowment for incorporation was obtained in 1866, when the Holland Academy was elevated into Hope College; the Board of Superintendents becoming its Council, and the Principal its President. Under his new title, Mr. Phelps was duly inaugurated, July 12, 1866, and had the satisfaction of graduating a class of eight young men, as the first fruits of his labors. But the rapid development of this educational germ did not stop here. The first class which graduated was permitted, at its own request, to pursue theological studies in the new college. Thus was laid the foundation of its Theological Department, from which about thirty have since entered the ministry. The endowment fund, by the co-operation with the President, of Dr. Van Raalte and Professors Oggel, Rollen, and others, has risen to upward of one hundred thousand dollars. Among the principal benefactors of the college are Samuel B. Schieffelin, James Suydam, William H. H. Moore, the family of Colonel William Few, Rev. Dr. Thomas De Witt, Morris R. Jessup, of New York City, Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. Mar-

garet L. Abbe, of Albany, New York. In 1864 Mr. Phelps was chosen President of the General Synod, Reformed Church of America, at its annual session at Schenectady, New York, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of New York. Among other labors, he laid the foundation of a Publication Department for the college, by securing a printing establishment and issuing three numbers of a theological periodical called *The Searcher*. He still remains at the head of the institution with whose early struggles he has been so closely identified.

**P**HILLIPS, HORACE, A. M., Superintendent of the Grand Haven Public Schools, was born at Ypsilanti, Michigan, September 15, 1846, and was the son of William H. and Olive (Weld) Phillips. His early education was obtained in the union school at Ypsilanti, under the direction of Rev. Joseph Estabrook. He graduated in June, 1866. In the following year, he entered the University of Michigan, from which he graduated as A. B. in 1871. Three years later, he received the degree of A. M. He commenced teaching at the age of eighteen years, and was thus occupied two years and a half before entering the University. After graduating, he had charge of union schools five years, and was one year Principal of the high school at Flint. From Flint he removed to St. Clair, where he was Superintendent of schools for three years. In 1877, he accepted the position of Superintendent of Grand Haven public schools. Mr. Phillips gained his collegiate education almost entirely through his own efforts, making available the knowledge he had already acquired by teaching to cover his expenses. He attributes his success to patient, earnest industry, and to habits of strict temperance. During three sessions of the State Senate, he has officiated as Assistant Secretary. He was married, August 7, 1872, to Fanny M. Jones. They have one daughter. Mr. Phillips is modest and genial; a man of thorough culture, and eminently successful as a teacher.

**P**LATT, ALONZO, M. D., was born at Stephentown, Rensselaer County, New York, on the 10th day of January, 1806. His father, Judge Henry Platt, was a farmer, miller, and merchant. His mother, whose maiden name was Susan De La Vergne, was a descendant of the French Huguenots. Dr. Platt prepared for college, at the academy of Lenox, Berkshire County, Massachusetts; but, as he was about to enter, he was suddenly attacked with inflammation of the eyes, which compelled him to relinquish the idea of a college course. In 1825 he began the study of medi-

cine and surgery in the office of Dr. Wright, of New Lebanon, New York, remaining two years; he then entered the office of Dr. John De La Mater, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, and continued with him until 1829, in which year he graduated at the Berkshire Medical College. In 1830 he commenced the practice of medicine at Port Gibson, Ontario County, New York, and remained until the spring of 1832, when he removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan. Ten years later, Dr. Platt came to Grand Rapids, where he has since resided. For a number of years, his practice was large and laborious; but, recently, owing to ill health, he has retired from the more active duties of his profession, giving a portion of his time to consultations and to services among the poor, and having charge of St. Mark's Home and Hospital. He has a free dispensary, which is kept up at his own expense. Dr. Platt's first vote was cast in favor of the Whig ticket; since that time he has acted with the Republican party. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has been Senior Warden for over thirty years; he is a prominent layman in the diocese of Western Michigan, being a member of the standing committee, and occupying other positions of honor and trust. In the fall of 1832, he married Miss Laurella Smith, daughter of Stoddard Smith, a prominent lawyer of Greene County, New York. Dr. Platt has been assiduous in the duties of his profession, and is regarded as one of the best physicians in Grand Rapids. He is a straightforward, conscientious gentleman of the old school.

**P**RITCHARD, BENJAMIN D., Brevet-General, Banker and Lawyer, of Allegan, was born in Wilson Township, Portage County, Ohio, January 29, 1835. His parents, Lambert and Zilphia (Adams) Pritchard, were Americans, of English descent. His father was a well-to-do farmer. Mr. B. D. Pritchard attended the Western Reserve College, of which Professor Garfield was President, and also the University of Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he took a full course in the law department. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1860, and immediately commenced practice. This he continued a year and a half, in copartnership with Hon. W. B. Williams, ex-Congressman from the Fifth District of Michigan. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Pritchard put forth every energy, and raised a company of one hundred and five men for Michigan cavalry, after which he enlisted as a private, but was immediately commissioned Captain. The first engagement in which he participated was the battle of Stone River, December 23, 1862. In the numerous engagements at that place, he led the 4th Michigan Cavalry. He afterwards participated, with the Army of the Cumberland, in every engagement until that of Atlanta.

In the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, he was wounded by a shell, and was thus kept from taking part in the fight at Atlanta. He remained at the hospital only thirty days, however, when he was put on duty at Camp Smith, near Nashville, Tennessee, to drill recruits, etc. In the spring of 1863, he again took command of his battalion. After the fall of Atlanta, he moved back to Rome, and from there to Louisville, with the whole division, under General Long. Captain Pritchard was, at that time, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. He remained at Louisville until January, 1865, and was then remounted, after which he took command of the regiment, and moved with it to Gravelly Spring. Shortly after arriving there, he commenced a twenty-two days march, with twelve thousand cavalry troops, through the enemy's country, and captured Selma, Alabama, Montgomery, and Columbus, Georgia. At this point he received, by telegraph, imperative orders to take two regiments, make forced marches, and capture and hold what are now known as the "Double Bridges," over the Flint River; these being the only bridges left over which the Federal Army could cross. The Confederates were already in possession of this bridge, but were waiting to get their troops over. Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, with the 4th Michigan Cavalry and 3d Ohio Regiment, immediately started on the hazardous undertaking; and, though the way was overspread with rebels, they accomplished the fifty-mile march by the following morning; surprised the enemy, captured the bridge by a charge, and held it until the Union Army arrived and crossed at leisure. He then moved on, with the troops, to Macon, Georgia, which surrendered; after which he encamped there until the 7th of May, 1865, when he received secret orders to intercept the Confederate President, Jefferson Davis, and other officers who were fleeing, and were supposed to be at or near Irwinsville, the county-seat of Irwin County. This he succeeded in doing, May 10, 1865, as Mr. Davis was attempting to cross the picket line in woman's clothes. Mr. Davis' whole family, and the following leaders in the Rebellion, were taken near by: Postmaster-General John H. Reagan; Colonel Lambbuck, ex-Governor of Texas and military aid to Mr. Davis; William Preston Johnston, also an aid; J. D. and Maggie Howell, brother and sister of Mrs. Davis; and about twenty-three other persons. Three ambulances and a wagon train were included in the capture. Colonel Pritchard was then detailed to retain his prisoners. Upon his arrival with them at Macon, he received, in addition, Clement C. Clay and his wife, supposed aids in the assassination of President Lincoln; and, at Augusta, Alexander H. Stephens and Confederate Major-General Wheeler and staff. After twelve days, he reached Fortress Monroe, where, by order of the War Department, he left his prisoners, taking a receipt for their delivery. He was then ordered to

report, in person, to Secretary Stanton, from whom he received the thanks of the War Department and of the public, and was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers. General Pritchard's official report, relative to the disguise of Mr. Davis at the time of his capture, was accepted, after thirty days. He then rejoined his command at Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained until he was mustered from the service. He immediately returned to Allegan, Michigan, where he was engaged in copartnership with Judge Williams until the fall of 1868. In 1866 he was elected Commissioner of the State Land Office, and was re-elected in 1868, when he severed his partnership with Judge Williams. In 1872 he organized the First National Bank of Allegan, and was elected its President and Manager. He has dealt largely in real estate since his residence in Allegan. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and an active worker for party interests, though not an aspirant for office. He was largely instrumental in securing the election of Judge Williams to Congress. General Pritchard is an Odd-Fellow of high standing, having passed all the chairs. He is a strong believer in Christianity. He was married, September 1, 1864, to Miss Mary B. Kent, a native of Ohio. They have two children,—a son and a daughter. *A. W. 2-5-57*

**P**OWER, DOCTOR HARRISON H., of Saranac, Michigan, was born in Farmington, Ontario County, New York, April 9, 1827. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill. His father, Arnold Power, was an enterprising farmer of New York State. Dr. Power was one of a family of thirteen children. While a boy at home, he rebelled against parental authority, and ran away for two weeks to escape punishment. He afterwards passed three years in school at Macedon Centre, and at the academy in Canandaigua, New York. In the spring of 1847, he went to Rollin, Lenawee County, Michigan, and, as a student, entered the office of his uncle, Dr. James S. Power. He attended lectures at Buffalo and Geneva, where he graduated in 1850. He commenced the practice of his profession at Rollin; and, before settling permanently at Saranac, spent a year in the pine woods, working both as a physician and lumberman. During that time, he took out about nine hundred thousand feet of lumber, but the agent whom he employed absconded with the proceeds, and left him eight hundred dollars in debt. He established himself at Saranac; and, after seven years of practice, paid this debt, and built his present comfortable home. He has now an extensive field of labor, embracing nearly all Ionia County, and part of Kent. In the spring of 1864, he entered the army, and was connected with the Third Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Corps,

under General Burnside, as Prescribing Surgeon for the field hospital. While occupying this position, he took part in the battles of North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. He was compelled by ill health to resign, and was then appointed Recording Surgeon. In the fall of the same year, under Governor Blair, he became Surgeon of the new 3d Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He accompanied his regiment to Alabama, and was engaged in the battles of Decatur and Murfreesboro. At the close of the war, Dr. Power returned to his professional duties at Saranac. He is now a conservative Republican, but was formerly a Whig, and cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor. He married, October 9, 1850, Eunice Kealey, daughter of Edmund Kealey, of Rollin, Lenawee County, Michigan, who had emigrated from Ireland a few years previous. Mrs. Power is a lady of rare talents and accomplishments, a thoughtful mother, and devoted wife. Dr. Power has an intense love for his profession, and stands among the first physicians of Michigan. His eldest daughter is the wife of William L. Strickland, of Ionia, the author of "The Legal Commercial Union."

**P**OWERS, HON. WILLIAM T., of Grand Rapids, was born in the town of Bristol, Grafton County, New Hampshire, on the 8th of July, 1820. His parents, Jonathan and Anna Powers, were natives of the same place. They removed to Lansingburg, New York, in 1826, where the subject of this sketch received a common-school education. He served an apprenticeship of three years at cabinet-making; and, going to Troy, New York, engaged in that business on his own account. The competition being great, he resolved to locate elsewhere; and, in 1847, removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he began, in a small way, with very little capital. By patience, industry, and perseverance, in fifteen years he built up a business in which he gave employment to about fifty men. He first introduced machinery largely into the manufacture of furniture at Grand Rapids; and, in 1852, built the first stationary circular saw-mill in the State. With an intermission of but two years, he has since that date continued to manufacture lumber. In 1866 Mr. Powers purchased three-quarters of a mile of water-power frontage, on the west side of Grand River, in the city of Grand Rapids; and, in connection with the water-power owners on the east side, built the dam now in use. In the following year, he built a canal through his property, and thus became sole owner of the west side water-power, which has a capacity of sixty-six run of stone; each run being estimated equal to fifteen-horse power. Since the completion of this canal, he has erected on its banks a number of buildings for manufacturing pur-

poses, which have been in successful operation for some years. Since coming to Grand Rapids, Mr. Powers has put up nearly thirty buildings for various purposes, most of which were finished in 1873. Among them is Powers' Opera House, so-called, on Pearl street, one hundred and twenty by one hundred and thirty-two feet, and four stories high. It contains the largest public hall in the city; most conveniently arranged, and capable of seating nearly fifteen hundred persons. As we have intimated, Mr. Powers arrived at Grand Rapids thirty years ago, with very little capital; but, by steady business habits, and an enterprising spirit, he has gained wealth and influence second to none of his fellow-citizens. Thus is he fully entitled to rank as one of the self-made men of the State of his adoption. An active politician; has never sought office, although he has been elected to honorable positions. In 1857 he was chosen Mayor, and served one term. Since the organization of the Board of Public Works, he has, in the capacity of one of its members, been actively engaged in the interests of the city. In 1838, at Troy, New York, Mr. Powers married Miss Louisa Hall, a native of London, England, whose parents emigrated to America when she was a child. They have had a family of six children, four of whom—two sons and two daughters—are living. Mr. Powers has, from boyhood, sustained a good moral character. He has shown great enterprise in what he has done, and is doing, at Grand Rapids; never stopping half way, but pushing his plans to completion. He always fills his engagements satisfactorily; is exceedingly kind to those in his employment, and is held in high esteem by all of his acquaintances.

**R**AND, CAPTAIN THOMAS J., of Muskegon, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1805. Before he was eleven years old, both his parents died, and he was placed as errand boy in a large shipping house in Boston. He remained there four years, during which time he laid the foundation of those business qualifications which were so useful during his long and busy life. When fifteen years old, having a desire to become acquainted with the sea, he shipped as cabin-boy on an East India merchantman. This life he followed many years, rising, by his faithful performance of duty, to higher positions. At the age of twenty-five, by virtue of some speculations which he was permitted to make, he became commander and part owner of a fine vessel of one thousand tons, trading between Boston and all parts of the world. Its special trade, however, was with the East Indies. Most of the time, owing to his knowledge and strict business habits, he was supercargo of the vessel. He visited nearly every place on the globe, and obtained much useful informa-



tion, which made him a very interesting companion. When about thirty-seven years old, he left the sea and formed a business connection in New York City. This proved unfortunate; and, in 1845, he removed with his family to a farm near Kenosha, Wisconsin. The retired life of a farmer was not suited to him; he soon became dissatisfied; and, in 1854, he removed to Muskegon, Michigan, where, for several years, he was actively engaged in business for C. Davis & Co. In 1857 he undertook the management of the large real estate interests of Judge Newell. He became largely identified with the interests of the town of Muskegon, and lived to see it become a city of nearly ten thousand inhabitants. During this time, he made many warm friends who still cherish his memory. About the year 1859, he opened a bank, which, for many years, was the only one in Muskegon. In 1864, the business had so increased that he gave it his whole attention, establishing an Exchange Bank with more extended facilities. In 1863, or 1864, he was elected County Treasurer. Mr. Rand's ambition was to live so that, after death, all men could say with truth, "here rests an honest man." He was married, in 1831, to Sarah Glover, of Beverly, Massachusetts. He died, December 17, 1872. His friends, mindful of his wishes, have marked his grave with a tablet bearing his chosen inscription. Mr. Rand's death had such an effect upon the business of the place, that it became necessary for those men who had long patronized him to establish a National Bank. His banking house and lots, with the furniture and fixtures, were purchased of his administrator, and the Lumbermen's National Bank was established, February 5, 1873.

**R**EIVERS, REV. HENRY, late of Muskegon, was born in Grubenvorst, Limburg, Holland, November 12, 1822. He received his education in the college of Wardt. While a student, he was drafted into the army, and served the term required by law. He then returned to Wardt, concluded his studies, and was ordained priest, August 24, 1851. Immediately after his ordination, he came to America as Priest of Foreign Missions; he offered his services to Bishop Le Fevre, of Detroit, who put him in charge of the Mission of Vienna, in Michigan. He was afterwards transferred to Monroe, where he remained two years. In 1858 he was placed in charge of the Church of St. Patrick, in Grattan, Kent County, and remained there until July, 1866. In that year, he became pastor of St. Mary's Church, in Muskegon, and retained the position for ten years, zealously discharging his duties. He died, February 5, 1877, aged fifty-four years and three months. The obsequies, from the church to the cemetery, were conducted by Rev. Jacob Hetz. A solemn

requiem mass was sung by Bishop Borgen, of Detroit, as celebrant; Rev. Father Puloker, of Detroit, as deacon; and Rev. Father Murphy, of Grand Haven, as sub-deacon, assisted by fifteen or twenty priests from different States. The funeral sermon was preached by Father Limpins, of Grand Rapids. Father Reivers was a whole-souled man, of fine attainments, but of a diffident nature. He was courteous and hospitable to all men, irrespective of their belief. He was greatly beloved in his church, and respected by the entire community.

**R**ANDALL, LEONARD H., Banker, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born in Genesee County, New York, November 1, 1829. His parents, Elias and Sally (Winslow) Randall, were born in Windsor County, Vermont. Mr. Randall's early education was obtained in the public schools of Genesee County. In 1843 his father removed with the family to Genesee County, Michigan, and there, for five years, the son attended school in winter, and worked on the farm in summer. In 1844 the sudden death of his father left Mr. Randall, then but fifteen years old, the principal support of his step-mother and four young children. In 1848 his step-mother again married; and he, feeling the necessity of a higher education than that then afforded by the schools near his home, left Michigan, and returned to New York, where he attended school for some months. In the spring of 1849, he went to Hamilton, Canada, and engaged as clerk in a general mercantile store, where he continued four years. During those years, he acquired an excellent knowledge of the business, and prudently saved the greater part of his salary. In 1853, at St. George, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, he went into the general mercantile business on his own account. In 1857 he decided to make a change; and, selling out his stock, removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan. There he at once engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business, in which he continued until 1865. In that year, he decided to confine his operations to the wholesale department, and established the first exclusively wholesale grocery of Grand Rapids. The annual sales of the house amounted to more than half a million dollars. He continued in this business until 1875, and then withdrew in favor of Freeman, Hawkins & Co., young men who had long been employed by him. He retained but a special partnership, and devoted his time to banking. At its organization, Mr. Randall identified himself with the First National Bank of Grand Rapids; he was one of its Directors and a large stockholder. On the 1st of January, 1874, in connection with Mr. Darragh, he established, under the firm name of Randall & Darragh, a private bank of discount and deposit, to which he has



*L. H. Randall.*  
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since given most of his attention. In addition, however, to the pursuits mentioned, Mr. Randall has been interested, during the past ten years, in the organization and continuance of a number of manufacturing enterprises, and also in the several lines of railway passing through Grand Rapids. He is an adherent of the Democratic party, and, in 1871, was elected Mayor of the city. In 1875 he was elected City Treasurer, and was re-elected in 1876 and 1877. On the 8th of January, 1856, he married Miss Mary Jane Byrne, a daughter of Daniel Byrne, of Ontario, Canada. Mr. Randall represents that type known as "the self-made man." As we have seen, he was early thrown upon his own resources; but, depending upon his individual exertions, he has overcome all difficulties. To-day, while yet in the prime of life, he stands in the front rank of the solid business men of his community. He is a man of untiring energy, keen foresight, sound judgment, and strict integrity. His charities are large, well directed, and given without ostentation. In his social relations, he is kind-hearted, genial, and amiable, yet decided in the expression of his opinions. He makes friends readily, and by his manly demeanor retains them. He is highly esteemed by the community.

**R**ICH, HON. HAMPTON, of Ionia, Michigan, was born at Sharon, Addison County, Vermont, December 1, 1815, and was the son of Samuel and Mary (Bailey) Rich, both natives of Vermont. His father was a member of a family still prominent in that part of the country; one of his brothers, Charles Rich, having represented Vermont in Congress, from 1820 to 1824. Mr. Hampton Rich was named for General Wade Hampton, under whom his father fought in the War of 1812, and for whom he cherished an ardent admiration. Mr. Rich's parents removed, during his childhood, from Vermont to St. Lawrence County, New York, and afterwards, to Prescott, Canada. Here his father died in 1825, leaving the support of the family to the devoted wife and mother, who lived until February, 1856. Hampton Rich received a common-school education at Prescott, after which he attended, for a short time, an academy at Ogdensburg, New York. His father's death having left the family in poor circumstances, he was early obliged to leave school and obtain some lucrative employment. The first position he obtained was that of clerk in a dry-goods store. He evinced such an aptitude for business that, at the age of nineteen, he was entrusted with the sole charge of the large mercantile establishment of Averill & Hooker, at Kemptville, near Prescott, and retained the position for over two years. Then, at the solicitation of Mr. Warner, who had opened a general store at Ionia, Michigan, he left Canada to engage in his employment. He entered Ionia on foot and alone,—

the horse, which he had intended to ride from Detroit, having given out on the journey,—and at once applied himself to his business. He remained with Mr. Warner about three years. In 1846 he engaged with Mr. Edward Stevenson, in the boot, shoe, and clothing business, and continued with him until 1853. From that time until 1875, he dealt in general merchandise. He then retired from business. Almost from the time of his arrival at Ionia, Mr. Rich's history has been interwoven with that of the town and county. Noted as a successful business man, he was no less marked as a public-spirited citizen, and was early called upon by the people to serve in public life. As early as 1838, he was elected Town Clerk, and held the office several years. For six years he was Justice of the Peace, part of the time combining the office with that of Town Clerk. In 1841 he was elected County Clerk, and was honored by a re-election in 1846. He also held the office of Supervisor for two years. In 1864 Mr. Rich took an active part in the movement to build a railroad from Ionia to Lansing. The necessary legislation not having been secured, Mr. Rich, against his earnest protestations, was elected to the Senate in 1866 and again in 1868; he finally succeeded in securing the passage of the act authorizing the construction of the road. Upon the organization of the Ionia and Lansing Railroad Company, he became its first President, and retained that position for some time, performing the double duties of President and Treasurer, until its consolidation with the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad. When Mr. Rich first went to Ionia, the town consisted of very few buildings, of which the land office was the nucleus; in every movement to promote its growth, he bore a prominent part, contributing freely of his time and money. He has been particularly active in school matters; and, both as a private citizen and in his official capacity on the School Board, has exerted himself to the utmost to secure the best educational interests. After taking an important part in negotiating for the construction of a school-house, he personally superintended its erection; it now crowns the hill, and is an acknowledged ornament to the town. Among other matters of public interest, with which Mr. Rich's name is prominently identified, may be mentioned the location in Ionia of the railroad shops of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad; also the successful efforts made towards having the prison located in Ionia. This building was under Mr. Rich's supervision, and the universal testimony is that, in stability of workmanship, and cheapness of execution, it surpasses any thing of the kind in the State. The citizens of Ionia regard this structure with a very pardonable pride. Mr. Rich is Chairman of the Board of Managers of the House of Correction. He is not a member of any secret society. He is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been Superintendent of the Sabbath School for twenty-

seven years. He was actively interested, and assisted materially, in the erection of the beautiful and costly church building in which his denomination worship. He originated the greater part of the plans, and personally supervised the erection of the building. He married, November 12, 1840, on her nineteenth birthday, Jessie M. Stevenson, whose lovely character won the esteem of all who knew her. She died July 14, 1860, leaving four children, who are still living. Mr. Rich was married again, in August, 1862, to Charlotte Dygert, of Utica, New York. She is still living, and has a family of three children. Mr. Rich is of fine personal appearance, and is universally esteemed in the community in which he is so active and efficient.

**R**ICHMOND, WILLIAM ALMY, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born in the beautiful village of Aurora, on Cayuga Lake, January 28, 1808. The previous year his parents, Jonathan and Rebecca Richmond, performed the long journey from Westport, Massachusetts, to Aurora, New York, through the wilderness, on horseback. They were among the first settlers of Cayuga County, and, from the home there established, sent forth, during a period of fifty years, a large family to assist in settling different portions of the Great West. The eldest son gave thirty-five years to Michigan; two of his children have pressed, in their turn, to the frontier, and have identified themselves, for ten years past, with the promising State of Kansas. Mr. Richmond was educated at the Cayuga Academy,—an institution which, at that time, numbered among its faculty the honored Salem Town, of “speller and definer” notoriety. During his leisure hours, Mr. Richmond was employed in labor on his father’s farm. His ambitious thoughts were constantly wandering to the great world outside the quiet village; and, after leaving school, he spent two years as clerk in the employment of Henry Howard, of Geneseo, subsequently first State Treasurer of Michigan. In 1828 Mr. Richmond, then a young man of twenty, led by attractive reports from the “Peninsular Territory,” joined an exploring party, and penetrated the wilderness as far as the village of Pontiac. On his return East, two years were passed as clerk in a silk house on Pearl street, New York City; he then engaged two years in mercantile business for himself. In 1834 he again went to Michigan, with the intention of making it his home; but, after suffering from cholera and fever, he decided to leave the State. In 1836, in company with Mr. Philander Tracy, whose life also became identified with Michigan, Mr. Richmond made another effort toward a residence in that Territory. The already far-famed Grand River Valley was their objective point. They arrived at Grand Rapids, a

stirring little Indian trading-post of about two hundred inhabitants; were favorably impressed, and decided to travel no farther. Grand Rapids now, in 1878, is the most energetic and progressive place in the State, and ranks next to Detroit in size. Messrs. Charles H. Carroll, Lucius Lyon, John Almy, and Mr. Richmond immediately purchased the so-called “Kent Plat.” In the same year, 1836, Mr. Richmond was elected to the Convention assembled at Ann Arbor, by proclamation of Governor Mason, for the purpose of converting the Territory into a State. From that time he was identified with the leading interests of Grand Rapids and the State at large. In 1838 he was appointed, by President Van Buren, Receiver of the Ionia Land District. From 1842 to 1845 he served ably in the State Senate, and was instrumental in the passing of the bill appropriating six thousand acres of land for the construction of the first bridge across the Grand River, at Grand Rapids. In 1845 the position of Superintendent of Indian Affairs was conferred on him by President Polk. In 1851 he was candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket with Governor Barry. He held two commissions as Brigadier-General of State militia. He was, for some years, one of the Directors of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and took an active interest in the extension of railroads in the State. His religious creed made him an active churchman. He was a man of fine business talent,—of enterprise steadied by caution. He filled with acknowledged ability the several public offices to which he was called; and was remarkable for his clear intellect and sound judgment. Such a man must necessarily be intimately associated with the growth and prosperity of his State; and Mr. Richmond’s name is enrolled among Michigan’s honored pioneers. He married, in November, 1837, Loraine Z. Page, daughter of Abel Page, one of the first settlers in Grand Rapids. They had three children. He died at Grand Rapids, in the summer of 1870, at the age of sixty-two.

**R**EYNOLDS, J. N., M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon, of Grand Haven, Michigan, was born in Porter County, Indiana, August 24, 1844. His father, Justus Reynolds, was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser. When about eight years of age, Mr. Reynolds removed, with his parents, to Ingersoll, Canada, where he received a thorough classical education, and determined to study medicine. At the age of twenty, he entered, as a student, the office of Dr. W. Springer, a prominent homeopathic physician of Ingersoll, with whom he remained one year. He then entered the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, where he made rapid progress. After six months, he returned to Ingersoll, and spent a second year with Mr. Springer.

In November, 1866, he removed to St. Louis, and entered the Missouri Homeopathic Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1867. He practiced six months in Baltimore, Michigan, and then removed to St. Clair, where he remained one year, in partnership with Dr. G. Palmer. In November, 1869, he removed to Grand Haven, where he still resides. Although young, Doctor Reynolds has acquired a very lucrative practice, and ranks among the best physicians in the State. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is liberal in his religious views. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity. He has always been a Democrat. In September, 1869, he was married to Miss Florence E. Keeler, eldest daughter of Captain S. C. Keeler, formerly of Detroit. Captain Keeler was formerly a prominent steamboat proprietor, and invented the plan of building steam-tugs with elevated cabins; he now resides in South America. Doctor Reynolds has had four children, two of whom are living.

**R**OBINSON, JAMES D., Manufacturer and Lumber Merchant, Grand Rapids, was born in Belfast, Ireland, April 17, 1822. He is the son of David and Mary Robinson, who emigrated to America, in 1822, and settled in Bateman, New York. When James was six years of age, his mother died, and he was sent to live with an uncle. Four years later, his father having married again, he removed with the family to Richland, Oswego County, New York. In the fall of 1836, the family started for the West, going by boat from Oswego to Rochester; and thence, by canal-boat, to Buffalo, where they took the steamer "North America" for Detroit, Michigan. They then went across the country to Marshall. After remaining here for six years, engaged in farming and brick-making, James learned the mason trade with a brother-in-law. In 1843 he arranged with Mr. Harris, a jobber of mason work, to go to Grand Rapids with six other men, to build a stone mill for Messrs. Lawrence and Squire. Being satisfied with the place, he concluded to remain, and purchased a village lot, for which he paid five dollars cash, promising to pay forty-five dollars in mason work. In 1848 Mr. Robinson built the third brick house in Grand Rapids; it stands on the corner of Scribner and Second streets, and is still in his possession. In March, 1850, he started for California with a party of seventeen persons. They made the journey overland, and suffered the usual hardships; paying, at one time, two dollars per pound for flour. Mr. Robinson killed the first buffalo, just after they left Fort Kearney. The party arrived in Sacramento City on the 1st day of August, five months after leaving Grand Rapids. They at once sold their animals and divided the money, purchasing provisions and mining

tools. Mr. Robinson first went to Bidwell's Bar; but, failing to get work, he left for Rich Bar, on the east branch of the north fork of Feather River. He began work, and made from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per day until March, when he was badly disabled by the caving in of an embankment. He started for home in June; stopped at San Francisco, and took passage on a steamer to Panama, and thence to New York; arriving in Michigan after an absence of fifteen months. In 1861 he enlisted in the 1st Regiment of Michigan Engineers and Mechanics. He soon after became Captain of Company C, in which he served four years, reporting for duty every day. He took part in several important conflicts, among which were the siege of Corinth, capture of Bowling Green, and the battles of Mill Springs, Perryville, LaVergne, Mission Ridge, and Lookout Mountain. He was with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea, arriving in Savannah on the 23d of December, 1864. After the close of the war, he engaged in the manufacturing business in Grand Rapids. In 1869 he was burned out, and lost seventeen thousand dollars by the fire. He at once rebuilt his property, and now owns one of the large manufacturing establishments for which the city is noted. Mr. Robinson is one of the original members of the first fire company of Grand Rapids, and served as a volunteer fireman for twenty-two years. He was a member of the Grand Rapids Artillery for five years. In January, 1853, he married Miss Almeria Church, of Marshall, Michigan. They have three daughters. As a business man, Mr. Robinson is in the front rank; as a citizen, he is highly respected for his strict integrity and intelligent counsel.

**R**OOFF, HON. ADAM L., of Lyons, Ionia County, was born at Canajoharie, Montgomery County, New York, February 22, 1810. His grandfather, Johannes Roof, was a Captain under General Herkimer; his uncle, John Roof, was Colonel under the same commander, and fought with courage in the battle of Oriskany, near Fort Stanwix. (See *Stone's History of the Campaign of General Burgoyne and Colonel Barry St. Leger*, pages 166, 196, and 197.) The maternal grandfather of Judge Roof, Philip Van Alstine, was an ardent patriot in the War of the Revolution. His father built Fort Van Renssalaer, on the east bank of Canajoharie Creek, where it may still be seen, having been little injured by the ravages of time. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1798. In 1828 Judge Roof entered Williams College, where he remained two years. He then went to Hamilton College, from which he graduated in 1832. The following year, he was appointed Division Quartermaster, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on Major-General Schermerhorn's staff, by Hon.

William L. Marcy, then Governor of the State of New York. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in August, 1836. In the same month, he left his native residence, in company with his friend, A. F. Bell, to seek his fortune in the West. They reached the city of Monroe, Michigan, and were advised to go to Ionia, where the General Government had established a land office, which was about to be opened for the sale of public lands. On the 28th of August, they arrived at Jackson, then a village of about fifty inhabitants. Here they ascertained, much to their disappointment, that there were no roads leading to the interior,—the land between there and Ionia, a distance of eighty miles, being an unbroken wilderness. They had a boat built, and, on the morning of the 1st of September, launched it at the junction of Portage and Grand rivers, and continued their journey. Three days after, they camped on the west bank of Grand River, on section sixteen, where the city of Lansing now stands. After suffering many perils and hardships, they reached Portland, which then contained, in all, four log houses. Here, after singing the *Te Deum* for their safe deliverance, they rested during the night. The next day, they proceeded to Lyons, a little village of three log houses. This place was so inviting, its surroundings so beautiful, and its future prospects so encouraging, that they concluded to make it their future home. They suffered, however, many privations of pioneer life, being at one time ten weeks without bread. During the fall of 1836, Michigan was made a State. The county of Ionia, at that time, contained about four hundred inhabitants, widely scattered over a large area, and little employment was to be had. Judge Roof and Mr. Bell spent the first two years of their residence in the county in laying out cities, making State roads and public highways, and in private surveys. In 1838 the county of Ionia was organized, and Judge Roof was elected the first Register of Deeds. In October of that year, he married Clarissa, eldest daughter of John Knox. Mr. Knox was a distant relative of Henry Knox, a General in the Revolutionary War, and was a direct descendant of John Knox, the Scotch reformer. In 1840 Mr. Roof was appointed Prosecuting Attorney by Governor Barry. In 1842 he was elected Representative to the State Legislature by a large Democratic majority, although the district, which was composed of the counties of Kent, Ottawa, Ionia, and Clinton, had been for many years represented by the Whigs. As the farmers of the upper counties had no means of shipping their produce, they were desirous to obtain an appropriation of public land sufficient to construct a canal around Grand Rapids, which would enable them to obtain cheap transportation by the river and upper lakes. The people of the southern part of the State were working for the construction and extension of the Michigan Central Railroad; and,

as they wanted all the public lands, vigorously opposed every effort to obtain grants elsewhere in the State. Through the influence of Judge Roof, however, they were defeated, and a large appropriation of land was obtained for the canal and the northern railroad. In 1848 Judge Roof was elected State Senator against the combined opposition of the Free-Soil and Whig parties. The interest in politics ran high that year, and his election was hotly contested. In 1852 he was made Judge of Probate for a term of four years. Entering upon the duties of his office, he found that the records of the court had not been fully kept; that the papers of the office were in a state of confusion, and that the cases were without proper forms, and some without precedents. In a short time, he reduced all to order. He remodeled the old forms and adopted new ones, all of which have since been ratified by his successors. In 1859, having been in poor health for many years, he retired from the practice of law, and gave his attention to farming, which occupation he has since continued. During the late Rebellion, he was a War Democrat. He made many speeches on the war, and inspired the people to such an extent that they contributed their money freely, and no draft was found necessary in the township of Lyons. Judge Roof has always taken pleasure in stating the fact that every requisition of the General Government upon Lyons was promptly filled by volunteers. Judge Roof is slightly under medium size, and is well formed. He has dark eyes, plentiful brown hair, a high forehead, and regular features. His movements are deliberate and dignified. He has a good constitution, and his habits have always been regular. He is, therefore, both in body and mind, a well preserved man. He is a ripe scholar, possessing a classical taste. His language is unusually correct and chaste, and his reasoning logical. He is an excellent conversationalist. Clear in his statements, ready in illustrations, candid, and earnest, he is an eloquent and effective speaker. His counsel always commanded respect among the members of his profession; and, but for his undue modesty, he might have risen to marked distinction. As it was, during the period of his active practice, he stood second to no lawyer in his county. He is the first and oldest lawyer who settled permanently in Ionia County, and is highly esteemed. The following persons, among others, studied law in his office, and from it were admitted to the bar: A. F. Bell, H. Bartow, J. Toan, J. C. Blanchard, and his son, A. K. Roof. As a public officer, Judge Roof was ever at his post, correct, and incorruptible. In business, he has always been industrious and reliable, and now enjoys the results of his labor. He is a firm friend, whose advice and criticism are of rare value. In every public enterprise, he has taken a deep interest; while the causes of education, temperance, morality, and religion have received

from him substantial aid. His opinions are formed after much thought, and adhered to accordingly. His success in life is but the natural outgrowth of integrity, industry, and economy governed by intelligence, and is well worthy of imitation.

**R**OSE, DAVID ELIJAH, Manufacturer, Grand Haven, Michigan, is the son of Elijah and Pamela (Newcomb) Rose, and was born in Penfield, New York, July, 31, 1838. His early education was obtained in the Penfield Academy. He afterwards studied medicine, but, owing to the illness of his father, gave up the practice of his profession, and went to work on a farm in 1855. In the spring of 1861, he removed to Grand Haven, Michigan, and became ticket agent in the office of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company. Subsequently, he spent four years as teller in the bank of Terry & Son. December 12, 1869, he entered upon the lumber business, in which he has since been engaged. Mr. Rose was elected Justice of the Peace in April, 1865, and held the office two terms. He was elected Supervisor in 1872, and Alderman in 1875. He became General Manager of the Merchants' Union Express, and established every intermediate station from Grand Rapids to Milwaukee; he also established Fargo's Express from St. Joseph to Manistee. In 1871 he visited Scotland. He is a member of the order of Odd-Fellows, and of the Masonic Fraternity. His political views are Democratic. October 1, 1863, he was married to Martha Jane Saxton, daughter of Hon. J. A. Saxton, of Deerfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Rose is an active member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Grand Haven. In his business relations, he is exact and reliable. He is eminently social in his disposition, and is esteemed by all who know him.

**S**AVIDGE, HON. HUNTER, Lumber Manufacturer and Capitalist, Spring Lake, Michigan, is the son of Benjamin and Esther (Hunter) Savidge, and was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1828. His father, a farmer, born in New Jersey, was a pioneer settler in Pennsylvania, and removed to Northumberland County, when his son was nine years of age. The boy, when very young, commenced working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed during the summer, earning ten dollars a month; and acquired his education by attending school in the winter. At the age of seventeen, he became a teacher, and continued this calling for eight years; carrying on the carpenter's trade in the summer months. In the year 1850, at the age of twenty-two, he removed to Rockford, Illinois, and followed

his former occupations until 1853, when he commenced business for himself as a contractor and house-builder,—an enterprise in which he was very successful. In 1856 he moved to Spring Lake, purchased a steam saw-mill, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He also bought a large tract of land in the Grand River Valley. In 1861 Mr. Cutler, of Grand Haven, joined him as a partner. The firm met with such success, that, in 1871, they purchased a two-thirds interest in the saw-mill known as the property of Haire & Talford, Spring Lake. The firm of Cutler & Savidge was succeeded by the Cutler & Savidge Lumber Company, with five hundred thousand dollars paid-up capital. Of this company Mr. Savidge is President, and M. J. B. Hancock Secretary. When their mills are in operation, they employ two hundred or more men; and it is, probably, the most extensive lumber concern in the State. They have about three hundred million feet of standing pine. In 1873 Mr. Savidge erected, in Grand Haven, a fine block of buildings, known as the Odd-Fellows' Block, which is a credit to the city. In 1875 Mr. Savidge purchased Spring Lake Hotel, a beautiful summer resort, celebrated for its magnetic springs. He takes great pride in breeding and driving fine horses, some of which he has imported from Kentucky. His sympathies in politics are with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has been an Odd-Fellow since 1858. February 12, 1857, he married Sarah C. Patten, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. They have three children. Discreet in his ventures, energetic and prompt in business matters, Mr. Savidge has worked his way through life, and placed himself in the front rank of Michigan's honest and upright men.

**S**ANFORD, ISAAC H., of Grand Haven, was born in Elmira, Chemung County, New York, September 27, 1837. His father, Isaac P. Sanford, is a native of Connecticut, and his mother, of New York State. Isaac H. received a thorough business education. The family removed West, and settled in Akron, Ohio, where he learned the tailor's trade with his father. They afterwards found employment in the establishment of a merchant tailor. In 1856 Mr. I. H. Sanford removed to Grand Haven, Michigan, and followed his former occupation until the spring of 1877. He was elected Alderman of the first City Council in Grand Haven, in 1867. In the same year, he was made the first Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department. In 1877 he was elected Marshal of the city. He is a Chapter member of the Masonic Fraternity, and belongs to the society of Odd-Fellows. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Sanford married, in 1874, Miss Mary L. Osgood, of Grand Haven. He is an honest, reliable citizen.



**S**ESSIONS, HON. WILLIAM, Ionia, Michigan, was born in Marcellus, Onondaga County, New York, May 2, 1821. His parents, Nathaniel and Chloe (Thompson) Sessions, early removed to a farm in Harmony, Chautauqua County, New York. Here their son William attended school until he was sixteen years of age. In 1837 he went, with the rest of the family, to Michigan, and settled in that part of the State called North Plains, then an unbroken wilderness. Here he remained and worked until he became of age, when his father gave him eighty acres of the wild land composing his estate. A purchase of one hundred and sixty acres made a farm of two hundred and forty acres, which he cleared, and upon which he lived for thirty-four years. During this time, he taught for several winters in the district school. The township is now thickly settled, and contains two villages,—Matherton, of five hundred inhabitants, and Hubbardston, of seven hundred,—both situated on Fish Creek. In 1871 Mr. William Sessions removed to Ionia. The next year, he was elected to the State Legislature, and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. While living on his place at North Plains, he was Supervisor for ten years; and also held the offices of Township Clerk, Treasurer, and School Inspector. Although he has resided but a few years in Ionia, he has won the highest regard of those who know him. In early life, he was a member of the Church of the United Brethren; but, since his removal to Ionia, he has joined the Presbyterian Church. In 1854 Mr. Sessions married Miss Julia Jennings, a daughter of Mr. John Jennings, of Ronald Township, Ionia County, Michigan. They have had four children, of whom the two youngest are living.

**S**ESSIONS, HON. ALONZO, of Ionia, was born August 4, 1810, in Marcellus, Onondaga County, New York. His grandfather owned and worked a rough, stony farm in Connecticut. He had a family of eleven children, all of whom were obliged to gain their own living. Of these, Amasa Sessions, father of Alonzo, was the oldest child; and, at the age of nineteen, made his way, on foot, into the wilderness of Central New York. He had acquired the rudiments of an education; and, by teaching, and clearing land, obtained means to purchase a farm on the east side of Skaneateles Lake. There he remained until near the time of his death, which occurred in 1838. His wife, Phœbe Smith, was the youngest daughter of Job Smith, an officer in the Revolutionary War. Her brother, Lewis Smith, was Sheriff of Onondaga County, and a member of the New York Legislature. She was remarkable for her modest, quiet disposition, love of her home and family, and untiring industry. She had nine children, all of whom survive her. Alonzo Sessions

was trained in frugal, industrious habits. He made diligent use of his opportunities for an education; and, after leaving school at Skaneateles, taught at Galen, Wayne County, and Owasco, Cayuga County. In 1831 he went to Bennington, where he was engaged two years as clerk in a store. As compensation, he received his board and ten dollars per month, from which he saved, the first year, one hundred dollars. His employer was an able, intelligent business man, who owned an establishment consisting of a store, an ashery, a distillery, a grain-mill, and a saw-mill. In this position, he daily learned the value of all kinds of commodities, and acquired prompt and accurate methods of doing business. He had constant opportunities to deal with men and women, to study human nature in all its phases, and to weigh the motives which govern human actions. Meanwhile, his leisure was devoted to reading and study. In 1833 Mr. Sessions left his native State, and traveled, most of the way on foot, from Detroit to the Land Office at White Pigeon, Michigan. His route was by way of Mt. Clemens, Romeo, and Pontiac to Farmington. At the latter place, he struck the Grand River trail, which crossed the Huron near where Kensington now is, and followed it through the counties of Shiawassee, Clinton, and Ionia, to the site of the present city of Ionia. There he found five families, part of them living in unfinished log-cabins, and the others in Indian wigwams. From Farmington to Ionia, his brother and another young man accompanied him. Their food was bread and raw pork; their bed, the ground in the open air,—excepting one frosty night, when they slept in a deserted wigwam which they found on the place now occupied by Dewitt. In Shiawassee, their trail divided, and, after some hesitation, they took what proved to be the wrong one; for, after crossing a small river, it entered a dense forest and ended abruptly in an extensive Indian sugar-bush. After retracing their steps, they ventured doubtfully forward and reached Ionia. Here they boarded a Frenchman's *batteau* and floated down Grand River to Grand Rapids, stopping over night with Rix Robinson, an Indian trader, at the mouth of the Thornapple River. They traveled on foot from Grand Rapids, *via* Gull Prairie, Kalamazoo, and Three Rivers, to White Pigeon, and camped one night on Bull's Prairie, near the Thornapple River. They purchased their land, and returned to Detroit by the Chicago road. Mr. Sessions spent the ensuing winter in a store in Tuscarawas County, Ohio. He afterwards taught at Dayton until 1835, when he purchased two horses and started north for Ionia. One day's travel brought him to a densely timbered wilderness, which he traversed by the aid of blazed trees, until he reached Fort Defiance, on the Maumee River. It rained all the time; the rivers, creeks, and bayous were swollen to overflowing, and



John Sessions  
Barrie  
Meek



could be crossed only by swimming the horses. In this primitive way, he crossed the Auglaize three times, and the Maumee once. From Fort Defiance, he traveled down the Maumee, swimming the creeks and bayous, until he was opposite Perrysburg, Ohio. There he found an open road free from mud, which led through an unoccupied region to Michigan. He passed Ann Arbor, Jackson, and Marshall, which were then scarcely worthy the name of villages. At Saline, he was joined by his brother, and they proceeded to Ionia. The way, from Bellevue on, lay through a dense forest and across two rivers. The journey from Dayton to Ionia occupied sixteen days. Mr. Sessions swam his horses through all the streams, crossed numerous swamps and marshes, and once left his horses in the middle of a stream to recover some article which had dropped from the pack-horn and floated away. Yet, under all these difficulties, he and his brother, with their horses, reached their destination in safety. Mr. Sessions immediately made himself a home on his land in the wilderness. He built the second log-cabin in Berlin, Ionia County, and the first bridges across the small streams between Ionia and Saranac. He married, in August, 1837, Celia, second daughter of Judge Dexter, the pioneer of Ionia County. They have had thirteen children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Sessions was the first Supervisor of Cass (now Berlin), and Chairman of the first Board of Supervisors that met in Ionia County. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace, and held the position several years. He was Sheriff of Ionia County in 1841 and 1842; has since been Supervisor eighteen times, and often Chairman of the Board. His farm, in resources of soil, timber, water, stone, etc., was one of the best in the State; but it was also one of the most difficult to bring under control and cultivation. The amount of labor required was unusual; the results were remote and uncertain; but the work was carried steadily forward with courage and confidence, Mr. Sessions directing all, and performing much of it with his own hands. He has been able to make the farm support his family, pay all expenses of improvement, and provide something for future use. It has become a good home and a valuable inheritance. Land has been added until it has increased from three hundred and sixty to eight hundred acres. Mr. Sessions was elected to the State Legislature in 1856, 1858, and 1860. During his last term of service, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Michigan. He faithfully discharged the duties of the office during four years, when, on his disapproval of President Johnson's policy, he was removed. Mr. Sessions never did more severe, unpleasant, nor honest work, than while in the discharge of his duties as Assessor. In order to aid the Government to raise funds during the Rebellion, Mr. Sessions and others organized a National Bank at Ionia,

of which he has been a Director since 1863, and President since 1866. He has been President of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company since 1870. Both institutions have increased in strength and prosperity under his administration. In 1872 he was chosen, by the Republicans of Michigan, one of the Presidential Electors; and, by them, President of the Electoral College. In 1876, without any effort on his part, he was made Lieutenant-Governor, by a majority of sixteen thousand, notwithstanding the fact that his opponent, a Democrat, received the Greenback vote. He has never solicited official positions. His ambition has been to discharge faithfully all his duties, and to encourage others to do likewise. He has especially desired to educate his children to be valuable citizens, an honor to himself and the country. Few living men have had more hardships to encounter, greater difficulties to overcome, and less encouragement in their struggle with adverse circumstances; but temptation and trouble have not been able to move him from the path of duty, nor to shake his resolution to act well his part.

SHAW, JOHN L., Civil Engineer, Grand Rapids, Michigan, is a son of Nathan and Lucy M. (Rees) Shaw. He was born June 25, 1822, in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and is a descendant of the Plymouth colonists, and the original Dutch settlers of Albany, New York. His father was the Congregational minister at Stockbridge, and Mr. Shaw's boyhood was passed in the quiet of a New England parsonage. He passed twenty years in the enjoyment of simple home life; was educated at Williams Academy, in Stockbridge; and, in 1852, took a situation on the Civil Engineer Corps of the Hudson River Railroad; and, the following year, on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, in Illinois. During 1854 he had charge of the works on the Joliet cut-off. From 1855 to 1860, he was engaged on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad; the next three years he spent in New York with Fairbanks & Co., scale manufacturers. In 1863 he took charge of the Civil Engineer Department, between Fort Wayne and Chicago, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Two years later, he was engaged at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, on the Lawrence Railroad. In 1867 he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and took charge of the construction of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. Subsequently he was made General Superintendent of the road, and remained in connection with it until 1871. In that year, as one of the firm of E. B. Talcott & Co., he took a contract for finishing the road from Paris to Petoskey. In 1874 he was appointed on the Executive Committee of the Board of Public Works, of Grand Rapids, which position he now holds.

He has also been connected with a line of transfer wagons since 1867. Mr. Shaw is a Republican. His religious views are liberal; he endeavors to follow the golden rule, and is widely respected for his careful and honorable business transactions. Mr. Shaw, as a boy, was more deeply interested in a piece of machinery than in any juvenile amusement. In the choice of his profession, he followed the dictates of his natural taste, and has profited by the decision. His fortune has been accumulated by his own skill and energy. He married, October 11, 1865, Louisa M. Bradley, daughter of Joseph I. Bradley, one of the first settlers of Syracuse. They have one daughter.

**S**HEPARD, CHARLES, M. D., Grand Rapids, was born in 1812, in Herkimer County, New York, to which place his parents had emigrated from Portland, Connecticut. He received his academic education in his native town; and, in the spring of 1835, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Western New York. He removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, in the fall of 1835, and entered upon the practice of medicine; to the various departments of which he devoted himself with such earnestness that he speedily rose to the head of his profession. In 1837, a vessel having been wrecked off Muskegon, and some of the crew badly frozen, Dr. Shepard performed amputations with such skill as to bring him into general notice. During the winters of 1843, 1860, and 1872, he spent considerable time in visiting the medical and surgical colleges and city hospitals in New York City, allowing no improvements in medicine or surgery to escape his notice. Devoting much time in his early professional career to surgery and general practice, he has, for many years past, made a specialty of obstetrics and the diseases of women. In this department he has acquired such skill as to increase his fame,—patients being brought to him not only from different portions of Michigan, but also from other States. Dr. Shepard has been a member of the Grand Rapids Medical and Surgical Society since its organization. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity for fifteen years. He voted with the Democratic party until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, since which time he has been a Republican. In 1855 he was elected Mayor of the city of Grand Rapids. In 1850 he united with the Swedenborgian Church, becoming one of the Trustees. He married, in 1836, Lucinda Putnam, of Herkimer County, New York. She was a Christian lady of thorough culture, and very active in all philanthropic enterprises. Her death occurred in 1872. Dr. Shepard married, in 1876, Dora N. Sage, daughter of Edward Sage, of Portland, Connecticut.

**S**INCLAIR, HON. ROBERT P., of Grand Rapids, was born in Romulus, Seneca County, New York, October 17, 1814. He is the son of John and Catherine (Allen) Sinclair, both natives of Ireland. His mother was the daughter of Charles Allen, of County Donegal, and his father, a son of the Rev. James Sinclair, a preacher in Glastry, County Down, for fifty-two years. They were married at Carrick-beach, Ireland, by the Rev. William Moore, of Moneymore, in 1807, and emigrated to America in 1811. After landing at New York, they proceeded to Seneca County, and settled on the shore of Cayuga Lake, at the place now known as Sinclair's Landing. There Mr. Sinclair purchased a farm of six hundred acres; and, in a few years, became a wealthy grain dealer. Robert P. Sinclair received a common-school education, and then studied at Ovid Academy, and at Homer, New York, where he prepared for college. At Romulusville, July 4, 1835, he delivered the oration of the day, and received the hearty applause of the entire assembly. After a year spent in college at Geneva, New York, he went to the University of Edinburg, Scotland. He visited, during his vacations, his relatives in Ireland, and traveled through England and France. He graduated in 1839, made a farewell visit to Ireland, and, in the fall of the same year, returned to the United States. Shortly afterwards, he began reading law at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the office of Kingsley & Morgan, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. Ill health, however, prevented his engaging in the practice of his profession. In 1846 he erected a flour-mill in Washtenaw County, Michigan, which he managed successfully until 1848. He then sold out, moved to Grand Rapids, and, the following year, began the practice of law. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, a delegation of Irish citizens waited upon him, and expressed their desire that he should lead them in the war to defend the Union. Mr. Sinclair consented, and obtained authority to raise an independent regiment of infantry. This was called the "Irish Volunteers," with the motto, "It is better to fight for the FIRST than the LAST sod of our country." They were mustered into service in January, as the 14th Regiment of Michigan Infantry, commanded by Colonel R. P. Sinclair; and, two months later, were ordered to the front. They were sent first to St. Louis, Missouri, then to General Halleck at Pittsburg Landing; and, afterwards, to General Pope at Hamburg Landing. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Farmington, and Corinth, and at Big Springs; whence they made a forced march to Tuscumbia, Alabama. This march was made in July, 1862, under a burning sun, which tested, to the utmost, the endurance of the men. Many dropped by the way-side. The first day's march demonstrated to Colonel Sinclair the necessity of relieving his soldiers of their burdens; and, to this end, he applied to General Morgan



*Robert P. McClain*



for an order to burn or store their knapsacks, but was refused; General Morgan saying he would take no responsibility in the premises. The Colonel then hired a team and wagon, and, at his own risk, took the knapsacks of his regiment to Burnsville, where he stored them in a room at the hotel. This put his men in light marching order. On their arrival at Tuscumbia, they stacked four hundred and fifty-six guns; while no other regiment stacked more than one hundred. Colonel Sinclair sent one officer and one man back to Burnsville, and, in a few days, had all the goods of the regiment safe within the lines. In 1862, while stationed at Tuscumbia, the Colonel made a speech to his regiment, reviewing the situation of the country; and stating, among other things, that slavery was the only and legitimate cause of the war, which would never end until that curse was abolished from the land. This was bold talk then, as President Lincoln had not yet issued his Emancipation Proclamation. After leaving Tuscumbia, the 14th Michigan defended Jackson Crossing until the entire army moved across the Tennessee River, on the retreat to Nashville. On arriving at Athens, Alabama, General John M. Palmer, of Illinois, joined them and took command. A courier, sent from Nashville to Tuscumbia with dispatches, was captured by the enemy. Being left without means of communication, they retreated to Nashville, which they reached in five days, and where they remained during the siege. It was on this march from Athens to Nashville, that Colonel Sinclair barely escaped being shot in an encounter with the rebel cavalry, under General Roddy, while endeavoring to save one of his wagons which had broken down. Soon after, General Rosecrans took command of the army; and, under him, the regiment was engaged in the battles of Laveline and Stone River, besides several others of less importance. In the spring of 1863, his health being greatly impaired, Colonel Sinclair resigned his commission, and returned to Grand Rapids, where he slowly recovered his health. In 1866 he became Revenue Collector for the Fourth District of Michigan, which position he held only till the spring of 1867, because the Senate refused to confirm President Johnson's appointment. He has, since then, reaped a rich harvest in real estate and law business. In 1852 he was elected Judge of Probate, and served in that capacity four years. His administration was signally successful, as was attested by his renomination, on two subsequent occasions, for the same office. Being a Democrat, he failed to be elected, in consequence of the Republican party's coming into power during the war excitement. He married, at Grand Rapids, September 17, 1850, Miss Julia H. Allen, a daughter of Benjamin H. Allen, formerly of Amherst, Massachusetts. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Cumming, then rector of St. Mark's Church. Colonel Sinclair has erected several buildings and deals largely in real estate. He has

enjoyed rare opportunities for culture and observation, both at home and abroad. His varied abilities have been generously used, in his country's service, in camp, on the battle-field, and in the quiet routine of professional and mercantile life. As an officer, he was always quick to see the necessities of his troops, and ready to devise means to provide for them. His endeavors to improve the city in which he lives have made him one of its most valued citizens.

**S**MITH, LE MOYNE S., REV., of Grand Haven, was born in Hector, Schuyler County, New York, February 8, 1808. His grandfather, Hon. Grover Smith, was a native of Connecticut, and removed to Hector in 1794, where, for several years, he held the office of County Judge. He died about the year 1837. The second son, William, father of Mr. Le Moyne S. Smith, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1775. He was a man of vigorous powers, both of mind and body; very decided in his convictions, and firm in the maintenance of his opinions. When about eighteen years of age, led by a trifling incident, he resolved never to drink distilled liquor. He kept his resolution, and, twenty years afterwards, was a leader in the organization of the Hector Temperance Society, which is now the oldest existing temperance society in the world. In 1804 he married Mary Warner. They brought up a family of twelve children, of whom four sons entered the ministry. Le Moyne S. Smith was the second son and third child. His health was precarious, and he remained at home until his seventeenth year, attending school in winter, and working upon the farm, as he was able, in summer. He became very fond of reading, and eagerly perused the newspapers, and many of the books in his father's library, especially works of travel. He also read the poems of Milton, Young, and Cowper. The biography of Benjamin Franklin made him desirous of learning the printing business, and, in 1825, he entered the office of the *Geneva Gazette*. Here he found means for mental culture in the bookstore and circulating library connected with the office. Extreme diffidence prevented his engaging in social gayeties, while his early education and surrounding circumstances combined to keep him from evil associations. Two years of close attention to business so injured his health that he was compelled to find other employment. He taught school for some time, after which he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Enos Barnes, of Yates County. For several years he was engaged in various efforts to promote the cause of temperance. In 1831, in a powerful revival of religion in the village of Eddytown, he was converted, and felt himself called to the work of the Christian ministry. He at once commenced the needful studies. In



Yates County Academy, and Geneva Lyceum, he prepared for an advanced standing in college. He then went to Lane Seminary; but his health failed, and he was obliged to suspend study entirely. He went to Michigan in 1837, and devoted the summer to out-door employment. He afterwards taught, for some time, in an academy in Marshall. Meanwhile, in February, 1838, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Marshall, and was ordained the November following. He was able to continue in the active work of the ministry only eight years. Under his labors several revivals occurred. In Grass Lake, Jackson County, the Presbyterian Church doubled its numbers in a year and a half,—between seventy and eighty having joined the several churches upon profession of their faith. The last five years of his work, from 1842 to 1847, were spent in laying the foundations of the churches in Ionia, Portland, Lyons, and Otisco. His labors in preaching, and pastoral visiting over so large a field, developed a pulmonary disease, which, in the spring of 1847, brought him, apparently, to the borders of the grave. At length, however, he recovered his general health, though the condition of his lungs unfitted him for much public speaking. In 1848 he removed, with his family, to Spring Lake, Ottawa County, where he engaged in mercantile business. Here he established a Sabbath School, of which he was Superintendent for nearly twelve years. Mr. Smith was educated a Whig, but early in life became an Abolitionist, and afterwards joined the Republican party. In 1862 he removed to Grand Haven, and established the *Grand Haven Union*, a Republican weekly newspaper, of which for nearly ten years he was editor and publisher. From 1863 to 1871 he held the office of Assistant Assessor, under the Internal Revenue law. In the autumn of 1864 he was appointed, by Governor Blair, one of the Election Commissioners to secure the votes of the army in the South. Mr. Smith was married, in November, 1838, in Ottawa County, to Miss B. Ann Hopkins, who died in February, 1858. They had two daughters. He was married again, in November, 1859, at Lyons, Iowa, to Miss Phœbe S. Parmelee, late of Lima, New York. In the spring of 1877 he was appointed Postmaster at Grand Haven, by President Hayes. This position he filled with credit to himself and general satisfaction to the public.

**S**LAYTON, NATHANIEL VOLNEY, of Grand Haven, was the son of Samuel Stowe and Millison Carver (Randall) Slayton. He was born in Stowe, Lamoille County, Vermont, September 15, 1838. Having a desire for knowledge, and being studious and attentive, he obtained a good education in the common schools of his native village. During the summer of 1858 he assisted his father, who was extensively engaged in farming and horticulture for about fifteen years. He

visited the West in 1859, and, being favorably impressed, arranged his affairs at home, and returned to Michigan. January 28, 1862, he entered the store of Hon. Dwight Cutler, of Grand Haven, as clerk. By honesty, industry, and energy he accumulated means to begin business for himself, in the firm of Sheldon & Slayton. This soon became one of the prominent dry-goods firms of Michigan, making sales to the amount of from sixty-five to ninety-five thousand dollars annually. After seven years, being in very poor health, he settled his business and took a holiday. September 17, 1873, having somewhat recovered, he resumed active life and opened a large and successful grocery establishment. Mr. Slayton never aspired to public honors; but, in 1876, at the earnest request of his friends, he consented to run against C. J. Pfaff and Gerritt Bottje, for City Treasurer, and was elected by a flattering Republican majority. December 17, 1874, he married Martha Florence Shippey. They have one daughter. Mr. Slayton's religious views are liberal and rational. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and is a Knight Templar. He endeavors to live according to the exemplary maxims of that body,—giving to the needy, caring for the orphan, and recognizing the brotherhood of man. He is genial and charitable, and is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

**S**MITH, IRA O., President of the Muskegon Booming Company, Muskegon, Michigan, was born at Victor, Monroe County, New York, January 28, 1827. His father, Oren Smith, was one of the founders of the city of Rochester, New York, and an extensive land-holder there, when it was but an insignificant village. He was also an eager promoter of the construction of the Erie Canal. Ira O. Smith received such education as the district schools afforded. When eleven years of age, he removed, with his parents, to Flint, Michigan, where he engaged in work on his father's farm, until he was twenty years old. He then went to Grand Haven; and, engaging with William M. Ferry in the lumber business, remained five years. Having accumulated some property during this period, he removed to Black Lake, in 1852, and purchased an interest in the saw-mill known as the Black Lake Mill. The place being then a wilderness, he was compelled, although laboring under many disadvantages, to build public roads, and make other improvements necessary to facilitate the shipment of lumber. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, he carried on this business, with considerable success, for ten years. In 1862 Mr. Smith sold out his business at Black Lake, and removed to Muskegon, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and continued in the same for five years. In 1867 he became junior partner in the firm of Swan, White & Smith. He afterwards became managing partner of the firm,





*M. J. Smiley*

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which, by the aid of his ability, has been very successful. Having also become a stockholder in the Muskegon Booming Company, he was elected its Secretary in 1872, and President in 1874. He still holds the latter office, giving general satisfaction to the company. So well has the business prospered under his management, that it pays the stockholders the handsome annual profit of twenty per cent. Since his residence in Muskegon County, Mr. Smith has been successively elected to the offices of County Clerk and Register, Supervisor and Alderman,—all of which he has filled with credit to himself, and satisfaction to those who supported him. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity, and also of the order of Odd-Fellows. As a public-spirited citizen, he has largely identified himself with the growth and prosperity of the city of Muskegon. In November, 1854, Mr. Smith married Miss Kate A. Boyse, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. They have one daughter, Minnie L., who was born in June, 1858.

**S**MITH, HON. GEORGE MORTIMER, of Whitehall, Michigan, was born March 16, 1841, at Springfield, Otsego County, New York, and is the son of William B. and Charlotte R. Smith, of Coopers-town, New York. He received his education at the common schools, and at Alfred University, Alleghany County, New York. He learned telegraphing, and was first employed as telegraph operator on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, at Salamanca, New York, and was promoted to be First Superintendent of telegraph and train dispatches on the same road. He subsequently occupied a similar position, for several years, on the Blossburg, Corning and Tioga Railroad. In 1867 he entered, as book-keeper, the employment of the Hornellsville Lumber Company, at Whitehall, Michigan. A few years later, he purchased an interest in the company; and, directly after, became a member of the new firm, which bought out the old partnership of J. Alley & Co. He has taken a deep interest in the advancement of Whitehall, and has served one term as its President. In the fall of 1876, he was Representative in the Michigan Legislature, and acted as Chairman of the Committee on State-prisons, and as member of the Committee on Railroads. He belongs to the societies of Odd-Fellows and Masons, and is a member of Painted Post Lodge, at Corning; of the De Molai Commandery, at Hornellsville; and of the Corning Consistory of Scottish Rites. He is a conservative Republican. In 1856 he married Rhoda F. Alley, daughter of the Hon. James Alley, of Hornellsville, New York, who, for many years, has been prominently identified with Republican party in Western New York. Mr. Smith has a keen appreciation of wit and humor, and an inexhaustible fund of amusing incidents, which he is ever ready to relate.

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**S**MILEY, MITCHELL J., Grand Rapids, is a native of South Avon, Livingston County, New York, and was born on the 2d of May, 1841. His father, Mitchell S. Smiley, originally from Maryland, removed to Van Buren County, Michigan, in 1851, and settled on a farm. Here the son spent his life up to the year 1858, doing farm work in the summer, and attending school during the winter months. He then entered the Kalamazoo College, teaching school a portion of each year. In 1860 he began the study of law with Balch & De Voe, then the leading law firm in Kalamazoo, and continued to teach during the winters, as before. He was admitted to the bar May 24, 1862, and the following year commenced the practice of his profession. In a few months he formed a partnership with his tutor, Nathaniel A. Balch; soon after, Walter O. Balch, a son of his partner, was admitted to the firm, which did a prosperous business under the name of Balch, Smiley & Balch. Mr. Smiley gave early evidence of much legal talent. In 1872, it became necessary to take an additional member into the firm of Hughes & O'Brien, of Grand Rapids,—a firm possessed of great ability and doing an extensive business. This position, without solicitation, was offered to Mr. Smiley; he accepted it, and the firm of Hughes, O'Brien & Smiley was formed. Since that time, no lawyer in the State has tried more causes or been more successful than he. His great strength is in the careful preparation, and plain, straightforward presentation of his cases. In politics, Mr. Smiley has always been a Democrat; he was twice a candidate for Representative, in the Kalamazoo District, but in each instance suffered a party defeat. He married, in August, 1874, Florence M., daughter of Andrew J. Fitts, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Mr. Smiley is a man of sound judgment and good habits; he has been successful in business, and is an esteemed citizen.

**S**MITH, HON. ROBERT BRUCE, of Portland, Ionia County, was born April 21, 1834, at Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York. He was the son of Richard R. and Elizabeth (Snell) Smith, and grandson of Jacob Marshall, who was a member of Congress during the War of 1812. His mother was of German descent. Mr. Smith received his early education at Fairfield, his native town, and graduated from the medical department of the University of New York in 1854. He practiced medicine at Fairfield until 1858, when he received a position as surgeon on a vessel, visited England, and returned to New York. In 1863 he bought the "Ne Plus Ultra" flour-mill at Portland, and has since been extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of flour in that place. He is also connected with the firm of Robert Smith & Co., manufacturers of school and church furniture. In 1867 he was elected to the

Lower House of the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1869. While filling this position, he was Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and a member of the Committee on Ways and Means. In 1869 he was elected President of the village of Portland. He has been a Trustee of the School Board three times, and has taken an active part in educational interests. In all railroad enterprises for the benefit of the town, he has evinced a deep interest. He was a member of the Executive Committee, and one of the first Directors of the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad. He is a member of the Mutual Benefit Association, and of the Ionia and Montcalm Life Insurance Company. In 1860 he became a member of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons, and has held many important offices in the various lodges. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. He is connected with the Congregational Church of Portland, and holds the position of trustee. He was married, September 12, 1860, to Emily E. Read. They have three children. Mr. Smith's physique is fine, and his presence distinguished. By his integrity and acknowledged ability, he commands the respect of his fellow-citizens.

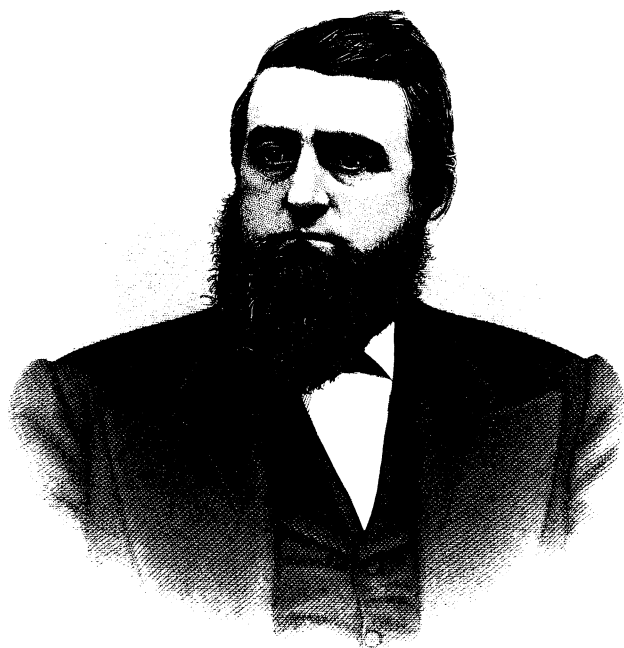
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**S**MITH, J. MORGAN, Congregational Minister, of Grand Rapids, was born April 26, 1833, in Great Falls, New Hampshire. His father, Rev. James A. Smith, was born in 1806, and was one of the fifteen children of Norman Smith, a man of piety and repute in Hartford County, Connecticut. He was pastor of the church in Glastonbury, of that State, for twenty years, and is still a preacher highly esteemed for his good judgment and sincerity. His mother, Mary (Morgan) Smith, was the daughter of Joseph Morgan, of Hartford, Connecticut, whose ancestry, in New England, dates back to 1635, and who was one of the founders of the Aetna Insurance Company, of Hartford. Mr. Smith, as a boy, was forward in his studies; he was always ready for work and play. He read a great deal; and, having exhausted the town library, his father borrowed books from the city, five miles distant. He was especially fond of fiction and history. At twelve years of age, he went to the old Hopkins Grammar School, in Hartford, where he spent five years preparing for Yale College. He entered the Freshman Class in 1850, and was an eager, but not an ambitious, student. He had very good teachers; and was fortunate in becoming well acquainted with Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, New York, who was then Principal of the High School in Hartford. He spent much time in the study of poetry, which has left a visible impress on his sentiments. He graduated in 1854, among the first ten in his class. Upon leaving college, he went to Elmira,

New York, where, for six months, he taught private classes in the higher branches of learning. Feeling the need of physical exercise, he then spent a half year in work and travel in Central Wisconsin. At the end of that time, urged by a strong desire to become a minister, he went to Andover, Massachusetts, to study theology. He was averse to the theological spirit which prevailed; and, for four years, earnestly and untiringly sought a better way. During an interval in his study, he went to Philadelphia, where he spent a year in preparing boys for college, thereby earning money to pursue his own studies. Immediately after leaving Andover, he took charge of a small church in West Avon, Hartford County, Connecticut, where he remained three years. He then spent a year in reading, irregular preaching, and visiting the army with supplies for the sick. Upon an invitation from the New England Church in Chicago, he went there to supply its pulpit for seven weeks; after which, among several calls, he chose that from the First Congregational Church in Grand Rapids, where he has since remained. During his ministry of nearly fourteen years, the membership of the church has been doubled; a new edifice erected, which will hold a thousand persons; and two smaller churches have been built. In August, 1859, he was married to Miss Cordelia B. Root, of Middletown, Connecticut. They have five children. Mr. Smith has worked in accordance with his conviction that a church should labor as well as pray; give, as well as receive; that the minister is not a man of authority, but a brother among his congregation; and that a regular minister accomplishes more than a chance one. He has sought to preach the truth, reasonably and lovingly, and his work has grown around him.

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**S**MITH, GENERAL ISRAEL C., Grand Rapids, was born in that city March 12, 1839. He is the son of Canton Smith, who emigrated from Rhode Island to Grand Rapids, in 1838, where he still resides. He received his education in the common schools of his native place, and in Albion College. After leaving college, he entered the employment of James Blair; and afterwards, as a student, the law office of James Miller, where he remained three years. In 1858 General Smith made a tour of the Southern and Western States; and, the following year, crossed the plains to Pike's Peak, Utah, and California. After a short sojourn, he returned *via* Panama. In 1860 he was clerk on a steamboat on the Mississippi River. In 1861 he enlisted, as a private, in the old 3d Michigan Infantry; but, before they left Grand Rapids, he received the commission of Second Lieutenant. From that time to the end of the war, he rose rapidly through all the grades, up to Colonel of



*R. P. Smith*



Cavalry and Brigadier-General. In official reports, he was often mentioned favorably for his bravery and efficiency. He served, as Assistant Inspector-General, on the staff of Generals Haymen and De Trobriand, Army of the Potomac; and also on that of Generals Tillson, Ammon, Gillem, and Stoneman, in the West. He took part in forty-three battles, one siege, and a number of skirmishes. He was promoted on his first battle-field, at Bull Run. In 1862 he accepted a Captaincy in his own regiment, in preference to the position of Aid-de-camp on General Richardson's staff. His name was especially mentioned for bravery in the battle of Fair Oaks, by General Phil. Kearney. General Smith took an active part in all of the battles of the Army of the Potomac, from first Bull Run to Gettysburg inclusive, except Antietam, when he was in a hospital, wounded. In the battle of Groveton, or second Bull Run, several companies having become detached from their regiment, General Smith took his place at their head, and led them to the charge; driving the enemy from their position, and receiving two wounds in his shoulder. Having recovered from his wounds, he served in the battle of Fredericksburg as Aid-de-camp to General Berry. He was appointed by General Heintzelman Assistant Inspector-General of Brigade, and assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps, on General Haymen's staff. He was in the thickest of the fight in the battle of Chancellorsville, and commanded the right wing in the night charge when Stonewall Jackson was killed. At sunrise, the Federal troops were charged by the enemy and thrown into some confusion. While General Smith was riding at full speed to rally a regiment on the right of General Haymen, his horse was struck by a twelve-pound shot on the top of the neck just in front of the shoulder; but the General instantly procured another, and accomplished his purpose. On the same day, at the head of a band of volunteers, he charged and recaptured a battery which the rebels had taken from the Union troops. In the battle of Gettysburg, he served on the staff of General De Trobriand; and, in attempting to re-form a disordered regiment, he was wounded in the leg by a ball, and his horse was shot under him. He was carried off the field, and left, with General Byron R. Pierce, in an old wooden building, where they remained without care until the second day after the battle. Upon his recovery, he was appointed Major of the 10th Michigan Cavalry, and ordered to the Army of the Ohio. In 1864 he dismounted his force and charged the enemy's works at Watauga Bridge, Tennessee. General Smith was the first to enter the fort. He soon after led an attack on General John Morgan's troops, posted in superior numbers at Morristown; broke their center, and drove them from their position. In May, 1864, as Acting Assistant Inspector-General, he was assigned to the staff of General Davis Tillson;

and, in August, was transferred to that of General Alvan C. Gillem. Knoxville being threatened by a cavalry force of five thousand men, commanded by General Wheeler, General Smith was called, by telegram, to its defense. At the head of a body of cavalry, seventy-five in number, he started out to watch the movements of General Wheeler. In passing through a piece of woods, he received a volley from the enemy at short range; but, charging on the instant, he routed the regiment of Texas Rangers four hundred strong, and chased them right into the center of Wheeler's camp, two miles away. Finding that he was completely surrounded, he charged through the rebel lines. It was now a race for life to get out. They fought their way desperately for five miles,—a part of the distance Union and rebel troops being mixed together; using saber and revolver indiscriminately. General Smith escaped with thirteen men. In November, 1864, in order to reinforce General A. C. Gillem, who was hard pressed by General Breckinridge, General Smith took, on a train of cars, three hundred men and one piece of artillery. After going to Morristown, about forty miles distant, they met General Gillem's united forces, but could not prevent their retreat. He posted his men behind fences and an embankment, and, by firing at short range, drove the rebels back twice. The engineer became frightened at the first discharge, and drew off the train. As the enemy were again advancing, with a force of over three thousand men, General Smith ordered a retreat. After eighteen hours' hard travel through the woods, he succeeded in uniting his command with the Union forces at Strawberry Plains. During the winter of 1864, he was on General Stoneman's staff; and, when not engaged in the duties of his position, was out with a cavalry force, trying to strike the enemy at every available point. At Salisbury, North Carolina, he charged a rebel battery at two different times, having his horse and most of his men killed at the first attack. He procured fresh troops, captured the battery, and drove the enemy through the town. The rebel force was entirely destroyed, as those who were not killed were taken prisoners. In the spring of 1865, at his own request, he was released from staff duty and ordered to the command of his regiment. On the 22d of November, 1865, with his regiment, he was mustered out of service. He married Miss Ada E. Meeker, October 9, 1867. The reputation held by General Smith among his brother officers may be shown by the following extract from a letter written by General Davis Tillson to General Thomas, Adjutant-General of the Armies of the United States:

"Lieutenant-Colonel Smith has served under my command, or immediate observation, for the past eighteen months. His conspicuous courage, capacity, and gallantry have made him an object of admiration to the whole command. He wears the scars of several wounds received in battles where he exhibited the most dis-



tinguished bravery and ability. I know of no officer in the entire army who possesses a more brilliant and deserving record."

Since leaving the army, General Smith has spent several years in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico, engaged in mining and raising stock. In 1873 General Smith returned to Grand Rapids; and, in company with George B. Morton, erected the Morton House; a one-half interest in which he still retains. Having turned his attention to railroads, he is now connected with the Grand Rapids and Indiana road. He controls the Fire Department; is one of the Police Commissioners, and commands the 2d Regiment of Michigan State Troops.

**STANTON, ERASTUS H.**, of Ionia, Michigan, was born at Durham, Greene County, New York, November 13, 1816. His father, James R. Stanton, was a son of Reuben Stanton, a Baptist minister, whose parents removed from Stonington, Connecticut, to Westerloo, Albany County, New York, in the year 1790. The family is of Welsh descent. His mother, Martha (Niles) Stanton, was a daughter of Henry Niles, a descendant from a Scotch family belonging to the sect of Quakers, or Friends. They were persecuted for their opinions under the reign of Charles II., and fled to a new continent, that they might enjoy that freedom of opinion denied at home. They suffered this indignity because, like all Friends, they professed to be conscientiously opposed to the payment of tithes; to doing military duty; to taking oaths in courts of justice, and taking off the hat as an act of homage to man. The Niles family settled in Rhode Island in 1672. Mr. Stanton's grandfather and grandmother were married in 1780, and removed first to Dutchess County, and, soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, to Albany County, New York. His parents were married in 1813, and removed to Durham, Greene County, New York, where his father followed the business of tanner, shoemaker, and farmer. Mr. Erastus Stanton was educated in the common schools and academy of his native town. An early developed taste for reading was gratified by access to a circulating library, in which his father owned an interest for forty years. At the age of sixteen, he was placed, at his own request, with a mercantile firm in Rensselaerville, Albany County, where he was initiated into the details of business life; his first lessons were in sawing wood, sweeping the store, measuring ashes, and weighing sugar. He remained with this firm until the year 1837, acquainting himself with all details, and then commenced business for himself at Greenville, Greene County, New York, where he remained twelve years. At the end of that time, he removed to Angelica, Alleghany County. It was generally supposed that the Erie Railroad was to

pass through the place, thus promising to make it an important town. But these anticipations were not realized. His wife's health failing, Mr. Stanton removed to the town of Rockton, Winnebago County, Illinois, about one mile from Beloit, Wisconsin, where he bought a small farm, and built himself a home, expecting to end his days there. The financial storm of 1857 changed his plans; and, his wife's health having improved, he looked forward to leaving a climate which he had never liked. He remained in Rockton and Beloit, occupied in farming, banking, and general mercantile business until the year 1867, when, with his family, he moved to Ionia, where he still resides. Since coming to Ionia, he has been engaged in manufacturing and selling lumber. After an active business life of forty years, his reputation for business integrity stands unquestioned. He has always been able to pay one hundred cents on a dollar; has never had a judgment rendered against him, except once in his early life; and has never had a note of his making protested for non-payment. In October, 1838, he received a commission from William L. Marcy, then Governor of the State of New York, as Quartermaster of the 37th Brigade of Infantry, on the staff of Brigadier-General William Salesbury. This position he held four years, when he resigned. December 24, 1861, being then in Springfield, Illinois, he received a commission from General Richard Yates, as his temporary Military Aid, and was detailed to visit the several regiments and detached companies of the volunteers of Illinois, under instructions from Allen C. Fuller, Adjutant-General of the State. In this capacity, he visited the Illinois regiments in the Department of North Missouri. His principal duties were to see the troops provided with the necessary arms, clothing, medicine, camp and garrison equipments, etc., and to supply all deficiencies. While at Greenville, Greene County, New York, he held the office of Trustee, and Secretary of the Board of Trustees, of Greenville Academy; he also represented that town on the Board of Supervisors of Greene County, holding the office for two years. He was honored with a similar position at Angelica, Alleghany County, being a member of the Board for two years, and the last year acting as chairman of that body. After his removal to Rockton, Illinois, the people soon called him to serve in official positions, electing him, without opposition, to represent them on the Board of Supervisors of Winnebago County, for the years 1862, 63-64. Always a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, the people of Ionia were not slow to recognize his character, and called on him accordingly. In July, 1872, a company was organized to build a railroad from Ionia to Stanton, in Montcalm County, and Mr. Stanton was elected a Director, and its first Secretary and Treasurer. His connection with the road, in those positions, lasted until its consolidation with the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad Company,

November 30, 1872. He took a lively interest in the completion of the railroad, taking upon himself many arduous duties and weighty responsibilities. As an officer of the company, he proved himself a capable, efficient, and faithful servant, as well as a straightforward, energetic, and enthusiastic business man. Mr. Stanton was connected with the Democratic party until 1856, when he became a Republican. He married, at Greenville, Greene County, New York, September 2, 1840, Mary, daughter of Newman Sanford, of that place. Her eldest brother, Mitchell, was a prominent lawyer of that State, and was, for four years, State Senator from the district comprising Schoharie, Greene, and Delaware Counties. Her eldest sister, Abatha, was the wife of the late Erastus Boems, a prominent lawyer of New York, and a partner of Lucius Robinson, the present Governor of New York State. Another sister, Sally, is widow of the late Cyril Blain, at the time of his death pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Angelica, New York. Two other brothers of Mrs. Stanton are Judge Sanford, of Middletown, New York, and Newman Sanford, deceased, of Springport, Jackson County, Michigan. Mr. Stanton, though not professedly a Christian, attends the services of the Episcopal Church; his wife has been a member of that denomination for twenty-five years. His mother, who makes her home with him, has reached the ripe age of eighty-four. Her family are remarkable for their longevity, as she has living three sisters aged respectively ninety-two, seventy-five, and seventy-three years, and two brothers that have reached the ages of eighty-eight and eighty-five.

**STEARNS, GEORGE L.**, Manufacturer, of Grand Haven, was the son of Asa and Anna (Padcock) Stearns, and was born in Amsterdam, Montgomery County, New York, January 22, 1832. He attended school a short time, where he obtained a limited knowledge of the elementary branches of study. He has educated himself by reading and observation, and is now a man of much learning. His father was a noted mechanic, and owned a factory, the management of which, on account of poor health, he gave to his son, when the latter was but sixteen years of age. In 1853 Mr. Stearns became a contractor and builder in Montgomery and Schoharie counties, New York; and, in 1856, in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where his parents had recently removed. In the spring of 1858, he married Miss Mary E. Snyder. In 1862 he enlisted in the 67th Illinois Regiment, and was honorably discharged in the same year. He immediately went to Appleton, Wisconsin, where he engaged in carrying on a furniture factory. Two weeks later, the building was consumed by fire; but he took another, and continued the busi-

ness for some time. After giving up this occupation, he removed to Whitewater, Wisconsin, and was very successful until he again lost his property by fire. About this time, his wife died, leaving three sons to their father's care. He then removed to Iowa, where he engaged in canvassing. In 1868 he married the sister of his former wife, at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, Iowa. During the next four years, he had continual struggles with fortune, through which he preserved the strictest integrity. In the spring of 1874, he removed to Grand Haven, Michigan, and entered into business with the firm of Chaffe & Stearns. Soon after, Mr. Chaffe sold his interest, and the firm became Stearns Brothers, sash, door, and blind manufacturers. In politics, Mr. Stearns is a Republican. His religious views are liberal, and are the result of deep thought and earnest inquiry. He is a member of the order of Odd-Fellows and of the Masonic Fraternity, and lives consistently in accordance with their exemplary precepts. He is of a genial nature, and has an inexhaustible fund of wit. He is a thorough, reliable, business man; working with energy and zeal, and has the respect of the entire community.

**STEVENSON, MAJOR T. G.**, of Ionia, was born in that city July 26, 1842. His father, John Stevenson, was born in England, and came to America in 1831. He settled in Ionia in 1836, being one of the earliest pioneers of the Grand River Valley. He is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; a man of great piety and strict integrity, and is universally respected and beloved. His wife, Jean Stevenson, was born in Scotland. She is a most estimable woman. Mr. Thomas Stevenson, their second son, grew to manhood in Ionia, in which place he has since made his home. He received a common-school education, and early learned the printing business, obtaining the knowledge at odd hours out of school time. Before he had attained the age of eighteen, he had earned, by working in the printing-office of the *Ionia Gazette*, sufficient money to pay his expenses for two years at the Ypsilanti Seminary. He thus fitted himself for a regular course at the State University, but the war changed his plans; and, at the age of twenty years, he enlisted in the 21st Michigan Infantry. He was immediately appointed Sergeant-Major of the regiment; and, in less than eighteen months, was successively promoted to Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Captain. He was with his regiment in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Averysboro, Bentonville, and in many minor battles and skirmishes, distinguishing himself by his coolness and bravery. When General Sherman's army cut loose from its base of supplies at Atlanta,

Captain Stevenson was appointed Adjutant-General of a newly organized brigade. He served in that capacity on the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Washington, where he took part in the grand review. At the end of his service, his meritorious conduct gained him the brevet of Major. On his return home, his thoughts naturally turned to journalism; and, in May, 1866, in company with his present partner, Captain J. C. Taylor, an old school-mate and army companion, he began the publication of the *Ionia Sentinel*, a Republican weekly journal. With the exception of two years spent in Colorado and California, he has given his time to its management; and, with Captain Taylor, has succeeded in building up one of the best weekly papers in Michigan. Major Stevenson is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He is a strong Republican, and takes a prominent part in local and State politics. He was married, June 24, 1874, to Hannah C. Blanchard, daughter of Hon. John Blanchard, of Ionia, a beautiful and highly esteemed lady. Major Stevenson's address is pleasing; his disposition frank and genial. As a citizen, he is wide-awake and liberal, and wields a strong influence over the young men of his class and party. He is an enterprising business man, a tireless worker, yet an enthusiastic lover of all genuine and healthful amusements. Since the war, he has traveled extensively in the Southern States, and on the Pacific coast. He is a pleasant companion, a good citizen, and a true friend.

**STORRS, HON. WALES FISHER**, Manufacturer, Grand Haven, was born in Westport, Essex County, New York, January 19, 1816. He is the second son of Elijah and Julia (Holcomb) Storrs. His mother, a native of New England, was of Puritan descent. His father was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, the old home of the Storrs family. He held a commission in the War of 1812, and fought in the battle of Plattsburg. He and his wife lived to an advanced age, and are buried in Lakeside Cemetery, near the city of Grand Haven. Mr. W. F. Storrs attended the common schools, and studied carefully at home. In 1834, with his parents, he moved to Portage County, Ohio, where he worked on his father's farm until the autumn of 1836. At that time, he married Elizabeth Cranmer, and afterwards taught school for several years; he was eminently successful, doing much to elevate the standard of popular education in the county. In the fall of 1859 he removed to Ottawa County, Michigan, and engaged in the lumber business, in which he has since spent most of his time. In 1866 he was elected to represent his county in the Lower House of the State Legislature, and, in 1870, he was elected to the Senate. In 1872 a renomination was tendered, but he declined to accept it. Being too old to

serve as a soldier in the late war, he provided a substitute, and, by every means in his power, sought to aid his country. Both by precept and example, he has upheld the cause of temperance and reform. His conduct is always marked by liberality and strict integrity. Mr. Storrs was a Whig until 1854, when he joined the Republican party, of whose principles he has since been a firm advocate. At the age of fourteen he united with the Congregational Church, and has always maintained a consistent Christian character. He is now an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Grand Haven. His wife died in 1866, and, in 1868, he married Edna L. Niles, of Broome County, New York. His only son, Cassius Percival, died in 1877, leaving a young son and daughter.

**SMITH, GEORGE D.**, Muskegon, was born at New Marlborough, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, June 27, 1838. His father, George C. Smith, was elected State Representative in 1837. He removed from Massachusetts to Connecticut, in April, 1842; and thence to Ohio, in August, 1843. In October, 1845, the family went to Pennsylvania, where they remained until the following April. They then returned to Ohio, whence they removed to Michigan, and settled in the village of Allegan, where Mr. Smith received a good business education. Leaving school at the age of seventeen, Mr. Smith was employed as clerk in a mercantile establishment in Allegan, and remained for thirteen years. Desiring a change of employment, he was induced by some railway contractors to engage with them, as book-keeper and pay-master, for several years. In 1872 he removed to the city of Muskegon, Michigan, where he entered the office of the Muskegon Booming Company, as their acting Secretary and Treasurer. He still holds the position. In the years 1870-71 he was elected village Clerk and Treasurer of Allegan; he was also Township Clerk at the same time. Mr. Smith is prominently connected with all public enterprises that are designed to favor the growth and prosperity of the city. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and is a Knight of Pythias. He married, December 15, 1864, Helen A. Weeks, of Allegan, Michigan.

**STONE, JOHN W.**, Lawyer, was born in Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio, July 18, 1838. His father, Chauncey Stone, is a farmer, and a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dorris, Allegan County, Michigan. His mother is Sarah, daughter of John Bird, of Vermont. Mr. Stone acquired his early education at the district schools of Medina County, Ohio, and afterwards attended, for two years, a select

school taught by W. W. Ross, at Spencer, Ohio. In the spring of 1856, he came to Michigan, and taught school for four winters. In 1860 he began the study of law, in the office of Silas Stafford, at Martin, Allegan County. In the same year, he was elected County Clerk of Allegan County, and was re-elected in 1862. While discharging the duties of this office, he still continued the study of law, and, in 1862, was admitted to the bar. In 1864 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Allegan County, and held the office for six years. In January, 1865, he formed a partnership with D. J. Arnold, who is now Judge of the Twentieth Circuit of Michigan. This business relation was continued until Mr. Stone was elected Circuit Judge, in April, 1873. He held the office until November, 1874, when he tendered his resignation, and entered the law firm of Norris & Blair, of Grand Rapids. In November, 1875, Mr. Norris retired from the firm, and the two remaining members formed a partnership with Williard Kingsley, under the firm name of Blair, Stone & Kingsley. This firm possesses one of the finest law libraries in the State. Judge Stone has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-two years, and is one of its active workers. In 1872 he was a delegate to the General Conference, held at Brooklyn, New York, and also to the Conference which was held in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1876. Judge Stone was elected to Congress in 1876 from the Fifth Congressional District of Michigan. He is a Republican. In 1861 he was married to Delia M. Grover, daughter of A. P. Grover. They have four children. In presenting a case to a jury, Judge Stone has a very happy manner. He shows a ready and comprehensive grasp of his causes, and at once inspires confidence in his ability and fairness.

**SQUIER, JOHN W.**, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born October 4, 1799. His early life was passed in New Jersey. In 1836 Mr. Squier removed to Farmington, Michigan, where he became engaged, as afterwards at Saline, in the business of wool-carding and cloth-dressing. In the early days of Grand Rapids, he came to that city, and, with his brother-in-law, D. C. Lawrence, built the old stone mill, which has long been one of the landmarks, and which was burned in 1862. In order to obtain the necessary mill stones, he went to Jackson, built a scow, loaded it with the stones, and floated it down to Grand Rapids. At one time, having sold his dry-goods store for a mill, which many of the old settlers remember as standing just below Jericho, he carried on a large lumber business. Mr. Squier was largely instrumental in bringing the best theatrical talent to his city, by erecting the opera-house, finished in 1859, and opened by T. Sher-

lock, of Detroit. Since that time, many of the most renowned actors have been engaged; among others, Edwin Forrest and H. Lanagan. The opera-house burned, May 8, 1872, and was rebuilt the same year. The pioneers of Michigan remember with gratitude the liberality and thoughtfulness of Mr. Squier. His religion,—“to give to him that needeth,”—was faithfully carried out; he was at all times ready to give both counsel and material aid. He was, as his success in life has demonstrated, a man of fine business ability, and energy. In his family, he was ever the kind helper and counselor, and he will always be remembered by his fellow-citizens as a public benefactor. In 1824 Mr. Squier married Miss Mary Lawrence, at Pen Yan, New York. He died, October 3, 1874, leaving a wife, three sons,—Samuel, John, and D. D.,—and three daughters,—Mrs. Grinnell (a sketch of whose husband appears elsewhere in this work), Mrs. Ashley, and Mrs. Evans. [See sketch of Henry Grinnell.]

**SUTHERLAND, REV. JOHN ROSS**, Pastor of First Presbyterian Church of Grand Haven, was born in Oxford County, Ontario, Canada, on the 7th of November, 1846. His parents came from Scotland, and settled in Quebec, in 1833. Here his father remained for some time, in the employ of the Provincial Government, engaged in the erection of what was then called the New Fort. After its completion he removed, with his family, to the western province, and resided for about a year at Toronto,—then called Little York. He then settled on a farm which he had bought in Oxford County, about one hundred miles west of Toronto. Mr. John Sutherland was the youngest of seven children, two daughters and five sons. Four of the sons studied professions,—two becoming physicians, and two clergymen. Mr. Sutherland's early education was received in Woodstock and Toronto, Canada. His tastes were of a literary character, and led to his receiving, at the age of sixteen, an appointment upon one of the provincial papers. He thus became the youngest journalist in the Dominion of Canada; and, probably, the youngest on the continent. His parents were both honored members of the Presbyterian Church, his father having been deacon for upwards of thirty years. They gave their son a religious training from his infancy, but he manifested no desire to follow in their footsteps. In 1868, however, he experienced an intense religious conviction, which impelled him to relinquish journalism and enter the ministry. He, accordingly, resumed his studies in Knox College, Toronto. In 1870 he entered Auburn Theological Seminary, where he spent one year; and, in the spring of 1873, completed his course of study at the Theological Seminary of the North-west, at Chicago,

His record in the seminary, for general proficiency and preaching ability, was unusually high. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Chicago, in the spring of 1872. Immediately after graduating he was called to the pastorate of the Eighth Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, Indiana. While there, many of his sermons were published in the city papers, attracting considerable attention, and receiving favorable comment. The climate of that locality was unfavorable to his health and compelled him to resign. He then accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Grand Haven, Michigan. His labors here have been signally blessed, the membership having almost doubled since the commencement of his pastorate. Mr. Sutherland married, in the fall of 1874, Miss Adelia M. Atkin, of New York City. He is a forcible speaker; a clear, logical reasoner, and his sermons give evidence of careful study. He seeks not so much to interest and please, as to force home to the minds and hearts of his hearers some sound Gospel truth.

**S**WEET, HON. MARTIN L., Banker, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born at Paris, Oneida County, New York, on the 21st of February, 1819, his parents having removed there from their native place in New England. After receiving a common-school education, he worked in a flour-mill, owned by his father, until he had saved nine hundred dollars. On the death of his father, which occurred when he was but fourteen years old, he decided to go to Chicago, and made the trip from Detroit by steamboat in eleven days. Not finding a satisfactory object in which to invest his money, he returned to his native village, and to his work in the mill, where he remained until he attained his twentieth year. During the following three years, he engaged in business elsewhere in New York, and in Ohio. In 1842 he went to Michigan, and, for the subsequent four years, was employed in charge of mills at Ann Arbor, Dexter, and Delhi. At the latter place, he built a mill for himself, and lived there until 1846. In January of that year, he went to Grand Rapids, and there, in partnership with Mr. Clemens, bought what was then known as the "Old Mill," the charred skeleton of which may yet be seen as it was left after the fire in 1876. In the July following, he disposed of his property at Delhi, and removed his family to Grand Rapids, where he has since resided, and has distinguished himself as an enterprising and public-spirited citizen. In 1853 Mr. Sweet built the Grand Rapids City Mills. He controlled the grain business in Grand River Valley for several years; some of his transactions amounting to more than a million dollars, and his manufactures for the Eastern markets to more than fifty thousand barrels of flour. He retained a large interest

in the City Mills until the close of 1867, when he sold out, and disconnected himself with the business. At that time there was no first-class hotel in the city, and the popular opinion fixed upon Mr. Sweet as the gentleman who had the means and enterprise to erect one. The ground selected was, however, very unfavorable; as a deep and rapid arm of the river swept through it, and made necessary, in obtaining a foundation, an amount of labor and expense sufficient to complete an ordinary building of similar character. But, with that indomitable spirit which he has ever manifested, Mr. Sweet overcame all difficulties. He turned the river out of its course, and in its bed laid the foundations of a building nearly one-third the size of an ordinary city block. Upon this he erected a superstructure four stories and a half in height, of a style of architecture admirably suited to its purpose, with accommodations for hundreds of guests; and, on the ground floor, offices and stores for the business of the hotel and other purposes. The construction of this hotel presented, in the course of its erection, obstacles so formidable as to discourage any ordinary man; but the subject of this sketch is not an ordinary man. After three years of nearly constant labor, at an expense of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the "Sweet House," as it is usually called, was ready for the reception of the public; and, in September, 1869, was opened by Lawrence & French, of Adrian, Michigan. But it was not yet satisfactory to its tireless and exacting builder. Becoming convinced, after a lapse of three years, that the position of the ground-floor, on the level of the streets which the building fronts, would be a disadvantage when those streets were raised, Mr. Sweet resolved to have the whole structure lifted nearly five feet above its original elevation. This, with other improvements, he happily accomplished in 1872, at an expense of forty thousand dollars. In February, 1872, a fire partially destroyed his hotel, and caused, for a time, the suspension of its business. It was rebuilt by the proprietor, however, and re-opened in the following May. At the present time it divides with the Morton House all the first-class business of the city. In 1861, on the suspension of Daniel Ball & Co., bankers, Mr. Sweet purchased their establishment and engaged in banking. He was assisted by Mr. H. J. Hollister, the present cashier of the first National Bank of Grand Rapids, and his own eldest son, then a youth of fourteen years. Three years afterwards, he merged this bank into the First National, of which he became a stockholder to the extent of half of its capital. In 1872 Mr. Sweet built, at Ludington, on the shore of Lake Michigan, in Mason County, saw-mills of such capacity, that, under the superintendence of his eldest son, they turn out fourteen million feet of lumber each year. He also owns large tracts of pine lands in Mason, Newaygo, Oceana, and Lake counties, in Michigan; and possesses,

in fee-simple, three farms, aggregating four hundred and eighty acres, principally good land, which he cultivates successfully. On the 20th of July, 1844, at Rome, New York, Mr. Sweet married Miss Desdemona S., daughter of Mr. Phineas C. Higgins, Baldwinsville, New York. They have a daughter and two sons, all of whom have grown to maturity. The eldest son controls his father's large lumber business and landed interests in the north-western part of the State. The second son is a lawyer, of fine education, having finished his studies in Germany. The daughter is Mrs. R. J. Mitchell, of Grand Rapids. In politics, Mr. Sweet is a Republican. He was the first Mayor elected on the Republican ticket in the city of his residence. He has also served as Alderman of his ward; but latterly has declined all nominations for office, as his private business is quite sufficient to occupy his time. He was educated a Presbyterian, and became, in early manhood, a Congregationalist. He has been a trustee of that church at Grand Rapids sixteen years. As a gentleman of public spirit, no one is held in higher esteem than Mr. Sweet; especially among those who know him best, and have witnessed his efforts for the advancement of Grand Rapids. He was the first to introduce into the city stone flagging for sidewalks, in preference to the plank that was cheaper and more conveniently obtained; and was also the first to use large and heavy plate-glass wherever it could be satisfactorily employed. During the thirty years of his business life in Grand Rapids, his helping hand has been extended to all worthy charitable objects; towards the construction of the various church buildings, and to railroads and all enterprises which have so largely contributed to the prosperity of the place. Aided in no slight measure by the sound sense and womanly insight of his faithful helpmeet, he has won the friendship and confidence of all with whom he has had business or social intercourse. Although in advanced middle age, he may be found daily, at an early hour, in his office, completing, with the aid of his son, the business of the previous day. He is abstemious in his habits, and has so mastered his far from robust constitution, that, to the present time, it has but once or twice failed him. Mr. Sweet is in every way worthy to be called a public benefactor, and an eminent, self-made man.

**STEARNS, LOWTON B.**, of Grand Haven, son of Asa and Anna (Padcock) Stearns, was born in Amsterdam, New York, March 11, 1837. He attended, for a short time, the common schools of his native village; and, at the age of seventeen, was apprenticed to learn the trade of a harness-maker. He served one year, and became somewhat skillful. In 1855 he removed to Wisconsin. In 1859 he visited Pike's Peak; and, on his return, en-

gaged in farm work in Waukesha, Wisconsin. In 1862 he enlisted in the army, and served until 1865, when he was mustered out. In the fall of that year, he was successfully engaged in contracting and building in White Water, Wisconsin. In 1873 he removed to Grand Haven, and became a member of the firm of Chaffe & Stearns, manufacturers of sashes, doors, blinds, etc. They carried on a profitable business. In 1875 Mr. Stearns and his brother purchased Mr. Chaffe's interest, and the firm name was changed to Stearns Brothers. Under their judicious management, the business has rapidly increased, and, for fine workmanship and reliability, admits but little competition. March 23, 1864, Mr. Stearns was married to Frances Caroline Payne, daughter of one of the oldest settlers in Aztalan, Jefferson County, Wisconsin. Mr. Stearns is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in politics. He is a member of the society of Odd-Fellows, and also of the Knights of Honor. He is a man of sound judgment and strict integrity, and is highly respected by his associates.

**STOUGHTON, GENERAL WILLIAM L.**, Lawyer, Grand Rapids, Michigan, is a native of Bangor, New York, and was born March 20, 1827. He acquired his education at Kirtland, Painesville, and Madison Academies, in Ohio. In 1847 he began the study of law, in the office of S. B. Axtell, at Painesville, Ohio; he continued his law studies with Hon. John B. Howe, of Lima, Indiana, and also with Smith & Upson, of Centreville, Michigan, until the year 1851, when he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan. In 1855 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and was re-elected in 1857; in March, 1861, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, United States District-Attorney for the District of Michigan. He served until after the battle of Bull Run, when he resigned his position, and entered the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 11th Michigan Infantry. On April 1, 1862, he was appointed Colonel, and served throughout the war as Colonel and Brigadier-General. At the close of the war, he was made Brevet Major-General, "for gallantry in the field." He commanded a regiment at the battle of Stone River, and, in the official reports, he was especially mentioned for bravery in holding his position, and for a charge made into the cedars, to cover the retreat of the right flank of the army. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Chickamauga, and was one of the last officers to leave the field with his command. He withdrew, after dark, to Rossville, where, by direction of General Thomas, he took a position on the hills, covering the approach to Chattanooga, and held it against the attack of the enemy until the following night. In the meantime, it had been decided to withdraw the

whole army to Chattanooga and fortify that position. In pursuance of this plan, General Stoughton was ordered to send back his entire command, with the rest of the army, and take charge of four regiments on picket duty, covering the entire front of the army. At night, the artillery wheels were muffled, and the whole army moved silently away. He remained until daybreak, when he withdrew the picket line, and reached Chattanooga without the loss of a single man. As the result of this operation, the Union army had ample time to go into position and erect substantial field-works before the enemy approached in force. General Stoughton also commanded a brigade at the battle of Mission Ridge, which was composed of four regiments of regulars, and two regiments of volunteers,—the 11th Michigan Infantry and the 19th Illinois Infantry. He had command of the same brigade during the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, and Ruff's Station; at the last-named place, after carrying one line of the enemy's works, he lost a leg by a cannon shot. In August, 1864, being unfit for active duty, he returned to his home, at Sturgis, Michigan, and, in 1865, resumed the practice of law. In 1866 he was elected Attorney-General of the State of Michigan, and held the office for two years. In 1868 he was elected Representative in Congress, from the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan, and was re-elected in 1870. He served with distinction on the Committee on Military Affairs, and on that of the Coinage. Under his leadership two bills were passed, equalizing the bounties of soldiers. In June, 1872, he was appointed Chairman of the House Committee of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point. In Congress, General Stoughton advocated what he considered a judicious, national economy, and attended thoroughly to the wants of his own district. He favored a financial policy which would give the country a currency equal to its growing wants and necessities. He opposed the withdrawing of greenbacks, until the country was fully prepared to resume specie payment by natural causes and the laws of trade. Believing the measure to be right, he voted in favor of increasing the salaries of the President of the United States, Judges of the Supreme Court, and members of Congress. He married, December 9, 1856, Olive J. Page, daughter of David Page, an old resident and prominent citizen of Sturgis, Michigan. They have a family of four children. Upon his retirement from Congress, he again resumed the practice of law, and, in May, 1874, removed to the city of Grand Rapids, where he has since been engaged in the active business of his profession, holding a prominent position at the bar. General Stoughton's record as a soldier and statesman is one of which any man might be proud; and he is equally zealous and useful in discharging the duties of a private citizen. Bearing the marks of his patriotism, he will always be honored as one of his country's brave defenders.

**T**AYLOR, PROF. AUGUSTUS W., a Pioneer School-teacher of Ottawa County, was born in Warren, Connecticut, July 16, 1819, and was the son of Sears Taylor. He received his early education in the Academy at Warren, and completed his collegiate course at Williams College, Massachusetts. Being fond of literary pursuits, he engaged as teacher in the public schools at Warren in 1835. Three years after, he removed to Orangeburg, South Carolina, where he had charge of an academy one year. About the year 1840, he returned to the North, and taught eight years in the public schools of Erie County, New York. In 1853 he removed to Grand Haven, where he engaged in teaching two years. In 1856 he was elected Judge of Probate of Ottawa County, and served eight years. In 1867 he was appointed County Superintendent of Schools for Ottawa County, Michigan, by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and served in that capacity three years. In 1870 he became Principal of Spring Lake High School. He has been a worthy member of the society of Odd-Fellows for over twenty years. In politics, he is a Republican. His religious views are liberal and rational. He married, in July, 1848, Miss Alvira Smith, of Lancaster, Erie County, New York. They have had two children,—a son and a daughter. Mr. Taylor is a man of strict integrity and tireless energy. He is modest and unassuming, and has a spotless reputation. He is held in grateful remembrance by his pupils, and occupies a high position in the community.

**T**ATE, HON. SAMUEL LIVINGSTON, of Grand Haven, Michigan, was born in Leeds, England, January 14, 1839. He is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Haigh) Tate. His father is of Scotch lineage, and his mother is a direct descendant of one of the French Huguenots who fled to England to escape the Catholic persecution. His parents emigrated to this country in 1842, and settled in Leyden, Franklin County, Massachusetts. Feeble health and loss of property obliged his father to practice the greatest economy in rearing his family of nine children. Mr. Tate, until he was fourteen, attended the common school in winter; helped his father to make boots and shoes after school hours, and, in summer, worked for the neighboring farmers. His only opportunities for study and reading were occasional spare hours in the evening. In 1853 the family removed to Peru, La Salle County, Illinois, where Mr. Tate was employed for two years on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. He afterwards worked on a farm, until the fall of 1861. His desire for an education increased as he grew older; and, upon reaching his majority, he went to Wheaton University, where he remained until he had passed through the sophomore

year. In order to meet his expenses, he taught school at intervals, sold books, and engaged in various other occupations. He passed his junior year at Adrian College; and, in 1869, graduated from Albion College. Having, meanwhile, studied law, he received his degree of L.L. B. at the University of Chicago the same year. The following day, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois. He began the practice of his profession at Evansville, Rock County, Wisconsin, in the fall, but removed, in 1870, to Grand Haven, Michigan. During the last year of the late Rebellion, he served, as Orderly Sergeant, in a regiment of Illinois volunteers. In 1871 he was Circuit Court Commissioner and Injunction Master for Ottawa County. In 1872 he was elected Judge of Probate for the same county; and, on the expiration of his term of office in 1876, was unanimously renominated and re-elected. In 1874 he was appointed to the Common Council of Grand Haven to succeed Clark B. Albee, deceased. Mr. Tate was a disciple of such men as Greeley, Sumner, and Lovejoy; and sought the first opportunity to engage in the conflict between freedom and slavery. He was a zealous worker in the first election of Abraham Lincoln, and has since been an active Republican. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and was there nominated a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia. In 1861 he joined the Congregational Church. He took an active part in re-organizing the Grand Haven Congregational Church, and in erecting its present beautiful house of worship. He has since been a trustee and deacon, and has several times been elected a delegate to the General Association. He married, June 16, 1869,—the day before he graduated from Albion College,—Frances Belle Wilcox, of Coral, Illinois, a member of the junior class of the same college. They have three children.

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**T**AYLOR, HON. CHARLES H., of Grand Rapids, was born in Cooperstown, New York, November 20, 1813. In 1817 his father removed to Rochester, which was then a village of some five or six hundred inhabitants. He received an ordinary academic education. In 1836 he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, his father having died seven years previously. At that time Grand Rapids contained less than twenty buildings; here young Taylor settled, and identified himself with the interests of the growing place, holding various positions of trust and honor. He served as County Clerk for eight years; in 1846 he was elected to the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1847. He was appointed, by Governor Ransom, one of the five Asylum Commissioners; the others being Chancellor Farnsworth, of Detroit; Hon. Charles E. Stewart, of Kalamazoo; John P. Cook, of Hillsdale; and Charles C. Haskell, of

Flint. This Board selected the sites, and purchased the grounds upon which are located the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Flint. In 1849 Mr. Taylor was appointed, by Governor Barry, Secretary of State, which office he held for three years, having been elected in 1850. In 1854 he was made Register of the Land Office for the Sheboygan District; but, after three years, owing to the pressure of private business, he resigned. In August, 1866, he became Postmaster, under President Johnson; but held the office less than a year, as a Republican Senate refused to confirm a Democratic appointee. From 1847 until 1855, he edited the *Grand Rapids Enquirer*. In 1861-2 he was editor-in-chief and part proprietor of the *Detroit Free Press*, but failing health compelled him to relinquish his labors. That which especially distinguishes Mr. Taylor, and gives him a position in this work, is the sterling integrity which he manifested in a degree uncommon even among the strictest business men. In 1856 he completed a four-story block of buildings fronting on Canal street, between Pearl and Lyon streets, and put into it nearly every dollar of his fortune, acquired by years of self-denial and hard labor. Shortly afterwards, the foundation gave way and the edifice fell, a mass of ruins. His numerous friends freely volunteered their assistance in re-erecting the building. This event, which was soon followed by the financial difficulties of 1857, loaded him with obligations which almost any other man would, by means legally allowable, have thrown off. But Mr. Taylor, working faithfully for eighteen years, during many of which he has been an invalid, has paid dollar for dollar of his indebtedness, principal and interest. So signal an instance of individual integrity and scrupulousness is seldom manifested by any business man; and, when it occurs, it should, for the benefit of future generations, be duly recorded, that all may pay "honor to whom honor is due." To-day Mr. Taylor stands before his fellow-men, a living illustration of the text, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

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**T**HOMAS, WILLIAM B., of Ionia, Michigan, the son of Christie and Sarah (Martin) Thomas, was born, August 12, 1831, at Rush, Monroe County, New York, and is of German descent. He received an academic education at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Genesee College, and at Lima, New York. He studied medicine at the Michigan and Buffalo Universities, and graduated at the latter place in 1857. He practiced medicine first at Otsego, Allegan County, Michigan; afterwards, at Muir, Ionia County, until 1861, when he settled permanently in Ionia. In 1862 Mr. Thomas entered the United States Army as Surgeon of the 21st Michigan Volunteers.



He resigned, in 1863, on account of ill health; returned to Ionia to resume the practice of his profession, and was appointed Examining-Surgeon for Pensions, which office he still retains. In 1866 he was made United States Marshal of the Western District of Michigan. Impaired health obliged Mr. Thomas to relinquish the general practice of medicine. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1870; County Superintendent of Schools in 1872, and Circuit Court Commissioner in 1874. He became a Master Mason in 1854; a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar in 1865; and has been High Priest of Ionia Chapter, and Eminent Commander of Ionia Commandery. Mr. Thomas joined the Baptist Church at Rush, New York, in 1850, and the Presbyterian Church at Ionia, Michigan, in 1865. He was a Whig until 1856; a Democrat till 1860; a Republican until 1866; and is now a Democrat. In February, 1861, he married Cordelia W. Norton. They have two children.

**THAYER, HON. GEORGE W.**, present Mayor (1877) of the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born at Burlington, Vermont, September 27, 1827. His father, Nathaniel Thayer, was a native of Massachusetts, and a man of powerful physique and great strength of character. His mother, Pamela Lyon, daughter of Asa Lyon, of Shelburn, Vermont, was a woman of strong sense and equable temperament; and, although quiet and retiring in disposition, exhibited a lively interest in the temporal and spiritual welfare of her family and friends. By great personal effort and self-denial, Mr. Thayer was enabled to obtain a good education, in the schools of Burlington and Johnson, Vermont; and, in his eighteenth year, at the suggestion of his uncle,—the late Hon. Lucius Lyon, then Surveyor-General of the North-western Territories of the United States,—entered his uncle's office in Detroit. Desirous of fitting himself for the profession of surveyor and civil engineer, he accepted a subordinate position in an expedition conducted by Mr. Lyon and the late Dr. Douglas Houghton, having for its object a linear, geographical, and geological survey of the then almost unknown upper peninsula of Michigan. Although this work tested his endurance almost beyond his powers, he successfully did all he had undertaken to do, and, by rough experience, learned what effort can accomplish. In addition to the advantages arising from his connection with this expedition, conversation and practice with men of so much general information and scientific knowledge were of much benefit to him in the study of his chosen profession, and subsequently of the greatest value. Upon his return, Mr. Thayer again entered the office of his uncle. He soon won promotion, and eventu-

ally reached the position of chief clerk, which he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to his business associates. In 1856 the office was removed to Minnesota, when he resigned, being indisposed to leave the State. Five years after, he removed to Grand Rapids, where he engaged in the business of a retail and wholesale grocer. It is an occupation to which he is not especially adapted; but, having entered it, he has carried it on successfully. In public life, Mr. Thayer served a term as City Clerk; and, for some years, was manager of the first street railroad established in Grand Rapids. Under his management, this road became, for the first time in its history, popular and profitable to its owners. Having been elected Mayor in the spring of 1877, he is proving himself to be a most efficient executive officer. Within the first quarter of his term of office, he has been mainly instrumental in inaugurating much needed reforms in certain departments of the city government, which elicits the thanks of the citizens. Mr. Thayer is a man of extensive general knowledge, having comprehensive understanding of all practical subjects. His nature is positive, but he acts only after great deliberation. With him, system and order are first in importance. Fairness and honesty of purpose influence him in all his dealings with his fellow-citizens and co-workers; and his friendships, strong and worthily bestowed, turn on his love of right and abhorrence of wrong. As with all men of positive character, by many he is neither understood nor appreciated. In politics, he has acted with the Democratic party; and, in early life, embraced the religious views embodied in the doctrines of Emmanuel Swedenborg. On the 10th of October, 1849, Mr. Thayer married Anna Grace, daughter of John Cubley, an emigrant from Derbyshire, England. They have four sons, all of whom are living.

**THOMPSON, HON. CHARLES C.**, of Whitehall, Michigan, was born, June 4, 1831, in Beekmantown, Clinton County, New York. He is the son of Shubal T. and Margaret J. Thompson. His father, a soldier in the War of 1812, afterwards became a Methodist minister. Mr. Thompson passed his boyhood in alternate work on the farm and at school, and, finally, devoted himself entirely to farming for a number of years. In his twentieth year, he married Harriet M. Dewey, of Clinton County, New York. He attributes to her much of the success which has attended his career. Soon after his marriage, he moved to Grafton, McHenry County, Illinois, where he worked a farm for seven years. During this time, he took charge, not only of his own family, but of his younger brothers and sisters, who were thrown upon his care by the death of his father. In 1857 he settled at White Lake, Muskegon





*Yours Truly*  
*Osmund Fowler*

County, Michigan. In 1858, in partnership with A. J. Covell, he bought a saw-mill, at the head of White Lake, where Whitehall now stands, and commenced the manufacture of lumber. In 1859 he purchased Mr. Covell's interest, and, for two years, worked the mill alone. At the end of that time, he opened a general mercantile store, with Mr. Covell and another gentleman as partners. This was carried on during four years, in connection with the lumber business. The company then sold the saw-mill, and built a schooner of one hundred and sixty tons burden, for shipping lumber. In 1867 Mr. Thompson again bought out Mr. Covell's interest, and carried on the business for two years, with his Chicago partner. Whitehall, which had been laid out seven years before, was incorporated as a village, and received its present name, in 1867. Mr. Thompson contributed freely of his time and money to promote the growth of the place. He was a member of the first Common Council at Whitehall, and has been President of the village, Trustee, and Supervisor. He has been a member of the Board of Education for a number of years, and has labored zealously for the improvement of the schools. As a Representative in the State Legislature of 1873-74, Mr. Thompson earned the reputation of a faithful, earnest, and conscientious legislator. In 1854 he was actively engaged in organizing the first lodge of the Sons of Temperance in Grafton, Illinois. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1866. Mr. Thompson is liberal in his religious views. In politics, he is a Republican. He is frank and open-hearted, and is noted for his sarcasm, quickness at repartee, and for industry and uncommon tenacity of purpose. Of late years, he has speculated much in lands. His wife died, September 1, 1867, leaving one daughter, nine years of age.

**T**ILLOTSON, GEORGE J., Lumberman, Muskegon, Michigan, was born November 14, 1819, in Maroe, Saratoga County, New York. He is the son of David and S. Tillotson. His father purchased a farm on the Hudson River, four miles from Glenn's Falls, in Queensbury, Warren County, New York, and moved there in 1823. His education was imperfect, owing to limited advantages; the schools were at some distance from his home, and the feeble health of his father and elder brother, compelled him to labor at an early age. When he was twelve years old his father moved to Northumberland, Saratoga County, New York, where he remained three years. In 1834 the family returned to Warren County, where Mr. George Tillotson spent several years, working a farm in summer and driving a team during the winter. In 1838 his father removed to Glenn's Falls, New York, and engaged in the lumber business.

Two years later the mother died, and, the home being broken up, Mr. Tillotson engaged to work in a saw-mill. In 1846 he entered into partnership with Mr. Bronson, in a mill owned by Abraham Wing; at the close of two years he bought out his partner, and, for several years, carried on the business alone. The year 1857 was passed on a farm at Albion, Michigan. From the spring of 1858, until the year 1861, he took charge of a saw-mill, for Mr. Romaine, at Feeder Dam, two miles above Glenn's Falls, Saratoga County, New York. From this time until 1865, he was employed as foreman in the mills of Cherry & Arms, Glenn's Falls, New York. He then removed to Muskegon, Michigan, where he now resides. Mr. Tillotson spent eleven years as foreman in the saw-mill of L. G. Mason & Co.; he then went into the furniture business, having previously formed a partnership with his son-in-law, J. E. Montgomery. The following year he sold his interest to his son-in-law, hired the saw-mill known as the Esau Tarrant Mill, in Lakeside, on the south shore of Muskegon Lake, and is, at present, preparing to run this mill during the season, 1877. Mr. Tillotson is a Republican. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been identified since his settlement in Muskegon, and which he has served in various offices. He is now a trustee, steward, class-leader, and Sabbath School Superintendent. He was married, in 1842, to Martha Ann Norris, of Glenn's Falls. They have three children, all residents of Muskegon. Mr. Tillotson and his daughters, Mrs. Erwin and Mrs. J. E. Montgomery, are favorably known for their musical talent.

**T**OWER, HON. OSMOND, of Ionia, Michigan, late United States Marshal of the Western District of that State, was born at Cumington, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, February 16, 1811. He is the sixth in direct descent from John Tower, who, in 1639, emigrated from Hingham, England, to Hingham, New England. The names in the genealogical record are: John, born March 14, 1609; Benjamin, born November 5, 1654; Thomas, born June 27, 1693; Nathaniel, born March 13, 1719; Nathaniel, born October 14, 1744; Nathaniel, born December 6, 1772; and Osmond, the subject of this sketch, born February 16, 1811. His father moved, in 1780, from Hingham to Cumington, Massachusetts, where Osmond was born. Osmond was educated in the common schools and academies of his native town, until, early realizing the unprofitable results of the toil and labor incident to a farmer's life in that sterile region, he decided to leave home and try his fortunes in the West. With this end in view, in order to obtain the necessary funds, he went to work at the carpenter and joiner's trade for ten

dollars a month, and taught school in the winter at eleven dollars a month; until, at the age of twenty-three, he had accumulated a fortune of one hundred and seventy dollars. To most young men of the present day, this sum would barely suffice to purchase a respectable outfit of clothing; but to Osmond, taught lessons of frugality and economy on the rocky soil of a Massachusetts farm, it seemed not only enough to pay his own way to the golden regions of the West, but sufficient for two. Accordingly, he offered to share his fortune with Miss Martha Gallagher, of Albany County, New York, provided she would accompany him as his wife. This offer was accepted, and, on the 1st of September, 1834, they were married in Watervliet, Albany County, New York, at the residence of her guardian and friend, Dr. James Wade, a brother of Hon. B. F. Wade, of Ohio. Dr. Wade had adopted her on the death of her mother, soon after her arrival in this country from her native land, Ireland. Shortly after the ceremony, the young couple started out on their long and tedious journey to the West, rendered still more painful and difficult by an accident with which Mrs. Tower met in jumping from a wagon soon after their departure. This so disabled her that she could not walk for six months, and compelled the young husband often to carry her in his strong arms. They arrived at Detroit in November; and, finding that navigation had closed, concluded not to go farther that winter. Mr. Tower worked at his trade until that failed, on account of the coldness of the weather, when they moved to Farmington, and engaged board at one dollar and a half a week for both. When spring opened, Mr. Tower returned to Detroit, and worked at his former occupation there until fall; when, hearing glowing accounts of the Grand River Valley, he hired a horse and rode from Detroit to Ionia. He was obliged to swim his horse across the Grand River three times; twice at Lyons, and once near Thornapple. The village of Ionia then consisted of two log houses. Proceeding to the land office at Kalamazoo, Mr. Tower located one hundred and twenty acres of land near Ionia, and returned to Detroit, *via* Marshall, Jackson, and Ann Arbor. In the following spring, with his wife, he started for Ionia, and arrived there on the 25th of March, 1836, with seventy-five cents in his pocket, and a debt of one dollar and a half for board and lodging to a Mr. Dexter. He immediately secured work at his trade, on the first school-house built in the Grand River Valley; and, in a little time, was able to build a frame house for himself. This he afterwards sold, and immediately built another, in which he lived for thirty-four years, until he erected the magnificent residence in which he now lives. Soon after coming to Ionia, he spent some time on the land he had located in 1835, clearing and improving it. While thus engaged, he shot and killed a large bear within a few feet of his

door. He continued in the business of house-building at Ionia until 1844, when he engaged in the manufacture and sale of fanning-mills, which he carried on for twenty years. During this time, however, and since, he has been occupied in several lines of business,—being a member of the dry-goods house of J. S. Cooper & Co. for seven years; speculating extensively in real estate; manufacturing hot-air furnaces, in connection with the foundry and hardware business, and administering all with equal success. In the spring of 1850, enticed by the prospects which influenced so many about that time, Mr. Tower left Ionia for California; where, after a journey of great hardship and privations, he arrived July 28, exactly four months after he had started. He remained there only till February of the next year, when he returned home by way of Panama and New York. He reached Ionia the last of April, 1851, having realized little beyond that dearly bought experience which, in those days, fell to the lot of hundreds of others. While giving the closest attention to his business, Mr. Tower has also been called to take an active part in local and State politics, and has ever proved an able and faithful public servant. He was a Whig in opposition to Andrew Jackson; and, in 1835, attended the first meeting in the State for the purpose of organizing that party. In 1838 Mr. Tower received the Whig nomination for first Sheriff of Ionia County, but declined to become a candidate. In 1840 he was elected County Clerk by the same party. He has held the office of Supervisor of Ionia County several times, having been elected on the Republican ticket. In 1858 he was chosen to represent his district in the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1860. He has been identified with all local enterprises that tended to benefit the city of Ionia; and, at the organization of the Ionia and Lansing Railroad Company, was one of the principal stockholders; a Director, and the first Treasurer of the company. In March, 1863, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, first United States Marshal of the Western District of Michigan, and held that office about three years. The circumstances attendant upon his removal, by President Johnson, gained for Mr. Tower a far more than local reputation as a man of powerful will, and strong and decided character. A copy of the famous "Randall Circular," issued in 1866, was handed to him while confined to his bed by sickness. He read the document, and, calling for paper and pencil, immediately wrote, and sent to the press for publication, one of the most caustic and defiant replies that appeared during that exciting campaign. In order to illustrate Mr. Tower's character, we give the concluding portion of the letter, without comment. The New York *Tribune* headed the article, "Another Official Who Can Live Without Official Bread and Butter:

"As long as the Republican party is true to its prin-

ciples, I shall give it my influence, whether in office or out, and therefore shall not join any new party, or cross between treason and loyalty to be controlled by traitors and their sympathizers. At the Baltimore Convention, I voted for Hannibal Hamlin; and, at the election, I spent all the time and money I was able to elect Lincoln and Johnson. I have favored all measures to suppress the Rebellion, and preserve the Union; had three sons in the army, and paid my share of taxes and bounties. By virtue of New England energy and economy, I have been able to eat my own bread and butter, and have some left, not obtained through any office. If my actions and my sentiments, as above set forth, are not consistent with holding a Government office, I am ready to vacate any time my successor may be appointed, with only one request, which is, that as there are several sudden converts to this new organization, made so by the promise of my office, it shall be filled by an original, consistent copperhead. I can, in a measure, respect a straight-forward rebel or copperhead, but can do no other than abominate a political 'Judas' bartering away his faith, and covering himself with dishonor for an office.

I am, respectfully,

"OSMOND TOWER,

*"United States Marshal, Western District Michigan."*

Mr. Tower is now, and has been for many years, President of the Board of Education of Ionia, and has been officially connected with the public schools most of the time for forty years. His family consists of four sons, two of whom were Captains in the late Rebellion; the third was also a volunteer. The youngest, then thirteen years old, also wished to enlist as drummer-boy; but, while he was learning to drum, the war ended. Mr. Tower has, to a great extent, retired from active business; and, with his estimable wife, quietly enjoys the fruits of their early struggles. A man of powerful will, strong prejudices, and positive character; usually acting from impulse, he has made many warm friends, as well as bitter enemies. But even his enemies acknowledge that generally his impulses are good, his judgment correct, and his integrity unquestioned. He is a willing and generous friend, and a liberal contributor to all benevolent objects. He is possessed of strong religious convictions, being a member of the Universalist Church, and his moral character is above reproach.

**T**RAIN, JARVIS CLEMENT, of Lowell, Kent County, Michigan, was born in Tunbridge, Orange County, Vermont, July 8, 1834. He is the son of Sylvester and Lucinda (Willard) Train, who removed to Michigan in 1840, and settled in Boston, Ionia, County. His early youth was spent on his father's farm, in alternate work and study. On attaining his majority, he worked by the day for his father two years. In 1856 he married Elizabeth Warren; and, soon after, removed to Whiteside, Illinois, where he was a successful farmer ten years. In 1867 he returned to Michigan, and settled in Lowell, Kent County. After ten months of mercan-

tile life, he engaged in a general speculative business, which he has since carried on,—buying and selling farm products. He is an active member of the Independent Greenback party, which he joined in 1876, having been previously a Republican. Mr. Train, though shrewd and far-sighted in business, is generous, and has been closely connected with all public enterprises undertaken to advance the interests of Lowell. One large block in the village is a standing monument to his public spirit. Though an uncommonly hard worker in his township, and an enthusiastic supporter of his political principles, Mr. Train steadfastly declines to become a candidate for any public office. His connection with political movements is only of that nature which is consistent with the duties of the active business man and public-spirited citizen. From his earliest youth he has relied entirely on his own resources; and, by industry, diligence, and integrity, has acquired his present handsome competence; a character for unimpeachable honesty, and a reputation among his fellow-citizens of which he may justly be proud. He is a most deservedly popular man in Lowell, and his affability of demeanor levels all social distinctions. He is a warm and generous friend, and a liberal supporter of all public improvements.

**T**RUESDELL, LEVI, of Muskegon, Michigan, was born, November 4, 1815, at Warsaw, Genesee County, New York. His parents, Gideon R. and Polly (Banister) Truesdell, removed from Whitehall, New York, at an early day, to the Holland Purchase. The boy was brought up on a farm, but left home when he was eighteen, and engaged as clerk in a hotel, where he remained three years. Having saved seventy-five dollars, he began business in Portage, New York. He walked from Portage to Rochester and back,—one hundred miles,—to purchase his first stock of goods. From this small beginning, his trade increased until he had a profitable business. He remained there nineteen years, and then went to Muskegon. There, in 1855, the firm of Durkee, Truesdell & Co. began the manufacture of lumber. Before the year closed, he saw that a financial crash was coming; he sold his interest and returned to Portage, where he purchased his old establishment, and remained until 1867. At that time, he engaged in mercantile business at Muskegon. Soon after his arrival, all his property was destroyed by fire; but the smoke had scarcely cleared away from the ruins, before he began laying the foundation of a new store, in which he carried on the trade until 1872. He has recently again engaged in business at Muskegon, and is a partner, with his son, A. C. Truesdell, in the firm of Jacob Hetz & Co. He also deals largely in real estate. His youngest son, Frederick G. Truesdell, is cashier of the first Na-

tional Bank, at Allegan, Michigan. His daughter is the wife of Mr. Frank E. Mills, private banker, of Nunda, New York. While at Portage, Mr. Truesdell was, at different times, Supervisor, Town Clerk, Deputy Sheriff, and Postmaster. He received this last appointment under the administration of President Lincoln, and held the office until his removal to Muskegon. He was educated a Whig, and helped to organize the Republican party in Western New York. He married Mary A. Chaddock, January 19, 1839. They have three children,—two sons and a daughter.

TURNER, AARON B., of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born in Plattsburg, Clinton County, New York, on the 27th of August, 1822. He was the son of Isaac Turner, an iron manufacturer and millwright, of that town. His educational advantages were limited to those of the common schools of that period; yet, as a student, he showed special aptitude in grammar and mathematics. In the spring of 1836 the family emigrated from Plattsburg to Grand Rapids, Michigan, then a small but rapidly growing village, which had been commenced three years before, on the basis of an Indian camping ground and missionary station. In the winter of 1837-8, Mr. Turner began learning the printer's trade, in the office of the *Grand River Times*, then just started, which was the first newspaper published in Western Michigan. During the six years which followed, he continued to work in that office. In 1843 Mr. Turner married a daughter of Captain Willard Sibley, also one of the pioneer settlers at Grand Rapids. They have three sons and six daughters, all of whom, except one son, are living. In 1844 he procured a hand-press and types for printing a Whig newspaper, the material arriving in time to print the election tickets for the Clay campaign. On the 25th of December of that year, he issued the first number of the *Grand River Eagle*, a weekly journal, the name of which he subsequently changed to the *Grand Rapids Eagle*. He has since remained its principal proprietor and editor. This journal was the first to raise the name of Zachary Taylor as Whig candidate for President; and vigorously advocated the principles, and supported the candidates, until the final defeat of the Whig party. Though an ardent Whig, Mr. Turner disapproved having the leadership of that party fall into the hands of the pro-slavery element, after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law under the so-called compromise measures of President Fillmore's administration. Yet the *Eagle* supported heartily the nominations of the National Whig Convention of 1852, until the close of that campaign. Immediately after the defeat of the National Whig ticket, however, Mr. Turner placed at the head of his paper the declaration of a new

departure, in these words: "An Independent Democratic Journal," and thereupon began to advocate the abandonment of the Whig organization. This eventually culminated in the formal inauguration of the Republican party, at the Jackson (Michigan) Convention, in June, 1854. On the 22d of February of that year, the *Eagle* promptly supported the nomination of Kinsley S. Bingham for Governor; and, from that time, labored to procure the re-organization of parties which coalesced the following summer. On the accomplishment of this movement, Mr. Turner found himself and his journal, for the first time, on the side of the majority in his State. Publishing a newspaper in Western Michigan, prior to 1860, was no tempting speculation; and Mr. Turner, in his enterprise, often struggled against discouragements such as in these later days are rarely encountered. Nevertheless, in May, 1856, he began the daily issue of the *Grand Rapids Eagle*, and has continued it ever since. As a newspaper, the *Eagle* has been a fair success; and, in character and influence, takes position among the leading journals of the State. It is moral and elevated in tone, and independent in expression. Its proprietor and founder is the veteran journalist of Michigan, being the only editor in that State who founded and has controlled a newspaper for thirty-three years. Such measure of success as he has had, pecuniarily and otherwise, is the result of years of persistent labor and effort unknown in any other form of business. In 1863 his printing-office was totally destroyed by fire; but this misfortune caused only a brief suspension of the publication of his newspaper. In public life Mr. Turner has filled various positions. In the spring of 1850 he was elected the first Clerk of the city of Grand Rapids, Henry R. Williams being elected the first Mayor. In the first Republican Legislature of Michigan, organized in 1855, he was Journal Clerk to the House of Representatives; official reporter for the Senate in 1857, and Secretary of that body for the two terms of 1859 and 1861. In 1862 he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Michigan, and organized the Internal Revenue service in that portion of the State. In 1866 he was removed by Andrew Johnson, because of his opposition to that President's policy. In 1869 he was appointed Postmaster of Grand Rapids, by President Grant, and was re-appointed in 1873. In his religious views, Mr. Turner inclines to the Universalist faith. He is independent in thought, and tenacious in his opinions; being in nowise influenced by policy or personal advantage to yield what he regards as vital issues. Socially, he is eminently companionable, with much aptitude for the enjoyment of all legitimate pleasures. He is fond of shooting and fishing, and has a keen appreciation of the beauties of nature and art, and also of the triumphs of mechanism which distinguish the present age of the world. He is of medium height,



*A. P. Hurst*





rather thick set, broad-chested and muscular. The expression of his countenance is pleasing; his eyes blue, and his hair, from the effect of illness, is prematurely a silvery white. His health is robust, with unabated bodily and mental vigor. He is as earnest and enthusiastic in political affairs as in the days of his early manhood.

**V**AUGHN, JULIUS L., Dentist, of Muskegon, was born near Columbus, Chenango County, New York, October 21, 1834. He is the son of Ansel and Hannah Vaughn. After receiving a common-school education, he was apprenticed to the cabinet-maker's trade, and became an expert in the business. He was engaged in the piano store of Hayes, Laton & Co., in Norwich, until the fall of 1856. He then made his first journey West, and entered the office of Leonard Arnold, a prominent dentist. Under his teachings, Mr. Vaughn acquired skill in his profession. Soon after commencing the practice of dentistry, he made a tour through Illinois, working professionally, and making Mount Norris his head-quarters. After a year's experience, he settled for a time in Smyrna, New York, and then resumed his professional travels. From 1859 to 1862 he continued his work in this itinerant fashion, spending some months at Honesdale, Pennsylvania. In 1864 he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, working for a short time in Dr. Parker's office. In 1866 he settled permanently at Muskegon, where he practices his profession with marked success. Dr. Vaughn is widely and favorably known throughout the western part of the State as one of the leading dentists. He has been, for seven years, a member of the State Dental Association. He is an amateur singer of some note; good judges pronounce him the best tenor in the State. He has been connected with several musical societies, and has been leader of church choirs for years. He is at present the leader of the choir of the Congregational Church in Muskegon, where his services are highly appreciated. He married Cornelia Egglestone, of Norwich, New York, December 31, 1859. They have three children.

**V**AN DERVEEN, AREND, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, of Grand Haven, Michigan, was born in Amsterdam, Netherlands, September 13, 1840. His parents, Jacob and Maria Van Derveen, emigrated from their native land to Holland, Michigan, in the fall of 1847. Holland was at that time a wilderness, but has since risen to be a thriving city. The death of the father, two years after his arrival in America, left the family in straitened circumstances; but, by hard work and strict economy, the mother enabled her three sons

to gain a thorough classical education. Mr. Van Derveen received his first educational training in the city of Amsterdam,—the laws of that country requiring every child to attend school at the age of four. When he was fifteen, he commenced teaching, and taught three summers. In this way he obtained funds to carry on his education at college during the winter months. At the age of eighteen, he graduated from the classical course at the Holland Academy, and then commenced the study of medicine, under Doctors Wells, Marsh, Dowd, and Sutton. He remained with the latter three years, until the danger which threatened the Union called upon the nation's loyal sons to arm in her defense. Dr. Van Derveen enlisted in the 8th Michigan Infantry, September, 1861, and was promoted, in January, 1862, to the office of hospital steward. This appointment he filled until June, 1863, when he received a commission as Assistant Surgeon. He remained in that capacity until the close of the war, in 1865. He was actively engaged during the entire war, and participated in thirty-seven engagements. He had charge of the Third Division of the Ninth Corps of field hospitals, at Petersburg, Virginia, during the siege. At the close of the war, he went to New York City, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in March, 1866. He then removed to Grand Haven, Michigan, where he now resides. He is a Democrat; and was elected Alderman when Grand Haven first became a city. He is City Physician at the present time. He married, on the 16th of September, 1869, Kate E. Howard, daughter of Hon. M. D. Howard. Doctor Van Derveen is undoubtedly the most popular physician in Grand Haven. His extensive and constantly increasing practice proves that his ability is highly appreciated by his fellow-citizens.

**V**AN RAALTE, REV. ALBERTUS CHRISTIAN, D. D., of Holland, was born October 17, 1811, in Wanneperveen, Netherlands. He was the youngest of three brothers, all of whom were educated for the ministry. The two oldest died before they had begun to preach. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Van Raalte, having previously taken a medical course, graduated, first in his class, from the Theological Department of Leyden University. He was a very close student, even to the exhaustion of his physical powers. After leaving school, he engaged in the ministry in his native country, where he labored incessantly for fifteen years. During this time, he deeply felt the oppressions then existing in the National Church, and was the first to proclaim a gospel untrammelled by State authority; for this he was subject to frequent fines and imprisonments. Seeing the almost fatal results of an over-populated country, he was led to seek a home in the New World. In the fall of 1846,

with six families, he sailed for America. Arrived in New York, he pushed westward, and reached Detroit, December 31, 1846. After remaining there about two years, he left his family in the care of Judge Kellogg, and went to Allegan. His next step was to decide upon a site for the colony about to be formed. This was finally located at Holland, and here he again commenced his ministerial labors. The colony, numbering about forty families, was organized in the spring of 1847. The grounds had been located by Mr. Kellogg and a few others, but the chief responsibility fell upon Mr. Van Raalte. In 1848 he platted and laid out the village. His first thought was to provide for a church and schools; and to him the people of Michigan are indebted for Hope College. He not only contributed liberally himself,—giving fifteen acres in the heart of the city, on which the college stands, and another plot of sixty acres within the city limits,—but he also solicited aid from Eastern churches, and obtained many private subscriptions. He was the first President of the college. Mr. Van Raalte was instrumental in bringing to the notice of the Government the necessity for opening the harbor at Holland. He wrote to President Polk on the subject, thus procuring a survey and a small appropriation. This was not sufficient, however, and the new administration refused further aid. Nothing daunted, he solicited private subscriptions, and a grant of swamp lands from the State, and pushed the work forward until the General Government allowed such further appropriations as sufficed for a permanent harbor. He was a worthy member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and ministered to its wants, both spiritually and temporally, for over forty-five years. He was an earnest Christian, a worthy minister, a trusted friend, and an affectionate father. He married Christina Johanna De Moen. He died November 7, 1876.

**V**ERPLANKE, JOOS, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan, was born in 1844, in the province of Zealand, in the Netherlands, Europe. He emigrated with his parents to America in 1849, and settled in Holland, Michigan. After leaving school he learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1862 he enlisted in the 25th Michigan Infantry, and participated in most of the great battles fought during the war. He was honorably discharged in 1865. Soon after, he engaged as a sailor on the lakes, and continued that occupation upwards of seven years. In 1872 he was elected Marshal, in the city of Holland, and served in that capacity about four years. In 1876 he was elected Sheriff of Ottawa County, and removed to the city of Grand Haven, where he now resides. In politics, Mr. Verplanke is a Democrat. He

is a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. He was married, December 18, 1866, to Miss ———, of Holland; their family consists of four sons. Mr. Verplanke is an honest, upright man, and ranks as one of Grand Haven's prominent citizens.

**V**OIGT, CARL G. A., Merchant, Grand Rapids, was born in the year 1833, in Wennungen, province of Saxony, Prussia. His father, A. A. Voigt, was a baker and confectioner of the place. His mother's maiden name was Johanna Schegel. Soon after the birth of Carl Voigt, his parents removed to Mucheln, where he attended the public schools. When he was thirteen years of age, his father sailed for the United States, arriving in New York in September, 1847. As the prospects farther west appeared brighter, the family went to Chicago. Not satisfied there, they went on to Michigan City, Indiana, where the father purchased eighty acres of land. He immediately began its cultivation, and, in a few years, had as fine a farm as could be found in that section of country. Carl Voigt, having a distaste for farming, entered a store, where, for ten years, he served as clerk. For the first year's service, he received six dollars per month and board; for the last year's, one thousand dollars. In 1865 he opened a store of his own in Michigan City; and, during the same year, took W. G. Herpolsheimer as partner. In this business they were very successful, owing to fair dealing, strict attention to business, and careful economy. In 1870 they started a branch house in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where Mr. Herpolsheimer removed to take charge of the business. This increased to such an extent that, instead of being a branch, it soon became the central business house of the firm. Mr. Voigt remained at Michigan City until 1875, when he associated himself, in partnership with S. Mangold and C. Kusterer, in the Star Mills, of Grand Rapids, in which city he has since resided. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, and was a member of that church until his removal to Grand Rapids. When twenty-one years old, he became a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and is now a Master Mason. During his residence in Michigan City, he was Secretary of Lodge No. 83 for six years. Mr. Voigt was a member of the Board of Education and City Treasurer of Michigan City. He married, on the 23d of December, 1860, Miss Elizabeth Wooster, youngest daughter of Conrad Wooster. They have a family of five children,—Frank, Clara, Emma, Amanda, and Carl. Mr. Voigt is a strict business man, honorable in all his dealings. He is a reliable counselor, and is respected by the entire community. He is one of the purely self-made men of the State of Michigan.





*Geo. M. White*

**WHITE, HON. GEORGE H.**, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born at Dresden, Yates County, New York, September 9, 1822. His father, Joseph White, a mechanic and farmer, and his mother, Lucy (Rowley) White, born near Watkins, at the head of Seneca Lake, were the parents of five children. But two of these, William B. and the oldest son, George H. White, are now living. Mr. White attended the schools of his native town until he reached his thirteenth year, when he went with his grandfather, Ezra Rowley, to Fountain County, Indiana. There he worked one year on his grandfather's farm; and, in 1836, entered as junior clerk a store at Portland, in the same county. A year later, he went to Covington, the county-seat, and was a clerk there until 1842, when he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan. He arrived on the 2d of May, and at once obtained a position in the store of A. & G. B. Rathbun, where he remained till 1844. In that year, he was elected Register of Deeds of Kent County, and held the office, performing its duties satisfactorily, for two years. While thus engaged, he was also a silent partner of Amos Rathbun, in the dry-goods trade. Subsequently, having engaged, with his partner, in the lumber business, he conducted a store, for five years, at Rockford, Kent County, a village about twelve miles from Grand Rapids. He then returned to Grand Rapids, but, until 1865, did not dispose of his interests at Rockford, nor sever his connection with Mr. Rathbun. Soon after his return, he officiated one term on the Board of Supervisors of Kent County. In the spring of 1861, he was made Mayor of the city, and re-elected in 1862. In the fall of the same year, he was chosen Representative for the Grand Rapids District to the State Legislature, and served two years. In 1863, in connection with William T. Powers, he engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Rouge River and Grand Rapids. For three years they did a successful business, and then dissolved the partnership. In 1865 Mr. White, with Amos Rathbun and Alfred D. Rathbone, under the firm name of George H. White & Co., purchased what is known as the "Old Plaster Mill," and, in connection with it, four hundred and twenty-five acres of land. This mill is located near the southern limit of Grand Rapids, and was the first of the kind ever erected in the State. It is used for crushing and grinding the well-known Grand Rapids gypsum; which, when ground, is a valuable fertilizer of clay and sandy soils. Mr. White is a stockholder in the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company; and, having been elected one of its Directors in 1867, has devoted much of his time to its interests. He also became a member of the Continental Improvement Company, through whose efforts the road was completed from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Little Traverse Bay, in Northern Michigan. In partnership with Amos Rathbun, he built, in the city of Grand Rapids, nine stores on Monroe street, and, in 1874, one-third of the Aldrich, Godfrey & White block, on the same

street. This is one of the finest buildings in the city, being one hundred and twenty-two feet front, by one hundred and twelve feet deep, and four stories high above the basement. The walls of the basement are built of stone, and the apartments are finished, as well as those above, in the best style for business offices. Mr. White is also a large dealer in real estate, and one of the owners of Godfrey & White's addition in the southern part of the city. Mr. White has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1861. He has been an Odd-Fellow since 1848, and is a charter-member of the eleventh lodge organized in Michigan. He is also a Knight of Pythias. His religious views are liberal, inclining to Universalism; but his family are regular attendants at St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, when he became a Democrat. On December 12, 1853, he married, at Rockford, Kent County, Michigan, Miss Sarah A. Hetfield, of Covington, Fountain County, Indiana. From this union have been born two daughters,—Miss Georgiana Rathbun and Hattie Hetfield White. At all times ready to forward the public interests, and those improvements by which the city of Grand Rapids has reached its present importance, he has performed the duties of a public-spirited citizen. The business life of Mr. White has been remarkably prosperous. As a youth he was dependent entirely upon his own exertions. With no capital but that which, by careful saving and self-denial, he acquired during his minority, he has by his intelligence and determination attained a position of independence and prominence among the self-made men of Michigan. He has risen at the expense of no man, but by treating all as he would be treated himself. While winning wealth, position, and influence, at the same time he has gained the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

**WEBBER, SAMUEL W.**, Banker and Capitalist, of Muir, Ionia County, was born in Newbury, Vermont, May 25, 1823. His parents, Andrew J. and Sophie (Wilkins) Webber, were both descended from early settlers in Vermont. His father was engaged in farming, and, when Mr. Samuel W. Webber was four years old, moved from Vermont to Steuben County, New York. Samuel was one of a family of six brothers, and, until he was twenty-three years old, spent his time in farm work, and in attending the common school in winter. In 1846 he was enabled, by running a little in debt, to buy his father's farm. In the same year, June 27, he married Miss Marietta Bowen, who, after sharing his burdens until April 2, 1859, died, leaving two sons. After spending a year in mercantile business, in Steuben County, Mr. Webber sold his land, and, with his

family, joined the great tide of Western emigration. He had never visited that part of the country, but, attracted by the glowing accounts of the Grand River Valley, decided to settle in Portland, Ionia County. There he located some new land, and spent four years in bringing it under cultivation. This he considered the hardest work of his life. During this time occurred his wife's death. Shortly after, he sold his Portland farm, and, in 1859, moved to the village of Lyons, and engaged in general mercantile business. He soon bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he cultivated in connection with his other occupations. By subsequent purchase, this farm has been increased to five hundred acres. In 1868, in partnership with his brother, George W. Webber, he opened a private bank in Muir. This partnership continued four years, when Mr. S. W. Webber bought his brother's interest. The next year he purchased a controlling interest in the First National Bank at Muir, with which he has since been connected as President. He still cultivates his farm in Lyons, and spends much of his time there in summer. Although he is a successful business man, he experiences keen delight in attending to his farm labors. At Lyons, in June, 1861, he married Marian N. Bowen, sister of his first wife. They have one son, who is now ten years old. The eldest son, George B. Webber, died in 1871, at the age of twenty-four; he was, at that time, cashier of the bank. His second son, William A. Webber, is now twenty-five years old, and is engaged in the bank with his father. Mr. Webber professes no form of religious belief, although he is a liberal supporter of churches of every denomination. He has invariably and consistently avoided the responsibilities of public life, declining to become a candidate for any official position. He is a man of medium height, kindly expression, and shrewd, penetrating gaze. He is universally respected and esteemed.

**WEED, DR. EVERETT D.**, of Grand Haven, Michigan, was born in Laporte County, Indiana, September 29, 1846. He was the son of Enos and Martha J. (Waite) Weed. His grandfather, Lewis Weed, married, when he was eighteen years old, Esther Stebbins, who was a year younger. They brought up a family of seventeen children, fourteen of whom lived until the youngest was thirty-two years old. In 1837 they emigrated West, where they lived to an advanced age. Dr. Weed attended the district school until he was fifteen, and afterwards studied two terms at the Methodist Collegiate Institute, at New Carlisle, Indiana. In 1864, being then only seventeen, he enlisted in the 128th Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry; and was, for many months, constantly engaged in skir-

ishing under Sherman, against Hood and Johnston. He served acceptably at Marietta, Georgia, as hospital steward until his eighteenth birthday, when he received a furlough, enabling him to go home. On his return, he taught a district school for several terms, and devoted his leisure time to the study of medicine. In 1868 he entered into the drug business at New Buffalo, Michigan. He continued his studies, and accompanied his preceptor on professional visits. In the winter of 1870 and 1871 he attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, and graduated with honor at the Detroit Homeopathic College in 1874. He had, meanwhile, left New Buffalo, and commenced the practice of his profession at Dowagiac. There he became very successful, and remained until 1877, when he removed to Grand Haven. Dr. Weed is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a man of strong intellect, and possesses a social, genial nature. His conversation abounds in ready wit and inexhaustible humor. By ability and industry, he has already secured, in Grand Haven, a position which promises him a wide sphere of usefulness. Dr. Weed has determined to remove from Grand Haven to Detroit, Michigan, where he will enter upon the practice of his profession.

**WEBSTER, JAMES M.**, of Portland, Ionia County, Michigan, was born in Rush, Monroe County, New York, December 9, 1822. His parents, Ira and Amelia (Morse) Webster, were married in 1821, and emigrated to New York from Connecticut. His mother died when he was six months old, and her place was supplied to him by Derna (Welch) Morse, whom his father married in August, 1823. She has been a kind and faithful mother, and is still living in Portland, in her seventy-eighth year. Ira Webster was successfully engaged in milling and mercantile business in New York State until 1837, when he moved to Michigan. He there settled on twelve hundred and eighty acres of land which he had purchased in Ionia County, embracing sections ten, eleven, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen. He built on the southern half of section ten, in what is now Portland Township. James M. Webster was an only child. He received the ordinary advantages of a common-school education in New York; and, after having been seven years in Michigan, attended the academy at East Henrietta, New York, for one year. While his father lived, James M. assisted him on the farm, and afterwards carried on the work till five hundred and sixty acres of the land were cleared. He spent three years, from the spring of 1860 to 1863, in California. He has been engaged, at intervals, in various mercantile pursuits; always, however, returning to his farm, on which he still spends the greater part of his time. He was in

partnership with William Spear nine months; with W. W. Bogue three months; and, for one year, conducted the same business alone. For five years he has been one of the firm of Smith, Benedict & Webster, who manufacture church and school furniture, on the west side of Grand River, at Portland. He has repeatedly held the offices of Township Treasurer and Highway Commissioner; and, in 1859, was one of the appraisers of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. He was initiated into the Masonic Fraternity in 1866, and has held all the important offices in the Lodge and Commandery. He is also a Knight Templar. In 1869 he was commissioned First Lieutenant in an independent company, and became attached to the 27th Michigan Infantry. He cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren, and has always been a Democrat. He is connected with no particular religious organization, but contributes freely to the support of all. He believes that the principles underlying honesty, sobriety, and morality are independent of any special dogma or creed. Mr. Webster married, June 23, 1869, Mary E. Bailey, of Portland. They have four children. Few men are better known or more generally respected in the community than James M. Webster.

**WHITE, THOMAS STEWART**, of Grand Haven, Michigan, was born at Grand Haven, June 28, 1840. His parents, Thomas W. and Caroline (Morton) White, were natives of New England. In 1859, after leaving school, he entered the banking house of Ferry & Son, where he served as clerk for three years. Finding that the confinement injured his health, he secured a position, in 1863, as shipping clerk with Gray, Phelps & Co., of Chicago. Two years later, he again entered Ferry & Son's bank, as cashier. In 1867 he and Heber Squire formed the firm of Squire & White, tug owners, general contractors, and ship builders. He suggested the idea of a barge line for transporting freight between Chicago and the east shore of Lake Michigan; and founded the firm of Kirby, Furlong & Co., which established the line of Kirby barges. In 1869 he disposed of his interest in this business, and became associated with Thomas Friant, under the firm name of White & Friant, lumbermen and log-runners. All logs sawed at the mouth of the Grand River passed through their hands, and were delivered to the different mills. At the same time, Mr. White became connected with J. M. Avery, at Grand Rapids, in a saw-mill. This firm was merged into that of Robinson, Solomon & Co., manufacturers of rough and dressed lumber, sashes, doors, blinds, etc. Mr. White saw the urgent necessity for a fire department in Grand Haven; and, with his accustomed energy, started one in 1869, which, at the end of two years, was second to none in the State

in efficiency and appointments. On the organization of the First National Bank, in 1871, he was chosen one of its Directors. In 1872 he was elected Director of the Wait Manufacturing Company, of which he was afterwards made Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. White was educated a Presbyterian, and has, for years, been an active supporter of the First Presbyterian Church, of Grand Haven. Although not a member of the Church, he is an observer of the obligations that give stability and value to the best interests of the community. He married, April 20, 1870, Mary E. Daniel, of Milwaukee. They have two children. Mr. White is an unassuming man with shrewd business talents. He is liberal to all worthy charities. Many, who are now prosperous business men, have received from him encouragement and material assistance. Thorough attention to the minutest details of his various financial enterprises has been one of the strongest elements of his success.

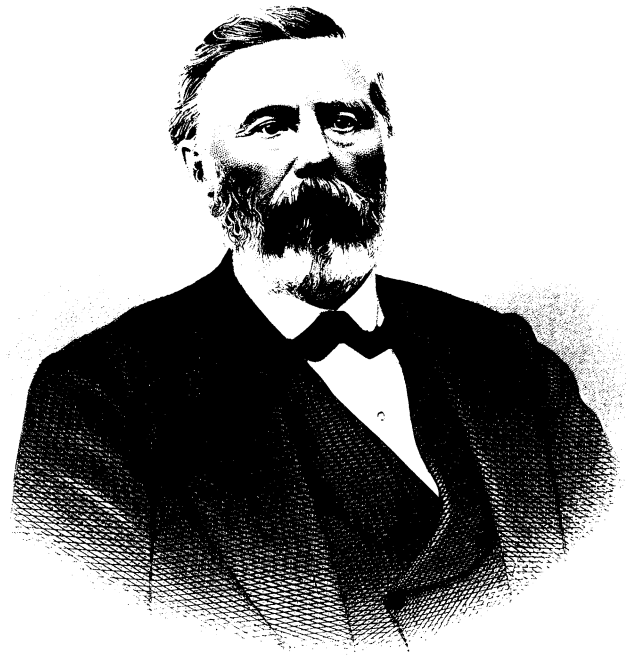
**WOODWORTH, HON. W. H.**, Judge of Probate for Ionia County, was born in Dorchester, Grafton County, New Hampshire, January 14, 1828. His parents, George and Louisa H. Woodworth, were old residents of New Hampshire. Mr. William H. Woodworth was the second of a family of twelve children; and, until he was twelve years old, had the educational advantages afforded by the common schools of New Hampshire forty years ago. At that age, he commenced work as bobbin-boy in the Stark Mills, in Manchester, New Hampshire. He remained there until he was nineteen, when he went to Salmon Falls, New Hampshire, to assist in starting some new cotton machinery. He continued to work in this place until he was twenty-five years of age, the last two years acting as overseer of a weaving-room employing one hundred and twenty operatives. In 1853, finding the cotton factory a too limited sphere for life, he removed to Vermont, and spent a year in farming. Early in 1855 he started on a prospecting trip in the West; and, in May of that year, located in Portland, Ionia County, Michigan. In the fall of 1856, he removed to Lyons, in the same county, where he now resides. He has been engaged in various business enterprises, principally in the manufacture of hard-wood lumber and in farming, and has usually been successful. In the year 1859, he was elected Justice of the Peace for Ionia County, holding the office for one term, of four years. When his term expired, he declined to accept the renomination. In 1866 he was elected Supervisor, and was re-elected for six consecutive years. In 1872 he was elected Probate Judge of Ionia County, and was again elected in 1876, holding the office up to the present time. During his residence at Salmon Falls, he united with the Congre-



gational Church; but, as there is no organization of that society in his vicinity, he has been connected with the Presbyterian Church, since his removal to Michigan. In 1865 he was a member of the General Assembly, at Brooklyn, New York, as Commissioner from the Presbytery of Grand Rapids. In politics, he has been associated, first, with the Whig, and, since its organization, with the Republican, party; first exercising his right of franchise, in 1852, in favor of General Scott. In 1849 he married Miss Caroline M. Balch, daughter of Aden Balch, of Lunenburg, Vermont. They have had three children, of whom only one, a son, survives. Mr. Woodworth is a man of plain, unpretending demeanor, and unassuming manners; he is courteous to all. Few have so well merited the respect and confidence of their fellow-citizens, and are so deservedly popular. He discharges his duties with energy and fidelity, and is a man of acknowledged substantial acquirements, and irreproachable character.

**W**INSOR, ZENAS G., Merchant, of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, was born in Skaneateles, New York, December 14, 1814, and is the oldest son of Darius and Sallie Winsor, natives of Smithfield, Rhode Island. They moved to Ionia, Michigan, in the spring of 1833, and died at Grand Rapids in 1855. Mr. Winsor received a fair education in the English branches. In 1830 his father, who was engaged in the lumber business near Syracuse, New York, lost, by fire, mills and lumber valued at over fifty thousand dollars. By this misfortune he became bankrupt; and, for two years, under the then supposed humane laws of the State of New York, broken in spirits and health, was imprisoned for debts which he was unable to pay. The support of the family, including five young children, then devolved upon Zenas G. Winsor and a younger brother. In those early trials his strength and firmness were matured. He immediately left school, and worked as clerk in a store, and as assistant to a physician, during the fearful cholera season of 1832. The following spring, with a party of sixty-three persons from Herkimer and Oneida counties, the family removed to Michigan. They left the steamer at Detroit, and, with horse and ox teams, started for Grand River. The last sixty miles of their route was an untried road through heavily timbered lands in the counties of Shiawassee, Clinton, and Ionia. After a journey of fourteen days, they reached the place on which Ionia now stands, and found it occupied by Indians with their bark wigwams and corn-fields. These, furnishing the much-needed shelter and food, they purchased from the Indians, and regarded as a God-send. This was the first white settlement below Jackson, on or near Grand River,—where, at the present time,

there are not less than two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. In the spring of 1834, Mr. Winsor was engaged by Mr. Rix Robinson, in the interest of the American Fur Company, to take charge of their Indian trading-post at the mouth of Grand River. There he was surrounded only by Indians and French loggers, and was forced to conform largely to their habits and customs,—not seeing any one for six months who could speak English. The following year, Mr. Robinson, with his usual sagacity, recognized the opening for trade among the Indians, and the whites who were fast settling in Grand Rapids, and proposed to furnish a stock of goods on condition that Mr. Winsor, then under twenty-one years of age, would transact the business and share the profits equally. In furtherance of this plan, Mr. Winsor, bearing a letter of credit from Mr. Robinson to John Jacob Astor, President of the American Fur Company, proceeded to New York. Mr. Astor, while willing to furnish goods suited to the needs of the whites, declined to give any that would conflict with the Indian trade on Grand River. Mr. Winsor, declining a partial stock, retired, and resigned his position with Mr. Robinson. In 1836, a Government Land Office being established at Ionia, Mr. Winsor, in connection with Edward P. Macy, of New York, opened a banking and exchange office. They carried this on until the issuing of the Specie Circular at Washington, requiring all lands to be paid for in specie; and, in the short period of about four months, netted ten thousand dollars. This was Mr. Winsor's first marked pecuniary success. The following four years were spent in improving a large farm and in selling goods. Mr. Winsor was married in 1838, and removed to Grand Rapids in 1840, where he engaged in the manufacture of pails, tubs, sashes, blinds, etc. Selling this establishment in 1844, he opened a store, with a younger brother, Jacob W. Winsor. They dealt in merchandise; manufactured lumber on Reuge and Flat rivers; and had a lumber-yard in Kenosha, Wisconsin. In the summer of 1851, he closed his business, and, in the fall, went to California. He spent about two years traveling in California, Mexico, and South America. On returning to Grand Rapids, he engaged with Daniel Ball in organizing and running steamboats on Grand River. He abandoned this in 1859, and, going to Pennsylvania, became President and Manager of the Tioga County Bank. In 1860 he returned to Grand Rapids, and engaged in the sale of dry goods until 1863. Having a large investment in Nevada silver mines, he sold his establishment, and went to that Territory. After remaining three months, he discovered that his investment of thirty thousand dollars was irrevocably lost. He then returned to New York City, operated moderately in stock, and purchased and shipped goods to resell to merchants in Grand Rapids. In 1866 Mr. Winsor went to Petrolea, Canada, where he engaged



*Ed Whisor*







*Albert Williams*

in opening and operating oil wells, purchasing and selling oil. In 1868 he entered upon the mercantile, forwarding, and commission business, in Grand Haven, Michigan, where he has since resided. He is sixty-three years of age, and enjoys perfect health, his life having been most abstemious. He has never drank liquor in any form, smoked tobacco nor joined in a dance, either public or private.

**WINCHELL, HON. JEROME**, Editor and Publisher of *The Republic*, Plainwell, Michigan, was born near the present village of Kingsbury, LaPorte County, Indiana, June 8, 1846. He is the son of Jesse H. and Lucy F. Winchell. His father early moved to the Territory of Wisconsin; and, two years later, to Minnesota, then an unbroken wilderness, inhabited by Indians. There were no schools in the vicinity; but at the age of sixteen, Mr. Winchell, by careful study at home, had prepared himself for teaching. He alternated that employment with frequent terms at the nearest academy; and, finally, at the Methodist school, Hamline University. At the age of twenty, he entered the office of the Freeborn County *Standard*, as local editor, and acquired a knowledge of printing. He also spent several years in St. Paul and Chicago offices. In 1871 he removed to Michigan, and established *The Republic* at Plainwell, Allegan County, his present home. In 1873 he married Miss I. Evelyn Still, daughter of Major Wm. Still, the first settler, and one of the substantial citizens of the village. Mr. Winchell has been closely identified with many of the public improvements of Plainwell. He was one of the originators of the Union Agricultural and Industrial Society, and has been, for several years past, its Secretary. In the fall of 1876, as Republican candidate, he was elected to represent the eastern district of Allegan County in the Lower House of the State Legislature, receiving a large majority of votes over a very popular opponent.

**WILLSON, JAMES B.**, Lawyer and Circuit Court Commissioner, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born, October 14, 1823, at Chagrin, now Willoughby, Lake County, Ohio. He was the only son of Samuel and Sarah M. Willson. He pursued his preparatory studies in Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated from the Western Reserve College, in 1846. He studied law in the law school at Yale College, and, in 1848, was admitted to the bar at Akron, Summit County, Ohio. In that place, he at once commenced practice, in which he was actively engaged until 1859. He then removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he has

since remained. In 1870 he was first elected Circuit Court Commissioner, and has held the office continuously since that time. He is a member of the Congregational Church; and, for the last three or four years, has been one of its deacons. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party. Mr. Willson ranks among the ablest and most reliable lawyers of Western Michigan; his reputation resting chiefly upon his sound knowledge, and generally correct application, of the common law. As a citizen, he is held in high esteem. In social and domestic life, he is a genial companion and a courteous gentleman; in business transactions, he is scrupulously honest and honorable; in all respects, his character stands high with those who know him. Mr. Willson married, January 10, 1849, Charlotte O. Booth. They have two sons,—Theodore B. and Arthur H. Willson.

**WILLIAMS, HON. ALBERT**, of Ionia, was born in the town of Halifax, Windham County, Vermont, February 8, 1817. Many of his relatives, particularly on his father's side, have gained distinction for integrity, energy, and ability. Indeed, so far as is known, no one of them has fallen below good character, ordinary intelligence, and success. His great-grandfather, William Williams, was a native of Wales. He came to America, and settled at Stonington, Connecticut, at an early period of life, where his three children,—William, Henry, and Elizabeth,—were born. He was a man of courage and adventure. He became a sea-captain; and, with his oldest son William, was reported to have perished at sea by shipwreck. It was gravely suspected, however, that they were victims of a mutinous crew. Rev. Henry Williams, the grandfather of Albert, was born in 1746. He graduated at Yale College, Connecticut; became a Congregational minister, and was the first ordained pastor of the Congregational Church of the town of Leverett, Massachusetts, where he died November 20, 1811, aged sixty-six years. He was eminent for his talents and piety. He was twice married; the second time, to Miss Susanna Stowell, a lady of rare ability, dignity, and excellence of character. Of these marriages were born six children, viz: Nathan, of the first, and Avery, Henry, Sally, Susanna, and Eliza, of the second. Nathan became a merchant; Avery graduated at Dartmouth College, Massachusetts, entered upon the ministry, and became an able and eloquent Congregational preacher. Sally and Susanna married good business men; and Eliza, losing her first husband, Mr. Farnham, a lawyer, married Rev. Samuel Leonard, a Presbyterian minister. Both of these sisters are now living at West Monroe, New York; the other children are dead. Dr. Henry Williams, the father of

Albert, was born in Leverett, in 1786. He received a good classical education, and became an excellent physician and surgeon. He was a studious man, and was distinguished for his moral and Christian character. He not only wrote and published poetry, but he composed and delivered a number of public addresses on temperance, medicine, history, politics, and other important subjects. He was an Assistant Surgeon in a Vermont regiment during the greater part of the War of 1812. June 14, 1808, he married Miss Judith Corkins. They had eight children,—Henry, Avery, Nathan, Eliza, Albert, Henry, Sally, and Bertrand. Dr. Henry Williams was living in Halifax, Vermont, when Albert was born. From that place, he removed to New Berlin, Chenango County, New York, in the fall of 1827, and remained until the autumn of 1830. He then removed to Norwich, in the same county; thence to Solon, Cortland County, New York, in the spring of 1831; in 1834 he removed to West Monroe, Oswego County, New York, where he died, April 16, 1843, aged almost fifty-seven years. Of his children, only Avery, a farmer in New Berlin, Eliza, the wife of James G. Caldwell, of West Monroe, and Albert are now living. Nathan was well educated. He became an excellent physician and surgeon, and practiced several years at Central Square and Phoenix, Oswego County, New York. He finally settled in Ionia, Michigan, early in 1855, where he died April 25, 1858, aged nearly forty-five years, leaving only a widow. His son and only child died in early childhood. Nathan closely resembled his father in character, study, manner of speaking, and love of his profession. He was engaged in the Canadian Patriot War of 1837, and was with Colonel Von Shultz and his brave band at the battle of Windmill Point. He served as surgeon, and was one of the fortunate few who, after the battle and surrender, escaped across the St. Lawrence River to the American shore. Henry, the first child, died when about two years old; Sally died in her eighteenth year; and Henry, the sixth child, and Bertrand, each when about eleven years old. Dr. Avery Williams, of Buffalo, New York, and Rev. Dr. Ezra Fisk, of Greencastle, Indiana, both men of talent and distinction, are cousins of Albert on his father's side. On the maternal side, the ancestors of Albert are also from Wales, and settled in Massachusetts. As a class, they have been farmers, noted for industry, thrift, and solid character. His grandfather, Caleb Corkins, was a soldier in the Revolution of '76, in which he fought for American independence. He had eight children, of whom Judith, the mother of Albert, was the fifth. She was born in 1786, and died November 7, 1877. Her home, the last few years of her life, was at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Caldwell, in West Monroe. Through her whole life, she was known as a lady of sterling sense, possessing all the virtues that adorn womanhood. Albert's

home was always at his father's house while the latter lived; though the greater part of the time, after early childhood, was spent away in working out, attending school, teaching, and reading law. Several years were spent in the academies of Homer and Mexicoville, New York. In April, 1844, he came to Michigan. His father, through misplaced confidence and the dishonesty of pretended friends, was twice reduced to poverty, and was never able to materially aid Albert in his efforts. Mr. Williams spent his first year, in Michigan, in the law office of Hon. R. McClelland and Judge W. Wing, of the city of Monroe. In that place, April 14, 1845, he was admitted to the bar, as an attorney and counselor-at-law, in all the courts of the State; and, since then, to the United States Courts. He at once removed to Ionia County, where he has ever continued the practice of his profession, save one year, from May, 1851, to May, 1852, which he spent at Grand Rapids. The first six years in Ionia County, he lived in Otisco, but in May, 1852, his home was permanently established in Ionia. From early in 1847 to 1851, he was Prosecuting Attorney of Ionia County. Although Mr. Williams was always a strong anti-slavery man, he acted with the Democratic party until the spring of 1854; he was, however, a prominent opposer of the compromise measures of 1850. During the years of 1853-54, he was the Acting County Clerk of Ionia County, and performed alone all the labors of that office. Mr. Williams was the only man who went from Ionia County to attend the mass-meeting at Jackson, Michigan, July 4, 1854. This meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a new party, which should be unequivocally opposed to the extension of slavery into the Federal Territories, and pledged to pure, equal, and just government. He was a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and also of the committee which presented to the meeting the first Republican State ticket ever voted in Michigan. He was the author of the first elaborate Republican address printed and circulated in the State, which, by many speakers and papers, was that year largely used as a text document. He led in the organization of that party in the counties of Ionia and Montcalm, drafting all necessary papers and notices for their meetings and conventions. In the spring of 1855, he was the leader in establishing the first Republican paper published in Ionia County, and was for several months its sole editor. In a word, his services to the Republican party, through his pen and on the stump, were of great value; they have been fitly acknowledged, and will long be remembered by the people in that section of the State. In the fall of 1854, he was elected County Treasurer on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1856, holding the office four years. In 1860 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the county; in 1862 Attorney-General of the State, and was re-elected in 1864, filling that office four years. In 1870 Mr.

Williams, losing confidence in the integrity of the Republican party, and believing its usefulness was gone, became identified with the National Prohibition Reform party, with which he has since acted. In that year, he was the candidate, on its ticket, for Prosecuting Attorney, and thoroughly stumped the county in its interests. Ionia County gave as large a vote for the Prohibition ticket as any county in the State. He was the candidate of this party, in the spring of 1871, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1874 he was their candidate for the office of Attorney-General, and made speeches in a large number of the great towns and cities of the State; these speeches were mentioned by the press as unusually clear, able, and eloquent. The one delivered at Charlotte,—which was printed and widely circulated,—is, in the respects named, not often equaled by our leading public men. In 1876 he was the candidate of the same party for Governor. Two of his speeches, delivered in this campaign, one at Saranac and the other at Ionia,—afterwards printed and circulated,—were remarked for their subject-matter, logic, finish, and interest, by very many of the scholars and politicians of the country. Indeed, it is safe to say, that the three speeches mentioned will stand prominent among their kind, as proud pillars on the great road leading to a higher and better civilization, years after their author has passed away. Mr. Williams stands well as an able and safe lawyer, and has never wanted for business. As a tax-title lawyer, he has few equals. In the course of his practice, he has had occasion to argue a number of causes before the Supreme Court of the State, usually alone. The attorney who stands higher in the esteem of the court is fortunate. His argument before that court, in January, 1865, in support of the constitutionality of the soldiers' voting law, was pronounced by one of the most eminent lawyers of the State, as one of the ablest and most straightforward that had been made there in many years. It was highly complimented by those who heard it. His promptness and energy as Attorney-General prevented the payment, out of the State Treasury, of at least one large illegal claim, connived at by dishonest officials. It also prevented the revival of the old "wild-cat" Pontiac Bank; and the River Raisin and Lake Erie Railroad Company Bank; each having at the time three hundred thousand dollars or more of worthless "bank rags" ready to flood the North-west. He thus saved the people very heavy losses; and these instances alone would be enough to fully establish his reputation, as a public officer, for integrity and faithfulness. As Prosecuting Attorney of his county, he never needed assistance; and, as Attorney-General, he had as little help, in proportion to the business done, as any such officer in Michigan. As a public officer, he has never been charged with an oppressive or dishonorable act. In all his professional

labors, he is careful, industrious, and prompt. His papers are models of neatness, correctness, and order; he looks on all sides, and at every point of a case, and is seldom caught napping by an opponent. As a result, he is usually very successful, and his clients are well satisfied. Mr. Williams, in the society of his friends, is a genial and humorous companion, affable and kind beyond most men; but he is reserved and sometimes even cold in the presence of strangers. He has a fund of rich anecdotes, which he well knows how to relate, and a mind well stored with varied knowledge; he is pleasant, easy, and instructive in conversation. He has a warm and generous heart, and is a kind husband, tender parent, and true friend. He is not without his antipathies, which he cares little to conceal. He is a man of strong convictions, in which he puts great faith and hope, but which he seldom pushes forward, unless he deems it his duty. He weighs matters deliberately before action; but, when a conclusion is formed for practical purposes, he then moves with little respect to adverse consequences. This was forcibly illustrated in his breaking from the Democratic party in 1854, in the day of its power; and then again from the Republican party in 1870. His life evidences a devotion to principle, and disrespect for policy. Mr. Williams is a little above the medium height, with excellent deportment and presence. His eyes and hair are dark. As a speaker, he is fluent, earnest, and emphatic, but never boisterous. His diction is finished, and his subject clearly and logically presented; few speakers are more interesting and impressive. January 6, 1844, Mr. Williams married Miss Eliza Ann Patterson, a daughter of the late Captain James Patterson, of West Monroe, New York. She is a sister of the late Lucius Patterson, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who, in his day, was one of Michigan's most eminent lawyers. Mrs. Williams is a lady of brilliant intellect, and varied and solid attainments; she is highly social; has many friends; and is an earnest and active Christian worker. Of this marriage, four children have been born,—two of whom, a daughter and son, died in early infancy; one in 1844 and the other in 1859. Their daughter Fannie was born May 13, 1852, and died March 31, 1873. She was an unusually sweet, vivacious, and popular young lady. Mrs. Ellen W. Babcock, of Ionia, now their only remaining child, was born December 1, 1846, and is a very intelligent and worthy lady. Mr. and Mrs. Babcock have but one child; Fannie W. Babcock, a bright little girl, born July 25, 1875. As to habits, Mr. Williams has ever been exemplary, and his character is above reproach. He has been a life-long temperance worker, and is a regular attendant upon Christian worship. Early in 1877, he became a professor of religion, and a member of the Congregational Church of Ionia. If possible, he is more earnest and resolute than ever before to make the world better and truer.



**WHITE, THOMAS**, of Portland, Michigan, was born in Covington, Genesee County, New York, June 4, 1808. He is the son of William and Ruth (Davis) White, who emigrated to Western New York from Pennsylvania and Connecticut. Mr. White remained at home, attending school and working on the farm, until he was eighteen years of age. He then took entire charge of the farm; and, on the death of his father, two years later, removed to Macomb County, Michigan, and located eighty acres of wild land. In 1834 he sold this land, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres in section four, in Ionia County, four miles south of the village of Portland. For nineteen years, he cultivated this place, and then bought four hundred and seventy-two acres two miles west, where he lived sixteen years. In 1869 he removed to the village of Portland, where he now resides, enjoying the fruits of his early labors. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and has been a strong supporter, first of the Whig, and afterwards of the Republican party. He has been Superintendent of the Sunday-School, and has held important offices in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a member for thirty-five years. He married, November 2, 1834, Lucy, daughter of Sylvanus Young, one of the early settlers of the State of New York. They have three children, all comfortably settled in Portland, near their parents,—Adelia, wife of Harvey Knox; William, engaged in mercantile business; and Ruth, wife of W. Hugg, M. D.

**WITHEY, SOLOMON L.**, United States District Judge, Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born at St. Albans, Vermont, April 21, 1820. His father, Solomon Withey, known to the earlier residents of Michigan as General Withey,—having been commissioned a Brigadier-General of the Michigan State Militia,—was a native of Granville, Addison County, Vermont. About 1799 he moved to St. Alban's Point, where, for many years, he engaged in farming. In the spring of 1826 he removed thence to St. Alban's Bay, where most of Judge Withey's boyhood was spent. In September, 1835, he emigrated, with his family, to the West; spending the winter of 1835-6 at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and locating at Grand Rapids in the following spring. General Withey, while residing at St. Alban's Bay, was Under Sheriff of Franklin County, Vermont; and, afterwards, at Grand Rapids, was Sheriff of Kent County. He died in 1851, aged sixty-four years. Judge Withey's mother was Julia Granger, a native of Middlebury, Vermont. She was of English descent, and died in 1825, at the age of thirty-four years. His grandfather, Silas Withey, was a Scotchman, belonging to the family of McWithey, but

in early life dropped the Mc from the patronymic. He served during the war of the Revolution as a soldier in the American army, and drew a pension till his death in 1836. The wife of Silas Withey was Abigail Ferry, of Dutch descent. She died about 1828. Judge Withey spent the fall and winter of 1835 at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, attending school. In the spring of 1836, he started, with his father, on his way to Grand Rapids; but, at Detroit, he accepted an offer of employment in a store in Canada. From this time, then sixteen years of age, Mr. Withey seems to have depended, to some extent, upon his own exertions for support and education. A year's time was spent as clerk in Canada, and in Ann Arbor, Michigan. This employment did not satisfy his ambition, nor accord with his taste for intellectual occupation. In the spring of 1837, after a conversation with his father, on the occasion of a visit to Grand Rapids, he resolved to prepare himself for intellectual life by a more complete course of study. With this object in view, he at once returned to Cuyahoga Falls and entered the academy there; but his stay was brief; for, in August, 1838, his father's business required his presence at Grand Rapids, and his academic instruction, but not his studies, terminated. A mind formed for high pursuits, and endowed with perseverance, seldom fails for want of personal instruction; books, when one has the capacity to understand and the judgment to utilize, are often the best teachers. The time which business left at his disposal was devoted to study; and, in the autumn of 1839, Mr. Withey entered the law office of Rathbone & Martin. He continued with that firm until its dissolution; and, afterwards, with Hon. George Martin,—subsequently Chief Justice. May 17, 1843, he was admitted to the bar, but remained with Judge Martin another year before entering upon practice. The study of the law did not deprive him of the pleasure and benefits derived from literary research, so that, when called to the bar, he brought to the practice of the law a mind well instructed in the principles of jurisprudence, and possessing the foundation of a literary education. He was engaged in active practice at the bar for nineteen years, at Grand Rapids, which has been his home since 1838. From the spring of 1844 to that of 1846, he was associated with Hon. John Ball, under the name of Ball & Withey; then Ball, Martin & Withey formed a copartnership which continued until the elevation of Judge Martin to the bench, where he continued till his death. Judge Withey was subsequently associated in business with Hon. E. S. Eggleston, and later with George Gray, Esq. His career at the bar was one of which he may be justly proud. The purity of his life, his high character as a man, his unimpassioned and cool judgment, united with perfect integrity and a thorough knowledge of the principles of law, entitled him to the unlimited confidence which was reposed in



*E. L. Whitney*



his opinion and advice. Noted as a safe and reliable counselor, no lawyer in the State drew around him a larger number of clients. He made his client's welfare and interests his own, and maintained his opinions at the bar with that sound reasoning which marks the efforts of all successful lawyers. While practicing at the bar and accumulating a competence, Judge Withey performed his full share of those public duties which, in this country, are imposed upon the citizen. He was Judge of Probate from 1848 to 1852; and State Senator from January 1861 to 1863; during which time two extra sessions of the Legislature were held to accomplish important legislation connected with the Rebellion. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, in which he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was also one of the eighteen gentlemen selected by the Governor of his State to form the Constitutional Commission of 1873, and was again Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. For many years he has been a Director of the First National Bank, of Grand Rapids, and, since 1869, its President. In the legislative bodies of which he has been a member, he at once took and held the first rank. That Judge Withey possesses, in an eminent degree, the qualities which go to make a useful and leading statesman can not be doubted; but his ambition has not led him to positions in which those qualities are exhibited in their full strength. He has been brought prominently before the public as a judge, and in this important civil office, more than in any other, his ability has been manifested. In the spring of 1863, he accepted, at the hands of President Lincoln, the office of United States District Judge for the Western District of Michigan; and immediately entered upon its duties. Previous to this time, Michigan constituted one Federal Judicial District, with its court at Detroit; this caused great inconvenience to the western half of the State, imposing burdens upon the citizens, and loss of both time and money to reach the courts and await trials. With confidence in the resources and future of his own section of Michigan, Judge Withey directed attention to dividing the State into eastern and western judicial districts; he had the satisfaction of seeing this project accomplished, and Grand Rapids made the judicial center of Western Michigan. When it became necessary to select from the bar a competent man to organize the court and discharge the responsible duties of Judge, he was unanimously chosen. This position demanded a radical change in his professional life. In the organization of the Circuit and District Courts, and the administration of the law, those qualities peculiar to him as a lawyer found room for more complete development, and his qualifications for a judge at once became apparent. A mild and pleasing, but resolute and intelligent, countenance; a decided manner, and a calm and dignified deportment, combine to make his courts models of propriety and decorum. He

listens to legitimate arguments with patience, and weighs carefully whatever is worthy of consideration. On the bench he expresses his mind freely upon questions under discussion, and directs attention to such points as may be in doubt, without wasting time upon points not fairly disputable. Well grounded in the elements of law, he is not easily drawn into what seems to him a misapplication of them, by the citation of cases, or the fallacies of legal argument. His instruction to juries, and his prepared opinions, are models of clearness and logic. Jurors rarely fail to understand their whole duty in the most intricate cases. All that belongs to them is submitted under careful instruction. He never invades the province of the jury; and, on the other hand, he never suffers the jury to usurp, in any degree, the province of the court. The Federal Courts in the Western District of Michigan, under his administration, have rapidly increased in the number and importance of their cases, and employ his entire time. He has been often called to preside in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, at Detroit, Cleveland, and Memphis. In 1869, in order to relieve the Justices of the Supreme Courts of the United States of their duties at the Circuit, a law was passed by Congress creating an independent office of Circuit Judge. This appointment was tendered to Judge Withey, for the Sixth Circuit, composed of the four great commercial States,—Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee. This office, while it assured an enlarged field for judicial service, and promised increased judicial honor, involved many sacrifices which, after careful consideration, he was unwilling to make,—especially as the duties imposed upon the office would call him from home the greater part of the time. Although he had received his commission from President Grant, such considerations, together with the growing importance of his own district, induced him to decline the additional honor. In 1845 Judge Withey married Marion L. Hinsdill, a daughter of Myron and Emily Hinsdill, formerly of Hinesburg, Vermont,—a lady of talent, character, and rare good sense. She is devoted to philanthropic objects, and aims at a large degree of culture for herself and her sex. Faithful in the discharge of duty and influential in the social circle, she does much to elevate and adorn life. Judge Withey, in 1848, united with the Congregational Church, and since that time has continued his membership. To the difficulties which have appeared in a new, increasing, and important church, he has freely devoted those abilities which elsewhere distinguish him. His influence has been positive; liberal yet conservative, independent yet conciliatory; elevating humanity by removing difficulties rather than creating them; conciliating and cementing into one homogeneous whole, rather than encouraging conflicting interests and opinions. His counsel has had the greater weight because never dogmatic nor obtrusive,

and because his advocacy of the best course has been animated by Christian love and warm human sympathies. By his timely and wise counsel he has greatly assisted the church of his choice. He has defended it in hours of great peril; has aided largely in its internal and external growth; and, by his example, has led others to respect that cause which he himself first respected. Thus has he been earnest and faithful in Christian duty.

**W**ELLS, HON. W. B., of Ionia, Michigan, was born in Hartwick, Otsego County, New York, March 25, 1828. His father, Benjamin Wells, a native of Rhode Island, who settled in New York early in life, died near Fallasburg, Kent County, in December, 1861. His mother, a lady of unusual ability and force of character, was from Schoharie County, New York, and died June 13, 1838. From boyhood Mr. Wells has been distinguished by his insatiable thirst for knowledge. Not satisfied with the meager opportunities for education which the elementary schools of those days afforded, he determined to win his way to a broader field of culture. With this end in view, at the age of nineteen, he bought some land, for which he was to pay one hundred and ten dollars; and, in order to meet the obligation thus incurred, engaged to "grub out" thirty-five acres of land on Flat River, Kent County, Michigan, at three dollars and a half an acre. After six months of labor, he completed the task; having occupied the interval during the winter in chopping wood for a suit of clothes. He then set off to visit an uncle in Ontario, Canada, walking the whole distance of three hundred miles in eight days. After spending the winter with his uncle, he went to Yates County, New York, where he worked at harvesting the following summer. With his earnings, he then went to college, prosecuting his studies successively at Prattsburg and Lima, New York, and at Oberlin, Ohio. In 1853 he commenced reading law in the office of Blanchard & Bell, Ionia, Michigan; and, after four years of close application, during which he supported himself by teaching, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately began to practice. The offices with which Mr. Wells has been honored, during the twenty years of his professional career, form the best criterion of his legal ability. He has been County Clerk, Prosecuting Attorney, and, for eight years, Judge of Probate of Ionia County. In 1876 he was again elected Prosecuting Attorney, which office he now (1878) holds. In politics, Mr. Wells is an uncompromising Republican, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. While not avowedly associated with any religious body, he is thoroughly in sympathy with the objects of all Christian and benevolent societies. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1854, and has passed through

the Blue Lodge and Chapter degrees, having held the office of Master in the Lodge and of King in the Chapter. Physically, Judge Wells is strong and robust. His mental vigor is well balanced by a sound constitution; his energy is untiring, and his perseverance of the most persistent type. When he chose the profession of law, he determined to master its spirit as well as its form; and his large practice bears ample testimony to his success. He is an earnest and forcible speaker, as well as a sound lawyer. In his positions of trust and honor, he has been faithful in the performance of every duty; always a champion of the right, and has reflected credit upon every office which he has held. An attractive conversationalist, his sympathetic nature and liberal views, his sincerity and candor, make him a favorite in Ionia County. He clings to old friends with tenacity, and is devoted to the welfare of his children. In May, 1858, he married Nancy Davis, of Otisco, Ionia County,—a lady of rare accomplishments,—who died a few months after her marriage, leaving a large circle of friends. Mr. Wells married, in October, 1861, Ellen A. Hatch, daughter of Samuel A. Hatch, of Chautauqua County, New York. She was a graduate of the seminary at Mount Holyoke, Massachusetts, and was a lady of remarkable ability and talents. She died August 23, 1874, leaving three children,—two boys and a girl. An obituary notice, which appeared in the Ionia *Sentinel*, will show the high appreciation in which she was held in the community: "Mrs. Wells was a lady of finished education and superior mind; well informed upon all the topics of the day. She was not wanting in the domestic virtues; 'she looked well to the ways of her household.' Industrious in her habits, economical and prudent, her management was marked by energy and indomitable perseverance. As a wife, 'the heart of her husband did safely trust in her.' She loved her children with a self-sacrificing devotion, and watched most carefully over their mental and moral development. She was always an attentive and kind neighbor; and the various public interests of the community, such as education, temperance, and the promotion of literary culture, were ever near to her heart."

**W**ILLIAMS, HON. WILLIAM B., Attorney-at-law, Allegan, Michigan, was born in Pittsfield, New York, July 28, 1826. His father, Erastus Williams, was a native of Stockbridge, Massachusetts. He was a farmer; a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and a deacon in the Presbyterian Church. He brought up his son in habits of industry, and inspired him with his own political principles, which were those of the Whig party. William B. Williams was educated at the academy in his native town. He afterwards engaged in teaching school, in which, with farming during the



*W. D. Mills*



summer, he was occupied for several years. He commenced the study of law in Rochester, New York; and graduated from the State and National Law School, at Ballston, in August, 1851. In September he was admitted to the bar in Rochester, where he formed a partnership with William Hastings, under whom he had commenced his legal studies. He has ever since continued the practice of his profession. In 1853 he married Miss Marietta Osborn, of Rochester, New York. In 1855 he removed to Michigan and settled in Allegan County, where he still resides. He was elected Judge of Probate in 1856, and re-elected in 1860. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he entered the army. Having raised a company for the 5th Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, he was commissioned its Captain. He served until June 23, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability, incurred at Fairfax Court House, Virginia. After his return home, although unfit for duty in the field, he raised the 28th Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, and was its commander while in camp at Kalamazoo. He was elected to the State Senate of Michigan in 1866 and 1868. During his last term, he was President *pro tempore*; Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and of the Committee on Public Instruction. In 1867 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Michigan. In 1871 he was appointed, by the Governor of Michigan, a member of the Board for the Supervisory Control of the charitable, penal, and beneficiary institutions of the State. At a special election, held November 4, 1873, he was elected Representative to the Forty-third Congress, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Wilder D. Foster. In the House of Representatives, he served on the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and on the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and Pensions of the War of 1812. In a speech on finance, he opposed the Currency Bill, which the President afterwards vetoed. Mr. Williams is a firm Republican. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has held the office of vestryman for several years. He still gives evidence of a long period of usefulness.

**W**OLCOTT, LAURENS W., of Grand Rapids, Michigan, President of the Board of Education of that city, was born in Warsaw, Wyoming County, New York, February 8, 1843. His parents were Nelson and Alvina (Wright) Wolcott. His father was collaterally descended from the family of Wolcotts who were conspicuous in the early history of America. One of them, Roger Wolcott, was Colonial Governor of Connecticut; his son, Oliver Wolcott, was a statesman, General, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Laurens W. Wolcott was prepared for college at the age of seventeen, but was deterred, by ad-

verse circumstances, from applying for admission. When he had finally completed his freshman studies, the breaking out of the Rebellion caused him to change his purpose. In September, 1861, Mr. Wolcott, although very desirous to complete his collegiate course, determined to sacrifice his personal interests for his country, and enlisted, as a private, in the 52d Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served under General Grant, in the Army of the Tennessee; and under General Sherman, in his memorable march to the sea, and northward through the Carolinas. He was mustered out as First Lieutenant, at Louisville, Kentucky, in July, 1865; having been in the army nearly four years, and served during the hardest campaigns. Just after the close of the war, he taught school two years, studying law during his leisure hours. When he entered the law department of Michigan University, in 1868, he was so far advanced as to be able, virtually, to finish the course in one year. In 1869, he entered, as student, the law office of Hon. Byron D. Ball, since Attorney-General of Michigan; and, in 1871, having been admitted to the bar, became his partner. He remained in that connection till 1874, when he formed a partnership with Moses Taggart, Esq., with whom he is still associated. In 1872 Mr. Wolcott was elected Circuit Court Commissioner of the county of Kent, and was re-elected in 1874. He is now President of the Board of Education, and Secretary of the Bar Association of the city of Grand Rapids. Mr. Wolcott and his family are members of the Congregational Church. He is a member of the Republican party. He married, on the 5th of March, 1873, Miss Lucy Gallup, of Grand Rapids. He is of medium height, and graceful form; has finely chiseled features, hazel eyes, black hair, tinged with gray, and a heavy mustache; his face is prepossessing, and his manner agreeable. He is a lawyer of ability, industry, and promptitude. He presents a case clearly and handsomely; and, though not an orator, is a good advocate. He is a gentleman of fine social qualities, and is highly esteemed by his fellow-men. Mr. Wolcott, at the age of thirty-five, has, probably, just entered upon his career; it may reasonably be predicted that, if his life is spared, he will become pre-eminent in his profession.

**W**ORMS, HENRY, Merchant and Capitalist, Grand Haven, Michigan, was born at Natchez, Mississippi, August 17, 1845. He was second of the three sons of John Worms, a retired merchant and financier, who was born of Jewish parents, at Landau, Bavaria, in 1802. Landau, at that time, belonged to France, and was a fortified city with a population of nine thousand. At the age of thirteen, John Worms



left home and walked to Paris, a distance of three hundred miles. He remained in Paris eleven years, following the occupation of shoe-making. When twenty-four years of age, he went to Havre, and from there sailed for the West Indies, where he spent some time on the islands of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Porto Rico, and Cuba. After remaining there three years, he visited Vera Cruz, La Puebla, and the City of Mexico. He then returned to Havana, Cuba, where he continued about five years. In 1835 he sailed from Havana for New Orleans; and, after one year, sailed for New York. After a year's residence there, he removed to Baltimore, and in a short time to Philadelphia, where he remained two years. Having a desire to return to his native city, he embarked on a sailing vessel, in the winter of 1839, for Havre. Having accumulated a small fortune, he was enabled to remain in France one year, when he again sailed for the United States. He arrived in New Orleans in the summer of 1841, and started a new enterprise,—that of trading among the Indians of Western Arkansas and Indian Territory. As the country, at that time, had few white settlers, it was a hazardous experiment; but he continued to trade during four years, meeting with great success. In 1845 he removed to Natchez, Mississippi, where he engaged in the clothing business until 1858. In that year he removed to Waterloo, New York. He married, in New Orleans, in 1842, and has seven children,—three sons and four daughters. Three of the latter are married, and reside in the city of New York. Mr. Worms is a member, in high standing, of the Masonic, Odd-Fellow, and Harugari Lodges. He is an inveterate smoker, and may always be seen with a cigar or pipe. He has invested about four hundred dollars in pipes, and takes great pride in his collection. He is hospitable and jovial, and is fond of good stories. He is now a resident of Chicago. He is seventy-five years of age, and as hale and hearty as a man of fifty. Henry Worms attended school from the time he was six until he was thirteen years of age. He then became clerk in his father's store. When twenty years old, he concluded to start in business for himself. He accordingly went to Titusville, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the clothing business, establishing branch stores at Shaffer Farm, Plumer, and Pithole City. He obtained credit for one hundred thousand dollars in this business, which he conducted successfully, making an honorable record. The oil excitement having subsided, he removed to Ypsilanti, Michigan, in the spring of 1867, where he met with business reverses. From Ypsilanti, he removed to Memphis, Tennessee, and engaged in the commission business, and in speculating. Not meeting with great success, however, he decided to return to Michigan. In the spring of 1871, he engaged in a new enterprise,—the traveling auction business, in which he was successful. He returned to the North in the spring of 1873, and

settled in Grand Haven, Michigan. There he opened a large retail clothing store, in conducting which he is very successful. He may well be termed one of the self-made men of the times.

**WOODRUFF, DR. ELMER**, of Grand Rapids, son of Marts and Susan (Belden) Woodruff, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, February 22, 1816. While he was yet a child, his parents removed to Cortland County, New York, and settled on a farm. Remaining there during his childhood, he had no other educational advantages than those afforded by the district school. At the age of seventeen, he became an apprentice in the shop of a cabinet-maker, in the village of Homer, Cortland County. In 1836 he removed to Michigan, and worked at his trade in Homer, Calhoun County, and at Union City, on the St. Joseph River. Afterwards he removed to Albion, and carried on the cabinet business until 1857. In December, 1851, he set out for California, taking passage in a steamer at New York; but a distressing accident occurred on the way, compelling his return. As the vessel neared the Isthmus, some of the passengers began firing at the sea-birds; one of the guns was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through Mr. Woodruff's left lung and coming out at the back. The blood poured from this terrible wound until life was nearly extinct. The only hope was to send him back in the same steamer to New York, and place him under the most skillful surgeons. This done, he was, after months of suffering, fully restored. His case excited such interest among the medical profession of New York, that a *fac-simile* of the wounded lung was made, and is still preserved in the Anatomical Museum in that city. In 1857 Mr. Woodruff turned his attention to the study of medicine; and, two years afterwards, became a practitioner in Decatur, Van Buren County. In 1861 he removed to Grand Rapids, where he has since been in successful practice as a botanic physician. On the 30th of May, 1868, he helped to organize "The First Society of Spiritualists," and was elected Secretary, which office he still holds. Since the year 1852, Dr. Woodruff, like Swedenborg, Davis, and others, has been made an instrument for the manifestations of certain mental phenomena;—whether these are solely the result of the operation of unknown laws, or caused, as many claim, by spirit intelligences, should not here be discussed. These phenomena are termed clairvoyance, clairaudience, and impressional communion. In these "superior conditions," he claims to commune with exalted spiritual beings, and to have had glorious prophetic visions. One of these revelations he once published in a pamphlet, which elicited correspondence from various parts of the United States. Its truth or

falsity will be determined on the 26th of January, 1889. He is now writing a medical treatise, and a work on the origin of planets, entitled "God in Nature, or the Keys of the Kingdoms." Dr. Woodruff has little knowledge of books, and attributes all his important work to the aid of departed spirits. From 1859 to 1861, spiritually directed and sustained, as he believes, he lectured and held public discussions on "Spiritualism and the Bible," through Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri. Under the same influence, he has ever since diagnosed disease, and made and prescribed remedies. He has a fondness for mineralogical and other specimens, and has collected a choice cabinet. Dr. Woodruff married, July 3, 1837, Miss Eleanor Burt. They have four children,—one son and three daughters. Dr. Woodruff is tall and well proportioned. He has a kindly face and high head, which indicate the dominant traits of his character, namely, benevolence and spirituality. The latter has already been shown; the former is illustrated by his many acts of charity. He is generous almost to a fault. He never sued, and seldom presses for payment. Dr. Woodruff's religious or philosophical opinions meet with less opposition than formerly; and, as if in fulfillment of his own predictions, his life flows smoothly on towards the calmly anticipated change.

moved to Grand Haven, where he has since been engaged in mercantile business. He is now considered the most solid merchant in that enterprising city. He purchases all goods for cash, and has met with the most flattering success. In the spring of 1877, he purchased, in Chicago, Illinois, a large bankrupt stock, which he removed to Muskegon, Michigan; and, in the short period of seventy days, disposed of the whole, at an immense profit. Mr. Worms is well acquainted with nearly all parts of the Union. There is no State he has not visited, and his geographical information is very extensive. He receives newspapers from all parts of the country. His habits are unexceptionable; he has never used stimulants, nor tobacco in any form. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He is cautious, determined, and shrewd. His brother never undertakes any enterprise without consulting him; and, when they plan together, they scarcely know the word fail. It is seldom that two brothers are so warmly attached to each other. Julius Worms is only thirty-one years of age, and has bright prospects before him. He is unmarried. He is liberal, and always ready to help the unfortunate.

**W**ORMS, JULIUS, Merchant, of Grand Haven, Michigan, is the youngest son of John Worms. He was born in Natchez, Mississippi, March 30, 1847. His parents removed to Waterloo, Seneca County, New York, when he was eleven years of age; and he attended school there until he was fifteen. He then became clerk in his father's store, where he remained until the oil excitement, in 1865. At that time, with his brother, Henry, he established a store at Titusville, Pennsylvania. Meeting with success, they established branches at Shaffer Farm, on Oil Creek, and Plumer, on Cherry Run. They also opened the first clothing store in Pithole City; this place was then prosperous, but has since become uninhabited, the oil fever having subsided. In 1866 Mr. Worms went to Ypsilanti, Michigan, where he again engaged in business with his brother. In 1868 he purchased the entire interest, and moved to Lafayette, Indiana, where he remained but a few months. Here he sold out to good advantage, and, in 1869, moved to Memphis, Tennessee, where he engaged, with his brother, in the sale of produce, hides, and furs. He traveled all through the Southern States, extending his trips to the Rio Grande, and going once as far as the City of Mexico. The partnership was dissolved in 1871; but Mr. Julius Worms remained in Memphis until the early part of 1872, when he returned to Michigan. In 1873 he re-

**W**ELLS, MORRIS B., late of Ionia, was born February 3, 1834, in Hartwick, Otsego County, New York. Two years later his parents removed to Paris, Ontario, where, after the death of his mother, June 13, 1838, he lived with his uncle nearly six years. In 1843 his father, taking his son with him, emigrated to Michigan, and settled near Fallasburg, Kent County. Morris Wells early showed great aptitude in learning and fondness for study. He attended the county schools with scrupulous regularity; after which he was engaged some time as teacher at Kiddville, Ionia County. He also taught a school at Smyrna. In 1855 he went to Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; and, in 1856, to Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, which at that time ranked among the leading universities in the country. While in these colleges, he devoted a great portion of his time to the study of the natural sciences, in which he became well versed. He took special delight in the study of botany; and became a fine Latin, German, and French scholar. Being dependent upon his own exertions, he worked early and late to obtain the means of remaining in college. His graduations were attended with enviable testimonials of scholarship and ability. In 1857 he removed to Ionia, and remained in the law office of his brother two years. He was then, after a very creditable examination, admitted to the bar. His studious habits and thirst for knowledge led him to enter Michigan University as a member of the first law class. Afterwards, returning to Ionia, he formed a copartnership with his brother, which continued until he

entered the army. He was full of hope and ambition, and had a constantly increasing practice. In the fall of 1860, he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner for Ionia County. In the spring of 1861, shortly after the firing upon Fort Sumter, he resigned his official position, and enlisted in Company B, of the 16th Michigan Regiment. He was appointed Second Lieutenant of the company, which was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, and was for a time quartered near Yorktown, Virginia. Lieutenant Wells was put on recruiting service, and returned to Ionia, where he did efficient work in organizing the 21st Regiment, of which he was made Adjutant. He bore a conspicuous part in all the engagements in which his regiment participated. During the series of contests at Stone River, he received a slight wound in the shoulder. Shortly after, for meritorious conduct, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. During the terrible onset made by General Bragg to win back the stronghold of Chattanooga from the Union forces, under Rosecrans and Thomas, Colonel Wells, it is supposed, was among the first to fall. Judge Wells, upon receiving the news of his brother's death, immediately set out for the battle-field, in the hope of obtaining his body; but his efforts were unsuccessful, as the rebel forces had possession of the ground. Hopes were entertained that he had been taken prisoner, and would eventually return; but these were dispelled upon the liberation of all prisoners at the close of the war. The recent discovery of his grave has removed all doubts. Colonel Wells had one brother, W. B. Wells, of Ionia, and one sister, Elizabeth Trumble, who lives in the township of Grattan, Kent County, Michigan. In the various stations of life to which he was called, Morris B. Wells was faithful, and successful in the discharge of every duty. He was mild and forbearing in disposition, and always courteous and affable. He was a fluent and forcible speaker and writer, expressing strength, candor, and breadth of thought. His impartiality as a military commander gained the esteem of his fellow-officers, and the admiration of his men. He relinquished the most flattering prospects of becoming a distinguished member of the bar to risk his life for his country. Colonel Wells was a man whose character, whether as a brave soldier or an unpretending lawyer, is well worthy the emulation. Since the nation has appropriated a day for strewing with flowers the Northern graves of its brave defenders, it is well that we turn for a moment to their unknown, though not unthought-of, Southern graves.

"Cover the thousands who sleep far away,—  
Sleep where their friends can not find them to-day;  
They who, in mountain, and hill-side, and dell,  
Rest where they wearied, and lie where they fell.  
Softly the grass blade creeps 'round their repose;  
Sweetly, above them, the wild flow'ret blows;  
Zephyrs of Freedom fly gently o'erhead,  
Whispering names for the patriot dead."

**Y**OUNG, GEORGE, of Grand Rapids, was born in Schoharie, Schoharie County, New York, May 29, 1799. His ancestors, among the first emigrants from the Netherlands to America, settled on the Hudson River. His father, Elias Young, was one of the pioneers in Schoharie County. Soon after the death of his mother, he went to Albany with his father. While in that city, Mr. Young became acquainted with Mr. D. B. Slingerland, a wholesale dry-goods and grocery merchant, who prevailed upon him to leave his son as an apprentice in the business. The boy had early manifested a desire to become a merchant, and was much pleased with this offer. He was then but eight years of age, and was bound to remain an apprentice until he was eighteen; when he was to be employed as a clerk on a fair salary, his time and money to be his own. He had learned the multiplication table, and had studied German six months. He had also spent the same amount of time on English, but could speak it very imperfectly, as the language of Holland had been used exclusively in his home. It is still spoken by the remaining members of the family. George Young served his time with Mr. Slingerland in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction. He spent his leisure in study, and became master of the German, Holland, and English languages. He obtained a complete knowledge of the business in which he was engaged; and, when his term of apprenticeship expired, was able to command a large salary. When he was twenty-one years of age, with the assistance of his uncle, he became the equal partner of his employer, with whom he remained until, on account of age and infirmity, Mr. Slingerland retired. Their trade was large and profitable, extending over the principal part of the counties of Schoharie, Montgomery, Otsego, Herkimer, Saratoga, and Chenango. Soon after his partner retired, Mr. Young employed as clerk Abraham Ehle, a young German, who had a fair knowledge of mercantile business. In a short time, Mr. Ehle's father, who was a man of some means and influence, aided him in purchasing an interest in the business; and a partnership was formed under the name of Young & Ehle. The firm carried on a profitable business on State street, opposite the Albany City Bank, until 1830, when Mr. Ehle, on account of ill health, desired to retire. They had acquired sufficient capital to make them independent; and, having established a good business, were able to sell their stock for its full value. Mr. Young then moved onto a fine farm of one hundred and eighty acres, lying between the villages of Ovid and Lodi. May 10, 1832, he began work on his farm, feeling great relief at being able to lay aside the care and anxiety of mercantile life. Active and prosperous as a merchant, he was equally so as a farmer. In 1836, having been offered a good price for his farm, he sold it, and started for the West. He traveled the





*Bradford W. Emerson*

whole distance from Ovid, New York, to Grand Rapids, Michigan, on horseback, in the month of December. He selected one hundred and fifty acres of land on the lake, two and one-half miles west of Grand Rapids; and, ten miles east of that village, one hundred and forty acres on the Thornapple River. In May, 1837, he sent his family to Utica, New York, while he accompanied his hired man, with nine head of Durham cattle, two yoke of oxen, and a wagon, to his Western farm. In the month of August, they were all settled in their new home. From the time of their arrival until 1846, the growth of Western Michigan was comparatively slow. The portion between Grand River and Lake Michigan, with the exception of a few small settlements, was almost entirely a wilderness. About that time, Mr. Young was informed that a colony of nearly seven thousand Hollanders was coming to this country, and that its leader, Rev. Albertus C. Van Raalte, was to visit Grand Rapids with a view of looking for a location between that place and Lake Michigan. They desired to settle on a stream running into the lake, that they might have a harbor for their vessels and water communication with other places. As an effort was being made to induce them to go to Wisconsin or Iowa, Mr. Young was requested to obtain an interview with Rev. A. C. Van Raalte, and show him that it was for the interest of the colony to settle on Black River, in Ottawa County, Michigan. Meeting the gentleman at the Rathbun House, in the company of Hon. J. R. Kellogg, of Allegan, Mr. Young introduced himself in the Holland language. Finding a man with whom he could converse in his own tongue, a member of the church of which he was himself a minister, whose only motives in persuading were the growth of the country and the prosperity of the colony, was a great satisfaction to Mr. Van Raalte. He talked freely with both Mr. Young and Mr. Kellogg, and decided that the best location was on Black Lake and River, in Ottawa County. The colonists accordingly made a settlement there, of which Michigan may well be proud. They found the country well adapted to their wants, and prospered in every way. As Mr. Young was familiar with the mercantile business and the language of the people, many of his friends desired him to open a store in the place. This he did not wish to do, but offered his assistance in purchasing. Mr. B. Groetenhins was selected; and, in company with Mr. Young, bought in New York the first stock of goods. Most of the supplies for the colony were furnished by Grand Rapids; the surplus grain received a natural market; and the whole country was benefited by the reviving trade. Many of the Hollanders bought farms in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, and Allegan, but most of them remained in the colony. Its success attracted Rev. Cornelius Vander Meulin, who, with another large col-

ony, settled in what is now known as the town of Zeeland, situated between Grand Rapids and the Holland Colony. Emigration from Holland continued for many years, and has not yet entirely ceased. The first church was organized by Mr. Young and a few members of the Presbyterian Church long before the arrival of the emigrants. The society struggled for many years; and, being without a minister on the coming of Rev. Van Raalte, gave to him the use of the church building.

**YEOMANS, HON. SANFORD A.**, Ionia, Michigan, was born in the town of German Flats, Herkimer County, New York, November 16, 1816. He is the eldest of nine children, and received his education in the public schools of his birthplace. At the age of seventeen, he joined, with his parents, the colony which first settled in the Grand River Valley. He remained with them until he was twenty-four, sharing in all the hardships of pioneer life. At that time he took forty acres of land for himself, which, by industry and economy, has been steadily enlarged, until it is now nearly a section in size, and joins the corporate limits of the city of Ionia on the north-west. In January, 1840, he married Abigail Thompson, a daughter of Mr. Levi Thompson, of Pownal, Bennington County, Vermont. She had come to Michigan with her uncle, Dexter Arnold, and his family, who settled in Ionia County. By this union four children were born to him, three of whom, two sons and one daughter, are still living. Shortly after the birth of the fourth child, his wife died. In November, 1848, he married Marietta A., daughter of the late Chauncey M. Stebbins. Mrs. Yeomans is still living, the happy mother of three children. Mr. Yeomans has ever been an industrious, energetic man, of powerful will, and richly endowed with that mental quality more to be desired than genius,—common sense. Few of the earlier settlers of the Grand River country have had greater success. From a small beginning, there has been, in his case, steady and uninterrupted progression in all the material interests in which he has engaged. Each year of energetic effort has secured its legitimate reward, and his labors in the acquirement of wealth and prosperity have been uniformly successful. His fellow-citizens have shown their confidence in him by successively electing him to many positions of trust and responsibility in his town and county. In 1859 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to lay the Ionia, Houghton and Mackinaw State Road. In 1867 he was a member of the State Convention to revise the Constitution of Michigan. In 1876 he was elected to the State Legislature from the district in which he has resided for nearly half a century. He is a prominent stockholder and

Director of the First National Bank of Ionia. In this, as in other business relations, he has won the respect and confidence of the community. He is now in the prime of life and strength, and may confidently look forward to many years of service and usefulness. Hon. Erastus Yeomans, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, August 11, 1791. At the age of sixteen, he removed, with his parents, to German Flats, Herkimer County, New York. The ensuing year he engaged as teacher in one of the public schools of the county. Evidence of his efficiency in this capacity at the early age of seventeen, is given in the fact that he continued in the same school for nearly three years, with an advance of salary each year. Soon after this, in the War of 1812, he demonstrated his fitness to be a citizen of the Republic by taking his place in the ranks of her defenders. March 19, 1815, he married Phœbe Arnold, of Fairfield, New York. His parents being advanced in years, their care devolved upon himself and wife; and the duty was conscientiously discharged. Discerning that the future of his young family would be improved in the West, he emigrated, with five other families, to the then Territory of Michigan. The magnitude of such an undertaking can, at this time, hardly be estimated. The party, having chartered a canal-boat, put on board all their goods, and embarked for the West, April 20, 1823, arriving at Buffalo on the 7th of May. Here the heavy household goods and farming implements were shipped by sailing-vessel to Grand Haven, and the party went by steamer to Detroit. After the necessary preparations for a trip across the Territory, the company started, passing through Pontiac and other settlements in their course. On the eighth day out, they took a guide, to lead them through the wilderness, in which they had to cut their way slowly and painfully. When about thirty miles from their destination, they were detained by an event distressing and mournful in character,—the sickness, death, and burial of a child of one of the families. Resuming their march, they reached the present site of Ionia City on the 28th of May. The purchase from the Indians of little patches of clearing, with crops of corn and vegetables planted, having been effected, the party exchanged their tents for bark wigwams. The Indians, well satisfied with the bargain, moved on a few miles, to be ready for a similar transaction with the next new-comers. A number of the most able-bodied colonists were now sent to convey to their settlement, on flat-bottomed boats, propelled by poles and strong arms, the goods which had been landed at Grand Haven. This accomplished, the erection of more suitable dwellings was begun. Not the least of the discomforts endured by them at this time were the mosquitoes. An empty wine pipe, in which articles had been packed, placed with the open end toward a smudge, afforded to Mr. Yeomans a secure retreat, and an oppor-

tunity for much-needed slumber. The season being so far advanced, only the corn and vegetables purchased of the Indians could, for that year, be grown. They had made no provision for grinding the corn, and, consequently, had to prepare it for food in the Indian fashion. The large stumps of trees, yet firmly fixed in the ground, were hollowed into mortars, in which the corn was crushed, until, by obtaining a large coffee-mill, it could be coarsely ground. This source of supply served to bridge over the times of sharp necessity caused by scarcity of breadstuff, which could be obtained only from Detroit, by the way of Grand Haven. In 1835 a run of small millstones was procured, and put in the basement of the saw-mill which had been erected. With the official organization and administration of the affairs of his county and town, Mr. Erastus Yeomans was closely identified. He was appointed first Postmaster of Ionia County, which position he held for six years. In 1841 he was elected Associate Judge of the county, continuing to serve in that capacity for eight years. He has always been active in advancing the best interests of humanity, and of the community. He is the only surviving one of the five pioneers who, with their families, constituted the colony; and now, in his eighty-seventh year, the representative of four generations, he is, physically and mentally, younger than many men at seventy. Without departure from truth, it may be said of him, that "the silvery radiance cast athwart his locks by the sunset of life" is not dimmed by a single charge of wrong to his fellow-men. Justice requires more than the simple allusion to the wife and mother made in foregoing lines. She was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, March 18, 1797. At an early age, she removed, with her parents, to Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York. Possessing, to an eminent degree, soundness of judgment and mental force, she stood by her husband, "staying up his hands," and bearing nobly her burdens and hardships as a "pioneer mother." One incident may be mentioned as illustrative of her character. The delusion of Millerism, which swept over the land, found many believers among her neighbors and friends. Even the church of which herself and husband had been almost lifelong members did not escape,—the pastor himself becoming a convert. In one of the last meetings before the direful day, her intense convictions overcame a naturally retiring disposition; and, rising in her place, she denounced the whole thing as a sham and a delusion, disgraceful alike to a Christian profession or common intelligence. On the conclusion of her remarks, the meeting was closed; no one feeling able to escape the force of her denunciation. Her life exemplified the qualities of a true wife and mother, so eloquently delineated by Solomon. The "rest that remains for the people of God" has been hers for many years; but her memory is treasured as a rich heritage by her friends and descendants.







*R. E. E. Butterworth*

**B**UTTERWORTH, RICHARD EDWARD EMERSON, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was born in 1806, at Port Antonio, on the island of Jamaica, British West Indies. His father, a Captain in the British army, was the commandant of Fort George. Mr. Butterworth was taken to England while yet a child, and was there educated in school and college until he had attained his twentieth year. He was then thrown upon his own resources; and, choosing the business of a civil engineer, he placed himself with Mr. William Nicholson, who was engaged in that profession at Manchester. At this period, the education and elevation of the operative classes of Great Britain began to engage the attention of Lord Brougham and other British statesmen; *Chamber's Journal*, *Chamber's Information for the People*, and *The Penny Magazine*, were supplying to the masses good and instructive reading matter, at prices within their means. One of the first "Mechanics' Institutes" was at this time opened in Manchester; and Mr. Nicholson was solicited to deliver the opening course of scientific lectures. Under his direction, Mr. Butterworth drafted all the diagrams necessary to illustrate this course of lectures, and also became a teacher of mechanical drawing to a class of nearly one hundred working men, chiefly mechanics and engineers. Among the first promoters and directors of this institute were Mr., afterwards Sir William Fairbairn, and Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, whose reputation as civil engineers subsequently became world-wide. This institute was instrumental in winning for its students that high degree of mechanical knowledge and skill for which Manchester and her various manufactures have since become widely known. Mr. Butterworth recalls the construction, in 1830, of George Stephenson's locomotive, the "Rocket;" and was among the first who rode upon it on its trial trip across Chat Moss, on the line of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. On this trip, the "Rocket" rushed over the road at the rate of sixty miles an hour,—a speed which has never since been exceeded by any locomotive. For several years, Mr. Butterworth was engaged at Manchester in the manufacture of cotton; but his attention had been directed toward the United States, more especially toward the Territory of Michigan, by a series of articles published in *Chamber's Information for the People*. He therefore decided to emigrate to Michigan, and make it his home. Leaving Liverpool on the steamship "Great Western," he arrived at New York, in May, 1842, and at the village of Grand Rapids in June the following year. The village, at that date, had been settled but ten years. The land had been purchased in 1832 by Louis Campau, an Indian trader, from the United States Government; and, a few years subsequently, the northern part of it had been by him sold to Lucius Lyon, the Surveyor-General of the Northwest Territory. When Mr. Butterworth arrived

at Grand Rapids, it contained but a few hundred inhabitants. No bridges spanned the river; Indian trails formed the only roads; traffic in furs and shingles was the only trade; the land did not produce food enough for the inhabitants, and the greater part of their supplies had to be brought, during the winter months, from the country south. Having examined the location, Mr. Butterworth purchased a tract of land on the west bank of the river, about two miles below the village. In the course of the year, he fenced and partly cleared a hundred acres, and sowed forty acres of wheat. The following winter was an uncommonly severe one; the snow commenced falling in the middle of November, and lay on the ground until the following May. The supply of food for man and beast was totally inadequate. Teams were dispatched south for grain, pork, and straw, taking land plaster and shingles to pay for the articles required; but, despite the utmost exertion of their owners, large numbers of cattle perished for want of food and shelter. The present generation have but little conception of the sufferings and privations of those who preceded them in the valley of the Grand River, as well as elsewhere in Michigan. Between Mr. Butterworth's land and the village of Grand Rapids was a village, or settlement, of Ottawa Indians. They had been converted to the Christian faith, and were in charge of a Hungarian missionary, named Vizoiski. In his little chapel, this worthy man preached every Sunday four times, in as many languages,—English, French, German, and Indian. In October of each year, the Michigan Indians in charge of the Government assembled at Grand Rapids to receive the annual payment that the Government had agreed to make for the surrender of their rights in the lands north of Grand River. These occasions were lively and exciting; the Indians brought their squaws and children; some rode on ponies, while others came in large bark canoes, bringing maple sugar, mats, embroidered moccasins, and gloves, which they readily traded for articles they required of the white settlers. The coin paid by the Government was the object of earnest attention. It was almost immediately expended by the Indians in purchasing what they required of the settlers, and actually constituted all the money that was seen from year to year in the settlement. From 1842 to 1850, Mr. Butterworth engaged in the cultivation of his land; he surmounted many difficulties, but his hard work brought small profits. The California fever reached Grand Rapids, and he seriously considered the propriety of selling his land and going westward. About that time, he also seriously considered the propriety of making a geological survey of his land. Plaster, or gypsum, strata were worked on the east side of the river, nearly opposite his land, and his investigation proved that large and valuable beds of gypsum underlay a great portion of his property. Having made

this discovery, he gave up all idea of going to California. He proceeded immediately, with such help as he could hire, to quarry the rock, and erect a mill, with machinery to grind it for land plaster. This was the first discovery of plaster rock on the north-western bank of the Grand River. Mr. Butterworth continued the operation of his mill until 1856, when he sold the land and works to a Boston company for thirty-five thousand dollars. The company has since expended large sums, with great success, quarrying and manufacturing both land and stucco plaster. Having thus disposed of his property, Mr. Butterworth removed to the city of Grand Rapids, on the east side of the Grand River, and purchased the Grand Rapids Iron Works. Here, for twenty years, he has been engaged in the business of iron founder and machinist, and has given employment to a large number of men. In 1857 he built the propeller, "Mary Ann Ryerson," and completed her as a steam-tug, with all the necessary engines and machinery. Having been induced to believe that salt might be obtained under his land in the city, he sunk an artesian well five hundred feet in depth, and reached salt water. On trial, it proved to be of insufficient strength for profitable manufacture, and, although he joined others in boring wells in the neighborhood, he finally abandoned the work. In 1861, when the coal oil fever was raging, Mr. Butterworth took men and machinery to the Alleghany River, in Pennsylvania; and there, on the locality called Panther Run, sunk two wells. In 1862 he erected a refinery near his foundry in Grand Rapids, and there refined the crude oil, with very handsome returns. In 1870 mineral springs, possessing health-giving and curative properties, having been discovered in various parts of Michigan, Mr. Butterworth decided to bore an artesian well, with a view to striking a stream of mineral water. This he did, and reached a stream possessed of valuable magnetic and medicinal properties. He at once fitted up a commodious bathing establishment, which was attended, for two years, with success. However, the water was so highly charged with chemical properties that it consumed the iron piping of the well; the magnetic water, as it arose to the surface, mixed with other waters occupying a higher level, and thus became adulterated and impure; and the establishment had to be abandoned, though the stream still continues to pour forth its waters in abundance. Another large operation completed by Mr. Butterworth in 1875 was the pumping engines and machinery of the Grand Rapids city water-works. This is believed to be the largest work of this character ever erected in the State, west of Detroit. Many other large and excellent engines in use in the city have been built at his shops. He has also erected, on his land in the city, several brick buildings for mills and stores. In 1827 Mr. Butterworth married Miss Ann Butterworth, of Manchester, England. They have two

daughters, both married, and living in Grand Rapids. In 1872 he suffered the loss of his faithful wife, his companion forty-five years. Since then, he has engaged freely in foreign travel, having visited Europe three times. He has traveled through Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, and Greece, and has visited the various cities and points of interest on the European continent. As mentioned in the early part of this sketch, Mr. Butterworth, before reaching manhood, attained a classical education; during his subsequent life, he has gained a fund of scientific and general knowledge. Having been afflicted with deafness, owing to the accidental fall of a great shower of water on his head, he has been, in some degree, shut out from the enjoyment of social intercourse, and has learned to depend much upon reading. Endowed with a good memory, he has, by constant use, improved this faculty, and now, at the age of seventy-one years, its retention is remarkable. His store of information, acquired by reading and travel, is ever at the service of his friends; while his mind, in consequence of his temperate life and vigorous physique, is possessed of as much energy as that of many healthy persons twenty years his junior. His eyes, bright and clear, take cognizance of everything within their range, and largely supply his defective hearing. The latter defect is somewhat overcome by the use of an ear-trumpet. His well-known figure, tall and energetic as that of a very much younger man, may be daily seen on the way from his residence to his iron works. He attracts the notice of strangers as a gentleman of uncommon activity and distinguished appearance. One can not, like the writer, have enjoyed a series of interviews with Mr. Butterworth without being struck by the singular grace and modesty of his bearing. In his travels he has collected many curiosities in Egypt and Palestine, together with a large collection of French photographs, embracing views of ancient structures and sculpture. He has neglected nothing which might serve as a souvenir of his various travels, and freely exhibits and explains these treasures to those who manifest intelligent interest. A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. Butterworth is liberal in his support of every moral and Christian organization. His reputation as an upright gentleman is duly recognized by his fellow-citizens, with whom he has spent the last thirty years of his life.

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**FERRY, HON. THOMAS W.,** of Grand Haven, United States Senator, and, from 1875 to March 4, 1877, President of the United States Senate and acting Vice-President of the United States, was born at Mackinac, Michigan, June 1, 1827. He is a son of the late Rev. William M. Ferry, a native of Massachusetts, who graduated at Union College in 1817,



*Sincerely Yours,*

*D. K. Ferry*



and, after completing his theological course, in 1821, went as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church to Mackinac, Michigan. There, in connection with his ministerial labors, he established a school for white and Indian children. After twelve years of unremitting toil, his health failing, he removed to the western coast of Michigan, and, with others, founded what is now the city of Grand Haven. At his death, which occurred December 30, 1867, he left generous bequests for benevolent objects. Thomas W. Ferry was but six years old when he removed with his parents to the wild home at Grand Haven, to experience the hardships and adversities of pioneer life. He received a common-school education, and was bred to business pursuits. With the exception of two years spent as clerk in a store in Illinois, he remained a co-laborer with his father until the latter's death, in 1867. In partnership with his brother, E. P. Ferry, he has since continued the lumber business, which, under his general management, has been prosecuted with energy and success. He early manifested an interest in public matters; and, at the age of twenty-one years, was chosen County Clerk of Ottawa County. Two years later, in 1850, he was elected a Representative to the Michigan Legislature, to serve a term of two years. In 1856 he was elected State Senator for two years. For eight years, he was an active member of the Republican State Committee. He was a delegate-at-large and one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln. In 1863 he was appointed Commissioner for Michigan of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg. In 1864 he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected, successively, to the Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-second Congresses, serving upon some of the most important committees. In January, 1871, after an exciting contest, he was elected United States Senator for a term of six years. He consequently surrendered his place in the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress, and took his seat in the Senate, March 4, 1871. His services of six years in the House, and the legislative experience there obtained, were recognized when he entered the Senate; he was chosen Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of Rules; afterwards, was repeatedly elected President, *pro tempore*, of the Senate; and, by virtue of this office,

upon the death of Vice-President Wilson, became acting Vice-President of the United States. He was President of the joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress during the intensely exciting count of the electoral votes, resulting in the choice of President Hayes and Vice-President Wheeler. In this position he acquitted himself with such impartiality and ability that he was re-elected, March 4, 1877, by a unanimous vote, President, *pro tempore*, of the Senate. In January, 1877, he was re-elected United States Senator to serve for the term of six years. In early life, he acted with the Whigs, but joined the Republican party as soon as it was organized, and at once became a zealous advocate of its principles. In every Presidential campaign since 1860, he has canvassed the State in behalf of the Republican candidate. As a public speaker, his power lies in his earnest language, concise statements, and sound logic, without any attempt at eloquence or oratorical display. His course in Congress has met with the general approbation of people of all parties in Michigan. He has done much to advance the interests of his native State. To his efforts Michigan is greatly indebted for the generous river and harbor improvements which have so materially aided in developing her resources, and in preserving the lives and property of her citizens. It was through his influence, also, that the beautiful island of Mackinac, or as much of it as belongs to the United States, has been converted into a national park. He has also labored zealously in the cause of the soldiers and sailors of Michigan, who participated in the late civil war. His speeches on finance have been widely read, and are highly valued. He has done much to perfect the postal system; and his work on the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads has elicited the highest praise from the press throughout the country. He is now President, *pro tempore*, of the Senate, and is presiding in the absence of Vice-President Wheeler. He is also Chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and a member of the Committee on Finance, and that on Rules. The present rules of the United States Senate, adopted by that body under his revision and report, are a standing tribute to his ability as a parliamentarian. To promote the general welfare has been the aim of his Congressional life. An indefatigable worker, courteous and upright, his career reflects honor alike upon his State and country.



## THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

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**A**DAMS, OSCAR, Lawyer, of Flint, was born in Harpersfield, Delaware County, New York, April 16, 1827. His parents were Hiram and Elizabeth Adams. Of his boyhood, we know nothing,—whether he coned his daily task in the school-room, or whether his faculties were developed by nature, and his mind stored with the “knowledge never gained of schools.” At about the age of twenty, he commenced the study of law in Buffalo; hence it may be inferred that he had enjoyed the advantages of the primary and high schools. At Ballston Springs, New York, he graduated from a private law school; and, in 1850, was admitted to the bar in Albany. He immediately began practice in Erie County, New York, but soon removed to Wisconsin, and there remained two years, engaged in his professional duties. Late in 1855, he came to Flint, Michigan, where he has since resided. In the following spring, he was admitted, in Flint, to practice in the courts of this State. Mr. Adams was a paymaster in the army during the civil war. In 1860 he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner for the county of Genesee. In 1871 he was chosen Representative in the Legislature. He has taken an active interest in education, having been President of the School Board three years, and also its Treasurer for some time. He was one of those who erected the Flint High School building, and established the institution upon so elevated a plane of usefulness. This structure is a noble monument to the memory of its founders; being, it is said, the finest of its kind in Michigan, and the school itself is not surpassed by any in the State. Mr. Adams was married, August 27, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Walton. By her he had three children. Two of these, Martha A. and Libbie M., are living; the mother died March 3, 1864. Again, he married Miss Mary J. Walton, sister of his deceased wife. The issue of this mar-

riage is one daughter,—Yaida M. Adams. Mr. Adams seems rather to undervalue the importance of whatever he himself has done; and, in reviewing his life, makes mention only of the chief events, without the attendant circumstances of motives, means, purposes, causes, or effects. His history, thus condensed, it is feared, may, like an inverted glass, reflect a diminished image. Mr. Adams is genial and affable towards all, but is not fond of general society; preferring that of a few cherished friends, or of his own family, with whom his evenings are usually passed. In his public relations, he is esteemed as possessing a strong sense of truth and justice, and endeavoring to live in accordance with those principles. As a counselor and advocate, he is believed to have few superiors in that portion of the State.

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**A**BBOTT, THEOPHILUS C., LL. D., President of the Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, was born in Vassalboro, Maine, April 29, 1826. His father, Joseph Abbott, early moved with his family to Augusta, Maine, where Theophilus Abbott resided until he came to Michigan, in 1855. Professor Abbott was educated in Waterville College, now Colby University, Maine, in which he became instructor,—first in chemistry, and afterwards in Greek. In 1858 he was appointed Professor of English Literature in the Michigan State Agricultural College, and became President of the Institution in 1863. The degree of LL. D., was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan. President Abbott is a member of the Congregational Church; and in his political principles agrees with the Republican party, although taking no specially prominent part in politics. He was married, in 1860, to Sarah H. Merrylees, of Scot-



land; they have a family of two children,—a son and a daughter. He is a man of deep thought, and profound knowledge; of unassuming manner, and a modest and retiring nature. As a gentleman and a scholar, he is widely known and respected.

**B**ARTHOLOMEW, IRA H., Physician, of Lansing, Michigan, was born in Waddington, St. Lawrence County, New York, January 4, 1828. He received his education in the common schools of his native village, and in the academies of Canton and Ogdensburg, New York. He began the study of medicine at Ogdensburg; and, in the spring of 1853, graduated from the college of medicine and surgery, in the University of Michigan. Doctor Bartholomew commenced the practice of his profession in his native town; but, in the fall of 1854, he went to Lansing, Michigan, where he has since continued to reside. He was elected Mayor of the city in 1863, and held the office three terms. In 1872 he became a member of the Legislature, and served two years. He held the position of President of the State Medical Society, during the years 1870-71; and, for a number of years, was pension surgeon, and physician in the Reform School. In his political views, he agrees with the Republican party. Doctor Bartholomew married, November 19, 1856, Miss Effie A. Shank, of Springport, Cayuga County, New York. They have had five children, of whom two sons survive.

**B**USH, HENRY F., Merchant, Real Estate Operator, and Capitalist, of Gaines, was born May 20, 1837, in Deerfield, Livingston County, Michigan. His father, Peter Bush, was a native of Parma, New York, and was an agriculturist. His mother, Sallie (Earle) Bush, was a native of Greece, New York. Henry F. Bush is the youngest of a family of eighteen children. His mother died when he was but five years old, and his father removed to Washtenaw County. He attended the district school until he was twenty-one years of age,—thus receiving a thorough English education. After leaving school, he became a clerk in the village of Fentonville, Genesee County, Michigan, and remained there two years. He then went to California and engaged in mining operations for two years, accumulating considerable wealth. In 1863 he returned to Michigan, and, for one year, carried on photography at Battle Creek, Jackson County. In 1864 he built the Ionia Stave Works; and subsequently engaged in gen-

eral mercantile transactions. In the fall of 1868, he sold his store and removed to Gaines, Genesee County, where he entered upon the stave and general mercantile business. In 1875, he built an elevator and carried on the grain and wool trade, which he still continues. Mr. Bush is the leading business man of the place. In 1870 he was elected Supervisor, and was re-elected for three consecutive terms. He was also elected Deputy Sheriff of Genesee County, which position he now holds. He has held many offices of minor importance, viz: School Director, Corporation Treasurer, etc. He has been a liberal contributor to all public enterprises that tended to promote the interests and welfare of the town; such as public schools and church buildings. He joined the society of Odd-Fellows in 1870. In 1860 he was initiated into a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and has passed the Chapter, Council; and Commandery. He holds the office of Worshipful Master of Gaines Lodge, No. 249. He is a trustee of the Methodist Church of Gaines. He is a Republican, and has always taken an active part in the Presidential campaigns. He was married, November 12, 1866, to Miss Flora A. Holmes, of Corunna, daughter of George C. Holmes, Register. They have two children,—Willard K., born May 20, 1868; and Bessie A., born June 3, 1875. Mr. Bush is entirely a self-made man. Having commenced life without any advantages, he now ranks among the first, and is an enthusiastic worker. In all his dealings, he has manifested the strictest integrity.

**B**USH, ISAAC W., Grain Speculator, of Howell, Michigan, was born in Danby, Tompkins County, New York, April 20, 1835. His father, Charles P. Bush, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this work, was a native of Danby, New York. He came to Michigan in 1837, and settled in Livingston County. In 1847 he became Lieutenant Governor. Isaac W. Bush was the second son. He attended the common schools of Livingston County until 1847, when the family moved to Lansing. Here he continued to attend school; and, at the age of seventeen, began teaching. In 1853 he entered the State Normal School, at Ypsilanti, where he remained two years; and, during that time, became distinguished in debate. In the winter of 1854-55, he taught the Union School at Trenton, on the Detroit River, and, in the spring of 1855, became clerk in his brother's store at Howell. After remaining here two years, he commenced traveling along the Pacific coast, spending the summer of 1858 in the region of the Cascade Mountains, on the Frazer River, and visiting the posts on Puget Sound. He sailed up the Columbia River, and traveled over the settled portions of Central

and Northern California. In 1859 he returned to Howell; opened a general mercantile store; and continued this business until 1871. He then commenced buying and selling wheat, which is still his principal occupation. In 1864 he was Commissioner, Director, and Secretary of the Detroit and Howell Railway. He was the first subscriber in Livingston County, and devoted much of his time to getting other subscriptions. This road is now consolidated with the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad. Mr. Bush acted as a delegate to the National Convention in 1860; and supported Stephen A. Douglas. He was also a member of the convention that nominated Horace Greeley, in 1872. He was Supervisor of the township in 1866, and a member of the State Board of Equalization the same year. In 1867 he was elected the first Superintendent of Schools in his county. In the fall of 1868 he was a Democratic candidate for State Senator. In his own county he ran two hundred votes ahead of his ticket, but was defeated by the Republican majority in Shiawassee County. In 1870 he received the nomination for member of the State Board of Education. He has always been a zealous supporter of the Democratic party, and has made stump speeches in Livingston and other counties in close campaigns. He has for years taken a great interest in temperance, and has delivered many lectures upon this subject. He is a valued and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has held the office of trustee for a number of years. Mr. Bush is a public-spirited man, of varied practical experience and safe business habits. He takes an active interest in all the improvements of his city; he is social, benevolent, and esteemed. His value as a citizen is based upon his unassailable integrity, and his well-directed energy and industry. He married, July 12, 1860, Miss Frank L. Andrews, who died on Christmas, 1867, leaving three sons. Mr. Bush married, after seven years,—October 29, 1874,—Mrs. Annette Love.

**B**EACH, HIRAM, Merchant, of Fenton, Michigan, was born in the township of Troy, Oakland County, Michigan, February 14, 1834. His father, Michael Beach, was a soldier in the War of 1812; and, for his services, received from the Government a grant of land. His grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War. His mother, Lucy (Davis) Beach, was a native of Jefferson County, New York. Hiram Beach's acquaintance with books was confined to the studies of the district school in Highland, Oakland County. His early aspirations were for travel and business, and they have been, to some extent, realized. In 1850, being but eighteen years old, he embarked at New York in a sailing

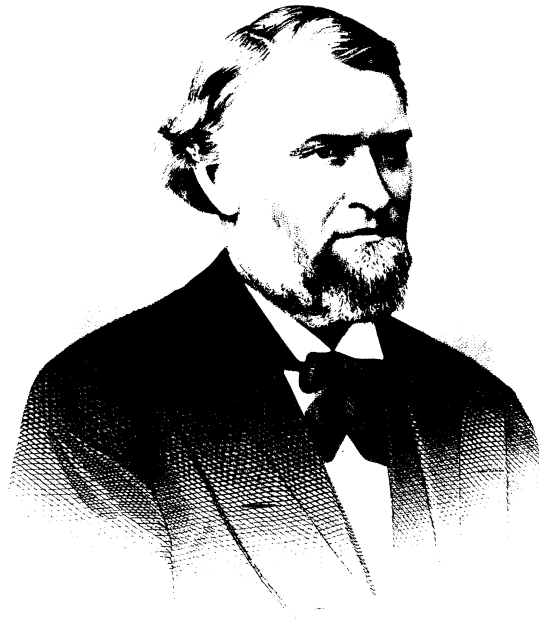
vessel bound for Portland, Oregon. During the long, tedious voyage, sixty-four persons died of cholera, but our young traveler was spared. From Portland he determined to go on foot to Marysville, California. The way led for many miles across unbridged streams, over lofty mountains, through a region uninhabited, save by wild beasts and savages. Conscious of danger, but undaunted, he set out on the perilous journey. During those three weary weeks, he endured untold suffering. One day he met a man, hurrying down a mountain slope, who cried, "Indians! Indians! Go back; they'll kill you!" A ball had grazed his breast, inflicting a wound that, instead of disabling him, only lent wings to his flight. No pursuers came in view; but, evidently, they were not far away, and the prospect of meeting them was enough to alarm the bravest man. This lone, unarmed boy might well pause, and consider what course to take. After careful deliberation, he decided to push on, and at length reached the outskirts of the settlements in California. Almost worn out with fatigue and hunger, he stopped at a cabin, and, asking for food, received this answer: "There's some feller 'long hyer every day, beggin' for victuals, and I can't give away grub for nothin'." If yer a mind to cut up that log thar, I'll feed you." Unable to do this, the boy was compelled to plod on to the next cabin. There he was kindly received, and obtained food and rest. When he told of the reception with which he had met an hour before, his host cursed his inhuman neighbor as only an old miner could have done. At last, he arrived safely at Marysville, and the miners listened in surprise to hear that a boy of eighteen had accomplished such an undertaking; for none, they declared, had ever crossed those mountains on foot and alone before. Mr. Beach engaged at once in mining, and so continued, with moderate success, for eighteen months, when he returned to Michigan. In 1856 he came to Fenton, and commenced the mercantile business. At the end of ten years, he took Mr. J. O'Hare as a partner, and the firm, thus formed, still exists as Beach & O'Hare. In September, 1874, they opened a branch store at Byron, Shiawassee County, but closed it in three years because of sickness. Mr. Beach has also dealt largely in wool and furs. In 1863 he joined the Fenton Blue Lodge, No. 109, and is a Royal Arch Mason. He is a member of the Republican party; but, though often urged to become a candidate for office, he has invariably refused,—believing that political intrigue and office-holding are incompatible with success in business. He has visited California three times: the events of the first tour are narrated above; that and the second were made by water, for business purposes; the third was a pleasure trip over the Pacific Railroad. He married, February 10, 1858, Miss Amelia Hendricks. They have one child,—a daughter,—now the wife of James P. Gray, a merchant in Nevada. It is truthfully

said of Mr. Beach that, having undertaken an enterprise, he will push it through to the end. He will work as hard for a friend as for himself, spending time and money without reward. His career has been one of honesty and fair dealing, and of remarkable success. Without early advantages, and by his own exertions, he has acquired position and influence, and well deserves to be ranked among the self-made men of Michigan.

**B**REWER, HON. MARK S., Pontiac, Michigan, was born October 22, 1837, in the township of Addison, Oakland County, Michigan. Peter Brewer, his grandfather, emigrated from Holland to America before the Revolution; settled in what is now known as Westchester County, New York; served in the army during the Revolution, and was active in aiding the Colonies to secure their independence. At the close of the war, he settled in Dutchess County, New York, where Peter Brewer, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1792. His mother, to whom his father was married in 1824, was born in Ireland, and came to America, with her parents, when three years of age. In 1832 Mr. Brewer's parents moved to Michigan, and settled in Addison, Oakland County. Nearly the whole State was then a dense wilderness, without roads or other public improvements. One hundred and sixty acres of wild land were purchased; a log house and barn were erected; and Mr. Brewer, Sen., began improving the land, determined to make a home for himself in the wilderness. Nearly all neighbors were several miles distant, and it was some years before school-houses were built; so that Mr. Brewer and his large family of nine children had to struggle with the hardships, and endure all the privations, incident to a pioneer life. Hon. Mark S. Brewer, the youngest of five sons, spent his first nineteen years in work common to all tillers of the soil in a new country; but, in 1856, his health was impaired by excessive labor on the farm, and he determined to acquire an education by his own industry. For three years, he pursued his studies at Romeo and Oxford academies, defraying his expenses by teaching during the winter. In 1861 he entered the office of Hon. William Webber, of East Saginaw, as a law student; afterwards reading with ex-Governor Moses Wisner and Hon. M. E. Crofoot. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, and entered into a partnership with his last-named instructor, which lasted until the 1st of January, 1875. In 1866 and 1868, he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner for Oakland County; and, from 1866 to 1869, was City Attorney of Pontiac. He served in the Senate of the Michigan State Legislature from 1872 to 1874, from Oakland County, where he took a leading

position as one of the most able and industrious members of that body. He was re-nominated in 1874; but, the tide being strongly against the Republican party, he was defeated. In 1876 he was nominated by the Republicans for Congress, in the Sixth Congressional District. This district elected Hon. George H. Durand, a Democrat, in 1874, by one thousand six hundred and thirty-six majority. Mr. Brewer's majority in 1876, over the opposing candidate,—Mr. Durand,—was one thousand seven hundred and forty-one. Mr. Brewer is a fluent, effective orator, and may justly be proud of the rank he holds among the leaders of the Oakland County bar. A boyhood spent in reducing wild land to culture, and a youth and early manhood of rigid economy, have developed self-control and manliness, and molded the self-reliant, self-made man. His earnest nature could not fail to interest itself actively in politics. He has been Chairman of the Republican Committee for Oakland County; and an active member of the Republican State Central Committee since 1868. His health, enfeebled in boyhood by hardships, is now vigorous. The vicissitudes of his life have strengthened a social, genial temperament into the confirmed habit of always looking on the bright side. Michigan may proudly enroll this her son among her representative men.

**B**ARNES, HON. ORLANDO M., Lansing, was born at Cato, New York, November 21, 1824, and is the son of John and Anna Barnes. He is a descendant, in a direct line, from John Barnes, one of the early Pilgrim Fathers who landed at Plymouth Rock; and in many of his characteristics recalls those of his good old Puritan ancestry. In June, 1837, the parents of Mr. Barnes removed, with their family, to Michigan, and settled at Aurelius, Ingham County. After having acquired the usual elementary education in the schools of that day, Orlando M. Barnes entered the University of Michigan, and graduated with honor in the class of 1850. On leaving college, Mr. Barnes chose the law for his profession; and, after devoting one year to preparatory studies, was admitted to the bar, and located himself at Mason, the county-seat of Ingham County. Here his strict attention to the duties of his profession, his eminent ability, and profound knowledge of the law, soon secured him a large practice. In the spring of 1852, on the death of the Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. Barnes was appointed to fill the vacancy; on the expiration of the term, in the ensuing autumn, he was elected to that office; and, in 1854, was honored by a re-election. In 1871 he withdrew from the active practice of his profession, in order to devote his entire attention to the interests of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Rail-



*O. M. Barnes*



road Company. He has been Secretary of the company since its organization; and has served it, in his legal capacity of counselor and general attorney, with marked ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the corporation. Since 1872 he has been Land Commissioner. In this position, which requires the management of the vast tracts of land granted to the company, and to which labor and responsibility commensurate with its importance are attached, his performance of duty has been above criticism. In public life, Mr. Barnes' talents have secured honorable recognition. In 1862 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he served one term; and, in April, 1877, he was called to the office of Mayor of the city of Lansing. He is President of a National Bank in Lansing; and is held in the highest estimation by his fellow-citizens of all classes. Personally, Mr. Barnes is of fine appearance and commanding presence. There are few subjects of interest of which he has not made himself master. During the years 1872-73, he traveled in Europe, gaining information as well as enjoyment. His conversational powers are of a superior order; and, in his hours of relaxation from the cares of business, he is a most genial and interesting companion. Mr. Barnes is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has held various official positions in that body. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and also a Knight Templar. He recognizes his Puritan ancestry in professing the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member. Mr. Barnes was married, at Albion, Michigan, June 26, 1852, to Amanda W. Fleming, daughter of the late John Fleming.

**B**AIRD, JOHN M., Real Estate Owner and Insurance Agent, of Holly, Michigan, was born at Plattsburgh, New York, September 15, 1826. He is the third of six sons of Isaac and Harriet (Maston) Baird, both of whom were natives of New York. His father was of Scotch descent, and his mother's ancestors were from Germany. His early boyhood was passed in his father's cooper-shop, to the exclusion of study; but, at the age of eighteen, feeling the need of an education, he left the shop, and, contrary to the wishes of his father, entered school. In six months he had mastered the higher arithmetic. After spending three years in that school, he became a student in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, New York, making rapid progress in mathematics,—his favorite study. After leaving this institution, he learned the joiner's trade, and followed it successfully nine years; but, by indorsing the notes of certain friends, he lost all his earnings. Disheartened by this misfortune, for nearly two years he led the life of a spendthrift. At length, reduced in purse and ap-

parel, he roused his energies, and set to work as an agent of Elwanger & Barry, nurserymen, Rochester, New York. Going West, he stopped in Holly, Michigan, June 28, 1857; and there worked with such zeal and success in the sale and delivery of trees, that in ninety-seven days he made nine hundred dollars. In 1858, having bought land within the limits of Holly, he began speculating in real estate, which resulted profitably. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the 1st Michigan Cavalry, and was assigned to the regimental band. He was in the Shenandoah Valley under Banks, in his masterly retreat; with Sheridan in the Battle of Winchester; and also in the second battle of Bull Run. Although a musician, and hence privileged to shun danger, Mr. Baird often fought in the ranks. September 14, 1862, his band was mustered out; and, on his return, having enlisted as a private in the 8th Michigan Cavalry, he commenced recruiting for that regiment. In March of the following year, he was mustered in as Lieutenant in Company K. For meritorious service in the charge against Scott's force at Lancaster, Kentucky, he was put in charge of the prisoners there captured, numbering four hundred and twenty-seven men and eighteen commissioned officers. These he turned over to the Provost-Marshal at Lexington, Kentucky, after a three days' tedious march, without the loss of a single one. August 6, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and regimental Quartermaster; and, on the 10th of September, was appointed Acting Assistant Quartermaster of the Third Brigade of Cavalry, Department of the Ohio. He was at one time chosen clerk of a court-martial for the trial of certain officers of the 8th Michigan Cavalry, for false muster of men. He was in the besieged army at Knoxville, and there not only performed the duties of his office, but staid seventeen days with the men in the trenches,—a voluntary service. In the spring of 1864, he fitted out a train of sixteen hundred pack-mules for Stoneman's cavalry, and conducted it, through a march of twenty-eight days, to Sherman's force at Big Shanty, Georgia. He arrived with every animal, and all in good condition; for so careful had he been as to details, that not one had been deprived for a day of its rations of corn. In August of that year, he received a Captain's commission, and was relieved as Acting Assistant Quartermaster. As no reports from his regiment had been made for seventeen months to the Adjutant-General, all the officer's pay had been stopped. To remedy this, Captain Baird was detailed to collect all fragmentary reports, visit certain paymasters and hospitals, and give as complete an account of the regiment as could be obtained. After six months of close application, the work was acceptably accomplished. Captain Baird was honorably discharged, July 29, 1865. He then returned to Holly, Michigan, and again engaged in real estate speculation, and in manufacturing. In

1867 he became proprietor of the Bank of Holly; conducted it successfully three years; and then, it having been reorganized as the Merchants and Farmers' Bank, he was made its Vice-President. In 1872, when, chiefly through his efforts, it was again changed into the Merchants' National Bank of Holly, he remained in connection with it as a Director. Mr. Baird is the owner of extensive real estate in Holly; he built and still has an interest in Balcony Block,—the finest in the place. He was Director of the Holly schools nine years; and is a member of the Sons of Temperance; of the Odd-Fellows' Association; the Holly Masonic Lodge; and of the Royal Arch Masons, Chapter No. 80,—being Secretary of the last two. He was one of three who, in 1870, organized the Monitor Fire Insurance Company of Oakland County, and he became its Vice-President and acting assistant Secretary for three years. April 28, 1874, he organized the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company of Oakland and Genesee counties, and has since been its Secretary. Mr. Baird married, December 30, 1858, Miss Euphrasia Humphrey, a graduate of Rogersville Union Seminary, Dansville, New York. Six children have been born to them, of whom three,—two boys and one girl,—are living. Mr. Baird's mental caliber may be known from what he has accomplished. In the army, he was a brave and efficient officer; in civil life, he is a capable and public-spirited business man, who labors, not for mere self-aggrandizement, but for the common good,—desiring especially that Michigan should organize her own associations, and support the same, thereby ceasing to pay tribute to foreign capital.

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**B**EARD, ALLEN, Farmer and Land Speculator, Glass River, Shiawassee County, was born in Ontario County, New York, January 11, 1810. His father, Joshua Beard, a prominent and successful agriculturist, was born in Maryland, and settled in New York about the year 1800. He died in Yates County, New York, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Beard's mother, Martha (Blake) Beard, was a native of New York, and died in 1855. The subject of this sketch attended the district schools of Ontario County, New York, and afterwards Penn Yan Academy. When nineteen years old, he returned home, and remained with his father on the farm until he was twenty-three. He then leased one hundred and thirty acres of land, on which he remained one year, when he sold his lease and started for Michigan. He stopped at Willoughby, Ohio, where he staid until the spring of 1836, and then continued his journey westward, to Washtenaw County, Michigan. In November, of the same year, he traveled overland with his own ox-team, to Antrim, Shiawassee

County, Michigan, and settled on eighty acres of wild land. He sold one team to pay in part for the land, and worked out by the day to pay the remainder. He improved his farm, and at different times added to it, until he owned seven hundred and eighty acres in one lot. Two hundred of these he has since given to his son. He has speculated quite extensively in land,—having owned at one time one thousand acres besides his home farm. In addition to the place on which he resides, he now owns one hundred and forty acres in the township of Rush, Shiawassee County. During the late war, he engaged actively in recruiting. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for sixteen years, and has always given satisfaction. He has also been Postmaster for a number of years. He was a member of the convention to elect delegates to the National Convention at Lansing; a delegate to the convention which convened at Detroit in 1876; and has also been a member of the County Convention. He contributes to the support of the Baptist Church, but is not a member of any religious denomination. He is a Democrat, but very liberal in his views,—always voting for the man he considers best fitted for the office. He has always manifested a warm interest in political affairs; he cast his first vote, for Andrew Jackson, in 1832. Mr. Beard married, March 10, 1831, Miss Hannah Arnott. She died August 26, 1843, leaving four children. He married his present wife, Miss Charlotte Thompson, March 23, 1848. They have had eight children. Mr. Beard is calm and deliberate in his considerations, and cautious in his business transactions. He looks carefully after the interests of his home, and is ready to give advice and assistance to any who are in need. He has been a hard, industrious, and economical worker, and is now one of the largest land owners in Shiawassee County.

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**B**BROWN, REV. DANIEL EBENEZER, of Flint, Founder of St. Paul's Church of that city, was born in New Lebanon, Connecticut, September 7, 1794. His father, Ebenezer Brown, was a man of strict Puritan principles. In the early boyhood of Mr. Brown, the family removed to Northern Pennsylvania. He had only the advantages of the primary school; and his youth was passed in teaching such schools, and in filling the duties of a merchant's clerk. He was always fond of reading; and, very early in life, began to gather books for a library,—many of these books are now valued by the antiquarian. Mr. Brown served in the War of 1812. He afterwards became a farmer and merchant in Painted Post, Steuben County, New York; and, while there, held various offices, among others, that of Justice of the Peace. He was very active in the temperance cause, and became widely known as a

temperance lecturer. He attained a high position in the Masonic Fraternity, but permanently withdrew from it on entering the ministry. He was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1834; and was immediately appointed Superintendent of the Indian Mission School, at Green Bay, Wisconsin. He remained in charge of that institution four years, when the Indians were removed farther West. In 1839 he was sent as a missionary to the little village of Flint, Michigan. There he organized a church; and held services, first in the office of a justice, and then in a rough, hastily-built structure called the "Tabernacle." The number of communicants increased until a larger house of worship was needed; and then, chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Brown, who went East to solicit aid, St. Paul's Church was erected, and consecrated July 30, 1843. He had become rector of the new parish three years before. After the close of his labors in Flint, August 11, 1846, Mr. Brown received the following successive appointments as missionary: Joliet and Lockport, Illinois, from April, 1847 to 1851; Bantam and Milton, Connecticut, 1853 to 1857; Troy and Greenville, Ohio, November, 1857 to 1860; East Saginaw, Michigan, March, 1862 to 1864; Ionia, Michigan, January, 1866 to 1867; Greenville, Michigan, January, 1866, to January, 1869. During the latter part of his life, he was a member of the State Board of Education,—a position which he filled with honor. Mr. Brown was sent, by the Christian Commission, during our late civil war, to Chattanooga, to minister to the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers. In his devotion to this work, he nearly sacrificed his own life. As the infirmities of age approached, he fixed his residence at Flint. August 6, 1873, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, after a life of varied and useful labors, he passed through that change which men call death. Mr. Brown was twice married. His first wife was Miss Esther Lowman, of Chemung, New York. Of the four children of that union, only one is living. His second wife, Miss Harriet J. Lewis, whom he married October 12, 1834, in Litchfield, Connecticut, is still living, at Flint, with her four children. We quote the following: "Mr. Brown was prominent in every good and noble work; and was thoroughly in sympathy with the poor and humble working people. He shared the toil and privation, the poverty, sacrifices, and final success, of pioneer life in North-western Michigan. . . . There are those still living who will not soon forget how, in times of sickness, this noble man of God went from house to house, among the poor and afflicted, and administered consolation. . . . Though deeply conscious of the importance of his calling as minister of the Lord Jesus, and never for a moment compromising his ministerial character, yet his great soul scorned the petty claims of denominational exclusiveness."

**B**USH, DANIEL, of Corunna, Michigan, was born in Rensselaerville, New York, September 28, 1819. His parents, Peter and Phebe (Sutherland) Bush, were both natives of Dutchess County, of that State. Mr. Bush is the second of nine children. After receiving an elementary education, he was apprenticed, at the age of twenty, to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked thirteen years, at Dansville, Livingston County, New York. He was then engaged five years in Alleghany County, New York, as contractor and builder. In October, 1857, he purchased the Corunna flour-mill, at Corunna,—then a place of about six hundred inhabitants,—and refitted and furnished it. It is now one of the best mills in Shiawassee County. Mr. Bush is a thoroughly capable, enthusiastic, safe business man. He is a generous donor to the public interests of the town, and benevolent purposes. He has been ten years Alderman of Corunna, but he has never sought office or political favors. Although a Democrat, he gives his vote for the man he considers most eligible for the office, irrespective of his political bias. He is an Odd-Fellow and a Free Mason, and has taken all the degrees, in the latter order, up to the Commandery. Mr. Bush married, August 28, 1842, Mary Emily Wheelock, daughter of John Wheelock, of Livingston County, New York. In August, 1877, he sold his interest in the milling business to John D. Bennett, and since then he has been engaged principally in farming. System, with him, is the secret of success. He has a large and profitable business, and his residence is one of the finest in Shiawassee County.

**B**UCKBEE, JOSIAH, President of the State Bank of Fenton, was born at Sand Lake, Rensselaer County, New York, May 22, 1822. His parents, Tobias and Roxana (Adams) Buckbee, were natives of New York, and of English descent. Both his grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers. In his infancy, the family removed to Geneva, Ontario County; and, five years later, to Clyde, Wayne County. There Mr. Buckbee met with an irreparable loss in the death of his mother. He attended the common schools until sixteen years old, and then became a tailor's apprentice in Seneca Falls. After working there four years, he entered into partnership with his employer, but remained in that connection only two years. In 1845 he established a clothing store in Redwood, Jefferson County. After two years of prosperity, he opened a store of general merchandise. In 1856 he came to Fenton, Michigan, and engaged in the dry-goods, grocery, and produce trade. At the end of eight years, he abandoned the produce traffic; and, in 1872, after sixteen years of successful business, he sold the entire establishment, and



devoted his attention to banking. In January of the previous year, he organized the State Bank of Fenton, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and became its President, which position he still retains. In 1870-71 he was President of the village; and, for the past twelve years, has been a member of the School Board. In 1860 he joined the Masonic Fraternity; and, in 1872, was elected Commander of Fenton Commandery, No. 14, an office he has held ever since. In politics, he was first an old-line Whig; and, under Fillmore's administration, was appointed Postmaster at Redwood, Jefferson County, New York. He afterwards became a Silver-gray Whig. In 1864 he voted for George B. McClellan, and has since been a member of the Democratic party. Mr. Buckbee married, August 23, 1849, Miss Lydia C. Simons, daughter of Ralph Simons, of Redwood, New York. Although there have been many changes in Mr. Buckbee's life, they have not been those of principle or purpose, but of place, for better vantage ground; and the success which has attended him shows that they were the result, not of caprice, but of wise judgment. His career is peculiar in having been one of continuous thrift. Most men spend half their days in toiling to remove or surmount obstacles to find an avenue to prosperity, but Mr. Buckbee seems gifted with a rare perception,—enabling him to avoid every hindrance, and directing him at once to fortune. Physically, he is of middle stature, with dark eyes, gray hair, and a nervous, excitable temperament. With friends, he is social; and, in both public and private life, has evinced virtues that have earned for him a high place in the esteem of the community in which he dwells.

**BAKER, HENRY BROOKS, M. D.,** Lansing, Michigan, was born December 29, 1837, at Battleboro, Vermont. He is the son and grandson of Americans, though his ancestors on his mother's side came from England. He was educated partly at the common schools in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Michigan, but chiefly by self-teaching. He studied medicine at the medical department of the University of Michigan, in 1861-62; and, afterwards, at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating from the latter in the spring of 1866. He practiced in Lansing, from 1866 to 1868, when he removed to Wenona, Michigan; whence, in 1870, he returned to Lansing and took charge of the Vital Statistics of Michigan in the State Department, which have since continued under his direction. His practice embraces several cases worthy of note. He successfully treated, July 4, 1866, a lady apparently dying from a dose of strychnine, taken by mistake for quinine: and, to all appearances, saved her life by the

prompt and continued application of chloroform. In 1869 he reduced a dislocation of the femur, in a very few minutes, by Reid's method of manipulation, after the failure of a physician and surgeon, who had labored more than half a day by all ordinary methods. In the same year, he resuscitated, from the convulsions of intermittent fever, a child that had seemingly breathed for the last time, by means of artificial respiration, with the administration of chloroform vapor diluted with air. Since 1870 his special studies have been vital statistics, sanitary science, and preventive hygiene. He is a member of the State Medical Society of Michigan, of which he was Treasurer in 1871, and Corresponding Secretary in 1872; of the American Medical Association, of the Public Health Section, of which he was Secretary in 1874; of the American Public Health Association, of which he is now Treasurer; the American Social Science Association, of which he was a Director in 1874, 1876, 1877, and 1878; the Lansing Scientific Association, of which he has been President since 1874; of the American Postal Micro-cabinet Club; of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for Pensions; and was a member of the International Medical Congress, at Philadelphia in 1876. His writings include the following productions: "Thought as a Form of Force," and "Contributions to Biology,"—*New York Psychological Journal*, 1869-70; "Physical Biology,"—*Transactions of Michigan Medical Society*, 1870; "Concerning the Physiology of Sleep,"—*Detroit Review of Medicine and Surgery*, November, 1872; "Statistics of Michigan for 1870," page 835; "Registration Reports on the Vital Statistics of Michigan," 1869-72; "Reports as Secretary of State Board of Health of Michigan," for the years 1863-77, including papers on "Cerebro-spinal Meningitis," "Tetanoid Fever," "Reproduction of Disease Germs;" a letter on a "Public Health Commission for the United States,"—*Transactions of the American Medical Association*, 1875; the "Death Rate of each Sex in Michigan, Life-tables," etc.; and "Infant Mortality in Michigan,"—Volume 2, *Transactions American Public Health Association*, 1876; "Relations of the Medical Profession to the People,"—*Detroit Medical Journal*, September, 1877; "Expectation of Life,"—*Spectator*, Chicago and New York, October 15, 1871; "Advancement of the Standard of Medical Education in the Medical Profession,"—*Detroit Review of Medicine and Pharmacy*, August, 1876; "The cause of Chorea,"—*Detroit Review of Medicine and Surgery*, October, 1876; and a letter on "The Money Value of Health to a State," published in the second annual report of the Georgia Board of Health, 1876. In addition to these are his annual address as President of the Lansing Scientific Association, and other addresses; among which may be mentioned one (not published) on the question, "Is there a Science of Therapeutics?" Since the organiza-





*W. H. B. B. B.*

tion of the Michigan State Board of Health, in July, 1873, he has been its Secretary, and Superintendent of the Vital Statistics of the State. From 1862, till the close of the war, he served in the medical department of the 20th Michigan Infantry Volunteers, Ninth Army Corps, and at operating and general hospitals; becoming, after July, 1864, the medical officer in charge of the regiment. He was taken prisoner at the Wilderness, but soon rejoined the division hospital. He was married, September 9, 1867, to Fannie H. Howard, daughter of Sanford Howard, formerly Secretary of the Michigan State Board of Agriculture.

**B**EGOLE, HON. JOSIAH W., of Flint, was born in Livingston County, New York, January 20, 1815. His paternal ancestors were French, and settled at an early period in Hagerstown, Maryland. His maternal grandfather, Captain Bolles, of the same place, was an officer in the war of the Revolution. At the beginning of the present century, both grand-parents of Mr. Begole, with several other families, became dissatisfied with the institution of slavery, although themselves slave-holders. They emigrated to Livingston County, New York,—then a new county,—accompanied by a number of their former slaves. Mr. Begole's father was born in Maryland, in 1784; he was a non-commissioned officer, and served through the War of 1812. He married the daughter of Captain Bolles, in January, 1814. One year after Mr. Begole was born, his father removed to Mt. Morris, where the son received his early education in a log school-house, and subsequently attended the Temple Hill Academy, at Geneseo. Being the eldest son of a family of ten children, whose parents were in moderate circumstances, when of age, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. In August, 1836, he emigrated to Genesee County, then in the Territory of Michigan. At that time there were but four houses in the now flourishing city of Flint, his present residence. During the winters of 1837 and 1838, he taught school. In the spring of 1839, he married Miss Harriet A. Miles, whose parents were from Connecticut; and commenced work on a new and unimproved farm. From that time his success was steady, until he owned a well cultivated farm of five hundred acres. Mr. Begole has served his townsmen in the capacities of School Inspector and Justice of the Peace. In 1856 he was elected County Treasurer, holding the office four successive terms, and during the civil war. At the breaking out of the war, he took an active part in recruiting; furnishing supplies for the army; and in looking after the interests of the soldiers' families. The death of his eldest son near Atlanta, by a Confederate bullet, in 1864, was the greatest sorrow of his life. The early antislavery training of Mr.

Begole led him naturally and inevitably into the Republican party at its organization, though formerly a Whig. All his political preferments came to him without his seeking. In 1871, he was nominated, by acclamation, for State Senator, and was elected by a large majority. In that body he served on the committees of Finance and Railroads, and was Chairman of the Committee on the Institute for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind. He took a liberal and public-spirited view of the importance of a new Capitol worthy of the State, and was an active member of the committee that drafted the bill for the same. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held at Philadelphia, in 1872; in the same year, he was elected a Representative from Michigan, to the Forty-third Congress; in which body he was a member of the committees on Agriculture and Public Expenditures, taking an efficient, though unobtrusive, part in all its proceedings. Since leaving Congress, he has devoted his entire time to the interests of his large and prosperous business, which has always enabled him to pay one hundred cents on a dollar.

**B**USH, HON. CHARLES P., of Lansing, Michigan. Few among the men who have been prominent in the Peninsular State deserve a higher place in her biographical history than Charles P. Bush. His name was one of the first of his State while he lived, and to-day his memory is revered and cherished by many who are still the leaders of the people. Mr. Bush was born near Ithaca, Tompkins County, New York, March 18, 1809. His father was Richard Bush, long and familiarly known in that section of the State as the "Major." His mother's maiden name was Ruah Platt. A common-school education was all that his early advantages afforded. After leaving school, his winters, for several years, were devoted to teaching; and his summers were passed in various pursuits until 1836. He then emigrated to Michigan, settling in the town of Handy, in the western part of Livingston County, then a wilderness. He and Calvin Handy, whose name the town bears, were the first white settlers in that part of the country. Endowed by nature with a keen, discriminating intellect, which he had matured by reading and reflection; ready in expedient, and always foremost to act when occasion required, nature stamped him as a leader; and he became, at once, the counselor and friend of the new settlers. The confidence thus acquired, amid the trials and privations incident to their condition, was retained throughout the many years of his residence in Livingston County. A self-made, reliant man, Mr. Bush's political opinions partook largely of the character of

his mind and disposition; eminently one of the people; he espoused what he deemed the cause of the people; and, attaching himself to the Democratic party, early distinguished himself as an earnest advocate of its doctrines and policy. The necessities of his nature made him a politician, and the champion of his political faith. Brought thus before the people, he was unanimously supported by the Democracy of that county, in 1840, as their candidate for Representative in the Legislature; and was among the few Democrats who were that year elected in Michigan. He at once took rank with the most experienced of her public men. In debate and on committees, he proved himself worthy of the confidence of his constituents, and won a popularity which secured him a re-election for four successive years. In 1845 he was elected State Senator from the district of which Livingston County formed a part; and maintained, in the Senate, the reputation of a high-minded man, a faithful representative, and an able advocate of the principles he espoused. Disciplined in the school of action, as well as of books, he showed himself equal to every emergency, and acquitted himself with honor under all the tests which public station imposes. Thoroughly and conscientiously devoted to the principles of the party he represented, he was its earnest advocate, and the uncompromising enemy of the policy of his opponents; but he ever discriminated between political and private relations. Of an ardent and impulsive, yet generous, temper, he was quick to resent, but always ready to forgive and forget; and, throughout the conflicts of parties, secured the respect of his opponents. In 1847, during his first Senatorial term, the question of the permanent location of the State capital came before the Legislature. Mr. Bush was among the few who originated the proposition to remove it to Lansing; and was, perhaps, more than any other one man, instrumental in securing the success of that project. Indeed, his single vote may be truly said to have decided the question, as he had been chosen President of the Senate in 1846; and, in consequence of the election of Governor Felch to the United States Senate, and the resulting accession of Lieutenant-Governor Greenly to the office of Governor, Mr. Bush became acting Lieutenant-Governor. In that capacity, he presided over the Senate when the final vote was taken, and gave the casting vote in favor of the present location. This was the last meeting of the Legislature at Detroit, and Mr. Bush also presided at the first organization of the Senate at the new capital. Feeling a deep interest in the success of the policy he had advocated, he was among the first to move to the capital, where he resided until his death; although, at the time of his taking up his residence in Lansing, he owned a farm of seventeen hundred acres in Livingston County. In 1850 Mr. Bush was elected, by the people of Ingham County, to the convention

called for the purpose of revising the Constitution of the State, and was one of the most influential and active members of that body. In 1852 he was a delegate to the National Convention, held at Baltimore. In 1854 he was again returned to the Senate by the district composed of the counties of Shiawassee and Ingham, and served till the close of the term. In 1856 Mr. Bush made the last political speech of his life, in company with Horatio Seymour, at Auburn, New York, on the occasion of a great Democratic mass-meeting. As Michigan was the first of the States to abolish the death penalty, Mr. Bush was the drafter and firm supporter of the first bill framed for that purpose, which he steadily advocated until he saw it upon the statute books of the State. A life of unceasing activity, and the exposures incident to his early life in Michigan, at length undermined a constitution of more than ordinary vigor; and, about eighteen months before his death, he was induced to remove to the State of New York, in the hope that the change might restore his failing health. But his native air brought no healing on its wings; and, a few weeks before his death, he returned to die, in the house he had built for himself, in the midst of his family, and among the old friends and associates of his active life. He was a firm believer in the doctrines of Swedenborg, and was always ready and able to give a reason for the faith that was in him. He was married, June 25, 1828, to Minerva Walker, who survives him. Their children are, John J. Bush, now President of the Lansing National Bank; Mrs. William Hinman, now of Lansing; E. C. Bush, also of Lansing; Isaac W. Bush, of Howell; and one son, Charles R. Bush, who served in the late war as Lieutenant in the 14th Michigan Infantry, died at Aurora, New York, in 1868.

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**B**ALDWIN, HON. AUGUSTUS C., Pontiac, Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Michigan, was born in Salina, Onondaga County, New York, December 24, 1817. His parents were Jonathan and Mary (Carpenter) Baldwin. His father was born in Connecticut, and was of English descent; he died in 1822, leaving the family in straitened circumstances. Augustus was then placed in charge of an uncle, with whom he remained from his fifth to his eleventh year, after which he cared for himself. His early instruction was limited to that of the common schools; but the energies of his expanding mind could not be confined within such narrow bounds, and sought every available means of culture. He had a desire for the legal profession, and read historical and other works, as preliminary to the



Gours &  
Aug. C. Baldwin









Yours very truly  
J. R. Buckham

study of law. A noble purpose is always hampered by difficulties; and this ambitious youth was not allowed to carry out his plans without embarrassment, being compelled to employ much of his time in various labors for self-support. He taught a school in Connecticut during the winter of 1836-37; and, in the following November, removed to Oakland County, Michigan, where he continued teaching and studying law till his admission to the bar, in May, 1842. The first of the following year, he opened an office in Milford, and remained there until March, 1849, when he removed to Pontiac, where he still resides. The chief business of his life has been the practice of law; but horticulture and farming have also engaged his attention. In 1853 he removed to a large farm near Commerce, and, for nearly two years, conducted it in connection with his legal duties in Pontiac. He has ever since continued to manifest an active interest in such pursuits, having been, from its organization, a member of the Oakland County Agricultural Society, of which he is now President. Judge Baldwin has sought to encourage, not only the tillage of the soil, but also that higher culture of the intellect; for, as a member, and, finally, as President, of the School Board, he has labored successfully to upbuild and advance the Pontiac High School. He has also collected one of the largest and best of private libraries. It consists of fourteen thousand volumes, four thousand being legal works, and the others of a miscellaneous character. "Knowledge," says a noted writer, "is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it." Judge Baldwin has both these; for every tome in this treasury of wisdom has been subjected either to his searching analysis or general review. Judge Baldwin has been through life a pronounced Democrat, and, as such, has held important positions in the service of the people. In 1843 he was chosen Representative to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1845. In 1852 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Oakland County. Ten years later, he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States, from the Fifth Congressional District, as then constituted. He was one of the few Democratic members who voted for the abolition of slavery. In 1864 he was again a candidate for that office, and received a majority of the home ballots, but was defeated by the army vote, as returned. He represented the Democratic party in the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, in 1860; in the Chicago Convention of 1864; and in the National Convention at Philadelphia, in 1866. His political record is a worthy one. A member of the Legislature of Michigan in its early history, he helped to form her institutions, and determine her course; chosen to represent the people in Congress when the country was shaken by civil war, and they demanded the soundest qualities of statesmanship, he

performed his duty to their entire satisfaction. At the beginning of the strife, during its continuance, and at its close, he was a delegate to National Conventions; and he has taken part in the gravest deliberations, legislative and political, of the State and nation. In 1874 Mr. Baldwin was chosen Mayor of the city of Pontiac; and, in 1875, was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Michigan, for the term of six years. In 1845 he was appointed Brigadier-General of the Fifth Brigade of the State militia, and held that position until the close of the militia system, in 1862. He joined the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in 1845; and, in 1848, became a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was married, October 26, 1842, to Miss Isabella Churchill, of Bloomfield, Oakland County. Judge Baldwin's success has not been fortuitous; it is the result of courteous manners, learning, and integrity, united with superior mental endowments. By the exercise of these qualities,—by the conscientious performance of duty in every situation, whether humble or exalted,—he has risen from the farm-boy to the able jurist. He is a good advocate, a wise counselor, a profound legal scholar, and as a circuit judge has no superior in Michigan. He is a gentleman of agreeable social qualities and refined tastes, exhibiting a fondness for art, as well as literature, in the numerous fine paintings that adorn his home. Only sixty years of age, Judge Baldwin is still vigorous in mind and body, with wealth, learning, and position; and has yet higher possibilities before him.

**B**UCKHAM, THOMAS ROBSON, A. M., M. D., of Flint, Michigan, Member of the Flint Academy of Medicine; of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada; and of the American Medical Association,—was born in Scotland, January 24, 1829. His parents, Andrew and Margaret (Robson) Buckham, were natives of Scotland. His father was a magistrate, and a man of ability and influence. In 1831 the family emigrated to Canada, Thomas Buckham being then but two years of age. Whether his boyhood and youth were marked by peculiar characteristics or important incidents, does not appear; but that he was a lad of studious tastes and habits is evident from the attainments of his manhood. Doctor Buckham graduated from the medical department of Victoria University; but, for some time after, practiced his profession little, as his attention was devoted chiefly to politics, and to his duties as an active officer in the volunteer militia. He also held the offices of Notary Public, Magistrate, Commissioner in the Court of the Queen's Bench, and Master Extraordinary in the Court of Chancery. At length, sudden pecuniary losses caused him to turn his whole attention to the

practice of medicine. Though he had enjoyed moderate wealth, position, and influence, and had made an honorable use of those gifts, it may well be doubted whether his life had been so useful as it now became. The loss of his property, though for the time a grievous stroke to him, proved, as the sequel shows, a blessing to his fellow-men. The success that attended him, and the estimation in which he was held, may be learned in the following extract from an article in the *British Canadian*, describing the proceedings at a public dinner given in his honor, May 16, 1868, in Petrolia, Ontario: "A very pleasant reunion of the friends of Doctor Buckham was held at the Western Hotel, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of taking a farewell of that gentleman, and presenting a testimonial to him, as he is about to remove to Flint, Michigan. An excellent supper was provided by Mr. Boyce, to which a most respectable party sat down,—the Reeve, J. H. Fairbanks, presiding. The usual loyal toasts having been duly honored, the chairman rose and said:

"I rise, gentlemen, to propose the toast of the evening,—The Health of Dr. T. R. Buckham,—and I do so with mingled feelings of pleasure and pain; with pleasure, in being one of the large number of his friends collected here to-night to testify their respect for the man, their confidence in him, and their appreciation of his skill as a physician; with pain, in the knowledge that he is about to leave us,—that our village is no longer to have the benefit of his services, and the pleasure of his society. It is not pleasant to part with our ordinary friends, but it is doubly severe when we come to sever those peculiarly strong relations which grow up between a community and their tried and trusted physician. Mark you—I speak of the *true physician*; not of the gentleman who merely signs his name with an M. D.; who thinks twice of his fee, and hardly once of his patient; whose highest reward is gold; who would jeopardize your life rather than his own ease; who knows little good, and accomplishes less,—but a physician with a living, feeling heart, who loves his profession, and loves to relieve his fellow-men. He treats disease as an enemy of man; and, like Fitz James with Roderick Dhu, 'Foins its wild rage by steady skill.' His saddened face or quivering lips, when forced to acknowledge the warrant for his patient to be from one mightier than man, tells that sympathy dies not with hope. Such an one we have had,—such an one we are now to lose. For the past two years, Doctor Buckham has been among us, and of us. He brought a high reputation with him,—he has more than kept it good. He has had to deal with disease in a great variety of forms, and has been eminently successful. . . . Firmly attached to his own school of medicine, he is willing to admit all that heals to be good. He is not afraid to hear the suggestions and observations of men, even outside of his profession. . . . Doctor, we shall miss you; we shall miss your cool head, your sound judgment, your skillful hand. . . . And now, sir, as a slight testimonial of our esteem, I have the pleasure and honor, on behalf of your numerous friends in Petrolia, of presenting, and begging your acceptance of, this cane. When weary, lean upon it; fear not to trust it in any emergency. Its head, like Nebuchadnezzar's image, is of gold; the British sovereign and American eagle have combined to form it;

which may suggest to you that the *pure metal* in both countries blends in perfect harmony. The body, of hickory, has drawn its strength from our Canadian soil, while it is shod with *iron*; and, if the three combined make it as solid and lasting as the friendship which prompts its givers, you may never fear to trust it."

"S. D. Elwood, having been called upon, made the following remarks: 'Doctor Buckham's success, both as physician and surgeon, has been in some instances almost miraculous. His practice has been extensive and varied, and has embraced nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to. His skill in surgery has been, if possible, more marked than his treatment of disease; he has performed an unusually large number of operations, and has been eminently successful in every instance.' Several other gentlemen also spoke to the toast, and expressed their regret at the loss of Doctor Buckham from among them. Doctor Buckham, who was much affected, then rose to respond. He did little more than thank his friends for their kindness, and deprecate their liberal praise. He said that until the hour of parting came he little thought how hard it would be to say farewell. He begged to offer a toast; and, in a few remarks, proposed the health of his successor, Doctor Oliver, in whom he expressed his full confidence as a physician and a gentleman." A few days after this memorable leave-taking, May 21, 1868, Doctor Buckham arrived in Flint, where he has since resided. In the *Transactions of the American Medical Association* may be found essays by Doctor Buckham on very important subjects. It is doubtless well known that, of the various addresses delivered before that society, only those are published in the *Transactions*, which have undergone the test of severe and learned criticism. In volume 28 of the *Transactions*, published in 1877, is a paper from the pen of Doctor Buckham, entitled "Medical Testimony with Reference to Cases of Insanity." Lack of space prevents the introduction of any considerable parts of the essay, or a summary of the argument, but the aim of the writer is expressed in the following:

"My object in writing this paper is to call attention to the great, and I believe rapidly increasing, evil in our country of using the plea of insanity so often as a means of injury to individual interests, to the subversion of morality, and to the great scandal of the administration of justice, in the hope that this medical association may devise some means whereby our noble profession may be prevented from being active participants, through its agency, in such gigantic frauds upon society; and, as a member, I venture to make a few suggestions, and wish that others will do likewise, and that some definite action will be taken. Theories that are false, either *per se* or through vagueness of enunciation, should, in the one case, receive emphatic condemnation; and, in the other, have interpreting clauses appended circumscribing their application. General principles should be acknowledged, and some fixed data made public, for the guidance of both the legal and our own profession, so that improper testimony of witnesses, whether resulting from lack of knowledge or less respectable causes,

will be powerless for evil when not in harmony with the general principles which shall have received the *imprimatur* of this, the most important medical body on this continent."

In the first portion of the article, the author had spoken of cases of poisoning brought before the courts, and had stated that ordinary medical practitioners are not generally chemical experts; and yet are obliged to give testimony in such cases,—“cases of which their knowledge is too limited to be of any service when the most accurate quantitative analyses are required.” Referring again to that subject, he continues; “I also suggest that toxicology be transferred from the course of medical jurisprudence to that of chemistry,—where I think it more naturally belongs,—and in its stead the elements of mental philosophy be taught, with special reference to insanity. This would furnish the medical men of our country with knowledge imperatively required, if the profession is to be properly considered as possessing any *special* information in the premises.” After what has been said above, and what appears in his writings, commendatory of Doctor Buckham as a man, a physician, and a medical writer, it is, perhaps, superfluous to say more; but the testimony of the citizens of Flint, among whom he has lived for ten years, is quite as important as any other, and should not be wholly disregarded. The sentiments of the Reeve of Petrolia, and the other gentlemen who spoke on the above-mentioned occasion, are not more laudatory than those of some of his present patients; and so true and strong are the relations between him and the people of his adopted city, that it may justly be said that he is “rooted and grounded” in their respect and confidence. Doctor Buckham married, August 21, 1855, Miss Stezta Snell. Four children have been born to them, of whom the eldest, James N. Buckham, graduated in chemistry in 1876, and in medicine in 1878, at the Michigan University.

**C**AMPBELL, REV. W. M., M. D., of Perry Centre, Michigan, was born in Jackson Town, on what was known as the “disputed territory” between Maine and New Brunswick, September 3, 1824. His mother, Elizabeth (Snow) Campbell, was a native of Nova Scotia; and his father, Tamerlane Campbell, was a lumberman of New Brunswick. In 1831, having failed in business, Tamerlane Campbell removed to Upper Canada, settled on a new farm, and commenced life as a pioneer. He had ten children, one of whom was murdered by robbers in Montana; the two murderers were caught by his employes, and hung to a tree. All the other children are still living. William Mallory Campbell is the ninth child. His early advantages were very limited, but he

was fond of books; and, by the light of a wood fire, carried on his studies alone. When nine years of age, he obtained the first book he ever owned, paying for it with a fife, for which he had worked several days. Such was his perseverance, that he mastered whatever he undertook. In 1843 he became foreman of a lumber enterprise, in which he was very successful, and continued until the spring of 1844, when he went to Michigan to enjoy the educational advantages offered at Ann Arbor. At the end of one year, he returned to Canada, and engaged in teaching, in the meantime keeping up his studies under a private tutor. Having been a professor of religion for some time, he became deeply impressed with a sense of the responsibility resting upon him as a teacher, for his moral and religious influence over his pupils, and took an active interest in their religious culture. In the winter of 1846, through his efforts, there was a great religious awakening in Charlotteville, Norfolk County, Canada, where he was teaching, resulting in the conversion of nearly all of his pupils, and many others. Soon after this, he was licensed to preach. In 1848 he went to the State of New York, and was called to the pastorate of an independent church; where, in the same year, he was publicly ordained to the work of the ministry. After spending two years in that State, he returned to Canada, and engaged in teaching and preaching, as opportunity offered. His health being very poor, he commenced to read medicine in 1850; and, in 1852, he removed to Michigan for the purpose of attending medical lectures at the Michigan University. He continued to preach regularly, keeping up his medical studies at the same time, more for the love of them than with a view to practice; but, in the spring of 1854, his voice failed, and he was obliged to abandon his ministerial work. He now engaged in the practice of medicine, with more than ordinary success. In 1861, when his voice and health were fully recovered, he returned to his cherished calling, and entered the active ministry of the Congregational Church, in the Kalamazoo Association, with which he united in 1858. In this body he occupied an influential position; and was, in 1869, unanimously recommended for Home Missionary Agent in Michigan. After ten years of service in the ministry, he engaged in the drug business in connection with the practice of medicine. He had become fairly established in this, when his store was destroyed by fire. His medical practice, however, increased until he had command of an extensive field. A consciousness that the ministry was his divinely appointed work made him ill at ease in any other calling, however successful. In 1873 he again resumed ministerial labors, and united with the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has very successfully filled the pastorate at Hartland, Davison, Perry, and Memphis. He became

a Mason in 1863, and an Odd-Fellow in 1871. Mr. Campbell has always been a Republican, and, while practicing medicine, took an active part in political campaigns. From his youth he has been an active worker in the temperance cause. He married, March 28, 1847, Elvira Aldridge, daughter of Joseph Aldridge, one of the pioneers of Western New York. They have had two children,—a son and a daughter. Mr. Campbell's mind is solid rather than brilliant. His perceptions are clear, and his judgment trustworthy. He has a large circle of devoted friends.

**CARTER, HON. JOHN**, of Brighton, Livingston County, Michigan, was born in Queen's County, Ireland, October 10, 1820, and is the only child of Julian and Mary Carter. His mother died soon after his birth, and his father emigrated the next year—1812—to New York State. He was there a merchant, farmer, and lumber manufacturer, in active business, until his death, in March, 1873. Mr. John Carter lived with his paternal grand-parents in Ireland, and attended school until 1838, when he joined what was called the constabulary, a body of men employed by the Government to preserve order. In 1845 he emigrated to America, and was in his father's employment three years. In 1848 he made a pedestrian tour through Michigan, preparatory to choosing a home there. In 1849 he removed to Milford, and was occupied in a flour-mill until the spring of 1850, when he purchased eighty acres of partly improved land, and spent the next six years in farming. In 1856 he sold his farm, which at that time consisted of one hundred and twenty-five acres, and purchased two hundred acres in Pleasant Valley, Livingston County, where he now resides. He owns there four hundred acres, and has the finest frame residence in the county. He has been Supervisor of his township several years. Since 1859 he has been Justice of the Peace for five consecutive terms; and, at his last election, received every vote in the township except three. He was elected to the Legislature in 1872, and served in the extra session of 1873 and '74. He was nominated again in 1874 and 1876; and, although Livingston County is largely Democratic, was defeated in 1874 by only fifteen votes; and, in 1876, by fifty-four. He has been School Director for thirteen years. Mr. Carter is a strong advocate of temperance principles. He gave his first vote in support of General Lewis Cass, and has been a member of the Republican party since its organization. He was baptized in the Episcopal Church, and gives his support to that denomination. In all his relations in life, Mr. Carter has been honorable, faithful, and kind. His predominating traits are self-reliance

and energy. He has taken an active part in developing the material prosperity of his county, and justly merits the high esteem in which he is held. April 19, 1847, Mr. Carter married Jeanette, daughter of John and Jane Lambie, of Camden, New York. They have had seven children, five of whom are living.

**COMSTOCK, HON. ELIAS**, of Owosso, was born at New London, Connecticut, December 18, 1799. His father, Rev. Elkanah Comstock, removed to Burns, Albany County, New York, and was pastor of the Baptist Church in that place until 1807. For three years he had charge of the church at Scipio, Cayuga County, New York; and, in 1811, removed to Owosso, in the same county, residing there until the fall of 1824. He then emigrated to Michigan with his family, settling in Pontiac as first pastor of the first Baptist Church in the Territory. His son, Elias Comstock, was educated in the common schools; and, finally, under the tuition of Mr. Ellis, in the select school at Skaneateles, New York. From his eighteenth to his twenty-fourth year, he was occupied as a teacher in Cayuga County, when he removed to Michigan, landing at Detroit, May 3, 1823. The voyage across the lake he made in the steamboat "Superior,"—the successor of the famous "Walk-in-the-Water," which was wrecked in the fall of 1821. Soon after his arrival, he engaged in teaching as assistant to John Farmer, then Principal of the Detroit Academy, and afterwards extensively known as the author of "Farmer's Map of Michigan." He next taught school at Pontiac,—the first settlement made in the interior of Michigan, then containing less than a dozen families; and, in the spring of 1824, engaged in mercantile business at Stony Creek, Oakland County, peopled principally from Cayuga County, New York. Among these were Judge Millard, then engaged in building mills, and Hon. W. A. Burt, at that time a mill-wright,—afterwards famous as the inventor of the solar compass. The next spring (1825), he returned to Pontiac, and kept store as the successor of John J. Jermain, the first merchant in that place. In 1827 he was appointed, by Governor Cass, Clerk of Oakland County; and, not long after, became Justice of the Peace, continuing to hold both offices for over eight years. In 1824 he was made paymaster of the militia of the county. While filling the positions of Clerk and Justice, he also found time to clear and cultivate a small farm of eighty acres, which is now wholly within the limits of the city. February 1, 1827, he married Miss Lucy Samson, of East Poughkeepsie, Vermont, descended from the early settlers of that place. In 1835, having sold his farm at Pontiac, he located a half-section on the Shiawassee River,—now a part of

the city of Owosso,—at that time to be approached only by an Indian trail. Like others, he located his land with the idea that Owosso was to be the county-seat; but the interests of Detroit land-owners prevailed, and the county-seat went to Corunna. Notwithstanding this, the growth of Owosso has been steady and healthful, and it more than equals the county-seat in population and business. In 1838, on the organization of Shiawassee with Clinton County attached, he was elected, on the Whig ticket, Judge of Probate for the county; in 1842 he was made one of the Judges of the County Court; and, subsequently, Associate Judge of the Circuit Court. In 1852 he was chosen County Clerk, and again, in 1856 and 1858, on the Republican ticket. During this time, he was engaged in clearing and tilling his farm at Owosso. In 1828, while at Pontiac, he united with the Baptist Church, of which his father was pastor; and, a year or two after, was chosen deacon, which office he has continued to hold since his removal to Owosso. In 1832, in company with Rev. John Booth, pastor of the Troy, Oakland County, Baptist Church, he performed a journey of three hundred miles through the wilderness, in answer to a call from the mission at Grand Rapids in charge of Mr. Slater,—afterwards Rev. John Slater. For a great part of the distance, they followed the Indian trail, sleeping at night under the broad canopy of heaven, and lunching from their portmanteaus. There was then no settlement on the river, except a mission station and trading-post. A sketch of the locality, in all the primeval grandeur of the forest, was taken at the time by Mr. Booth, and is now highly prized by the inhabitants of the locality.

CHAFSEE, WILLIAM HARRISON, was born April 6, 1813, in Onondaga, Onondaga County, New York; and is the seventh son of a family of eight boys and three girls, all of whom are living. His father, David Chaffee, was born in Connecticut, July 25, 1772. He moved to New York at an early day, and settled in Onondaga, where he died September 18, 1843. His mother, Eunice Chapman, was born in Connecticut, June 2, 1780; and died July 11, 1831. Mr. Chaffee received a thorough English education, attending the district schools in winter until he was twenty-one years old. In summer he worked on a farm; and, after leaving school, continued this occupation, together with teaching during the winter, until 1836. In that year he removed from Onondaga to Michigan, and bought a farm of eighty acres of unimproved land. He remained on this farm for two years, and then went to New York State, where he married. After three years, he returned to Michigan, and settled on his farm, in Shiawassee

County, one and one-half miles west and one mile south of Byron. He has increased his land to two hundred and forty acres, and has made it fertile and lucrative. He has taught twelve terms of winter school; and has been School Inspector for a great many years. He was Township Treasurer for four years; and was elected Justice of the Peace, but refused to serve. Mr. Chaffee usually attends the Baptist Church, but is not a member of any denomination. He cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren, and has ever since been a Democrat. He married, October 23, 1838, Miss Harriet A. Blakeley, of New York. They have had five children, four of whom survive. By industry and integrity, Mr. Chaffee has not only amassed a competency, but has gained position and influence.

CHAPIN, ANDREW BLISS, Physician and Surgeon, of Flint, Michigan,—only child of Elam and Lavancha (Davis) Chapin,—was born in Shelby, Macomb County, Michigan, April 5, 1839. Samuel Chapin is believed to be the progenitor of all in this country who bear the name. He took the freeman's oath, in Boston, in the year 1641; and, the year following, removed with his family to Springfield. In 1652 he was appointed one of the magistrates of that city; and, in 1654, his commission was extended indefinitely. He was also much employed in other public business, and was a useful and highly esteemed man. He died November 11, 1675. The family is supposed to be of Welsh origin; and the name to be derived from chapel, indicating that its bearers were religious, conscientious people. Andrew Chapin prepared for and entered the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and graduated in medicine from that institution, in March, 1861; being then but twenty-two years old. He first settled in Orion, but removed to Flint in 1861, where he has since been engaged in active practice, making a specialty of operative surgery and obstetrics. In 1874 he was appointed Vice-President of the Michigan State Medical Society. In 1875 he was President of the Flint Academy of Medicine; and is also a member of the American Medical Association. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon of United States Volunteers in October, 1862; and had charge of the United States General Hospital at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, till 1863. He was then appointed Medical Director of Cavalry; held the position until 1864; and was with General B. F. Butler in his expedition up the James River. At the close of the war, he returned home, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1862 he united with the Masonic Fraternity; and, in 1866, took the chapter degrees, and is a Knight of the Red Cross. He

is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Doctor Chapin has always manifested a deep interest in the material development of his adopted city, especially in educational matters. He was a trustee during the building of the Flint High School,—an edifice which is a creditable monument to its founders. July 3, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Rose, daughter of J. H. P. Rose, of Rochester, New York. They have had three children,—Elam P., Lavancha M., and Andrew Bliss, Jun. Doctor Chapin comprehends the high character of his calling,—that it involves a knowledge of all the laws of nature, and concerns the welfare of body, mind, and spirit. He enjoys the respect and confidence of the community, and is ranked among the best physicians in that section of the State. He is agreeable in his social relations, and is a man of unblemished moral character.

COGSHALL, BELA, Lawyer and Insurance Agent, Holly, Michigan, was born in Glenville, Schenectady County, New York, February 16, 1816. He is the third child of Rev. Archibald and Abigail (Slawson) Cogshall, both natives of Connecticut. His grandfather on his father's side was a physician, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Bela Cogshall was educated in the common schools, until he was sixteen. He was then attacked by cholera, in consequence of which he was disabled for one year. On his recovery, he became a clerk in a general store in the city of Schenectady, where he remained two years. In 1836 he removed to Michigan, and settled in Groveland, Oakland County, upon a small tract of wild land which he bought of the Government; having earned the money by teaching a district school in that township. Here he remained until 1867; when, having acquired a knowledge of law, he sold his farm, removed to Holly, and commenced his legal practice. To his professional duties he added the insurance business, in which he has been quite successful. In 1853 he was Sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives, at Lansing, and in 1868 was elected a member of that body. In 1867 he was chosen President of the village of Holly, and re-elected in 1871. In that year he was also elected Justice of the Peace. He was President of the Board of Education from 1867 to 1873, and is now a member of the Common Council of Holly. In 1850 he joined the Fraternity of Masons. In the following year, he was chosen Master of Austin Lodge, No. 48, and has been, at various times during the past twenty-five years, Master of that and other lodges. In 1861 he was instrumental in establishing a Chapter in Groveland, and was elected High Priest. Ten years later, he formed a Chapter in Holly, and there also

became High Priest, which office he still holds. In 1874, with the aid of others, he organized the Council of Royal and Select Masters, and was chosen Thrice Illustrious Grand Master, a position he still retains. In 1853 he was made Knight Templar; and one year afterwards was elected presiding officer of Pontiac Commandery, No. 2; but resigned after one year, because of the too great distance from his home. During the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, he was Grand Visitor and Lecturer for the Grand Lodge of the State of Michigan. Mr. Cogshall helped to organize, and was a charter member of, the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, heretofore mentioned; the Grand Chapter of the State of Michigan; and the Grand Commandery of the State of Michigan. For one year he was Instructor of the last-named organization, and he is now a member of the Consistory, held in Detroit. In 1875 he was elected District Deputy Grand Master; and, the year following, filled the position of Senior Grand Deacon. Besides these, he has taken ninety degrees in the order of the Knights of Memphis. For many years Mr. Cogshall has been a leading member of the Methodist Church; in politics he has always been found with the Democracy. He has been married twice,—first, to Miss Susan Jane Hunt, by whom he had five children. She died September 30, 1859. His second marriage was with Mrs. Sarah Hood, of Albion, Michigan, on the 26th of February, 1861. Mr. Cogshall's private life is unstained, and his public record has known no corruption. With most business men, he compares favorably, and in society is a good conversationist. He is a man of positive convictions, and inflexible purpose; and a careful analysis of his character would doubtless reveal other marked traits and talents, by which he has acquired so wide a reputation and attained to such high positions in the various Masonic orders.

CHASE, HON. EUGENE VELOISE, of Elsie, Clinton County, Michigan, was born in the township of Gustavus, Trumbull County, Ohio, September 16, 1833. His parents were poor, and had a hard struggle to support their family. His father was a mill-wright, and would have educated the son to the same trade but for an accident that nearly crippled the boy for life. This determined the father to put his son at school, that he might lay the foundation for a profession. Mr. Chase taught school as soon as he was competent, and thus assisted himself until he had acquired not only an academic, but a professional education. He read medicine three years with Dr. A. G. Willey, of Spencer, Ohio; attended lectures at the Michigan University; and, in the spring of 1857, settled in the small







*Simon B. Clark*

village of Ovid, Clinton County, on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway. He married, in the fall of 1857, Miss Emily Jane Wilkinson, a very estimable young lady, to whom his success may be, in a measure, attributed. In the spring of 1860, he removed to the village of Elsie, Clinton County, where he resided until the commencement of the civil war. He enlisted as a private in the 1st Michigan Cavalry; was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant; and, at the close of the war, went with the regiment across the plains to Salt Lake City, Utah. In the spring of 1866, he was mustered out of service, and returned to Elsie, where he has since lived in the active discharge of his professional duties. He has been six years Supervisor of the township in which his village is located; and, in the fall of 1876, he was elected Representative to the State Legislature, by the Republicans of the First District in Clinton County.

the land adjoining, and Mr. Little the Crouse Block. Mr. Crouse then built a block of stores, next to the Everett House, adding much to the appearance of the city. He also engaged in lumbering to a considerable extent; and opened a store, under the firm name of Crouse, Wicklein & Co., in which he was represented by his son, George H. Crouse. During the same time, he continued his mercantile and farming operations at Hartland. He always took a deep interest in the agricultural affairs of the county, and made his the model farm in the vicinity. He developed business talent and energy seldom equaled, and a remarkable foresight in all his transactions. In the midst of an extensive business, he was suddenly attacked with typhoid pneumonia, and died in February, 1869. He was a man of great force of character. In politics, he took a lively interest, associating himself with the Democratic party, by whom he was recognized as a leader in his section of the State. He was in the House of Representatives in 1848; in the Constitutional Convention in 1850; and in the Senate in 1859. After this, he refused to accept nominations for any office, on account of his extended business, although repeatedly urged to do so by his party. He was a member of the Congregational Society, although not a professor of religion. Mr. Crouse was married, March 19, 1840, to Mary Sample. They had six children,—George Henry Crouse, born March 12, 1841; John Bernard Crouse, who succeeded his father in business, born November 29, 1842; Effie Sample Crouse, born November 22, 1848; Ella Mary and Emma Permelia, twins, born November 18, 1852; and Ann Eliza, born June 26, 1859.

**C**ROUSE, ROBERT, late of Hartland, was born in Avon, Livingston County, New York, October 2, 1813. He was the fourth son of George and Permelia (Waters) Crouse. He received a good education in the common schools, and the Academy at Lima, New York. In 1832 he removed to Michigan, and took up land in the Township of Superior, where he taught school two winters, and worked at clearing his land in the summer. He then became a clerk for Edmunds & Co., of Ypsilanti, with whom he remained about two years, when he removed to Kensington. There he became the junior member of the firm of C. L. & R. Crouse, who did a large and profitable business until 1841. They then bought the mills in Hartland, Livingston County, Michigan, where they built a store; bought a large tract of land; and carried on merchandising, milling, and farming, with marked success. In 1857 the partnership was dissolved; Robert Crouse taking the store and a portion of the land; C. L. Crouse, the mills and the remainder of the land. Robert Crouse continued the business alone successfully until 1860, when he entered a wider sphere of operations, turning his attention to the Saginaw Valley. There he became one of the stockholders in the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company. He also invested largely in real estate in what is now the heart of the city of East Saginaw. In 1862 he became associated with Colonel W. L. P. Little, of East Saginaw; and they built the first block in the city,—known as the Crouse Block,—on the corner of Genesee and Washington streets. In 1863 they built the Everett House, on the corner of Genesee and Franklin streets; after which they divided their property, Mr. Crouse taking the Everett House with

**C**LARK, A. BENTON, of Morrice, was born in Vernon, Shiawassee County, Michigan, September 10, 1837. His parents, John B. and Lois S. Clark, were pioneers in that county, having settled there in 1836. His father, who was a farmer, died in 1840; and, not long after, his mother married again. Mr. Clark was naturally studious and fond of reading. He attended the district school, the only school at that time in the county, and made such progress that, at the age of sixteen, he became a teacher whose ability was unquestioned. He continued working on his stepfather's farm until his twenty-fourth year, when he bought the place, which consisted of one hundred and sixty acres. He cultivated this farm until 1868, when he added eighty-four acres of adjoining land. He now owns the finest orchard in the county, consisting of twelve acres of thrifty apple-trees. Mr. Clark is a zealous supporter of the Republican party, and takes an active interest in all political campaigns. He has held the office of Super-

visor, but has never sought political favors; although his friends have twice urged him to become a member of the State Legislature, he prefers to give his personal supervision to his farm. For the last twenty-four years he has been an ardent temperance advocate, untiring in his efforts for the cause. He is identified with the Patrons of Husbandry, and is Master of the Grange. Although not a member of any religious denomination, he contributes to the support of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he attends. He married, April 30, 1859, Minerva Whitford, daughter of Jesse Whitford, who was, for forty years, a deacon in the Baptist Church. They have one child.

**C**ROUSE, CHAUNCEY L., late of Hartland Center, Livingston County, Michigan, was born in Lima, Livingston County, New York, March 8, 1806. He received his early education in the common schools, and at an academy. He remained at Lima until he was twenty-one years of age, working on his father's farm, after which he engaged as a clerk, and in milling, until he was twenty-four. He then commenced the brewery business, which he carried on until 1832, when he removed to the Territory of Michigan, and settled on an unbroken farm in Washtenaw County, near Ypsilanti. After residing there five years, he went, in 1837, to Kensington, Oakland County, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, in copartnership with his brother Robert, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. The firm was known as C. L. & R. Crouse, and did an extensive business for five years. In 1842 Mr. C. L. Crouse removed to Hartland Center, and carried on milling and farming until his death, which occurred September 5, 1873. He was an enthusiastic business man, and had little time to devote to political or social organizations. He began his career without money or friends, and, at his death, both as regards wealth and position, ranked as one of the most successful men of his day. He voted with the Democratic party. He contributed freely to churches and charities. July 8, 1830, he married Miss Mary Ann Ferguson. They had one son,—H. Phelps Crouse, who died November 25, 1875.

**D**EWNEY, THOMAS DUSTIN, Miller and Merchant, Owosso, Michigan, was born at Bloomfield, Oakland County, Michigan, February 22, 1823. His parents were Apollos and Abigail (Wetmore) Dewey. His father traces his descent from early settlers of Vermont; his mother was born in New York State,

and was also of New England origin. The family moved to Michigan two years before Mr. Thomas Dewey was born; and were among the pioneer settlers of the wilderness, at Bloomfield. Mr. Dewey had little or no opportunity for acquiring an education. He spent a small portion of the winter in the log school-houses of those days; and worked on his father's farm until 1840. In that year he came to Owosso, where his family had moved the year before. For five years he acted as clerk for C. L. Goodhew, at a salary ranging from four to ten dollars a month. From this income he managed to save, in the space of five years, one hundred and twelve dollars; and this, with the addition of one hundred dollars from his mother, enabled him to enter business, in 1846, with John L. Goodhew, a brother of his employer. In two years his partner died; and he carried on the mercantile business alone, until 1851, having built up a very lucrative trade. In 1850 he started his present mill, in connection with Mr. John Stewart, and has since carried on the flouring business, in connection with farming, the firm owning two hundred acres within the city limits, and seven hundred acres four miles west. They are also interested in the breeding of fine horses. Mr. Dewey has the principal management of the business, his partner's health not permitting him to take a very active part. Mr. Dewey was Postmaster of Owosso in the early days, previous to 1850, when letters were taxed twenty-five cents each. He has filled nearly every position in the gift of the people of Owosso, from Constable to Mayor; the last position he held for two terms. He was four years Justice of the Peace; Alderman three years; Commissioner of Highways and Town Clerk. He was appointed, by Governor Bagley, a member of the Constitutional Convention to revise the State Constitution, but declined to serve. He liberally assists every enterprise for the benefit of the city, and the community at large; lends his influence and support to the church, although not a professing member of any religious body; and is identified with the cause of temperance, although he does not belong to any society. Of late, he has refused to be a candidate for any office in the gift of the people, as his business and domestic duties require his whole time. He married, April, 1849, Miss Philene S. Gould, daughter of Amos Gould, and cousin of Judge A. Gould, of Owosso. She is a lady of more than ordinary intelligence and refinement. An invalid since childhood, her sweetness of disposition and uncomplaining resignation have endeared her, not only to those of her own circle, but to every one who is permitted to approach her. Mr. Dewey was a member of the firm of D. Gould & Co., bankers, until it was consolidated into the First National Bank of Owosso, of which he is a large stockholder. He is also President of the Northwestern Railroad, in course of erection between Owosso and Frankfort, Benzie County. As this slight sketch

intimates, Mr. Dewey can appropriately be called a self-made man; every dollar that he owns has been acquired by his own unaided exertions. His prosperity is the natural result of honesty of purpose, straightforward integrity, and untiring industry. He is a man of eminent social worth, and bears a high reputation as one of the most prominent citizens of Owosso.

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**D**UITRUFF, HON. DANIEL W., of Fowlerville, Michigan, was born in Potter, Yates County, New York, July 24, 1830. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and moved to the State of New York in 1800. He died there May 22, 1872. Mr. Duitruff was educated in his native State, and remained at home on his father's farm until 1855. At that time, he removed to Michigan, and rented a farm at Pittsfield, Washtenaw County. He lived there one year; and, in 1856, purchased a farm near Fowlerville, which engaged his attention until 1874. He then became a member of the firm of D. R. Glenn & Co., dealers in foreign and domestic dry goods, hardware, and lumber. Besides his mercantile business and the management of his extensive farm, Mr. Duitruff owns eight hundred and eighty acres of hard-wood land; here he has a mill and manufactures hard-wood lumber for the building of railroad cars. Mr. Duitruff was elected to the State Legislature in 1872, and served on several important committees during an extra session of 1873-74. He has reached the third degree in the Masonic Fraternity. He is not a professed Christian, but contributes to the support of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is associated with the Republican party, in which he takes a deep interest. Mr. Duitruff has a quiet, unassuming manner. His peculiar ability has rendered his business ventures so uniformly successful that he has already accumulated a competency. He married, November 9, 1854, Mary M. McMaster, daughter of David J. McMaster, a prominent politician of Yates County, New York.

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**D**UNNING, JOHN, of Unadilla, Livingston County, Michigan, was born in Byron, Genesee County, New York, June 2, 1812; and is the oldest son of Jacob and Martha (Taylor) Dunning. He acquired his education in the district school at Byron; and assisted his father on the farm until 1838. In that year he settled at Dexter, Washtenaw County, Michigan; and was engaged five years in selling fanning-mills for the firm of Church & Morton. The next three years he was clerk in the general store of D. C. Whitwood. In

1846 he commenced business on his own account, at Reeves' Mills; and in December, of the same year, settled at Unadilla. Mr. Dunning was Postmaster for two years; and has been generally interested in all enterprises to promote the growth of his adopted village. He contributes to the support of all the churches, but is not a member of any. In politics he has been a Republican since he cast his first vote for Van Buren's opponent. Mr. Dunning possesses good judgment and native tact. As a business man he has won the confidence of all who have dealings with him. His credit is unlimited in many wholesale houses of the East. He cares little for society, but is courteous in all business and social relations. The full record of his deeds would mark him as one of the large-hearted pioneers of the West. Mr. Dunning married, March 15, 1846, Hittie Howell. She died August 12, 1866, leaving one child. He married his second wife, Susan Doty, November 20, 1870.

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**D**U BOIS, DR. SAMUEL, of Unadilla, Michigan, was born in Little Meadow, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1826. He was the only son of Asa and Orilla (Searles) Du Bois. His father was born in Ulster County, New York, in 1798; and moved to Ingham County, Michigan, in 1841. His mother was born in Delaware County, New York, in 1802. To her religious training, teaching, and example, Mr. Du Bois attributes his success in life. His grandfather, Jacob C. Du Bois, was born in Marletown, Ulster County, New York, in 1771; and died in Ingham County, Michigan, in 1844. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Boaz Searles, was a prominent physician of Delaware County, New York. Samuel Du Bois was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania and Michigan. He was especially fond of the natural sciences, and qualified himself to teach in all the English branches. He taught for several years; and, in 1850, commenced studying medicine. In 1852 he entered the Michigan University, and graduated from the medical department in 1855. He commenced the practice of medicine at Leslie, Ingham County; and, in 1856, established himself at Unadilla, Livingston County. Here, by unwearied devotion to his profession, he soon became one of the most prominent practitioners of that county. He is a member of the State Medical Association; and has been President of the county society for two years. He joined the Methodist Church in 1842, and takes an active interest in all religious, benevolent, and moral enterprises. He has very positive convictions on the subject of temperance, and only prescribes alcoholic stimulants when absolutely necessary. He never uses

tobacco in any form. Doctor Du Bois cast his first vote for Gen. Zachary Taylor, and supports the Republican party. His advantages in early youth were limited. He has never received much assistance, and his present deserved prominence is due to his own exertions and ability. He married, May 12, 1853, Mary Jane Holden. They have three intelligent, healthy children. One long and intimately acquainted with Doctor Du Bois, says: "His most prominent traits of person and character are those which usually accompany the sanguine temperament; such as, almost uniform good health, compactness of frame, perseverance, and strong will-power. Even in childhood, he rarely failed to finish what he commenced. Nothing is now capable of diverting him from a purpose which is the result of a well-grounded conviction. He is, as he has ever been, remarkably studious."

**D**URAND, HON. GEORGE H., of Flint, was born in Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York, February 21, 1838. Dependent entirely upon his own efforts for pecuniary support, the circumstances of his youth were less favorable for acquiring knowledge than for the development of that force of character which has since marked his course, and has been one of the chief causes of his success. In 1858, when about twenty years of age, he came to Michigan and settled in Flint. There, with a diligence that promised good results in coming years, he applied himself to the study of law, and was soon admitted to the bar. Young, unknown, and compelled to rely solely upon himself, vaguely conscious of the difficulties and perils of the legal profession, yet determined to brave them and achieve its triumphs, he began his career. The result was soon apparent. By his courteous manner, industry, clear perception, and correct judgment, he rose steadily to a position among the ablest lawyers. His practice has become extensive and lucrative, and with it have come political influence and official distinction. After holding various local offices of minor importance, he was elected Mayor of the City of Flint in 1873, and re-elected in 1874. In the fall of that year, he was chosen Representative to Congress for the Sixth District of Michigan; and, during his term as a member of the Forty-fourth Congress, served on the Committee on Commerce, and as Chairman of that committee during the last session of the Congress. Mr. Durand's Congressional record, though brief, is one of which he and his numerous friends may justly be proud. Referring to his speech upon "Retrenchment and Finance," delivered in the House of Representatives, March 11, 1876, a correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal* writes as follows:

"But the most practical speech of the debate, and the one calculated to do most good with the people, was by Mr. Durand, of Michigan. The great point of this speech was its demonstration of the waste and wrong of paper money. His argument against the power of Government to issue paper money in time of peace was brief, but strongly and clearly put. I have nowhere come across a better statement of the argument." The correspondence of the *Lansing Journal* contains the following with regard to the same effort: "I beg leave to commend this speech to the people of Michigan, of all parties. It is one of the best that has been delivered in Congress for many a day; and, being upon a topic of the greatest practical importance, it may well be carefully read and pondered by your people. And I can say this with the more propriety, because I do not belong to Mr. Durand's party." Again, in a communication from the staff correspondent of a leading paper, appears the following commendation of Mr. Durand's efforts in favor of Michigan's interests in the River and Harbor Bill: "The above sum of five hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars comprises, substantially, all that Michigan demanded; and that, in the present era of economy and retrenchment, she has been able to obtain so much, is mainly due to the efforts of Mr. Durand, who has labored, as I well know, indefatigably to secure to Michigan a proper recognition of her claims as the 'Keystone' marine State. As Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of the State, Mr. Durand has delivered before the Grand Lodge addresses of the most able character; receiving the warm approbation of the press and the fraternity, not only throughout the State, but elsewhere; as shown in the following from the *Louisiana Masonic Grand Lodge Record*, in speaking of one of his annual addresses: "This is one of the ablest and most interesting documents it has ever been our good fortune to peruse. Logical, learned, eloquent, and dignified, it challenges the admiration and example of all who may be called upon to fill the Grand Master's chair." That he is held in high estimation by the people of Flint and the Sixth District is shown by the fact that, though a Democrat, he was elected in a strongly Republican district, by a large majority, and was re-nominated by acclamation. Mr. Durand's personal appearance can not be better described than in the words of a Washington correspondent of *Noah's Sunday Times and Weekly Register*, New York: "He is of medium stature, finely proportioned, and dignified and graceful. His hair and eyes are dark, his brow clear and broad, and his general appearance that of a man whose integrity, loyalty, and fairness one could not doubt." Being but forty years old and in perfect health, it is quite probable that, ere he shall have reached the traditional age of three-score and ten, Mr. Durand will have filled other and still higher positions of honor and usefulness.

**E**LY, HON. RALPH, Auditor-General of the State, Lansing, Michigan, was born in Marshall, Oneida County, New York, July 10, 1820. His parents, Armentus and Electra Ely, removed from Springfield, Massachusetts, to Oneida County; and, in 1822, went to Chautauqua County, and settled on what is known as the Holland Purchase, in the town of Stockton. His father died at the age of sixty-seven years, and his mother's death occurred in the fall of 1833. He was educated in the common schools of Stockton. He assisted his father in cultivating the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He then left home and spent a year in exploring some of the Southern and Western States. In the fall of 1841, he settled on the Indian Reserve, near Wabash, Wabash County, Indiana, where he remained for over two years, engaged in clearing and improving a new farm, and trading with the Indians. He was married, in Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana, September 23, 1843, to Miss Mary E. Halsted, of Cincinnati, Ohio. After remaining in Indiana two years, Mr. Ely removed to Stockton, New York, where he assisted his father in the work on the farm. He felt himself out of his element, however, in a country which had become quite thickly settled; and, in the fall of 1846, again started West, and settled on a wild tract of land in Ronald, Ionia County, Michigan. He remained eight years, engaged in improving and cultivating a farm. During a great portion of this time, he was Postmaster. In the spring of 1854, he was again impelled to seek a new home, as Ionia County was becoming thickly populated. He removed to Gratiot County, and settled on Pine River. This region was, at that time, an almost unbroken wilderness, and Mr. Ely was obliged to cut his way through the woods, for nearly twenty miles, to reach the place he selected. The early settlement of Gratiot County was attended with many difficulties. Its long distance from markets, bad roads, and the failure of crops for the first two seasons, compelled many of the early settlers to abandon their homes, and seek aid among their friends. During the first six years of his residence in Gratiot County, Mr. Ely was engaged in the farming, lumbering, and mercantile business. He built the first grist-mills and saw-mills at Alma; and devoted considerable time to public interests, aiding in the organization of the county and township school districts, and in the construction of roads. He also contributed largely from his own means for the destitute, during the hard times in the early history of the county. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he abandoned his large business interests, recruited a company of volunteers in the county, and entered the service of his country as Captain of Company C, 8th Regiment of Volunteers. During the last year of the war, his only son joined him at the front, participating with him in the closing campaign in front

of Richmond and Petersburg. In September, 1862, Captain Ely was promoted to Major of his regiment; February 1, 1863, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel; May 7, 1864, he received his commission as Colonel; in June, 1864, he was commissioned, by President Lincoln, Colonel, "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in front of Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia;" and, in April, 1865, he was made Brigadier-General, "for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, Virginia." He was the first, with his brigade, to enter the city of Petersburg, and received its surrender from the Mayor and Common Council of the city, in obedience to orders from General Grant. During the war, he took part, with his regiment and brigade, in over thirty engagements, among the most prominent of which were Port Royal, S. C., November 7, 1861; Coosaw River, S. C., December 18, 1861; Port Royal Ferry, S. C., June 1, 1862; Fort Pulaski, Ga., April 14, 1862; Wilmington Island, Ga., April 16, 1862; James Island, S. C., June 16, 1862; second battle of Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862; Chantilly, Va., September 1, 1862; South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., December 12, 13, 14, 1862; siege of Vicksburg, June 22, to July 3, 1863; Jackson, Miss., July 11, 1863; Blue Springs, Tenn., October 10, 1863; Loudon, Tenn., November 14, 1863; Campbell's Station, November 16, 1863; Fort Saunders, Knoxville, Tenn., November 29, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 6, 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 10, 11, 12, 1864; North Anna, May 24, 26, 1864; Bethesda Church, June 2, 3, 1864; Coal Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 17, 18, 1864; the Crater, Va., July 30, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19, 20, 21, 1864; Reen's Station, Va., August 25, 1864; Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; and the capture of Petersburg, April 3, 1865. After the close of the war, General Ely was retained as an army officer, by orders from the War Department, and sent South on duty in the Freedman's Bureau, under General O. O. Howard. He reported to General Sexton, at Hilton Head, South Carolina, and was stationed at Columbia, in that State,—a very important point. He remained there until mustered out of service, June 1, 1866. Returning to Washington, he settled his accounts with the several departments, after which he was employed by General Howard, to return to South Carolina, and take charge of the emigration of freed slaves, from South Carolina to Florida, for settlement on Government lands in that State. He performed this service for more than a year, locating upwards of three hundred families. He then returned to his home in Gratiot County, Michigan, and resumed his former occupation of farming and lumbering. In early manhood, he was a member of the Democratic party, but became a Republican

when that political body was organized. He was elected State Senator of the Twenty-sixth District, in the fall of 1872, and served as such during the legislative session of 1873-74. In the fall of 1874 he was elected Auditor-General of the State, and was re-elected in 1876. His religious views have always been liberal and independent. He is very benevolent toward Christian institutions. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity twenty years, having advanced to the degree of Sir Knight. He is also a member of the order of Stars and Stripes,—a secret society for the benefit of Union soldiers of the late war, their widows and orphans.

**EDDY, JEROME**, Mayor of Flint, Michigan, was born in Genesee County, New York, November 29, 1829. He is the son of Willard and Eliza Eddy, who removed to Flint in 1837, and were among the first settlers of that locality. His father was a mechanic, who, for energy and public spirit, was recognized as one of the leading men of Flint. He was one of the originators of the first bank in Genesee County, and was foremost in other matters of public interest. Jerome Eddy left school at twelve years of age, and received commercial training by a clerkship of eight years in the flourishing store of George H. Hazleton. Mr. Hazleton was engaged in various enterprises; and, in a few years, the general charge of the store devolved upon Mr. Eddy. He thus early acquired a thorough, practical knowledge of all the details of business; while he devoted every interval of leisure to study. Mr. Hazleton received from the State the contract for building a State road from Port Huron to Owosso. He gave to Mr. Eddy,—then only sixteen years old,—the charge of letting contracts of that portion of the road between Flint and Owosso. In two days Mr. Eddy had traveled the whole distance, twenty-five miles, on horseback, and had performed his duty. He let out the contracts to various individuals, for every few miles of the road; and, in some cases, wrote the terms of contract while seated upon a log, or in the woods. He thus acquired a large acquaintance, and a valuable experience. At the age of twenty, he commenced business for himself as a merchant in Flint; and, for fifteen years, continued the business successfully. Since that time, he has been engaged in the manufacture of lumber and in speculating in real estate. Early in life, Mr. Eddy espoused the principles of the Democratic party. He has been a delegate to nearly every Democratic State Convention for the past ten years; and is now a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He married, July 20, 1858, Ellen M. Curtis, of Flint. Mr. Eddy is an energetic, venturesome business man;

and is ever ready to take his part in furthering public enterprises. He is now Mayor of the city of Flint; and was elected by the Democratic party, although the Republican nominee was on the Peoples' ticket, and the Republican majority in the city is about three hundred.

**FRENCH, CAPTAIN DAVID S.**, of St. John's, Michigan, was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, April 4, 1844. Lewis and Maria (Sargent) French, his parents, were early settlers in the Ohio Valley. His father, a lawyer for thirty years in Cincinnati, married a daughter of one of the leading citizens of that place. Mr. French was educated in the schools of Cincinnati. The year that he should have graduated, Mr. Lincoln issued his call for seventy-five thousand men. Thirty-six hours afterwards, the Cincinnati Zouave Guard, to which Mr. French belonged, entered the service. They were incorporated in the 2d Ohio Infantry, and went to Baltimore and Washington. Mr. French was engaged in the first Bull Run fight, and was mustered out of service, August 6, 1861. In August, 1862, although but eighteen years of age, under protest of friends and relatives, he again sacrificed the comforts of home for his country, and enlisted as private in the 110th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under General J. Warren Keifer. He served in Western Virginia during 1862 and the spring of 1863, participating in the battles of Strasburg, Capon Springs, Moorefield, Romney, and Winchester; remaining in Winchester, Virginia, until driven out by Lee's army, in their advance into Pennsylvania in June, 1863; after this, the army to which he was attached, hastened forward to re-inforce the Army of the Potomac. On the 6th of July, 1863, immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, Mr. French was transferred, with his regiment, to the Army of the Potomac, and took part in numerous engagements during the remainder of that year and the spring of 1864. He was in the campaign with General Grant, from the Rapidan through the Wilderness, and its numerous engagements, to Richmond. In July, 1864, he was promoted to the Second Lieutenantcy; and, during that month, the Sixth Corps, under General Wright, to which his regiment belonged, was ordered to the defense of Washington, against the invasion of General Early. After the battles of Kernstown, Monocacy, Maryland, and Frederick, the corps was ordered to join General Sheridan's army at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. During the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, Mr. French took part in the battles of Opequan, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek; and, after the last battle, was commissioned First Lieutenant. On the close of Sheridan's campaign, he was transferred with his regiment back to the Army of the Potomac.







*W. W. Luntz*

In 1865 he joined in the final assault on the outer line of works of that last stronghold of the confederacy, Petersburg, and took part in the attack which carried the place, April 2, and culminated in the surrender of Lee. He was brevetted Captain for meritorious conduct in this campaign. He was mustered out of service, July 1, 1865, and engaged in general mercantile business at Brookston, Indiana, four years. In 1870 he engaged with the St. John's Manufacturing Company at Piqua, Ohio. The following year, at the request of the President of the company, he removed to St. John's, Clinton County, Michigan, to act as Secretary and general manager of the business of the company. In 1877 he was elected President of the village, and re-elected in 1878. He is a member of the Consistory, in the Masonic Fraternity, and has taken all the degrees in the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery. He is an Episcopalian. He cast his first vote for Grant, and is an active Republican. He married, May 26, 1866, Cornelia B. Mitchell, daughter of Joseph M. Mitchell, a pioneer settler in Miami County, Ohio. Energy, perseverance, and strict integrity have marked his course in life.

**F**ENTON, HON. WILLIAM M., of Flint, Michigan, was born in Norwich, Chenango County, New York, December 19, 1808. He graduated from Hamilton College, in 1826, at the head of his class; and, within a year, sailed from Charleston, South Carolina, as a common sailor. Four years later, he became first mate of a merchantman, and received the offer of a Captaincy on a similar vessel, which he declined to accept. In April, 1835, he married a daughter of Judge Birdsall, of Norwich, New York; and, in July, settled in Pontiac, Michigan. In 1837 he removed to Genesee County, and engaged in mercantile milling, and in real estate transactions in the village of Fenton, which bears his name. In 1842 he was admitted to the bar. In 1844 he was Democratic candidate for Representative in the State Legislature, for Genesee County, but was defeated. In 1846 he was elected to the State Senate, from the district composing the counties of Genesee, Oakland, Macomb, and Livingston. While in the Legislature he was instrumental in securing the establishment of the State Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and its location at Flint. In 1848 and 1850, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor. In 1852 he was appointed, by President Pierce, Register of the Land-office at Flint, and held the position until the office was removed to Saginaw. He was Mayor of Flint for one year. On the breaking out of the civil war, he used his whole influence to sustain the Union. In 1861, knowing that difficulties of a financial nature involved the Govern-

ment, he telegraphed to Governor Blair that five thousand dollars of his private means were at the disposal of the State, for the equipment of Michigan troops. Early in 1861 he was chosen Major of the 7th Michigan Infantry; but, before being mustered in with that rank, he was commissioned, by Governor Blair, Colonel of the 8th Michigan Infantry. This regiment was raised, equipped, drilled, and led to the front with remarkable celerity, leaving the State September 27, 1861. Colonel Fenton possessed extraordinary organizing and executive force, and entered upon his work with such zeal and energy as to inspire every man in the regiment with a similar spirit; as a result, the most perfect discipline was soon obtained. The regiment embarked at Annapolis, Maryland, soon after arriving at the front, as part of the expedition to Hilton Head, under General G. W. Sherman; and had its first battle at Port Royal, November 7, 1861. It participated in numerous engagements afterwards. One of the most noted occurred April 16, 1862, on the reconnoissance made from on board the steamer "Honduras," by Colonel Fenton, at Wilmington Island, Georgia. After landing, they encountered the 13th Georgia Regiment, about eight hundred strong, armed with Enfield rifles, and drove them from the field in confusion. On the 16th of June following, they took part in one of the most dashing assaults of the war,—an attack upon the enemy's works at Secessionville, James Island, South Carolina, in which Colonel Fenton led a brigade, composed of the 8th Michigan, 7th Connecticut, and 28th Massachusetts regiments. The 8th Michigan lost one hundred and eighty-five men, out of five hundred and thirty-five engaged. After this the regiment was in active service at Bull Run; Chantilly; Jackson, Mississippi; Campbell Station; the Wilderness; Spottsylvania Court House; Cold Harbor; Weldon Road; and many other places. From its almost numberless journeys and battles, it was named the "Itinerant Regiment." After two years incessant service in the field, Colonel Fenton was obliged to resign his commission on account of his health. On his return home, he became Democratic candidate for Governor, but was defeated, and devoted himself to his profession and to the details of his private business. He erected the block of stores and the public hall which bear his name. In 1868 his wife, who, for more than thirty years, had shared his trials and triumphs, was called home. On the organization of the present city government of Flint, Colonel Fenton was chosen Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department. His zeal in this office led to his death, November 12, 1871. On the night previous he was summoned by an alarm of fire, and ran against a post with such force as to inflict internal injury and cause his death in twenty-four hours. This event cast a gloom over the entire city. Resolutions, expressive of the great sorrow felt by the community, were adopted at a public meet-

ing of citizens. Similar resolutions were adopted by the members of the bar; the Common Council of Flint; the Fire Department; and the Knights Templar Commandery, of which he was a member. On the day of his funeral, most of the business places in Flint were closed, and nearly all of them draped in mourning. Mr. Fenton was a ripe scholar, an able lawyer, and a wise counselor. The elements of true manhood were combined in his character in such nearly perfect proportions that, as a man, neighbor, friend, and Christian gentleman, he won the entire confidence of his fellow-citizens. He left a family of four children.


**F**OWLER, HON. RALPH, of Fowlerville, Michigan, was born October 26, 1808, in Trenton, Oneida County, New York. He is the son of Walter and Lucy (Campbell) Fowler. Both his grandfathers were in the Revolutionary army. His education was mostly acquired after his marriage, by attending evening school. In 1832, in company with a younger brother, he rented a farm of three hundred acres, with eighty cows, in Genesee, Livingston County, New York. The third year he was hired by the owner of this farm, James S. Wadsworth, who allowed him the privilege of attending school three evenings in the week, at his expense, for six months. Subsequently, he became Mr. Wadsworth's home agent, and took charge of one thousand acres of land for two years. In 1836, with his carefully saved earnings, he went to Michigan, and purchased eight hundred acres of land, where Fowlerville now stands, and four hundred acres in Van Buren County. In 1852 he laid out forty acres of this in village lots, and donated every other lot to any man who would come and build a house upon it. In 1853-54, in connection with O. B. Williams, he built five bridges, opened a road to the meridian line,—a distance of seventeen miles, through heavily timbered land,—and, with others, ran a free stage from Howell to Lansing, in order to establish the mail on that road. Mr. Fowler gave six acres of land to the builder of the first saw-mill, and boarded the men employed in its erection. He gave the site, one hundred and fifty dollars in cash, and four village lots, to the builder of the first grist-mill. He has also given land to all the churches and school-houses in the place. He built the first hotel and store, and contributed time and money to secure the location of the capital at Lansing; and also to the location of the original plank-road. In 1843 and 1852 he was elected to the Legislature. He has been Justice of the Peace twenty-five, and Supervisor, ten years, and has held all the minor offices. He has deeply interested himself in educational matters. He is a Democrat, and

cast his first vote for General Jackson. Mr. Fowler has been a zealous advocate of temperance throughout his life. He is a man of strong will and excellent judgment, and has attained his present position by his own unaided industry. November 14, 1832, he married Martha Smith, who died in 1846, leaving four children. In December, 1847, he married Mrs. Mary Fowler, widow of his brother, J. B. Fowler.

**F**ISH, GEORGE WHITFIELD, Physician and Surgeon, of Flint, was born in Kortright, Delaware County, New York, July 16, 1816. His parents were Reuben and Fanny (Robinson) Fish. He was educated in the schools of his native county, with some private instruction; and attended medical lectures at Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York; and at Castleton, Vermont. From the institution at the latter place, he received the degree of M. D., in 1837, at the early age of twenty-one. After graduating, he practiced medicine nearly two years in Dundaff and Honesdale, Pennsylvania; and, in 1839, removed to Flint, Michigan. That city has been his home ever since; and, for twenty-five years of the time, he has been actively engaged in his profession. Doctor Fish has traveled somewhat extensively. In 1850, his health having failed, he visited Texas and Louisiana, and, finally, the Isthmus of Panama; remaining there during and after the construction of the Panama Railroad,—first, as medical officer of the road, and then as Physician in Chief of the Aspinwall City Hospital. In February, 1859, he embarked from New York, in the ship "N. B. Palmer," bound for Shanghai, China. Such a voyage was a greater undertaking then than now; for it was made, not in a floating palace, that, impelled by steam, makes the circuit of the globe in less than fifty days, but in a sailing vessel, that beat her tedious course around Cape of Good Hope, thence through the Sunda Strait, touching at Anjer, in Java, and at Hong Kong, reaching her destination after a voyage of one hundred and eleven days. In 1860, while in Shanghai, he was appointed United States Consul at Ningpo, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Consul Bradley. Besides the three cities just mentioned, he visited Canton and Foo Chow; and went as far north as the mouth of the Peiho River, in the Gulf of Pechili, where he was when the English fleet, under Admiral Hope, captured the celebrated Taku forts. He also witnessed the storming and capture of the city of Ningpo, in 1861, by the Tai Ping rebels, under the noted insurgent, General Wang, and held official interviews with that warlike celestial. He went some distance into the interior, and visited a few

of the tea and silk producing districts. Civil war in our own country caused Doctor Fish to terminate his stay in China sooner than he intended, and return to the United States. He came via San Francisco and the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in New York in June, 1862, thus having accomplished the voyage around the world. In less than a month after his return, his professional services were sought by the State authorities, and Governor Blair commissioned him Surgeon of the 4th Regiment of Michigan Cavalry. With this regiment, he joined General Buell's army during the battle of Chaplin Hills, September, 1862. He assisted in driving General Bragg's army out of Kentucky, and participated actively in the campaigns of Rosecrans, Thomas, and Sherman, acting most of the time as Brigade Surgeon of the First Brigade, First Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland. In the battle of Stone River, January 1, 1863, he was taken prisoner by the Confederates, and held until General Bragg's army was driven back. He was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, and in all that series of bloody conflicts which culminated in the capture of Atlanta. He was with General Thomas in his campaign against General Hood; and in the great cavalry expedition that marched, under General Wilson, in the spring of 1865, from the Tennessee River through a part of Alabama and Mississippi, and into Georgia, capturing Selma and Montgomery, in Alabama, and Columbus and Macon, in Georgia. For over three years, he was constantly in the field with his command, which participated in over fifty battles and skirmishes. While in camp near Macon, his regiment was ordered to intercept a party of Confederates, which proved to be Jefferson Davis and his family. The capture was made near Irwinville, Georgia. Doctor Fish was one of the party drawn up to receive the prisoner as he was brought into Macon; and was also privileged to see the disguise in which he attempted to escape. Thus, in the service of the Government, Doctor Fish has met, in person, two illustrious Confederate chiefs on opposite sides of the world,—the one a victor, flushed with success; the other a fugitive, humiliated by defeat. For several years after the war, he was editor of the *Saginaw Daily Enterprise*, a leading Republican newspaper. He was Collector of Internal Revenue of the Sixth Michigan District for two years. He was elected to the State Senate in 1873, and served one term. He has been active in support of educational interests. In 1844 Governor Crapo appointed him Trustee of the State Institution for Educating the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, and he acted in that capacity six years. Doctor Fish and his family are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was one of the early founders of the church in Flint; and, in May, 1876, was chosen lay delegate from the Detroit Annual Conference to the

General Conference at Baltimore. In his political relations, he was originally a Democrat, afterwards a Free-soiler, then a Republican, and now an Independent. Doctor Fish was married, in February, 1838, to Octavia A. Mowry, daughter of Dr. George P. Mowry, of Oxford, New York. They have five children, three of whom—two sons and one daughter—are still living. In the summer of 1874, the family were called to mourn the loss of two most cherished members; namely, Lieutenant George F. Fish,—a graduate of the literary and law departments of the Michigan University; and Julia C. Fish,—an accomplished Christian lady, educated at the Elmira Female College, New York. The deceased officer, and one of the sons now living, did good service in the Union army during the civil war. The life herein represented, if minutely detailed, might fill a volume. Widely separated lands have been the scenes of its activity, and its labors have been of a worthy character. An editor, and prominent worker in church and school; a physician in northern families, in a hospital, and in the wilderness of Central America; United States Consul in China, and an eyewitness of great events in her history; an observing traveler, making the circuit of the earth; an army surgeon in fifty battles of the late war,—his life has indeed been eventful, and his versatile talent has enabled him to act in all these situations with credit and honor.

ASQUELLE, DR. LOUIS W., of St. John's, Michigan, was born near Genin, France, December 3, 1828; he is the son of Louis John and Grace (Whedon) Fasquelle. His father, of Scotch descent, emigrated from France to America, in 1832; and, in 1845, entered the Ann Arbor University as Professor of Modern Languages. There his son was educated; and graduated in the class of 1855. He attended four courses of lectures on medicine, at Ann Arbor, and one at Bellevue, New York; and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, in Clinton County, Michigan, where now the village of St. John's stands. Doctor Fasquelle spent eight months as Surgeon of the 23d Michigan Infantry; and had charge, a portion of the time, of the hospital at Frankfort, and the one at Bowling Green, Kentucky. On his return home he was appointed Pension Examining Surgeon, which position he still retains. He has devoted himself with untiring zeal to his profession. While contributing to the enterprises for promoting the best interests of St. John's, he has never found leisure to accept official positions. His sympathies are with the Democratic party, but he always votes for the candidate best qualified for the office. He was educated an Episcopalian, but since

1848, has attended the Congregational Church. He married, March 20, 1865, Martha Maria Short. Doctor Fasquelle ranks high as a physician and surgeon, and is one of St. John's best citizens; he has labored there twenty-two years, with only the interruption of a tour through the States, and a journey to California. He is an upright man, a good neighbor, and a courteous gentleman.

**G**ALE, CURTIS J., Lawyer and Justice, Corunna, Shiawassee County, was born in New York City, April 18, 1827. About the year 1737, the ancestors of the Gale family came from England and settled at Stamford, Connecticut. Joseph Gale, the father of Curtis J. Gale, was the youngest of five children, and the third in descent from Joseph Gale, one of the founders of the American branch of the family at Stamford; he died in New York City. In 1840 Curtis Gale settled, with his father, on an unimproved farm in Ingham County, Michigan, where he received the rudiments of an education in the common schools, subsequently spending one year at Spring Arbor College. He assisted in clearing the farm until 1856, when he removed to Corunna, his present residence. Here he commenced the study of law, in 1857, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. The same year he was elected Justice of the Peace, holding that office for four consecutive terms. In 1877 he was re-elected for the fifth time, being the candidate of both parties, against his expressed wishes, as he was averse to holding the position longer, on account of other business claiming his time and attention. He was elected Circuit Court Commissioner at the general election in 1872, and re-elected in 1874. At the charter election in 1875, he was chosen Mayor of Corunna, and held the office one term. He was Postmaster of Corunna from 1869 to 1873. He has, within the limits of the city of Corunna, a small farm of twenty acres, which he takes great pride in cultivating in the intervals of leisure from official labor, making a specialty of onion and grape culture. He has also two other farms, in the vicinity, which he manages, at the same time operating in real estate. He has been active in the Masonic Fraternity since 1861, having held various official positions, including that of Captain-General of Corunna Commandery, No. 21. In national politics, he has been a zealous Republican since that party came into existence, having been previously a Whig; but, in municipal elections, he casts his vote, irrespective of party, for what he considers the best interests of the city, with which he has always been actively identified. In public, a thoroughly conscientious and upright citizen, ever acting for the advancement of the community, and taking a leading part in the counsels of the peo-

ple,—in private, he is quiet and unassuming, while the life and soul of his circle: he has considerable musical ability, and rare talents as a punster, although his sallies of wit rarely become sarcastic. In all his official positions, he has manifested the strictest integrity; and, although never seeking political honors, his popularity with both parties compels him often to accept positions which, though he fills reluctantly, he never fails to fill satisfactorily.

**G**ARRISON, ARTHUR, of Vernon, Michigan, was born in Novi, Oakland County, Michigan, September 26, 1837. His father was prominent among the early farmers of Shiawassee County. His boyhood was spent in studying in a log school-house on his father's farm; felling trees in the forest; hunting, and trapping. At the age of eighteen, he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade, and assisted in erecting the first frame building within the corporation of Vernon. He preferred mercantile pursuits, however, and, in 1859, after a preparatory training as clerk, commenced business in general merchandise with W. D. Garrison, which gradually increased until they now command an extensive trade. Mr. Garrison cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has always given his influence to the Republican party. He has taken all the degrees in the fraternity of Masons up to the Commandery; and has been Secretary in the Lodge at Vernon since its organization. He is treasurer of the Congregational Church; of which his father was the founder. Mr. Garrison was married, October 31, 1861, to Isabella Brown, of Newcastle, England, whose family settled in Ontario, Canada. She died May 4, 1875, leaving four children,—Minnie E., born May 27, 1866; Carrie B., born June 13, 1868; Ethel, March 7, 1870; and Isabella, born April 26, 1875. October 12, 1876, he married Susan Holmes, daughter of Edward Holmes, of Vernon. Mr. Garrison has been a liberal contributor to all enterprises designed to promote the welfare of Vernon. He is a man of fine presence and graceful bearing, and is respected in business and social circles. Though yet young, the problem of his success in life is already solved.

**G**ARRISON, HON. WILLIAM D., Dry-goods Merchant, of Vernon, Michigan, was born in Farmer, Seneca County, New York, August 9, 1835. In 1837 he removed with his parents to Shiawassee County, Michigan. He attended the common school, which was situated on his father's farm, during the winter months, until he had reached his twentieth year. He then



*William L. Garrison*



learned the carpenter and joiner's trade; but, not possessing a robust constitution, he abandoned mechanical pursuits, and engaged with Mr. M. Harrington in a general mercantile business at Vernon. He became a partner in the firm, in which he remained until 1859, when he formed a copartnership with his brother in the same business. They made a very small beginning, but gradually increased their stock until they occupied two stores. These they conducted successfully until 1871, when a disastrous fire destroyed both of their establishments and the greater part of the village. They immediately erected their present commodious brick building, and commenced business again on a larger scale. They now command the largest and most lucrative dry-goods trade in Shiawassee County,—having a capital of about sixty thousand dollars. In 1871 and 1873, Mr. Garrison represented the people of Shiawassee County in the Legislature. He has been Director and a stockholder in the First National Bank of Corunna since its organization. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, and has taken the degrees in the Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Commandery. He now holds the position of Master in a newly organized lodge in his village. He has always attended the Congregational Church. He cast his first vote for J. C. Fremont, and has since been a Republican. Mr. Garrison's success is the result of his untiring industry and determination to succeed. His dealings have always been marked by the strictest integrity. He has many warm friends. He married, October 6, 1858, Miss Jeanette W. Paine, of Orleans County, New York. They have had five children,—Frank H., born October 6, 1859, died June 20, 1865; William P., born February 12, 1862; Maude, born November 30, 1864, died August 3, 1866; Charles B., born August 26, 1867; and Claude R., born April 8, 1875.

giving in part payment his place in New York. After two years, on account of failing health, he returned to New York, and accepted a situation as traveling agent for a house in New York City, which he held until 1850. Having then recovered his health, he returned to Michigan, and settled on his farm in Fremont. He served fourteen years as a musician in an independent company of infantry in New York State. In 1839 he joined the Baptist Church, and has since been a liberal supporter of that denomination. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and continued to vote with the Democratic party until 1856, since which time he has been a Republican. He has accepted no public offices above those of the town or schools. He married, May 23, 1852, Mrs. Almyra Curtis, daughter of Isaac Holmes, New York. They have two sons, both of whom are living with their parents. Mr. Greenman has retired from active life, having acquired a comfortable home and fortune. He has always been a man of the strictest integrity.

**GOODSELL, HON. JAMES MONROE**, of Corunna, Michigan, was born October 1, 1841, at Le Roy, Genesee County, New York, and is the son of George W. and Celinda (Chase) Goodell, who were natives of Vermont. His grandfather, Jacob Goodell, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was present at the battle of Plattsburg. His great-grandfather, Jacob Goodell, fought in many of the important engagements of the Revolution; he took part in the battle of Bunker Hill; was with Washington at Valley Forge; and left the military service soon after the surrender of Cornwallis, at which he was present. James Goodell received his education at Le Roy, New York, and Corunna, Michigan. He studied law at Corunna, in the office of McCurdy & Raynale, and was admitted to the bar, September 8, 1863. At the age of twenty-one, he was elected School Inspector of the township of Caledonia. In 1863 he opened a law office in Corunna, purchasing his first law-books with money borrowed from Hon. Hugh McCurdy. In January, 1864, he went to St. Charles, Saginaw County, Michigan, to keep books for the lumber business of Charles S. Kimberly. He returned to Corunna, after six weeks' trial of this work, and was employed in the office of McCurdy & Raynale; also in the banking house of James B. Wheeler. In November, 1864, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Shiawassee County. Since that time, he has been, successively, Circuit Court Commissioner, Prosecuting Attorney, and Supervisor of the Third Ward of the city of Corunna. In the fall of 1872, he was elected State Senator, and was the youngest member in that branch of the Legislature. He was a

**GREENMAN, AUGUSTUS P.**, of Fremont, was born in the town of Augusta, Oneida County, New York, April 9, 1810. His father, Augustus Greenman, was a native of Rhode Island; and his mother, Mary Ann Shepherd, was born in Massachusetts. They settled in Augusta at an early day. Mr. Greenman attended the common schools during the winter until he was about eighteen years of age. His father died when he was but three years old. As soon as he was able, he took charge of the farm, which he continued until he had reached his thirty-third year. He then removed to Alexander, Genesee County, New York, where he bought a small farm. In 1844 he went to Genesee County, Michigan, and bought eighty acres of uncultivated land in the village of Linden; and one hundred and sixty acres in Fremont, Shiawassee County,



member of the committees on Rules and Joint Rules, Engrossment and Enrollment of Bills, and was Chairman of the committees on Roads and Bridges, and Expiring Laws. At the extra session of the Legislature, in 1874, he was a member of the Judiciary Committee. In the spring of 1874, he was elected Mayor of Corunna. His official duties have not prevented him from attending to his professional work, and his practice is already extensive and remunerative. He cast his first vote for Lincoln, in 1864, and is a thorough Republican. September 5, 1865, he married Helen Frances Hosmer, whose father is cousin to the poet, W. H. C. Hosmer. They have six children. Mr. Goodell is of medium height, of a sanguine temperament, and graceful bearing. As a young lawyer, he ranks among the foremost, and his arguments before the bench are plain and to the point. In disposition, he is social, affable, and an interesting conversationist. In the several offices which he has been called upon to fill, he has done his duty, and given the utmost satisfaction as a man of integrity, firmness of character, and one who has the interest of his city at heart.

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**G**ALBRAITH, FRANK B., Physician and Surgeon, Pontiac, was born in Worth, Sanilac County, Michigan, December 26, 1839. His parents were John and Nancy (Humphrey) Galbraith. His father was a physician, and one of the earliest pioneers of Sanilac County. Frank Galbraith acquired the rudiments of an education in the primary school; and, at the age of seventeen, began the study of medicine, under the direction of his father. In 1860 he graduated from the medical department of Michigan University; and, in 1861, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City. He commenced the practice of medicine in Lexington, Sanilac County, Michigan, in April of the same year. In the following October he was appointed Assistant-Surgeon of the 10th Michigan Infantry, and served in that capacity until February, 1863, when ill health compelled his resignation. He was then appointed Surgeon of the Provost-Marshal's office for the Fifth District of Michigan. After a few months, his health having been restored, he accepted an appointment as Surgeon of the 27th Michigan Infantry. After a time, this regiment was divided, and his services were transferred to the 4th Michigan Cavalry; but this last position was declined, as the war seemed near its close. He was engaged in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and, in 1863, took charge of the hospital at Corinth. In the fall of the same year, he had the supervision of the fever department of the general hospital, at Louisville; while there was he taken ill, as above mentioned, and forced to

resign. In 1865 he settled in Pontiac, Michigan, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. In that year he joined the Masonic Fraternity, and has become a Master Mason, being unable, because of his laborious duties, to spare the time necessary for higher advancement in the order. Doctor Galbraith is a member of the North-eastern Medical Society, and of the State Medical Society; also a corresponding member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine. He was married, December 10, 1865, to Miss Maria Smith, by whom he has had three children; two of these—a son and daughter—are still living. Doctor Galbraith is only thirty-eight years of age, yet has been in practice seventeen years. His thorough collegiate preparation, his medical experience in the army, and the close and intelligent attention he devotes to every case under his treatment, have made him very successful, and have won the confidence of the community in which he lives. As a citizen and a man he is equally well appreciated. The ablest and purest men speak highly of him, both as to his professional abilities and personal virtues. He has agreeable social qualities, and his whole appearance is prepossessing. His height, form, and movements express manly strength and grace. Being comparatively young and in perfect health, with all the qualities to enable him to rise still higher in the profession, and in the popular regard, Doctor Galbraith will doubtless become known throughout the State as a most skillful practitioner.

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**G**OULD, COLONEL EBENEZER, Lawyer, of Owosso, was born in Fleming Township, Cayuga County, New York, April 10, 1818. He was the son of Ebenezer and Polly (Simmons) Gould, his father being a native of New York, his mother of Connecticut. Ebenezer Gould's early education was rather limited. At the age of nineteen, he engaged as clerk in a store; and, the next year, bought his employer's stock and removed to Oakland County, Michigan. There he carried on the mercantile trade until 1837, when he went to Owosso, and opened the first store in that settlement, with the exception of a trading-post kept by the Williams Brothers. He continued in this business until 1846. The nearest market for farm products being Detroit, eighty miles distant, he raised a subscription to clear the channel of the Shiawassee River. This having been accomplished, he built a boat, and, in the spring, shipped his winter accumulations of wheat, by way of Saginaw. He commenced reading law, in connection with his other business, in 1846. In 1849 he entered the office of his brother, Judge Amos Gould, and was admitted to the Circuit Court bar in 1851. The next year he formed a law partnership with his

brother, which continued until the breaking out of the civil war. He was mustered into the service as Second Major of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, which he had assisted in organizing, under Colonel J. T. Copeland. While in camp, at Detroit, the Colonel was promoted, and Mr. Gould became First Major by regular promotion. In November, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Washington, where they remained, drilling, with an occasional move into the enemy's lines. About April 1, 1863, Colonel Copeland was commissioned Brigadier-General, and Mr. Gould was made Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel Copeland commanded the Michigan Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th regiments; and, for several months, Lieutenant-Colonel Gould commanded his regiment, on account of the resignation of Colonel Norville. The brigade moved to Fairfax Court House, and established a picket line, from Hawkhurst Mill to Chantilly, which was kept up until General Lee moved into Pennsylvania. Soon after, the brigade was absorbed into the Army of the Potomac, and Colonel Gould became actively engaged. He participated in the battles at Littleton, Pennsylvania, part of the brigade being with General Stewart, at Hanover; and in that at Gettysburg. After this, he took part in a sharp fight near Emmettsville, where the Union forces captured nineteen hundred prisoners and three hundred wagons. The next day they struck the advance of the Confederate retreat, at Smithtown, and again at Hagerstown; thence, rapidly marching to the Potomac, they destroyed Lee's last connection with Virginia,—a large pontoon bridge. They were next engaged in the three days' fight at Boonsboro; and, in a subsequent second attack on Hagerstown, Colonel Gould received a wound in the foot, crippling him so severely that he was compelled to remain quiet for some time, rejoining the army at Stevensburg, Virginia. During the winter, he participated in the attack on Richmond, under General Kilpatrick, for the purpose of relieving our prisoners at Belle Isle; and in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and others of that campaign. He was commissioned full Colonel in October, 1864, but poor health obliged him to resign, and he returned to Owosso, resuming his professional pursuits until 1876, when he retired from active life, on account of nervous prostration. In 1866-67 he held the office of Prosecuting Attorney. He was also attorney for the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, and the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad. Previous to the civil war he was a Douglas Democrat; since then he has been a pronounced Republican. He married, December 2, 1847, Irene H. Beach; four children of this marriage survive,—Lucius E. Gould, lawyer, and Circuit Court Commissioner of Shiawassee County; and three daughters. Colonel Gould never recovered from the poor condition of health induced by overwork while in the army. He died at Owosso,

September 7, 1877, in a fit of apoplexy. His death was regarded as a great calamity in the community, and his remains were followed to their last resting-place by the largest funeral cortege ever seen in the county, consisting of members of the bar, the military, and numerous friends. As a lawyer, he was dignified, deliberate, and painstaking, acting with the greatest fidelity to his clients, and to every interest in his charge; as a soldier, "without fear and without blame;" in social life, a kind, sympathizing neighbor, and a genial friend. In his death the county lost an earnest and upright citizen, who had the interests of the community in which he lived at heart, and who never sought to evade any public or private duty. In his private life and public career, he has left an example worthy to be followed.

GOULD, HON. AMOS, of Owosso, Michigan, was born at Aurelius, Cayuga County, New York, December 3, 1808; and is the son of Ebenezer and Polly (Simmons) Gould. His preliminary education was received at the common schools, and at the academy of Auburn, New York. After a preparatory course of reading, extending over four years, he entered the law office of Hon. W. H. Seward, at Auburn, where he remained eighteen months, completing his law studies with Theodore Spencer, a prominent lawyer in the same city. On his admission to the bar, he engaged in the active practice of his profession, at Auburn, until 1843, when he removed to Michigan. Before this, he had held the office of Master in Chancery; and, for some time, was Injunction Master, by appointment of the State Chancellor. After two years of farming and general speculating, in Michigan, he resumed the practice of his profession, until 1865, when he organized the First National Bank of Owosso, of which he has since been President and principal stockholder. His retirement from professional duties was considered a public loss, as his career as a lawyer had been a distinguished one, covering all the courts of his district as well as the United States Courts. Skillful in his interpretations of the law, remarkably free from personal bias, his opinions always bore weight with them, and his arguments were clear and logical. In the community, he has always been highly respected and esteemed, and his personal popularity is almost unlimited. In 1844 he was elected Probate Judge of Shiawassee County, holding the position four years; and was Prosecuting Attorney for the two years previous to 1853. In the fall of 1852, he was elected to represent his district in the State Senate, and served with credit until 1855. For five years, he was engaged as attorney for the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, between Fentonville and Grand Haven. He was also,

for seven years, attorney of the Amboy, Lansing and Traverse City Railroad. He is actively connected with the Congregational Church at Owosso, being Chairman of the Board of Trustees. He was a Democrat until the late civil war, but since then has acted with the Republican party. He has been an energetic worker in promoting the business interests of Owosso, and rendering the place attractive as well as a good field for capitalists. His own residence is a beautiful specimen of the elegant and chaste in architecture. His business habits are prompt and methodical, and he is a shining instance of successful thrift and practical economy. As a financier, he is held in high repute, wherever known, and his identity with any enterprise is considered always to insure its success. Entirely by his own efforts, he has become one of the wealthiest men of Michigan. He married, May, 1841, Louise A. Peck, daughter of Ira Peck, of Saratoga Springs, New York. They have had six children, five of whom are living,—two sons and three daughters.

**G**AY, HON. MILO LEE, Lawyer and Banker, of Howell, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, June 20, 1825. His parents, Edward F. and Clarissa (Lee) Gay, were both natives of Connecticut, where they spent useful lives and became noted benefactors of the poor and suffering. In 1831 they emigrated to the Territory of Michigan and settled in Ann Arbor. Here Mr. Gay located land, on part of which the University of Michigan now stands. He organized and superintended the first Sunday-school held in the place. In 1837 he moved to Howell, the county-seat of Livingston County, then consisting of one frame building and four log houses. He entered at once into all the interests of the town, and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred April 24, 1873. He was a contributor to the advancement of all worthy movements, and with him the State lost a noble man, and society a beloved member. Milo L. Gay is the eldest of the two surviving children. He attended the district schools which the State at that early day afforded, and afterwards entered the academy at Ann Arbor, where he diligently pursued his studies one year. In 1842, he was placed by his parents in Oberlin College, Ohio, where he passed through the preparatory and collegiate departments, and graduated in August, 1848, after which he taught for three years. In 1851 he entered the law office of Frederick C. Whipple, then Judge of Probate, and devoted five years to the study of law, supporting himself during the time by writing in the office. In 1856 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held the position until 1868. In that year he was elected a mem-

ber of the Lower House of the State Legislature, and served during the two following years. In the fall of 1870, he was elected to the State Senate from the then Twenty-second Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Livingston and Shiawassee. In the spring of 1874, he formed a partnership with J. C. Ellsworth, of Fowlerville, Michigan, and established what is known as the Exchange Bank, the firm name being Gay & Ellsworth. This business now occupies the greater portion of his time. Mr. Gay has long been connected with the Masonic Fraternity, and has held the positions of Master of the Lodge and High Priest of the Chapter. He is now Eminent Commander of the Howell Commandery. Although not a professed politician, he has taken a deep interest in the principles and success of the Democratic party. His religious views are in harmony with the teachings of the Episcopal Church. He has contributed much toward the material development of his city, and has watched it carefully. Mr. Gay is of medium height, rather stout, but commanding in appearance; his head is well formed, and his expression genial. In the important capacities in which he has served, he has discharged the duties devolving upon him, not only with the highest degree of skill, but with the greatest care and fidelity. His integrity of character is unassailable, and his life has been marked by industry and well-directed energy. He is a gentleman of fine social qualities, and is esteemed by the public in general. He seems particularly adapted to his business, and has accumulated a fortune. Mr. Gay was married, March 21, 1854, at Rochester, New York, to Miss Hatty C. Ranney. They have had one child,—a daughter.

**G**ALLOWAY, HON. JOHN H., Lumber Dealer, of Howell, was born at Gorham, Ontario County, New York, October 2, 1817. His mother, Emma (Lewis) Galloway, was born in Geneva, New York. His father, James Galloway, was a native of Pennsylvania; and, when a boy, removed to New York, where he carried on agricultural pursuits until his death, in January, 1823. His paternal grandfather acted as scout and messenger for General Washington during the Revolutionary War. His maternal grandfather was one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and was killed by the falling of a tree, in the year 1780. When six years old, John H. Galloway went with his parents to Wayne County, New York, where he attended the common schools, and worked on the farm. In 1844, when twenty-six years of age, he moved to Howell, Livingston County, and established a foundry. In this he was actively engaged for ten years, and accumulated a small fortune. From that time until 1860, he was principally

engaged in real estate transactions. In the fall of 1860, he was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket, and while there served on the Military Committee, and on the Committee on Ways and Means. He was Supervisor of his county three times, and Justice of the Peace one term. During the organization of the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad, he was Director three years, and became a heavy stockholder. In 1869 he established his son, F. N. Galloway, in the banking business, at Hastings, Barry County; afterwards, in connection with Mr. A. J. Bowery, he organized the First National Bank of that place. In 1866 Mr. Galloway became interested in steamboating, and in buying and selling furs on the Missouri River, being thus occupied until 1872. Since that time he has been engaged in manufacturing and dealing in lumber. Mr. Galloway was brought up in the faith of the Christian Church, but now attends the Presbyterian Church. He cast his first vote for William L. Marcy; and, after the disorganization of the Whig party, became a Republican. Mr. Galloway is social, a man of strict integrity, and a highly respected citizen. In December, 1839, he married Delia Ann Brown, who died in July, 1845, leaving one son, F. N. Galloway. In May, 1848, he married Miss Martha Durfee; they have had two children, only one of whom is living.

**GALE, JUDGE ISAAC**, of Bennington, Shiawassee County, Michigan, was born in Berne, Albany County, New York, December 4, 1808. His parents were Royer and Anna (Sherburne) Gale. Their judicious teachings and Christian example were of inestimable value in molding his character, and in giving him the strength of principle to stand firm amid the temptations and discipline of life. His youth was passed in alternate study in school, and work on a farm. He was industrious, and fond of reading and debate. He left home in 1830, and settled on a new farm in Washtenaw County, Michigan. In this course he was guided by the belief that farming was the most independent pursuit in which a man could engage, and the most certain to lead to a moderate competence; while it furnished abundant leisure for reading, thought, and investigation. He spent ten years improving this farm, and, in 1840, removed to Bennington, Shiawassee County. He has accumulated there a large amount of property, and is one of the leading farmers of the county. He was engaged, with others, ten years in the banking business; but sold his interest four years ago. He has served four years as Judge of the County Court; fifteen years as Supervisor of his township; and thirty-five years as Justice of the Peace. For ten years he has

been connected with the project of building a railroad from Port Huron, Michigan, to Chicago, Illinois; first, as Director of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan; and, subsequently, as Director of the Chicago and Lake Huron railroads. He is now the Vice-President of the Chicago and Northern Railroad,—a part of the same line. He commenced his political life in the old Whig party; but, when the question of the abolition of slavery was introduced into politics, he united with the Democrats. Judge Gale has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church thirty years. He has ever manifested a generous, intelligent interest in educational and public enterprises. He is prompt in all business transactions, and ready to serve his State and county in all honorable ways. He married, September 4, 1831, M. A. Wilbur.

**GRISSON, COLONEL CHARLES E.**, of St. John's, was born at Hamburg, Michigan, and is the son of Ferdinand Grisson, a native of Hamburg, Germany. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm; and, at seventeen, began a course of study at Ann Arbor, Michigan, preparatory to a tour in Germany, and to entrance upon a course of study in that country. His studies were suddenly interrupted by the attack upon Fort Sumter. He enlisted as private in the 4th Michigan Volunteers, under the lamented Colonel Woodbury, and followed the fortunes of his regiment from Bull Run to Malvern Hill; when he was attacked with fever, and sent to the rear. On his recovery, in September, 1862, he was commissioned, by Governor Blair, as Second Lieutenant in the 26th Michigan Volunteers; and, in May, 1863, was promoted to First Lieutenant in the same regiment. In 1864 he became Adjutant; in the winter of that year, Captain; and was brevetted Major and Colonel, for meritorious services. Colonel Grisson was an enthusiastic lover of the service. He was detailed for special duty at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, on the staff of General N. A. Miles, to guard Jefferson Davis, May 26, 1865, by order of the Secretary of War. He took part in sixty battles; and proved a most thorough and efficient officer, and, in personal popularity, was second to none in the service. The following, taken from *Our Camp Journal*, published at headquarters 26th Michigan Volunteers, Fort Richmond, Staten Island, New York, September 7, 1863, will show the very high esteem in which he was held by the members of his own company. "Presentation.—On Wednesday last, the boys of Company E presented Lieutenant Grisson with a beautiful sword and belt, costing forty dollars, as a testimonial of their esteem. Than Charley Grisson, no officer in the regiment is worthier of such a surprise." After the war, he was engaged in the mercantile busi-

ness, and as book-keeper. Subsequently, he was teller in the First National Bank of St. John's, until September 1, 1877, when he entered upon business for himself under the firm name of Shaver & Grisson, Bankers. Colonel Grisson has been eight years City Treasurer; and three years Deputy Collector. He was appointed, by Governor C. M. Cresswell, President of the State Military Board, of which he had been made a member in 1873, by Governor Bagley. In the year 1863, he became a Free Mason, and has passed through the Blue Lodge and Chapter; the St. John's Commandery, and the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar. He holds the office of High Priest in the Chapter; Eminent Commander of the Commandery; and Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery. He is also a member of the thirty-second Michigan Sovereign Consistory. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. In 1859 he was confirmed in the Episcopal Church, to which he has contributed liberally. He was married, May 30, 1877, to Miss Frances E. Dunn, of Lockport, New York.

**G**ULICK, HON. NICHOLAS, Justice of the Peace, Byron, was born May 13, 1818, in the town of Ovid, Seneca County, New York. His father, John Gulick, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in 1795. He moved to New York at an early day, and settled in Seneca County, where he was engaged in the mercantile and agricultural pursuits. His mother, Margaret (Farr) Gulick, was born in Maryland, December 17, 1799. Mr. Gulick is the oldest of a family of fourteen children. He received his education in the district schools of New York, attending, as was the custom, during the winters only, and devoting his summers to general farm work. He afterwards taught for five consecutive winters, thus becoming thoroughly familiar with the English branches. At the age of twenty-five, he went to Michigan and settled in Byron, Shiawassee County, where he has since resided. He spent a short time in assisting to clear a farm; and, subsequently, about two years as clerk in a store. In 1846 he entered into a general mercantile business, which he has since carried on successfully. In 1844 he was elected Justice of the Peace for the township of Burns, Shiawassee County, which position he continues to hold. He was Supervisor in 1846, '47, and '48, and has held other township offices. In 1852 he was elected to the State Legislature. He has spent his time, money, and influence in all enterprises calculated to advance the interests of the town; such as, the erection of churches and school buildings. He has been School Director for a number of years, and President of the Board of Directors of the Byron Graded School for ten

years. He has been Postmaster of Byron for eight consecutive years. To these positions he has been elected without any exertions on his part. Mr. Gulick has been associated with the society of Odd-Fellows since 1849. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1853, and is a liberal contributor to its support. He now holds the offices of trustee and steward. He is a war Democrat, and has taken an active part in the Presidential campaigns since casting his first vote for Martin Van Buren, in 1836. He was married, February 15, 1846, to Miss Caroline S. Fox, who died August 19, 1855. June 1, 1856, he married Miss Eliza Walker, daughter of Joseph Walker, of Monroe County, New York. Mr. Gulick's long residence and business connections in Byron place him among the first men of the town. He is generally consulted when sound advice and good judgment are required.

**G**EOGE, WILLIAM S., of Lansing, came of the strong, persistent stock that has stamped its impress so deeply upon the national character. His parents, Gideon and Ruth (Church) George, were natives of New England. From them he inherited energy, thrift, intelligence, and a certain facility of expression, which doubtless eventually determined his choice of a career. His mother, educated in a Puritan parsonage, was a teacher in her girlhood, and worked at making straw bonnets; she wrote with ease and conversed with fluency. His father was a joiner and carpenter. He was a superior workman of limited education, but had rare power of accumulating facts by reading. William S. George was born March 3, 1825, at Derby, Vermont. Three years later, his father met with losses by fire, which caused a life-long struggle with poverty, necessitating rigorous industry and close economy. His eldest son, William, was studious, and preferred his books, and efforts at composition, to active out-of-door amusements. After a thorough elementary drill in the common schools, he spent four years learning the printer's trade on the *White Mountain Aegis*, at Lancaster, New Hampshire. At fifteen, he wrote articles for publication in favor of Harrison's election as President. At seventeen, he earned a man's wages; and, at nineteen, received more than journeymen printers usually averaged. While still an apprentice,—only sixteen years old—he kept his employer's books, condensed the news of the day for the paper, and picked up local items. In 1844 he edited the political columns of a Whig newspaper, called the *Vermont Phoenix*, at Brattleboro, which strongly supported the election of Henry Clay, and received one dollar per week for his services. He pursued newspaper writing, in connection with the

work of a journeyman printer, foreman, or proof-reader, until 1857, at Boston, when he made his first engagements of a purely editorial character. He had worked for six years in that city, in different establishments, and had written articles, without pay, for various papers and periodicals. Through an advertisement he was invited to become assistant editor of the *New Bedford Standard*, published by the late Edmund Anthony. A month's labor satisfied him that he was in his proper field; and, with the savings of small wages,—from six to twelve dollars a week,—he purchased the *North Adams Transcript*, published in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, a weekly paper with about seven hundred and fifty subscribers. Losses by fire crippled his means, and the severest labor and economy were not sufficient to make a stand against the competition of two other newspapers in the same place; but he did good service towards Lincoln's election and the complete redemption of the representative district and county from Democratic rule. In 1860 he sold the *Transcript* to one of his competitors, and became assistant editor of the *Springfield Republican*. Two years later, on the consolidation of the *Detroit Advertiser* and *Tribune*, he took a similar position on that paper. After a year's experience in the editorial work, he purchased four thousand dollars' worth of stock in the establishment, paying only one thousand dollars down, but agreeing to pay the remainder, with interest, within two years. The late Captain E. B. Ward indorsed his notes. In October, 1863, he took complete control of the business and mechanical department of the *Detroit Tribune*, and, by judicious management and enterprise, the paper sprang into prosperity. His debts were paid in less than two years, and, at the end of four years, he owned an interest worth fourteen thousand dollars. As the prosperity of the business became known, he met with sharp competition, and, in 1867, sold out and became superintendent of an oil company in West Virginia for a few months. Soon after, George Jerome, of Detroit, the surviving partner of the late John A. Kerr, offered him an interest in the State printing. As soon as the necessary transfer could be made, he took control of the State printing-office and bindery, at Lansing, January 1, 1869, where he has since remained. In September, 1873, he assumed editorial charge of the *Lansing Republican*, which had achieved a good reputation under able editors; and, in January, 1875, commenced a semi-weekly paper. Mr. George has served as Secretary of an Odd-Fellow's Lodge; Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance; Director of a National Bank; Vice-President of a Literary Association, and President of a Savings Bank. In 1876 he was a delegate from the Sixth District of Michigan to the Cincinnati Convention, which nominated Hayes and Wheeler. He left the Whigs in the days of their strength, and joined the Free-soil party, from which he

easily changed to the Republican organization. He never sympathized with either the Know Nothings or Democrats, because the former were bigoted toward men of another country, and the latter toward men of another color. He endorses the eminent writer who said "that the true idea of American citizenship embodied the supremacy of man over the accidents of man." Being truly patriotic, Mr. George has taken an active interest in politics since 1840. He would not, however, cast his entire vote for President in 1848, because neither of the candidates met with his approbation. He was educated in the orthodox faith, but the convictions of his mature years place him with the Unitarians and Liberalists. He was, for seven years, a member of Theodore Parker's congregation; and believes that if men try in every way to do their duty, and live up to their agreements, the Almighty will not be greatly or everlastingly displeased with them. He was first married in 1853; again, in 1866; and a third time, in 1876. He has three children. Mr. George is of medium height, slender, sinewy, and active. He has brown hair, blue eyes, and a florid complexion. He is able to do as much brain work in a year as any man in his profession; and has seldom known sickness severe enough to disable him for business since he was seventeen years old.

**G**RISWOLD, JACOB S., of Parshallville, Michigan, was born in Chemung County, New York, December 21, 1823. He was educated in the district schools of New York, and at Hartland, Michigan, where he settled on a farm, with his father, in 1836. He remained at home until 1849, when, unassisted, he entered upon the mercantile business, in which he was successful. He bought land in 1853, and engaged in farming and raising stock,—being owner of some of the finest beef cattle that were ever shipped from Livingston county. In 1875 he commenced carrying on a dairy, and now has a factory for the manufacture of cheese,—there being but one other in the county. With the exception of an interval of two years, he has been Postmaster of Parshallville since 1857. He was Supervisor of the township in 1858 and 1867; and has taken a deep interest in the development of his town and county. Mr. Griswold cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor, and is a zealous Republican. He is a man of great force of character, sensitively averse to every thing small and mean in thought and action, with a fine enthusiasm for every thing honorable and manly. He married, October 28, 1851, Miss E. Mason, of Rochester, New York. They have one daughter, who is the wife of C. A. Parshall.

**H**UBBELL, HON. SARDIS F., Lawyer, of Howell, was born in Newburg, now included in Cleveland, Ohio, June 10, 1820. He is the oldest of three children, whose parents were Adoniram and Laura (Fuller) Hubbell. His father was a native of Connecticut; and, about the year 1819, moved to Ohio, where he carried on the latter's trade until 1835. He then went to the Territory of Michigan, and settled in Hartland, Livingston County. There he located a piece of land, and engaged in agriculture, in connection with his trade, until 1841; when he abandoned the latter, and gave his whole attention to his farm until his death, which occurred August 8, 1852. Mr. Hubbell's mother, a lady of rare intellectual ability, was born in Granville, Washington County, New York; and died April 11, 1850. To her careful training, Mr. Hubbell attributes his success in life. He attended the common schools of Newburg until 1835, when the family removed to Michigan, where he attended a select school. After leaving school, he assisted his father in business until he was about nineteen years of age. He then entered the office of Josiah Clark, M. D., for the purpose of studying medicine. Not liking that profession, he abandoned it after one year's trial; and, in 1840, commenced reading law, in the office of Wellington A. Glover, then Prosecuting Attorney for Livingston County. After about one year of close application, he was taken ill, and was not able to return to his books until May 13, 1843. At that time, he entered the office of Augustus C. Baldwin, at Milford, Oakland County, where he was assiduously engaged in the study of law for three years. At the end of that time, December 16, 1846, he was admitted to the bar in Pontiac. He immediately commenced practice, which he continued until the fall of 1850. He was then elected Representative to the State Legislature for one term, and served also a special session in June, 1851. In the spring of 1854, he left Milford, and removed to Howell, the county-seat of Livingston County, where he immediately engaged in the practice of his profession. In the fall of the same year, he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner; and, in the fall of 1858, was elected Prosecuting Attorney, serving one term. In 1862 he was again elected to that office; and, in 1864, was re-elected. He has taken a deep interest in education; was a Director of the School Board two terms; and is now Moderator of the School District, having discharged the duties of these positions ably and acceptably. In 1854 he joined the Masonic Fraternity, and was Master of the Lodge from 1859 to 1863 inclusive, and also in 1873, and again in 1876. He assisted in organizing the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Howell, and was elected High Priest. He also assisted in organizing the order of Knights Templar, and was Eminent Commander two terms; he was District Deputy Grand Master for

the Sixth Masonic District for the years 1873-74; and at present is Master of the Lodge at Howell. Mr. Hubbell has been identified with the interests of his adopted city and county, and has filled the position of President of the village three terms. He has always been a firm Democrat, and takes a great interest in the political movements of the county, State, and Union. He attends the Baptist Church. Mr. Hubbell has been twice married: first, August 14, 1848, to Miss Emily A. Mowry, who died December 29, 1862. They had three children, of whom two sons survive. August 14, 1864, he married Miss Helen M. Carlin. Mr. Hubbell possesses many remarkable traits of character. He enjoys constant health and a well-preserved constitution; and is still in active practice, standing high in his profession. He is tall and well proportioned, and his countenance shows mental activity and ability. He may be termed, in the fullest sense of the expression, a self-made man; and challenges the admiration of all who appreciate the highest order of manhood.

**H**ICKS, REV. HENRY W., Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Corunna, Michigan, was born in Bethany, New York, November 21, 1837. His parents died when he was quite young, and he was adopted by Warren Hicks, of Avon, New York, who, in 1842, moved to Rose, Oakland County, Michigan, and engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch attended the district schools during the winter, and worked on the farm in the summer. He was very fond of reading, but the district-school library furnished his only supply of books. Orthography and mathematics were his favorite studies. When eighteen years of age, he entered the Union School at Pontiac, Michigan, under the tuition of Prof. J. A. Corbin, where he remained until 1858, working for his board. He had a strong desire to go through college, but, not possessing the necessary means, reluctantly abandoned the idea. He was not brought up under religious influences, and possessed no religious work except Fox's *Book of Martyrs*, which he re-read several times. During a series of meetings, held in the neighborhood, in 1855, he was converted, and, soon after, joined the church; subsequently, he made up his mind to enter the ministry. For ten years he traveled in the employment of the Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church,—a part of the time in the frontier charges, thus becoming inured to the hardships of an itinerant life. His salary was small, and his facilities for obtaining books were limited, yet he managed to keep up with the studies required by the Discipline. In 1868, being satisfied that he could be more useful, as well as enjoy better ad-







*C. C. Holley, M.S.*

vantages in another field, he changed his ecclesiastical relations, by uniting with the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is still a member. February 1, 1870, he joined the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and was appointed Chaplain. He was once elected Vice Grand. July 6, 1871, at Chesaning, Michigan, he became a Mason. He has been a Good Templar since 1859; has held all the offices in the subordinate lodges; and has twice been a member of the Grand Lodge. He has been a zealous worker in the temperance cause. He has acted with the Republican party since 1856, except when the Prohibition party was making an effort to reduce the liquor traffic. He was married, September 19, 1859, to Miss Ellen A. Gilbert, a teacher of Owosso, and a native of Portage County, Ohio. They have had three children,—two of whom, sons, are living; the other, a daughter, died in infancy.

term. In 1864 he was made Judge of Probate. He has since been frequently solicited to accept public office; but has invariably declined, preferring the enjoyment of a retired life. In 1850 he was initiated into the Masonic Fraternity; and, in 1852 and 1853, was chosen Master of the Lodge, and King of the Chapter. He is also a member of Howell Commandery of Knights Templar. He votes with the Democratic party; and, in the campaigns of 1856, '60, and '64, stumped his county in its interest. He attends the Presbyterian Church. September 8, 1852, he married Esta Bancroft, daughter of Rulandus Bancroft, of Elmira, New York. They had two children,—a son and a daughter, the latter of whom is still living. Mr. Harmon is a man of liberal impulses, and a supporter of public improvements. By careful reading and study, he has made up for the deficiency in his early education, and stands deservedly high in his profession. He enjoys vigorous health, and gives close personal attention to his extensive and lucrative practice.

**H**ARMON, HON. HENRY H., Lawyer, of Howell, was born in Manchester, Ontario County, New York, June 2, 1823. His parents, Carlos and Asenath (Sphere) Harmon, were among the early settlers of New York State, having removed there, from Massachusetts, in 1820. About the year 1838, they settled in Oakland County, Michigan, where Mr. Harmon located land, and carried on agriculture until his death, which occurred in 1854. Henry H. Harmon is the youngest of five children. He attended the common schools of his native place, and those of Michigan; but was obliged to contend with great difficulties in securing an education. He was naturally studious, and applied himself diligently to his books. In the fall of 1817, he removed to Howell, Livingston County; and, during that winter, was engaged in teaching. The following spring, he entered the law office of Lewis H. Hewett, Prosecuting Attorney for Livingston County; and, in December, 1849, was admitted to the bar. He at once began practice, remaining a short time with his preceptor. In 1850 he opened an office; and, with very little intermission, has since been devoted to his profession. In the winter of 1848-49, he was associated with E. F. Burt as editor of the *Livingston Courier*, which they conducted in the interest of the Democratic party. He was also occupied in the same work in the winter of 1854-55. In 1849 he was elected Township Clerk, and held the office two terms. In the spring of 1851, he was appointed, by Governor John S. Barry, Circuit Court Commissioner, and held the office until 1854. In that year, he became Prosecuting Attorney, and served one term. In 1862 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the House of Representatives, serving one

**H**ARTWELL, JAMES H., Farmer, Hartwellville, Michigan, was born in Sherburne, Chenango County, New York, December 22, 1824. His father, J. M. Hartwell, was also a native of Chenango County, but came to Michigan at a very early day, and settled in Bennington, Shiawassee County, where he now resides. His mother's name was Eliza (Crandall) Hartwell. The Hartwell family, in this country, is descended from three brothers who came to America from Wales, previous to the old French war. Oliver Hartwell, great-grandfather of James H. Hartwell, was a soldier in the Revolution, and lived to be ninety-eight years old. James Hartwell is the eldest of a family of eight children. He received his education in the district schools, attending principally during the winter. When about eighteen he commenced teaching, and was occupied in this way until he was twenty-four years old. He then bought one hundred acres of wild land, and, besides improving and cultivating it, carried on the mercantile trade for about ten years. At the end of that time, he entered into the agricultural implement business, which he conducted ably, in connection with his farm, until 1873; after which he devoted his whole attention to farming, managing a farm of two hundred and seventy acres with marked success. In the year 1865 he was elected Supervisor of Bennington, and held the office until he removed to the adjoining township,—a period of three terms. He has been warmly interested in all enterprises of a public nature, but has never been an office-seeker. For thirty years he has been Postmaster. He has passed through the

subordinate and Grand lodges in the societies of Odd-Fellows and Good Templars, and has been identified with temperance organizations from his early youth. In politics he was a Republican, but is now a zealous advocate of the Prohibition party, having been one of the delegates who met to organize this party at the Chicago Convention. He was married, March 28, 1850, to Miss Sarah S. Stewart, daughter of James Stewart, of Shiawassee County. They have one child, an accomplished daughter. Mr. Hartwell is social in disposition, benevolent and public-spirited. In his business relations, he is strict, systematic, and successful. Questions of moral and social reform engage his attention most. Being a man of strictly temperate habits, and believing in the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, he is an indefatigable worker in the temperance cause.

**H**AZARD, HON. CHESTER, of Genoa, Livingston County, Michigan, was born June 23, 1876, at Arlington, Bennington County, Vermont. His parents were Evans and Abigail (Hawley) Hazard. His mother belonged to one of the old Puritan families of Connecticut. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, but was born in Connecticut in 1774, and lived, at different times, in the States of New York, Vermont, and Pennsylvania. He finally removed to Michigan, where he died in 1851. Chester Hazard is the eldest of nine children. He was a studious boy, and acquired a thorough education in the common-school. In 1806, he went to the home of an uncle, with whom he lived until he was seventeen. He then spent four years learning the tanner's and shoe-maker's trades. He worked at these trades four years, in Cambridge, Washington County, New York. In 1821, he took a partner, by whose dishonesty he lost every thing which he had accumulated. By working his father's farm, in Chenango County, New York, two years; and his grandfather's, at Lisle, Broome County, five years, he saved five hundred dollars. With this capital, he engaged in farming and the tanning business, at Wheeler, Steuben County, New York. After ten years of successful labor there, in 1836, he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of unbroken land in Genoa, Livingston County, Michigan; and was occupied in clearing it until 1842. The cities of Brighton and Howell at that time consisted of one house each, both used as hotels and stores, as well as for county offices. In 1842, Mr. Hazard was elected County Treasurer, and moved to Howell. He held the office two terms. In 1847, he was elected in the State Legislature, and was instrumental in passing the bill for the appropriation of ten thousand acres of land for internal improvements. Since 1849, he has resided on his farm. He has been

Chairman of the Board, and Supervisor, many years, and Justice of the Peace forty years. He has also held many other offices. He has always been a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. Simple in his mode of life, Mr. Hazard has acquired a fortune by honesty, industry, and economy. He is a man of marked character and striking appearance. At eighty-one years of age, he is still hale and vigorous; and his hand and voice are as strong and clear as they were forty years ago. No man ever questioned his integrity. No one deserves more than he the respect which the public accord him. His first wife, to whom he was married August 31, 1817, died March 6, 1858, leaving six children. He married, September 8, 1863, Julia A. Buck.

**H**ATHAWAY, JOHN, of Ovid, Michigan, was born in Steuben County, New York, August 29, 1829. His parents, Catherine Bachman and Obed Hathaway, were natives of Seneca County, New York. His education was limited, as his parents were poor, and he was obliged to assist in supporting the family. At the age of twenty years, he bought ninety acres of wild land, in Shiawassee County, Michigan, near the city of Ovid. Here he settled and continued to live, improving and adding to his farm, until, at the present time, he has a large, well-cultivated tract of land and a fine residence. His grounds are tastefully laid out with evergreen trees and shrubbery of nearly every description. Mr. Hathaway has been Supervisor of his town for twelve years. He is an independent voter, but favors the Republican party. He cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce. He is a member of the Knights of Husbandry. He married, October 25, 1855, Miss Ann Brooks. They have had two children,—Sebring, born December 7, 1860; and Elizabeth, born December 20, 1857. Mr. Hathaway has been more or less identified with educational and other public interests; and impresses those who know him best with his earnest spirit, and his sensible, straightforward methods.

**H**ALBERT, HORACE, Fowlerville, Michigan, was born in Potter, Yates County, New York, March 1, 1827. His father, Thomas Halbert, was a farmer from Oneida County, New York; and died, in Yates County, in February, 1828. Horace Halbert remained at home, attending school, until 1847. He afterwards studied at the Normal School in Albany, and the academy at Alfred, for two years. In 1854 he entered the University of Michigan, and grad-



*Chester Hays*



uated in 1858. He then taught mathematics in the High School at Kalamazoo for four years. From 1862 to 1867, he was engaged in farming in New York State. During a few months in 1867, he worked a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Conway, Livingston County. He then returned to Kalamazoo, and taught mathematics one year in the Kalamazoo College. Between 1869 and 1872, he was again busy on his farm. In the latter year, he was elected County Treasurer, and removed to Howell, the county-seat, to discharge the duties of that office. Four years later, he repurchased his farm, to which he removed in January, 1877. Mr. Halbert is a staunch Republican. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years. He is a solid business man; a valuable private citizen; and, in his official career, has displayed great ability and fidelity. He married, July 10, 1860, Mary E. Taylor, daughter of Horace B. Taylor, Yates County, New York.

**HADLEY, THOMAS**, President of the Merchants' National Bank, Holly, Michigan, was born in Northumberland County, England, March 12, 1815. In the year 1817, his parents, John and Margery (Fenwick) Hadley, emigrated to America, and settled in Galen, Wayne County, New York. Here Mr. Hadley spent his early years, working on the farm and attending the common and select schools. In 1834 he removed to Groveland, Oakland County, Michigan, where he remained twenty years, engaged in farming. In the fall of 1854, he commenced business as a merchant, in partnership with Oren Stone, at Stony Run, Oakland County. In 1858 he formed a partnership with J. B. Simonson and W. F. Hadley, the firm being known first as Simonson & Hadley; then as T. & W. F. Hadley; and, after the death of W. F. Hadley, as T. Hadley & Son. In the spring of 1870, he became President and stockholder in the Merchants' and Farmers' State Bank in Holly. In May, 1872, when it was reorganized as the Merchants' National Bank, he was again made President, and still occupies the position. In September of the same year, he retired from the mercantile business. Mr. Hadley is also a stockholder and a Director in the First National Bank at Milford. He became a member of the Congregational Church at the age of sixteen; and, for several years, has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Holly. In politics, he was formerly a Whig; and, joining in the exciting campaign for "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," voted for W. H. Harrison. He is now in the ranks of the Republican party. February 3, 1847, he married Miss Martha A. Stone. They have two children now living,—Darwin D. Hadley, and Jessie M., wife of J. C. Dickinson, M. D., of Detroit. Mr.

Hadley has given freely to the support of schools and churches, building of railroads, and to public and private charities. His success in business is due, not to any caprice of fortune, but solely to his own abilities; for, to the ordinary qualifications of the successful tradesman, he adds those of the able financier. In his intercourse with the world, and in private life, Mr. Hadley's character is above reproach; and he stands high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

**HOLLEY, RANSOM, W.**, of Vernon, Shiawassee County, Michigan, was born in Delaware County, New York, in 1797, and removed with his mother, when he was eight years of age, to Ovid, Seneca County. Little is known of his youth, and opportunities for an education; but, at that time, only a small portion of the county was settled, and his advantages must have been limited. At a suitable age, he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade, and afterwards distinguished himself as an architect, as the churches and other public buildings of Seneca County still testify. In 1830 he removed to Wayne County, Michigan; and, in 1833, settled in Vernon, on the place now occupied by his wife. He was not exempt from the responsibilities of public life, for which his intelligence and integrity so happily qualified him. His natural endowments were of a high order; and his active, discriminating mind was cultivated to an extent not common in newly settled sections of the country. He made himself familiar with the duties imposed upon him in his official positions, and performed them with fidelity. In his social relations, he was generous, affectionate, and constant. He knew no master but Christ; and made manifest, in all the walks of life, the power of a living faith in him. Mr. Holley died at Vernon, September 20, 1860, leaving to his children that richest of all legacies,—a good name.

**HOLLEY, DEXTER CLARK, M. D.**, one of the founders of the village of Vernon, was born in Ovid, Seneca County, New York, August 9, 1826. His father, Ransom W. Holly, who settled in Michigan in the year 1831, was a man of considerable repute, and a pioneer of Shiawassee County. Mr. Holly is of English extraction. He was educated primarily in the district schools, and afterwards took a thorough academic course. In 1845 he commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of a private tutor; and, subsequently, entered the medical depart-

ment of Michigan University, being the second to matriculate after the opening of that department. In 1853 he graduated with honor, and at once returned to Vernon, where he commenced the practice of medicine. His ability as a physician established him, and his practice increased rapidly, until it extended beyond his own county. He was instrumental, with others, in locating and beautifying the village of Vernon. In April, 1877, he became a charter member of the Knights of Honor. He was one of the founders of the Congregational Church of Vernon, and has filled the positions of trustee and clerk during most of the time since. He cast his first vote in favor of Martin Van Buren, since which time he has associated himself with the Republican party, in which he manifests a warm interest. Doctor Holley has written several medical works, which have been adopted to a considerable extent. He stands high in his profession; his long experience and extended knowledge of disease have gained for him, not only a large and lucrative practice, but a position among the most learned and skillful physicians. He is pleasing, affable, and courteous in all circles of society, and honorable in all his dealings. He married Miss Rachael Rogers, daughter of Stephen Rogers, of Farmington, Oakland County, Michigan, in May, 1853. This marriage has been blessed with a family of five children, four of whom survive.

**H**OWES, DR. DANIEL L., of South Lyon, Oakland County, Michigan, was born in Trafalgar, Halton County, Ontario, Canada, April 16, 1836. His parents, Jonathan and Hannah Howes, were born in Norfolk, England. His father, while a young man, spent ten years in Virginia, Georgia, and Kentucky. He returned to England, married, and, in 1818, removed with his family to Canada. He was a mill-wright, and built the first grist and saw mill in that region. He was a liberal supporter of charities, and contributed to the material development of his adopted country. In 1852 he died, at the age of ninety-six. Doctor Howes received his elementary education in the common schools of Canada. He afterwards studied at Toronto and Philadelphia; and worked in his father's mill until he was twenty. He spent the year 1860 in the office of D. D. Wright, M. D., of Oakville, Ontario, Canada; and, in the fall of 1861, commenced the study of medicine at Toronto. In 1862 he entered the Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1864. He attended medical lectures in Philadelphia, in 1864-65, and then entered upon the practice of his profession at Oakville; two years later, he settled in Oakland County, Michigan. For the past few years he has resided in South Lyon, where he is recognized as an able physi-

cian and surgeon, and an influential citizen. He is a close student, a progressive scientist, and has achieved success by skill and care in his professional duties. Doctor Howes is a conservative in politics; and a believer in the Episcopal Church. He has a fine physique, and is in the prime of manhood; before him is every prospect of a long and useful life.

**H**OWARD, HORATIO N., Merchant, of Pontiac, Michigan, son of Henry and Phoebe Howard, received his early education in Hinsdale, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where he was born December 14, 1806. He left school at the age of fourteen, and passed two years acquiring commercial training as clerk in a dry-goods store in Boston, and two years in his brother's store in Geneseo, New York. At the end of this time, he bought his brother's interest, and entered into partnership with W. A. Richmond. In the spring of 1829, he established himself in Pontiac, Oakland County, Michigan; and, after three years spent as a merchant, commenced manufacturing flour. He devoted himself for fifteen years to various projects, the successful issue of which hastened the growth, and increased the prosperity, of the State. In 1845 he relinquished all his interest in trade. He was appointed, by Governor Cass, County Clerk of Oakland County, Michigan, and retained that office until the Territory became a State, in 1837. He was at one time Deputy Sheriff of the county; and has been a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Pontiac. He has never belonged to any secret or political society; he is a strong Democrat. He united with the Presbyterian Church at the age of thirty-one, and has been, for forty years, a faithful worker in its interests. In October, 1838, he married Cynthia Henderson, who died May 18, 1877. One child survives her,—Charles A. Howard, a merchant of Pontiac. Mr. Howard is in his seventy-first year, and enjoys the fruits of a long life of industry; he is genial, kind, and affectionate; and is social in all his relations with his fellow-men.

**H**ODGES, HON. SCHUYLER, late of Pontiac, was born September 1, 1798, in New Hampshire. His parents settled, when he was quite young, at Brighton, Canada. How long he resided there is not known, as his father's death caused the dispersion of the family, and there is no record of his life until he emigrated to Michigan in 1820, and settled in Pontiac, where he died, in 1845. Mr. Hodges early engaged in mercantile business, and followed it







*A. M. Henderson*

many years successfully. He was Deputy Sheriff, and afterwards Sheriff of the county. While holding that office, he married, in 1828, Mary A. Williams, daughter of Oliver Williams, of Silver Lake, Oakland County, and took up his abode in the old court-house at Pontiac. He retained the office of Sheriff a long time; and, as the county was large, his business was very extensive. The country was new, without good roads or bridges, and it was often necessary, in the performance of his official duties, to swim his horse across the streams, and follow the Indian trails from one settlement to another. With an energy that would not be daunted by any obstacle, he was ever ready to make sacrifices for the best interests of Pontiac and Oakland County. He was personally identified with their growth and prosperity from their earliest history, having held in both positions of responsibility and trust. He was ever eager for the advancement of the young and thriving village of Pontiac; and, in 1838-39, built there one of the best hotels west of Buffalo,—called the Hodges House. He conducted this hotel until his death; and it still stands a monument of his industry and public spirit. Two of his sons died in early manhood; the eldest leaving two children, who are still living with their mother and grandmother at the old homestead in Pontiac. Mrs. Hodges survives her husband,—a link between the early settlement of the State and its present prosperity.

**H**ENDERSON, HENRY MCGREGOR, of Flint, was born in Dansville, Livingston County, New York, July 20, 1807. His father, George Henderson, was a native of Ireland; and his mother, whose maiden name was Jane McGregor, was of Scotch descent. He was the fourth in a family of nine sons and four daughters, all of whom had vigorous constitutions. The instruction he received was limited to the common school. At the age of seventeen, he left home and commenced the strife for position in the world. When about twenty years old, he became traveling agent for a paper company, and continued in that occupation till 1836. He then came to Michigan, and for one year, with others,—one of whom was the late Hon. James Fraser, of Bay City,—was engaged in locating land throughout the State. In May, 1837, having married a short time before, he settled in Flint, then a small village just selected as the county-seat. It is well to note in detail such a man's efforts to obtain the nucleus of a fortune. Having exchanged land for a quantity of leather, he caused this to be made into harness and boots and shoes. Later, more land was bartered for dry goods, and a part of his dwelling was converted,

temporarily, into a store. Soon after, in 1838, he built a store, and, in the fall of that year, bought, in New York City, his first stock of general merchandise. In this business he remained until 1855. In 1842 he built the first block of stores in the city. In 1859 it was burned, but immediately rebuilt of brick. During this period he had been in partnership with his brother James, the firm being known as Henderson & Co. In 1861 he built a large mansion, where Mrs. Henderson still resides. From 1855 to 1869 he engaged in loaning money and in land speculations. In 1857 he was elected Mayor of the city of Flint. During the year 1869, he commenced banking, with his son-in-law, G. L. Denham, as Cashier. He had just put the business in full operation, when he was stricken by disease, and died June 29, 1870. When the sad announcement was made, it caused throughout the city a general feeling of gloom, which found immediate expression in the following preamble and resolutions:

“VESTRY OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

“WHEREAS, The members of this vestry, on account of the sudden death of Hon. Henry M. Henderson, one of the oldest and most valued members, desire to put on the records of this parish their testimony to his long and continued usefulness as an officer and parishioner; his abiding zeal for the cause of Christ and the Church; his earnest desire for its prosperity and welfare; his constant liberality in contributing to its support; and also their respect for him as a Christian friend and brother; therefore,

“*Resolved*, That in the death of Hon. Henry M. Henderson, one of the members of the vestry, this parish and community suffer a great and, we fear, irreparable loss. But, trusting and believing, as he ever did with an implicit faith, in Him whose mission on earth was for the greatest good of fallen man, through man's redemption securing eternal happiness, we can only say, in resignation to the Divine Will, that our loss, though great, is his gain.

“*Resolved*, That we tender to his bereaved family, in this their hour of sudden and deep affliction, our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

“*Resolved*, That, as a mark of respect for the memory of our deceased brother, this vestry will attend the funeral in a body.”

The Common Council of the city of Flint also adopted resolutions of respect and condolence, and transmitted them to the sorrowing family. The funeral services were held in St. Paul's Church, and the rector, Rev. Marcus Lane, preached from the text: “Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it.” Ecclesiastes xii, 7. In the course of the sermon the rector said: “Mr. Henderson was a man in whose judgment, candor, and integrity many who knew him have ever felt unalloyed and unchallenged trust. . . . From small beginnings, he worked his way upward till he became a leading man in our market places; but he was ever the same quiet, unassuming, true man, friend, brother, husband, and father. . . . He was never ignoble in word or

deed. He abhorred hypocrisy and deceit. What he thought was his duty, he strove to do. . . . Home was to him a place of rest, of relaxation after labor for the day was over; and with each year of life it became dearer to his heart. . . . A good citizen, a loving husband, and a kind father, he was also a true Christian." Mr. Henderson was married, January 12, 1837, to Miss Eliza Simpson, eldest daughter of Alexander Simpson, a native of Scotland, and one of the early pioneers of Western New York. This marriage was blessed with three daughters,—Margaret, wife of B. F. S. Card; Jennie, wife of G. L. Denham; and Ella, now Mrs. George T. Warren. All reside in Flint.

**I**SBELL, HON. NELSON GORDON, of Lansing, Michigan, son of Alvan and Rebecca Isbell, was born at Charleston, Saratoga County, New York, February 18, 1820. His father was a native of Lenox, Massachusetts, and his mother, whose family name was Cox, was born in New Jersey. Nelson Isbell was the youngest of a family of five children, who were trained by their mother, as a matter of principle, to habits of strict economy and untiring industry. His father was engaged in the business of milling and farming, and carried, through his active life, a large property. Though exceedingly industrious and frugal in his habits, he was greatly in debt; and his wife considered that, in case of his inability to meet his obligations, whatever the family might waste would be so much stolen from the creditors. After receiving the full benefits to be obtained in the common schools, Mr. Isbell entered the then famous academy at Fairfield, Herkimer County, with a view of preparing for a classical course at Union College. Being of a feeble constitution, he was unable to endure the discipline of a regular course, and left the academy to study with a brother-in-law, a clergyman and fine classical scholar, at Catskill, on the Hudson River. After remaining here a year, his health rendered it necessary to abandon the idea of a collegiate education; and he returned home, where he worked with his father, and occasionally taught a district school. His father was an active Whig politician, and held many offices of public trust. He was an intimate friend of Hon. John W. Taylor, then a well-known Representative in Congress, often assisting him in the canvass of his district. When quite young, Mr. Isbell, owing to influences growing out of his father's public relations, acquired a taste for political reading, and a habit of conversing on public matters with men advanced in life. At that time few country people saw any news publications other than their county paper; and, as his father took an Albany paper, it became the practice of many of the old men

of the neighborhood to depend on Mr. Isbell for opinions, and facts relative to national affairs. These early political readings and discussions probably gave direction to the most prominent feature of Mr. Isbell's subsequent life. Not having pursued any pre-arranged plan, his chief occupation has been the holding of political offices. Coming to Michigan in 1844, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in what was then the new village of Howell, Livingston County. This was in the time of the exciting Presidential canvass for Clay and Polk. The Democratic policy held such perfect control over the public sentiment of the State, that the advent of a young man who dared boldly to declare Whig principles, and even to sell boots, "to be paid for when Clay was elected," was hailed with pleasure by all Whigs in that vicinity. While Mr. Isbell became an acknowledged leader of the Whigs, he also made many Democratic friends; and, at the spring election of 1845, just three days after obtaining the right of suffrage in the State, he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace. He received a majority of one vote, though the regular Democratic majority in the town was about sixty. Preferring agricultural to mercantile pursuits, Mr. Isbell abandoned the store and purchased a farm adjoining the village. His father, whom age had disqualified for active business, together with his mother and an unmarried sister, came to live with him here. This farm remained his home, and his central object of interest, until the death of his sister, the last member of his family, in 1862. She was his housekeeper, and a most intelligent Christian adviser, until her decease. From his election as Justice of the Peace, during the entire existence of the Whig party,—though never running on a ticket with a popular majority in his favor,—he was constantly in possession of offices of local importance; such as, Supervisor, Town Clerk, School Inspector, Overseer of Highways, etc. Under the State Constitution previous to 1850, Senators represented large districts; each of which had four members elected for a term of two years, two being elected each year; and members of the House were elected by counties, for a term of one year, with annual sessions; thus making the Senate, in fact, a conservative body. In 1847 Mr. Isbell was elected to the Senate as a Whig, by the district composed of Washtenaw, Jackson, and Livingston counties, though the regular Democratic majority in that district was about eight hundred. He was the only Whig, and the youngest member of that Senate. Mr. Greeley perpetrated one of his jokes in the *New York Tribune*, on the occasion, by advising harmony, saying: "We are on the eve of a Presidential election, and much damage may come to the nation from division in the councils of the Whig party in the Michigan Senate." At the expiration of his term of two years, Mr. Isbell was re-elected, but was supported by the addition of four Whig Senators.



*A. G. Isbell*



It was at that time that General Cass desired to be returned to the United States Senate, after having declined to run for the Presidency. The Cass and Ransom men were so evenly divided in the Senate, that, by reason that no two of the five Whigs voted for any one candidate, the Whigs were able to prevent a nomination. Thus the two Houses were kept out of joint convention for several weeks, though voting every day, until finally two Ransom men yielded, and allowed Cass to be elected. The term of that Legislature was continued an additional year by the new Constitution of 1850, in order to bring about the plan of biennial sessions, so that Mr. Isbell was, in all, five sessions in the Senate. In the meantime, he was offered, at the beginning of the administration of President Taylor, the then lucrative position of Receiver of the Land-office at the Sault Ste. Marie; but declined the appointment, because his presence was needed by his aged parents. He, however, received the appointment of Deputy United States Marshal, and took the census of his county in 1850. Mr. Isbell felt no pride as an office-holder, but loved the farm life. At an early period, being warned by what he had seen of the evil effects of office-seeking, he determined that, while he would avail himself of such opportunities as seemed advantageous, he would endeavor to provide for himself an independent means of livelihood, making the emoluments of office a secondary object. The desire to provide an independent support was at this time enhanced by the fact, that he did not rely on his physical ability to labor, and could not endure the thought of depending on others for subsistence. He therefore turned from the duties of office to the labor of the farm. The savings from office in those times, when but few farmers handled more than sufficient money to pay taxes, gave him an important advantage in providing means for the improvement of his home. Incited by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the consequent Kansas-Nebraska troubles of 1854, he was active in the movement which resulted in calling the mass convention at Jackson, in July, of that year, and the organization of the Republican party. The Republican Legislature of the ensuing winter having made an appropriation for founding a State Reform School, Mr. Isbell was appointed, by Governor Bingham, as one of the members of the Board of Control; and was designated to visit other institutions of the kind, and elaborate plans for the building and working. As there were, at that time, but three schools of the kind in the United States, and these not well organized, the responsibility was very great. The result, however, was the present Reform School, which, with larger experience, has since been improved. It was, from the beginning, a decided success, and, by reason of the prudent management of the Board, was probably put into operation at less proportionate cost than any other public institution

in the States. In 1858 Mr. Isbell was elected to the office of Secretary of State, serving in the cabinet of Governor Wisner. Early in 1860, foreseeing, as he thought, the advent of a National Republican Administration, and believing that he stood in the position for a good Federal appointment, he publicly declined a renomination. The result verified his calculations, as, on the 1st of April, 1861, he entered upon the duties of Collector of Customs for the port of Detroit, under the appointment of President Lincoln. The district then consisted of most of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan; though quite lucrative, the office was made difficult and vexatious by almost innumerable applicants for subordinate appointments, as well as by new duties imposed by the civil war, and by Secretary Seward's passport system. Mr. Isbell, however, succeeded in filling his duties to the general satisfaction; and, upon Mr. Lincoln's re-election, was re-appointed. Owing to the superior emoluments of the office, and its large patronage, he was the first Federal officer in Michigan removed by President Johnson, on his separation from the Republican party. His successor, General Morrow, being soon after appointed to the army, Mr. Isbell was, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, re-appointed by the President, without requirement or tender of any pledge to support his "policy." He continued in office during the remainder of the second term of four years. Upon the final adjustment of his accounts with the Government, having handled large amounts of public funds,—not only as Collector, but as *ex officio* Superintendent of Light Houses, Superintendent of Marine Hospital, Superintendent of Revenue Cutter service, and Superintendent of Government property,—the Treasury Department found itself indebted to him for the sum of two cents. For this amount, the United States Treasury sent him a treasury draft on the sub-treasury at New York, which he chose to have framed, rather than send it to New York for payment. The perquisites rightfully accruing to the Collectors of Customs had been the subject of much discussion and accusation; and, on taking the office, Mr. Isbell made public declaration of intention, in case he should feel temptation to appropriate to himself any thing not due by unquestionable provision of law, to relieve himself from such temptation by at once resigning. Such has been the policy of his entire official life. Finding the service could be more efficiently managed with smaller districts, he elaborated a plan for the division of his district; this plan, though it greatly lessened his own official income, at his urgent recommendation was carried out by Congress. On retiring from the Custom House in 1869, having sold his farm at Howell on the death of his sister, and having never married, he purchased the principal hotel at Lansing,—the Lansing House,—reserving from its lease rooms for a dwelling-place. At the close of his Collectorship, he

resolved never again to accept political office, and, though he has been offered various nominations and appointments, has thus far carried that resolution into effect. He lives quietly, enjoying the society of his friends, and indulging an early formed taste for reading, from which he derives much pleasure. He has never become a member of any organized society, either secret or open. Though not a member of any religious denomination, he has always given countenance to the church as a moral power, and contributed liberally to its support. His convictions are with the Baptists, and he gives principally to that church,—also aiding in the support of such charities as commend themselves to his sympathy. He has traveled extensively on this continent, including the Western slope. He formerly anticipated going abroad, but has abandoned that idea.

**I**NGERSOLL, HARLEY, Merchant, of Lansing, was born at Farmington, Oakland County, Michigan, January 31, 1829. He is the son of Erastus and Sally (Smith) Ingersoll, who were both natives of Massachusetts. His father was a farmer; and Harley, being the youngest of a family of twelve children, had the not very pleasant experience incidental to such a position in those days,—having, as he expressed it, “to do the chores, wear the old clothes, and study in the old books.” A common-school education, gained in the intervals of freedom from farm work, was all that he received, except a year’s private instruction from an uncle. At the age of eighteen, he engaged as clerk in a mercantile store at Farmington; and, after three years, bought an interest in the business,—the firm being Mead & Ingersoll. This partnership continued two years, when Mr. Ingersoll bought out his partner, and conducted the business alone four years longer. In 1856 he went to Lansing, and opened a store in a wooden building, on the site of the present palatial establishment he now occupies. He continued there a year or two, when he moved into a brick building in the vicinity. In 1866 he exchanged this for the lot on which he built his present store,—undoubtedly the finest in the county, and one of the finest in the State, outside of Detroit. He does a very extensive business in dry goods and millinery, wholesale and retail. Every detail of his business is conducted under his personal superintendence; and his executive ability is of the highest order. He is popular with his employes, plain and unassuming in his habits, and of unquestioned integrity. His present position and influence he has attained entirely by his own exertions, and he is essentially a self-made man. Mr. Ingersoll is an active member of the Presbyterian Church of Lansing. In politics, he gives his vote and influence to the Repub-

lican party; but has no ambition for political preferments, as his business claims all the attention not required by his domestic and other duties. He married, September 12, 1852, Chloe P. Arnold, daughter of Mark Arnold, a lawyer of Farmington, Oakland County. They have no children.

**J**ACOKES, DANIEL C., D. D., of Pontiac, was born in Charleston, Montgomery County, New York, April 15, 1810. His parents, Samuel and Catherine (Hood) Jakokes, were both of New York. The mother’s maternal grand-parents were of Hollandish and German descent; and, being non-conformists, they left Holland immediately after the synod of Dort. On the paternal side, the ancestors were from the Palatinate. On account of persecution, they fled to England, and were settled, by King James, in Ireland, but, soon after, came to America. The *Daily Christian Advocate*, Baltimore, says of Doctor Jakokes as follows:

“His early education and training were received in a seminary, and afterwards at Geneva College. In his seventeenth year, 1827, he moved to Michigan; and still pursued his studies,—classical, scientific, and theological,—till 1840. He then entered the traveling connection in the Michigan Conference, in which he soon became prominent, and has occupied first-class appointments. He has served full terms, with one exception, and four years as Presiding Elder of the Adrian District. He had charge of our Indian mission work four years, in which he rendered effective service. Possessing fine talents, both for preaching and pastoral work, his ministry has been successful, and the church honored and blessed by his labors. From early manhood he has devoted much time to astronomy and microscopy, and has made researches that should give him a place among the learned of the age. He is now in correspondence with the chief scientists of foreign lands, and is recognized in this country for his scholarly attainments. Over thirty years ago, he organized an astronomical observatory; and made, with his own hands, a full set of instruments, save the lenses, for differential observations. He commenced, in 1830, studies in microscopical science, and has collected an extensive and valuable cabinet of specimens, from every department of nature. He constructed his own microscope, which is worth twelve hundred dollars. These studies have been pursued in illustration of natural theology. Doctor Jakokes has a library of five thousand volumes, on scientific and theological subjects. He is a close, industrious, and enthusiastic student. A man of such profound acquisitions, worthily won the title of A. M., from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut; and the degree of D. D., from the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. Doctor Jakokes was appointed, by the Governor of Michigan, State Commissioner on Education and Church topics, and on all the State institutions. With a man of such scholarly culture, the church is honored, and he is honored by the church, through her authorized channels.”

When the above was published, Doctor Jakokes was

a member of the General Conference, convened at Baltimore, in May, 1876. He was appointed, in August, 1862, Chaplain of the 5th Michigan Infantry, and served until the close of the Peninsula campaign. In the report of the State Board of Centennial Managers occurs the following: "Rev. D. C. Jacokes, Superintendent of the Educational Department, was selected by General Eaton, Chief of Bureau of Education at Washington, to open, on the part of the United States, the discussion of educational topics and systems, as taught in this State. He so exhibited the system of Michigan, as to attract the special attention of both foreign and home representatives. No department of education was more critically examined than was ours. Though not so voluminous and showy as many, it contained all the essential elements of the most perfect graded system, and the means adopted to reach all classes were pronounced complete, from the primary department to the first graduate in the university. . . . To Dr. D. C. Jacokes the citizens owe a debt of gratitude they can not well pay, for the earnest, self-sacrificing work he has performed in this department, since his appointment, sixteen months ago, gratuitously devoting to it his entire time." May 21, 1877, he was appointed State Agent of the Board of State Commissioners, for the general supervision of charitable, penal, pauper, and reformatory institutions. He also became a member of the State Board of Health. He was married, in 1832, to Miss Mary Ann Slarow, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Skinner) Slarow,—the former of French extraction, and the latter of good, old Anglo-Saxon type. They have one son, and also an adopted daughter, the wife of William Park, of Trenton.

JACOKES, HON. JAMES A., of Pontiac, Michigan, Judge of Probate for Oakland County, was born in Geneva, New York, November 21, 1834. He is the son of Rev. Dr. D. C. Jacokes, whose biography is also contained in this volume. He was educated at home, mostly under the instruction of his father, until he had made considerable progress in the studies of a collegiate course, when he entered Albion College. After spending two years in that institution, he commenced, in 1857, the study of law, and, in 1861, was admitted to the bar in Pontiac, where he has since practiced. He was a student under Judge Baldwin, and was afterwards associated with him several years as a partner. In 1862 he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner, and held that office four years; in 1870 he was again elected. He was City Attorney four years, and, in 1876, was elected Judge of Probate, which office he still occupies. He was elected to these positions by the Democratic party, of which he is an active member.

His religious connections are with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Jacokes was married, October 15, 1867, to Miss Camilla Manning, daughter of the late Randolph Manning, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan. Judge Jacokes stands well as a lawyer. Though not a gifted advocate, he is a wise counselor, and his opinions are his convictions. He has ably discharged the duties of the various offices he has held, and, in all his relations, both public and private, is governed by high moral principles. He has been studious from early life, and now has a wide acquaintance with literature and science. He has a pleasing address and fine social qualities, and the general verdict of those who know him is expressed by a friend who says, "He is one of those good, kind-hearted men who have a smile and an honest hand for all."

JONES, NELSON B., of Lansing, Michigan, was born, of English parents, in the city of New York, October 22, 1835. His father died when he was a few weeks old; and his mother removed to Jackson, Michigan. His opportunities for an education were very limited. He spent two years as messenger boy in the House of Representatives; and, at the age of fifteen, was apprenticed to the printer's trade. In 1856 he was foreman of the Knox County *Republican*, Illinois,—the paper which claimed to have first suggested the name of Abraham Lincoln for President. Two years later, he returned to Michigan, and founded the Cass County *Republican*, at Dowagiac. In the fall of the same year, he sold the paper and began work in the State printing-office. In 1861 he took charge of the office, as foreman, and acted as local editor of the Lansing *Republican*. The same year, he was appointed assistant clerk of the Michigan House of Representatives; was re-appointed in 1863, and, at the extra session, was elected Chief Clerk, retaining the office until 1871. He is now a member of the Common Council of Lansing, to which he was three times elected. For the last eleven years, he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business, with James B. Porter. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd-Fellow societies; and has held various offices in the Lodge. In 1871 he was Generalissimo in the Lansing Commandery of Knights Templar. He was one of the founders of the Plymouth Congregational Church, at Lansing. He has been a zealous Republican since he was twenty-one; but, in 1872, he joined the Liberal Republican movement, and voted for Horace Greeley. In the campaigns following, he gave his cordial support to the old party. In 1876 he took an active part in the political canvass, and was President of the Hayes and Wheeler Club. He was one of the founders of the Central Michigan



Agricultural Society, and was for three years its Secretary. He was, also, one of the originators of the Young Men's Society, at Lansing, and was its President one year. Mr. Jones married, in 1866, Irma T. Andrews, a niece of the late Hon. John A. Kerr. They have four children.

**J**UDD, FREDERICK WELTON, of Flint, Michigan, was born at Watertown, Litchfield County, Connecticut, July 14, 1826, and is the son of Samuel H. Judd, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. His ancestors came to this country in the "Mayflower," in 1620. He received his education at Waterbury, Connecticut, where his father removed when he was quite young. He began his business career at the age of fourteen, by entering a store at Waterbury as clerk. There he remained six years; and, in the spring of 1846, went to Cleveland, Ohio, where his father had previously removed. In 1849 he engaged in mercantile business in that city. Two years later, he married Miss Henrietta M., daughter of Henry Wick, of Cleveland. In 1855 he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, and was Secretary and Cashier of the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad for eighteen months. As he needed rest, he returned to Cleveland, and was occupied in a banking office until 1862. In that year, he removed to Flint, Michigan, and engaged in mercantile business, in which he has since continued. He was, for a long time, the partner of the State Treasurer, Mr. McCreary. In the spring of 1872, he became secretary and general manager of the Home Iron Mining Company, of Richmond, Marquette County,—still retaining his business at Flint. On account of the panic, and the depression of the iron interests, he closed up the business of the company the following year. Mr. Judd served two years as member of the Common Council of Flint; and, during that time, was instrumental in forwarding various public improvements. For the past four years, he has been President of the Flint City Gas Company, and still holds the position. He was formerly a Whig, and, since 1856, has been a Republican. He is at present a vestryman in St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

**K**EDZIE, ROBERT CLARK, Lansing, Michigan, was born at Delhi, New York, January 28, 1823, of Scotch and American parents. He graduated at Oberlin College in 1847, and from the medical department of Michigan University in 1851. He settled in Kalamazoo, Michigan, whence he removed, in 1852, to Vevrontville, Michigan. There he remained until 1861, when he entered the army. On his return, he

settled at Lansing. He is a member of the State Medical Society, of which he was President in 1874; of the American Medical Association, of whose section on State Medicine and Public Hygiene he was chairman in 1876; and of the American Chemical Society. He has published various papers on public hygiene, among which are: "Report on the Influence of Drainage on Health in Michigan,"—Transactions of the American Medical Association for 1874; "Ozone;" "Ventilation of School Buildings;" "Illuminating Oils;" "Poisonous Wall Papers;" "Water Supply of Michigan;" "Ventilation of Railroad Cars;" and "Poisons in Agriculture." He has also published articles on other subjects; such as, "The Influence of the Destruction of Forests on Climate;" "The Climatology of Central Michigan;" "Experiments on the Conduction of Electricity of High Tension, with Reference to Protection from Lightning;" "Healthy Homes for Farmers;" "The Magnetic Wells of Michigan." In the last, he explained the magnetic phenomena of these wells, and exposed the popular fallacy of their curative influence being in any way connected with their magnetic properties. He is a member of the State Board of Health of Michigan, of which, April, 1877, he was elected President. In 1867 he was a member of the House of Representatives of the Michigan Legislature. In the civil war, he was Surgeon of the 12th Regiment of Michigan Volunteers. Since 1863 he has been Professor of Chemistry in the Michigan State Agricultural College. While occupying this position, he has made special investigations on different subjects; including,— "Muck as a Fertilizer," and "Analyses and Experiments to Determine the Relative Value of Different Kinds of Wheat for Bread-making Purposes." He was married, in 1850, to Harriet E. Fairchild, of Ohio.

**K**AY, RICHARD, Minister of the Gospel, late of Laingsburg, was born in Ireland, January 16, 1799. His parents, Joshua and Mary (Fitz Henry) Kay, were both natives of Dublin, Ireland, the latter belonging to an aristocratic family of Norman descent. In childhood, he studied the languages, with his pastor, Rev. Robert J. McGhee; and, at the age of twenty, with the rest of his father's large family, emigrated to Canada. There he experienced another conversion; namely, from Armenianism to Calvinism. The study of the Sacred Scriptures, and the pressing necessities of his spiritual nature, under the divine guidance, alone led him to the adoption of these views,—views which affected a corresponding change in the whole tenor of his life. Prior to this enlightenment, he enjoyed but little comfort in his religious duties, and but

little security in the future; but these precious doctrines brought him not only tranquillity, and a solid foundation for his faith and hope, but inspired him with strength and energy to wage the Christian warfare under the whole friction of life. He studied privately, and was graduated at Auburn. He was ordained pastor at Victor, by council, and served various churches in Western New York for twenty years, and the Presbyterian Church of Bennington, Michigan, twenty-five years. He stood high in the seminary, and retained through life a warm affection for his *Alma Mater*. During his long pastorate in Michigan, he was evidently a man of eminence in all that region. Dr. George Duffield said of him: "Mr. Kay left his mark, and I only wish you could find some man of a similar spirit in your seminary to be baptized for the dead." Of his ten children, three sons survived him; one died in the late Rebellion. Mrs. Kay says: "Although we could not retain him many years, and although he bore the physical indications of age, his mind was so vigorous and versatile, and his sympathies so fresh and overflowing, we could scarcely persuade ourselves that he had passed his three-score years and ten." His intellect was deep, acute, and clear; his reasoning powers, far above the ordinary standard; his mind, fruitful and teeming with analogies. Piety was so deeply rooted in his nature that it seemed almost indigenous to the soil, incorporating itself with every thing that he said or did, breaking forth with every aspiration of the soul and affection of the heart. A touching attribute of his character (and one which is rarely witnessed in any other class of men than ministers of the Gospel, and only among the most superior of them), was simplicity,—a sublime simplicity,—making the soul so transparent that it was beautiful to look within. Mr. Kay was married, June 6, 1832. He was tall and prepossessing in appearance, and had a robust constitution. He was social, affable, and very instructive in his conversation, and was in harmony with all around him.

**K**ERGAN, JOHN DEPEW, M. D., M. R. C. P. and S., of Corunna, was born May 4, 1839, in Hamilton, Canada, and is the only son of William McLellan Kergan and Elizabeth Ann Depew. His father was a man of great physical power, and that determination of will characteristic of the Scotchman. His mother was of an entirely different mold; she had a retiring disposition, a mild temper, and great Christian charity and benevolence. She was loved by the poor during her life; and, on her death, was lamented by all. The Kergan family emigrated from Ireland in the days of the Covenanters, and settled in Galloway-

shire, Scotland, where they still remain. They are remarkable for longevity and physical power. The mother of Mr. Kergan belongs to one of the oldest families of Pennsylvania and North-eastern New York, who formerly came from Lyons, France. Her branch of the Depew family was prominently identified with the royalists in the Revolutionary War; and, when their cause became hopeless, her grandfather, Captain Depew, with a large number of relatives, removed to Canada. They obtained from the crown a large grant of land, including the site of the city of Hamilton, Ontario. Mr. Kergan attended the common schools of Springford County, Oxford, Canada, until he was twelve years of age. From that time until he was fourteen, he pursued the common English branches and natural philosophy in the Lake School, of Barton, near Hamilton. During the three following years, he studied under Thomas Freer, D. C. L., and M. P. S., of Paris. He attended medical lectures at the Toronto schools of medicine and the medical department of the University of Victoria College, Canada, and graduated in 1860. He afterwards graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Early inclined to the study of medicine, he was apprenticed at fourteen to learn the drug business, and served three years,—acquiring a knowledge of the details of pharmacy as a stepping-stone to the medical profession. From the time he was seventeen until he was twenty-one years of age, he spent a part of each year in travel, visiting the various hospitals and medical institutes in this country and in Scotland. After somewhat extended tours in Canada, the eastern part of the United States, England, and Scotland, he settled, in 1861, in that part of North-western Canada known as the Owen Sound country. Here he engaged in the practice of his profession, and in extensive mercantile trade. Owing to the dishonesty of a partner, he lost his property in 1867; and, in 1868, removed to Corunna, Michigan, where he has since lived. In 1865 he was unanimously elected Captain of Company Four, Second Battalion of Bruce Canadian Volunteers. During the same year, he was appointed Postmaster of Arkwright, Canada West, by Postmaster-General Mowat. He resigned this position in 1868. Public enterprises have always had his hearty encouragement. He has been identified since 1854 with the temperance movement; and, for years, has been Provincial Deputy Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Canada. He is prominently connected with Masonry, being, at the present time, the Eminent Commander of Corunna Commandery, No. 21, Knights Templar. In 1870 he was elected Secretary of the Michigan Homeopathic Medical Institute; and, in 1873, was elected to the chair of Physiology in the Detroit Homeopathic Medical College. The latter position he resigned at the end of the term, owing to the demands of his professional duties. He is a member of

the Homeopathic Medical Society of Michigan; and, in 1870, was made a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. Mr. Kergan formerly belonged to the Reform party of Canada, and is now a Jacksonian Democrat, having left the Republican party on account of a difference of opinion in regard to Civil Service reform and Southern policy. He was President of the Corunna Tilden Reform Club in 1876. He was brought up under Presbyterian and Methodist influences, and joined the Methodist Church in 1861; in 1875, however, he united with the Universalist Church. Mr. Kergan married, December 26, 1860, at Trinity Church, Barton, Canada, Mary Ann Collins. She was a sister of C. Collins, Professor of English Literature and Mathematics at St. Patrick's College, Armagh, Ireland; and great-grand-niece of Daniel O'Connell, the Irish Emancipator. They had eight children,—four sons and four daughters. Mrs. Kergan died in 1877; and, in February, 1878, Doctor Kergan married Mrs. Catherine Brown, a sister of his former wife. Doctor Kergan has learned his profession thoroughly; and has read and investigated constantly, thus keeping pace with the most advanced developments of medical science. He is skilled in the practice of surgery; has a large and lucrative practice; and stands among the most prominent physicians of the State. As a speaker and writer, he is fluent and to the point. He is a man of great intellectual capacity, and an untiring worker,—having an extensive and profound knowledge, not only of all the details of his profession, but of nature, science, and men. He is a type of splendid physical and intellectual manhood.

**KELLOGG, WILFRED MONTRESSOR**, Congregational Clergyman, of Corunna, was born in Lodi, Seneca County, New York, March 9, 1847. His parents are residents of Bay City, Michigan. His father, Martin V. Kellogg, was born April 23, 1812; and his mother, Maria Edith Bradley, December 2, 1822. The family is descended from Samuel Kellogg, who came from England about the year 1640, and settled at Hatfield, Massachusetts; some of his descendants afterwards settling at Madrid and Cooperstown, New York. Wilfred Kellogg attended Vassar Union School until he was fourteen years of age. He then taught until 1867, when he entered Ypsilanti Seminary, where he remained one year. At the end of that time, he took a position as teacher in a graded school at New Buffalo. In February, 1871, he was licensed as an exhorter in the Protestant Methodist Church; and, in the fall of 1872, was ordained to the ministry. He then took a select course in Albion College; and, at the same time, preached for a church about five miles distant from the city, at

a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars. In October, 1874, after he had completed his studies, he went to Oakfield, Genesee County, New York, where he acted as assistant master of Cary's Collegiate Seminary. He remained here one year, teaching mathematics, Latin, and the English branches, and then returned to Van Buren County, Michigan. January 10, 1876, he accepted a call from the Congregational Church of Vernon, where he remained until October, 1877, when he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Corunna. Few men, having had such limited advantages, possess the ability and eloquence of Mr. Kellogg; his sermons are carefully prepared and well delivered; he is a great reader. In 1876 he united with the Odd-Fellows, and has since taken all the degrees. He now fills the position of Chaplain. In 1877, upon the organization of the Knights of Honor, he became a charter member; and is Chaplain of this society also. He is an earnest supporter of the temperance cause. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Kellogg are impressed with his earnest spirit and straightforward methods of labor. He has shown himself to be a man of purpose and energy, thoroughly imbued with the spirit for active and efficient work in his noble calling.

**KELSEY, HON. SULLIVAN R.**, of Corunna, Michigan, was born in Fair Haven, Rutland County, Vermont, August 16, 1805. His parents, Curtis, Jun., and Betsey (Sperry) Kelsey, were both natives of Connecticut. The Kelsey family was one of distinction in England, and was honorably represented in the British Parliament for many years. Those of the name in America are descended from three brothers, who came from Lincolnshire, and settled in North Killingworth, Connecticut, in the fall of 1666. Curtis Kelsey, Sen., the son of one of these brothers, removed to Fair Haven, Vermont, in 1782, where his son, Curtis, Jun., was married in 1801. Sullivan R. Kelsey commenced his commercial training immediately after leaving school, at the age of eighteen, in a store and paper mill, acting as clerk and traveling agent six years. He then engaged in business on his own account in his native town until 1831, when he sold his interest and removed to Brockport, New York. There he carried on a general mercantile trade with W. W. Dennis until 1833, when he removed to what was afterwards Birmingham, Oakland County, Michigan, and opened the first store in that place. He remained there eleven years, during six of which he held the office of Postmaster. From 1844 to 1858, he was in partnership with B. W. Dennis, of Byron, Shiawassee County, Michigan. There they constructed the Byron, Fleming & Co.

saw-mills, which they operated in connection with the mercantile business. From 1862 to 1865, he was engaged in the hardware business at Byron. In 1864 he was elected Judge of Probate for Shiawassee County, and removed to Corunna. He has been Judge of Probate twelve years, and is now on his fourth term. From 1845 to 1860, he was Supervisor; and, most of the time, was Justice of the Peace in the township of Burns. Since Corunna was incorporated as a city, he has been twice Alderman, and is now Mayor. In 1846 he was a member of the Legislature which met at Detroit, at which session the capital was removed to Lansing. He has been twice re-elected to the Legislature since that time. Judge Kelsey takes a deep interest in politics, belonging to the old national Republican party, and supporting its platform with enthusiasm. He contributes to the support of the Presbyterian Church, of which part of his family are members. October 2, 1839, he married Emily Gillett, at Troy, Oakland County. They have had nine children, eight of whom are living. Judge Kelsey has discharged the various duties of his business and official positions in an able and unostentatious manner. At the age of seventy-three, he is strong and vigorous, and walks with the firm, elastic step of youth.

**KILBOURNE, HON. SAMUEL L.**, of Lansing, was born near Toronto, Canada, April 15, 1839. His parents were natives of Bennington, Vermont, but removed to Canada previous to the Patriot War. His father, Joseph H. Kilbourne, an active partisan, was captured and thrown into prison by the British Government, at Toronto, where he was when Samuel Kilbourne was born. He made his escape, and, in disguise, took charge of a drove of cattle that the British Commissary wished taken to the troops at Sarnia. He delivered the cattle, drew his pay, and then made his escape across the river. The mother rejoined her husband in Detroit when Samuel Kilbourne was but six weeks old. The family resided in Detroit one year and a half, when they removed to Okemos, Ingham County, where the elder Mr. Kilbourne,—who has twice been a member of a Legislature, and who was mainly instrumental in getting the capital moved to Lansing,—has sinceresided. Samuel Kilbourne obtained his early education at home. For a long time their nearest neighbor was two miles away, and the father and mother taught their children the common branches. Mr. Kilbourne was a student at the Agricultural College in 1857-58. He studied law one year by himself, and then spent four months in the law office of Delos C. Wiley, in Lansing. He entered the law department of Michigan University in 1859, and graduated in 1860.

He then returned to Lansing and commenced the practice of his profession, making that city his permanent home. During 1861 he was editor of the *Lansing State Journal*, and active in raising troops for the Government. In 1864-65 he was Clerk of the Supreme Court; and has twice been City Attorney of Lansing. In the fall of 1874, he was elected to the State Legislature, and served one term. He is the author of the liquor text law, which repealed the prohibitory liquor law, and is now the law of the State. As a lawyer he enjoys an extensive practice, including all the courts of the State, as well as those of the United States. He married, March 8, 1862, Frances L. Burchard. Mrs. Kilbourne died in 1872; and, November 5, 1874, he married Nina W. Truax, of Lansing. By the first marriage he has one child,—Mary L. Kilbourne. There are no children by the second marriage. Mr. Kilbourne has always taken an active part in securing railroads for Lansing, having been attorney for most of the railroad companies since their organization. He is an active member of the Episcopal Church, and has been vestryman, at various times, since 1864. He is a Mason, and has been Master of the Lodge, besides filling several other offices in lodge and chapter. Mr. Kilbourne is a thoroughly energetic and enterprising man. Like all self-made men, he is imbued with the spirit of self-reliance, and every interest intrusted to his care is managed with sagacity and integrity. As a lawyer and a citizen, he is widely known and respected.

**KILPATRICK, WILLIAM MARVIN**, Lawyer, of Owosso, was born in Middlesex, Yates County, New York, December 25, 1840. He is the youngest of the five sons of Jesse and Catherine (Seamans) Kilpatrick. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his mother was born in Maryland. His early experiences in life were those incidental to a farmer's boy; but, although fond of out-door sports, his early inclinations were always of a studious character. He pored over books with delight, and, at the age of fifteen, resolved to study law. His boyhood's home was one of strict discipline; and, to his early religious training, he attributes much of his success in life. He obtained his primary education at Middlesex, and took an academic course at Rushville, New York. At the age of twenty, he entered the Genesee Seminary, which he attended for three terms; and, in 1863, he passed through the Poughkeepsie Business College. After teaching school a short time in Illinois, he entered the law department of Ann Arbor University, and graduated in the class of 1866. He immediately decided to obtain a practical insight into the duties of his profession, and

started for Grand Rapids with the intention of seeking admission to a law office there; but, being unsuccessful, he returned to Owosso, which he had visited on his way to the former place, and entered the office of G. R. Lyon. He remained until the spring of 1867, when he commenced the active practice of law. His clients gradually increased in number, until now he commands a large and lucrative business. In 1869 he was appointed City Attorney; and in 1873 was elected Supervisor-at-large for the city of Owosso, retaining the position until the spring of 1875. He was then elected Mayor, and served for one term, declining to accept the renomination tendered him by the almost unanimous vote of the convention. In 1876 he was again elected Supervisor-at-large; and, in the fall of the same year, to the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Shiawassee County, which he now holds. He has cast his political weight into the scale of the Republican party, doing efficient work on the stump in the campaign of 1865, in which year he was a member of the State Convention. In 1874 he was elected Chairman of the Republican County Convention, and still retains that position. As a young practitioner and expounder of the law, he wins the respect of older heads than his among the legal fraternity; and commands equally the confidence and esteem of the community, no less by his ability than by his agreeable social qualities. He married, December 31, 1869, Mary Williams, daughter of B. O. Williams, of Owosso. She died in October, 1870. June 10, 1873, he married Emma, daughter of A. L. Williams, and cousin to his former wife. By this marriage he has had two children,—William D., born April 3, 1874; and Mary, born January, 1876.

**K**IPP, HON. CHARLES, of St. John's, a leading hardware merchant of Clinton County, was born in the town of Clarence, Erie County, New York, March 6, 1824. His parents, James and Hannah (Demaree) Kipp, were both natives of New York State. His father, a man of position and influence, was a member of the Legislature, and was also Judge of the county courts. In 1836 the family removed to Lapeer County, Michigan, where Charles Kipp received a thorough education in the English branches. He attended school until he was eighteen years old, and was afterwards engaged on a farm until he was twenty-four. He then entered upon the mercantile business in Genesee County, Michigan, where he remained until 1852, when he removed to Duplain, Clinton County, Michigan. There, in partnership with his brother-in-law, he was occupied in general mercantile and flouring business, until the

year 1856, when he removed to St. John's, Michigan, and engaged in the hardware trade. This proved a very successful enterprise, and he has carried it on extensively ever since. In 1865 he organized the First National Bank at St. John's, and was elected President, which position he has since held. He has been County Treasurer eight years, Supervisor, Town Clerk, and has also filled other offices of a subordinate character. In the year 1873 he was elected President of the State Agricultural Society. In 1876 he was one of the Presidential Electors on the Republican ticket. At present he is a member of the State Board of Managers of the State House of Correction, situated at Ionia, Michigan. Mr. Kipp was educated a Congregationalist. He cast his first vote for General Zachary Taylor, and has always been a strong supporter of the Republican party. In all his business transactions he adheres to honesty and integrity. With his family and intimate friends, he is a genial and social companion; as a business man, he is careful, industrious, and prudent, and has accumulated a handsome competency. He married Elizabeth Britton, daughter of William Britton, one of the pioneers of Michigan, and a soldier in the War of 1812. He attributes his success, in part, to his wife, who has been a great help to him, looking well after the interest of her household, and watching over the mental and moral development of her children. She has proved herself to be all that a husband could desire. They have had four children, three of whom are now living, two having reached the estate of manhood and womanhood.

**K**NIGHT, IRA, of Parshallville, Livingston County, Michigan, was born in Middlebury, Vermont, August 6, 1805. He is the son of Abel and Rebecca (Rust) Knight, natives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. His father was a physician in Massachusetts until 1793. He then removed to Middlebury, Vermont, where he lived on a farm until 1822. Mr. Knight was educated in the common schools of Vermont, which, at that time, afforded very limited advantages. From 1827 to 1832, he worked at the cooper's trade, in Ohio, and resided in that State until 1837. He then settled on a wild farm in Livingston County, which he cleared, and occupied as a home twenty-five years. After his election as County Treasurer, in 1861, he went to Howell; and, on the expiration of his term of office, purchased a farm in Hartland, where he now resides. He cast his first vote for John Quincy Adams, and became a member of the Republican party when it was organized. He held the office of Notary Public, in and for the county of Livingston,



Chas. Reip









*Chas. Locke*

from 1858 to 1876; and was Supervisor of the township of Hartland for the years 1863 and 1864. Mr. Knight is a member of the Baptist Church. He was married, August 27, 1827, to Harriet, daughter of William Ireland, of Dutchess County, New York. He has taken a lively interest in the material development of his county; and is an upright, laborious, conscientious citizen.

**LOCKE, HON. CHARLES**, Methodist Episcopal Clergyman, of Perry Center, was born in Madison County, New York, May 11, 1811. His parents, Rufus and Lydia (Stebbins) Locke, were natives of Massachusetts, and settled near Boston, at a very early day, where many of their descendants still remain. He attended the common schools of Eaton, Madison County, until he was twelve years of age; after which he was obliged to work on the farm. Being very desirous, however, to obtain a good education, he studied at night, after his work was done; and, in this way, obtained a thorough knowledge of the English branches. When eighteen years of age, he went to Pennsylvania, and was engaged three years in building bridges and locks on the Schuylkill River. From there he went to New York, and spent four years in building boats on the Erie Canal, at Syracuse. He then moved to Oneida County, New York, and worked a small farm. Not being satisfied with his prospects, and believing the West to be a better field, he started for the Territory of Michigan, and arrived in Detroit, July 10, 1836. From there he went to Clinton, Lenawee County, where he remained a short time, and then removed to what is now Antrim, Shiawassee County. Mr. Locke's and two other families were the first settlers in Antrim. After remaining about nine years, he removed to Perry Center, where he has since resided. In the meantime, he had studied theology and general literature, and was licensed to preach, March 14, 1858. He was ordained deacon in 1861, and elder in 1866. He was commissioned, by Governor Barry, Captain of a company of militia, under Colonel Little, of Saginaw. During the late war, he joined the Union League. He held the office of Justice of the Peace thirteen years. In 1867 he was elected to the Legislature, and, while there, was on several important committees. He has always been a Republican; and, though he has not been a candidate for office, has taken a lively interest in political campaigns. He married, January 13, 1834, Miss Arvilla Titus. They had two children,—the first was born in New York, and the second was the first white child born in Antrim, Michigan. Mrs. Locke died April 11, 1847. Mr. Locke was married to Miss Julia A. Stevens, October 30, 1847.

They have had five children. Mr. Locke is a man of decided character. In his preaching, he is plain and direct; and is an untiring worker in the cause of Christianity. He is held in affectionate regard by his many friends.

**MANNING, RANDOLPH**, of Pontiac, Michigan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, May 19, 1804; and died in Pontiac, August 31, 1864. The chief events in the life of this able jurist are presented in the following extracts from the eulogy pronounced by Hon. Jacob M. Howard before the Supreme Court, in October, 1864, and published in the *Detroit Advertiser and Tribune*:

“I had the pleasure of Mr. Manning's personal acquaintance and friendship from the time he landed at Detroit, in 1832, until his death. . . . He studied his profession in New York City, whence he emigrated to Michigan while it was yet a Territory. He settled in Pontiac, and there practiced law. Under the act of January 26, 1835, passed by the Territorial Legislature, for the purpose of calling a convention for the formation of a State Constitution, he was elected one of the delegates from Oakland County. The convention met in May of that year, and he took a distinguished part in its transactions, being a member of the Committee on Judiciary, and, as such, associated with Hon. Ross Wilkins, Hon. William Trowbridge, Hon. I. E. Crary, Hon. Robert McLelland, and others. Under the act of March 26, 1836, a separate Court of Chancery was established, of which Mr. Manning was made Chancellor, in 1842, as the successor of Hon. Elon Farnsworth. This high office he held for about three years, and performed its important functions in a manner that reflected the highest credit upon him, both for integrity and professional learning. He was also Secretary of State during a gubernatorial term. Under the act of February 16, 1857, providing for the present ‘independent Supreme Court,’ he was elected a member of this court, in which he took his seat in January, 1858; his term of office expiring in 1862; he was re-elected in April, 1861. Thus he was a member of this court from the time of its organization, and was the first of your number to answer the final summons of the great Judge of all living. I adopt the language of the resolutions I have presented, in saying that in each position he occupied before the public, Judge Manning showed himself a man of spotless integrity, sound, discriminating judgment, and of a capacity that enabled him to fill every office with honor to himself and advantage to the State. I need not say that in all the relations of private life he was as faultless as it has pleased Heaven to leave human nature. Gentle in manners, without ostentation, true and constant in his principles, charitable and forbearing, benevolent and kindly, frugal without parsimony, beloved of old and young, rich and poor, taking an active interest in whatever concerned good neighborhood, in whatever affected the community at large, without an enemy in the wide world, the good man has gone to his rest; only, we trust, to join the friends who have gone

before him, and to wait for those who shall as worthily do their duty here.' Eloquent and feeling remarks were also made by Chief-Justice Martin, Associate-Justices Campbell and Christiancy, and Morgan L. Drake, G. V. A. Lothrop, and Theodore Romeyn."

Judge Manning, in his political attachments, was a Republican. He was a State Senator one term, and a member of the Board of Regents of the University. His religious sympathies were with the Baptist Church, of which he was a regular attendant. He was married, in 1832, to Miss Eliza F. Randolph, by whom he had two children, both still living. He was again married, in 1848, to Miss Eliza W. Carley; they had four children, of whom two are now living. In the *Detroit Advertiser and Tribune*, of September 5, 1864, are given a few particulars of this noble man's demise, as follows:

"On the night of August 31, while conversing with his daughter, Judge Manning died instantly. He had, for two years past, been troubled with occasional spasms of pain in the chest, which prevented him from walking rapidly, depriving him of the enjoyment of his favorite exercise. On the day of his death, he was in consultation with one of his associates most of the time, and appeared quite as well as usual, walking some distance, and talking about the court business with his usual clearness and interest. His death, coming so unexpectedly, was a dreadful shock to all his friends. Providentially, he was allowed to depart in his own beloved home, enjoying to the last all the blessings of devoted filial piety and care."


**M**CFARLAN, ALEXANDER, of Flint, Michigan, was born in Montgomery County, New York, February 14, 1812. His parents, John and Jeanette McFarlan, were Scotch people who emigrated, in their youth, to this country. Owing to his father's death, Mr. McFarlan was early obliged to support himself. In his boyhood he gained a good education in the English branches, and some knowledge of tanning and shoemaking. After leaving the seminary at Rochester, New York, he taught for a few years, and then went into business, in a tannery, at Caledonia, Livingston County, New York. He continued in this, with considerable financial success, until 1850. He then purchased a half interest in a saw-mill, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, at Flint, Michigan. Four months later the mill was destroyed by fire; he immediately bought his partner's interest in the ruins, and rebuilt the mill. Fire has consumed three mills, on the same spot,—one eight years later, and another in 1863. Mr. McFarlan now owns the fourth mill on the site of the original purchase, where he is engaged in the lumber business. He has bought immense tracts of pine lands in Genesee and Saginaw counties, along the Flint and Saginaw rivers, and in Wisconsin; and conducts a large lumber manufacturing

business in Saginaw County. He has bought and improved a number of farms in Genesee and adjoining counties; and all his enterprises have been eminently successful. He has been Mayor of Flint, and member of the Common Council. He is now President, and a large stockholder, of the Citizens' National Bank, of Flint, and also a stockholder and Director of the Second National Bank of Bay City, Michigan. His sympathies are with the Democratic party, but he gives his support to the ablest candidate of either party. His father and mother were strict Scotch Covenanters, and trained him in the Calvinistic faith. He attends the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McFarlan married, October 25, 1842, Margaret Ann Simpson, of Caledonia, New York. His success is due to his executive ability and rare business capacity.

**M**CCINTOCK, DR. FREEMAN, of Laingsburg, was born October 28, 1811, in Hillsboro, Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, and is the fourth of the seven children of Hephzibah and James McClintock, both of New England parentage. In 1814 they removed to Phelps, Ontario County, New York, where they settled on a farm. The parents instilled into the minds of their children principles of morality and religion. Mr. McClintock acquired a fair knowledge of the English branches by attending the common schools six months in the year, until he was twelve years of age; and, afterwards, during the three winter months. November 27, 1831, he married Lydia A. Short, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Short, residents of Ontario County, New York. October 28, 1832, with a title to one hundred acres of heavy timber land in Solon, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, they embarked on a canal-boat for Buffalo, New York, and there took the schooner "Constitution" for Cleveland, where they arrived November 6th. In the winter of 1832-33, Mr. McClintock taught a district school in the township of Royalton; and, in April, 1833, erected a house upon his land at Solon Center. He had, for a long time, watched the gathering evidences of his wife's approaching insanity, and endeavored to avert it, but all to no purpose. In the autumn of 1838, she became a hopeless maniac. At the earnest solicitations of friends, he returned, with his family, to Ontario County, New York. Here he engaged in the plaster trade, with varied success, for three years. At the end of that time, as his wife's condition had in no way improved, he made arrangements with her brothers and sisters for her future care, and, with his children, returned to Ohio. Being very despondent, he provided homes among friends for his children; and, in December, 1843, made

a tour of the Southern States. Finding nothing there which was congenial to his tastes, he returned to Ohio, and commenced the study of medicine with John Butterfield, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice in the Willoughby Medical College, which was subsequently removed to Columbus, Ohio. At the close of the collegiate year in 1846, accompanied by his oldest daughter and the family of Doctor Jones, he settled at Laingsburg, intending to practice his newly acquired profession. On the 10th of July, following, he was taken with remittent fever, then the prevailing disease of the locality; and, in November, of the same year, returned to his friends in Ohio for rest and recuperation. In April, 1847, he went back to Laingsburg; and, for four years, made his home in the family of Mason Phelps, to whom he is indebted for many kindnesses. The marriage relations between himself and his wife having been dissolved by the court, he was married, again, June 28, 1851, to Mrs. N. P. Levitt, a lady of Scotch parentage, whose father, Peter Laing, gave his name to the village. November 18, 1851, Mr. McClintock, with his wife and daughter, Mrs. M. Phelps and daughter, and Mrs. O. B. Westcall and daughter, started for California, there to meet Mr. Phelps and Mr. Westcall. They arrived at San Francisco, January 14, of the same year, and at Weed Springs two days later. Mr. McClintock immediately entered into a general mercantile business with Mr. M. Phelps and J. M. B. Wetherwax, in Sacramento, Weed Springs, and Coon Hollow,—the latter being his place of business. On the 10th of May, 1852, his home and store, with the entire contents, were burned to the ground, Mr. McClintock, his wife, and daughter barely escaping with their lives. One week later, he was again established in business in the same locality. After various other losses, by fire and flood, he gathered together the results of four years' faithful labor; and, on the 5th of May, 1856, embarked on the steamer "Golden Gate." He crossed the Isthmus by the Panama Railroad, and arrived in New York on the 29th of the same month. He reached his former home in Laingsburg on the 19th of June; and, September 1, 1856, entered into a general mercantile and real estate business. In 1860 he became interested in the location of the Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay Railroad, which is now the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad; and, on its becoming established, he, in company with Judge Gould, of Owosso, had the village of Laingsburg laid out. His wife, to whom he had been married nineteen years, manifested a growing dissatisfaction with his style of living; and, taking her youngest child, established a separate home, where her Scotch fancies could have free play. The court dissolved the marriage, allowing her a stipulated amount as alimony. March 9, 1871, he married Eliza A. Cook, daughter of Cyreno and Hephzibah Cook, late

of Granby, Oswego County, New York. She died October 5, 1874, leaving sadness and desolation in a previously happy home. November 10, 1874, he went to California via the Union Pacific Railroad, and spent the winter with his widowed daughter, whom he had left twenty-two years before, as the wife of Doctor Hinman, of Weed Springs. He returned home, March 20, 1875, bringing his grandson,—twelve years of age. June 18, 1876, he was married to Mrs. Mary M. Weeks, widow of the late John C. Weeks, and daughter of Lorenzo Ruff, late of Ettenheim, in Baden, Germany. In 1865 he joined Laingsburg Lodge, No. 230, of Free and Accepted Masons, and has since been its Treasurer. He has belonged to all the temperance organizations of the place. From 1832 to 1839, he served the township of Solon in the several capacities of Town Clerk, Treasurer, and Justice of the Peace. He was Postmaster of Laingsburg during Buchanan's administration; and, for several years, represented the town on the Board of Supervisors. He was once nominated for the State Legislature; and, at present, is a member of the village Council. In 1832 he voted for Andrew Jackson, and has since continued to vote for the nominee of every regular Democratic National Convention. Doctor McClintock has a mind well cultivated by reading, travel, and observation. Consequently, his opinions are broad and liberal; his views, comprehensive and accurate; and his judgment, discriminating and sound. He is foremost in advancing every enterprise of a social and benevolent character. Being a man of strong sympathies, the needy always find in him a kind and generous friend. He is devoted in his attachments, and prompt and faithful in the discharge of all his duties. His unswerving integrity, and unassuming, genial nature, surround him with a large circle of friends, and win for him the confidence and esteem of the entire community in which he resides.

EYER, HON. LOUIS, Farmer, Brighton, was born in Eschevode, Germany, June 14, 1838. His father, Christian L. Meyer, a native of Mucuder, was a clergyman of the Lutheran Church, and a man of fine intellectual ability. He thoroughly educated a family of seven children, of whom Mr. Louis Meyer was the fourth. Mr. Meyer became a good English, French, and Latin scholar. In the year 1852, the father, feeling that he could do better for his four boys in the New World, emigrated to Michigan, and bought a tract of wild land. Here the boys were actively engaged in clearing this land until 1858, when Louis and an older brother bought the farm, and worked it on shares until 1871. During

this time, they added two hundred and seventy acres; and then Mr. Louis Meyer bought out his brother's interest, and took the entire management of the place. He was thus engaged until 1874, when he was elected to the State Legislature, and served one term. His name was proposed for a second nomination, but he refused to run. He now devotes his whole time to the management of his large farm; and does not care for political honors. He is President of the Brighton Market Fair Association. In the year 1864, he became a Mason. In 1870 he took the Royal Arch degree; and, in 1873, the Knight Templar degree. He has been Master of the Lodge since 1871. In the year 1859, he united with the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat; and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Meyer is a man of great energy, and possesses fine executive ability. He has attained rare culture from extended reading and observation, together with the thorough training he received from his father while in Germany. From the outset of his career, he has been a decided promoter of education, morals, and religion. In personal appearance, Mr. Meyer is tall, erect, and graceful of carriage, and wears a long, full beard. Mr. Meyer married, December 29, 1861, Miss Harriet C. Thompson, daughter of Oliver and Cloa (Farnsworth) Thompson. The latter was the daughter of Joseph Farnsworth, a soldier of the Revolution. They have four children living,—Louis H., James T., Cloa L., and Fred H.

**M**CGRATH, PROF. JOSEPH McDONALD, of Corunna, Michigan, was born at Detroit, November 9, 1843, and is the third of twelve children,—nine sons and three daughters. His mother, Jane (Andrews) McGrath, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, is a devoted Christian, whose highest ambition has been to see her children grow up true men and women. His father came to this country from Newton-Stewart, Ireland, in 1840, and settled in Philadelphia. Business called him to Detroit; and, a few years later, he settled on a farm twelve miles out of the city, where, with his young family, he experienced all the hardships, and many of the genuine delights, of pioneer life. He has been, for forty years, a local preacher in the Methodist Church. He is a thoroughly earnest, practical, Christian gentleman, fond of books, and temperate in all his habits. Their home was three miles from school, and four miles from church, but both were regularly attended. A few weekly and daily papers, with books from the district library, constituted the reading matter of the family; all lighter literature being strictly forbidden. They held to the old fashion of committing

to memory stanzas of song and passages of Scripture for devotional exercises. The children were thus made familiar with the hymns of Watts and Wesley, and read the Bible through once a year. Prof. McGrath graduated, in 1866, at Ann Arbor High School, with the highest honors of his class. After an interval of a year spent in teaching near Detroit, he entered college. At the close of his Junior year, he accepted the position of principal of a graded school at Grosse Isle, in the Detroit River, and graduated the next year with the class of 1872. He has since been Superintendent of Schools at Greenville and Fentonville, and is now engaged in school work at Corunna. As a teacher, he is thoroughly independent in thought, and original in method. He believes the great want of the age to be thinking, practical, men and women; and has introduced only such methods as are calculated to produce these. He has met with great success in this work. He has followed the religious teachings of his parents, though his views are broader and stronger than those of the old-time Methodists. He is a thorough Republican. His tastes, cultivated by both parents, are literary. He early began a habit of public speaking, being the orator, *par excellence*, of the college. He gained a high reputation by his Junior Exhibition oration on "Shams." One of his speeches, delivered at a public discussion between the Alpha Nu and Adelphi Literary Societies of the university, upon the control of railroads and telegraph lines by Government, received complimentary notice by the press. Since leaving college, he has given special attention to rhetoric, and mental and moral philosophy, and intends to make public speaking the work of his life. Prof. McGrath married, at the country seat of the bride's aunt, Mrs. R. B. Menturn, in Hastings, on the Hudson River, New York, November 30, 1873, Jeanette Wendell. She is daughter of John Wendell, formerly a leading merchant of New York City; granddaughter of Hon. John Lansing Wendell, for many years Judge of the Supreme Court at Albany, New York; and grandniece of General Macomb, United States Army.

**M**ONTGOMERY, MARTIN V., Lawyer, of Lansing, Michigan, was born at Eaton Rapids, Eaton County, Michigan, on the 20th of October, 1840. He is the son of the late William and Harriet (Bryant) Montgomery. After receiving a common-school education, he began teaching, in his seventeenth year, pursuing the higher branches of study at the same time. At the age of twenty-one, he commenced reading law; and, at Eaton Circuit Court, in October, 1865, was licensed to practice. He commenced

as the partner of his preceptor, Hon. Isaac M. Crane, and continued at Eaton Rapids until September, 1871, when he removed to Jackson. He remained there, as the partner of the Hon. David Johnson, until the death of his father, in 1873, caused him to return to Eaton Rapids; and he again became the partner of Mr. Crane. In October, 1875, he removed to Lansing; and, with his brother, formed the present law firm of M. V. & R. A. Montgomery. In 1870 Mr. Montgomery was elected to the State Legislature from the First District of Eaton County. In 1874 he was the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General of Michigan; and was defeated, with his ticket, by a small majority. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis. He married, in 1864, Miss Julia A. Baldwin, of Eaton Rapids, Michigan. As a rising lawyer and politician, Mr. Montgomery is certain to be successful.

search for the body; but, though the boat and oars, and the hat worn by Mr. Morrison, were soon found, it was eleven days before his body was recovered. It was then brought home to his bereaved widow, and, followed by a large concourse of citizens, was buried in Glenwood Cemetery, Flint. Mr. Morrison was married, in 1834, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, to Miss Chloe Childs. The following tribute to the character of the deceased, and also to his surviving companion, is from the *Flint Globe*, of October 24, 1872:

"Mr. Morrison was a man of more than ordinary character and ability,—genial, warm-hearted, gaining and keeping the respect of all who knew him. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which he was one of the most exemplary and influential members. The grief of the church and of the entire community over his fate is profound. No lady in Flint is better known or more beloved than Mrs. Morrison, who is the one most afflicted by this sad calamity. She will have the earnest sympathy of a community which has been taught, by her gentleness and goodness, to respect and love her."

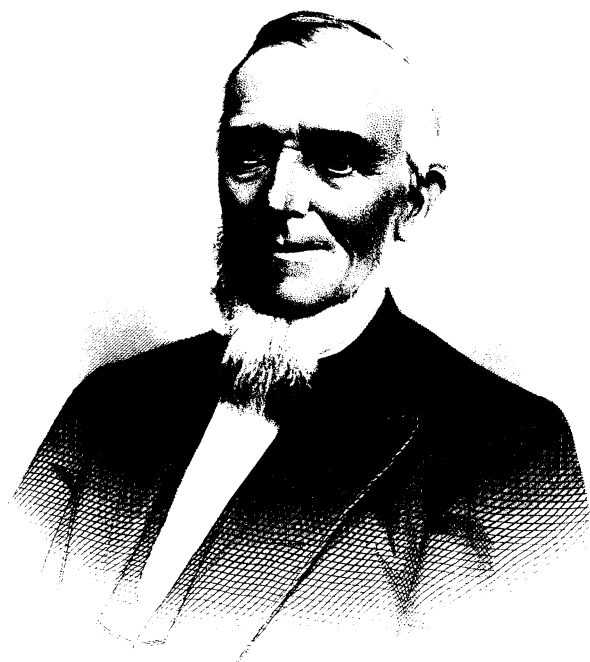
**M**ORRISON, WILLIAM ALBERT, of Flint, Michigan, son of James and Nancy (Hackett) Morrison, was born in Limerick, Maine, June 30, 1815. He was educated in New Hampton, and in Boston, Massachusetts, to which State his parents removed in his childhood. He early developed a fondness for reading, stood well in his classes, and became a fine penman. While a youth he learned the printer's trade, but soon abandoned it, because of ill health, and became salesman in a dry-goods establishment. In 1835 he engaged with a partner in the dry-goods trade, in Boston. Here he carried on a somewhat extensive business for two years, and then removed to Flint, Michigan. In company with Mr. C. S. Payne and two others, he built a saw-mill, on the site of the old Crapo mill, in the first ward of that city. In 1839 he gave up lumbering for a literary occupation, uniting with the father of Hon. Austin Witherbee, in the publication of the *Northern Advocate*; which, during the memorable campaign of 1840, was a staunch supporter of Harrison. In 1838 he was elected County Clerk, and was re-elected in 1840. At the close of his second term, (1842) he removed, with his wife, to Detroit, and engaged in the dry-goods trade for about twelve years. While in that city he was converted, under Doctor Duffield's preaching, and joined the Presbyterian Church, of which that gentleman was pastor. In 1854 he returned to Flint, and there remained until the sad accident that terminated his life occurred, October 14, 1872. The circumstances were as follows: He had gone, with others, on a hunting excursion to Wild Fowl Bay, an arm of Saginaw Bay. While out on the water alone, a heavy storm arose, the boat capsized, and he was drowned. Fishermen familiar with the coast were employed to

**M**CCREERY, HON. WILLIAM B., of Flint, State Treasurer of Michigan, was born in Mount Morris, Livingston County, New York, August 27, 1826. His father, Reuben McCreery, at that time followed the occupation of a tanner and currier; but, early in 1838, removed to Genesee County, Michigan, and engaged in the lumber business, which was just then beginning to be developed. William McCreery is the oldest of four children. His next oldest brother, Charles H. McCreery, is a Presbyterian minister, at Chetopa, Kansas. George B. McCreery, the third son, died in 1876, at Davisburg, Oakland County, Michigan; and Julia McCreery, the youngest child, now Mrs. Charles Draper, is a resident of Flint. In his early years, Mr. McCreery attended the common schools, working also in the saw-mill; and, upon graduating from the log school-house, spent a year in the once noted academy of Professor Nutting, at Lodi, Washtenaw County Michigan. He worked in the saw-mill until 1852, when, his father having been elected to the office of Treasurer of Genesee County, William became his chief clerk, holding this position for six years. In 1857 he commenced the study of law, with the late Lieutenant-Governor William M. Fenton, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He at once began the practice of his profession in Flint, and was entering on what promised to be a successful and lucrative law business, at the breaking out of the civil war, in the spring of 1861. He volunteered his services to the Government, and entered Company F, of the 2d Michigan Regiment, as a private. But was made sergeant before leaving the State. The regiment was one of the first that left Michigan for the seat of war, proceeding

to Virginia, and participating in the early campaign in that State. For meritorious conduct, Mr. McCreery was, soon after entering the service, advanced to the rank of Captain. In the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1862, he was twice wounded; his left wrist having been shattered by a bullet, while a second bullet lodged in his right leg, from which it never was extracted. For particularly brave and gallant conduct in the foregoing engagement, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and transferred to the 21st Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the army corps commanded by Major-General Rosecrans, in the West. He was soon after promoted to the rank of Colonel of the same regiment, succeeding General A. A. Stevens. His regiment being attached to the Army of the Cumberland, he commanded it in numerous engagements during the next year; and it won for itself, during his command, an enviable reputation, as one of Michigan's best fighting regiments. During the retreat at the battle of Chickamauga, in September, 1863, General Lytle fell, mortally wounded. Colonel McCreery,—who was then suffering from a dangerous wound in the leg, and another in the arm, received in this engagement,—with three comrades, attempted to carry the dying General from the field, when a shell, bursting near them, killed one, tore the leg from another, and prostrated the Colonel, with a severe wound in the shoulder. He was taken prisoner, conveyed to Libby prison, in Richmond, Virginia, and confined there until February, 1864, when he escaped with the party who made their way out under the walls. Upon reaching a telegraph station within the Union lines, he sent the following characteristic dispatch to his father: "I have made my escape from Libby prison, and am in God's country once more, ready for business." Colonel McCreery was then assigned to the command of the Engineer Brigade; but, in the fall of 1864, on account of failing health, he was obliged to tender his resignation, the acceptance of which, by Major-General Thomas, Adjutant-General Robertson, of Michigan, declares to be the most noteworthy of any received by a Michigan soldier. The following is an extract from General Thomas' order, accepting his resignation: "The resignation of the following-named officers are hereby accepted, to take effect from this date, September 14, 1864: . . . . Colonel William B. McCreery, 21st Michigan Volunteer Infantry; cause, disability, on account of wounds, six in number, received at various times in action, while in the discharge of duty, the honorable scars of which he now wears. In accepting the resignation of Colonel William B. McCreery, the Major-General commanding takes occasion to express his high appreciation of the soldierly qualities and faithful discharge of duty which have ever characterized Colonel McCreery's actions, at

the same time regretting the disability which compels the withdrawal of so valuable an officer from the service." Colonel McCreery returned to his home in Flint, where, in the following December, he married the oldest daughter of the late Hon. William M. Fenton. Their happy union has been blessed with three children,—a daughter and two sons. His business career, since the war, has been a successful one. He was engaged largely in the lumber trade; and, for a time, was partner in the extensive mercantile establishment of F. W. Judd & Co., of Flint. In all enterprises of interest to that city, he has invariably been a leading spirit. He was one of the founders of the Citizens' National Bank of Flint, and is one of its Directors; he holds the same position in the Chicago and North-eastern Railroad Company, and in various local manufacturing companies. He was elected Mayor of the city of Flint in 1865, and again in 1866. In 1871 he received the appointment of United States Collector of Internal Revenue, which office he held for three years. In 1874 he was elected on the Republican ticket as State Treasurer; and, having been re-elected to the same office in 1876, is now serving his second term. He is a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Flint, but deals liberally with all church and charitable enterprises. By close attention to business, he has accumulated a fair competency. He is possessed of large information, particularly in matters of finance and business. Socially, he is an agreeable and genial companion, and a rare conversationalist. He is especially a friend to the young; and many a young man has been benefited by seeking his advice and counsel in business matters.

**M**CPHERSON, WILLIAM, of Howell, Michigan, was born in Deaviot, Scotland, June 16, 1815; and is the son of Martin and Elizabeth (McIntosh) McPherson. His father, a native of Stratherrick, was a blacksmith, who, in 1814, removed to Inverness, and engaged in the lumber business. He died in the parish of Croy, aged eighty-two years. His mother, a native of Deaviot, survived her husband, and died at the age of eighty-four. In 1836 Mr. McPherson emigrated to America, and settled in Michigan, at Livingston Center, now called Howell. The place then contained only one frame building, used as a store and hotel. Mr. McPherson built himself a log house, and worked as a blacksmith in one end of the same building. In 1841, in company with Mr. Turner,—now Circuit Court Judge for the Seventh Circuit of Michigan,—he opened a small general store. Mr. Turner conducted the business, and Mr. McPherson worked at his trade. After a year of fruitless labor, they sold out; and Mr.



*M<sup>rs</sup> McPherson*





McPherson, in partnership with E. B. Taylor, carried on a general mercantile business for two years. He then bought his partner's interest, and continued alone for a number of years. From 1852 to 1856, he was in the firm of McPherson & Riddle. He then purchased Mr. Riddle's interest, and associated with him his oldest son, William McPherson, Jun. The firm is now known as William McPherson & Sons; and is one of the oldest and most thoroughly established general stores in Michigan, with two flourishing branch stores, at Brighton and Le Roy. In 1864, when the Detroit and Howell Railroad Company was organized, for the construction of a railroad from Detroit to Howell, Mr. McPherson was elected Director and Treasurer. The road was to be built by municipal aid and private subscription along its line. Mr. McPherson traveled for five years, in all kinds of weather, to get the amounts for which parties were assessed. At the end of that time, the Supreme Court decided that the local aids were unconstitutional, and the road was sold to James F. Joy and Eastern capitalists. The road is now known as the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad. Mr. McPherson has generally associated with the Republican party; but his time has been absorbed in business, and he has taken no active part in politics. He is a thorough, practical, business man, whose motto has always been "fair dealing." He has, in a variety of ways, aided in advancing the material welfare of those among whom he lives. His tireless energy and spotless reputation give him an honored place in the community. In April, 1831, he married Elizabeth Riddle. Theirs is a devoted family; and all have worked together with a perseverance that has brought success out of adverse circumstances. Mr. McPherson, although over seventy years of age, retains his place in business circles. With the affection of his family, and a delightful home, advancing years bring him increasing contentment. He has four sons, three of whom are engaged with him in business; the fourth is a banker in Howell. They are recognized as leading business men, who have not only accumulated a competency, but acquired an honorable reputation. He has also four daughters: Isabella, wife of Henry H. Mills, a merchant; Elizabeth, wife of E. P. Gregory, real estate operator; Mary L., who married Henry T. Browning, a druggist; and Ella, the youngest of the family, who is still at home.

**M**URRAY, RANSOM N., Physician and Surgeon, of Flint, Michigan, was born in West Henrietta, Monroe County, New York, September 18, 1830. He is the son of Philander and Harriet (Maltby) Murray, both natives of Connecticut. His father was of Scotch-Irish, and his mother of English, extraction. In November, 1830, the family removed to Washtenaw

County, Michigan, where Ransom Murray attended the common schools until the age of eighteen. He then studied two and a half years in a select school at Ann Arbor, acquiring a considerable knowledge of Latin and modern languages. In 1852, after having pursued the study of medicine for some time, he entered the medical department of the Michigan University. At the end of one term, he left the institution, but continued his studies; and, subsequently, commenced practice in Atlas, Genesee County. In 1866 he graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1869 Minnesota became his field of practice for three years. While there, he was a member of the Wabashaw County Medical Society, and also of the State Medical Society. In 1872 he returned to Michigan, and fixed his residence in Flint, where he has since remained, engaged in his profession. He was elected President of the Genesee County Medical Society, and has been a member of the State Medical Society since 1872. In 1876 he was sent as a delegate from the last-named body to the American Medical Association, convened at Philadelphia. He is also an honorary member of the Alumni of the Michigan University. Doctor Murray belongs to the Baptist Church; in politics, he is a Republican. He married, February 8, 1860, Miss Emily O. Cady, daughter of Jesse and Laura Cady. Mrs. Murray is a descendant of one of the Pilgrim Fathers. They have two children,—Ella E. and Freddie N. Murray. Though successful as a physician, Doctor Murray devotes special attention to operative surgery, and in this is particularly skillful. He is fond of natural history, and has collected, in Minnesota, the Upper Peninsula, and other regions, a cabinet of mineralogical and zoological specimens. The vast extent of the science of medicine, the years of study and experience that any considerable degree of proficiency therein involves, and the days of anxiety and nights of wakefulness a single case may cause, are not generally appreciated; hence the assurance and pretension of the empiric may pass current for the learning and skill of an able practitioner, while the latter may, at times, endure the humiliation of being ranked with the former. But Doctor Murray is scarcely liable to suffer such disparagement, because of his personal popularity. He has not only experience and knowledge, but also the rare ability to make correct diagnoses; the magnetism to inspire the confidence of his patients; and the tender sympathy to win their esteem and gratitude. With regard to his public relations, the general verdict is highly complimentary; and in the light of the fireside, where faults, elsewhere concealed, are made visible, his finer qualities only are revealed. To one whose life, like his, is made of beautiful and sacred home relations on the one hand, and the study of science and the alleviation of misery on the other, vice must be repulsive, and every virtue be cherished and actively exercised.

**N**ICHOLS, ALBERT T., Cashier of the First National Bank of Corunna, Shiawassee County, was born in Farmington, Oakland County, Michigan, August 30, 1832. His parents were Truman and Hannah M. (Allen) Nichols. His father was born in Ogden, Monroe County, New York, in the year 1812; and his mother, in Clarkstown, of the same county, in 1814. They moved to Oakland County, Michigan, where they bought a farm of wild, unimproved land. They went to work with energy of purpose; and, in a few years, broad and waving fields gave evidence of their industry. Albert T. Nichols assisted his father in clearing and settling the farm. He received a thorough common-school education, attending during the winter, as was customary among the early pioneer families. He was not only diligent and faithful at school, but, even after the long and toilsome days of summer, he was often found at eventide with book in hand, trying to glean some useful information. To complete his education, he was sent to the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, where he was fitted for a teacher, although he did not graduate. After one year's steady application to study, he accepted a position as teacher of the district school at his native place, in the very school-house where he had learned his letters; and taught there two winters. In 1856 he bought a farm adjoining his father's land, and commenced agricultural pursuits on his own account. In 1860 he engaged in the mercantile business, which he conducted in connection with that of farming. While thus occupied, he was called upon to fill many offices of a subordinate nature. A man of such keen and brilliant business qualifications could not be allowed to waste his talents. In 1871 he was elected Cashier of the First National Bank of Corunna, which position he now holds. In 1873 he was made Alderman of the city, and was re-elected to the office in 1876. He has always been an active member of the Board of Education; and, in all the capacities in which he has served, has manifested sound judgment, warm interest, and the strictest integrity. In all social relations, he is highly esteemed and respected; and those who meet him in the every-day walks of active business can not speak too highly of him. Mr. Nichols was born and educated in the Baptist belief, of which church he was a regular attendant and supporter up to the year 1871, when he removed to Corunna. Since his residence in that place, he has attended the Presbyterian Church, in which he is a regular contributor and a trustee. Politically, he has always associated himself with the Republican party, manifesting a warm interest in all campaigns. He cast his initial vote in favor of J. C. Fremont. He is President of the Republican organization of Corunna. He married Angeline E. Mills, April 22, 1856; she is a daughter of Peter Mills, of Farmington. This marriage has been blessed with

two children,—a daughter and a son. Ella M., the oldest, was born in Farmington, August 28, 1859; Harry C. was born in the city of Corunna, August 14, 1872. As a husband and parent, Mr. Nichols is kind and indulgent; and his genial manners, unvarying courtesy, and sincerity gain the warm regard of those who come into intimate relations with him. He has kept aloof from political life, except when holding municipal offices as the duty of a citizen required. He is now in the prime of life; and few men can present a record of a more honorable career.

**N**ORTON, HON. JOHN D., Pontiac, Michigan, was born in Van Buren, Onondaga County, New York, December 18, 1842, and is the youngest of a family of four children. His father, Dudley Dorman Norton, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, in 1799. He removed to Onondaga County in 1822, and was married, January 24, 1824, to Margaret (Fry) Farrington. He followed the occupation of farming, for forty years. His death occurred in 1870, and that of his wife, in 1875. They were prominent members of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years. Mr. Norton passed the first twelve years of his life on a farm; then removed to the village of Baldwinsville, New York, making that his place of residence until 1867. His early education was obtained in the village school. He prepared for college at the Elbridge and Courtland academies, situated at Homer, New York; entered Hamilton College in 1863; whence he graduated in 1867. He was an active member of the college secret society known as the "Chi Psi." After leaving college, he started West, settling in St. Louis, where he engaged in the real estate business, and remained about three months. In 1868 he became largely interested in pine lands in the Western part of Michigan; and, since that time, has made the State his home. In 1874 he was elected, from the Third Representative District of Oakland County, to the Michigan Legislature, and was re-elected in 1876, serving upon the committees of Ways and Means, Railroads, and Education. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held at St. Louis, in June, 1876; and was the member from Michigan, upon Rules and Permanent Organizations. He is a member of the Knights Templar, and also of the Knights of Pythias. His political views are in strict accordance with those of the Democracy. He was married, June 9, 1869, to Elizabeth C. Flower, of Pontiac. Mr. Norton still continues the business of dealing in pine lands, logs, and lumber. He is also connected with the banking business, being the largest stockholder, and Cashier, of the First National Bank of Pontiac, Michigan.

**O**BERT, OTIS H., of Unadilla, Livingston County, Michigan, was born in Reading, Steuben County, New York, January 22, 1837. He acquired a thorough education in the common school and academy, and, subsequently, became a teacher. In 1860 he removed to Unadilla, Michigan. Here he was occupied as clerk; afterwards, he bought out his employer and commenced business for himself. Two years later he became associated with Rev. Sanford Bissell, under the firm name of O. H. Obert & Co. He afterwards purchased his partner's interest, and admitted W. S. Livermore to the firm. As the business increased, larger accommodations were needed, and a commodious brick block was erected, the upper part of which was used by the firm for furniture ware-rooms. The firm is now one of the leading business houses of Livingston County. Mr. Obert has been a member of the County Convention for the past fifteen years, and Justice of the Peace four years. He is one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he united in 1875. He has, at all times, manifested a deep interest in the improvement of Unadilla. His home is one of the finest frame residences in that section of the country. Mr. Obert is a gentleman of fine business qualifications, and an excellent financier. He has won an honorable place in the community. He married, December 20, 1864, Josephine Watson. They have had three children; the oldest, William H., died in 1868.

was denied him, and a Lieutenant's commission offered instead. Incensed at what seemed a breach of faith, he resigned his authority and returned to civil life. In June, 1864, he was appointed Postmaster, and held that office for two years, giving it up in the spring of 1866 to accept a partnership with Hiram Beach in the dry-goods trade, under the firm name of Beach & O'Hare, in which he still remains. He has taken great interest in the growth of the village of Fenton, and has been a member of the Town Board four years—being two years of this time the Treasurer. He 1862 he joined the Masonic Fraternity, and united with the blue Lodge, No. 109. In 1877 he became a member of the Chapter. He votes the Republican ticket. Mr. O'Hare was married, December 1, 1865, to Miss Julia Beach, sister of his partner. Of their three children, only one is living. Mr. O'Hare is comparatively a young man, but he has been for several years quite influential in the community in which he lives, and is held in high estimation. He seems to have made his choice of an occupation without the repeated trials and failures that characterize the efforts of many in deciding upon their life vocation, and to have fitted himself instinctively for his work. Men speak with emphasis of his perfect integrity and open-handed benevolence. They repose unlimited confidence in his honesty and high sense of honor, and say that his life abounds in deeds of kindness and charity.

**O**HARE, JOHN, Merchant, Fenton, was born in Redwood, Jefferson County, New York, April 15, 1836. He is the second son of John and Ann (Ross) O'Hare, who came from North Ireland, and were among the first settlers of Jefferson County. When John O'Hare was four years old his father died, and he was adopted by his step-grandfather, with whom he lived till the age of twenty. Here he attended the district school, fitting himself for teaching the common branches, and finally taught the same school one term. In 1856 he came to Fenton, Michigan, and engaged as a clerk for three years. In 1859, seized with a thirst for gold and sight-seeing,—the effect of glowing reports from the Pike's Peak region,—he left what had suddenly become the dull tread-mill of trade, and hastened westward, to grasp the wealth of the mountains. After remaining there one year, spending all his means, and gaining nothing but a valuable lesson of experience, he returned to Fenton and resumed his duties as a salesman. In 1862 he raised, for the 5th Michigan Infantry, a company that was afterwards transferred to the 8th Michigan. For this service he had been promised a Captain's commission, but, on reaching the front, this

**P**ARKER, HON. LEROY, Lawyer, was born near the city of Flint, Michigan, December 15, 1844; and is the son of Diana Elinor (Atherton) and Orson Parker. His father, a clergyman, was born October 9, 1800; and died March 14, 1876. For almost forty-five years, he was engaged in revival work among the Eastern, Middle, and Western States; and was the author of a work on revivals, entitled "The Fire and the Hammer; or, Revivals, and How to Promote Them." Mr. Leroy Parker attended the public schools of Flint until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York. After taking a classical course, he graduated in 1865. He afterwards attended the law school of Michigan University for one year; and spent the following year in the law office of Hon. Wm. M. Fenton and Sumner Howard. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1867, and has had a professional career of ordinary success. In the spring of 1874, he was elected to the Lower House of the Michigan Legislature, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Levi Walker, Representative from the Second District of Genesee County. Mr. Parker took his seat in March, 1874, at the special

session of the Legislature called to act upon the new Constitution. He was re-elected in November, 1874,—a time in which so many Republican candidates, for both State and National offices, were defeated, a large Democratic majority being elected to Congress, and the Michigan Legislature being almost evenly divided. He was appointed Chairman of the Judiciary Committee for the session of 1875. The great question of the session was the election of a Senator in place of Zachariah Chandler. Although a large majority of the Republican members were in favor of Mr. Chandler, Mr. Parker felt it his duty to oppose him; for, while he fully recognized Mr. Chandler's great abilities, and his valuable services during the war and reconstruction period, he believed that the people demanded a new order of statesmanship, and that the best interests of the Republican party required a change of leaders. He was one of six Republican members who formed the famous coalition with the Democratic members which succeeded in electing Judge Christiancy in place of Mr. Chandler. In 1877 Mr. Parker was appointed, by Governor Croswell, a member of the State Board of Health, for the term of six years. Mr. Parker is a member of the Congregational Church, of Flint; and is inclined to be liberal both in theology and politics.

**P**ATTERSON, ZERA, Merchant, of Fenton, was born in Wayne, Steuben County, New York, November 23, 1822. His parents, John and Eleanor (Reynolds) Patterson, were of the State of New York. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. Patterson was the second of five sons. His instruction was confined to the district school until the age of twenty. In 1836 the family removed to Putnam, Livingston County, Michigan; and he then entered the academy at Grass Lake, Jackson County. There he remained about three years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the common English branches, and learning the rudiments of Latin. His early inclinations were towards oratory, and he designed to fit himself for that art by a collegiate course; but, his health failing, he abandoned the idea, and became clerk in a general store at Grass Lake. After three years, he went to New York City, and engaged as salesman. Remaining there one year, he returned, and became a member of the firm of Patterson & Walker, general dealers. At the end of five years, this firm was succeeded by that of Z. Patterson & Brother. In 1861 his brother enlisted in the army, and Mr. Patterson continued alone, adding to the business the buying and selling of wheat, wool, and all kinds of staple produce. In this he was prosperously engaged until 1872, when he removed to Fenton, and opened a

dry-goods store, dealing also in wheat and wool. He is still employed in this business. While at Grass Lake, Mr. Patterson was Director of the public school and Inspector of the township. He has been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and, for fifteen years, a Superintendent of the Sunday-school. Ever since the organization of the Republican party, he has been found in its ranks. He married, February 28, 1851, Miss Maria Bunnell. Mr. Patterson has an imposing presence. He is tall and of massive proportions, with gray hair and beard. Added to his splendid physique, nature has bestowed upon him great versatility. He might have risen above mediocrity in law, medicine, theology, or in politics, in the better acceptance of the term. In all his affairs, he is thorough, energetic, and conscientious; hence, his business has resulted profitably. He takes a special interest in his church; and there, as throughout the community, he has gained esteem and influence.

**P**ATTERSON, THOMAS L., Lawyer, of Holly, Michigan, was born in Clarkson, Monroe County, New York, March 22, 1835. His parents were James and Eliza (Patton) Patterson, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father served in the War of 1812, and his grandfather was a commissioned officer in the Revolution. Mr. Patterson is of Scotch-Irish extraction,—a stock of great intellectual vigor, from which have sprung some of the ablest men, and which, through them, has exerted upon America, and the world, a potent and enduring influence. At nine years of age, he came with his parents to Michigan, and, five years later, returned to New York, being, while there, under the care of an elder brother. He was instructed in the primary schools, both of Michigan and his native State, till 1850, when he entered the Collegiate Institute, at Brockport, New York. Here he studied with such diligence as not only to master the course, but to read, meanwhile, the elementary principles of law. After graduating at the academy, he returned to Michigan, and taught school in Holly for three years. During this time, he pursued the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1865, where he at once entered upon the practice of his profession. Besides his legal business, he is largely engaged in agriculture. During the civil war, he was employed in raising troops. Since 1863 he has been Supervisor of the township of Holly, having been, for nine years of this period, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He held the position of School Inspector three years; and has taken a lively interest in educational matters. He has been Master of the blue Lodge, of Holly, and a member of the

Chapter, also of the Fenton Commandery. Mr. Patterson's family are members of the Presbyterian Church, to which he gives his support. He has always been associated with the Democratic party, working actively in its ranks; and, at times, making stump speeches throughout the county in behalf of the Democratic interests. On the 2d of January, 1865, Mr. Patterson married Miss Eunice A. Hadley, daughter of Hon. John Hadley, Jun., one of the pioneers of Oakland County. They have three sons and one daughter. In person, Mr. Patterson is of medium height, with high forehead, regular features, hair and whiskers tinged with gray. He ranks well in his profession, being considered a judicious counselor, and a good advocate. His manner of presenting a case is clear and straightforward. He has those rare qualities that enable their possessor to win, without seeking, popularity. Social, generous, delighting in acts of kindness towards all, he is respected and beloved wherever known. The truest index of character is found in the privacy of home life; here Mr. Patterson is known to be an affectionate husband and father.

**P**ERKINS, HON. JABEZ, M. D., of Owosso, was born at Defiance, Ohio, October 26, 1820. His father, John Perkins, was the third white man who settled in Defiance County. There, and also at Pulaski, he carried on an extensive milling business, and was known throughout the State as an honest, upright man. He died in September, 1848. Mr. Perkins' mother, Abigail (Jones) Perkins, was born in Virginia; her family were among the pioneers of Ross County, Ohio. After a common-school training, Jabez Perkins received an academic education at Delaware, Ohio; and, in 1846, commenced the study of medicine at Bryan, in the same State. Subsequently, he attended two courses of lectures at Cleveland, where he graduated in 1849. Going to Springville, Lenawee County, Michigan, he continued to practice there for ten years. Meanwhile, he attended another course of lectures at Cleveland, and, in 1859, a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York. Doctor Perkins has resided at Owosso, Shiawassee County, since 1860, except while absent in the army, which he joined in February, 1862. He went at once to Nashville, Tennessee, to take charge of a hospital, and, the following spring, was appointed Surgeon of Kentucky Volunteers. In March, 1863, he was detailed as Acting Medical Director of the Second Army Corps, which, after the battle of Chickamauga, in September, 1863, was consolidated with the Twenty-first Corps. At this time he was appointed Surgeon, in charge of the field hospital, and remained in

that position until January, 1864, when he became Medical Director of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Cumberland. The following October, at his own request, he was relieved from this duty, and sent to Nashville, to take charge of Hospital No. 19, until August, 1865. He then received the charge of the old University-building Hospital, and remained there until he left the service. After attending another course of lectures in New York City, he returned to Owosso, and resumed the active duties of his profession. In 1858 he represented his district in the State Legislature, acting on the committees on Federal Relations and Supplies and Expenditures. He has held the office of School Inspector the greater part of the time since 1860. Doctor Perkins was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party. Since that time he has been its ardent supporter; and, in its infancy, bore a conspicuous part in the campaigns. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity for over twenty years, and has held various official positions in it. Few men have reached greater distinction in their profession than Doctor Perkins has in his. He is an indefatigable student, and is ambitious to leave no field within his reach unexplored. He is a gentleman of scholarly tastes and liberal views. His life has been a useful one; and his influence has always been exerted for good. He married, in June, 1861, Evora I. Doane.

**P**ERRY, HON. AARON, of Pontiac, Michigan, was born in Oakland, in the same State, November 11, 1848. His father, Abraham Perry, of German origin, went from New Jersey to Oakland in 1831, and began to improve a wild farm of one hundred and sixty acres of Government land. He married, the year after his emigration, Sophia Andrews, from Genesee County, New York; a New England lady, by whom he had eight children. Mr. Perry, the youngest, lost his mother when he was three years old, and his father at the age of fifteen. At that time, he decided to expend his little fortune in procuring an education. After a preparatory course at Clarkston Union School, and four years at the University of Michigan, he graduated, taking the degree of B. S., in 1870, and the Master's degree in 1873. As a temporary expedient, he resolved to teach for a few years. In his twenty-second year, he allowed his name to be used in his representative district; but withdrew it, on the first ballot, in favor of an older man, and passed the succeeding two years teaching in the Ortonville Academy and the Ovid Union School. In 1872 he was elected State Representative, from his native district, on the Democratic and Liberal Republican ticket, and was one of a minority

of six in the entire State. At the close of his first session, as United States engineer foreman, he was placed in charge of United States harbor improvements, at Muskegon, and spent the recess in the discharge of his new duties. During the next summer, all the leisure obtained from his work, as United States Harbor Inspector, was devoted to law. He was candidate for County Clerk, and was defeated by the small number of twenty-one votes. In March, 1875, he received the degree of B. LL., at the University of Michigan. The two following summers were spent in Sand Beach, Michigan, as United States engineer foreman and inspector, on the United States Harbor of Refuge, now in process of construction. This is a work of importance to the great lakes, and will cost, when completed, about one and a half million dollars. The winter of 1875 was spent studying in the office of Hon. L. B. Taft, with whom Mr. Perry formed a partnership in November, 1876. He is at present City Attorney of the city of Pontiac. While in college, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, but his views have been gradually changing on many points, and now incline strongly to Unitarianism. In politics, he is a Liberal Democrat. He married, Christmas, 1873, Sallie Hoffman, of Pontiac, Michigan. They have one son.

**P**RITCHARD, REV. BENJAMIN F., of Unadilla, Michigan, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, October 9, 1815. His parents, Benjamin and Mercy (Merrill) Pritchard, removed, in 1818, to Springville, Pennsylvania, where he attended school until he was fourteen. In 1829, in order to enjoy the advantages of a select school, he went to live with Spencer Hickcox, the Postmaster, and a merchant of the place. There he remained seven years, attending school in winter, and assisting in the post-office during the summer. In 1863 he married Miss Fanny Lathrop, who accompanied him to Michigan, where he secured a position in the post-office of Camden, Hillsdale County. In 1837 he became clerk in a mercantile house, and remained until his conversion, in 1846. At that time, he commenced work as an itinerant preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1848 he joined the Michigan Conference, and preached two years, successively, at Dearbornville, Hadley, and Oxford. He was then engaged, from 1854 to 1857, as missionary to Lake Superior, and afterwards had the pastoral care, two years each, of churches at Almont, Washington, and Utica. In the fall of 1862, he was appointed Chaplain of the 5th Michigan Infantry. He went to the front with his regiment, and participated in all the engagements, including the battles of Gettysburg, Fred-

ericksburg, Wilderness, and the siege of Petersburg, up to the surrender of Lee. In July, 1865, he was mustered out of service, and returned to his ministerial work. He has since preached acceptably, for terms of three years each, at Hadley, Clarkston, South Lyon, and Hamburg. In 1875 he went to Unadilla, where he is still stationed. His sermons are plain and practical. In matters of discipline, he has a large charity, which inclines him to deal mercifully with offenders. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1854, and has taken the Royal Arch degree. Mr. Pritchard is a liberal, public-spirited gentleman, possessed of many attractive qualities of mind and heart. His influence for good has been widely felt in every sphere in which he has labored. Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard have had six children, who all attained maturity.

**P**ARKER, REV. ORSON, of Flint, was among the pioneers of Michigan who have been recently called away. He was a veteran evangelist, having spent nearly forty-five years in the Christian ministry, not only in Michigan, but in all of the Western, Middle, and Eastern States. He died at Havana, New York, March 14, 1876, while engaged in holding a series of revival meetings. Mr. Parker was born on the 9th of October, 1800, in Methuen, Massachusetts. His grandfather and four sons were soldiers in the Revolutionary army, and his father was a pensioner until his death. Orson Parker was one of eight brothers and sisters, who, in 1873, were all living. Their average age was a little less than seventy-four, and their united ages, five hundred and ninety years. In 1811 their father removed to what was then considered the far West, and settled upon a farm in Henderson, Jefferson County, New York. Although fond of study, the requirements of a new farm, and the allurements of hunting and fishing, gave Mr. Parker little time to devote to his books. Nevertheless, he managed to secure a fair education; and, at the age of nineteen, became the school-master of the town. His love of debate and declamation led him to think he might succeed in the profession of law. He studied in the office of Thomas Chittenden, and afterwards became his partner. He soon attained a high position at the Jefferson County bar, being considered one of the most successful young lawyers in the county. The death of his wife, a year and a half after their marriage, and her earnest request that he would meet her in Heaven, resulted in his conversion, and his entrance upon the work of the ministry. From this time, his life was devoted to religious work. In 1832 he married Diana Elinor Atherton, a daughter of one of the early settlers of Michigan. Mr. Atherton

moved to Genesee County, in 1836, bringing with him quite a colony from New York State. They formed what was long remembered as the Atherton Settlement, three miles from the city of Flint. In 1837 Mr. Parker left his field of labor in Ohio, and immediately began his work among the scattered settlements in the northern and central portions of Michigan. Here he was instrumental in forming new churches, and in building up those already established. During a portion of the time, he was employed by the Connecticut Missionary Society. In the course of the six years succeeding his removal, he held meetings in nearly every place of importance in the State. During his early life in Michigan, he alternately resided in Detroit and Rochester; but his home, for the last twenty-five years, was in Flint. In 1837 he purchased, near this city, a piece of wild land, which he afterwards improved for a place of residence. From 1851 to the time of his death, Mr. Parker preached but seldom in Michigan. His field was the Eastern States, and those lying south and west of Michigan. During his ministry, he held over four hundred revival meetings, usually continuing from three to four weeks each; and not less than twenty thousand persons made a profession of religion under his preaching. The methods of religious work adopted by Mr. Parker were considered eminently judicious by the many clergymen whom he assisted. He deprecated any thing like noise or excitement in his meetings; and avoided those objectionable features of revivals which had, in too many instances, rendered unavailing the zealous efforts of brother evangelists. His manner in the pulpit was quiet and unostentatious. He appealed to the reason, rather than to the feelings, of his hearers; and enforced his arguments by illustrations. His presentation of the great Bible truths was always clear and convincing. He was the author of a work on revivals called *The Fire and the Hammer*. This book contains the condensed thought and purpose of a life. It was prepared in the hope that by it he might continue after death to work for the salvation of men. Mr. Parker's widow and four sons survive him.

**P**HILLIPS, HON. NATHANIEL GROSVENOR, of Bancroft, was born in Preston, New London County, Connecticut, November 20, 1825. His mother, Abby (Kimball) Phillips, was the daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Kimball, and was a descendant of the seventh generation, on her mother's side, of Elder William Brewster. His father, Nathaniel G. Phillips, was the son of a prominent agriculturist, of New London County, who was noted for his thorough business system. His father having died in 1825, his mother

married Lucius Winthrop Beech and removed to West Hartford, Connecticut. Two years later, they went to New Boston, Massachusetts, where they lived two years, and then removed to Norwalk, Ohio, where Mr. Beech engaged in mercantile business. N. G. Phillips was, at that time, ten years of age. He attended Norwalk Seminary, which was under the patronage of the Methodist Church, three years; then removed to Shiawassee Town, Michigan, seventy-five miles inland from Detroit. The place, at that time, contained more Indians than white people, and there were no schools in the county. One of the first schools was started by Mrs. Beech in her own house, with Judge Wilcox as teacher, and the children came from miles around. In 1840 the family moved onto the farm which Mr. Phillips now occupies. It consisted then of forty acres. He desired more land than this, his father's idea of a farm; but the little money required to purchase it, even at Government prices, was hard to obtain; as the products of the farm sold at very low prices and the nearest market was at Pontiac, forty-seven miles distant. His father kept a public-house on what was known as the Pontiac and Grand River road, which was the only thoroughfare extending east and west across the northern part of the State. This furnished a home market for much of the coarse grain and provisions, but the staple article, wheat, had to be transported on wagons to Pontiac and Detroit. Mr. Phillips worked here until the spring of 1851, when he was the owner of forty acres of partly improved land, and five hundred dollars in money. He then resolved to try his fortune in California. In partnership with B. W. Dennis, and his son-in-law, John D. Williams, he started, March 5, 1851, intending to go by way of New York. But, as the lower end of Lake Erie was blocked with ice, they took the Mad River Railroad from Sandusky to Cincinnati. There they took a boat for New Orleans, and then the ship "Georgia," to Havana. On this journey, Mr. Phillips first saw the treatment received by the slaves, which he feels has ever since influenced his political life. At Havana, they took the steamer "Falcon," for Shagris, and made their way up the river in an open boat, as this was prior to the days of railroads. At Panama they took the steamer "Antelope," and were forty-five days in reaching San Francisco. They were obliged to run back six hundred miles, as the steamer had been on fire and the engine disabled. They were on an allowance of food six days, and spent several days in Mazet Land, where they witnessed a number of bull-fights. Again they turned back two hundred miles to Santiago, to replenish the coal. There they saw the old Hide House, mentioned by Dana in his *Three Years Before the Mast*, and other objects of interest. They reached San Francisco, May 29, and found it in ruins, the great fire having occurred a few days previous. Mr.



Phillips made his way to the mines and spent two years in the mountains. He then returned home, much sooner than he would have done had it not been that his father was losing his sight by being too much confined. He was kept under the treatment of oculists at Detroit and other places; but, in two years, became totally blind, and continued so during the remaining twelve years of his life. Mr. Phillips purchased about eight hundred acres of land surrounding his father's farm, which he now works. In the platform of the Republican party, which was organized about this time at Jackson, Michigan, Mr. Phillips found principles set forth which accorded with his own, and has since been one of its ardent supporters. In 1865 he was elected to the Lower House of the Michigan Legislature, and served one term. Since that time, he has often been solicited to accept the nomination to either House, but has declined on account of his business. He has been Supervisor several terms. His county is now traversed by three railroads, the last of which, the Chicago and Port Huron, passes through his farm, where he has a depot, and has laid out the village of Bancroft. Mr. Phillips was married, February 23, 1859, to Lois Katharine Barnard, whose father was one of the earliest settlers of Livingston County, Michigan, where both her parents now reside. They have had nine children,—six of whom are living.

**R**ANKIN, HON. FRANCIS H., of Flint, Michigan, was born at Cregmore, County Down, Ireland, October 29, 1818. His education was commenced at a private school, and continued at Belfast Academy. He left Ireland in 1848, and went directly to Pontiac, Michigan. He remained there two years, engaged in learning printing, in the *Oakland Gazette* office, under Wm. M. Thomson. He removed to Flint, in 1850, and established the *Wolverine Citizen*, of which he has since been editor and proprietor. Mr. Rankin was elected to the Michigan House of Representatives, in 1860, and was re-elected in 1862. He served as a member of the Board of State-prison Inspectors from 1865 to 1869, and held the office of City Clerk and Recorder, from 1871 to 1877. In 1867 he was appointed, by Governor Baldwin, a member of the first Board of Commissioners, under a joint resolution of the Legislature, approved April 3, 1869, to examine the discipline and general management of the penal and reformatory institutions of the State, and report plans and recommendations for their improvement. His associates on this commission, were S. S. Cutler, of Coldwater; and Hon. C. I. Walker, of Detroit. On the commission being made a permanent supervisory State institu-

tion, in 1871, Mr. Rankin declined reappointment tendered him by Governor Baldwin, on account of the demands of private business. In the fall of 1876, he was nominated on the Republican ticket, for Senator from the Nineteenth District, and was elected by a majority of eleven hundred over the Democratic candidate.

**S**HANK, HON. HALBERT B., Physician and Surgeon, Lansing, Michigan, was born in Springport, Cayuga County, New York, May 31, 1820. His father, Isaac Shank, was of Hollandish descent, and a soldier in the War of 1812. His mother, Rachel (Rogers) Shank, was of Irish ancestry. Halbert Shank received the usual education of the farmers' sons of the period. At the age of eighteen, he commenced to teach school, his father intending him for the legal profession; but his tastes inclined to medicine, and he entered a doctor's office, first at Cayuga, afterwards at Waterloo, spending his winters at Geneva Medical College, where he graduated in 1846. After two years of practice at Aurelius, he moved to Michigan, in 1848, settling at Lansing, then nothing but a settlement of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, in the dense forest. Here he cleared land and commenced to build the house in which he still lives, his practice growing with the growth of the city, until it became both extensive and remunerative. He acted with the Whig party until it became extinct; was a member of the convention that organized the Republican party in Michigan, and has voted with that party ever since. He was a delegate from Michigan to the convention at Philadelphia that nominated John C. Fremont. Doctor Shank was, for several years, a member of the Board of Control of the State Reform School at Lansing; inaugurating the mild policy which now prevails in the management of that institution. In 1860 he was elected to the State Legislature, and resigned his position on the Board of Control, on account of his belief that the constitution prohibited a member of the Legislature from holding any other office under the State. Upon the breaking out of the war, he was appointed Surgeon of the 8th Michigan Cavalry, and went with the expedition to Hilton Head. His health failing, he returned home, and was appointed Examining Surgeon for the Third District of Michigan, retaining that position until the war closed. He was, for several years, a member of the Board of Education; and, for some time, Chairman of the Board. He has been President of the old State Medical Society, and is a member of the present State Medical Society. He has held all the offices in the Masonic Lodge, of which he has been a member since 1849; was the first High Priest of Lansing Chapter, and

is a Past Deputy Grand High Priest of the State. He interested himself to a considerable extent, and depleted his pecuniary resources, in endeavoring to secure the first railroad through Lansing. No one is better known or more widely respected among the residents of the State capital than Doctor Shank, and few are more popular. His manners are genial and courteous, and he has many warm friends. He married, at Aurelius, New York, December 20, 1847, Frances P. Johnson. They have a family of four children,—three sons and a daughter.

**S**HIELDS, DENNIS, Lawyer, of Howell, was born in Dearbornville, Wayne County, Michigan, September 19, 1837. His parents, John and Elizabeth Shields, were natives of Meath, Ireland, and came to this country at a very early day. They first settled in Wayne County, and, in 1840, moved to Unadilla, Livingston County. Dennis Shields attended the district and high schools of Livingston County, and spent a short time at the State Normal School. He then commenced to read law, having long desired to enter that profession, and was admitted to the bar in Howell, in 1862. In that year he was elected Justice of the Peace. In 1863 he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner; and, in 1868, Prosecuting Attorney for Livingston County. Each of these positions he held four years. He was School Inspector for a number of years, and has been, more or less, identified with the public interests of the State. He is a believer in the Roman Catholic religion. In politics, he is a Democrat. Mr. Shields is a man of good judgment and positive convictions. His personal appearance is commanding, his address pleasing, and he is highly esteemed for his fine social qualities. He married, May 18, 1869, Miss Lydia A. Lanergan. They have had three sons,—James L., Edmund C., and Frank Shields.

**S**IMONSON, HON. JAMES B., of Holly, President of the First National Bank, was born in Roxbury, Delaware County, New York, January 8, 1805. He is the third son in a family of thirteen children. His parents were John and Polly (Bradford) Simonson,—the former, a native of New Jersey, and of German descent; the latter, a native of Connecticut. Mr. Simonson attended the common schools of his native place until the age of eighteen. From that time until 1835, he remained in Roxbury, engaged chiefly in the mercantile business. He then removed to Michigan, and established himself in trade at Royal Oak, Oakland

County, where he continued six years. Removing thence to Birmingham, he remained two years, and then removed to Springfield. After a residence there of sixteen years, he fixed his home in Holly, in 1860. Owning land which was soon included in the village limits, he platted and sold it in town lots. He was also engaged in trade during this time and until 1866, when he sold his stock and retired from active life. In 1870 he organized the First National Bank, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars; and was appointed President, which position he still occupies. He has been Justice of the Peace twenty-four years. In Springfield, he was Supervisor five years; and, in 1857, was there elected Representative in the State Legislature. Mr. Simonson has always given liberally for benevolent, educational, and religious purposes, and for the building of railroads. In politics, he is a Republican. He married, in 1833, Miss Aruba Ferris, who died in 1841. Two of their children are living. April 26, 1842, he married Miss Lydia F. Sutherland, by whom he has three children. If, as some believe, stellar influence at birth forecasts one's career, and the magnetism of the body attracts or repels the precious metals, then the star that rose on Mr. Simonson's birth must have brought him success; for his every business enterprise seems to have ended profitably. Doubtless, what seem mysterious causes may be only one's own genius and wise, persistent effort. The secret of Mr. Simonson's pecuniary success is found in the fact that he is a thorough business man,—one whose character is above reproach. He is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

**S**IMONSON, JOHN L., Merchant and Farmer, of Newburg, Michigan, was born in Roxbury, Delaware County, New York, September 12, 1818. His father, John Simonson, was a farmer of good repute, and settled in New York State at a very early day. John L. Simonson is the youngest of six sons, and the ninth child in a family of eleven children. He was educated in the English branches in the district schools and academies of New York, attending during his spare time, which was principally in winter. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the year 1844, at which time his father died. Subsequently, the farm was sold; and, in company with his mother and two sisters, he started for Michigan, and located in the town of Shiawassee, Shiawassee County. Mr. Simonson engaged in the mercantile business with H. A. Sutherland, at Byron and Shiawassee. The partnership lasted four years; when Mr. Simonson, taking his share of the stock, commenced business on his own account in the village of Newburg. This proved a very successful field; for,

in a short time, he found himself in command of a large and lucrative trade. He afterwards engaged in speculating in land, by which he has amassed a considerable fortune, besides that acquired from his other business. When he first came to Michigan, he was appointed Notary Public, which office he has since held. He has also been sent as a delegate to the State Convention for two or three terms. He has been largely identified with the interests of his village, and is a liberal supporter of all enterprises for the advancement of the town. Mr. Simonson is a friend to the poor and distressed, and never lets a really worthy subject of pity go empty-handed from his door; many a poor widow has cause to bless and revere his name. In 1869 he was made an Odd-Fellow, and has been through the subordinate lodge. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has always been a Whig or a Republican, early manifesting an interest in politics; and has taken an animated part in Presidential campaigns. He married, November 17, 1856, Rosine Van Valkenburg, of Delaware County, New York. They have had two sons,—Munroe, born November 3, 1859; and Charles, born September 12, 1861. Mr. Simonson has always been a hard worker, and is to-day considered one of the wealthy men of Shiawassee County. He commenced life without capital, and has acquired all that he has by his own industry and perseverance.

**SICKELS, HON. JOB. D.**, Merchant and Postmaster, of Elsie, Clinton County, Michigan, was born February 15, 1820, in Palmyra, New York. His mother was a talented and accomplished American lady. His father, John F. Sickels, was of German descent. He was born near Albany, New York, and moved to Palmyra at an early day. He served, during the War of 1812, in the Light-horse Cavalry, and was engaged in guarding the lines at Niagara. Job D. Sickels is the third of a family of nine children, six of whom lived to mature age. He received an English education in the district schools of Palmyra. When he had reached his seventeenth year, he removed, with his parents, to the Territory of Michigan, and settled in Northville, on an improved farm. His father also purchased a farm in Livingston County. In 1839 his father died, leaving to him the care of his mother and two children. He moved onto the farm in Livingston County, where he remained until 1847. He then settled upon eighty acres of land in Duplain Township, and, in 1856, he and his brothers proceeded to lay out the village of Elsie. In 1856 they erected the first building and entered upon general mercantile business, in which Mr. Job. D. Sickels has since been principally engaged. In 1861 he was

appointed Postmaster, and has held the position since, with the exception of one year. In 1851 he was elected Supervisor, which office he held twelve years. He was Justice of the Peace eight years, and was elected for a third term, but refused to serve. In 1868 he was nominated for the Legislature, but, on account of failing health, was compelled to resign in favor of his brother, who was duly elected. He has contributed liberally towards all public enterprises which tended to promote the interests of the village. He was brought up in the faith of the Quakers, to which denomination his parents belonged. He now attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, and contributes to its support. He cast his first vote for Henry Clay; and, though never taking an active part in politics, he continued to vote the Whig ticket, until 1854, when he joined the Republican party. By hard work and strict integrity, Mr. Sickles has gained an ample competence, and the respect of his fellow-men. He was married, June 14, 1849, to Miss Sarah Jane Cobb. They have had seven children,—two sons and five daughters.

**SPAULDING, HON. OLIVER LYMAN**, of St. John's, was born at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, August 2, 1833, and is the son of Lyman and Susan (Marshall) Spaulding. He prepared for college at Melville Academy, in Jaffrey, working on the farm during the time. In 1851 he entered Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1855. He there spent three years in teaching, devoting his leisure to the study of law. He taught, successively, in the Union Schools, at Medina, Ohio, and Hillsdale, Michigan, and in the academy at Medina, Michigan. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar, and settled in St. John's, Michigan, where he has since continued to practice his profession, with the exception of the time spent in the civil war. In July, 1862, he began military service as Captain in the 23d Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed, successively, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel, having been senior officer in command of the regiment from the time of receiving his commission as Major, in February, 1863. At the close of the war, he was in command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps; and was brevetted Brigadier-General. In 1858 he was elected a Regent of the State University, and held the office until 1864. In 1866 he was elected Secretary of State, and was re-elected in 1868. In 1875 he was appointed, by President Grant, a special agent of the Treasury Department. General Spaulding has, for a number of years, been actively connected with the Masonic Fraternity. In 1869 he was Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters; in

1872 Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar; in 1877 Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter; and for several years has been Chairman of the Standing Committee on Appeals in the Grand Lodge. He was brought up as a Congregationalist, but, in 1866, became connected with the Episcopal Church; and since that time has been senior warden. In politics, he has been an ardent Republican since the organization of that party. Since 1870 he has been an active member of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1856 he married Jennie Mead, of Hillsdale, who died, a few months later, of consumption. The disease was hereditary, and proved fatal to her entire family. In 1859 Mr. Spaulding married the sister of his first wife, Minerva Mead, who died in 1861. In 1862 he married M. Cecilia Swegler, daughter of Hon. John Swegler, who was Auditor-General of Michigan from 1851 to 1855.

**STOCKTON, COLONEL THOMAS BAYLIS**  
**WHITMARSH**, of Flint, Michigan, the youngest and only surviving child of Charles and Elizabeth (North) Stockton, was born in Walton, Delaware County, New York, June 18, 1805. His father was second cousin to Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He purchased a large tract of land in Delaware County, New York, and settled there in 1786. When his mother died, Mr. Stockton was adopted by a married sister, wife of Dr. T. B. Whitmarsh; and, through the influence of Hon. Erastus Root, her brother-in-law, obtained an appointment at West Point, and graduated in 1827. He was commissioned as Brevet Second Lieutenant, and assigned to duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. The following year, he was transferred, as Second Lieutenant of the 1st Infantry, to Fort Snelling, then the extreme northwest post on the Upper Mississippi, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Zachary Taylor, afterwards President of the United States. Lieutenant Stockton was appointed Assistant Quartermaster, July 11, 1832, and assigned to duty at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien. March 1, 1833, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant of 1st Infantry. He then resigned his staff appointment, and was detailed on engineering duty at Detroit, Michigan, in charge of military roads and bridges in that Territory. He resigned his commission in the army the following year; and was appointed Civil Engineer in the service of the United States. He superintended harbor improvements on the lakes, in Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, for ten years. In 1838 he was elected Mayor of Michigan City, Indiana. In 1847 he was appointed Colonel of the 1st Michigan Volunteers,

the only regiment raised in the State for the Mexican War; and, until the close of the war, he served, most of the time, as Civil and Military Governor of the city of Cordova. He resided at Flint, Michigan, until 1852, when he went to California with his family, and was variously engaged, until 1858, in mining, United States customs, and building telegraph lines. He was the organizer and first Captain of the Flint Union Greys, many of whose members afterwards took a prominent part as officers during the civil war. On the breaking out of that war, he was among the first to tender his services to the Government. Political influences prevented the Governor from promptly acting upon his offer; and, after receiving permission from the President, on personal application at Washington, he raised the regiment known as Stockton's Independent Regiment. The following year, by request of the Governor, it was enrolled with the other regiments as the 16th Michigan Volunteers. Colonel Stockton reported for duty at Washington, September 20, 1862, and was immediately assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac; and stationed at Hall's Hill, Virginia. In the spring, he accompanied the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular campaign, under General McClellan. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, and the battles of Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, and Gaines Mill. On the repulse of the Federal troops, in the latter battle, he was taken prisoner, and confined in Libby prison until an exchange of prisoners took place in the latter part of the following August. He was then granted twenty days' leave of absence, on account of impaired health. At the expiration of that time, he assumed command of his regiment near Alexandria, Virginia, just after the second battle of Bull Run. Owing to the illness and absence of the General commanding the brigade, he held command during the battles of Antietam, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. About this time, Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, received authority to raise thirty thousand troops to serve in East Tennessee. He gave Colonel Stockton written permission to organize a brigade of five regiments from New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan; and, accordingly, he resigned his position in the Army of the Potomac, to accept this offer. Before Colonel Stockton had made much progress, all Governor Johnson's authority for raising troops outside of Tennessee was revoked by the Secretary of War. Since then, Colonel Stockton has resided in Flint, engaged in the forwarding and commission business. While on duty on the Upper Mississippi, he married, March 3, 1830, Maria G. Smith, of Detroit. They have had three children. Mrs. Stockton was the youngest daughter of Jacob Smith, who served in the United States army in the War of 1812, as Captain of Militia, and was present at Hull's sur-

render of Detroit. He became an extensive and influential trader among the Indians of the North-west, and it was principally through his instrumentality that General Cass succeeded in effecting the Saginaw treaty of 1819. In 1850 Mrs. Stockton, with twelve other ladies, originated a Ladies' Library Association; and was elected its first President. This was the first organization of the kind in the State, and has now become a flourishing institution. In 1868 Colonel Stockton, with his wife and son,—his only child,—was admitted into the Roman Catholic Church.

**S**MITH, WILLIAM L., of Flint, Merchant, was born at Middlebury, Connecticut, May 10, 1830, and is the son of William H. and Nancy (Tyler) Smith. His father is descended from hardy New England farmers. His mother was a daughter of James Tyler, and a niece of Dr. Bennett Tyler, late President of Dartmouth College. She died when her son William was only two and a half years old. Mr. Smith attended the district school regularly until the age of twelve, after which he worked upon the farm, spending only the three winter months in school, until he was seventeen. He then went to Woodbridge, Connecticut, to take charge of a large farm owned by Benham Brothers, who had other business relations in contracting and building. Here he remained two years, attending, during both winters, the academies of Middlebury and Waterbury. After leaving the farm of Benham Brothers, he began his mercantile career in a co-operative store just opened by the people of Waterbury,—receiving a salary of one hundred dollars per year, from which he saved twenty-seven dollars. The next year, he entered the store of the Hotchkiss and Merriman Manufacturing Company, at a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per year. After two years, a reorganization of the company was effected, resulting in the formation of a joint stock company, bearing the name of Henry Merriman & Co. This, after a few years, was merged into that of Benedict, Merriman & Co., in which Mr. Smith at once became a stockholder and Director; and continued to act as buyer and salesman for nine years. He thus acquired that experience in mercantile affairs which became the foundation of his future success in business. In 1861, his health having been impaired by too close application to business, and all commercial interests being somewhat embarrassed, Mr. Smith withdrew from the company, intending to recruit his health by resting. He had been out of business but a short time, however, when he formed a partnership with E. J. Warner, in the manufacture of buttons. While thus engaged, one

of his limbs was crushed by the breaking of a piece of machinery. This accident disabled him for a year, and caused the discontinuance of the business. After some time spent in traveling for his health, in the Middle and Southern States, Mr. Smith settled in Flint, Michigan, in 1862. Here he engaged in a general mercantile business with F. W. Judd, under the firm name of William L. Smith & Co. In about four years, Mr. Judd withdrew, and Eli T. Smith became an equal partner in the business. In 1870 Charles T. Bridgman was admitted to the firm, and the name was changed to Smith, Bridgman & Co. This firm occupies one of the largest stores in Flint, and carries on a very extensive business. Mr. Smith is a Director in the First National Bank of Flint, and in the Second National Bank of Bay City; he is also a stockholder in the Citizens' National Bank of Flint, and in the First National Bank of Saginaw. He has always evinced a deep interest in educational matters. In 1864 he became a Trustee of the School Board, which position he held for nine years; during eight years, he was Director and Secretary of the board; and, for a time, was its President. Much of the success of the schools is due to his labors. In his early life, Mr. Smith was a Whig. He joined the Republican party upon its organization, and has since been an active, though silent, worker for its success. He was, for a time, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; and, in June, 1876, was one of the delegates to the National Republican Convention, in Cincinnati. In March, 1873, he was appointed Acting Commissioner of the State Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, at Flint. This office he held seven months, and was then compelled to resign on account of sickness in his family, which necessitated travel in the South. He is a member, and one of the trustees, of the Congregational Church at Flint. Mr. Smith married, at Cleveland, in 1857, Anna M. Olcott, a lady of character and culture. They have six children,—four of whom are now living. His indomitable energy and perseverance, strict integrity, and promptness in meeting business engagements, have enabled Mr. Smith to acquire a handsome competence, while yet in the prime of life.

**S**MITH, HON. THADDEUS G., of Flint, Judge of the Probate Court of Genesee County, Michigan, was born at Cato, Cayuga County, New York, April 12, 1828. His parents were Chauncey and Priscilla Smith,—the former, a native of Vermont. Having received a common-school and academic education, Mr. Smith studied law, in the cities of Albany and Troy, New York, and was admitted to the bar by





*T. Hinman*

the Superior Court at Albany, in 1852. After remaining for two years at Troy, he went to New York, and there engaged in the practice of his profession until the spring of 1861. In that year he removed to Fentonville, Michigan, where he practiced law until January, 1877. In the fall of 1862, Mr. Smith was elected a member of the Michigan House of Representatives, serving during the sessions of 1863-64. While holding this office, he was appointed, by Governor Blair, one of the Commissioners to take the votes of the Michigan soldiers, then in the field; and performed this duty. He was a member of the Michigan Constitutional Convention of 1867; and, in 1868, was elected a member of the Michigan State Senate, serving during the sessions of 1869-70. In the fall of 1876, he was elected Judge of Probate of Genesee County, to serve for four years from January 1, 1877; and removed to Flint, in order to fill the office. He has acted with the Republican party, since its organization. Mr. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married, in 1868, Miss Frances A. Kingsbury, of Marshall, daughter of Frederick A. Kingsbury, one of the pioneers of the State.

**STONE, DARIAS RICE**, Vice-President of the Merchants' National Bank, Holly, was born near Worcester, Massachusetts, October 15, 1800. His parents, John and Nancy (Rice) Stone, were natives of Massachusetts, and of English extraction. The anniversary of the arrival of the Rices in this country is still commemorated by their descendants. During his childhood, Mr. Stone's parents removed to Worthington, Massachusetts, where he received a common-school education. At the age of eighteen, he became a teacher, and was so employed for three years. He then married Miss Anna Phelps; and, subsequently, removed to Riga, Monroe County, New York, where he lived seven years, actively engaged in agriculture. In 1832 he went to Auburn, New York, and there remained till 1842, employed in farming and the mercantile business. Thence he went to Holly, Michigan, where he has since lived, with the exception of a residence of twelve years in Flint and Owosso, during which he engaged chiefly in carrying on an iron foundry. In 1869 he retired from business with a comfortable income. Mr. Stone has been a Justice of the Peace two terms. He was formerly a Congregationalist, and afterwards became a deacon and elder in the Presbyterian Church; but he is not now associated with any religious denomination. He has always been a staunch antislavery and temperance man, and never withholds his support from any beneficent reform. He cast his first vote for John Quincy

Adams. He has been a Republican ever since the organization of that party, but he is not confined to any political creed—always voting for those candidates whom he considers most worthy and capable. Mr. Stone is six feet high, and weighs over two hundred pounds. He has never employed a physician for himself or family; and, so strong is his constitution, and so perfect his health, that he still retains much of the freshness, buoyancy, and vigor of younger days. He is punctual in the fulfillment of promises, conscientious in the performance of all duties, and men consider his word as good as a bond.

**SIMMONS, THURSTON**, Postmaster and Supervisor, Gaines, Genesee County, Michigan, was born in Marion, Wayne County, New York, November 23, 1818. He was fourth among five children, whose parents, Samuel and Amy (Beals) Simmons, were natives of Rhode Island. The father having died, the care of the family devolved upon the mother, who was obliged to give up the farm, because of a mortgage, and resort to weaving. Thurston Simmons worked out, receiving at first only ten cents per day; hence his opportunities for obtaining an education were few indeed. At the age of fifteen, he removed, with his mother and brothers, to Oakland County, Michigan, the two sisters having previously married and preceded them. After remaining about one year, he returned to his native town in New York; and, at the early age of nineteen, married Miss Hannah Sawyer, daughter of James Sawyer, of that place. After working two years for a farmer, and finding it well-nigh impossible to accumulate enough to build a home, he determined to go West. In fulfillment of this purpose, he removed to Conway, Livingston County, Michigan, and settled on a farm of forty acres, which he had previously bought on credit. The journey was made in November, 1840, via Lake Erie, the necessary money having been borrowed of his employer. This supply soon failed, and more was borrowed of another friend. On reaching Pontiac, he stopped there, and worked a few months to earn sufficient to pay the last-mentioned obligation and complete the trip. In March of the following year, 1841, he reached his destination, with not a penny in his purse. His land, which he had not seen before, was an unbroken forest, with no road or building nearer than one mile. Obtaining temporary shelter with a kind family not far distant, he set to work,—felled, chopped, and split the oaks into logs, roof-boards, and shingles, and built a cabin. Then he and his young wife,—hopeful and ambitious as himself,—rejoicing in the possession of a home all their own, began the task of obtaining from



the forest and the earth the means of sustenance. Such men as Mr. Simmons made the country what it is; and it is interesting to note their early struggles. "We began," he says, "with no team, no cow, no pigs,—nothing but our hands and good pluck." His first step was to buy a cow, paying for it by nineteen days' labor; then he split sixteen hundred rails for a pair of calves, with the idea of raising them for a team. Having prepared a piece of land for sowing, the needed team-work having been obtained by exchanging his own labor for it, he raised, at length, a crop of wheat. At times both he and his wife lay sick; but, undiscouraged, they toiled on. A unit in the determination to keep out of debt, they underwent severe privations to effect this object, though his credit was sufficient to have enabled him to obtain all needed articles. Mr. Simmons trod no royal road to fortune in those days. Hauling pork to Pontiac, fifty-three miles, and selling it at one and a half dollars per hundred, and that in "store pay;" building a causeway for two shillings per rod, dragging the logs for that purpose one mile, and receiving payment in State scrip, at twenty-five per cent. discount; and giving one-fourth of a dollar a yard for calico, and a proportionate price for other necessities,—seemed, instead, a most toilsome path to greater poverty. But despite these difficulties, the farm was cleared, and enlarged until it embraced one hundred and thirteen acres, all paid for. In the spring of 1850, he went to California; but sickness prevented success there, and caused his return in January, 1851. He sold his farm; and, in 1856, removed to Gaines, where he now resides. He built the first house in that village; and, using part of it as a store, engaged in the mercantile business, his whole stock being worth two hundred and fifty dollars. This building stood in a wood so thick that the railroad depot, only fifteen rods distant, could not be seen. But he has "worked out of the forest a second time," and is now surrounded by evidences of wealth, which his own hands and brain have accumulated. In 1862 he joined the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows; and, after taking the degrees of a subordinate lodge, was sent to represent it in the Grand Lodge; and he has also held the office of District Deputy Grand Master. Mr. Simmons was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican. He has held or now holds the following political offices, namely: Notary Public, Postmaster, Supervisor, State Road Commissioner; and is a member of the Congressional District Committee. His religious opinions are in accordance with those of the Baptist Church, with which he is still nominally connected, there being no society of that denomination in his village. He has been married three times. His first wife died April 19, 1864, leaving him with an infant and five other children. May 12, 1865, Miss Nellie Pratt, of Argentine, became his wife. She died November 22, 1870.

He was again married, November 13, 1871, to Miss Jennie McFarlin, daughter of William McFarlin, of Delaware County, Ohio. Mr. Simmons is respected as a quiet, unassuming man, of sound business ability and very temperate habits. He has done much to aid the temperance cause, having prosecuted the liquor traffic in the courts, and closed two dram-shops by purchase, at a cost of one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars. After struggling through early poverty, and the hardest pioneer life, Mr. Simmons fully merits the success he has attained; and is now blessed with health and plenty, and the affections of a worthy family.


**STEWART, MATTHIAS L.**, Banker, of Owosso, was born in Ypsilanti, Michigan, November 29, 1832; and is the youngest of four children. His parents were David and Charlotte (Lyon) Stewart, both natives of New Jersey, and among the earliest settlers of Michigan. They married, April 6, 1819, and settled at Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, in 1824. Mr. Stewart attended the common schools at Ypsilanti, when not engaged in farm work, until he was seventeen years old. At that time, his father removed to Owosso, Shiawassee County, and engaged in general business. He started from Ypsilanti with his stock in trade on a wagon, and disposed of his merchandise in the several villages through which they passed, until Owosso was reached. Mr. Stewart spent about four years as clerk for his father, and other merchants, at Owosso; and then, with his brother, determined to seek his fortune in California. Their worldly possessions consisted of two horses and a small sum of money given them by their father. After reaching Cleveland, they sold their horses, receiving a gold watch in part payment, and went to New York, where they procured steerage passage to their destination,—having less than four dollars in cash when their tickets were purchased. On the voyage out, his brother became ill; and, on their arrival in California, June 11, 1853, Mr. Stewart found himself with only one dollar and the gold watch, which he pawned for twenty-eight dollars, in order to obtain the necessities of life, and reach their destination. Mr. Matthias Stewart obtained employment as clerk in a store at Grass Valley, where he remained until 1857. His brother, suffering from poor health, returned home after one year's sojourn. In addition to his clerkship, Mr. Stewart was interested in the mines, and speculated in grain. In 1857 he returned home, and the next year entered the spoke manufacturing business with his brother. In 1859 they formed a partnership in the grocery business, which lasted for three years, when his brother retired, and Mr. Stewart continued alone until 1869,—his business in-





*R. M. Steel*

creasing from two dollars and seventy-five cents to three hundred and seventy-five dollars a day. Since 1870, he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to the banking business; the bank is a large brick building, which he erected in 1869. Mr. Stewart has held the office of County Treasurer since 1872, being re-elected in 1876 by a large majority. He is a strong partisan of the Republican party. J. C. Fremont received his first vote. Mr. Stewart has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1856. Though not connected with any religious body, he attends the services of the Congregational Church, of which his wife and son are members. Mr. Stewart is a true sample of a self-made man,—commending himself by strict integrity, persevering energy, and force of character. Though of a social nature, he is prevented by the infirmity of deafness from mingling much in society. In the fullest sense, he is a public-spirited citizen. He married, May 1, 1861, Helen A. Duff, daughter of Robert Duff, one of the pioneers of Michigan. She was born in 1841, at Monroe, Michigan. Four children have been born to them: Charles, born February 23, 1863; Leslie Irving, born February 14, 1865; David Benton, born July 8, 1869; and Gracie Elizabeth, born November 4, 1871.

TEEL, ROBERT M., of St. John's, Railroad Contractor and Builder, and President of the St. John's Manufacturing Company, was born in the town of Craftsbury, Orleans County, Vermont, October 21, 1833. His father, William Steel, was a native of Scotland, who emigrated to America in the year 1830, settled in Vermont, and followed the business of contractor and builder. Robert M. Steel took an academic course in that State, after having received a thorough training in the carpenter and joiner business from his father. At the age of twenty-one years, he went to Toronto, Canada, and was employed as time-keeper on the Grand Trunk Railroad. After two months, he was appointed foreman on the road that was building between Sarnia and Toronto; and held the position for fifteen months. His employers, Hayden & Ross, taking a contract to lay the superstructure on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, he entered into a partnership with them. In 1856 he removed to St. John's, as the most convenient point, and was engaged in completing this contract, until the fall of 1858. In May, 1859, he took a contract to lay the superstructure on the Grand Trunk Railroad, from Detroit to Port Huron; and, at the same time, was interested with W. A. Starnes & Co., in building a road from Three Rivers, on the St. Lawrence River, to Athabaska, a distance of thirty-eight miles. He finished these contracts in December, 1859. On the

9th of September, 1862, he entered into partnership with one of his first employers, Mr. Ross, under the firm name of Ross, Steel & Co., to build the Kansas Pacific Railroad, from Kansas City to the one hundredth meridian, a distance of three hundred and sixty miles. They had one hundred miles located, and about twenty-five graded, when the company disposed of their franchise to Samuel Hallett and J. C. Fremont. Mr. Steel then entered into partnership with Elletthroe & Adams, under the firm name of Elletthroe, Adams & Steel, and was engaged in building stone bridges, etc., for the city of Leavenworth. He was subsequently engaged in rebuilding the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and continued in this work until December, 1869. In 1867 he made an individual contract with James F. Joy, to build the accretions, at Burlington, Iowa, for the Union Depot of the Burlington and Missouri, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads. This contract was completed in the fall of 1868, by working night and day. He then went into the St. John's Manufacturing Company, having a paid-up capital of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. He owns ninety per cent. of the capital, and holds the office of President. In December, 1870, he made a contract to build ninety miles of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad, which was completed in November, 1871. In January, 1872, he took a contract on the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad, having the entire road to build through two counties, a distance of one hundred and sixty-eight miles, and the building of culverts, bridges, etc. This was completed in December, 1872. In 1873 he took the contract to build the superstructure of forty miles on the Paducah and Memphis Railroad, and completed that in thirty-five days. In May, 1875, Mr. George Mason, of Toronto, Canada, made a contract to build seventy miles of railway, between the Great Western Railway, of Canada, on the south, and the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, on the north, to be opened for traffic on the 1st of January, 1876. Mr. Steel received the contract to grade thirty miles of the same; also the fencing of the whole line, one hundred and forty miles of post and board fence. The following is an extract from a letter received from Mr. George Mason:

"The whole work is completed to my entire satisfaction; and I have no hesitation in saying, that to your skill, experience, and energy, as contractor, I consider I am indebted, in a great measure, for the successful completion of the undertaking. The London, Huron and Bruce Railway was opened for freight traffic on the 29th of December, 1875, and for passenger traffic on the 17th of January, 1876.

"Believe me, faithfully yours,

"GEORGE MASON,  
"Chief Engineer L. H. & B. R. R. and D. & M. R. R."

Besides his extensive railroad contracts, Mr. Steel was connected with the Government work at Chicago, Calumet, Ludington, Manistee, and Frankfort. In the

year 1857, he became a Free Mason, and is now a member of St. John's Commandery. In 1848 he visited England, Ireland and Scotland, and was absent one year. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Steel has always been known as a sharp, enthusiastic, practical business man. In all his business relations, he has shown strict integrity, and has been very successful. Those who have had business connections with him, speak of him highly, as all his undertakings have proved his opinions weighty and reliable. Mr. Steel is social, genial, and fond of society. To the poor and afflicted, he has been a quiet, unostentatious friend. He married, March 13, 1860, Miss Carrie A. Hyatt, daughter of James M. Hyatt, of New York State. They have had three children,—George A., Robert G., and Carrie L.

**STEVENSON, WILLIAM**, Justice of the Peace and Attorney-at-law, Flint, was born in Dromore, County of Down, Ireland, August 17, 1830. He became a resident of Flint, Michigan, July 6, 1848. For eighteen years he was engaged in the jewelry and book trade. Since that period, his time has been employed mostly in developing and selling real estate. He has been a Justice of the Peace during the past eleven years; and, March 20, 1878, he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Stevenson has been a member of the Common Council of the city of Flint, and was one of the School Board and of the Building Committee, during the erection of the Flint High School building. The completeness and symmetry of that structure—one of the finest in the country—is due, mainly, to his taste and efforts in perfecting the plans and the style of the architecture. He has been, most of the time, a member of the Committee on Teachers and Schools, and has had a marked influence in raising the standard of qualification among the teachers. He contributed liberally toward building the Garland Street Church, designed that edifice, and superintended its erection. In 1870 he was chiefly instrumental in organizing the McFarlan Land Company, and in laying out, improving, and bringing into market, that valuable tract known as the McFarlan & Co. addition. The musical taste of this community has been greatly cultivated by him, in his active work in the churches and Sabbath-schools; and William Stevenson is widely known as the author of hymns and tunes of a sacred character. In having been successful in official duties, in various kinds of business, and in architectural works, and, especially, in having attained so deserved a reputation as a writer of hymns and music for the church and Sabbath-school, Mr. Stevenson has proved himself possessed of a most versa-

tile talent, and has been so useful that the people of Flint would be ungrateful indeed did they not regard him with high appreciation. He was married, May 3, 1869, to Miss Nellie J. Tivy, daughter of Alfred Tivy, of Tuscola County, Michigan. Of the three children born to them, two survive.

**STRICKLAND, HON. RANDOLPH**, of St. John's, Michigan, was born in Dansville, Livingston County, New York, February 4, 1823. His ancestors were emigrants from England to this country in the seventeenth century. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and his father was a pioneer settler in Dansville, in 1816. Mr. Strickland's early instruction was received from his mother. Before he was ten, he had read all the books to be obtained in that locality. After his mother's death, which occurred when he was twelve years old, he had no leisure for study, except at night. Often, with book in hand, he toiled on, by the light of a burning pine knot, until the "small hours," and in this way obtained a good education. From sixteen to twenty-one, he was employed in a saw-mill, working sixteen hours a day. In the winter of 1844, he taught school in Ingham County, Michigan, and, during the summer, worked in the harvest-field or at clearing land. By careful economy he saved a little money, and commenced the study of law. He spent five years, alternately studying and working, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In 1850 he commenced the practice of his profession, in Detroit. Two years later, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Clinton, and served so efficiently that he was retained in the office four succeeding terms. In the National Republican Convention, held at Philadelphia, in 1856, he earnestly advocated the nomination of John C. Fremont for President. He aided, materially, in the campaign that followed, in carrying the State for the candidate of his choice. In 1860 he served on the Judiciary Committee in the Michigan Senate; and assisted in carrying through the bill allowing parties to testify in their own behalf in civil cases. Also, allowing the respondent, in criminal cases, to make his statement, upon which evidence the jury may acquit, if they believe it. In 1863 he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Provost Marshal; he was honorably discharged in October, 1865, and engaged successfully in his profession until 1868, when he was nominated for Representative in Congress. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and had been a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated General Grant for President. He canvassed nearly the entire district, and carried all but three of eighteen counties, being elected

by more than three thousand four hundred majority. In the Forty-first Congress, Mr. Strickland served on the committees on Public Lands; Mines, and Mining; and Invalid Pensions. He delivered a speech in the House, March 26, 1870, upon the Tariff, which was well received. Mr. Strickland's success is owing to indomitable perseverance.

**STONE, DARIAS H.**, General Merchant, President of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, and Vice-President of the Merchants' National Bank, of Holly, was born in Cayuga County, New York, March 4, 1825. He is the second son in a family of five children, whose parents were Darias R. and Anna (Phelps) Stone. His father was a native of Massachusetts; his mother was born in New York. Like many others who have risen to positions of usefulness and honor, Mr. Stone passed his boyhood on the farm, with no means of mental culture except those afforded by a district school, during the winter terms. The good results of those early years of industry, and freedom from vicious influences, may now be seen in the respected and successful business man. In the fall of 1842, he came to Michigan, with an older brother, and bought and settled upon a partly improved farm, in the township of Holly, Oakland County. Here he remained till 1849, and then removed to Groveland, in the same county, where he also engaged in farming until the spring of 1858. Thence he went to Flint and entered upon the mercantile business in partnership with his brother, as the firm of Oren Stone & Co. After five years of prosperity, this was dissolved, and Darias H. Stone removed to Grand Blanc, and was again occupied in farming. In this he made sheep raising a specialty, his flocks numbering, at times, one thousand high-bred and full-blood merinos. Here success still attended him; and, in 1870, he removed to Holly, and organized the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, under the State law, becoming its Cashier. In 1872 it was reorganized as the Merchants' National Bank, and Mr. Stone was elected Vice-President and a Director. During the same year, he again engaged in trade, in partnership with his two sons, James H. and David O. Stone, under the firm name of D. H. Stone & Co. The following year, he built a commodious brick block, in which he is now carrying on a large business. In 1874, when the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, of Oakland, Genesee and Shiawassee counties, was organized, he officiated as Chairman of the Board of Directors till 1878, when he was elected President. He was also Treasurer of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, of Oakland County, from its organization, in 1870, till 1875. Mr. Stone has done

much to promote the growth of Holly; has always been an efficient and prominent worker in the temperance cause; and has given freely for charitable and educational purposes. Formerly an Abolitionist, he is now a Republican; but, preferring business to political duties, he has accepted no other municipal office than President of the village. He was married, February 3, 1847, to Miss Mary Jane Hadley, daughter of John Hadley, of Groveland. Their union has been blessed with eight children,—four sons and the same number of daughters,—seven of whom are living. Mr. Stone is a little above the medium height. His pleasing expression of countenance, and cordial manner, render him very agreeable, both in business and society. His nature is such, that of every public enterprise, or business corporation on which he acts, he instinctively becomes a leader; and his energy, sound judgment, and integrity have won for him success, and the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

**STEBBINS, CORTLAND BLISS**, of Lansing, Michigan, was born at Williamstown, Vermont, February 17, 1812. He was left an orphan at the age of fourteen; a precocious lad, but poor. By making the most of his limited advantages, he began, when about eighteen, to write poetry and prose for the papers. At the same time, he supported himself by work in a furniture establishment, where he became an expert cabinet-maker. During part of this time, he attended school at the Montpelier Academy. When twenty-one years of age, he had two dollars in his pocket. Up to this time, though he was an active boy-politician, the idea of ever holding an office had not occurred to him. His opponents virtually nominated him by reporting that he was a candidate for an office in the Legislature; and the result was, that he received the appointment, as an officer of the House, from four successive Speakers. He then anticipated Horace Greeley's advice to "go West." At Buffalo, New York, he entered the law office of T. J. Nevins, who afterwards organized the first schools in San Francisco. Here he applied himself closely to the study of law, for nearly a year,—not once visiting any place of amusement, or any saloon. In 1842 he settled in Adrian, Michigan, engaging in the furniture business. He soon afterwards became connected with the Michigan *Expositor*, which he edited until President Fillmore's inauguration. Mr. Stebbins was the first editor in the United States to suggest in his columns Mr. Fillmore's name for the Presidency. Under Mr. Fillmore's administration, Mr. Stebbins was part of the time Special Agent of the Post-office Department,—traveling in Michigan

and Ohio, and occasionally in the other States. Part of the time he was in the secret service of the Treasury Department, visiting the border towns on both sides of the Canada line, and studying the tricks of smugglers,—the public supposing he was still only an agent of the Post-office Department. Mr. Stebbins identified himself with the Republican party on its organization. The next year—1855—he was elected Supervisor in the city of Adrian, in a district strongly Democratic, by a majority greater than the entire vote of his opponent. In 1856 he was appointed, by the Commissioners of the State Land-office, to investigate depredations on the pine lands of the State in several northern counties. In October, 1857, he was engaged by the publishers of the *Lansing Republican*, the leading weekly paper of that party in the State, to edit that journal, and he removed to the capital. At the same time, he was appointed private secretary to Governor K. S. Bingham. Under Mr. Stebbins' charge, the circulation of the paper more than doubled in six months. He resigned his position the next summer; and, July 1, 1858, entered, as clerk, the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. Ira Mayhew. The next winter, the Legislature established the office of Deputy Superintendent. To this Mr. Stebbins has been successively appointed for twenty years, by Superintendents Dr. J. M. Gregory, Prof. O. Hosford, Hon. D. B. Briggs, and Hon. H. S. Tarbell. In that time, he has had more to do in securing desirable legislation for school interests, and in explaining the laws to school officers, than any other one man in the State. From boyhood he has been an active advocate of temperance, and an opponent of slavery; and has written and lectured largely upon those subjects for over thirty years. He has written for papers in various sections of the country upon the current topics. He united with the Congregational Church at an early age; and was active in organizing two of the largest churches of that denomination in Michigan. His sympathy is with all denominations of evangelical Christians. Mr. Stebbins has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Susan E. Burley, daughter of Hon. John Burley, for many years an officer in the Custom House in Salem, Massachusetts. She was educated at the Ipswich Seminary, under Miss Grant and Mary Lyon; and died in 1854, leaving no children. He then married Miss Eliza M. Smith, daughter of Captain Israel Smith, who commanded the first packet that navigated the Erie Canal, and was for many years collector of canal revenues at Rochester, New York. Mrs. Stebbins completed her education at the Tracy Institute, at Rochester. She has three children living,—the oldest, now eighteen, is a student in Michigan Agricultural College. Mr. Stebbins has an unblemished reputation. He can justly claim that, in whatever position he has been placed, he has honestly endeavored to be faithful to the trust.

**T**HAYER, ARTEMAS, Lawyer and Real Estate Owner, of Flint, Michigan, was born in Seneca, New York, in 1816. He was taught in the common schools of that region, until the age of fourteen, when he went to Greenfield, Massachusetts, and there attended school two years. Then returning to the State of New York, he studied in the Gaines Academy one year, and in the Lima Seminary two years. Even in youth he displayed rare business ability; for, by teaching school and speculating in land and other property, he had acquired, at the age of nineteen, what was then considered a small fortune. This he brought, in gold, to Michigan, in 1837, and engaged in the mercantile business, and in speculation, at Ann Arbor; but soon afterwards returned to the home of his family, in Orleans County, New York, still carrying on the business in Ann Arbor under the direction of a partner. He then studied law in Albion, in that State, and at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the office of Hawkins & Lawrence. In 1839 he was admitted to the bar at Flint, and commenced the practice of his profession in that city. This he continued successfully for several years, and then engaged extensively in the real estate business. He laid out and improved a wild tract west of the village, by marking out streets, in some cases through a forest, erecting tenements, etc., until it was converted into what is now the Fourth Ward of the city of Flint. This was a very difficult task. The tract was connected with the village only by a circuitous, steep, and almost impassable road; and, in the space between was a stream, too wide to be bridged and too shallow for boats. Mr. Thayer, whose energy was not easily checked, and to whom the building of roads in apparently impassable places, or the turning of a river's channel, was as child's play, determined to make a direct road across the stream and marsh to the land in question. By deepening the channel, the river was narrowed, the low lands drained, and the road built, high and dry, to the opposite bank. When the work was nearly accomplished, a freshet threatened to destroy it,—overturning some buildings, and sweeping across with resistless fury. A large body of workmen were called out who, with volunteers and the all-animating presence of the builder, saved the road; and it remains to this day, after more than twenty years, a popular thoroughfare, and a monument to the energy and perseverance of Artemas Thayer. The eastern and southern portions of the city are likewise indebted to Mr. Thayer for similar additions and improvements. Some of the finest business blocks have been erected by him, or under his supervision. The original cost of these improvements was not far from two hundred thousand dollars. During the building of one of them,—the Phoenix Block,—an emergency occurred that revealed in him rare coolness and courage. A terrible gale had arisen, which caused the walls to lean

so that they were expected to fall any moment, and it was deemed advisable to take them down that the material might be saved. No workmen could be induced, however, even for advanced wages, to venture on the scaffolding, until Mr. Thayer himself led the way, and called upon all to follow who were disposed to work for double pay. Several volunteered; and, amid the excitement of a crowd of spectators and the prophecy of disaster, he kept his stand, for hours, until the peril was past. He has ever contributed liberally to schools and churches, and to the promotion of all good enterprises. Political trickery is abhorrent to him, and he has never sought office; but has always been deeply interested in issues concerning the welfare of the municipality or the State. During the civil war, he aided, by his wealth and influence, in raising troops to defend the Government; and, while these were fighting for their country, he, with Colonel Fenton, cared for such of their families as were needy, sparing, in this noble work, neither money nor personal effort. At the Centennial celebration in Flint, on the Fourth of July, 1876, he was President of the day, and entered into the spirit of the occasion with his characteristic zest. Mr. Thayer was married, in 1844, to M. Louise, eldest daughter of Manly Miles and Mary Cushman, who was a lineal descendant of Miles Standish, of Puritan renown, and of Sir Robert Cushman, a patron of Plymouth Colony. Of the eight children of this marriage, four are living,—three sons and one daughter. Of the sons,—Paris M., Edward M., and Herbert A. Thayer,—the two latter are graduates of Michigan University, and are practicing law at Flint. The daughter is the wife of J. Brush Fenton, son of Hon. Wm. M. Fenton, whose sketch appears in this volume. Imbued with the spirit of enterprise, original in conception, tireless in execution, Artemas Thayer has become so identified with the history and growth of Flint that no important improvement has been made during his residence which bears not the impress of his genius, or to which he has not contributed of his means and influence.

**T**OPPING, JAMES L., Lawyer, Fenton, was born in Mentz, Cayuga County, New York, January 10, 1825, being the eldest son of Hon. Charles D. and Eleanor (Sheep) Topping. In 1836 the family removed to Livingston County, Michigan, and were conspicuous among the pioneers of that part of the State. During his boyhood, Mr. Topping attended such schools as Michigan then afforded; and afterwards made a practical use of his knowledge, in Michigan, New Jersey, and Kentucky, by teaching,—a vocation that is often a stepping-stone to the bar and the bench. In

1855 he married Miss Helen C. Wixom, daughter of Isaac Wixom, M. D., a prominent physician of Fenton. For several years, he was in partnership with Mr. Wixom in the mercantile business; but the life of the average tradesman was not suited to the tastes of Mr. Topping. Other than mere money-making faculties were dominant in his nature, and demanded exercise; hence, during these years, we find him employing all his leisure in preparing, by the study of law, for a wider and higher sphere of action. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar of Genesee County, and immediately commenced practice in Fenton. When the Government was endangered by civil war, Mr. Topping responded to the call of the President; and, in September, 1862, was commissioned Lieutenant in the 16th Michigan Infantry. He was in active service until May, 1863, when, because of injuries received at the battle of Fredericksburg, he was honorably discharged. He then returned home, and resumed his professional duties. He has been engaged in some of the most important cases that have come before the Circuit Court of Genesee and adjoining counties. Mr. Topping has always been a member of the Democratic party. For eight years, he was Justice of the Peace, and has held other township offices. In his profession, he has attained an enviable position; it being generally conceded that, as a counselor, he ranks second among all in the Seventh Judicial District. As an advocate, he indulges in no mere rhetoric, but relies upon clear, concise, and logical argument. His private character is irreproachable; and his virtues, as well as his talents, have won for him the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

**T**OPPING, MORRIS, of Plainfield, Livingston County, was born January 29, 1827, in Turin, Lewis County, New York. He is the son of Albert G. and Maria (Waters) Topping. His father was an extensive farmer in New York State until 1837, when he removed to Parma, Ohio. In 1839 he settled in Plainfield, Livingston County, Michigan, where he died in 1844. Until he was nineteen years of age, Morris Topping remained at home, attending school and working on the farm. He taught school three winters after the death of his father; and then assumed the management of the farm. In 1852 he became a merchant as well as a farmer. His success induced him to enlarge his business in 1860, and commence the manufacture of staves and barrels. In 1867 he built a saw-mill; and, in 1873, a grist-mill. On the destruction of his mill property by fire in 1875, he immediately put up larger and more convenient buildings, where he is now engaged in successful business. He has been Post-



master for twenty-five years; and has also been Justice of the Peace and Township Clerk. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity. In politics, he is a strong supporter of the platform of the Democratic party. His religious views are liberal. He is a man of great firmness and independence, and is endowed with untiring energy and perseverance. Mr. Topping married Ellen R. Richmond, December 25, 1847. They have two children,—a son and a daughter.

**THURBER, NATHAN T.**, Merchant and Real Estate Owner, Fenton, Michigan, was born in Bristol, Ontario County, New York, October 30, 1828. He is the third of four children, whose parents were Samuel and Hannah C. Thurber. At the age of seven, he was called to mourn the death of his father,—a bereavement that was doubtless felt more keenly in the eight years of ill treatment that followed. For this period, he lived under the guardianship of Solomon Rawson, a wealthy farmer in Cattaraugus County, New York. So harsh and unjust was this man, that his young ward ran away twice, but both times was captured and brought back to service that was little better than slavery. He was denied instruction, so that, at the age of sixteen, his knowledge of penmanship was confined to his own signature; and, in the other common branches, he was not much more proficient. At the age above mentioned he left Mr. Rawson, and started on foot to visit friends in Ontario County. His store of cash was so scanty that, to meet the necessities of the journey, his daily traveling expenses must not exceed twenty-five cents. By thus restricting his wants within the compass of his means, he paid his way, and reached his destination with a remainder of ninety-four cents. Perhaps that little journey, successfully completed by steady perseverance and wise economy, left a lasting impress on his character, and was typical of his greater journey of life. Having reached his old home, he entered school, expending for books fifty of his ninety-four cents. Here he remained four years, attending the common school during the winter, and paying his way by farm-work the rest of the time. In 1849 he came to Michigan, and engaged as clerk in a hardware store, in Pontiac. In February, of the next year, he went back to the State of New York with a drove of hogs; but returned in June, and resumed his situation. In September, 1850, he went to Flint, and remained there as a salesman until June, 1853; when he returned to Pontiac and commenced business, going in debt for his whole stock of eight thousand dollars worth of hardware. Though successful in this venture, he sold his interest in 1855, and removed to Fenton, then a small village; and,

having built a store, went into the hardware and produce trade. At the end of two years, he relinquished the latter business, but continued the sale of hardware till 1868. In 1866 he superintended the building of the Fenton Woolen-mills. Three years afterwards, he built the Idlewild Inn, on Long Lake, one and a half miles north of Fenton. This hotel, with the lake and other surroundings, is a pleasant summer resort. In 1871 he entered into the clothing business, in which he is still prosperously engaged. In 1860 he laid out an addition to the village of Fenton, and since that time has dealt largely in real estate. For several years he was one of the Board of Education. In 1853 he became a Free Mason, and, ten years later, a charter member of the Genesee Chapter, No. 29; in 1868, he was elected High Priest, and was re-elected to that office in 1875. He is also a member of the Fenton Commandery, No. 14. Mr. Thurber married, April 16, 1854, Miss Carrie E. Stone; they have three children. Mr. Thurber is one of the most capable and public-spirited business men in Genesee County. He has accumulated wealth by industry, foresight, and fair dealing; and has used it freely to promote all enterprises, business or benevolent, that have met his approval. He is agreeable in society, kind and indulgent in domestic life, and his morals are above reproach.

**TROBRIDGE, HON. R. E.**, Lansing, was born June 18, 1821, in the village of Horseheads, Chemung County, New York. His father, Stephen Van Rensselaer Trobridge, was the son of Luther Trobridge, who was a Captain in the Revolutionary War. His mother's name was Elizabeth Conkling; her father, also, served in the Revolutionary army. In 1821 his parents removed to the Territory of Michigan, and settled in Oakland County. They were among the early pioneers, and have always remained on their first farm. When fourteen years of age, Mr. Trobridge went to Ohio, and entered the preparatory school of Kenyon College. He graduated in 1841, at the age of twenty years. It had been his intention to follow a profession; but, just before graduating, his sight failed, and he was obliged to change his plans. He returned home, and worked on his father's farm for two or three years. In the meantime, he had consulted several of the most eminent oculists in the United States, without obtaining relief, and had concluded that his affliction would be permanent. He, therefore, decided to become a farmer. With the assistance of his father, he procured an eighty-acre farm in Barry County, then one of the new counties of the State. At the end of five years, he had not only become a successful farmer, but, what was of incalcul-

lably more consequence, had recovered the use of his eyes. At this time, being thirty years old, he married Miss Mary Letteslee. Her father had settled, in 1822, on a farm adjoining his father's, in Oakland County, where he lived and died, and where the daughter was living when married. Soon after, Mr. Trobridge sold his farm in Barry County, and purchased another in the neighborhood in which he had been brought up. He has always made a comfortable living. In 1856 he was elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1858. In 1860, he was chosen to represent the Fourth District of the State in the National Congress. He was defeated in the new Fifth District, in 1862; but was elected again in 1864, and re-elected in 1866. During his last term, he was made Chairman of the important Committee on Agriculture. March 4, 1869, he again assumed active management of his farm, on which he has since remained. In politics, he was a Whig; and, since the organization of the Republican party, has been a strong supporter of its principles.

**T**URNER, HON. JAMES M., late of Lansing, was born at Cazenovia, New York, April 1, 1820, and was a lineal descendant of Humphrey Turner, who emigrated from Devonshire, England, and settled in Plymouth, Connecticut, in 1628. His father, Francis S. Turner, and his mother, Deborah Morton, were married, at Middlebury, Vermont, in 1799. His grandfather, Jonathan Turner, married Bridget Arthur in the year 1772. His great-grandfather, Paine Turner, was married, at New London, Connecticut, November 3, 1745, to Eleanor Haines. Samuel Humphrey Turner, of the seventh generation, now owns and occupies the old farm in Scituate, Massachusetts, where his ancestor, Humphrey Turner, lived and died, the farm never having passed out of the family. Mr. Turner's early educational advantages were quite limited; but, having a great love for books, and an ardent desire to obtain such an education as would fit him for the active duties of business life, he improved every opportunity that came in his way. In 1840 he removed to Leoni, Michigan, where he became clerk in a store. He afterwards traveled through the country with a wagon, selling goods and purchasing produce. In 1841 he removed to Mason, and entered into the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1847. When the capital of the State was located at Lansing, he removed to that place, and erected the first frame house in the city. For some time he carried on the mercantile trade, and then engaged in the construction of the Lansing and Howell Plank-road, of which company he was the Treasurer and manager. The building of this road was

of vast importance to that section of the State. Mr. Turner carried it through against many obstacles, securing a large amount of foreign capital to complete the work. In 1860, upon the election of John Owen as State Treasurer, Mr. Turner became Deputy State Treasurer, the duties of the office being under his exclusive supervision and control for six years. In 1864 he originated the project of a railroad from Jackson to Lansing, which was subsequently known as the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad, and devoted the greater portion of his time to the successful prosecution of the work. He was Treasurer and Land Commissioner of the company from its organization until his death. Mr. Turner was also interested in the construction of a railroad from Ionia to Lansing, of which company he became Treasurer, Superintendent, and a member of the first Board of Directors. It was mainly through his influence that Eastern capitalists were induced to invest their money in this road. For a number of years he was the agent of Eastern holders of Michigan lands, possessing the confidence of many prominent capitalists, by whom he was intrusted with large amounts of money for investment. During a period of several years, he was agent for the Society of Shakers in the investment and loaning of money. In 1866 he was elected member of the State Senate from the district embracing Ingham and Clinton counties; he was prominently identified with the railroad legislation of that session; and was a member of the Finance Committee, and Chairman of the Committee on the Asylum for the Insane. Mr. Turner was greatly interested in the educational interests of Lansing,—having been one of the founders of the first Union School of that city, and also of the Michigan Female College. Upon the organization of the Board of Education, in 1851, he was elected a member, and held the position during life. His business ability, and unimpeachable honor and integrity, gave him a financial power in carrying forward great public works which few men in the State possess. He was a warm friend of the temperance cause, and an earnest, consistent Christian. He was an active member and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, for nineteen years, was Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. In politics, he was identified with the Republican party from its organization. He was married, October 1, 1843, to Miss Marian Monroe, daughter of Jesse Monroe, of Eagle, Clinton County, Michigan. Ten children were born to them. Mr. Turner died of typhoid fever, at Lansing, Michigan, on the 10th of October, 1869. The Board of Directors of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad passed a series of resolutions expressive of their regret at his death, among which was the following: "As one of the originators and managers of the public improvements placed under the charge of this Board of Directors, this company, and the communities benefited by the

construction of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad, owe the deceased a debt of lasting gratitude for his early, earnest, unyielding, and well-directed efforts in behalf of this enterprise; for his persevering industry and sterling integrity; for the wisdom of his counsels and the vigor of his execution. Doctor Turner was a man of commanding personal appearance, being six feet four inches in height, and well proportioned, weighing two hundred and forty-five pounds. He possessed great strength, and remarkable powers of endurance. He was kind-hearted and benevolent; liberal to a fault; a real friend and helper to the poor.

**T**URNER, JOSIAH, of Owosso, Judge of the Circuit Court, was born in New Haven, Addison County, Vermont, September 1, 1811. He received an academic education at Middlebury and Athens. After leaving school, at the solicitation of his uncle, Judge Bates Turner, he commenced the study of law, at St. Alban's, Vermont; and was admitted to the bar, September 12, 1833. He was engaged in the practice of his profession at Berkshire and Sheldon, Vermont; and, at the latter place, was in partnership with Hon. J. B. Sheldon. In 1840 he removed to Howell, Livingston County, Michigan, where he still followed the practice of his profession for twenty years. July 9, 1860, he removed to Owosso, Shiawassee County, where he has since resided. In 1836, while yet in Vermont, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney. After his removal to Howell, Michigan, he was elected Town Clerk; in 1842, Justice of the Peace; and was appointed, by Governor Barry, Master in Chancery. He has also held the offices of County Clerk, and Deputy County Treasurer. In the fall of 1846, he was elected Judge of the County Court, which position he filled five years. In the fall of 1856 he was elected Judge of Probate for Livingston County, but resigned, the May following, to accept the office of Circuit Judge, an appointment by the Governor, to commence the January following. He was re-elected in 1863, 1869, and 1875. In 1864 he was elected Mayor of Owosso, and was re-elected in 1865. In 1867 he was made a member of the Constitutional Convention, to revise the Constitution. In 1847 he was initiated into the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and was Noble Grand for three terms; he was also a member of the Grand Lodge. He has been a member of the Presbyterian or Congregational Church since 1831. He was a Democrat in politics, until the organization of the Republican party, when, in consequence of the extreme views of the Democratic party as regards slavery, he united with the Republicans. He was married, January 1, 1835, to Eveline Ellsworth, daughter of William C. Ellsworth, an eminent physician of Berkshire, Vermont, and also a member of the Legislature

for five years. She is a sister of Hon. Charles C. Ellsworth, present member of Congress from the Ninth District. Their union has been blessed with a family of four daughters and one son,—Jerome W., lawyer, of Owosso, and a member of the Senate in 1869–70; Lucia, wife of Harry M. Newcombe, Deputy Collector of Customs at Ludington, Michigan; Nellie, who lives at home; Julia, who died May 30, 1842; and Emily, who died August 22, 1851.

**T**HOMSON, HON. EDWARD HUGHES, Flint, Michigan, was born June 15, 1810, at Kendall, Westmoreland, England; and removed with his parents to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1813. He received his education at the White Plains Academy, Westchester County, New York; and then spent two years as a sailor. On his return, he studied law with Thomas T. Sherwood, and Hon. Millard Fillmore, at Buffalo; and was admitted to practice in 1832. He practiced law first in Cleveland, Ohio, and then, in connection with the late General E. J. Roberts, established the *Buffalo Transcript*, in Buffalo, New York. In 1837 he settled in Lapeer County, Michigan, and was appointed, by Governor Mason, the first Prosecuting Attorney of the county. When Genesee County was organized, he removed to Flint, and entered into partnership with John Bartow, who was Register of the United States Land-office. Mr. Thomson was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Genesee County, and held that office for several years. In 1844–45, he was chiefly engaged with Dr. Douglas Houghton in explorations through the Lake Superior country, for copper. In 1847 he was elected a member of the State Senate, from the district embracing the counties of Oakland, Shiawassee, Lapeer, Genesee, Saginaw, and all the counties on the eastern slope of the State, together with Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie, and the Upper Peninsula; and was appointed Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. While a member of the Senate, he was instrumental in introducing and carrying the first mining bill for the organization of copper-mining companies; a bill for the establishment of the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind institutions at Flint; and a bill for the encouragement of the immigration of foreigners to Michigan. Under the Immigrant Law, he was appointed, by Governor Ransom, Commissioner of Immigration; and held the office three years. He opened an office in New York, and afterwards, one in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg. While in New York, he set forth, by means of pamphlets, and through personal intercourse with the immigrants arriving at that post, the numerous and wealthy resources of Michigan. During the first year of his appointment, upwards of two thousand eight hundred emigrants were induced to settle in Michigan, all of whom, with few

exceptions, possessed means to purchase land, or were mechanics with good trades, and implements to commence earning a livelihood. In Stuttgart he persuaded thousands, who were emigrating, to find their homes in Michigan, and it is estimated that, during his term as Commissioner, the State received between forty and fifty thousand. In 1851, at the expiration of his term of office as Immigrant Commissioner, he received, while in London, an appointment as Deputy Commissioner for the United States at the World's Fair; and did efficient service there for American visitors and exhibitors. On his return to America, much of his time, during the session of Congress, was spent in Washington, until 1860. In 1859 he was elected a Representative to the Legislature of Michigan and served on the Judiciary Committee. He entered earnestly into the work of raising troops for the civil war, in 1861; and delivered speeches in every town in Genesee County. He was appointed, by Governor Blair, a member of the State Military Board; and, on the resignation of General Williams, was appointed its President. The 10th Michigan Infantry was raised, mainly through his instrumentality, in Genesee County. After four years' service in the State Military Board, he resumed the profession of law, at Flint. He has been many years a member of the Board of Education of that city; and has taken a deep interest in the welfare of her schools, as well as in every enterprise tending to the material advancement of the city. He takes active measures to forward the prosperity and greatness of Michigan. From boyhood Mr. Thomson has been an ardent lover of English literature, and is especially fond of Shakspeare. He has the largest private Shakspearean library on this continent. It embraces every edition of Shakspeare ever published in the English language; with hundreds of volumes of annotated comments, criticisms, etc. He is often called upon, by the various literary and benevolent societies in the State, to deliver lectures upon this subject, and to give readings. He usually gives his services gratuitously. Many young people have felt the influence of his enthusiasm, and have learned to delight in the study of the great English author, and of English literature generally. Mr. Thomson has been twice married, and has three children living,—a daughter and two sons.

**VAN DEUSEN, ROE G.**, of Elsie, Clinton County, Michigan, was born in the village of Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York, April 27, 1820. About that time, his parents, Andrew and Orpha (Joyner) Van Deusen, emigrated from Lee, Berkshire County, Massachusetts,—where they had many relatives,—to Chautauqua County, which was known, at that time, as part of the Holland Company's Purchase.

In 1829 they again moved West, and settled on the Connecticut Western Reserve, in Hinckley, Medina County, Ohio. At the age of thirteen, Roe G. Van Deusen was thrown upon his own resources; he worked out by the month in summer, and attended school in winter, thus obtaining a good common-school education. He was engaged in this way until he was nineteen years old; after which, in order to prepare himself for a teacher, he spent the fall and spring terms of several years at an academy at Richfield, Summit County, Ohio. During this time, in order to obtain a livelihood, he worked in summer, and taught school in winter. At the age of twenty-one, besides his books and clothing, he possessed three dollars, twenty-five cents of which was in cash. His life was little varied for twenty years. He taught school twenty-five terms, and was well known as the "school-master." His occupation of teaching naturally led him into discussions and the practice of debate, which, together with the fact that he had always lived on the frontier, as easily led to pettifoggery. Eventually, although he had given little attention to the law itself, he became a frequent and very successful pleader in justice's courts. He thus became interested in public gatherings, and in politics; and, being an apt speaker and writer, became one of the leaders in the societies in which he moved. From 1829 to 1859, he was a resident of the State of Ohio; in the latter year, he removed to Fairfield Township, Shiawassee County, Michigan, and settled on an unbroken tract of land. This has grown to be an improved farm of about three hundred acres, to which, with the business incident to his official positions, he devotes his time, making the dairy a specialty. In 1861 he was elected Supervisor of the township, and held the office seven or eight years,—through the war. He was enrolling officer of the township during the war; and the quotas were always filled, and the business record satisfactory. He has been School Inspector and Superintendent of Schools since 1860; was Justice of the Peace for twelve years, and then refused to be renominated; and has since been Notary Public. He has been connected with many secret societies. About the year 1845, he joined the Sons of Temperance in Ohio, and was a member of the grand lodge at the session held in Columbus. He has been greatly interested, and somewhat active, in the temperance cause; about the year 1840, he spent some time in lecturing and in organizing the Washingtonian movement, and has since endeavored to continue the work. He joined the political organization of the Know Somethings, which was started in Ohio, in opposition to the Know Nothings, and in aid of anti-slavery. He united with the Good Templars in Michigan, and has been a member of the Grand Lodge. He joined the Union League during the late civil war; belongs to the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and was a delegate to

the Grand Encampment in 1875. He sympathized with the farmers' movement, and joined the Grange in 1874. In early life, he was a Democrat, and continued to act with that party till the Kansas and Nebraska trouble; he then joined the new movement, and was one of the two delegates from Medina County to the Ohio State Convention, held at Columbus, when the Republican party was made national. July 10, 1845, he married Miss Susannah Foss, of Hinckley, Ohio, who died March 2, 1863, leaving nine children,—having lost one. The first and third—Charles W. and Truman O.—in 1862, enlisted in the 27th Michigan Infantry. Truman was killed, and Charles was shot through the arm, at the battle of the Wilderness. Mr. Van Deusen married, again, in September, 1864, Miss Sophia Burleson, of Fairfield, Michigan. They have five children, the youngest having been born July 4, 1876.

**VAN DEUSEN, RALPH HENRY**, of Elsie, Clinton County, Michigan, was born June 20, 1825, in Sheridan, Chautauqua County, New York; and is the sixth in a family of eleven children. His father, Andrew Van Deusen, of Dutch descent, was born and educated in Massachusetts, where he engaged in farming and milling. His mother, Orpha (Joyner) Van Deusen, also a native of Massachusetts, is now—1877—living in Hinckley, Medina County, Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty years. To this place the family removed, in 1829, and settled on an unimproved farm. There Mr. Van Deusen received his primary education. He was always an active, industrious boy; and the death of his father, in 1839, tested his manliness and self-reliance. From that time until he was twenty, he conducted his father's saw-mill successfully, and contributed his earnings to the support of his widowed mother. In 1844 he sold the mill, and purchased one hundred acres of wild land. He cleared and improved the greater portion of this farm, and lived there, with the family, until 1855. In that year, he sold his interest, and removed to Michigan. He settled on the meridian line between Shiawassee and Clinton counties, and purchased a quarter section of wild land in the township of Fairfield, Shiawassee County, one mile east of the village of Elsie. He has now three hundred and fifty-three acres of well-stocked land under cultivation. He owns, also, one hundred and twelve acres of improved land in Duplain Township, which he works in connection with his home farm. He makes a specialty of the dairy business, keeping, on an average, thirty-five cows; and has, also, a large flock of sheep, and other necessary stock. In politics, he was at first a member of the Free-soil party, but associated himself with the Republican party when it came into power. Mr. Van Deusen was elected Supervisor

and Justice of the Peace; but refused to accept the offices, as he knew that the successful management of his farm required his personal attention. He has, however, been interested in the enterprises calculated to promote the welfare of Elsie; and has contributed largely for this purpose. In religious matters, he contributes to the support of the Gospel, but is not a member of any church. He united with the Odd-Fellows in 1866, and has taken all the degrees of the subordinate lodge. Mr. Van Deusen delights in looking after the interests of his farm; and is always at home and at work. He is probably, to-day, one of the richest farmers in Shiawassee or Clinton County. He married, September 30, 1846, Maryette M. Rockwell. They have had ten children. Of the five living, three—one daughter and two sons—are married, and settled on neighboring farms. One daughter and one son live at home.

**VAN ANKEN ANTHONY**, of Vernon, Shiawassee County, Michigan, was born at Phelps, Ontario County, New York, January 25, 1814. His parents, Lewis and Jane (Westfall) Van Anken, were natives, respectively, of New Jersey and New York. They lived together sixty-five years; and had a family of fifteen children,—thirteen of whom reached maturity. His father is still living, at the advanced age of one hundred and one years. Mr. Van Anken's early youth was spent in New York; and he enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the common schools. In 1835 the family removed to Michigan. Possessing ability, energy, and a robust constitution, he bought, in 1839, one hundred and sixty acres of wild land on credit. In four years' time he had paid for the land, fenced it, and put it under a state of cultivation. To this he has added neighboring farms, from year to year, until he now owns three hundred and eighty acres, in good condition, on which there are nine barns and two dwelling-houses. He has added largely to his finances by successful dealings in cattle and sheep; and is now one of the wealthiest farmers in Shiawassee County. Mr. Van Anken has liberally supported railroads, and all public enterprises tending to advance the prosperity of Vernon. He cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren; and has always favored the Democratic party. Mr. Van Anken is a member of the Free-will Baptist Church, but in Michigan has always attended the Methodist Church. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1861. In 1872 he took an overland route to the Pacific coast, crossing the Wahsatch Mountain, and visiting San Francisco, Salt Lake City, and other places of interest. He married, September 23, 1835, Maria Cooper, of Schenactady, New York. They have had three children, of whom one survives.

**WISNER, HON. MOSES**, formerly of Flint, Ex-Governor of the State of Michigan, was born in Springport, Cayuga County, New York, June 3, 1815. His early education was only what could be obtained at a common school, and embraced such branches as are taught to the sons of farmers and others in moderate circumstances. Agricultural labor, and the frugality of his parents, gave him a physical constitution of unusual strength and endurance,—one which was ever carefully preserved by temperate habits and abstinence from all injurious influences. In 1837 he emigrated to Michigan, and purchased a farm in Lapeer County. It was new land, and he at once set himself at work to clear it and plant crops. He labored diligently at his task for two years, when he gave up the idea of being a farmer, and removed to Pontiac, Oakland County. Here he commenced the study of law, in the office of his brother, George W. Wisner, and Rufus Hosmer, a law firm there in very successful practice. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar, and established himself in his new vocation at the village of Lapeer. While there, he was appointed, by Governor William Woodbridge, Prosecuting Attorney for that county, in which capacity he acquitted himself well, and gave promise of that eminence he afterwards attained in the profession. He, however, remained at Lapeer but a short time, removing to Pontiac, where, he became a member of the firm there, and entered fully upon practice. In politics, he was, like his talented brother, a Whig of the Henry Clay stamp, but with a decided antislavery bias. His practice becoming extensive, however, he took little part in politics until after the election of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency, in 1852. In the great struggle respecting the freedom of the territories acquired by the Mexican war, he was ever on the side of right, and freely employed his voice and purse in opposition to the schemes of the Democratic party,—North as well as South,—to introduce into these territories the blighting influences of slavery. As a lawyer, he was a man of great ability; but relied less upon mere book-learning than upon his native good sense. Liberal and courteous, he was yet devoted to the interests of his client; and no fact escaped his attention or his memory which bore upon the case. He was no friend of trickery and artifice in the conduct of a case; but, disregarding every thing merely formal and trivial, always met the real merits of the controversy with an intrepidity, a richness of illustration, and a power of argument, that rendered him a most formidable opponent. As an advocate, he had few equals. When fully aroused and warmed by his subject, his elocution was at once graceful and powerful. His fancy supplied the most original, the most pointed illustrations; and his logic became a battling giant, under whose heavy blows the adversary

shrank and withered. To one unacquainted with him, his temperament appeared to be cold and unexcitable—even taciturn and indifferent; but, when inspired by his theme, his feelings were vivid and his imagination active; and woe to the unhappy object of the terse and sententious wit, the rugged logic and fiery sarcasm, which flowed in torrents from his lips. His high, pale brow and jet black hair; his strong and manly form; the solemnity of his mien, and the deep music of his intonations; the lofty utterances of his indignation, sympathy, or respect,—rendered his eloquence at times striking and masterly. Nature had bestowed upon him rare qualities; and, it is needless to say, his powers as a popular orator were of a high order. On the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, of 1854, repealing the Missouri Compromise, and opening the Territories to slavery, he was among the foremost in Michigan to denounce the shameful scheme. He actively participated in organizing and consolidating the elements opposed to it in that State; and was a member of the popular gathering, at Jackson, in July, 1854, which was the first formal Republican Convention held in the United States. At this meeting, the name "Republican" was adopted as the designation of the new party, consisting of Antislavery Whigs, Liberty-men, Free-soil Democrats, and all others opposed to the extension of slavery, and favorable to its expulsion from the Territories and the District of Columbia,—a party destined, as the history of the last twenty-five years has shown, to grapple successfully, not only with the old Democratic party,—become proud and insolent by long years of alliance with the slave-holders,—but with an armed rebellion, which for five years drenched our land with blood. At this convention, Mr. Wisner was urged to accept the nomination for Attorney-General of the State, but declined; and Hon. Jacob M. Howard, also a pioneer in the same cause, received the office. An entire State ticket was nominated; and, at the annual election in November, was elected by an average majority of nearly ten thousand. Mr. Wisner was enthusiastic in the cause, and brought to its support all his personal influence and talents. In his views, he was bold and radical. He saw clearly that the long struggle between the North and the South,—that is, between the free-labor and the slave-labor system,—a struggle that had in countless forms disturbed the tranquillity of the country ever since the adoption of the Constitution, was now fast approaching a final crisis, and probably a bloody close. He felt that one of the two must become extinct; and, fully appreciating the magnitude of the issue, his daring soul did not shrink from any form in which it might present itself, be it ballot or bullet, and did not hesitate to warn his countrymen to be prepared for the worst. He believed, from the beginning, that the political power of the slave-

holders would have to be overthrown before quiet could be secured to the country. To effect this, he was willing to resort to any means within the reach of the party to which he belonged. He had no fear of disturbing or irritating the slave-power, or of offending its Northern abettors. On the contrary, feeling that his cause was just, that it was the cause of Republican Government, and that upon its success depended the continuance of the Constitution itself, and the liberties of the people, he used the boldest and most defiant language to its enemies, and was ready to resort to the most radical measures. He asked no pardon for his opinions, no favor from the pro-slavery party, but boldly threw into the arena the very existence of the Government as the gauge of battle; for he was deeply convinced that such was the real character of the contest. When pressing this view upon his audience, his eloquence rose to sublimity; and his prophetic spirit, picturing the future of our country, should the slave party triumph, brought them face to face with the disgrace, the degradation, the slavery, and the ruin, which would be the result. No true man could listen to his impassioned utterances without being moved. It was the eloquence of a man who loved his country; a wise, courageous, earnest man, pleading with his countrymen to stand firmly by the true principles of their Government, and to bear themselves proudly and confidently in its defense. In the Presidential canvass of 1856, he supported the Fremont, or Republican, ticket. At the session of the Legislature of 1857, he was a candidate for United States Senator, and, as such, received a very handsome support. In 1858 he was nominated for Governor of the State by the Republican Convention that met in Detroit; and, at the subsequent November election, was chosen by a very large majority. Before the day of election, he had addressed the people of almost every county in the State, and his majority was greater even than that of his popular predecessor,—Hon. K. S. Bingham. He served as Governor two years,—from January 1, 1859, to January 1, 1861. His first message to the Legislature was an able and statesmanlike production, and was received with unusual favor. It showed that he was awake to all the interests of the State, and set forth an enlightened State policy, that had in view the rapid settlement of our uncultivated lands, and the development of our immense agricultural and mineral resources. It was a document that reflected the highest credit upon the author. No chief magistrate has shown a greater devotion to his duties, and to the interests of the State; none, a more disinterested and vigorous administration. During his term was passed the general registration law of the State, requiring every elector to enter his name on the proper book of the township or ward. A system of roads extending into the unsettled parts of the

State, to be constructed by means of the proceeds of the State swamp land, was adopted, and vigorously prosecuted. That very important work,—the St. Mary's Ship Canal,—uniting the navigation of the lower lakes with that of Lake Superior, and thus aiding to develop the rich copper and iron mines of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, was saved from destruction, and secured against accident from flood or frost. Many other measures of the highest public importance were adopted upon his recommendation, evincing a becoming pride and an enlightened statesmanship. His term having expired January 1, 1861, he returned to his home in Pontiac, and to the practice of his profession. The civil war broke out. There were those in the State who counseled the sending of delegates to the "Peace Conference" at Washington. Mr. Wisner was opposed to all such temporizing expedients. His counsel was to send no delegates, but to prepare to *fight*. He foresaw that hard blows and frightful devastation were to be the arbiters between the contending parties; and he predicted the total abolition of slavery as one of the results of the impending war. He spoke of Mr. Lincoln's first call for seventy-five thousand volunteers as puerile and timid, failing in comprehension of the realities of the crisis. After Congress had met, and passed the necessary legislation, he resolved to take part in the war. He arranged his private business; and, in the spring and summer of 1862, set to work to raise a regiment of infantry, chiefly in Oakland County, where he resided. His regiment—the 22d Michigan—was armed, equipped, and ready to march in September. It was made up of the substantial men of Oakland County,—a robust, earnest, sober, and unflinching body of men, who left their homes and went to the war with the same spirit as their commander,—a regiment whose solid qualities were afterwards proved on many a bloody field. Colonel Wisner's commission bore the date of September 8, 1862. Before parting with his family, he made his will. As the most sacred place in which to deposit the farewell of an affectionate husband and father, he left in it this brief and characteristic document:

"My dear children must never forget their father. I know my dear wife never will forget me. Upon the field of battle, next to my country, my last thoughts will be of them."  
M. WISNER."

The regiment was sent to Kentucky, and quartered at Camp Wallace. He had, at the breaking out of the war, turned his attention to military studies, and had become a proficient in the ordinary rules of drill and discipline. His entire attention was now devoted to his duties. His treatment of his men was kind, though his discipline was rigid. He possessed, in an eminent degree, the spirit of command; and, had he lived, would, there can be no doubt, have distinguished himself as a good officer. He was impatient of delay, and

chafed at being kept in Kentucky, where there was so little prospect of getting at the enemy. But life in camp,—so different from the one he had been leading,—and his incessant labors, coupled with that impatience which was so natural and so general among the volunteers in the early part of the war, soon made their influences felt upon his health. He was seized with typhoid fever, and removed to a private house near Lexington. Every care, which medical skill or the hand of friendship could bestow, was rendered him. In the delirious wanderings of his mind, he was disciplining his men, and urging them to be prepared for an encounter with the enemy, enlarging upon the justice of their cause, and the necessity of crushing the rebellion. But the source of his most poignant grief was the prospect of not being able to come to a hand-to-hand engagement with the “chivalry.” He was proud of his regiment, and felt that if it could find the enemy it would cover itself with glory,—a distinction it afterwards attained, but not until Colonel Wisner was no more. The malady baffled all medical treatment; and, on the 5th of January, 1863, he breathed his last. His remains were removed to Michigan, and interred in the cemetery at Pontiac, where they rest by the side of the brave General Richardson, who received his mortal wound at the battle of Antietam. Colonel Wisner was no adventurer. Although he was, doubtless, ambitious of military renown, and would have striven for it with characteristic energy, he went to the war to defend and uphold the great principles he had so much at heart. Few men were more familiar than he with the causes and the underlying principles that led to the contest. He left a wife (who was a daughter of General C. C. Hascall, of Flint) and four children to mourn his loss. Towards them, he ever showed the tenderest regard. Next to his duty, their love and their welfare engrossed his thoughts. He was kind, generous, and brave; and, like thousands of others, he sleeps the sleep of the martyr for his country.

**WADE, EBENEZER F.**, of Corunna, Michigan, was born in Franklin County, Massachusetts, May 30, 1810. His parents were both natives of New England. His father was a farmer, and a Unitarian preacher for the last forty-five years of his life. The family emigrated, in 1816, to Central New York. There, in Cayuga County, Mr. Wade was taught the rudiments of the English language, and arithmetic. He was a great reader of history, and biography, and has continued his literary and scientific studies up to the present time. In his nineteenth year, he was apprenticed to a boot and shoe maker, in Auburn. On the failure of his employer, he finished his apprenticeship

at Manchester, Ontario County. He opened stores at East Avon, Livingston County, New York, and at Lima. Eleven years later, on account of failing health, he removed to Michigan, and spent four years clearing a new farm in the town of Burns. In 1848 he was elected County Clerk, and removed to Corunna; he held this position for three terms. The county was newly settled, the salaries were small, and Mr. Wade was compelled to labor in various offices to support his family. He was appointed by the Governor and Senate, Special Commissioner to locate and build a road to the headwaters of Saginaw Bay,—a distance of twenty-five miles, the greater part of which is a dense forest. Mr. Wade was four years County Superintendent of the Poor. He was thirteen years President, and twenty years a member, of the Board of Education. He is a charter member of the Odd-Fellow, Masonic, and Temperance societies. He has been a delegate to all the State Democratic Conventions since 1845. Mr. Wade is a Universalist. He was married, in 1832, to Hannah Evans, of East Avon, New York.

**WALKER, HON. ALVAH H.**, Retired Merchant, of St. John's, was born February 15, 1802, near Providence, Rhode Island, of which State his parents, John and Nancy (Hines) Walker, were both natives. When he was two years old, the family removed to Western New York; and Mr. Walker assisted his father to clear his farm, and, in the winter, studied to acquire the very limited education which the schools afforded, until he reached the age of sixteen. At this age, he had made such progress at school that he was called upon to teach; but, feeling his incompetency, declined. He was finally persuaded to accept, however, and filled the position with entire satisfaction to the School Board for six years, teaching in winter and farming in summer. In 1823 he engaged in mercantile business at Fredonia, New York, for three years; first as clerk, afterwards in partnership, remaining there until 1855. During this period he held the office of School Inspector, and was Trustee and Treasurer of the Academy twenty years. In 1855 he removed to Michigan. He spent five years at Detroit; eighteen months at Ann Arbor, where his son was at school; and thence removed to St. John's, where he had bought property to the amount of four hundred and sixty village lots, and one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining the village. Since then, his attention has been principally directed to the care of his property, and the discharge of the duties of the official positions to which he has been elected; having filled the offices of Town Clerk, School Inspector and Trustee, Supervisor, and others of minor importance.



In 1853 he was elected to the Senate of the State of New York, and served on the committees of Charitable and Religious Societies, Roads and Bridges, Militia, and Cities and Villages. He acted with the Whigs until the organization of the Republican party, since which he has been an active Republican. October 1, 1834, he married Minerva Snow, daughter of Samuel Snow, of New York State. Their family consists of two children,—Mary Alice, wife of E. P. Barton, a prominent lawyer, of Freeport, Illinois; and Samuel S. Walker, banker, of St. John's. Mr. Walker, at the ripe age of seventy-six, still retains, in a surprising manner, his vigor of mind and body. "His eye is not dim nor his natural force abated." His appearance is striking and dignified; his hair and whiskers are pure white. In the winter of life, he enjoys in a high degree the blessings arising from the consciousness of having done his duty; and with his fellow-citizens he stands as the type of respected and revered old age.

**W**ADDELL, ANDREW D., Lawyer, of Howell, was born in Pultney, Steuben County, May 25, 1831. His parents, Samuel and Mary (McNally) Waddell, were of Scotch-Irish extraction. Samuel Waddell served as a volunteer in the War of 1812, at the age of nineteen. In the fall of 1835, he removed to the then Territory of Michigan, and settled in the town of Howell, where he died, May 30, 1836; having been, as far as known, the first person of European descent who died in that township. In the fall of that year, his widow, with seven children, removed back to Pultney, New York, where, happily situated, at the advanced age of eighty, she still resides. His paternal grandparents came from the North of Ireland, and first settled in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania; removing thence, in 1798, to what is now Lodi, Seneca County, New York. His maternal grand-parents and his mother came from Edinburgh, Scotland. They first settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and afterwards removed to Seneca County, New York. Andrew D. Waddell is the fifth of seven children,—five of whom were girls. All of this family have reached the estate of manhood and womanhood, except the youngest daughter. Upon the return of his mother and family to New York, at the age of six years, he went to live with his grandmother and his uncle, Isaac Waddell, in Lodi, New York, where he continued to reside until he had reached his twenty-fourth year. He attended the common schools of this place until he was twelve, when he was sent to a select school kept by Professor Pease, and afterwards by Prof. Sanford Eastman,—both graduates of Union College. In the winter of 1848, he attended the Franklin Academy at Prattsburg, New York; and, in the winter of 1849, was a student in a select school kept

by Professor Gillett, at Peach Orchard, New York. Being at this time prepared to enter college, his uncle, Isaac Waddell, who had filled the place of a kind parent to him, proposed to send him to Union College; but Mr. Waddell, regarding it as too great a pecuniary sacrifice on the part of his uncle, declined the offer. For five winters and two summers after this, he was occupied in teaching school. In the spring of 1855, he removed to Howell, Livingston County, Michigan; commenced the study of law; and was admitted to the bar in this place, by Hon. Sanford M. Green, Circuit Court Judge, October, 1856. At the general election in November of that year, he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner. In the spring of 1858, he was made Justice of the Peace of the township of Howell, which office he held four years. In November, 1860, he was again elected Circuit Court Commissioner. In 1868 he was a candidate for the office of Judge of Probate of Livingston County, but was defeated by Hon. Henry N. Spence. He became Prosecuting Attorney of Livingston County in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874. He was also President of the village for one term, and Recorder for several years. He takes an active part in educational matters; and is now Director of Howell Union School. In December, 1863, and January, 1864, he raised a company of seventy men, and joined the 5th Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry. Since the war, he has held the position of President of the 5th Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry Association. He has always been a consistent and active ally of the Republican party. Mr. Waddell is a member of the Presbyterian Church; and has been trustee and clerk of the First Presbyterian society since 1857. He has strong common sense; and is one of those practical men who make few mistakes, because they first make sure they are right, and then go ahead. His life illustrates what energy and perseverance can accomplish in a country in which there is no royal road to eminence in any department of life. He has achieved success in his profession, and gives promise of still greater usefulness to the community which has already greatly honored him. He married, September 14, 1858, Mary Elizabeth Skilbeck, daughter of Joseph Skilbeck, of Howell. This marriage has been blessed with two daughters,—Mary L. and Anna E. Waddell.

**W**ITHERBEE, HON. ELIJAH B., of Flint, was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, July 19, 1804. His parents were Caleb and Hephzibah (Brigham) Witherbee, both born in Massachusetts. Mr. Witherbee attended the academy in his native place, and also that of Framingham, and made a diligent use of these advantages. After leaving school, he became a clerk in Boston and in Medford; and, when he had acquired a sufficient knowledge, he entered business for

himself. In this he remained until 1836, when he came to Michigan, bought pine-lands, built a saw-mill in Genesee County, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Not finding this profitable, he abandoned it; and, in 1841, removed with his family to Flint, where he was subsequently appointed Receiver in the Land-office. In the year 1845, he entered the drug business. Having previously studied medicine with the view of becoming a practitioner,—a purpose prevented by ill health,—he now found his knowledge very useful. He visited much among the suffering poor, who were unable to employ a physician, receiving no other recompense than that which must follow all true charity. In 1846, when Detroit was the capital, Mr. Witherbee was elected, by the Whigs, State Senator from the Sixth District. During the latter part of that term, while in the faithful discharge of his duties, he died suddenly, February 20, 1847. A correspondent of the *Oakland Gazette* writes from Detroit, February 25, 1847, as follows: "The Hon. E. B. Witherbee is no more. He died at his lodgings, at Wales' Hotel, on Saturday, the 20th inst., after a very short illness. . . . He was conscious to the last, and died calm and composed,

"In the flush of manhood and the spring of feeling,  
When life, like a sunny stream, was stealing  
Its silent steps through a flowery path."

Mr. Witherbee was elected Senator emphatically by the *people*, without any solicitation on his part. During his short career in the public service, he won the esteem of all his associates by his courteous bearing and kind disposition. As a legislator, he was sound and judicious, and warmly attached to the public interests." The following is quoted from the *Flint Republican*: "The tribute of respect paid by both branches of the Legislature to the memory of our late friend and townsman, the Hon. Elijah B. Witherbee, is but justice to the many high and estimable qualities that endeared him to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. The large number of friends, from this and neighboring counties, who attended his funeral, in this village, on Tuesday last, furnishes some evidence of the high estimation in which he was held." There are subjoined the proceedings of the Legislature on the occasion of Mr. Witherbee's death. Only a portion, containing a part of the eulogy pronounced by Hon. William M. Fenton, Senator from the same district, can be inserted: "He was one of those sons of New England who settled among us at an early day, lending a helping hand to make the wilderness bud and blossom as the rose. He was one of the first to penetrate the forests of Genesee County, and develop its resources. His courteous manners and social refinement were only equaled by his kindness and generosity. Amiable, charitable, well informed, well educated, he was beloved and esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The void which his death

will occasion can not soon be filled. . . . Elected by the unsolicited suffrage of the people of his district to a high and honorable station, he has shown that devotion to their interests which springs from an unquestionable purity of purpose." Appropriate resolutions were then adopted by both Houses. Mr. Witherbee married, April 12, 1829, Miss Louisa Brigham, second daughter of Abner Brigham, Esq. They have one child,—Austin Brigham,—whose sketch also appears in this volume.

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**WEBB, FREEMAN, JUN.**, Farmer, late of Pinckney, was born in Lorraine, Jefferson County, New York, October 23, 1811. His parents, Freeman and Rachel (Smedley) Webb, were of Scotch descent. His father was a farmer, and a soldier in the War of 1812. He died in 1860. Mr. Webb had limited school advantages. He worked on his father's farm until 1833, when he married Miss Sophia Carr. Soon after, he went to Washtenaw County, Michigan, where, by chopping wood, he raised sufficient means to return to New York and bring his family to Michigan, in 1836. He remained in Washtenaw County two years, engaged in clearing land and working it on shares. In 1835 he located a farm of eighty acres, in Putnam, Livingston County, upon which he moved in the spring of 1838. Here he worked with zeal and energy, clearing and buying land, until, at the time of his death, he owned a farm of eight hundred acres. In 1844 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held the office sixteen years. During this time he had very few litigated cases. It was his custom to advise and consult with the different parties until he had persuaded them to come to an amicable settlement. He held the office of Supervisor ten years, discharging its duties in the most satisfactory manner. In 1852 he was initiated into the Masonic Fraternity, and became a member of Livingston Lodge, No. 76; for a number of years held the office of Treasurer. He was a charter member of the Chapter, and held some important offices. In politics, he was a war Democrat, and took a lively interest in the welfare of his party. He was considered a strong partisan, but was careful to avoid expressions which might give offense. He contributed liberally to public charities, churches, and railroads; and always manifested a warm interest in the material development of his county. He was exceedingly hospitable, social, and affable. To overcome the many difficulties with which he had to contend in his early life in Michigan required a stout heart and manly effort. These Mr. Webb made effectual by his persevering determination. His family consisted of three daughters, one of whom died at the age of sixteen. Nancie M., the eldest, married Hon.

Marcus B. Wilcox, who was elected to the Michigan State Senate in 1856, and afterwards held the office of Prosecuting Attorney in Livingston County for several years; he died September 8, 1868. Two years later, Mrs. Wilcox was married to her present husband, Mr. A. F. Beebe, a leading merchant in Pinckney. Eliza Webb, the youngest daughter, is the wife of Hon. George W. Crofoot, a thorough, enterprising, and prominent business man, highly esteemed in the community in which he lives. Mr. Webb was liberal in his religious views, and entirely free from narrowness and selfishness. He was a worthy example of the representative men of the West. His wife, a lady of rare accomplishments, survives him.

**W**ITHERBEE, HON. AUSTIN BRIGHAM, Cashier of the First National Bank of Flint, was born at Marlborough, Massachusetts, May 22, 1832. His parents were Hon. Elijah B. and Louisa (Brigham) Witherbee. In 1841 the family removed to Flint, where Mr. Witherbee attended the village school. In an obituary in one of the Flint papers occurs the following, concerning his youth: "In 1847, when he was but fifteen years of age, he had the misfortune to lose his father, and was obliged to make his own way in the world, aided only by the counsel of his mother, and by an innate love of truth and rectitude, which distinguished him through all his life." Soon after the death of his father, he became a druggist's clerk; and, at the age of eighteen, carried on the business for himself. In the course of time, he established the Exchange Bank, which occupied his attention until the First National Bank was organized; he then became Cashier, and held the position up to the time of his death. In 1867 he was elected Mayor of the city of Flint. At the Republican State Convention, in the fall of 1870, Mr. Witherbee was supported by all the northern portion of the State as candidate for State Treasurer. Mr. Witherbee, like his father, was stricken in the midst of active duty, and in the prime of life. He died of brain fever, February 2, 1871, after an illness of ten days. In the words of a friend's tribute to his memory: "As his sun reached the meridian, Mr. Witherbee's life-work ceased. Passing, through the dear might of Him who walked the waves, into the sinless climes of existence, he lives forever in the society of the glorified." Mr. Witherbee had stamped his genuine worth, in lasting characters, upon the public regard. His remains were followed by a long funeral cortege, among which were numbered the Common Council and Mayor of the city, the members of the Council during the mayoralty of Mr. Witherbee, the officers of the First National Bank of Flint,

the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was Chairman, and the county officers. The profound sorrow felt throughout the community, found expression in resolutions by the Common Council, the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, and in various newspaper articles; from one of which we quote as follows:

"His fine achievements in business life, and his ability to conduct large financial affairs, need not here be mentioned. He seemed, to the writer, to be the embodiment of manliness, integrity, and generosity. His many lovable qualities, his kindly disposition, his repugnance to meanness, his elevation of soul and sentiment, and especially his flowing sympathies, could not fail to draw to himself the better feelings and affections of those honored by his acquaintance and friendship. A popular man, while totally free from the arts of popularity; a Christian man, while free from the distinctive features and cant of denominational religion; a man of public spirit, yet above unworthy motives of self-aggrandizement; a man of true politeness, without any affectation or vanity,—Mr. Witherbee had as many excellences, with as few defects, as any man of his years and advantages in any Christian community."

He married, in January, 1856, Miss Mary A. Thompson, only daughter of Hon. E. H. Thompson. Mr. Witherbee left his widow and five children.

**W**ALKER, HON. JAMES BARTON, late of Flint, Michigan, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, September 10, 1812. His parents were Josiah and Joanna Walker. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm, and his opportunities for mental culture were limited to the district schools, and one term at the Courtland Academy. He made so diligent use of these means as to fit himself for teaching. While thus engaged for several years, he added to his knowledge, and strengthened that love of study which ever characterized him. What follows, relative to his removals, occupations, and official positions, is quoted from the *Flint Globe*:

"In June, 1836, Mr. Walker, then a young man full of hope, energy, and courage, came to Flint. He was engaged as clerk by Messrs. Beach & Wesson, and Mr. H. M. Henderson; and as an agent by Mr. C. S. Payne. In 1839 he entered upon mercantile business himself, having built a store in the First Ward, directly north of the Crapo store. In 1842 he removed to the site now occupied by the First National Bank. In 1854 he was appointed Trustee of the Michigan Asylums for the Insane, the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind; the two institutions then being under one management. In 1857 he was made Building Commissioner. From that time until the spring of 1873, nearly twenty years, his chief energies were devoted to the work of erecting the necessary buildings, and organizing this great charitable and educational institution. How faithfully and intelligently he discharged that trust, the magnitude and excellence of



*A. J. Miller Co*







*J. B. Walms*

his work attest. The vast pile of buildings, and the work of mitigating the afflictions of the three unfortunate classes gathered there from every quarter of the State, will perpetuate his memory and keep it fragrant through unnumbered years. With that noble charity his name will ever be associated. In 1871 Mr. Walker was elected Mayor of this city, and his fine executive abilities, good judgment, and strong will were of great value to the municipality. Indeed, in all public enterprises to promote the welfare of the city, he was prominent. He was one of the original founders of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and for thirty years one of its most earnest and zealous workers, contributing liberally to its support, and deeply interested in its growth and prosperity. He was one of the projectors of the Genesee County Savings Bank, and its President from the date of its organization until his death. He was also one of the original incorporators of the City of Flint Gas-light Company, and was connected with several other organizations having for their object the advancement of the interests of the place. At last, on November 15, 1877, came the summons terminating Mr. Walker's earthly career, and calling him to a heavenly existence." We quote again from the same obituary in the *Flint Globe*: "Upon the announcement of Mr. Walker's death, though it had been expected for many days, there was everywhere manifested a feeling of profound public sorrow. The flags of the city were at half-mast; the City Hall was draped in mourning; and during the funeral ceremonies, which were attended on Saturday afternoon, the three banks of the city closed their doors. The following series of preambles and resolutions attest the esteem in which he was held by the several corporations by which they were passed:

"THE COMMON COUNCIL.

"At a meeting of the Common Council, held last evening, the following preamble and resolutions, reported by a committee appointed for that purpose, were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, The decree of Providence has removed, by death, another of the ex-Mayors of this city, in the person of Hon. James B. Walker; and it is meet that we, the representatives of the corporation, should place upon record some expression of the high esteem in which he was held by our constituency; therefore, in the name of the people of the city of Flint, be it

"Resolved, That in the death of Hon. James B. Walker this municipality has sustained the loss of one of its most worthy citizens, who was identified from its earliest history as a settlement with the growth and prosperity of Flint.

"Resolved, That his administration as Chief Magistrate of the city is further identified with some of the most valuable permanent improvements which have been instituted in the corporation; and his influence in its public affairs has been largely instrumental in conferring upon our municipality the good reputation abroad upon which its citizens justly pride themselves.

"Resolved, That by his demise the business portion of the community are deprived of a co-operator, whose mature judgment, wise counsel, and liberal enterprise in matters of public interest were always freely extended in courtesy and generosity; and their loss by this dispensation is cause for regret that will be wide-spread and irreparable.

"Resolved, That in his capacity as a private citizen, and in his public official relations, he has maintained an integrity of character which secured and preserved the

esteem of his fellow-citizens of all parties and in all ranks.

"Resolved, That we desire to express to the family and relatives of the deceased our heart-felt sympathy in their great bereavement.

"Resolved, That, in respect for the memory of ex-Mayor Walker, this Council, in a body, will attend his funeral obsequies, and follow his remains to their last resting place.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the city records, and that a copy thereof be furnished to the family of the deceased.

"C. A. MASON,  
"JAS. B. F. CURTIS,  
"JOHN ZIMMERMAN,  
"W. A. ATWOOD, } Committee."


Then follow three other tributes of like character from, respectively, the Genesee County Savings Bank; the City of Flint Gas-light Company; and the Vestry of St. Paul's Church. In the *Wolverine Citizen* appeared another set of resolutions of respect, adopted by the Ladies' Library Association, which society was greatly indebted to Mr. Walker for aid and encouragement. Mr. Walker was married, in 1840, to Miss Almira Simpson, daughter of Alexander and Margaret Simpson, of Caledonia, New York; the former was a native of Scotland. She and their daughter Anna survive him. The good resulting from Mr. Walker's life will far outreach and outlast the words employed to express it; for, in the work of the asylum it is written, year after year, on the imperishable tablets of many souls. As the Master touched the sealed eyes, and they were opened; the deaf ears, and they heard; the mute tongues, and they praised His name,—so, following in His footsteps, this earnest man devoted the energies of long years to provide the means whereby the blind, and the deaf and dumb, of modern times, might, in thought and understanding, also see that Divine One, hear His precepts, and tell of His attributes.

**W**ALKER, HON. LEVI, late of Flint, Michigan, was born in Granville, Washington County, New York, December 28, 1803. His parents, Josiah and Jemima (Tanner) Walker, in his early childhood, removed to Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York. His education was obtained, partly at Homer Academy, and partly at Fairfield Institute, Herkimer County, New York. Upon the completion of his literary course, he commenced the study of law with Judge Reid, at Homer, afterwards studying with William J. Bacon, of Utica, New York, and entered upon the practice of law in Genoa, New York, in 1835. He subsequently removed to Auburn, New York, and formed a law partnership with Hon. George H. Rathbone, who was then a Representative in the United States Congress.



Here he was associated with the late Hon. W. H. Seward, as counsel in the memorable defense of the insane negro murderer, Freeman, to which Charles Francis Adams made such eloquent reference in his recent Seward memorial address. While still a young man, Mr. Walker was editor of a paper at Brockport, New York, wielding a powerful pen in the interests of the Free-soil wing of the Democratic party, from which the transition to the Republican party, upon its organization, was a natural, if not an inevitable, consequence. It was the first antislavery paper published in the State of New York. In 1836 he married Miss Louisa Bigelow Meech, daughter of Cyprian and Polly (Houchette) Meech, of Worthington, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, and a niece of General Jonathan Woodbridge. Her grandfather was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. Among her ancestors was Jonathan Purchase, a seaman of rank, to whom King George gave a patent of a grant of land in Maine. In 1847 Mr. Walker removed to Flint, Michigan, where he has since resided, and to which place, ten years previously, his brothers, J. B. and H. C. Walker, had preceded him. The former was for twenty years Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind. Mr. Walker was actively identified with all the business, educational, and social interests of Flint, during his residence there. For twenty years before his death, he had been continuously a member of the School Board of that city. In this capacity, his sound judgment, practical sense, and far-seeing wisdom were conspicuous; and the splendid school system of Flint, with its resulting excellent schools, is the fruit of his peculiar genius. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for years in its eldership and upon its Board of Trustees. The influence which he exerted upon the community was elevating and ennobling in its tendency. Thoroughness, exactness, and clearness of perception were his distinguishing traits. As a lawyer, he stood, in many respects, at the head of his profession. A sensitive conscience, and a high sense of personal honor, kept him from the weaknesses that sometimes appertain to practitioners. His opinion upon any law point was considered by his professional brethren as almost conclusive. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and, in that capacity, displayed marked ability. He drew up the first charter of the city of Flint, as well as the present one; and was the author of the articles of association of the Genesee County Agricultural Society; of the Flint Driving Park Association; and the Glenwood Cemetery Association. Indeed, there is scarcely anything in the recorded history of the city which does not bear the impress of his well-disciplined mind. In the fall of 1872 he was elected Representative in the State Legislature. Immediately upon assuming his seat in that body, his force of char-

acter and superiority were recognized. He was made Chairman of the important Committee on State Affairs, and gave his personal attention to every subject that came before it, instead of dividing his work among his associates. In almost, if not quite, every instance, he prepared the reports of the committee himself, including therein a synopsis of the bills reported on, and the reasons for the disposition made of them by the committee, which often entailed considerable labor. Upon the subject of changing the names of towns, villages, etc., and of the appropriation of non-resident highway taxes for the construction of State roads, he submitted elaborate and able reports as a guide to future legislative action on those matters. He came to be regarded as one of the soundest thinkers in the House, and was considered one of the leaders of that body. His voice, though somewhat feeble, always commanded attention, and his views upon any subject were carefully and eagerly listened to. There is no doubt that his death was the result of excessive labor, which he imposed upon himself in his earnest interest for the welfare of the State. He died at Lansing, April 26, 1873, in the perfect assurance of "an interest in the death of Christ." His widow and two children—Helen V. and George M. Walker—survive him. Among many eulogies at the time of his decease, was one pronounced by Governor Charles M. Croswell, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, in which he says: "It is no exaggeration to say that, in the death of Mr. Walker, this House has lost one of its best and ablest members. He was remarkable for those peculiar powers necessary for a thorough and just analysis of all questions submitted to him for consideration. Shrinking from no labor, with watchful attention to every detail, he was never satisfied until he had thoroughly mastered his subject. Then, with clearness of argument and aptness of illustration, he presented his views, almost invariably to receive the sanction and approval of his associates."

INANS, HON. EDWIN BARUCH, Judge of Probate, of Howell, Michigan, was born at Avon, New York, May 16, 1826; and is the only son of John and Eliza Winans. He received a common-school education. At the age of twenty years, he entered Albion College, where he remained two years and a half, preparatory to entering the law department of Michigan University. Before finishing his course, the discovery of gold in California induced him to leave college, and go to that State. He started in March, 1850, by the overland route, and arrived July 20. He at once commenced mining on the North Yuba, near Placerville, and continued the same work in different parts of the

State, with varied success. In 1853 he was one of the members of the celebrated Randolph Hill Mining Company, near Rough-and-Ready, Nevada County, California; and continued with it until its dissolution, in 1857. He was also one of the principal stockholders in the Rough-and-Ready Ditch Company. From 1856 to 1858, he engaged in banking in the town of Rough-and-Ready. He was successful in all of these enterprises. In July, 1858, having sold out his business in California, he returned to Hamburg, Livingston County, Michigan; and settled on a farm of four hundred acres. Mr. Winans was elected to the State Legislature in 1860, and was re-elected in 1862. In April, 1867, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He is a life member of the Livingston County Agricultural Society, of which he was chosen President in 1874, and served two successive terms; and is also a member of the Livingston County Fire Insurance Company, of which he was chosen President in 1873, and served until elected Judge of Probate, in 1876. In the meantime, he was elected Supervisor of the township of Hamburg, and was Chairman of the board two successive terms. Mr. Winans has belonged to the Masonic Fraternity since 1855, and is a Sir Knight. He and his family are members of the Episcopal Church. He has always been a Democrat. He has traveled to California, both by sea and by land, and has spent one season in Idaho and Montana. He married, September 3, 1855, Elizabeth Galloway, a pioneer of Livingston County. They have had two sons,—George Galloway and Edwin B. Winans,—aged twenty-one and twenty-eight years, respectively. Mr. Winans is five feet eleven inches in height, and weighs one hundred and ninety-five pounds. He possesses excellent business ability, and is exact in all his dealings. His social and business standing are of the highest order.

**W**ALKER, HON. SAMUEL S., of St. John's, Clinton County, was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York, June 11, 1841. His father is Alvah H. Walker; his mother, Minerva (Snow) Walker, was a native of New York State. Samuel S. Walker was educated in the common schools of Fredonia, and afterwards at the High School at Detroit; at the age of sixteen, he matriculated at the Ann Arbor University, graduating from that institution in the class of 1861. Four years were then spent in mercantile life at St. John's, where his parents resided, until 1865, when he engaged in banking business there, under the firm name of S. S. Walker & Co. In September of the same year, he organized the First National Bank of St. John's, with which he was actively connected until August,

1877, when he retired from the business, the confinement proving injurious to his health. Since then he has been engaged in money loaning, buying and selling real estate, etc. He has been a member of the School Board since first settling in St. John's, and held the position of President of the village for three consecutive years (1874-77). In the fall of 1874, he was elected to the State Legislature; and, in the ensuing spring, was made Regent of Michigan University, which position he still holds. He has been intimately connected with railroad enterprises beneficial to his county; and has an interest in banking houses at Ovid, Clinton County, and St. Louis, Gratiot County, Michigan. His political bias is in favor of the Republican party, in which he is an active and efficient worker. His first vote was cast for the martyr President,—Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Walker is a regular attendant and liberal supporter of the Episcopal Church, although not a member. He married, January 14, 1864, Mary M. Chapin, daughter of Volney Chapin, of Ann Arbor. A family of three daughters are the pride and joy of the parents. As a business man and citizen, Mr. Walker stands high in the community; and, in private life, is the courteous gentleman, kind friend, and indulgent husband and father.

**W**IGGINS, DR. ANDREW J., St. John's, Clinton County, was born at Weston, Oneida County, New York, January 17, 1828. When he was seven years old, his parents removed to Wyoming County. He received his early education in the Academy at Warsaw, New York. He then attended two courses of lectures in the medical department of Ann Arbor University, and, subsequently, at Geneva, New York, where he took his degree. He practiced for two years at Vienna, Monroe County, Michigan; and then removed to Summit, Whitley County, Indiana, where he remained four years. His next location was at Goshen, Elkhart County, Indiana. Two years later, on the death of his wife, he removed to Chelsea, Washtenaw County, Michigan. Here, in connection with the practice of medicine, he had charge of a drug store for two years. The next four years were spent at Dansville, Ingham County; and, in January, 1862, he went to St. John's, Clinton County, where he has since resided. For six years, as member of the firm of Boyd & Wiggins, he was engaged in the drug business, still practicing medicine. He now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. An ardent lover of his profession, he gives to it his whole time and attention. Although often, without his knowledge, nominated for office by his friends, he entirely disclaims all political ambition, preferring to devote himself to what he considers his

legitimate sphere of duty. In 1863 he was initiated into the Masonic Fraternity, and has taken all the degrees in the blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Commandery. He has been Eminent Commander in the Commandery; Master in the blue Lodge for five years; High Priest in the Chapter for two years; and Thrice Illustrious Master in the Council. At present, he is Dictator of Bingham Lodge, Knights of Honor, No. 439. Dr. Wiggins was named after that staunch advocate of the Democracy, Andrew Jackson; and is a strong supporter of Democratic principles. His first wife, Irene Betts, died in 1859. After thirteen years, he married, January 9, 1872, Hattie Mead, of St. John's, Michigan. They have one son.

**W**HIPPLE, ALMON, late of Howell, was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts, February 21, 1800. He was descended from Henry Leland,—the common ancestor of the Leland family in America,—in the line of Ebenezer Leland, of Sherburne; James Leland, and Jerusha Leland, who married Jacob Whipple, of Grafton; James Whipple, of Hardwick, Massachusetts; and James Whipple, of Springfield, New York. His father carried on agriculture in Hardwick, and subsequently engaged in the manufacture of cotton. In 1817 he removed to Otsego, New York, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1852. Almon Whipple was the seventh in a family of ten children. He attended the common schools of Hardwick about four months of each year, and spent the rest of his time in work on the farm and in his father's factory. At the age of fifteen, he engaged to learn the clothing business. After serving his apprenticeship, he continued to work as journeyman until 1822, at which time he bought the property, and carried on the business for three years. He then sold his interest, and removed to Petersham, in the same county. Here he engaged in mercantile pursuits for two years, and then removed to Otsego County, New York, where his father resided. In 1828 he commenced mercantile business in Springfield, not far from his father's home. He was very successful until 1835, after which, owing to failing health, he was compelled to rest two years. In the meantime, he had invested a portion of his capital in Government lands in Ingham County, Michigan; and, in 1837, he removed to that State, then almost a wilderness, and settled in Handy, in close proximity to his land. In 1838 he purchased a stock of goods in New York, and opened a store in Handy. In the fall of that year, he was elected Clerk of the County Court; and, in 1839, removed to Howell, the county-seat. At the expiration of two years, he was elected County Treasurer, which position he held two years. At Howell, he was elected

Postmaster. He held this position six years, and then continued his mercantile pursuits until 1860. In that year, he retired from active business; and, until his death, was engaged in buying and selling real estate. Mr. Whipple always voted the Democratic ticket. He was not a member of any church, but was in sympathy with the Methodists. He was one of the earliest settlers of Livingston County, and ever manifested an active interest in the welfare of his adopted State. By his energy, close application, and business skill, Mr. Whipple achieved success. He had a firm will, but was ever ready to listen to the opinions of others. In his manners, he was modest and retiring. His record was honorable, and he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who associated with him. He married, January 14, 1840, Miss Mary Curtis, daughter of Victory Curtis. She died November 22, 1876. They had five children,—James C., who died in infancy, September 20, 1841; Charles, who died November 8, 1845; Almon H., who died November 5, 1868, at the age of twenty years; Franklin C., who died December 4, 1875, aged thirty-two years; and Mary Louise, who is the wife of C. D. Austin, Esq., of Howell. Mr. Whipple died at his residence in Howell, February 14, 1878, at the advanced age of seventy-eight. Perhaps no one did more to advance the interests of Howell than Mr. Whipple. His addition to the eastern portion of the town is mainly occupied by poor people, whom he generously assisted to obtain homes. He was ever the poor man's friend. Honesty, generosity, and charity were his marked characteristics. In his official positions, he discharged his duties with fidelity.


**W**ILLCOX, HON. ELLIOT R., of Pontiac, was born at Rochester, Oakland County, Michigan, February 24, 1838. His parents, Lyman J. and Sarah H. (Summers) Willcox, were natives of New York and New Jersey; and, early in life, settled in Michigan. Mr. Willcox prepared for college in the academy of his native town. He spent four years in the University of Michigan, and taught two or three years at Almont and Rochester. He was then admitted to the bar at the Oakland Circuit Court, and has practiced ever since, mostly in Pontiac and Rochester. He has also been largely engaged in farming and manufacturing. In 1813-14 he developed one of the finest water-powers in Oakland County; and had erected thereon a commodious brick paper-mill, which has continued in successful operation. This is one of the most important enterprises in that portion of the State; and gives employment to a number of men. Mr. Willcox, with the co-operation of half a dozen gentlemen, on the 16th of May,

1871, organized the Detroit and Bay City Railroad, of which he was appointed a Director, Secretary, and the attorney. He worked vigorously to secure the building of the road; and addressed meetings for that purpose at all the points from Detroit to Bay City. He had the satisfaction of seeing a fully equipped railroad successfully operating from Detroit to Bay City in less than two years from the date of the organization of the company. Though not an active politician, he has received many proofs of the esteem of his fellow-citizens. After holding some minor offices, he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, a member of the Michigan House of Representatives in 1868, and, though among the youngest members, was one of the most active. He introduced a resolution for the admission of women to the State University, which resulted in establishing that feature in the institution. At the extra session in 1870, he endeavored to modify the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, with reference to the railroad aid bonds to be submitted for adoption by the people. He proposed that the Constitution should be so amended as to enable municipalities to pay the bonds already voted and issued, without, by the same act, adopting a clause that would make them liable, in the future, to the system of voting municipal aid to private corporations. In 1876 he was elected to the State Senate from the Eighteenth Senatorial District, and served in the session of 1877-78, on the committees on Judiciary, Railroads, Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, and on Mechanical Interests. His course was conservative. He took a prominent part in nearly all important debates; rarely failed in getting his own measures adopted; and was often efficient in securing the success of the measures of other parties. He is actively engaged in the practice of law.

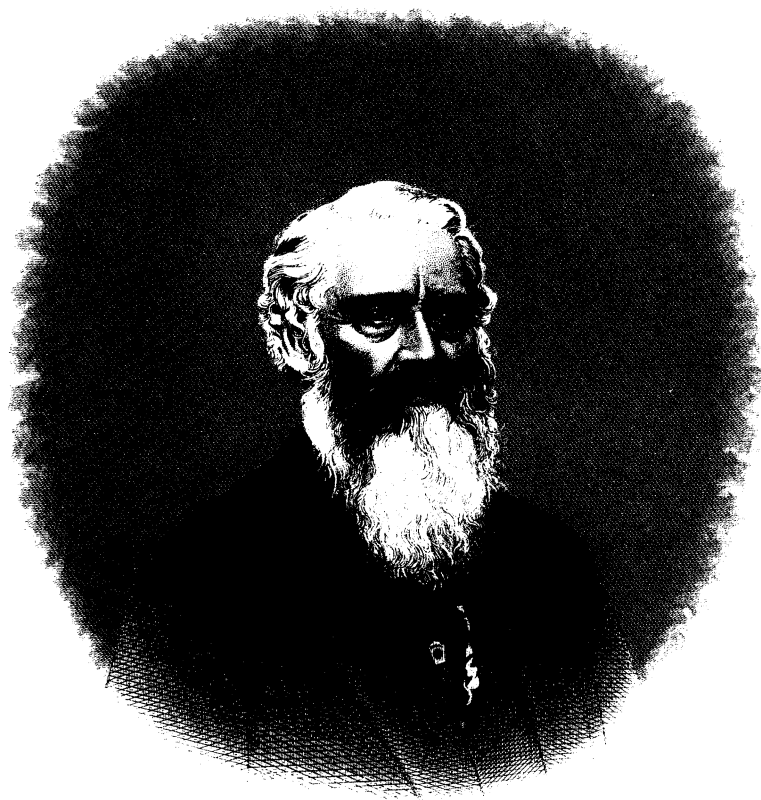
**W**ILLIAMS, B. O., of Owosso, Shiawassee County, was born November 18, 1810, at Concord, Massachusetts, and is the son of Oliver and Mary (Lee) Williams. His father was an enterprising business man, and engaged in the fur trade and general trading, at Detroit, in 1808. The War of 1812 proved fatal to his business, and utterly destroyed his property. He was captured by the British on board his own vessel, built at River Rouge, in 1811, made a prisoner of war, and his vessel condemned as a legal prize, being chartered by the United States Government, and having Government troops and supplies on board. Its name was originally "Friends' Good-will," but was changed by the British to the sloop "Little Belt." It was recaptured by Commodore Perry, on Lake Erie, and afterwards burned at Buffalo. Mr. Williams was never reimbursed for any of his losses, except for two prisoners

of war purchased from the Indians, sons of Ohio and Kentucky, for whom he was paid, in 1828, after much trouble and representations by our delegates in Congress. His purchases in Boston, the year before the war, amounted to sixty-four thousand dollars; and his losses were the immediate cause of removing his family, of nine persons, from Concord to the little frontier town of Detroit, in 1815. Robert Williams, the founder of the American branch of the family, came from England in 1638, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. The "Deerfield parson," and the founder of Williams College, belong to the family. Benjamin O. Williams, at four years of age, spent his first day at school, in Massachusetts, on the dunces' block. This effectually cured him of any aspirations for learning for the time being; but, after the removal of the family to Detroit, he attended, in 1817 and 1818, the Lancashire school, kept by Mr. Shattuck, where he obtained the greater portion of his education, occasionally attending a backwoods' school for two or three months in the winter. He was fond of reading; his early favorites being Shakspeare, Arabian Nights, Hannah More, and Byron; and he learned very readily. He was also fond of out-door sports,—hunting, fishing, etc.; but the great idea of his life was to become a farmer, whose occupation he regarded as one of the noblest. The possession of a good wife, one hundred and sixty acres of land, a team of oxen, and a cow, he considered the *summum bonum* of earthly happiness; taking for his motto, "Honesty is the best policy," and ambitious to earn his bread by honest toil. Before attaining his majority, he engaged in the fur trade, in Shiawassee County, becoming partner in the American Fur Company in 1831. In 1833, with his brother, A. L. Williams, he purchased land of the Government; and, in 1835-36, they founded and laid out the city of Owosso, then known as Shiawassee Rapids. From that time until 1850, he followed alternately the occupation of farmer and merchant; was contractor for portions of the Northern Railroad, and spent a considerable amount of money in trying to render the Shiawassee River navigable, without avail. In 1850, with his brother, he went to California, where they constructed the first water-ditch, of any extent, in the mines between Nevada and Rough-and-Ready, Nevada County. They found the first gold in the hills back of Nevada City, which they named Pontiac Hill; this was the first gold discovered outside of ravines, gulches, and rivers. In 1852 he returned home, and the next year went back to California, surveying and completing another water-ditch in Sierra County. He had been appointed, in 1851, by General Reiley, Commissioner, to assist in organizing Nevada County, and held the first election at Rough-and-Ready. In 1855 he returned to Owosso, and engaged in railroading on the Detroit, Milwaukee and Port Huron Railroad; and, in 1862-63, was in Cen-

tral America, engaged in gold and silver mining. The late civil war found him too old for active service in the field; but he made the first war speech, and called a meeting of the citizens, on hearing that our flag had been fired upon at Fort Sumter. In Owosso, he has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, Postmaster, and Mayor of the city. He has traveled extensively, having crossed the Isthmus of Panama eight times, making sixteen long sea voyages; he has been in all the Central American States, also in Mexico; has coasted along the southern shore of Lake Superior; has been to Cuba, New Orleans, and Washington; but has never visited his native State, Massachusetts. A Democrat in politics, he is free from partisan bias, and believes in an honest and impartial government. He married, in 1838, Sophia A. Smith, daughter of Charles Smith, of Marcellus, New York. They have three children living,—James A., Charles S., and Benjamin O. Williams, Jun. Mr. Williams' career has been, indeed, a checkered one, and presents many noteworthy and admirable points. Through his whole experience he has adhered undeviatingly to the principles which governed his early life. His influence in the community has been most salutary; he is thoroughly and actively identified with every project for the improvement of the city, and takes the part of a liberal and public-spirited citizen in every laudable enterprise. He is a man of energy and unquestioned integrity and is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

IXOM, ISAAC, Fenton, Physician and Surgeon, was born in Hector, Seneca (now Thompsons) County, New York, March 7, 1803. His parents were Robert and Phebe (Lewis) Wixom, both natives of Eastern New York. In 1824, after the death of his mother, which occurred in 1816, his father removed to Farmington, Oakland County, Michigan. Mr. Wixom was the third son in a family of ten children. He was instructed in the common schools of his native place until he reached the age of seventeen, when he entered Geneva Academy, Geneva, New York. After studying here for two years, he applied himself to the study of medicine in the office of a country physician, boarding, meantime, at home. During his stay at the academy, his father failed in business and became unable to support his son at school; but the student, nothing daunted, earned the needed funds by teaching, and finished the course. Having reached the limit of his instructor's knowledge of medicine, he attended lectures at Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York, graduating there, but not obtaining a diploma, because of his minority. He received his diploma from the Medical Society at Penn

Yan, Yates County, when he was twenty-one. Soon after, March 18, 1824, he married Miss Maria Ryal, sister of Anthony B. Ryal, an eminent clergyman and revivalist of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ryal is now preaching, at the advanced age of seventy-eight. After his marriage, Mr. Wixom commenced the practice of his profession in Steuben County, New York, and there continued it successfully four years. In the spring of 1829, he came to Michigan and settled at Farmington, Oakland County, then an unbroken wilderness. In the fall he returned to New York, and brought his family by land, through Canada, to his new home. Here he bought a farm and improved it, through a superintendent, until 1845. He had an extensive practice, both in medicine and surgery,—the largest in that section of the State. In the spring of 1845, he removed to Argentine, Genesee County, and there engaged in a large milling and mercantile business, in connection with his practice. This had so increased that it not only embraced a great part of Michigan, but extended into adjoining States, where he was called to perform difficult surgical operations. In 1838 he was elected Representative to the Legislature, which then convened at Detroit, and, for two years, was a member of the House Committee on Education, taking, in that capacity, an active part in measures relating to the founding of the University of Michigan and other educational institutions. During the term, which then comprised three years, he engaged in the discussion of very important acts. In 1841, declining a renomination to the House, he was elected to the Senate; and in that body, as previously in the House, was Chairman of the Committee on Claims. With Hon. James Kingsley, he drew up the first railroad charter granted in the State. Of those who then shaped the destiny of our young Commonwealth, and laid broad and deep the foundations of her prosperity, Doctor Wixom is the only living Senator. At the close of that term—1843—he retired from politics, devoting himself to his profession, which he still continues to practice with distinguished success. In 1861, at the breaking out of the civil war, he aided General Stockton in raising a body of recruits, called Stockton's Independent Regiment, afterwards known as the 16th Michigan Infantry. He was appointed its Surgeon, and followed it through twenty-two battles. At the end of two years, his health failing, he returned to his practice in Michigan. In 1870 he removed to Fenton, leaving in Argentine a beautiful residence which he still calls home. Doctor Wixom has been a Free and Accepted Mason since he was twenty-one, and has taken all the degrees that can be conferred in this country. He has been presiding officer of various Masonic Lodges, and is now a member of Fenton Commandery, No. 14. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and has ever been a staunch Democrat. For more than half a century, Doctor Wixom



*Isaac Wilson, M.D.*



has devoted his attention to surgery, and he is ranked among the most eminent in that profession. In June, 1845, near Fenton, he performed the first successful amputation of the hip-joint known in the United States; and since that time he has successfully performed sixteen markedly skillful operations. In December, 1862, while in the army, he again safely amputated the hip-joint, before a number of medical professors. His practice extends throughout several States, and his opinions and services are sought by the faculties of various medical colleges. He has educated forty young men in medicine and surgery, many of whom have become good physicians. One of them,—his oldest son, William Wallace,—is a noted surgeon of California. Besides this son, he has had six children. Doctor Wixom is radical in his political views, positive in all his convictions, and daring in his feats of surgery. In social life he is courteous, having more than ordinary conversational powers, which, together, with a fund of anecdote, render him a very agreeable companion. He has made money-getting a subordinate aim, yet has acquired a competence. He has used this unselfishly, giving freely to all worthy objects. Though now seventy-five years old, he is still in the active practice of his profession, and it may well be hoped that his useful and honored life will be greatly prolonged.

**W**ILLIAMS, EPHRAIM SMITH, of Flint, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, February 2, 1802. His parents were Oliver and Mary (Lee) Williams. His father was a prominent merchant in Detroit, before and during the War of 1812. He was born in the homestead of his ancestor, Robert Williams, one of the two progenitors of all who bear that name in this country,—the other being Roger Williams. Robert Williams came from Norwich, England, about the year 1638. Mr. E. S. Williams is the fourth among fourteen children, seven of whom are living, and nine of whom settled in Michigan. The family removed to that State in 1815, going from Concord, Massachusetts, to Buffalo, New York, in a wagon. The latter city had just been burned by the British. After much delay, they embarked in a small schooner, and, in nine days, arrived in Detroit. The father here found that his business and property had been involved in the general destruction that laid waste the frontier,—the most that he saved being his residence on Jefferson avenue, where the Webster Block now stands. This the family occupied until March, 1819, when they settled in Oakland County, near Pontiac. In the spring of 1828, E. S. Williams, with his brother, Gardner D. Williams, engaged in the fur trade in Saginaw City, under the auspices of the Ameri-

can Fur Company. There he remained twelve years. The two brothers built, during this period, the first saw-mill in Saginaw Valley. The entire region between Grand Blanc and Saginaw—a distance of fifty miles—was uninhabited, save by savages. Where now are carriage roads and railroads, were then but Indian trails; and the pioneers encountered many hardships and dangers. They usually traveled in companies, of a dozen or more, for mutual protection and assistance; and, when swamps or fallen timber, impassable for ponies, were encountered, the animals were sent around, and the men carried their wives and children over on their backs. "Our oldest children, Mary and Oliver," writes Mr. Williams, in the "Genealogy of the Williams Family," had only Indian children for playmates, and the Chiefs gave them Indian names, in token of their friendship. The Indian wives and daughters would take them to the play-grounds, where, by direction of the Chiefs, they would draw their share of money with the Indian children." During his residence in Saginaw City, Mr. Williams was elected County Clerk and Register of Deeds, and prepared the first Circuit Court record of that county. He was also appointed Postmaster, by President Jackson, and held that position until 1840. In that year, he removed to Pontiac, where he carried on mercantile business and farming. In 1850 he again removed to Flint, engaged in the grocery and crockery business, and built the first brick block in the city. Upon the election of Franklin Pierce, Mr. Williams was appointed Postmaster of Flint, and retained his office eight years. The *Genesee Democrat* testifies to his efficiency in the above-named office, as follows: "We do not expect easily to fill the place of the accommodating, gentlemanly, and efficient occupant, E. S. Williams, Esq., who will vacate the office, taking with him the best wishes of all our citizens." In 1861 he was elected Mayor of the city of Flint. One of the Flint papers of that time contains the following with reference to this event: "The friends of Colonel E. S. Williams will be pleased to learn that the Democracy of Flint, in the face of a heavy Republican majority, and against one of the best men, have elected him Mayor of that city,—an honorable position, conferred upon an honorable man." He was again nominated, and nearly elected, in opposition to H. W. Crapo, since Governor of Michigan. About the year 1826, he received, from Governor Cass, the appointment as Adjutant of the first regiment of militia troops organized in the Territory. Mr. Williams has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity for twenty-five years. He was Master of the Flint Lodge, No. 23; a member of Washington Chapter, No. 15; and has been, for several years, the Treasurer of Genesee Valley Commandery, No. 15. He is not a member of any religious society; but attends, with his daughters, the Episcopal Church. Mr.



Williams married, March 13, 1825, Miss Hannah M. Gotee, daughter of Elias and Martha G. (Harrington) Gotee. Her grandfather served with General Washington through the Revolution. Mrs. Williams shared with her husband the cares, privations, and final success of his active and eventful life, for forty-nine years. She died February 12, 1874, leaving five children. In the long pioneer life of Mr. Williams occurred many incidents of interest, among which is the following, quoted from the *Indian and Pioneer History of the Saginaw Valley*. It vividly illustrates the character of the red man, and proves him really possessed of that courage and chivalric sense of honor latterly ascribed only to the ideal Indian. Mr. Williams was personally cognizant of the whole affair, and says that the account is in no respect exaggerated. It is one of the most remarkable incidents in the annals of border life:

"Nah-way-go was a young Saginaw brave, living, in his youth, at Green Point, and, in his later years, upon the lake shore. He is described as a model of native strength and grace. While living at the former place, he killed a son of Red Bird, who lived on the Tittabawassee Reservation. The relatives demanded satisfaction, and, by Indian law, his life was the forfeit. He presented himself at the wigwam of the chief mourners, where the warriors of the family of the deceased had assembled, and informed them that he had come in order that they might strike at his heart. He bared his bosom, and took his position for the selected number to pass by him and inflict the wound. They passed and inflicted, as they hoped, the mortal thrusts. That done, and Indian usage being satisfied, he was making the best speed he could, with his streaming wounds, to his own wigwam, when he was struck in the back by a cowardly Indian; but this, as it appears, like the other blows, was not fatal. He was yet enabled to reach his wigwam, where his young wife was anxiously awaiting his return. She received him and bound up his wounds, and he was restored, after fearful suffering. Afterwards, finding the coward who had wounded him in the back, he visited him, summarily, with Indian vengeance,—death. Soon after, when the Indians were assembled in large numbers at Saginaw City, at a "payment," an altercation ensued between Black Beaver, an Indian of considerable note, and the young brave, Nah-way-go,—the former reproaching him with the outrage he had committed upon the Indian who had struck him in the back. Nah-way-go defended the act as just and brave. The reproach was repeated, and, upon the instant, he slew Black Beaver. . . . A warrant was at once issued by Colonel Stannard, acting as Justice, for his arrest. Nah-way-go fled back to the east side of the river, and, accompanied by a friend, secreted himself in the woods, upon what is now the site of East Saginaw. He preferred to trust himself on the same side of the river with the tribe whose leading warrior he had stricken down, rather than endure the mortification of arrest and punishment by the white man's law. He sent word to two of his white friends, Antoine Campau and Mr. E. S. Williams, desiring them to cross the river and come to the woods in which he was secreted, when, on their giving a signal, he would come to them. They did so, and he soon made his appearance. He informed them, that he had sent for them for advice; that the

white man's punishment, imprisonment, was only fit for cowards; death by the hands of his own race was glorious, in comparison, if any relative of Black Beaver should choose to make it a cause of vengeance. They advised him to cross back to his own camp, present himself to his people, and let the affair take the course warranted by Indian usage. The arrest by the officer was waived, and he presented himself at his own camp, openly. The hour for the burial of Black Beaver arrived; many Indians gathered as mourners and spectators at the place for burial, which was between the old Campau trading-post and the river. The body had been placed in the coffin; the relatives, their faces streaked with black paint, had gathered about it; the few white settlers then in the valley were all there as spectators. The fearful outrage, so near to their own doors, had absorbed and engrossed the attention of all. While the solemn Indian rite was in progress over the remains of their favorite warrior, Nah-way-go was seen approaching from his camping-ground. He was dressed in full and careful costume,—tomahawk and knife in his girdle, and a small canteen of whisky at his side; his whole appearance was imposing and gallant. He made his way with lofty and majestic step to the center of the mourning group. Walking, with measured step, to the side of the coffin, he placed upon it his tomahawk and knife. He filled his calumet with kinnikinnic, composedly and with dignity; after smoking from it himself, he passed it to the chief mourner, who declined it. He then passed it to the next, and the next, with the same result. He passed his canteen of whisky with the same formality, and with the same result. He then unfastened the collar of his hunting-shirt, and bared his bosom. Seating himself with calm dignity upon the foot of the coffin, and turning his face full upon the chief mourners, he addressed them thus: 'You refuse my pipe of peace; you refuse to drink with me; you wish my life. Here it is. Strike deep; strike not in the back; strike not and miss. The man that does this, dies when I meet him on our hunting-ground.' Not a hand was raised. Upon the dark and stoical faces of that cloud of enemies by whom he was surrounded no feeling found expression except that of awe; no muscle moved. He rose, and, towering to his full height, exclaimed: 'Cowards, cowards, cowards!' As composedly as he had taken them out, he restored, unmolested, the tomahawk and knife to his girdle, and, with his canteen at his side, walked away from the strange scene. He had awed his enemies, and was evidently master of the situation. Removing soon after to the lake shore, away from the scene of his early feuds and fearful exploits, he fell, ultimately, upon the hunting-ground, in a personal encounter with a relative of one of his early victims."

The numerous offices of trust reposed in Mr. Williams by the people in the different places in which he has lived, fully attest the high estimation placed upon his labors. While faithfully fulfilling these duties, he was promoting the best interests of his town, and building up a name which will be held in grateful remembrance long after he has passed away. Mr. Williams is tall, and still powerful, though seventy-six years of age. His clear eye, ruddy complexion, erect form, and vigorous step show little or no trace of the many years of care and hardship through which he has passed, and promise ease and usefulness in those to come.

**C**HIRSTIANCY, HON. ISAAC P., was born in Johnstown, New York, in March, 1812. He received a common-school education, for which he is indebted to his own efforts. When thirteen years of age, he became the main support of his father's family; and taught school, to gain the required means. In 1835 he began the study of law. In 1836 he removed to Michigan, settled in Monroe, and there completed his legal studies with Robert McClelland. He resided in Monroe until his removal to Lansing, where he now resides. From 1838 to 1857 he practiced his profession uninterruptedly, with much success. From 1841 to 1846 he was Prosecuting Attorney for Monroe County. In 1848 he became interested in the Free-soil party, and attended the Buffalo Convention of that year. In 1849 he was elected to the State Senate; in 1852 he consented to be the candidate of the Free-soil party for Governor, although he knew there was no hope of election. He was a prime mover in the political combination of 1854, which resulted in the organization of the Republican party; this party was not only born in Michigan, but received its name at a convention held in the city of Jackson. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of 1856, which nominated Fremont for the Presidency. Mr. Christianity then purchased the Monroe *Commercial*, which had been a Democratic paper up to that time, and became its editor. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate, suffering a party defeat. In 1857 he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State; and in 1865 was re-elected for eight years, by the unanimous vote of all parties. In 1875 he was elected to the United States Senate. He was, of course, a zealous supporter of the war for the Union; and performed some service on the staff of General A. A. Humphrey, and also on that of General G. A. Custer.

**I**NGERSOLL, HON. JOHN N., Corunna, Michigan, was born in the town of North Castle, Westchester County, New York, May 4, 1817. He is the son of Nathaniel Ingersoll, of old Connecticut stock. His mother was one of the Webber family, whose ancestors came from Holland and settled in New York—then New Amsterdam—as early as 1680. When Mr. Ingersoll was but two years of age, his father removed to New York, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In a short time he was drowned in East River; and, not long after, Mr. Ingersoll's mother died, leaving him an orphan at the age of eleven years. He was the youngest of four brothers thus left, and was adopted into the family of an uncle residing in Fairfield County, Connecticut, where Mr. Ingersoll remained until he was thir-

teen. At that time he conceived a desire to learn printing; and entered an office in New York. In 1834 he married Miss Harriet M. Robinson. In 1837 on the personal advice of Horace Greeley, with whom he had worked for nearly a year, while an apprentice, and with whom his subsequent relations were of the most intimate character up to the death of the great journalist, Mr. Ingersoll came to Detroit. The first year, he worked as compositor on the Detroit *Free Press*. The year following, he became foreman of the Detroit *Advertiser*; also contributing many articles to the paper. He relinquished his position in 1839, to become the editor and publisher of the Macomb *Statesman*, a weekly paper at Mt. Clemens. Here he remained until 1842, when he removed to St. Clair, and commenced the publication of the St. Clair *Banner*, which he continued until 1846. At that date he started, in conjunction with a partner,—one who deserted his post in less than three months,—the Lake Superior *News*,—the first paper ever published in that region of country. During his residence in Michigan, Mr. Ingersoll had acted as enrolling and engrossing clerk in the State Legislature; and, in 1848, during its first session in Lansing, he was elected Secretary of the Senate, but resigned the position for one more congenial. In 1849 he was elected Representative from Chippewa County and the unorganized territory of Lake Superior. Though but thirty-one years of age, he received from the House the very flattering vote for Speaker,—a position entirely unsought, but which proved an honor well conferred. The year 1850 found Mr. Ingersoll again a resident of Detroit, acting as one of the editors of the Detroit Daily *Bulletin*; and, at the same time, editing and publishing the *Hesperian*, a monthly magazine of great popularity and literary merit. Through this latter medium were given to the public some of the choicest gems that ever came from the pen of Mr. Ingersoll. He continued to edit these publications until 1852, when he assumed the sole management of the Detroit Daily *Times*; and, subsequently, became its proprietor. He remained in Detroit until 1856, when on account of ill health in his family, and by the advice of physicians, he returned to Rochester, New York; and became one of the editors and publishers of the Rochester Daily *Tribune*. Although he remained in that city but two years, in that time he was so unsuccessful in financial affairs as to lose several thousand dollars,—the accumulation of many years of unceasing labor. This, coupled with the knowledge that his family had not received the benefit anticipated, would have discouraged a less resolute person; but Mr. Ingersoll, with an undaunted will, and unwavering faith in his own ability, once more turned his face towards Michigan. While making a prospecting tour, and ostensibly writing up Central Michigan, he was induced to purchase the printing-office of the *American*, then located at Owosso. He conducted the paper at

that place until 1862, when he removed to Corunna, distant three miles, the shire town of the county, and his present home. In 1860 Mr. Ingersoll lost his first wife. In 1862 he married Mrs. Julia H. Barnum. While a resident of Owosso, Mr. Ingersoll was elected to the State Senate, serving as Senator in three sessions of the Legislature; and was again elected to the House in 1868. In Owosso and Corunna, he has held the local offices of City Clerk, United States Revenue Assessor, Mayor, and Postmaster,—filling them creditably, and to the satisfaction of the people. He was re-elected to many of them for the second and third term. For eighteen years, he has been editor and proprietor of the *Shiawassee American*, which has attained a success, financially and otherwise, scarcely excelled in the rural districts of the West. For many years, Mr. Ingersoll has been closely identified with the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, filling the offices of Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan. In 1869 he was a Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of the United States, which met in San Francisco, California; also to the session held in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1877. He

will again represent the order at Austin, Texas, in September, 1878. He has been one of the most zealous and efficient workers in trying to establish the Odd-Fellows Institute, at Lansing, by which the widows and children of deceased members are to be cared for. To his untiring energy the fraternity will be greatly indebted, if the opposing party is defeated, and the institute be put in practical working order. Through all his life Mr. Ingersoll has been known as a prominent journalist and politician. He is intimately acquainted with many of the leading men of the nation, with whom his gifted intellect has placed him upon an equal footing. As a writer, he has become well known. Many of his productions are marked by grace and beauty, while others are characterized by a strong and vigorous style. The latter style is shown in his orations, in which his illustrations are drawn from facts and incidents gleaned from his varied knowledge and experience. He is much sought as a public speaker; and he has been in constant demand in that capacity for the past thirty years. Mr. Ingersoll is still engaged in the active duties of life; and we trust that he will yet see many years of usefulness.

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## THE SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

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**A**TWOOD, CAPTAIN SYLVESTER F., of Mt. Clemens, Macomb County, was born in 1806, at Caledonia, Vermont. His parents emigrated to Genesee, New York, in 1811. He attended school two years at Oxford, Canada, and, in 1822, removed with his family to Mt. Clemens, Michigan. Here his father shortly after died. He spent six years in commercial life; and began service on the lakes in 1830. Two years later, he was mate on a steamer, and, in 1833, was captain of the steamer "Argo." From that time until 1870, with the exception of a year spent in Philadelphia, he was in command of steamers on the lakes. He has been master of sixteen different boats, running between Detroit and Buffalo, and Toledo and Buffalo. In 1834 he, in company with two others, built the "Lady of the Lake," at Mt. Clemens. Captain Atwood, while in command of the "Robert Fulton," was shipwrecked with two hundred passengers on board. He stood at his post and gave orders for the government of the boat, which was cast ashore,—dragging two anchors of two thousand and twelve hundred pounds weight, respectively,—and dashed to pieces during the night. Before daylight the captain had the satisfaction of seeing all safely landed, with the exception of two children. Captain Atwood was on board of "Walk-in-the-Water," the first steamer that ever floated on the lakes, in 1820. He ran a boat between Buffalo and Detroit for twenty years, during which time he never tasted a drop of liquor. To his temperate habits his great success as captain is doubtless due. In 1835 he joined the Odd-Fellows in Buffalo; and helped to organize the first lodge in Detroit. He has taken all the degrees conferred by the Masonic Fraternity in this country. He

is a Republican in politics, and an Episcopalian in religious belief. He is now retired from active life, enjoying rest and leisure at Mt. Clemens. He has been twice married; in 1827 to Eliza Hill, and in 1856 to Mary T. Woolley.

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**B**ANCROFT, RANDOLPH STONE, Romeo, was born December 8, 1820, in Trumbull County, Ohio. The Bancroft family was first represented in this country, at Lynn, Massachusetts, by John Bancroft, who arrived in 1632, on the "James," from London. Mr. Bancroft is of Welsh extraction, but his father, Daniel Bancroft, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts. His mother, Ruth (Jones) Bancroft, daughter of Captain Silas Jones, of Revolutionary fame, was born in Barrington, Massachusetts. They settled in Ohio in 1816. In September, 1831, the family moved to Lenawee County, Michigan, and engaged in farming. Randolph S. Bancroft was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Michigan. He left school at the age of fifteen, and worked with his father till he was twenty-one. He then engaged as teacher in primary schools in Lapeer County, Michigan, the family having removed to this place in 1837. Mr. Bancroft taught school until he was twenty-four. In 1844 he began the study of dentistry, at Cleveland, Ohio, remaining there for two years. He attended a course of lectures on chemistry and surgery at Western Reserve College. He continued to prosecute his studies in this direction, in private offices, till 1848, when he entered upon the practice of dentistry

in Almont, Lapeer County, Michigan. In May, 1852, he began practice in Romeo, Michigan, where he has continued, with the exception of two years, until the present time. He became a member of the Masonic Fraternity in 1863, and has since attained to the Chapter. Mr. Bancroft has always been connected with the prominent temperance organizations. In religious belief, he is a Congregationalist. In politics, he has been a Republican since the organization of the party. He married, May, 1853, Nancy A. Manwaring, of Rochester, Oakland County, Michigan.

**B**ANCROFT, WILLIAM LYMAN, Port Huron, was born at Martinsburg, Lewis County, New York, August 12, 1825. The family removed to Michigan when William was seven years of age; and he received his education at the High School of Mr. D. B. Crane,—well remembered by many of the old residents of Detroit,—and at the then famous Amherst (Massachusetts) Academy. His early ambition was for the study of law; but the vicissitudes of business took his father to Milwaukee; where we find William, in 1842, in the office of the *Courier*,—a newspaper of that then thriving village. But Mr. Bancroft appears to have felt more at home in Michigan; for, two years later, he had established himself as editor and proprietor of the *Observer*, at Port Huron, where he remained until 1848. An opportunity then opening for him to enter upon the study of his chosen profession, he pursued it with assiduity and success under Hon. W. F. Allen, then of Oswego, New York, and now a Judge of the Court of Appeals of that State. Returning to Port Huron in 1851, Mr. Bancroft entered at once upon a lucrative practice, with every promise of gaining rapid distinction in his profession. Years of toilsome study, however, told upon his eyesight, and culminated in chronic inflammation soon after he entered upon his practice, recurring with every renewed attempt at business. In 1854 his office, library, and all his papers were totally destroyed by fire; and, in 1857, to avert total blindness, Mr. Bancroft abandoned the profession. Soon afterwards, Mr. Bancroft established in Port Huron its first banking office, although his name did not appear in the firm, which was subsequently that of John Miller & Son, and is now merged in the First National Bank of that city. He was also engaged in the lumber business, with varying, but ultimately very successful, results. But it is the connection of Mr. Bancroft with railroad enterprises of Michigan which entitles him to a prominent place in our category of her representative business men. We believe that few even of our ablest men would have faced the difficulties he has encountered in pushing forward a great public pro-

ject, and that there are fewer still who would not have failed where he has succeeded. The story of the road may be briefly told, as a fine illustration of what one man can accomplish, even under circumstances the most adverse, and against influences the most powerful, in advancing a public enterprise; and also as comprising some of the most interesting portions of the history of railroads in Michigan. What now forms the Eastern Division of the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad was part of a scheme of internal improvement originated by the State, and abandoned in the days of its early financial embarrassment. It was then undertaken by a company under a special charter; while a new organization, covering a part of the same line, was formed, failed, and passed under foreclosure. Meanwhile, the railroad interests of the State had grown to a vast power, including over two thousand miles of road. At that time the policy of the old roads was determined hostility to all new projects, while parties identified with some of the former dominated the political power of the State. The Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad was thus likely to pass under the control of interests inimical to Port Huron and Northern Michigan; when, in 1865, Mr. Bancroft was induced to undertake negotiations in New York, which resulted in relieving the project of all entanglements, and placing it under control of parties along the line. The scheme of municipal aid to railroad corporations was then new in Michigan; but it was popularly favored as a means of compelling large and avaricious land-owners to contribute an equitable proportion towards needed public improvements, and as the only available resource for securing the improvements themselves. Mr. Bancroft canvassed several counties, and found the people ready to undertake for themselves what they had so long waited in vain for others to do for them. Legislation was necessary, and was secured at the session of 1865; but it was with conditions at once novel and injurious to the enterprise. However, good use was made of it, and Mr. Bancroft then determined to make the enterprise a through line to Chicago; with that view, he entered into informal affiliations with the Peninsular company. At the next session of the Legislature, a municipal aid bill was passed, but vetoed by the Governor. Existing corporate interests united with politicians to sustain the veto. Notwithstanding, work was resumed in the spring upon the road, which the veto was drafted to defeat. Popular sentiment resulted, at the next session, in a general law authorizing municipalities to aid railway enterprises. This gave a new impetus to the work, and Mr. Bancroft concluded contracts for rails and equipment covering the entire line from Port Huron to Chicago. Then came the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the aid law unconstitutional. This was followed by the failure of Eastern contractors of the company; and, finally, its



Very truly yrs.  
W. L. Bourne



Western adjunct sought new affiliations, and was soon enveloped in clouds of embarrassment. Still Mr. Bancroft, literally single-handed, pushed on his road, and completed it to Flint City, a paying point. Subsequently, the Port Huron and Lake Michigan and the Peninsular companies were consolidated, and only about fifty miles remained to be built to make a through line. The panic of 1874 next occurred to delay Mr. Bancroft's hopes and thwart his plans. In 1876, however, he built the road between Flint and Lansing, completing the through line. The general business depression of the country has, of course, had its effect upon this road, but it will remain a lasting monument to Mr. Bancroft's enterprise and perseverance. Mr. Bancroft has held many positions of honor and trust, having been Secretary of the State Senate, Postmaster of Port Huron, member of the House and Senate, as well as a candidate for Secretary of State and for Congress. He was elected the first Mayor of Port Huron, and organized its city government. He was also, for eight years, Collector of the port, and then initiated the movement which resulted in constituting a new collection district. In politics, Mr. Bancroft has always been a Democrat of the conservative school, and has stood high in his party's counsels; he has been a member of its State and National Committees, and three times a member of its National Conventions. He is a warm, unselfish friend, and a lively opponent. As a writer, he wielded for years an influential pen in the politics of the State; while, as a speaker, he has ranked among the best. His campaigns usually kept his opponents quite busy, and are remembered by many of both parties. He has a delightful home at Port Huron, and one of the finest private libraries in the State. In comfortable circumstances, and surrounded by a large circle of relatives and friends, Mr. Bancroft ought to enjoy some of the fruits of a life of remarkable industry, enterprise, and integrity.

**B**RIGGS, DANIEL B., of Romeo, Ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan, was born at Adams, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, February 13, 1829. His parents were natives of the same State. After pursuing for some years an academic course of study, in 1844 he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1848. He immediately commenced the study of law; and was admitted, in 1850, to practice in the courts of Massachusetts. About the close of that year, his native town established, in compliance with legislative enactment, a free High School; and Mr. Briggs was chosen to the principalship, which position he held for three years. During this time he also did service as a member of the town

School Committee. In March, 1854, he removed to Romeo, Macomb County, Michigan, and entered upon the practice of law. The following year, he became Principal of the Dickinson Institute,—formerly a branch of the State University,—located at that place, and was connected with that institution for three years. During the years 1858, '59, and '60, he was Superintendent of Public Schools in the city of Ann Arbor. He removed from there to Jackson, where he held a similar position for five years. On leaving school work, in the summer of 1865, he returned to Macomb County, and engaged in farming. In April, 1867, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools for his county; and, on the 1st of May following, he entered upon the duties of that office, in which he served four years. During his last official term, he was made President of the State Association of County Superintendents. He was Director of the Romeo Union School District for eight years, from its organization in 1867; and was, for many years, Secretary of the County Agricultural Society. He had charge of the public schools in the village of Mt. Clemens, the county-seat of Macomb County, for the school year 1871-72. In November, 1872, he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1874. After a service of four years, he retired from office on the 1st of January, 1877. Mr. Briggs is an honorable business man, devoted to the interests of education and morality; and an indomitable worker in the interests of the community and the people at large, when called to public office. He is one of the most influential men in his county.

**B**ISSELL, REV. HENRY NEWTON, of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, June 2, 1816. He is the son of Anson and Joanna (Dart) Bissell. His ancestors were early settlers in Hartford, and were of Huguenot descent. His early opportunities for an education were those furnished by the public schools of the State. These he improved, until he was sixteen, working during the summer on his father's farm. In 1832 he entered an academy, working out of school hours to pay his expenses. His father allowed him to decide whether he would be a farmer, or take his books and, by his own efforts, obtain an education. He determined upon the latter course, and began the study of Greek and Latin. He pursued his classical studies, interrupted by teaching, until 1835; when, at Milan, Ohio, whither the family had meanwhile removed, he commenced reading the text-books for the Freshman Class in Yale College. The following year, he entered the Sophomore Class at Yale College. He seized every opportunity of helping



himself, and, assisted by his father, graduated in 1839. He returned to Ohio, and taught three years, at Elyria and Milan, to gain the necessary funds for the further prosecution of his studies. He asked no aid from benevolent societies; but trusted to his own efforts and kind Providence to work his way into some sphere of activity and usefulness. In 1842 he entered the Theological Seminary of the Western Reserve College. While studying at that institution, he taught in the preparatory department, of which, in his third year, he had entire control. By continued efforts, he educated his youngest brother, who has been a missionary in Hindoostan for twenty-five years. At the close of his theological course, he settled at Lyme, Ohio, and remained in that field nine years. For the past twenty-five years he has labored in Mt. Clemens, Michigan, where he removed in 1854. In May, 1846, he married Elizabeth Hale Hubbard, of Manchester, Connecticut. He adopted two sons of his brother, the missionary, and aided them until they graduated at the Western Reserve College. His sympathies have always been with those who advocated the right of all men, of whatever color or nationality, to their own persons, and to payment for their labor. During the civil war, his voice was ever for the Government. Although not connected with the army, he went to Virginia, while the army was before Richmond, in 1862; and to Nashville, while Sherman was pressing forward to Atlanta. Here he labored in the hospitals and helped to send the sick and wounded to homes of quiet and convalescence at the North. The ordinary work of a pastor, and attendance upon ecclesiastical and benevolent conventions, have occupied Mr. Bissell's later years; and his labors have an enduring record in the hearts and lives of those whom they have reached.

**C**ONGER, HON. OMAR D., of Port Huron, was born in 1808, at Cooperstown, New York. He removed with his father, Rev. E. Conger, to Huron County, Ohio, in 1824. He received the instruction given in the common schools; pursued his academic studies at Huron Institute, Milan, Ohio; and graduated from the Western Reserve College in 1842. From 1845 to 1848 he was engaged in the geological survey and mineral explorations of the Lake Superior copper and iron regions. In 1848 he removed to Port Huron, Michigan, and engaged in the practice of law. In 1850 Mr. Conger was elected Judge of the St. Clair County Court. He was elected State Senator for the biennial terms of 1855, 1857, and 1859; and, during the last term, was made President, *pro tempore*, of the Senate. In 1860 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Michigan; and, in 1864, was a Pres-

idential Elector on the Republican ticket. He represented his district in the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Congresses. In the last election, he received fifteen thousand eight hundred and eighteen votes, against thirteen thousand one hundred and seventy-seven given the Democratic candidate, Anson E. Chadwick.

**C**ANFIELD, WILLIAM, late of Mt. Clemens, was born at Saybrook, Middlesex County, Connecticut, May 26, 1809. He was the third son of Joel and Sarah (Peters) Canfield, whose ancestors were among the earliest colonial settlers of Connecticut. He received his education principally at the public schools of Hartford, where he was sent when quite young. After leaving school, at the age of sixteen, he was employed for a number of years as a clerk in a store in that city. In 1829, when not yet twenty-one years of age, he came to Michigan, and settled at Mt. Clemens, as a merchant. On the 13th of May, 1830, he married Ann Clemens, daughter of Judge Christian Clemens; the latter was the founder of the village which bears his name. In 1832 Mr. Canfield was appointed, by Governor Stevens T. Mason, Sheriff of Macomb County, which office he held for a number of years. He was made Quartermaster by Governor Cass, and, subsequently, Brigadier-General in the State militia. In 1835 he purchased a farm adjoining the village, and resided upon it until his death, which occurred September 6, 1877. By his skill, energy, and industry, he made his farm, which was a wilderness when he became its owner, one of the finest and best in the county. He was devoted to farming; and, as an officer of both the State and county agricultural societies for a number of years, did much to develop and promote the farming interests in the State and county. Although never a politician, in the ordinary sense of the word, Mr. Canfield always entertained a lively interest in public affairs. As one of the original antislavery men, he did not a little to encourage that sentiment which has since removed the blot of human slavery from our country. In 1844 he was a candidate for Congress, upon the ticket which was headed with the name of James G. Birney as candidate for President. In 1844 and 1852, he supported the Free-soil party. In 1854, as a member of the famous Jackson Convention, he assisted in the organization of the Republican party, to which he ever after remained a staunch adherent. In the same year he was nominated for State Senator, but was defeated at the election by a few votes. In 1856 he was renominated for the same office, and was elected by a very large majority. He was re-elected in 1858. From 1862 to 1865 he was

Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. For a number of years prior to his death, he was a member of the village Board of Education. He discharged the duties of every public position which he was called upon to occupy, with ability and unquestioned fidelity. Indeed the most scrupulous honesty marked all his dealings in private as well as public matters. Mr. Canfield was a member of the Congregational Church; a constant and regular attendant upon public worship; and, in his daily life, at home and abroad, he illustrated the precepts and teaching of his divine Master. He was a man of large general information, and there are few subjects upon which he was not able to converse instructively and intelligently. In conversation he was very interesting. Kind and affectionate in his family, honest and generous in all his intercourse with others, he was loved, honored, and respected by all who knew him. His death was sincerely lamented, not only by his immediate family and relations, but by the entire community in which he resided.

CLARKE, CAPTAIN JOHN, late of St. Clair, was born at Bath, Maine, July 29, 1797. In 1812 he went to Augusta, Maine, and accepted a situation in the mercantile establishment of T. Sargent. On account of ill health he was soon compelled to give up the position and return home. His physicians advised him to travel in Europe; and, in April, 1815, he sailed for Bremen. After traveling through Germany, England, and Scotland, he embarked for Boston, at Liverpool, with his uncle, Captain F. Clarke. When about in mid-ocean, during a severe gale, the vessel foundered, and the passengers and crew were obliged to take to the small boats. After three days, they were picked up by a dismayed brig from Scotland; and, at the end of three more days, the "James Madison" came to their relief, and took them safely to Philadelphia. From there Captain Clarke reached his home in Maine. He served as clerk in a store for a short time; and, in 1817, removed to Hallowell. Here he engaged as a clerk with Page & Gitsell for seventy-five dollars a year, the largest salary paid at that time. At Hallowell, Mr. Clarke united with the Baptist Church, and at once took an active part in Sabbath-schools. In 1818 he removed to Belfast and engaged in mercantile business with more than average prosperity. Soon after, on account of failing health, he returned to Hallowell. In December, 1819, he married Mary Sherburn, of Hallowell. He espoused the principles of the early Republican party in the election of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency; and, afterwards, gave his support to the administrations of Madison and Monroe. He worked faithfully for General Jackson in the following campaign,

which resulted in the election of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives. Although Captain Clarke resolutely refused, at this time, to accept any political position, he undertook many difficult tasks for his party, and performed them in such a manner as to elicit the highest praise from the Governor of Maine and other prominent officials. In 1829 Captain Clarke was called on public business to Washington; here he was received with courtesy by President Jackson, although arriving too late to prevent the signing of the bill for the admission of Michigan. The Governor of the Territory and other prominent men waited upon the President at the time of Captain Clarke's visit; and to them, in the presence of the Secretary of State, the President made the following statements: "You have no influence with the Cabinet. We look to Mr. Clarke for all the information we desire. We know him and have the fullest confidence in him." The Secretary of State afterwards said to Mr. Clarke that he had but to mention what he desired, in the gift of the President, and he would receive it. Captain Clarke, however, declined to accept any office. In 1830 he went to Michigan and opened a mercantile establishment on Woodward avenue, in Detroit. In the fall of 1832, he purchased a large tract of land on St. Clair River; and, in the following spring, removed to where the city of Port Huron now stands. In 1835 he removed to China, a few miles below St. Clair, where he resided until his death. Captain Clarke was one of the delegates to the convention which met in Detroit, May 11, 1835, for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. At the first election under this constitution, he was chosen State Senator for the Fifth District without a dissenting vote. He was re-elected the following term. Every effort was made by his friends to obtain permission to place his name before the Legislature for the Senate of the United States, but he would not consent. In 1857 he was again elected to the State Legislature, and aided materially in the election of Zachariah Chandler to the United States Senate. In 1837 he was appointed, by President Jackson, one of two Commissioners to investigate the title of the Indians to the lands they claimed in Michigan. He was afterwards appointed, by President Van Buren, Receiver of the Land-office at Ionia, but declined to accept the position. He was a member of the State Convention of 1850, which met for the purpose of revising the State Constitution; and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body. When James Buchanan was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic party, Mr. Clarke gave his support to Fremont, who, he claimed, represented the true principles of Jefferson and his associates. Captain Clarke was a prominent Free Mason, having united with the fraternity in Belfast, Maine, in 1820. During advancement, he traveled over fifty miles to receive the Chapter degrees. He was elected Eminent

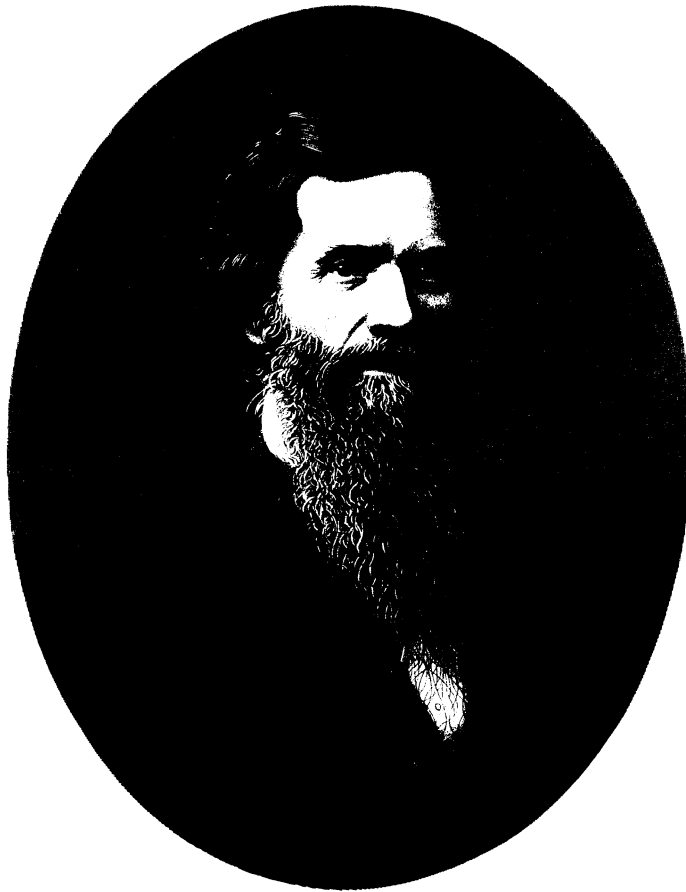
Commander of the John Clarke Commandery, of St. Clair; and, afterwards, held the same position in the Port Huron Commandery. From their establishment to a short time before his death,—a period of over ten years,—he was not absent from a meeting of either of these bodies. Captain Clarke conferred more Knightly orders than any other Eminent Commander in the State. He was elected Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State, and was appointed Vice Eminent Grand Captain-General of the General Grand Commandery of the United States, the third station in the order in America. He was known throughout the Union as a prominent Free-Mason; and received a number of valuable presents from the fraternity. Captain Clarke had been quite feeble since a severe attack of illness, from which he had so far recovered as to be able to go out, when he was taken with hemorrhage of the bladder, and was unconscious for the last twenty-four hours of his life. He leaves three daughters,—Mrs. W. D. Hart, Mrs. R. H. Jenks, of St. Clair, and Miss Helen D. Clarke, who lived with her father on his farm. His wife died about five years ago. Captain Clarke was in comfortable circumstances and left a large property. The assemblage which gathered at his funeral was imposing. Relatives, friends, and neighbors came from every direction, many from a distance, to pay their last respects to his memory. The exercises were conducted by Reverends E. M. Blanchard and F. M. Barlow, and the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar. About six hundred persons listened to the services, while probably an equal number, including two hundred Masons, were unable to find standing room. Few of the old settlers were so well known and so generally loved and respected as Mr. Clarke.

**CLARKE, JOHN CURRIER**, of St. Clair, Michigan, was born at Chester, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, March 3, 1822, and is the third son of John and Elizabeth Clarke. The founder of the family in this country was Nathaniel Clarke, born in 1644. He was a merchant of Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he owned much property. Mr. Clarke's paternal grandmother was a Scotch emigrant, who came to this country just before the war of the Revolution. Both of his grandfathers, David Clarke and David Currier, were Revolutionary soldiers, and fought at the battle of Bennington, and in other engagements. Mr. Clarke fitted for college at Pembroke, New Hampshire, and graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1848. After leaving college, he was first assistant teacher; and, afterwards, Principal of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, then located at

Northfield, now at Tilton, New Hampshire. In 1852 he engaged in the lumber business, at Cleveland, Ohio. Two years later he formed a partnership with Reuben Moore, of St. Clair, Michigan, in the same business, and went to Detroit, where they owned a lumber-yard. On the death of his partner, in 1857, Mr. Clarke removed to St. Clair, Michigan, and was employed in settling the estate of Mr. Moore. In 1857, on the creation of the office of County Superintendent in the common-school system of Michigan, Mr. Clarke was elected to the office, and retained it four years. In 1871, on the organization of the First National Bank of St. Clair, he was chosen Vice-President; and, four years later, on the resignation of the Cashier, accepted that position. This office he now holds. He is connected with the Masonic Fraternity, which he joined in 1846, at Middletown, Connecticut. He has been forty years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though educated a Democrat, antipathy to slavery early led him to join the antislavery party. He was successively an Abolitionist, a Liberty party man, a member of the Free-soil party, and a Republican. He now adheres to the principles of the last named party. In November, 1854, he married Miss C. P. Edson, of Yarmouth Port, Massachusetts. They have had two children, one of whom died in childhood. In 1877 the elder graduated from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, with a high reputation for scholarship, ranking first in his class. He is now pursuing a post-graduate course at the same university.

**MAJOR CRAWLEY P.**, of Romeo, Chief-Deputy United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Michigan, was born at Kempville, Ontario, September 15, 1836. Both his parents were natives of New England. He removed with them, when twelve years of age, from Canada to St. Lawrence County, New York. Having obtained a good common-school education, he went to Romeo, Michigan, at the age of eighteen, and was there employed as a druggist's clerk. Subsequently, he became partner in a drug store at Armada. In 1862, during the second year of the war, upon a call for more troops, he received authority to raise a company of men; he recruited one hundred and twenty men in Macomb County, and was mustered in as Captain, August 14, 1862. His company was attached to the 5th Michigan Cavalry, which rendezvoused at Detroit while organizing; and was the first full company of that regiment, which was under the command of Colonel J. T. Copeland. The regiment left for the seat of war in Virginia, in December, 1862; it was one of the four regiments comprising the Michigan Cavalry





*Isaac Douglas, D.D.,*

Brigade, under the command of General Custer, which did some of the severest fighting of the war. Captain Dake was promoted to the rank of Major, December 31, 1862. He participated with his command in the following engagements: Hanover, Virginia; Hantertown and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Monterey, Cavetown, Southtown, Boonsboro, Hagerstown, Williamsport, and Falling Waters, Maryland; Snicker's Gap, Culpepper Court House, Raccoon Ford, White's Ford, Jacob's Shop, James City, Brady's Station, Buckland's Mills, Stevensburg, Morton's Ford, The Wilderness, Beaver Dam Station, Yellow Tavern, Meadow Bridge, Milford, Hack's Shop, Baltimore Cross-roads, Trevillian Station, and Cold Harbor, Virginia. On August 19, 1864, Major Dake resigned his commission, and returned to Michigan to assist in raising another regiment, to be known as the 30th Michigan Infantry, of which he had the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel. After eight companies were raised, however, they were distributed among the 3d and 4th Michigan Regiments, at the urgent call for troops for General Sherman's army; and the raising of the 30th Regiment was abandoned. Major Dake continued the work of recruiting men for the army until the war was brought to a close, when he returned to Romeo. In May, 1869, he was appointed, by President Grant, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Fifth Collection District of Michigan, and, subsequently, when the offices of Assessor and Collector were consolidated, he was appointed Collector. This office he held until the consolidation of the two districts, in March, 1877. He soon after received the appointment of Chief-Deputy United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Michigan, which position he now holds.

**D**OUGLAS, ISAAC, D. D. S., of Romeo, was born in Troy, Oakland County, Michigan, May 25, 1830. His father, Nathan Douglas, the son of Rev. Caleb Douglas, emigrated to Troy, Oakland County, Michigan, in 1824, where he lived as a farmer forty years. He had seven sons and two daughters, all but one of whom lived to mature age. About the time of the marriage of his youngest daughter, he sold his farm, and removed to Otisco, Ionia County. Here he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage, March 8, 1874; and died December 6, of the same year. His wife, Frances (Smith) Douglas, is living with a daughter, near Pewamo, Ionia County, Michigan. Isaac Douglas attended school in winter, when he could be released from farm work, until he was twenty-one years old. During his twentieth summer, besides working on the farm, he studied dentistry with his eldest brother, C. S. Douglas, who had a temporary office in his father's

house. The following winter and summer, he continued to study with his brother, who had removed to Romeo; and remained with him until the brother's death, which occurred June 11, 1852. He then carried on the business in his own name. Soon afterwards, he felt the need of a more thorough knowledge of medicine, in order to practice dentistry with the best success; and, in the fall of 1852, began to study with Dr. Wyker, at the same time continuing his dental practice. In 1854 his health failed, and he was obliged to partly relinquish his practice. He was under allopathic treatment about fifteen months, during which time he was steadily failing. He then began the use of homeopathic remedies, and was entirely cured in four weeks. While taking this treatment, he began the study of homeopathy, under the direction of Doctors Ellis and Drake, of Detroit; and continued it, in connection with his dental practice, until the fall of 1858. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and entered the medical college, where he took a course of lectures, and passed the examination. He did not receive a diploma, because the college charter required a certain term of study there, no matter what the qualification of the student. He returned to Romeo, Michigan, and practiced medicine, in connection with dentistry, until 1865, when his dental partner left him, and he decided to give his undivided attention to dentistry. Since that time, he has made filling teeth a specialty. In 1865 his brother, Elan G. Douglas, became a student in his office, and remained two years. He then took another brother, H. F. Douglas, for two years. These two brothers are now successful operators,—one at Lapeer, and the other at Fenton, Michigan. Since 1873, Doctor Douglas has had two students who have graduated,—one in homeopathy, and the other in allopathy. Doctor Douglas once put in nineteen fillings in six hours; and had the satisfaction of seeing the patient, seventeen years after, with all the fillings complete. The greatest number of fillings he ever put in, in one year, was one thousand one hundred and ninety. As concerns the general success of Doctor Douglas, it may be stated that, from January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1872, he put in four thousand three hundred and ninety-four fillings. Of the above number, he had to replace but seventeen within two years after they were first inserted. Doctor Douglas was one of the originators of the Michigan Dental Association; and has made it a point to be present at its annual meetings. He has been an able contributor to the association, both in verbal and written discussions; and has filled all the offices, with the exception of those of Secretary and Treasurer. He was also one of the originators of the Michigan Homeopathic Institute; and remained a member until its dissolution. He is now a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan. In 1876 he

joined the Sons of Temperance, and, in 1877, the Knights of Honor. He became a member of the Baptist Church in 1844; and, at the age of sixteen, was appointed on a church committee. In 1853 he transferred his membership to the Baptist Church of Romeo. In 1872 he severed his connection with the denomination, on account of a difference of opinion on doctrinal points; and, since then, has united with the Congregational Church. He has contributed largely to Christian societies of various denominations, thus helping to build up the cause of religion in his locality. In politics, he is a Republican. He has devoted much of his time to Sunday-school work,—having superintended, for eight summers, a mission school, three miles from his home. He married, October 2, 1853, Elizabeth Clark, of Troy, Michigan. They have three children. Doctor Douglas is strictly temperate in his habits. In consideration of the reputation he has gained as a practitioner, and his contributions to dental science, the degree of D. D. S. was conferred upon him, in March, 1871, by the Ohio College of Dental Surgery.

**F**LDREDGE, HON. ROBERT P., of Mt. Clemens, was born in Greenwich, Washington County, New York, in 1806, and is the son of James B. Eldredge and Nancy Woodworth. He originally intended to enter college, but the death of his mother, soon after he had commenced the preparatory studies, scattered the family and forced him to labor for his own support. At the age of seventeen, he entered the office of Stower & Gridley, an eminent law firm of Hamilton, Madison County, New York. In 1826, he went to Michigan, and accepted the position of teacher in the jail at Detroit, at a salary of three dollars a quarter. After pursuing this occupation for about six weeks, a severe attack of bilious fever necessitated a change, and he removed to Pontiac, with barely sufficient funds to reach there. He spent the winter of 1826-27 studying law, recording deeds in the Recorder's office, and in teaching. The following summer, finding a change again necessary, he walked to Mt. Clemens, and became clerk in the store of Mr. Ashley. Every leisure moment was devoted to his law studies; and, in 1828, he was admitted to the bar as attorney-at-law, and solicitor in chancery. He established himself at Mt. Clemens, and was the only lawyer in the county at that time. He soon had a lucrative practice, his reputation increasing with the growth and prosperity of the section. In 1842 Governor Barry appointed Mr. Eldredge Secretary of State. He retained this position during the four years of Governor Barry's administration, and was then elected, by the Democratic party, to the State Senate. During his

term as Senator, the capital of the State was located at Lansing. After his retirement from public service, he devoted himself to his profession, and steadfastly refused all invitations to become a candidate for any office. His practice brought him into contact with the best men of the State, and his associates of the bar were the eminent lawyers of Detroit and Eastern Michigan. In 1873 he retired from practice, in favor of his son, James B. Eldredge, by whom he is ably represented. In the spring of 1877, while busily engaged in the preparation of a brief in a very important will case, he was suddenly stricken with paralysis, from which he has but partially recovered. He became a Mason in 1847, and has served in prominent positions in that connection. In 1831 he married Louisa Crittenden, by whom he had three children. She died in 1841. In 1849 he married Jane A. Leonard.

**F**ISH, HENRY, late of Port Huron, was born in the vicinity of Montreal, Canada, February 14, 1824; and died at Port Huron, Michigan, May 25, 1876. His parents were natives of New England, and removed to Canada at an early day. In 1836 they went to the Territory of Michigan, and settled in Macomb County, near the present village of Mt. Clemens. Henry Fish remained with his parents, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in teaching, until 1848. He then removed to Port Huron, and entered into the mercantile and lumber business with his brother, Allen Fish, under the firm name of A. & H. Fish. This firm, through the ability and integrity of its representatives, became extensively known and respected; and, at the death of Henry Fish, was among the most responsible in the State. By their keen foresight as business men, they amassed ample fortunes. Mr. Fish was a man of decided character, and one who was governed by the strictest moral and Christian principles. His counsel was sought in matters of public as well as private interest. He seemed to follow his business avocations, not for the purpose of securing a fortune, but rather that he might obtain means to aid in elevating and benefiting humanity. He was one of the most active and influential members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Michigan, and was elected President of the State Convention of that church, held at Albion in 1871. In 1872 he was elected lay delegate to the General Conference, held in Brooklyn, New York. He gave liberally to all enterprises which seemed to demand Christian benevolence. For some years previous to his death, he was one of the Board of Trustees of Albion College. During the war, Mr. Fish was closely identified with the Republican party, and gave freely of his means and energy to sustain the nation. He was not a

politician in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but was ever ready to defend the principles of justice and right in the sphere of politics. He occupied many positions of trust in the government of the city. During the last four years of his life, he stood out before the citizens as one of the most earnest and uncompromising defenders of prohibition, believing that to be the only hope of relieving society of the curse of intemperance. He was one of the few who met in Detroit, on the 8th of January, 1867, to devise means to destroy this evil. This meeting was the inception of an independent political party, known as the Prohibition party, of which Henry Fish was one of the most influential and earnest advocates. He was the candidate for Governor of the State in 1870, and again in 1872, when the party presented its first national ticket to the people. He held firmly to the principles of the Prohibition party, and labored earnestly for their propagation, until failing health admonished him that his life-work was about completed. His earnest appeals have done much to agitate the public mind, and to build up a sentiment which must eventually develop a power to save the nation from the ruin so long threatened by intemperance. Mr. Fish was married, October 19, 1846, to Miss Frances S. Peets, of Pittsford, Monroe County, New York.

**GIDDINGS, EDWIN W.**, of Romeo, was born at Preston, Connecticut, June 11, 1815. His parents, Jabez W. and Lydia (Alden) Giddings, removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1830, on a farm formerly owned by Governor Wolcott. There they both died, some years later. Edwin Giddings' early days were spent on the farm, his education being obtained in the common schools,—the only ones to which he had access. In the fall of 1838, he came to Romeo, Michigan; and, in January, 1839, engaged with Mr. Nathan Dickinson in mercantile business. This firm carried on a very successful trade for about twenty years, when Mr. Dickinson died, and Mr. Giddings continued the business in connection with his sons. In 1873 he retired from mercantile life, his sons removing to Colorado on account of impaired health. In 1861 the First National Bank of Romeo was organized, and he was chosen Vice-President; on the death of the President, Mr. Neil Gray, Mr. Giddings served as presiding officer until, in connection with Mr. Moore, he established a private bank. This continued until 1874, when, at the organization of the Citizens' National Bank of Romeo, Mr. Giddings was chosen its President, and holds the position at the present time. Mr. Giddings has invariably declined to accept public office, although repeatedly urged to do so. He is, however an active Republican, and takes great

interest in the success of that party in his State. He has been a trustee of the Congregational society of Romeo for several years. In 1873 he was honored, by Governor Bagley, with a place on the Constitutional Commission to revise the State Constitution. As an old resident of Romeo, his face is familiar to all its inhabitants, and he enjoys the respect and esteem of every one with whom he comes in contact. Mr. Giddings married, October 13, 1840, Martha S. Makepiece. She died, June 16, 1841. November 28, 1843, he married Mary A. Leach. She died November 22, 1866, leaving a family of six children,—four daughters and two sons. Both sons are now in Colorado, engaged in mercantile business.

**GILLETT, MARTIN SIMPSON**, of Port Huron, was born in Hartford, Vermont, and is the son of Israel and Mary (Sanborn) Gillett, who were natives of New England. His early educational privileges were limited to what were afforded by the common schools of that day. Judging from his manhood, he must have thoroughly mastered his studies, and have been brought up in the belief that integrity, industry, and economy were indispensable to a truly successful life. On the 13th of October, 1837, he married Miss Eliza Burton, who was also of New England parentage, and was born and brought up in the town of Norwich, Vermont, which adjoined Hartford. She was about eleven years younger than Mr. Gillett. In his married life, he was very happy, being devotedly attached to his family. In the fall of 1839, leaving his wife and child, he went to Port Huron, Michigan, then a wilderness, to engage in the lumber and mercantile business with his uncle, Mr. Cummings Sanborn, a prominent man in that section. This connection was continued until 1843, when Mr. Gillett withdrew, and began the same business for himself. He was quite successful, and, although careful and prudent, was never grasping nor avaricious. His gains were not required for current expenses, and he invested them with good judgment, generally in pine land as long as the Government had land in that vicinity. Afterwards, his investments were made principally in real estate in Port Huron. His two stores on the corner of Water and Military streets, and the family mansion now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. William Wastell, all built by him some twenty years ago, indicate his taste and ability. The residence yet stands second to none in the city as a beautiful family home; and the stores, though now surpassed by more modern structures, were much in advance of their day. No citizen of Port Huron has had the best interest of the city at heart to a greater extent than Mr. Gillett. Every enterprise calculated to promote its prosperity or beauty



enlisted his hearty co-operation, and gave him extreme satisfaction. He was at first a Whig in politics, and, upon the dissolution of that party, became a strict Republican. Although, as a Republican, he was devoted to his party, he would never sacrifice principle for the sake of promoting party interests. He supported the Government by his votes and his means, to the extent of his ability. In his religious views, Mr. Gillett, although orthodox, was extremely liberal. He regarded a man's life as the test of his Christian character. Though he credited the existence of total depravity, he believed man to be a free agent, and capable of developing upward or downward according to his choice or resolution. He was not Pharisaical, but was frank in acknowledging his bondage to the law of the flesh, while he endeavored to live according to the law of the spirit. He was a strong and worthy member of the Congregational Church of Port Huron, and a generous supporter of every thing calculated to advance the best interests of the people. He was richly gifted in voice and musical taste, and, for many years, was leader of the church choir, of which his wife is still a member. He placed himself on terms of intimacy with young men, that he might have an influence over them; and many, in ways unknown to themselves, were raised to higher planes of life through his efforts. Mr. Gillett was elected to various offices of trust. He was Justice of the Peace, a Representative in the State Legislature, City Assessor, and, for a long time, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; after the election of President Lincoln, he was appointed to the office of Postmaster, which he held until Andrew Johnson became President. This was a short time before Mr. Gillett's death, which occurred in the fall of 1865. He died suddenly, in his fifty-seventh year, of heart disease, of which his father had died at about the same age. A few weeks since, his sister, Mrs. Harris, of Rochester, Oakland County, Michigan, died from the same cause. In his life, so far as is known, Mr. Gillett was faithful to every trust, and was loved, respected, and honored.

**G**RAY, NEIL, M. D., of Romeo, was born in Kilwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland, January 2, 1803, and was the son of Neil and Mary (Wylie) Gray. He worked on his father's farm until he was eighteen, when he was sent to Glasgow College. There he spent five years,—during two of which he studied for the ministry. This he abandoned, however, and, after leaving college, gave three years to the study of medicine, graduating, in 1830, from Glasgow Medical College. The following year, he employed himself in the Royal Infirmary at Glasgow. In 1831 he emigrated to America,

where he traveled about, seeking the most desirable location. The following year, he induced the remainder of the family, consisting of his father, mother, and their seven children, to come to this country. For four years he practiced medicine in the vicinity in which they settled. March 30, 1837, he married Mrs. Maria Webster, and purchased two hundred acres of land in Bruce Township, in the neighborhood of Romeo. After his marriage, he partly gave up the practice of medicine, and undertook the milling business, buying and operating a flour-mill near Romeo. In 1851, in company with his brother Hugh, he built a flour-mill at Clifton, Macomb County. In 1844, Dr. Gray was elected State Senator, and served two terms; he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1860. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank at Romeo, of which he was President until his death. He united with the Masonic Fraternity before his emigration to America. He was brought up as a Scotch Presbyterian, and never changed his religious views. In politics, he was a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Gray were the parents of seven children,—two daughters and five sons. The daughters died in childhood; four of the sons are still living. They are all engaged in the manufacture of flour, their four mills being in the vicinity of Romeo. Although Mr. Gray retained his farm, three miles east of Romeo, he was occupied chiefly in milling, until his death, which occurred December 14, 1868. He had accumulated a fortune of nearly three hundred thousand dollars.


**G**RAY, HUGH, of Romeo, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, December 29, 1807. His parents, Neil and Mary (Wylie) Gray, emigrated to America, in 1832, and settled near Romeo, Macomb County, Michigan. Mr. Gray is the fifth in a family of ten children. His educational advantages were such as were afforded by the common schools of his native country. He was brought up a farmer, and worked at home until his removal to America, when he located a farm near his father's, in the vicinity of Romeo, Michigan. In 1837 he married Emma E. Burr, of Connecticut, and continued farming until 1851. At that time, in company with his brother, Neil Gray, he built the flour-mills at Clifton. They carried on the manufacture of flour for eighteen years, with such pecuniary success that Mr. Gray retired from active business at the end of that time, with a comfortable property, and settled permanently at Romeo. Mr. Gray is public-spirited and a staunch maintainer of the Government. When he emigrated to this country, he became an American and has performed the part of a loyal citizen. His voice was with the Government in the great civil agitation of 1861,





*D. B. Harrington*

and he always heads the ranks of public and political reform. He was a Democrat until the campaign of 1852. He changed his views then, on account of party principles, and has since been a firm Republican. He has been for twenty-five years connected with the Sons of Temperance. Mr. Gray was educated a Scotch Presbyterian, and maintained the views of that denomination until his settlement at Romeo. He then allied himself with the Congregational society, as there was no Presbyterian Church in the place. Mr. Gray has been a generous contributor to benevolent and religious institutions. During his residence in Clifton Mills, he gave two-thirds of the funds requisite for building the Presbyterian Church in Oakland, four miles distant. On his removal to Romeo, he was instrumental in erecting a new Congregational Church there, one of the finest in that part of the State. He was Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The church cost twenty-five thousand dollars, of which Mr. Gray contributed one-fifth; and he now subscribes one-tenth of the funds necessary for its support. Mr. Gray is recognized as one of the fathers in the community, and is universally esteemed and revered.

ARRINGTON, DANIEL BROWN, Port Huron, Capitalist and Real Estate Owner, was born in Ontario County, New York, on the 23d of April, 1807, and is the son of Jeremiah and Mercy (Baker) Harrington. His father was born October 29, 1774, and was descended from the Puritan family of that name who lived in Massachusetts, and were active in the Revolutionary War. Jeremiah Harrington was a farmer, and was fond of the excitement of pioneer life. He had a special fancy for out-door sports, which was inherited by his son. In 1811, with his family, he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, which was then in an unsettled region. They traveled by schooner to the mouth of the Niagara River; and, after removing their effects by steamer to a point above the falls, went in an open boat to Buffalo. After waiting there for fair weather, they continued the journey along the coast to Erie, and finally to Cleveland. At Cleveland they again took a schooner; and, reaching Sandusky, proceeded up the river to a point twenty-six miles from its mouth, now the town of Fremont. There Mr. Harrington concluded to settle, and built a log-cabin. Immediately afterwards, the War of 1812 broke out, and the country was filled with hostile Indians. The Government erected a fort, known as Fort Stevenson, about half a mile from the Harrington settlement. After Hull's surrender, at Detroit, the women and children of this and the adjacent settlement were sent, for safety, to the southern portion of the State; and, owing to the ex-

posure incident to the journey, Mrs. Harrington died on the way. On account of the constant raids of the Indians, the settlers, while gathering their crops, were obliged to form in squads for their own protection, and were finally compelled to abandon the attempt to harvest for that season. In 1813 Mr. Harrington married again, and moved to Delaware, where he lived in one-half of a house, the other half of which was occupied by the parents of R. B. Hayes. Daniel Harrington attended his first school at Delaware. Among his earliest recollections is seeing the troops as they encamped in the open timber near his father's house, or marched *en route* to Chillicothe, with their prisoners of war. In 1817 the family became scattered, owing to the death of the step-mother, and Daniel went to live with Paul E. Butler, while his father was engaged in buying furs and trapping in the marshes of Lake Erie. In the winter of 1818, he attended school at Fort Stevenson Barracks, Sandusky. The children there supplied themselves, from the embankment of the fort, with lead for shot, with which to shoot ducks, as well as for lead pencils of their own manufacture. These pieces of lead were the relics of the brave Croghan and his little band, who so gallantly defended the fort from their British and Indian foes. In the spring of 1819, a company of adventurers, led by Mr. Harrington, the father of our subject, started for Saginaw, on a fur-trading expedition. After much persuasion, Daniel Harrington, then only twelve years of age, was allowed to accompany them. They started in April, from Lower Sandusky, in an open boat, named the "Saginaw Hunter." They stopped first at Monroe, and then at Detroit, where they saw the chimneys, on the Canada side of the river, standing as monuments of the destruction caused by the War of 1812. The scenery, on their passage up the Detroit River, was peculiarly fine, and produced an ineffaceable impression upon their minds. Having landed at James Abbott's dock, at the foot of Woodward avenue, they remained several days, and were advised by General Cass, then Governor of the Territory, to wait until the completion of the treaty with the Indians, before continuing their journey to Saginaw. While in Detroit, they had an opportunity of inspecting the first steamer used on the lakes,—“The Walk-in-the-Water,”—as it lay at Wing's dock, above Woodward avenue. Taking the Governor's advice, they proceeded slowly along, touching at Port Duchain and Bunce's dock, to what is now the city of Port Huron, at the mouth of Black River. This settlement then consisted of two houses, one of which was occupied by Anselm Petit. Here, game being plenty, they passed the summer very pleasantly in hunting and fishing. Having constructed a large skiff to accompany the “Saginaw Hunter,” they left Black River for Saginaw Bay, October 1, 1819. After much detention, on ac-

count of rough weather and sickness, they finally arrived, October 30, 1819, at the mouth of the Saginaw River, near where Bay City is now situated. Passing up to Crow Island, they encountered a fleet of Indian canoes, in the first of which was the Indian chief Kick-akonko, and Antoine Campau, who was agent and interpreter for his brother in the fur trade. Their salutation was "puckagee, puckagee," (get away); but, after a parley, the party were allowed to go to the Indian encampment. Concessions were made, and they were allowed to settle ten miles south of the mouth of the river. There they built a trading house in which to pass the winter. The country was filled with game in endless variety; and, with the assistance of their trained hunting dogs, the company met with great success. This naturally created jealousy among the Indians, who endeavored by every means to frighten them away. However, by showing a brave front and appeasing the Indians with a feast, they were allowed to remain undisturbed through the winter. At this time, the only buildings in Saginaw were the ruins of the house of Peter Reilley, one of the earliest traders, and the house of Antoine Campau. In April, 1820, the party returned, in the same boats, touching at Sebewaing Island and Bunce's Dock, where they remained a day or two, reciting the adventures of the winter. During his stay in Saginaw, Daniel Harrington acquired a knowledge of the Indian language, which made him very useful as an interpreter. The Indians manifested great friendliness toward him, and were desirous to have him remain when the rest of the party left. After a three weeks' voyage, they arrived at Fremont, Ohio, but the war had effected the value of furs so that their expedition did not prove a success financially. In the following fall, Mr. Harrington, accompanied by his wife, his son Daniel, and five other persons from Sandusky, started, in a large open boat called the "Spirit," on another expedition to Saginaw. On reaching Bunce's Landing, the party was broken up by sickness, and all returned to Ohio except the Harrington family, who remained at Fort Gratiot. This was then a small garrison of twenty men, commanded by Lieutenant James Watson Webb, who furnished the new-comers with winter quarters in the barracks. In the spring of 1822, Mr. Harrington moved to a farm on the Black River, where he became largely interested in the lumber business. He died March 30, 1853. In 1824 Daniel Harrington was sent to Detroit, by his father, in charge of a raft of timber. From there he went to Ohio; and then, taking his younger brother, E. B. Harrington, returned to Michigan. He traveled from Sandusky to Detroit on the "Superior," the second steamer which ran on the lakes. From Detroit he went in a sail-boat to Black River. He attended school, during the winter of 1826-27, at Cottrellville, having for his schoolmates the late Captain

E. B. and Emily Ward. In 1828 Mr. Harrington was employed as clerk in the store of Messrs. Bruce and Duryea, at Fort Gratiot, and received twelve dollars a month and his board. The fort was then garrisoned by two companies of troops, commanded by Major Thompson and Captain Beal, and Dr. Z. Pitcher was Surgeon. In the spring of 1829, Daniel Harrington left his position, to take charge of his father's rafts, and otherwise assist him. After making various changes during the following three years, he was employed, in 1832, by E. Waterbury, of Jefferson avenue, one door from Wayne avenue, Detroit. Upon the breaking out of the Black Hawk War, Mr. Harrington enlisted in the State militia; and, joining a party of volunteers, composed principally of the old City Guards, of Detroit, marched with them to Saline, Michigan, when they were ordered back, owing to the sudden termination of the war. On the appearance of the cholera, in 1832, every one, who could possibly get away, left Detroit. Mr. Waterbury closed business; and, in company with Mr. Harrington, started for Stony Creek, by way of Mount Clemens. Near the latter place, they met a quarantine guard, who drove them back, compelling them to take the Pontiac road. During the fall of that year, Mr. Harrington, in company with Joseph B. Comstock, bought out Mr. Waterbury at Stony Creek, and moved the store to Hersey's Mill, which was a better place for business. In 1833 he returned to Black River, which had grown to be quite a settlement; and, after remaining some months, in the employment of Mr. Jonathan Brutch, purchased his business and conducted it in his own name. In the spring of 1835, he sold out to Willard Orvis, of Monroe; and, in June of the same year, went to Whitestown, New York, to visit his younger brother, who had completed the study of law, in the office of Judge Fortune C. White. Through Mr. Harrington, Judge White became interested in the improvement of the mouth of Black River; and, in July, 1835, they together bought eighty acres of land, with a front of three hundred feet on Black River, and of half a mile on what is now known as Military street, Port Huron. Mr. Harrington became the active partner in this investment, and immediately had the property laid out and the town platted, in what was then known as the township of Desmond. He provided for alleys between the streets, after the plan of the streets of Philadelphia. In order to straighten Military street, he afterwards purchased forty acres, known as the Carlisle farm, south of the original eighty acres. In 1837 he named the village Port Huron. This name was afterwards given to the township. From 1835 to 1848, Mr. Harrington continued his partnership with Judge White, in carrying out improvements and operating in real estate. They also dealt largely in pine lands. In 1845 Mr. Harrington built a mill on the

property which he had purchased years before while in the employment of Mr. Brutch. In 1847 he became the owner of a tract of twenty-four hundred acres, north of this mill. Since dissolving partnership with Judge White, in 1848, Mr. Harrington has been engaged in lumber and real estate transactions. In 1853 he invested in three thousand acres of pine land, on the shores of Lake Huron. Subsequently, he bought, from those who had been connected with him as joint purchasers, the mills located on this land. In 1856, owing to the sickness prevailing in that section of the country, Mr. Harrington removed with his family to Saratoga Springs. He erected a fine residence, which he still owns, and remained about six years. In 1862 they returned to Port Huron, where they have since continued to reside in their original homestead. Mr. Harrington has never sought political honors; but has, at different times, been elected to office. In 1847 he represented the Port Huron district in the State Legislature; and, in 1852, was a member of the State Senate. He was Postmaster of Port Huron during the last four years of President Jackson's administration, and also under Van Buren. He was President of the First National Bank for two years after its organization, and of the Port Huron Savings Bank. In 1874 he erected in Port Huron the building known as the City Opera House. It was built under his personal supervision, at an expense of seventy-five thousand dollars, and ranks among the leading halls of the State. January 20, 1840, he married Miss Sarah Luce, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, whose parents had removed to Michigan in 1836. They had seven children, six of whom survive. The eldest, Charles F. Harrington, chose the profession of law, and has been twice elected Prosecuting Attorney of St. Clair County. He also represented his district in the Legislature in 1876.

**H**UBBARD, HON. GILES, of Mt. Clemens, was born in Marbletown, Ulster County, New York, in 1817; and died at Mt. Clemens, Macomb County, Michigan, November 6, 1876. His parents, Quartus and Elizabeth (Davis) Hubbard, were natives of Connecticut and New York, and were of English and Dutch descent. Mr. Hubbard's school-life closed when he was thirteen, but he read English classics extensively and studied law, mainly by himself; being, in every sense of the word, self-educated. After leaving school, he remained two years with an uncle, at Geneva, New York; and subsequently traveled for two years, working at the cooper's trade, through the State of New York. In 1837 he went to Mt. Clemens, Macomb County, Michigan, to visit a brother. He reached there nearly broken down in health, and with only

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thirty dollars in money. He was induced to remain and commence the study of law. He assisted his brother for a time, in keeping hotel, and acted for several years as village postmaster. He was admitted to the bar in 1842. While studying law Mr. Hubbard took a lively interest in debating societies, and improved every opportunity for cultivating himself in public speaking and logical thinking. He was particularly fond of the study of Shakspeare, with some of whose best dramas he made himself thoroughly acquainted. After his admission to the bar, he rose rapidly in the profession; and, at the time of his death, was recognized as a leading lawyer. He was untiring in his researches, and diligent in everything that pertained to the business in hand. Although earnestly devoted to the interests of his clients, he never forgot that all men have rights. He was a keen judge of human nature, and apparently, at times, read the thoughts of the jury, gauging his language by the standard of their dispositions. To find out the truth was the desire that prompted him in every legal investigation, and unfortunate was the witness who attempted to elude him by plausible statement, or to deceive him by feigned simplicity. In addition to his legal practice, Mr. Hubbard dealt largely in real estate, both in Macomb County and in the city of Chicago. He held various important public positions. He was Postmaster, Prosecuting Attorney of Macomb County, Collector of Internal Revenue, and State Senator. He took a very prominent part in the debates on the legality of the soldier's vote. In 1868 he was chosen a Presidential Elector for Michigan. Mr. Hubbard was one of the leaders in founding and locating the Union School of Mt. Clemens. He recognized the advantages of early culture, and gave his money and influence to secure it to the children of Mt. Clemens and vicinity. He was the projector of Grove Park; and was actively interested in the mineral bath-house of Mt. Clemens, now famous for the many wonderful cures that have resulted from the use of the mineral waters. Mr. Hubbard had no sympathy with the sectarian spirit in matters of religion. He was a regular attendant at the Congregational Church, but was willing to recognize the truth wherever it might be found. He was one of the founders of the Republican party. As a political orator, his style was concise and logical without any particular ornament. He always despised that which is merely flashy and ornamental, and loved the substantial in every department of life. Mr. Hubbard was compactly built, and his physique showed him to be a man of energy and endurance. His face indicated a genial nature, but a determination that shrank before no obstacle. As a lawyer, his strongest characteristics were his readiness to grasp the leading points in a case, and his ability to gather his forces for a fresh attack, when he had been seemingly overcome by the

opposition. Mr. Hubbard died very suddenly, of heart disease, and his loss was mourned by the whole community. By his death, the State lost a worthy citizen, and the bar a most thorough lawyer. His wife, Euphemia Bingham, to whom he was married in September, 1842, survives him.

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**H**OWARD, JOHN, a Pioneer of Michigan, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1799. He was the son of Nathaniel Howard and Ann Jewell, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of New Jersey. He is the only survivor of a family of nine children. His father had learned the trade of a tanner; but, removing to Ashtabula County, Ohio, about the year 1810, he found that his trade was not in demand in that wild and unsettled region, and turned his attention to farming. Mr. Howard remained with his father until he was of age; when, impelled by the spirit of adventure so common to the young men of his time, he determined to go West, and left for Detroit, arriving there in 1821. He made the trip in a small sailing vessel, starting from the mouth of Ashtabula Creek. He secured a situation in a grocery store, at ten dollars per month. After a few months, his employer, wishing to return to the East, sold his stock to Mr. Howard, on a long credit. This Mr. Howard paid for from the proceeds of the business. The population of Detroit, at that time, was small and chiefly French, and the Indians were the best customers of the traders. Mr. Howard continued a prosperous business until 1826; when, the tide of emigration having set in strongly from the East, Detroit became the most lively of Western frontier towns. He then enlarged his building, situated on the corner of Atwater and Randolph streets, and opened a public-house known as the Western Hotel. A line of steamboats plied between Detroit and Buffalo, bringing daily about one thousand emigrants; and one of their principal landings was directly in front of the Western Hotel, giving it fine advantages for trade. Mr. Howard disposed of his hotel in 1833, and went to what was then known as the "Black River Country," above Port Huron, and inland. Here he built a saw-mill, which was burned in 1838. He then returned to Port Huron, at that time a village of shanties, and took the Columbian Hotel,—now known as the Thompson House,—which he kept for several years. He subsequently engaged again in lumbering. He has, at different times, built and operated three large steam saw-mills; and has become the owner of nearly four thousand acres of valuable pine lands, bearing timber capable of producing some sixty million feet of lumber. He has now one lumber-mill in operation capable of

sawing four million feet of lumber per annum. During his fifty-six years of business life, Mr. Howard has never sought public office, preferring to devote his entire time to business. While striving to live an exemplary life, he has never been a member of any religious denomination. He has always been opposed, on principle, to secret or benevolent orders of every description, believing that their tendency is to idleness and improvidence, rather than to industry and thrift. He was a Whig in politics up to 1854, since which time he has been a warm supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He has, during his later years, traveled much in the Eastern States. Mr. Howard married, June 2, 1825, Miss Nancy Hubbard, who is still living. They have had nine children, six of whom—three sons and three daughters—are living. One of the sons, Hon. Henry Howard, born in 1838, became a partner in business with his father before he was of age, and still continues the relation. He has represented the Port Huron District in the State Legislature two terms; and is a Republican in politics.

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**J**ENKS. HON. BELA W., of St. Clair, Michigan, was born at Crown Point, Essex County, New York, June 6, 1824. His father was a farmer, and, being in moderate circumstances, was unable to give his son the advantages of an education. However, the young man was industrious and diligent in his studies; and, by his own unaided exertions, received a fair instruction in the schools of Charlotte, Chittenden County, Vermont. Mr. Jenks emigrated to Michigan in 1848, and settled in St. Clair, St. Clair County, where he has ever since resided. He at once engaged in mercantile pursuits, and soon built up a lucrative trade. Later, he entered the lumber business, and also commenced dealing quite extensively in real estate. He is still engaged in the last named occupation, and is constantly adding to his already ample wealth, while, at the same time, he is doing much to advance the interests of his city and State. For some years past, Mr. Jenks has taken an active part in local and State politics, always acting with the Republican party. He has held a number of important official positions in the government of the city of St. Clair, performing his duties in such a manner as to elicit the praise of even his political opponents. In the fall of 1869, he was elected State Senator from the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, comprising St. Clair County; and was re-elected to the same position in 1871. While in the Senate, he won the confidence of that body, and took a leading part in much of the legislation of the one extra and two regular sessions, held during his term of

service. He was Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Joint Rules, and a member of the committees on the Division of Towns and Counties, on Public Lands, and on Drainage, during the session of 1869-70; and in the session of 1871-72 he was Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and a member of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, and of the select Committee on Apportionment.

**J**ENKS, ROBERT H., Merchant and General Dealer, at St. Clair, Michigan, was born at Crown Point, Essex County, New York, April 28, 1827. His parents were thrifty farmers, and were natives of New Hampshire. His father, Jeremiah W. Jenks, was of Welsh, and his mother, Hester A. Jenks, of English, descent. They both died in New York State. Mr. Robert Jenks is the youngest of a family of eight children,—five sons and three daughters. His early education was obtained in the common schools of New York, and in Carleton Seminary, Vermont. On leaving school, Mr. Jenks immediately went to New Hampshire, and began the study of medicine with his uncle, Doctor Lane. After one year, however, his health failed, and he was obliged to give up study, and try a change of climate. In 1849 he went to Michigan, and settled in St. Clair, where he taught school for five months. He then engaged as clerk with Mr. H. Whiting for a short time; and afterwards went to Lexington, some twenty miles above St. Clair, where he taught school for two years. At the end of that time, he returned to St. Clair, and engaged in the drug business with Dr. Benjamin Dickey. This he continued for about two years, and then formed a partnership with his brother, B. W. Jenks, in the mercantile business. In 1858 he bought his brother's interest, and continued the business alone until 1863. He then became associated with several others in the same business, and continued with them for about seven years. Mr. Jenks was extensively engaged, for a number of years, in buying and selling staves. Since leaving that business, he has dealt considerably in real estate; has bought and sold hay; and engaged in general business, together with farming. He has met with no reverses, and is now in easy circumstances. He has held the position of Postmaster for about ten years, having been appointed by President Lincoln, removed by President Johnson, and again appointed by President Grant. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1852; and is at present Eminent Commander of the John Clarke Commandery, of St. Clair. Though not a member of any church, Mr. Jenks is a believer in Christianity. He has voted with the Republican party since its organization. April 13,

1853, Mr. Jenks married Mary S. Clarke, daughter of the late Captain John Clarke, of East China, Michigan; a man who was very favorably known throughout the State and nation. They have had nine children, six of whom are living.

**L**EETE, DR. ALBERT ELY, late of Romeo, was born in Stamford, Dutchess County, New York, July 1, 1802. He was a lineal descendant, of the seventh generation, of William Leete, who came to this country from England, in 1639, as Governor of the Colony of New Haven. After the consolidation of the New Haven and Connecticut Colonies, in 1665, Mr. Leete was chosen Governor, and held that position until his death, in 1683. Eber Leete, the father of Doctor Leete, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, in 1780; and emigrated to Dutchess County, New York, in 1790. In September, 1801, he married Clarinda Gale, who was also descended from one of the old and reputable families of Connecticut. During his early life, Doctor Leete lived on his father's farm. He received a common-school education, supplemented by one term in Greenville Academy. A severe illness, just before he was twenty-two years old, and the fact that several of his mother's relatives were physicians, caused him to become interested in the science of medicine; and he commenced its study in the summer of 1824, with Doctor King, of Cairo, New York. After a short time, he went to Albany, and read with Professor Alden March for sixteen months. He then returned and finished his studies with Dr. King; after which he attended a course of lectures in Albany, and one in Fairfield. He graduated in 1827, and began practice in Catskill. March 17, 1831, he married Catherine Palen, daughter of Gilbert E. Palen, a prominent tanner of that time. In June, 1835, he emigrated to Michigan, and settled on a farm in Lapeer County. For five years, he carried on farming, besides practicing his profession; at the end of that time, in 1840, he gave up his farm, and removed to Romeo. In 1836 he became a member of the Michigan Territorial Medical Society, out of which the present Michigan State Medical Society has grown. He was a member of the National Medical Association from the year 1856; and of the North-eastern Medical and Scientific Association of Michigan from its organization. The only office he held, outside of medical associations, was that of Postmaster, which he filled four years, during part of Taylor's and part of Fillmore's administration. Doctor Leete was an acknowledged leader in his profession for many years; his ability was well known, and his counsel widely sought. In 1859 he received a severe nervous shock, which disabled him for three years; after



his recovery, he was again in active practice. He was long a member and President of the Romeo Board of Education, and took a very active interest in its affairs. He was always a warm friend of young physicians. Medical quackery he held in just contempt. A number of years before his death, he relinquished the active duties of his profession; but never lost his attachment for it, nor his zeal for its honor and advancement. Neither age nor failing strength offered any bar to his personal interest in all professional matters. His rectitude, his genial and quick sympathies, his respect for the rights of others, his watchfulness over the honor and purity of his profession,—are qualities worthy the imitation of all his medical brethren. In his religious views, he was orthodox; in his politics, strictly Republican. He was of medium height, and possessed remarkable powers of endurance. He was a man of quick perceptions and sound judgment, and was full of genuine humor; he attached his friends to him with peculiar devotion, and, all unconsciously, made himself a general favorite. After a painful illness of ten days, borne with fortitude and patience, he departed this life, Sunday afternoon, February 24, 1877, aged seventy-five years, six months, and twenty-four days. The whole community will long miss his familiar face. Doctor and Mrs. Leete had seven children,—four sons and three daughters. One son died when two and a half years old, and another in military service in 1864. Mrs. Leete, two sons and three daughters, are now living.

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**M**ILLER, HON. JOHN, of Port Huron, son of John and Anna (Riest) Miller, was born on the 1st of February, 1818, at Sugar Loaf, in Upper Canada. His parents were of German descent, and were natives of Pennsylvania. They spoke English and German equally well. They removed to Buffalo, New York, and then to Canada, where their son John was born. When he was quite young, they removed to Rochester, Oakland County, Michigan. Mrs. Miller was a Mormon, of which sect her brother, John Riest, now residing in Buffalo, was a missionary and leader. She died in February, 1868. Her husband died some years before. The school privileges of John Miller were very limited, ending when he was thirteen years old. He was well endowed intellectually, and had a reflective as well as an inquiring mind. He spent his leisure in reading, thus making up for his lack of educational advantages. He became well informed in matters pertaining to business and politics; and, as a business man, had more than ordinary ability. At the age of thirteen, he went to St. Clair County, and worked with his oldest brother, Jacob Miller, in the lumber business. Soon after, he was employed by the

Black River Steam-mill Company, as clerk in the business pertaining to their mill, in Port Huron. He remained many years, filling the several positions of clerk, general manager, and superintendent; after which he undertook a business of his own of the same character. In all his enterprises, he was more than ordinarily successful, accumulating property easily and rapidly. His investments were made with excellent judgment, and his plans were executed with energy and ability. His general information and good judgment so recommended him to the people that he was chosen to represent them in the Legislature, and was three times elected Mayor of the city; serving each term with honor to himself and satisfaction to his fellow-citizens. October 29, 1843, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Flora Hull, of Middlesex County, Connecticut. She had been educated at Bissell's Academy, then a flourishing school on the Western Reserve, in Ohio. Though of retiring and unobtrusive manners, she possessed much energy and ambition. Mr. Miller did not fail to recognize and acknowledge her influence. He is remembered to have said, that whatever of success he had attained was due to his wife. They had two children,—a son and a daughter. The oldest, Clara Miller, died in 1863, at the age of seventeen years. The son, John Edgar, succeeded his father as Cashier and manager of the First National Bank. Within the last year, however, realizing that his health required, for a time, freedom from the absorbing care and confinement, he retired from the business. Mrs. Miller now occupies the family mansion, which her husband erected a few years before his death, in the fall of 1873. Mr. Miller was a constant attendant, a trustee, and a generous supporter of the Congregational Church, but was very liberal in his religious views. In politics, he was a Democrat, but was quite conservative. He was not extreme in any of his opinions. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was a Knight Templar. Mr. Miller must be regarded as having had a successful life; which, when his opportunities are considered, affords a worthy example to future generations.

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**M**cELROY, HON. CROCKET, St. Clair, State Senator, Merchant, and Manufacturer, was born December 31, 1835, in the township of Flamboro West, near the city of Dundas, province of Ontario, Canada. His father, Francis McElroy, was born in the north of Ireland in 1803, and was of Scotch descent. Mr. Francis McElroy came to this country with his father in 1810, settling in New Jersey. He worked for a time in a cotton factory at Paterson, New Jersey, and was once cruelly beaten with a cat-o'-nine-tails by a brutal overseer, for some slight offense, such punishments



*John Miller*







Very Truly Yours

C. M. Elroy

being common at that time. He subsequently lived in the State of New York, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he has worked nearly all his life. He lived for about twenty-five years in Canada, and for the past twenty-five years in and near Bayfield, Lake Superior. He has a strong constitution, is abstemious in his habits, and has enjoyed excellent health all his life. His education was limited, but, being a great reader, and possessed of a remarkable memory, he is distinguished for his intelligence and general information. He is an effective public speaker, and has often lectured on temperance and other topics. He married, in 1827, Miss Mary Surerus, an honest, industrious woman, who has been an excellent mother to her ten children, and has taken great interest in their welfare. She is still living. Crocket McElroy, the subject of this sketch, received his early education at Galt, Ontario; and, when twelve years of age, removed to Detroit. Here he attended one of the public schools of that city for a short time, and, afterwards, a commercial academy. When thirteen years of age, he began to act as clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery store, remaining three years; he then, for two years, sold small beer. In 1853 he went to Ira, St. Clair County, as clerk, to take charge of a general store; and for the next five years served as clerk and taught school, spending the summer months of 1854-55 in the Lake Superior region. In 1858 he was elected Justice of the Peace; and, the year following, engaged in mercantile business in Ira, continuing in this until 1865. He then sold out, and embarked in the business of manufacturing staves and heading, at New Baltimore. This proved a very agreeable business, one especially congenial to his tastes. He gradually extended his operations at this place, purchasing a second stave-mill; and in 1871 bought out a similar mill at Marine City. In 1873 he sold out his business at New Baltimore and removed, with his family, to the city of St. Clair, retaining his mills at Marine City. These were soon after operated by a stock corporation, known as the Marine City Stave Company, in which Mr. McElroy owns a controlling interest, and is the President and general manager. He resumed the mercantile business in 1873, and has for some years been interested in vessel property. He is also President of the St. Clair Spoke Works. In his manufacturing and mercantile operations, Mr. McElroy has been eminently successful. With good executive abilities, and an excellent knowledge of human nature, he has been exceedingly fortunate in the selection and management of the men in his employment. Although conducting a large business, and making most of his sales of staves and heading in distant markets, he has not suffered any loss by bad debts from such sales since 1870. He gives close attention to his business affairs, and keeps thoroughly posted upon their minutest details; he has a remarkably retentive

memory, being able at any time to give almost the exact amount of merchandise and manufactured stock he has on hand, without referring to either figures or dates. Mr. McElroy, with all his business enterprises, has found considerable time to devote to reading and literary pursuits, and has taken a deep interest in the establishment and sustenance of literary associations in the communities in which he has resided. In 1858 he founded a literary society, known as the "Society of Brothers;" and, in 1867, at New Baltimore, he founded another, "The Freeman's Club." He has repeatedly read before them original poems and essays. He belongs to no denomination, but usually attends the Congregational Church, with which his religious convictions are in accord. Two of his children are members of the Methodist Church. In politics, he has always been an active Republican; but is not a strong partisan, and refuses to vote for an unworthy man. He has held office, more or less, for twenty years past, having been Supervisor for two years, Justice of the Peace four years, Commissioner of Highways two years, Trustee of the village of New Baltimore two years, Mayor of St. Clair City for one year, and State Senator two years, from January 1, 1877. He married, in the township of Ira, when he was only eighteen years of age, Miss Julia Chartier, of French descent. They have had thirteen children, nine of whom are now living,—two sons and seven daughters. The oldest son is Secretary of the Marine City Stave Company; and the youngest is an infant. Mr. McElroy is about five feet seven inches in height, is stout, weighs about two hundred pounds. He is of a sanguine-nervous temperament. He is a constant and thorough worker, having early acquired habits of industry, and has done a vast amount of hard work during the past fifteen or twenty years. He has aimed to be strictly honest in all his transactions; and, as a consequence, is known as a man of strict integrity. With firmness of decision, and strong personal and moral courage, nothing can move him from acting in accordance with what he believes to be right; he has frequently sacrificed personal gain, rather than do what he believed to be wrong or unjust to others. He is deeply interested in the personal welfare and education of his children, and makes it a practice to meet with them every Sunday evening to give them instruction and fatherly counsel. He has never used intoxicating liquors or tobacco, and, by practice and precept, is a strong temperance man. He is a forcible and fluent speaker; and, during the Presidential canvass of 1876, made some enthusiastic and telling speeches on behalf of the Republican candidates. While he is a restless, energetic, and enterprising business man, he is also very popular,—a fact which has been fully attested on various occasions when he has been a candidate for office. He was once elected Supervisor without opposition;

and received a larger majority when elected Mayor of St. Clair than was ever obtained by any other person. In every position he has been called upon to fill, he has discharged the duties of the office with credit and ability, and to the satisfaction of the public. He belongs to that class of men, too seldom found, who have the moral courage to labor for a good cause, even though it be unpopular.

**M**USSEY, HON. DEXTER, of Romeo, was born in Rutland, Worcester County, Massachusetts, January 12, 1811. He is the fourth of the ten children—five sons and five daughters—of Eli and Persis (Prouty) Mussey. He worked on his father's farm, and attended the common schools until he was seventeen; when, being dissatisfied with his limited advantages, he bought his time from his father for two hundred dollars, to be paid in annual installments of fifty dollars each. During the next two years, he not only paid this debt, but attended school as much as he desired. At the age of nineteen, he began teaching, which he continued three winters. He then went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and became clerk in a store. After acting in this capacity two years, he engaged in the grocery business. At the end of three years, December, 1836, he sold his interest to his partner, and removed to Michigan, settling in Romeo, Macomb County. There he opened a general store with William H. Elmore, and carried it on until 1841. He then started a foundry and wagon-shop. In 1845 he took a partner, who remained with him two years. His brother-in-law, Oliver Nichols, was associated with him from that time until 1859; after which Mr. Mussey continued business alone until 1864, when he sold his interest. In 1845 Mr. Mussey was elected Justice of the Peace, and has held the office up to the present time. He was chosen Representative to the State Legislature in 1854, and was re-elected successively until 1862. In 1859, although not an attorney, he was appointed Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; and, in 1861, was elected Speaker of the House, under Blair. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity from 1863 to 1875, and has been connected with the Sons of Temperance since the organization of that party in the State. He united with the Congregational Church when he was seventeen years of age, and, when twenty-eight, was elected deacon, which office he has held ever since. He took an active part in politics as a Whig, and afterwards as a Republican, having always held strong antislavery principles. October 6, 1836, he married Lydia Russell, of Concord, Massachusetts. They have had six children,—three sons and three daughters,—all of whom are living.

**P**ALMER, AMOS, of Romeo, was born January 26, 1810, in Granville, Washington County, New York, and was the son of Amos and Laura (White) Palmer. His father was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, April 19, 1775 (the day of the battle of Lexington), and his mother, in Granville, New York, in 1780. His grandfather, Amos Palmer, was of English descent, and a native of Connecticut; he died, in 1835, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. Mehitabel, his wife, of French extraction, was also a native of Connecticut; she died in 1826, at the age of eighty-three. Amos Palmer, the father of our subject, removed to Granville when a young man and engaged as a mechanic. He worked on the first State House erected at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1800 he married, in Granville, New York; and continued the business of a mechanic in connection with farming. He was the father of twelve children,—six sons and six daughters,—nine of whom are still living. E. W. Palmer, of Cleveland, Ohio, is a member of the family. Amos Palmer, Jun., attended the common school, and labored on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he began working in the shop. In 1835 he emigrated to Michigan, and settled in Romeo, where, for a short time, he worked at the carpenter's trade. He then undertook the manufacture of wagons, which he continued for about one year. He gave up this business upon the death of his wife; and went to New York, where he remained one season. In the fall of 1837, he returned to his home in Michigan, and began work as a joiner and cabinet-maker, managing two shops, one in each branch of the business. He was extensively engaged in the manufacture of cabinet ware, and of doors, sashes, blinds, etc., until 1864, when he gave his entire attention to the cabinet-ware department, carrying on a large wholesale and retail trade. In 1870 he took his son, A. W. Palmer, into the business, the firm becoming Amos Palmer & Son. Mr. Palmer is a thoroughly wide-awake, energetic man, and the business has continued to thrive. In February, 1874, they undertook, also, the manufacture of undertaker's goods, trimmings, etc., conducting an extensive wholesale trade in this line. Mr. Palmer is not a member of any religious organization, but attends the Congregational Church, and contributes largely to religious and benevolent institutions. He is always willing to give according to his means, and his generosity is known throughout the community. In politics, he has always been a Republican. In 1835 he married Lydia Maria Felch, who lived scarcely a year. He married again, in 1837, Ruth Barker, daughter of a noted wool dealer, Isaac Barker, of Granville, New York. Mr. Palmer has been the father of two sons,—the elder of whom, John B. Palmer, died in October, 1859, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he had gone to engage as a dry-goods merchant.

**P**ACE, SAMUEL D., of Port Huron, Michigan, was born in the township of Yarmouth, province of Ontario, Canada, April 29, 1835. His father, a carpenter by trade, was a native of New Jersey. His mother was descended from a New England family. When Mr. Pace was but two years of age, his father emigrated, with his family, to Michigan. Circumstances subsequently induced them to return to Canada, where they resided for some time, and then removed to Racine, Wisconsin. At this city, Mr. Pace attended school in winter, as he had previously done in Canada. Being of an adventurous spirit, he was charmed with a sea-faring life; and, early in the spring of 1850, he shipped as a sailor on board the schooner "Amelia." Late in November, 1852, he was shipwrecked while on board the sloop "Ranger." After floating about three days and nights without rudder or sail, the little vessel was stranded on the beach, two miles south of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Pace suffered intensely from hunger and cold; his scanty wardrobe was greatly reduced; and he found himself a wanderer in the streets of Milwaukee. A kind-hearted Jew took pity on the shivering sailor boy, and provided him with clothing, saying that it should cost the lad nothing. Mr. Pace soon paid the debt, however, and the Jew lost nothing by this act of charity. In early boyhood, Mr. Pace determined to be a physician, and, with that end in view, applied himself with great energy to the study of anatomy, physiology, and all other subjects connected with his favorite science. In 1860, at Port Huron, Michigan, he commenced the practice of his profession, and was successful from the first. Doctor Pace was married at the age of twenty, and was grandfather at the age of forty. In politics, he is a consistent, enthusiastic Republican. His first vote was cast, in 1860, for Abraham Lincoln; again, in 1864, he labored hard for the success of the same candidate. During the campaign of 1868, he took the stump for General Grant; and again, in 1872, he was actively engaged in the same service. As a stump speaker, he is always ready and forcible, telling stories in illustrating with great success. In the spring of 1860, Doctor Pace was appointed, by President Grant, United States Consul at Port Sarnia, a position which he now holds under President Hayes. He is a popular officer, a steadfast friend, but an unyielding foe. He is an earnest advocate of temperance, and frequently speaks on the subject in a style that is forcible and effective. In religion, Doctor Pace may safely be termed a radical, his creed being, like that of a distinguished Revolutionary patriot, "to do good." Though comparatively a young man, he has already attained an enviable position, and his life and achievements serve to point out to the rising generation what may be accomplished by persistent effort, patient study, and strict attention to duty.

**R**EED, PETER W., M. D., of Port Huron, Michigan, was born near the city of Belleville, Hastings County, in the present province of Ontario, Canada, September 21, 1827. His grand-parents emigrated to this region, from the Mohawk Valley, in New York, about the time of the war of the Revolution. Doctor Reed had comparatively few early advantages. His education was obtained rather through contact with the world, and by self-instruction, than from the schools. Up to the age of twenty, his entire time spent at school did not exceed six months. Inflammation of the eyes, contracted at the age of nine, and continuing until his twenty-fourth year, seriously interfered with study. During all this period, he was unable to read a line in a book or newspaper. His father died when Mr. Reed was quite young; and he was thrown among strangers. At the age of sixteen, he commenced an apprenticeship; after completing his term of service, he worked as a journeyman in Canada and the States, until his failing health rendered it necessary to turn his attention to other pursuits. By one of those chances that sometimes seem providential, he bought, about this time, a medical book at an auction, though without any definite object at the time. He read in it a little, and thus acquired a love for the study of medicine. He mastered the work; and his chance purchase thus proved the initial step in a successful professional career. Fortunately, he found in this work a formula for the treatment of sore and inflamed eyes, which he employed successfully in curing his malady. Still dependent upon his trade, he acted as foreman of a shop, attending to business during the day, and studying at night. With no teacher, and with comparatively few books, he read medicine until he felt confident of his ability to practice. He then abandoned his occupation; hung up his tools, and went to Indiana; settling near Terre Haute, where he formed a medical copartnership, in which he continued for about two years. At the end of that time he returned to the place of his former residence in Canada, and established himself in practice. It would seem that only a natural aptness for the profession of medicine, coupled with indomitable energy, could have achieved success under the disadvantages that Doctor Reed has surmounted. About the time of his return to Canada, much popular agitation existed regarding the merits of the different schools of medicine; and Doctor Reed prepared and circulated a petition to Parliament for the passage of a law recognizing the Eclectic practice. In this he was successful; and an Eclectic Board was established at Toronto, which granted licenses to practitioners of that school. In the spring of 1861, Doctor Reed left Canada, and went to Port Huron, where he has since resided, and where he has acquired an extensive practice. The prejudice on the part of those belonging to what is known as the regular school

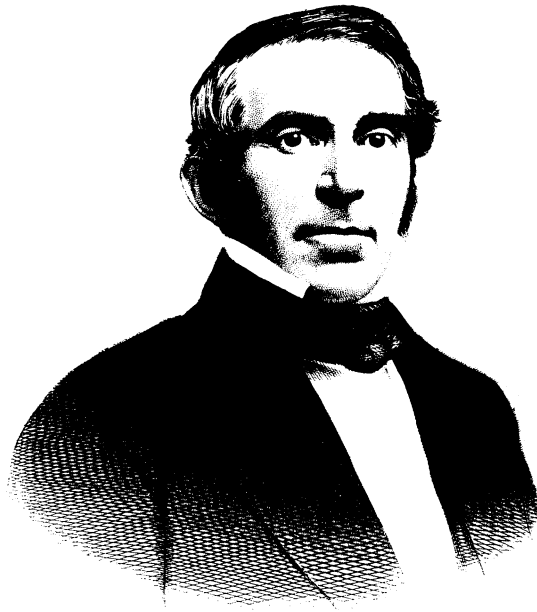


of medicine, against those whom they regard as irregular practitioners, is well known; this prejudice Doctor Reed has had to encounter, and has successfully overcome. He has, for some years past, been professionally respected, and recognized by all reputable members of the medical profession. In 1865, more as a matter of form than from any need of further discipline, Doctor Reed obtained the degree of the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. He has, of late years, become prominent among the leading physicians of the country. Doctor Reed was instrumental in procuring the passage of an act, by the Legislature of Michigan, under which the State Eclectic Medical and Surgical Association was organized. He is the Vice-President of this association.

**S**ACKETT, JUDGE THOMAS LORENZO, of Mt. Clemens, a descendant of General Stark, was born at Pittsford, Monroe County, New York, November 2, 1819. He was the son of Ralph and Polly (Stark) Sackett. His education was received in the common schools of Macomb County, Michigan. He was thrown upon his own resources in boyhood, and early developed self-reliance and independence. He possessed a mechanical genius; and, for a few years, worked at the carpenter's trade. Immediately after leaving school, he contracted to build certain bridges over the Clinton River, near Mt. Clemens; and then undertook the manufacture of suction pumps, at Frederick, Michigan, and at Dayton, Ohio. He was a Whig; but, on the organization of the Republican party, he joined its ranks, and remained a steadfast worker in its interests until his death. In 1864 he was elected Register of Deeds for Macomb County, and was re-elected in 1866. In 1868 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, Judge of Probate; and held that position at the time of his death, which occurred in 1875. He was repeatedly Supervisor of his town,—his superior knowledge and experience of values rendering him a popular candidate for the office. He was an efficient and diligent public servant. As Judge of Probate, he was the friend of the widow, and gave his advice and shaped his decisions, as far as possible, in her favor. His hand was always open to the poor; his whole life was one of charitable acts. He never questioned any one who applied to him for assistance, and lent his credit without hesitation whenever the favor was asked; yet such was his industry and good judgment, that he left a competence for his family. He was a warm friend,—any person possessing his confidence could command all he possessed. Quiet and reserved in all his habits, he despised any thing like show in conduct or personal attire. He was very social and fond of games; particularly

draughts, which he played with remarkable skill. After a year of suffering, he died of heart-disease. His funeral was attended by the civic societies and the people at large. The members of a German Workingmen's Society, bearing flags draped in mourning, were present in the procession. One motto which they carried, "Honor to him who has earned it," was, at the last moment, laid by loving hands upon his coffin, and lowered into the grave. February 6, 1855, Judge Sackett married Mary Bingham, of Perry, New York.

**S**ANBORN, HON. JAMES W., Merchant, of Port Huron, Michigan, was born at Falmouth, near Portland, Maine, in April, 1813. He was the son of a physician, the third of a family of eleven children. In early youth, he gave evidence of great energy of character and keen powers of observation. He chose for his first venture a sea-faring life, and made frequent voyages to the West Indies; he also crossed the Atlantic Ocean repeatedly. He abandoned the sea after reaching the age of twenty-one; and went to Port Huron, in 1835, in company with Abner Coburn,—since Governor of Maine; Charles Merrill,—late of Detroit; and Joseph L. Kelsey. Together they located twenty-five thousand acres of land in St. Clair and Sanilac counties; and Mr. Sanborn, then but twenty-two years of age, was left in charge of the purchase. The following year, 1836, he established himself at Metamora, Lapeer County. In 1838, and again in 1846, he was elected to the Legislature from Lapeer District. His thorough knowledge of the State lands made him an efficient Representative. As a legislator, he evinced the same habits of industry and faithfulness which so eminently characterized him in private life. In 1847 he was engaged in the dry-goods and lumber business, at Port Huron, with his brother-in-law, Alvah Sweetser; the death of the latter, in 1864, caused a dissolution of the firm. Mr. Sanborn had large lumber interests on the Saginaw, the Muskegon and its tributaries, the Au Sable, Thunder Bay River, Pine River in the Upper Peninsula, and on the Sheboygan. His business career was a successful one for himself and those associated with him. Besides his lumber possessions, he owned considerable real estate and personal property in Port Huron and Fort Gratiot. In business matters, he had quick perception, and was far-seeing, always combining promptness with caution. While keeping pace with the times in legitimate enterprises, he never allowed sound judgment to be overruled by speculative excitement. Just in his dealings with all, he expected and exacted the same from others. Strong in his likes and dislikes, he never failed in proving the sincerity of his feelings



*John W. Alderson*



to those whom he once recognized as friends. He numbered among his intimate associates many young men who were indebted to him for friendly counsel, as well as for substantial aid in their business undertakings. Earnest in politics as in other matters, and originally a Whig, Mr. Sanborn stood among the foremost organizers of the Republican party. He represented his district as a delegate to that convention, whose proceedings "under the oaks at Jackson" have been accorded a page, not only in the annals of State, but also of national history. In 1853 he was elected to the House of Representatives, after a spirited contest,—his opponent being the Hon. W. T. Mitchell. In 1858 he was chosen Commissioner of the State Land-office. During his term he exposed the McKinney defalcation, and strenuously opposed all efforts to cover up the fraud under the plea of party policy. Being an active worker in political campaigns, no man in his region was more liberal with his money for proper political purposes. Mr. Sanborn married three times; and, at his death,—which occurred April 13, 1870,—left a wife and three children. Although not a member of any religious denomination, he was, for many years, actively connected with the Congregational Church. He was greatly attached to his family and home; and those who knew him most intimately, knew best the kindness of his nature, and the depth of his affection. His influence, as affecting the growth and prosperity of the section of the State in which he lived and labored, will continue to be felt for years to come.

**STUART, GEORGE HENRY**, Farmer, of Richmond, Macomb County, Michigan, was born in October, 1814, in Ontario County, New York. His parents were Ebenezer and Susanna (Hale) Stuart. His father was Captain of a company of volunteers in the War of 1812. He was taken prisoner, and kept at Montreal until his death, which occurred in 1816, when he was thirty years of age. George H. Stuart—then two years old—lived with his foster-parents from that time until he was twenty-eight. His early advantages were limited,—his school instruction having been confined to the common English branches. He removed to Michigan in 1842; and settled on a farm in Richmond, Macomb County, where, by steady industry, he has accumulated a fortune. He was Township Treasurer for three years,—from 1849 to 1852,—and, the following two years, was elected Supervisor. He owns and cultivates, besides his own, two farms adjacent to his home, and is known as a solid farmer. He takes great interest in all improvements in farming; in fact, he makes it what it ought to be,—a pleasurable occupation. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. In politics,

he is a Democrat. Since the age of twenty-five, he has been an Old-school Baptist. He married, in December, 1841, Betsey Ann Jones. Having no children of their own, they adopted two,—a girl and a boy,—both of whom have long since left their foster-home. Mr. Stuart is sociable, genial, and very hospitable.

**STARKWEATHER, JAMES**, late of Romeo, was born in Preston, Connecticut, October 25, 1801; and died in Romeo, Michigan, February 10, 1873. He was the sixth son of a family of twelve children. His father was of Scotch and English ancestry, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The early advantages of James Starkweather were limited. His parents being possessed of little means, his education was confined to a moderate knowledge of the common English branches. After the death of his mother, in 1820, he left home to seek employment; traveling West, on foot and alone, with all his earthly effects in a bundle upon his back. In September, 1824, he crossed the Hudson on his way to visit two brothers in Pennsylvania. He then went to visit a sister in Western New York, whence he embarked by steamer for Detroit, arriving October 9, after a tempestuous voyage of five days. From Detroit he made a prospecting tour, visiting Pontiac, Farmington, Troy, Rochester, Stony Creek, and Hoxie's,—now the village of Romeo,—which was then on the extreme frontier. He was pleased with the country and determined to make it his home. Accordingly, in January, 1825, he located one hundred and sixty acres of land in the vicinity of Romeo. On this he remained until the following June, when he was attacked with fever and ague. Entirely discouraged, he gave up his land and started for his former home and friends in the East. Before he had proceeded a mile on his journey, he found a man to whom he sold his land for two hundred and fifty dollars. This circumstance tending to renew his hopes, he resolved to make another tour of exploration. After wandering alone in the forest for many days, on the Fourth of July, 1825, he came to Trombly's Mountain, where he encamped for the night. From that point he obtained a view of the surrounding country, and selected the second time, near Romeo, one hundred and sixty acres of land; upon which he remained until his removal to the village of Romeo, six months before his death. September 6, 1827, he married Roxana Leslie, of New York State. Mrs. Starkweather was a woman of rare Christian virtues, and proved a great support in times of darkness and despair. After accumulating a handsome fortune, they determined, on the 21st of September, 1868, to leave the farm in charge of their sons and make a visit to friends at

a distance. They first went to Alabama, thence to Washington, D. C., and started on their return home. On the evening of the 17th of November, they took passage on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and during the night were obliged to change cars at the Relay House, about ten miles from Baltimore. While passing from one line to the other, Mrs. Starkweather was crushed beneath an incoming train; she died of her injuries three hours afterwards. Mr. Starkweather married the second time, June 18, 1872, Mrs. Adeline Mullegan, of Washington, D. C. He was the father of nine children, six of whom are still living. He was a Republican in politics. He was commissioned Lieutenant and also Captain of the militia, in 1826, under General Cass. Mr. Starkweather was a man of strong temperance views, always fighting against the liquor traffic. He was a member of no secret organization; a man of high moral and religious standing. He was one of the pillars of the Methodist Church in Romeo, and contributed liberally towards the erection of the new church edifice, costing forty-three thousand dollars. Mr. Starkweather's death was a great loss to the community, and was mourned by a host of friends.

**STOCKTON, COLONEL JOHN**, of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1798. David and Ann (Bates) Stockton, his parents, were natives, respectively, of England and Wales; and settled, in 1798, upon a farm in Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio. There they brought up a family of fourteen children,—eight sons and six daughters. John Stockton was the youngest child. He began his business career, while quite young, as a clerk in a store. During the War of 1812, he served under Colonel Finley, in a thirty days' expedition against the Indians. He was a subaltern under Colonel Brush, of Chillicothe, and escorted provisions and troops, through the Black Swamp, to Detroit. He reached the River Raisin on Saturday, the evening before the surrender of Detroit. The next day, the British demanded the surrender of the provisions and troops then in charge of Colonel Brush. Colonel Elliott, of the English staff, who entered the camp of Colonel Brush under a flag of truce, was detained, in charge of subaltern Stockton, while the provisions were distributed to the inhabitants of the locality. Colonel Brush, meanwhile, headed the troops down the river, which they re-crossed three miles below, and made good time back to Ohio,—leaving Mr. Stockton to release his prisoner and follow alone. Subsequently, Mr. Stockton received an appointment, as subaltern in the regular army, under Colonel John Miller; and was present at the re-taking of Detroit.

He was transferred to the 2d Rifle Regiment of the United States army; and commanded Fort Malden at the declaration of peace. In 1815 he was private secretary of Governor Cass, of Michigan. The next year, he tried a merchant's life in Detroit, but losses and misfortunes there occasioned his removal to Mt. Clemens, Macomb County. On the organization of that county, he was appointed Clerk and Register of Deeds. In 1818 he was first member of the Legislative Council for his district, and served in this capacity eight years. He was Postmaster at Mt. Clemens for the three years following the organization of the county. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1819, and held the position fifty-six years. In 1874 he declined re-nomination on account of age and failing health. In 1824 he was appointed, by the Government, Superintendent of the Lake Superior copper mines. For nearly forty years, he was an active and efficient member of the associations of Free-Masons and Odd-Fellows. His religious views led him to unite with the Methodist Church. In politics, he is a Democrat of the liberal type. He engaged in recruiting a regiment of cavalry, in 1862, and escorted it to the field in person, at the age of sixty-four. Two of his sons were Captains in the same regiment,—the 8th Michigan Cavalry. After two years' service, he was removed, charged with presenting fraudulent accounts. He indignantly demanded an opportunity to prove his innocence, and was refused by the Secretary of War. It afterwards transpired that the charge was a fraud perpetrated by some subordinate officers for the purpose of obtaining his position. Later, an order received from the War Department revoked the action of 1864, and gave him an honorable discharge. He is, at present, a life pensioner on account of injuries received in service. Although his bodily strength is failing, his mind is as active as ever concerning the tactics of war; and he is justly proud of his unblemished record, both military and civil. Honored and beloved by old and young, he now, at the age of seventy-nine, leads a retired life at Mt. Clemens. He married, March 16, 1816, Mary Allen, step-daughter of Judge Clemens. She died in February, 1875. They have three sons living.

**SANBORN, JOHN P.**, Collector of Customs at Port Huron, Michigan, was born in Belgrade, Maine, July 12, 1833. His father was Benjamin Sanborn, M. D., a graduate at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. His mother's maiden name was Emily J. Pitts. Mr. Sanborn's early education was only such as was afforded by the common schools of New England. Like so many other substantial men of the country, he was educated chiefly in practical business. Upon leaving





*Henry Whiting*

school, he entered a general store as clerk and apprentice, acquiring therein the systematic habits which have distinguished his later life. He came to Michigan, and settled at Port Huron in 1847, and subsequently engaged extensively in mercantile and lumbering operations. Mr. Sanborn was Deputy Collector of Customs at Port Huron, from 1862 to 1866. In March, 1867, he was appointed to the Collectorship, which office he still holds. In his administration, Mr. Sanborn has proved himself one of the first officers of his grade in the revenue service. Politically, he has always been a Republican. He married, October 17, 1855, Miss Mary A. Wastell, daughter of Rev. W. P. Wastell, of Clinton, Michigan.

**VAN EPS, GEORGE B.**, of Mt. Clemens, was born in Sullivan, Madison County, New York, October 20, 1823; and was the son of John and Eliza (Rogers) Van Eps. He was educated in the common English branches, at Geneva, New York, and paid his own expenses by working at the same time at the shoe-maker's trade. When he was twenty years of age, he removed to Mt. Clemens, Macomb County, Michigan, where he arrived with a capital of one hundred dollars,—the result of hard work and rigid economy. He invested this money in the tanner's, shoe-maker's, and harness-maker's trade, having a brother as partner. This business was continued with success for four years, when a fire carried off the fruits of their industry, and left them penniless. Having good credit, they borrowed money, and started as leather dealers, prospering until 1856, when they were again burned out, with only a slight insurance on their property. Determined not to be discouraged, they rebuilt the store, and continued the business successfully until 1860; in that year their shoe and leather store was for the third time destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of seven thousand dollars. They have recovered effectually from this loss. For nine years they carried on an extensive trade in dry-goods, owning and managing one of the largest stocks in the country. Mr. Van Eps has been a prominent member of the Odd-Fellows' Lodge since 1847. He was admitted to the fraternity of Free Masons in 1869, and was elected Treasurer of the lodge the following year. He has filled this office up to the present time. He became a member of the Chapter in 1873. In politics, Mr. Van Eps is a Republican. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for the last thirty-four years. August 28, 1846, he married Miss Maria Ashley, who died June 28, 1847. March 17, 1849, he married Miss Mary E. Robertson, who died July 4, 1851. They had one child. His third wife, Miss Matilda A. Fitch, he

married in 1852. Mr. Van Eps is interested in all public enterprises in his locality; and for the last twenty-five years has been active in the religious society of which he is a member.

**WHITING, COLONEL HENRY**, of St. Clair, Michigan, was born February 7, 1818, at Bath, Steuben County, New York. His parents, John and Nancy (Carter) Whiting, were both natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. They have been dead a number of years. Colonel Whiting received his early education in the district schools. At the age of thirteen he left school, and, for about four years, was employed as a clerk by the firm of Whiting & Boardman, of Steuben County. Rev. W. E. Boardman, Secretary of the Christian Commission, at Philadelphia, during the late war, was a member of this firm. During his clerkship, Mr. Whiting improved his leisure time by reviewing *Kirkham's Grammar* and *Rollin's Ancient History*. After leaving the store, he entered the Grammar School at Bath, in order to prepare for the United States Military Academy at West Point. The time was limited, and the ordeal a severe one; but the young student overcame all difficulties, and entered the academy in 1836, passing the first examination, number fifty-one. He graduated in 1840, number seventeen, in the same class with Generals Sherman, Thomas, and others, who have since become distinguished. At the time of his graduation, there were very few vacancies to be filled. Mr. Whiting was assigned, as Second Lieutenant, to the 5th Infantry, then stationed at Fort Snelling, on the Mississippi. Here Lieutenant Whiting took a course of Latin, and continued his studies until he was ordered to Florida. In 1841 his regiment was sent to Jefferson Barracks, below St. Louis; and, soon after, was assigned to the upper lakes. Lieutenant Whiting's company was ordered to Mackinac; and, during his stay here, he was appointed Assistant Commissioner and acting Assistant Quartermaster. He went with his regiment to Texas, in September, 1844, and remained at Corpus Christi until February 2, 1846. Having tendered his resignation, he obtained leave of absence from General Taylor for sixty days, with the privilege of an extension of sixty days additional on application at Washington. He joined his family at St. Clair, and, within a week, took charge of Thompson's Academy, at that place. The following May, he opened a Grammar School, in Bath, Steuben County, New York. Mr. Whiting continued to teach a little over a year. In 1848 he engaged in lumber business and merchandise in St. Clair, in company with Willard Parker and Justin Rice, under the firm name of Parker, Whiting & Co. In 1849 Mr. Rice died, and the firm was known as



Parker & Whiting, until 1851, when Mr. Parker took the lumber business, and Mr. Whiting became sole proprietor of the mercantile trade. At the outbreak of the war, in 1861, Mr. Whiting offered his services to the Governor of Michigan, but was informed that the Colonels of the five regiments apportioned to Michigan, under the first call, had been already appointed. While on his way home from Jackson, he visited a former comrade, Colonel Richardson, of the 2d Michigan volunteers, then in Detroit. He found that Colonel Richardson had just been offered the command of a Vermont regiment, by the Governor of that State, which his engagements did not allow him to accept. The command was then offered to Mr. Whiting, who accepted, and was immediately ordered to report as Colonel of the 2d Vermont Regiment. This was a severe blow to some patriotic Vermonters, who stigmatized the Governor's action in unmeasured terms; and it was the commencement of a factional strife, which ended only with the close of the Governor's term of office. The appointment was entirely unsolicited on the part of Colonel Whiting, and was made solely on the merits of his military education, and his experience in the regular army. His regiment moved to the front at once, and took part in the first battle of Bull Run. They received a vote of thanks from the Vermont Legislature for their gallant conduct during that disastrous day. This regiment covered the retreat from Centreville to Washington. Colonel Whiting received, from the men under his command, a handsome present, consisting of a costly sword, sash, set of pistols, and full equipments for his horse. It was wholly unexpected; and, coming from such a source, was naturally very gratifying to him. His regiment participated in the battle at Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, and covered the retreat from Richmond

to Savage Station. October 23, 1862, Colonel Whiting was placed in command of the Vermont brigade, and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, under General Burnside. In 1863 he resigned his position in the army, and resumed business as a merchant in St. Clair. Here he still resides, surrounded by a happy family. The cause of his resignation was somewhat peculiar; but the reader can readily gather, from the circumstances attendant upon his appointment, that many Vermont officers were unwilling to have the success of their troops credited to the efforts of a Michigan officer. His bravery was never called in question, and his patriotism was above suspicion. He resigned because he could not permit one who had served under him to be placed over him by political influence. Colonel Whiting has been twice married; his first wife died January 26, 1858. In October, 1859, he married Mary T. Rice, sister of his former wife. He has had a family of eleven children, in all, nine of whom survive. He was himself one of a family of twelve children. In 1858 Mr. Whiting was elected Regent of the University of Michigan, and served in that capacity for nearly six years. While on the Board, he was Chairman of the Committee on the Scientific Course in the University; and, during his term, the standard of admission to that course was raised. The course of study in French and German was also extended from one to two years. It is worthy of notice that, at that time, Mr. Whiting advocated the admission of women to the University, which measure was not adopted until ten or twelve years later. Colonel Whiting has been a member of the Methodist Church for twenty-five years. He voted the Republican ticket until the last Presidential election, when he supported the Greenback candidate. He was one of the Electors on the Presidential ticket of that party.

## THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

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**A**NNEKE, HON. EMIL, of Bay City, Michigan, was born December 13, 1823, in the city of Dortmund, Prussia. He is the son of Frederick and Charlotte Anneke (*nee* Von Wartenberg,) both born in the city of Berlin, the capital of Prussia, where his ancestors held important positions in the civil and military departments of the kingdom. His father, on completing his studies at the University of Berlin, entered the Prussian army in 1813, in the war against Napoleon I.; and went through the campaigns of 1813, 1814, and 1815, as a Lieutenant of sharp-shooters, until, after the battle of Waterloo, peace was restored. He then resigned his military commission, and entered the civil service of the kingdom of Prussia, at the aforesaid city of Dortmund, where he was gradually promoted, until, in 1846, he was made a "Royal Counselor." This office he resigned in 1866, at the age of seventy-three years, and died at Dortmund in 1870. As a citizen and a public officer, he left a name not soon to be forgotten in the history of his country. His son, Emil Anneke, entered the gymnasium at Dortmund (gymnasias in Germany are preparatory schools for the universities) at the age of ten years, and passed his examination of maturity for the university nine years after. He was then admitted to the University of Berlin, where he studied higher mathematics, natural sciences, and law. After completing his studies, he traveled for his general information through Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, and other parts of the continent. In 1848 he took part in the revolutionary movements that swept over a large portion of Europe; and, when those struggles had been subdued, and all efforts for the establishment of a German republic had proved unsuccessful, Mr. Anneke, with hundreds of other liberal young men, left his native country, and came to the United States. He arrived in the city of New York in December, 1849. He taught school

for nine months, in Pennsylvania, and then became a member of the editorial staff of the New York *Staats Zeitung*. He was next corresponding clerk in a large mercantile establishment in New York, until 1855, when he assumed the editorial management of a German paper at Detroit, Michigan. The following year he accepted a position as clerk in the office of the Auditor-General, at Lansing; his services were so acceptable in this capacity that, in 1862, he was nominated by the Republican party for Auditor-General of the State. He was elected by a large majority, and acquitted himself so faithfully that he was re-elected in 1864. After the expiration of his second term, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law at Grand Rapids. During the summer of that year, he was appointed Receiver of Public Monies in the Grand Traverse District; this position he held until he removed to East Saginaw. He remained in East Saginaw until 1874, when he went to Bay City, and formed, with Mr. John H. Wilkins, a copartnership, under the name of Anneke & Wilkins. They carry on an extensive business, as a law, abstract, and real estate firm; and have two complete sets of abstract books for Bay County, compiled from the original records. The firm is well known throughout the State. During his residence in East Saginaw, he was a member of the Board of Education, and Chairman of the Committee on Schools. He was twice elected President of the Germania Society,—a literary society at East Saginaw, incorporated by the statutes of Michigan. In 1876 he was nominated, by acclamation, to the State Legislature, from the First District of Bay County; it is generally regretted that his business interests prevented him from accepting the nomination. As a business man and as a citizen, Mr. Anneke has a host of warm friends. Kind, obliging, courteous to strangers, his frankness and sterling integrity win all hearts.

**A**VERY, HON. JOHN, of Greenville, Michigan, was born in Watertown, New York, February 29, 1824. He is the eldest son of John and Susan (Mitchell) Avery. His father served in the War of 1812. Mr. Avery attended the district schools in Chautauqua County, New York, and Clinton County, Michigan. He also studied during part of two years at the academy at Grass Lake, Michigan, which was conducted by Rev. Hiram Elmer, a Congregational minister. He attended or taught school in the winter, and worked on his father's farm in summer, until he reached the age of twenty-one. In 1847 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Whaley, of Grass Lake; and, in 1848, went to Duplain, continuing his studies, for several months, with Dr. William B. Watson. He then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he attended lectures at the Medical College, graduating, in 1849, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Removing to Owosso, Michigan, Doctor Avery entered into partnership with Dr. J. B. Barnes, a physician there, and commenced the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1854, he removed to Ionia, Michigan, where he practiced for two years with Dr. D. W. Bliss. At the expiration of his engagement with Doctor Bliss, he removed to Otisco, Ionia County, and continued the practice of medicine until 1862. He was then appointed Assistant Surgeon to the 21st Michigan Infantry; and, in the following year, was promoted to the rank of Surgeon. He remained in the army until the close of the war, and was present at the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, and Bentonville; and was with General Sherman on his march to the sea. During the last year of the war, he acted as brigade Surgeon; and, with his regiment, was mustered out of service, at Detroit, in June, 1865. Returning to his home at Otisco, Doctor Avery resumed the duties of a practicing physician, and remained there two years. In January, 1867, he removed to Greenville, making that a permanent place of residence. He continued to practice for eight years, during which time his services were not confined to the town in which he resides. His knowledge as a physician, and his skill as a surgeon, were so highly appreciated that he was called upon to practice in all that section of the State. In 1872 he erected a handsome brick store, renting the building for a drug store; and, in 1875, having decided to retire from active practice, he purchased the stock and engaged in the drug business, in which he still continues, practicing occasionally. As a practitioner, Doctor Avery was eminently successful. While in Otisco, he was intimately identified with township and county interests. He was Supervisor of Otisco Township, and has been connected with the city government of Greenville as an Alderman and member of the School Board. In 1868 he was elected to the State Legislature, as the Montcalm County Representative.

During his term of service, he introduced and advocated the resolution admitting women to the State University. Doctor Avery is President of the Northern Medical Association. He has belonged to the Masonic Fraternity since 1853. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is senior warden of the church at Greenville. In May, 1852, he married Miss Jane H. Ewell, daughter of Samuel Ewell, of Romeo, Michigan. They have two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Frank P. Avery, is in his fourth year as a cadet at West Point Military Academy. Doctor Avery, for many years, has had an extensive surgical practice. His skill in this branch of his profession is of the highest order. He has twice successfully performed the difficult operation of *ovariotomy*; and twice successfully ligated the common carotid artery, besides performing many other extremely rare surgical operations.

**B**ARIE, WILLIAM, Merchant, of East Saginaw, was born in Detroit, Michigan, February 16, 1840. His mother, Elizabeth Barie, was a native of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and came, with her parents, to America at an early day. She died when her son William was but four years old. Her father, William Barie, was also a native of Baden, who came to America and settled in Detroit, in 1828; removed to East Saginaw, in 1850, and died in 1852. William Barie received his early education in select schools in Detroit and East Saginaw, and in a German school in Saginaw City. At the age of twelve years, he went to Erie, Pennsylvania, to live with an uncle who carried on the grocery business. He assisted in the store, and attended school for two years. He then entered, for two years, the store of another grocer living in the same place. He received eight dollars a month for four months, then twelve dollars, and, subsequently, sixteen dollars; the last was considered a very good salary. In 1856 he returned to East Saginaw, and went into partnership with his brother-in-law, John H. Springer, investing eighty dollars as his share of the capital. At the end of an unsuccessful year, he bought out his partner, giving a chattel mortgage. In one year he paid the mortgage, and cleared two hundred dollars in cash besides. In 1859 he entered into a partnership with Mr. A. Schupp, in the grocery business, with a cash capital of two hundred and eighty-five dollars. After one year of very successful business, they enlarged their premises and took in a stock of dry goods. They carried on business for seven years, during which time they moved into a larger store, and increased their stock every year, until they had the leading house in the city. In 1865 they dissolved partnership by mutual consent, Mr. Barie taking the stock of dry goods, and continuing business at the old stand for about six

months. He then moved into a much larger store, and has built up a very extensive business. Mr. Barie united with the Odd-Fellows, in 1865, and has passed all the degrees. He is a Protestant in his religious views, but is not a member of any church. He has been a Republican since casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, but takes very little interest in politics. He married, December 11, 1860, Miss Gabrilla Otto. They have had eight children, six of whom are living. Mr. Barie's success in business may be attributed to his energy, and determination to please even in the most trifling matters.

**B**ACKUS, HON. WILLIAM, Greenville, Michigan, Real Estate and Lumber Dealer, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, September 14, 1825. His parents were Lucius and Laura (Peck) Backus, both natives of Vermont. Their family consisted of six children,—three sons and three daughters. Mr. William Backus, the fourth child and second son, when about eight years old, removed, with his parents, to the village of Stamford, Niagara County, Canada. After remaining there four years, they removed to the town of Wordsworth, Medina County, Ohio; and, in 1838, to Oakland County, Michigan. The education of Mr. Backus, which he gained by working for his board, was confined to the advantages offered by the common schools. He lived on his father's farm, in Oakland County, until 1846, at which time he started South with strong abolition principles. He remained in Louisiana one year; and then returned home with very different views of the slavery question, having, by his own observation, ascertained the true state of affairs. In 1848 he removed to the township of Montcalm, which was attached to Ionia County. There he engaged as clerk two years; was engaged in the lumber business two years; and, afterwards, in farming. In 1851 the township of Montcalm was changed into an organized county, the county-seat being located at Greenville. In 1856 Mr. Backus disposed of his farm for property in the village, and engaged in the butchering business for two years. During that time, he was Township Treasurer; afterwards, he engaged in speculating in real estate; and, in 1860, he was elected Clerk of Montcalm County, in which position he served a term of two years. Since then, he has been engaged extensively in lumbering and in the real estate business. In 1871 he was elected Supervisor of Greenville, and served six years. In the fall of 1874, he received the nomination, on the Democratic ticket, for Representative from Montcalm County, to the State Legislature; and, although the county is strongly Republican, he was elected by a large majority. During his term of office as Representative, he intro-

duced the bill to assess bank stock where the property is located, and was chiefly instrumental in its passage. In 1876 he was again nominated for the same position, but was defeated, although he ran ahead of his ticket. In his real estate transactions, he has been very successful since 1862. In 1864 he bought sixty-three acres of land in Greenville, which he has since laid out in city lots. He has also a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, just outside the corporation; and owns other city property, and timber lands to a large extent. Since he became a voter, he has been a Democrat; and is closely identified with the interests of that party. He married, September 28, 1851, in Greenville, Miss Julia M. Winslow, of Oakland County, Michigan. Her parents were among the pioneer settlers of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Backus have one son, George E. Backus, who was educated at the State University, in Ann Arbor, and is now a promising lawyer in Greenville. Mr. Backus is a pleasant, genial companion, and a careful business man. He is strictly temperate; and, in financial matters, his word is considered as good as his bond. He has seen the ups and downs in life; has experienced joys and sorrows; and, whenever appealed to by a needy person, is always willing to contribute kind words and material aid. He is a sincere friend of the poor man, having himself commenced life at the bottom round of the ladder of fortune. His sympathies are strong and ardent, and he is always found espousing the cause of the weaker party. He is not a professor of religion, but believes in fulfilling the Golden Rule. He is very argumentative, and is thoroughly informed on the subject of religion. He is a bitter politician, but will not promote his principles by any but strictly honorable acts.

**B**ELKNAP, JAMES WILLIAM, of Greenville, Michigan, was born in Massena, St. Lawrence County, New York, January 6, 1842. His parents were James A. and Mary (Butler) Belknap. When James W. Belknap was fourteen years of age, he removed with his parents to Michigan, and settled in Grand Rapids. He served a four years' apprenticeship in the printing-office of the Grand Rapids *Herald*; worked at his trade and attended school, until he was twenty. After filling a subordinate position in the *Independent* office, at Greenville, for one year, he purchased the paper, and conducted it during four years with ability and financial success. He then engaged in the grocery business for five years,—three years as partner of H. B. Fargo, during which time, they bought an interest in a sash, door, and blind factory. On the dissolution of partnership, Mr. Belknap sold out his interest in the store, and devoted himself to the factory.

Since that time, in partnership with Mr. Oliver, he has carried on a factory in Greenville, and a saw-mill in Sidney, Montcalm County. Mr. Belknap is an extensive owner of real estate in Greenville. During his association with Mr. Fargo, he built the first brick block which was ever erected there. He is a Republican, and takes an active part in politics. He has held various township and village offices; has been an Alderman, and is at present Mayor of the city of Greenville. He is Worshipful Master of the Masonic Fraternity, and a member of the order of Odd-Fellows. He has been for eight years Director of the public schools of Greenville. For eighteen years, he has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. August 15, 1862, at the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, he married Amanda E. Rice. They have had three children. Mr. Belknap is a careful, conservative business man, adhering to the dictates of his conscience in all things. He began his career as a poor man; but, by prudence and straightforward honesty, has gained wealth and influence, and has secured the esteem of the community in which he lives.

**B**RADLEY, HON. NATHAN BALL, Lumberman, of Bay City, Michigan, was born in the town of Lee, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, May 28, 1831. Like many other representative men of Michigan, he is descended from one of three brothers who emigrated from England at a very early day, and settled in Massachusetts. William Bradley, the father of Nathan Bradley, was born in that State, and carried on the tanning business there up to the year 1835, when he removed with his family to the State of Ohio, and settled on what was called the Western Reserve. Here Nathan attended the common schools, and worked on his father's farm, until he was sixteen. At this time, he learned the trade of a custom clothier; but, after three years of hard work, believing he could engage in something that would prove more lucrative, he abandoned it. In the year 1849, he went to Wisconsin, and found employment in a saw-mill in the pine regions, where he was engaged for one year. He returned to Ohio in 1850; and, in the following year, in connection with an older brother, built a mill, which they ran with satisfactory results, until 1852. Mr. Bradley then removed to Lexington, Michigan, believing that that State afforded better advantages for the manufacture of lumber. He was engaged at Lexington for three years, until he had cut the tract of pine land which he had purchased. In the year 1855, he removed to the Saginaw Valley, and settled at St. Charles, where he was engaged in managing the affairs of Frost & Bradley, manufacturers of lumber. In 1858 he went to Bay City, purchased a mill,

and was engaged in the manufacture of lumber until 1864. In that year, he erected works, and commenced the manufacture of salt, which he has since carried on in connection with his lumber interests. Mr. Bradley has always taken a lively interest in all public enterprises of his city. In the winter of 1864-5, he, in behalf of himself and others, made application for a charter to build a street railway. He was successful in obtaining the right, and filled the positions of Secretary, Treasurer, and Managing Director for several years. In the year 1865, when the city received its charter, Mr. Bradley was elected the first Mayor. In the fall of 1866, he was elected to the State Senate, and served faithfully for one term. The interests of his district were so well served that he was offered a renomination; but, on account of his increasing business, was compelled to decline. In the fall of 1872, he was elected to the Forty-third Congress. He served on the Committee on Public Lands, and was eminently successful in obtaining appropriations for dredging the channel of the Saginaw River and harbors in his district,—two very important measures. He well deserves the honor accorded him for the vigilance and labor he bestowed in getting these appropriations. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, and served on the Committee on Claims. His Congressional record during both terms was one of honor. Mr. Bradley secured the friendship and kind regards of the members, and also the commendations of the public, for the distinguished ability with which he served his district, during the exciting contest at the last session of the Forty-fourth Congress, over the electoral count. Although taking no active part in the discussion upon the pending questions, he watched its progress with deep interest; and, when the Electoral Bill was reported from the Joint Committee, was the first of the Michigan delegation to declare himself in favor of the measure. He adhered to this decision, and voted for its passage, believing it to be the only peaceful method for settling the important question. Many of his colleagues differed from him, and voted against the bill. During the existence of the Saginaw and Bay Salt Company, he was a member of the Executive Committee, a Director, and, for several years, Treasurer. He was a Director of the Michigan Salt Association. In January, 1867, he associated himself in partnership with B. E. Warren in the banking business. When the First National Bank of Bay City was to be reorganized, he became one of the principal stockholders, and was appointed its Vice-President, which position he held for a number of years. Mr. Bradley joined the Masons in 1853; he is a member of the Bay City Commandery of Knights Templar; and a charter member of Bay City Lodge and Blanchard Chapter; he is presiding officer of each. He attends the Presbyterian Church. While no politician, in the narrower sense, he takes an active

interest in public affairs, finding in the creed of the Republican party the expression of his views. Mr. Bradley possesses many of the true elements of success. With great force of character, business integrity, and benevolence, he has the esteem and confidence of the entire community; and has acquired an ample fortune. He is a man of dignified presence and courtly manners, and is well fitted to lead in the fine society in which he moves.

**BURNHAM, VICTOR C.**, of Alpena, Michigan, was born in the township of Plymouth, Wayne County, Michigan, April 23, 1851, and is a son of Rev. John H. Burnham, of Saginaw, Michigan,—formerly a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but, since 1871, pastor of the Liberal Christian Church of Saginaw. Mr. Burnham obtained his education in Michigan, at various public schools, in the towns in which his father resided. He also attended the high schools at Tecumseh and Saginaw. In 1869 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1871,—the youngest member in a class of one hundred and seventeen. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, at Detroit, April 5, 1871, before he was twenty; and was, at that time, probably, the youngest member of the bar in the United States. He entered the law office of Green & Scofield, at Bay City, where he had studied before he entered the university; and, in 1872, removed to Alpena, his present residence. Then he was poor and entirely unknown, but he has gained already a very large and lucrative practice, and is respected wherever known. From January, 1873, to 1875, he held the office of Circuit Court Commissioner of Alpena. He has been City Attorney, and is now United States Circuit Court Commissioner, and Prosecuting Attorney for Alpena County. He is a Democrat, and has been elected to every office for which he has been a candidate. When Mr. Burnham was first elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, he was the only Democrat elected on the county ticket, and had a large popular vote. He is not a strong partisan, and, although firm in his beliefs, will not let party claims interfere with right.

**CASE, GEORGE FREEMAN**, of Stanton, Michigan, was born in Franklin County, near St. Albans, Vermont, January 20, 1830. He is the son of Truman and Melinda (Freeman) Case. He received a common-school education in New York State, and grew to manhood with pure morals and industrious habits. In 1846 he removed, with his father's family,

to Jackson, Michigan; and, four years later, married Mary E. Freeman, daughter of a prominent farmer in that section. He then engaged in the lumber business in Greenville, Montcalm County. Mr. Case has served twelve years in the Board of Supervisors, and two years as County Clerk. In 1863 he went to Stanton, where his family was the third to settle. He is now engaged in manufacturing lumber, and has made a specialty of cutting shingles. In 1867 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which met at Lansing to revise the State Constitution. For twenty-five years, Mr. Case has been an active worker in the temperance cause, and has made strenuous efforts to have temperance principles incorporated in the Republican party. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Road Commissioner. He is a Mason; has held all the subordinate offices in the Odd-Fellows' lodge, and is a Representative to the Grand Lodge of that order. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

**CHAPIN, CLARENCE WELLS**, Banker and Capitalist, of Stanton, Montcalm County, Michigan, was born in Livonia, Livingston County, New York, January 23, 1842. His parents, Almon M. and Jane (Pease) Chapin, removed from New York to Michigan, when Clarence was two years old; and settled on a tract of wild timber-land about twenty miles north of Jackson, in Ingham County. His father immediately began to clear the farm, and, for the first two years, derived his only income from the manufacture of potash from the burnt logs, and maple sugar from the sap. The earliest recollections of Mr. Chapin are of the hard work incident to pioneer farm life. The whole time in summer was occupied in work, and only in winter was he enabled to attend the district school. In this manner he passed the time until he was eighteen; when, by the joint exertions of his father and himself, a considerable addition was made to the original farm, which was now cleared and under good cultivation. Since his eighteenth year, Mr. Chapin has not devoted much attention to farming, although he still owns a farm of two hundred and forty-five acres in Ingham County, including the original homestead, where he spends part of his leisure time. At the age above mentioned, he decided to devote himself to mercantile life, and became a clerk in the general mercantile store of S. W. Webber, at Lyons, in which business he remained for seven years. At the end of that time, the business was changed to that of banking, and he still remained in Mr. Webber's employ for two years. His health, affected by too close application, then began to decline; and, in order to secure a return of vigor, he left Michigan for the milder climate of Oregon. Here he re-

maintained for three years, obtaining employment as book-keeper. His health was now re-established; and, in 1873, he returned to Michigan, and, with P. R. Howe, started a bank in Stanton; six months later, Mr. Howe sold out his interest to Oscar Webber, and since then the bank has been carried on under the name of Webber & Chapin. Mr. Webber resides at Ionia, and Mr. Chapin has sole charge of the bank at Stanton, which is the only one in that town. Mr. Chapin, though comparatively a young man, enjoys an enviable reputation as a clear-headed financier. He has been so skillful in his management that his bank has not met with a single severe loss since its organization. He has always sided with the Democratic party, but refrains from taking a very active part in politics. He has no special inclination for a public life. Though entirely in sympathy with all Christian societies, he professes no sectarian belief; but lends encouragement and support to all alike. His parents were members of the Universalist Church, and one of his sisters is a preacher of that denomination. Mr. Chapin married, August 31, 1874, Alice E. Bennett, daughter of Horace Bennett, of Greenville. They have no children.

**CHURCH, CHARLES JESSE**, of Greenville, only son of Charles A. and Mary E. Church, was born in Brockport, Monroe County, New York, March 12, 1833. Two years after, the family removed to Marshall, Calhoun County, Michigan. There the father, besides engaging in active business, held, for many years, town and county offices of trust and profit. He was a Democrat of the Jackson school, but, owing to his popularity, was elected to office, irrespective of party ties. He early identified himself with the development of the best interests of the new country; was widely known, and closely connected with its early history. He died in 1844. His estate being insolvent, his wife, at the age of twenty-seven years, found herself with two children,—Charles Jesse, aged eleven years, and J. Elizabeth, aged nine years,—entirely destitute. She was, however, a woman of culture, and was equal to the emergency. With the characteristic energy since so strongly developed in her son, she obtained a situation as teacher in a ladies' seminary at Le Roy, New York, and was thus enabled to support and educate her children. When Charles J. Church was sixteen years old, he entered a dry-goods house for two years. While there, he passed through a course of commercial study with such credit, that the President, Mr. Gregory, gave him the usual diploma, and obtained for him an excellent situation with Ives & Co., bankers, of Detroit. He remained there ten years, and during that time, by

strict economy, laid the foundation of his present ample fortune. In 1860 he married Mary E. S. Ellsworth, daughter of the late Dr. William H. Ellsworth, of Greenville, Montcalm County, Michigan. The following year he made Greenville his home. At that time he founded the widely known banking house of Charles J. Church & Co. His strict integrity and able business management have commanded the confidence of the community; and his financial standing is a practical illustration of the success of conducting a business on the principle that reputation is better than riches. He has been instrumental in aiding the growth of his city, by making real estate additions, which he sold on such favorable terms as to induce poor families to secure comfortable homes. He gives liberally to all enterprises tending to develop the commercial resources of Greenville. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. In politics, he is a war Democrat. He is not an aspirant for office; and those public positions which he has filled, he has accepted at the solicitation of friends, who desired him to instill his financial correctness into the several departments. He took an active part in building up the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Greenville; is warden and treasurer of St. Paul's Church, and an efficient worker in the Sabbath-school. To his liberality, as principal donor, the society is indebted for its tasteful church edifice and comfortable parsonage. Having just entered upon middle life, he has, probably, many years in which to reap the reward of his labors. Surrounded by wealth and a happy family, commanding the confidence of the entire community, he is entitled to a place in the front rank of the self-made men of Michigan.

**COMSTOCK, HON. ANDREW W.**, Lumber Manufacturer and Banker, of Alpena, was born October 5, 1839, at Port Huron, Michigan. He is the son of Alfred and Harriet J. Comstock, who were among the earliest residents of Port Huron, having settled there in 1835. He received his early education in the common schools of Port Huron; and, at the age of thirteen years, removed with his father to Burtchville. There he worked constantly in his father's saw-mill, and at lumbering and farming, for seven years. When twenty years old, he entered the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, where he spent one year. He afterwards taught school at Burtchville two winters; and also took a course in a commercial college at Detroit. In June, 1864, he went to Alpena, and took charge of the store of L. M. Mason & Co. After remaining with them nearly two years, he, with his brother, William B. Comstock, opened a store, and engaged in mercantile business. The brothers soon after engaged in the lumber business,

getting out logs in winter. In 1869 they formed a partnership with Mr. Charles Berrick, of Detroit. This firm erected a shingle-mill, which they worked successfully for three years. At the end of that time, in the spring of 1872, it was burned in the great fire of Alpena. In the fall of the same year, the firm purchased the Lockwood saw-mill; and, in 1873, built another shingle-mill. Their annual lumber product is about nine million feet; while they cut into shingles about three million feet of logs. They have also been extensively engaged in building vessels. In 1872 they built the steam-barge "Alpena," and procured three sailing vessels as her consorts, the carrying capacity of the four vessels being two million feet of lumber. The business of the firm is among the most extensive in Northern Michigan, and gives constant employment to about one hundred and fifty men. The management, at Alpena, has been in the hands of Mr. Comstock; and to his energy, industry, and sagacity, its success, to a great extent, is due. Mr. Comstock and his brother have cleared one hundred and fifty acres of land near Alpena; and this land is already one of the best farms in the country. Mr. Comstock has been prominently identified with the educational interests of Alpena, having been School Inspector four years, and Treasurer of the School Board two years. In the spring of 1873, he was elected Mayor, on the Democratic ticket, and served one year, during which time a debt of eighteen thousand dollars was paid off. He has always been a Democrat. He married, July 14, 1869, Miss Lillie J. Little, of Detroit. When Mr. Comstock first went to Alpena, he had but two dollars in his pocket. From boyhood, he had been accustomed to hard work; and, with the first fruits of his earnings, established himself in the business which has grown to such large proportions. He has thus become one of the prominent self-made men of Michigan.

**C**OOKE, AARON J., Merchant, Bay City, Michigan, was born May 11, 1834, at East Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York, and is the son of George J. and Frances C. (Hills) Cooke. His father is of English descent, and a son of Colonel A. J. Cooke, who served in the War of 1812. Mr. Cooke attended a district school until he was fifteen years of age, when he went to a select school at Penn Yan, New York, and remained one year; after this, he attended Genesee Wesleyan Seminary for three years. Immediately after leaving school, he obtained a position as clerk in a dry-goods store at Penn Yan, where he remained eleven years, and then formed a partnership with a fellow-clerk, and bought out his employer. On the breaking out of the war, he resolved to enter the army; but was

strongly opposed by his father, who wished him to remain in the store. He enlisted in the 33d New York Regiment, and afterwards in Berdan's Sharp-shooters, but was not sworn into the service on account of the opposition made by his father. On the 14th of September, 1862, he enlisted in the 148th New York Regiment, and received the commission of Second Lieutenant; January 8, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. From July until October, 1863, he was in charge of Norfolk city-prison; and, from October 11, 1863, to January 26, 1864, was Acting Engineer Officer under General Wistar. He was engaged in the battles of Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, in the last of which he was wounded in the shoulder. Mr. Cooke rejoined his regiment, in November, at Fort Burnham, Virginia, and was soon detailed Judge Advocate of a general court-martial at the head-quarters of General Terry. January 3, 1865, he was detailed as Acting Commissary of Subsistence of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and announced on the staff of Colonel J. H. Potter. January 31, he was commissioned Captain of Company F, 148th New York Regiment, Volunteer Infantry. He was among the first to enter Richmond upon its evacuation by the Confederates in 1865. April 8, he was detailed Acting Commissary of Subsistence; and, on April 15th, was announced as post Commissary on the staff of Brigadier-General F. T. Dent, Military Commander of Richmond. He was discharged, with his regiment, in July, 1865. Mr. Cooke received his first commission from Governor Morgan; his second, from Governor Seymour; and his third, from Governor Fenton. After the close of the war, he was highly complimented by General Dent, who said that a commission would be secured him if he wished to remain in the army; but Mr. Cooke, thinking that army life, in time of peace, might become monotonous, declined the honor. He soon afterwards removed to Auburn, New York, and engaged as salesman in the dry-goods establishment of H. Brooks, where he remained one year. In the fall of 1866, he removed to Bay City, Michigan, and entered into partnership with Mr. Langworthy, forming the firm of Cooke & Langworthy. In 1874 a new partner, Mr. Romer, was added to the firm, and the name changed to Cooke & Co. Mr. Cooke is the buyer of the firm; and has, by his sound judgment and diligent application, done much to win the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He is the owner of a large and very valuable library, which he commenced collecting when a clerk on a very limited salary, and increased as his means allowed. The city library, now one of the finest in the State, is in a very prosperous condition; and, in a great measure, owes its establishment to Mr. Cooke, who kept the necessity of such an institution prominently before the people. He is President of the Library Association.



His political views accord with those of the Republican party. His parents are members of the Congregational Church, but he attends the Presbyterian. February 22, 1871, he married Miss Julia Wright, a daughter of J. A. Wright, D. D., of Bay City, Michigan. By his pleasing manners and strict integrity of character Mr. Cooke has won the esteem of all who know him.

**C**RANE, WILLIAM METCALF, Greenville, Montcalm County, Michigan, was born in Buffalo, New York, September 7, 1820. His father, Amos Crane, was born in Halifax, Vermont, September 12, 1788; and died at Greenville, in 1873, at the advanced age of eighty-five. His mother, Mahala (Cooper) Crane, was a daughter of Jacob Cooper, who, to conceal his identity, on his desertion from the English to the Colonial army, at the time of the Revolutionary War, changed his original name of Watson to Cooper, by which his descendants have been known ever since. Amos Crane, the father of William Crane, had his name added to the pension roll for services in the War of 1812, the year before his death; but the first pension which the veteran drew was also his last. The father being a mechanic, dependent upon his trade for support, the family were in rather straitened circumstances, satisfied with the necessities, and enjoying but few of the luxuries, of life. When William Crane was yet quite young, the family removed from Buffalo to Lockport, New York, where he obtained the rudiments of an education in the common schools. His father's ideas of an education were of a very practical nature, and could readily be summed up in the familiar phrase, "Reading, writing, and arithmetic;" but he early evinced such an aptitude for study, and learned so readily, that he was allowed to devote himself quite closely to his studies, and soon fully reached the standard required by his father. When he was twelve years old, the family removed to a farm one and a half miles from Lockport, where he attended a country school for one or two terms, and, afterwards, a select school, in the village of Lockport, under the tuition of Mr. James Chase. Mr. Crane walked every day the whole distance to and from school. During this time, he acquired a knowledge of grammar, geography, and history, in addition to his previously obtained information. These were stirring times, in the vicinity of his native place; and among his earliest recollections are those of the scenes attending the opening of the Erie Canal, with its double locks at Lockport, and the riots among the Irish laborers employed on the work. He also distinctly recalls the last visit of General La Fayette to this country, and the grand reception given him by the citizens of Lockport; the visits of Lorenzo

Dow, the eccentric revivalist, and his powerful appeals to the crowds that gathered to hear him; and the great Masonic excitement, induced by Morgan's mysterious disappearance. When he was sixteen years old, his father removed with his family to the then Territory of Michigan, making the journey overland to Detroit, where they arrived in the fall of 1836. In the following spring, they removed to a new farm near the town of Rose, Oakland County, being among the first white settlers of that region. Here, on the farm, Mr. Crane early learned those lessons of industry and economy which have served him so well through life. His father's health was poor; and, as the oldest of a number of children, the management of the farm and support of the family depended, in a great measure, upon him. He added to his income by teaching in the district school in winter; and, in this capacity, was very successful, being always considered the best scholar in the town. He was elected School Inspector of the township at the age of twenty, and held this position until his removal from the place. In the fall of 1845, determined to acquire a thorough business education, he went to Albion College, where he spent six months of the closest and most unremitting application. After another year's work on the farm, conscious of his ability for better things, he decided to seek more lucrative employment; and obtained a situation as man-of-all-work in a dry-goods store, at Niles, Michigan. Promotion and increase of compensation rapidly followed, as, from the outset, he determined to be so useful to his employers that he would become indispensable to them. As a result, he never was in want of work. He recalls, with the liveliest gratitude, the treatment he received while in the employment of D. W. Mather & Co. He was taken sick, and, being unable to attend to his business from spring until fall, his kind employer not only took him to his house and cared for him until his recovery, but paid him his salary for the whole time, positively refusing to withhold any thing. While at Niles, all his earnings above necessary expenses were sent to his parents, until his marriage, in 1849. In the spring of 1851, with his wife and infant son, he removed to Greenville, Michigan, then a mere hamlet of a dozen shanties, a few small buildings, two saw-mills, a school-house, and a store. He purchased an interest in the store and began business for himself, the recommendations of his former employer standing him in lieu of money in making his purchase of stock. Commencing almost entirely on credit, it required the closest industry and strictest economy to succeed; but his perseverance overcame all difficulties, and he continued successfully for six years, when he accepted a tempting offer of a farm in exchange for his stock of goods. An imperfection in the title to the farm, and the failure of the party who deeded it to him, swept all his hard earnings away, and again he

had to commence the struggle of life. On March 22, 1859, with a team and four passengers, he started for Pike's Peak, making the journey overland to St. Louis, thence by boat to Leavenworth, Kansas, from which they started on the 16th of April, across the plains by the Smoky Hill route. This journey was attended with all the excitement, adventures and hair-breadth escapes, incident to such an expedition; and, after many hardships, they reached Denver May 27, 1859. Mr. Crane at once selected a piece of land for farming, about one and a half miles from that place, in a bend of the Platte River. While at Denver he made the acquaintance of Horace Greeley, who was disabled for some time with a broken leg, and enjoyed the advantage of many conversations on farming with the sage of Chappaqua. Mr. Crane turned the first furrow of land, and made the first butter in that section of the country, using a keg as a churn for that laudable purpose. The failure of rain, notwithstanding Mr. Greeley's predictions to the contrary, decided Mr. Crane to leave his farm in charge of a man and go into the mountains to prospect for gold. He found, on Clear Creek, near the mouth of Soda Creek, what he believed to be paying ground if properly worked; formed a company, and began operations. At a miner's meeting, held July 6, 1859, for the purpose of establishing boundary lines, etc., which about one hundred miners attended, Mr. Crane was chosen President, and was appointed chairman of a committee to draft by-laws and rules for the new company. He still has in his possession the manuscript of the first code of laws ever adopted in that region, in the formation of which he was mainly instrumental. At the ensuing election, he was made magistrate for the district. September 12, 1859, he started home for his family, arriving in Greenville November 1. The consideration of the hardships and inconveniences to which they would be exposed in that as yet uncivilized country, finally decided him to forego what he considered a sure fortune in that land of gold; although he has never regretted his mountain trip, and considers himself well paid by his rich experience, for the journey and sacrifices made. After his return he worked and improved his farm for two or three years; it is now included within the corporate limits of the city of Greenville. Since 1863 he has been engaged in the insurance business, which seems particularly adapted to his tastes, and he has now a well established and profitable general insurance and real estate business. He has been identified with every public enterprise in Greenville to the extent of his means and ability, being especially interested in planning and building churches, school-houses, and railroads. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity for several years, although his domestic tastes have prevented him from devoting much of his time to its work. He is also a member of the Good Templars' Society, having held

several offices in that body, including the presidency. He had a religious training from his early childhood, both his parents being old-fashioned Methodists, and his father's house the preacher's home. He and his wife have long been members of the Greenville Congregational Church, which they joined soon after its organization. His political principles we give in his own language: "I early believed our Government was a government of the people, consequently, I am a Democrat from principle; and, as principles never change, being, like truth, immutable, I am still a Democrat." He married, at Niles, Michigan, September 18, 1849, Sarah E. Griffith, a native of Sussex County, Delaware. He says of her: "We have been married twenty-eight years; and all the time she has been the truest, best, and noblest of companions, and whatever success in life I have had, I owe very much to my dear wife." They have three children,—one son and two daughters. The son, Mortimer E. Crane, is married, and, with his uncle, Joseph Griffith, in the dry-goods business. The elder daughter, Emma G., is the wife of Charles G. Godfrey, a rising lawyer of Grand Rapids; the younger, Lillie F., is a young lady of twenty, residing with her parents at Greenville. Mr. Crane has ever been a temperance man, never during his life having drunk a glass of spirituous or intoxicating liquor. He has never used tobacco, and, in regard to profanity, says: "I have, on all occasions, been able to express my contempt or indignation to the full satisfaction of all concerned, without using profane language. I never can use any appellation belonging to Deity, except with the utmost reverence and love to my Heavenly Father."

**D**ERBY, JOHN PERLEY, Wholesale Grocer, East Saginaw, Michigan, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, August 31, 1822. His parents, John and Rebecca (Punchard) Derby, were both natives of Salem, Massachusetts, where they resided for many years. His father went to East Saginaw, Michigan, where he died in 1874, at the age of seventy-nine years, having led an industrious and honorable life. Mr. Derby is the eldest of a family of ten children. He was educated at Andover, Massachusetts, and graduated from the Teachers' Seminary with a good knowledge of mathematics and English literature. One of his earliest characteristics was industry, to which he added zeal and energy in all that he undertook. When he was sixteen years old, he entered the counting-room of his mother's only brother, Benjamin K. Punchard, who was Treasurer and manager of the Marland Manufacturing Company, at Andover. He remained in this establishment for a number of years, gaining a complete

knowledge of woolen manufacture. After leaving his uncle, he entered his father's store in Andover, and, when twenty-one, became his partner. After three years he removed to Danvers, Massachusetts, and engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. In 1849 he sold his interests, with the expectation of going to San Francisco; but, owing to the remonstrances of his mother, he abandoned the idea. He removed to Cavendish, Vermont, and resumed manufacturing woolen goods, which he carried on for a number of years. He subsequently became agent and manager of the Salisbury Woolen Mills, at Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he removed in the spring of 1852, and took the position which had been held by James Horton for twenty-two years. About a month afterwards, the directors made some changes in the general management of the business, which led to the adoption of new rules. The operatives greatly opposed these, and were finally discharged. The struggle was one of the most bitter and strongly contested that had ever taken place in any manufactory in the country; but, in a month, the departments were filled, and the machinery in full operation. One year after Mr. Derby went to Salisbury, the company bought the interest of the Amesbury Woolen Manufacturing Company, which was consolidated with their own; making a total of six mills, fifty-two sets of machinery, and nine hundred operatives, under his management. After serving the company two years, Mr. Derby was attacked with a disease of the hip joint, which necessitated quiet; and, by the advice of eminent physicians, he rested for six months; when, finding that he could not get around without the aid of crutches, he resigned his position, and returned to Cavendish. In the summer of 1856, he settled in the town of South Reading, Massachusetts, where his health gradually improved. He remained here about one year; in the meantime, attending to some business in Boston. In the fall of 1857, he was advised to go to Leavenworth, Kansas; and, while on his way there, he met a friend who induced him to visit East Saginaw, Michigan. Being pleased with the place and its business prospects, he immediately removed there with his family, and opened negotiations with Hon. John F. Driggs, for the sale of his stock of merchandise. Subsequently, he engaged in business for himself, and, for the past twenty years, has been very successful. During this time, he was, for two years, Superintendent of the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company. Mr. Derby is a Republican; he has never accepted public offices. He was first married to Frances M. Gay, of Cavendish, Vermont. She died in the winter of 1859, leaving one child. He was again married, to Miss Jenny E. Williams, of Detroit, Michigan, in March, 1863. The Derby Block, which he built, is the finest in the city, consisting of five large stores; the first floors of which are required for his business. Mr. Derby leads

the trade in his line; and his success may, in a great measure, be attributed to his adherence to cash principles, and his personal supervision of his business. No man better deserves the respect accorded him by the public than Mr. Derby.

**D**IVINE, HON. WESTBROOK, of Eureka, Montcalm County, was born at Rochester, Monroe County, New York, August 4, 1822. His father, Abraham A. Divine, was a carpenter and joiner in that State. His mother was of Hollandish descent, her maiden name having been Sarah Rosekrantz. His education was obtained in the common schools, and during two years' academic training at Kingston, New York, where his parents removed when he was seven years of age. When eleven years old, he lost an eye, by an accident, while working in a cotton factory at Eddyville. From boyhood, his inclinations led him to agricultural pursuits; and, at the age of sixteen, he left home and hired out, at ten dollars a month, to a farmer in Wayne County, Western New York. He worked on farms, at different places, until he had attained his majority; when, in the fall of 1843, he started for the West. He traveled by canal to Buffalo; thence by steamer to Detroit, where he bought an ox-team, and pushed his way through the wilderness. After a toilsome journey of ten days, he reached what is now the township of Eureka, Montcalm County, and settled on a plat of sixty acres of wild State lands. Unlike many of the early pioneers, Mr. Divine has remained where he originally settled. His farm has received additions, until he now owns two hundred and seventy acres of the finest land in the county; and, instead of the uninhabited and trackless wilderness, thriving settlements and flourishing towns have sprung up around him. When Mr. Divine came into the county, he was the only white man there. About one year after his arrival, January 26, 1845, he married Elizabeth Roosa, who is still living, with her husband, on the old homestead. They have had five children, four of whom are living. Mr. Divine has long been an active participant in every movement for the benefit of his county; and, almost without intermission, has represented it in some official capacity. In 1846 the county was made a township, and he was appointed one of the first Highway Commissioners. After serving in that position until 1850, he was elected first Township Clerk of Eureka, the county having been organized into separate townships. In the fall of the same year, he was elected Register of Deeds, and held that office four years. In 1856 he became Supervisor of his township, and, with the exception of a vacancy of two years, has held this office ever since, having been

re-elected nineteen times. In 1863 he was called upon to represent his district in the State Senate; and, after serving two years with distinction, was re-elected in 1865 by a largely increased majority. In 1867 he was appointed United States Assessor, under Johnson's administration, and held the office five years, when it was abolished by act of Congress. In 1875 he was appointed, by Governor Bagley, one of the Building Commissioners of the State House of Correction, at Ionia; and, on its completion, two years later, Governor Croswell appointed him one of the Board of Managers of that institution. This position he holds at the present time. For the past seven years, he has been President of the Excelsior Agricultural Society, of Ionia, Kent, and Montcalm counties. Such a record speaks for itself. In all his official positions, the highest welfare of the people has been his study; and the esteem in which he is held bears ample testimony to the fidelity which has always characterized his performance of duty. His political faith has been pledged to the Republican party since 1854, previous to which he had followed his father's footsteps and voted with the Democrats. He took an active and liberal interest in the construction of the Detroit, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad. Although not a professing Christian, he contributes largely to the support of the churches in his vicinity, and to every other good cause that comes within the sphere of his influence. He is now President of the People's Fire Insurance Company, of Ionia and Montcalm. By persistent industry and untiring personal effort, he has reached, from an humble beginning, his present influential position. He is a man of fine physique, tall, and well-built,—being six feet high, and weighing two hundred and fifty pounds. He has scarcely reached the prime of his strength and manhood.

**D**RIGGS, HON. JOHN F., Late of East Saginaw, Michigan, was born at Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York, March 8, 1814; his father having removed to that locality from Connecticut just previous to that time. The grandfathers of Mr. Driggs were both Revolutionary soldiers, and natives of Connecticut, where his parents were born. When he was three years old, his father removed to the banks of the Susquehanna River, where he purchased a large tract of land near the great bend. Thence he removed to Fort Montgomery, in the highlands on the Hudson, where he resided until his son was twelve years old, when he removed to the village of Tarrytown. After residing there two years, he settled in the city of New York, where he and his wife both died. They left a large family of children, who inherited nothing except a moral and re-

ligious training, and such education as the migratory life of the father, and the limited school facilities of that day afforded. At the age of sixteen, John F. Driggs was apprenticed to learn the trade of sash, door, and blind manufacturing. Having accomplished this, he followed it as a journeyman for two years. He then commenced business as a master mechanic, and continued it until 1856, when he removed to East Saginaw, where he resided the remainder of his life. In 1838, he married a daughter of Rev. William C. Hawley, of New York City. He began business with only a few hundred dollars capital; but, by his energy, economy, and strict fidelity, it grew to be very extensive and successful. His father was a Jeffersonian Democrat; but, though strongly attached to his political principles, he was not, in the ordinary sense, a politician. While residing in the highlands of New York, he had, for neighbors, many who had been soldiers during the Revolution; and, to their stories of the war, Mr. Driggs was a frequent and delighted listener. He imbibed from them the patriotism of '76, and the love of constitutional liberty. To this cause, perhaps, in connection with the teachings of religious and patriotic parents, he was more indebted, than to any other, for that hatred of oppression and slavery, which was a cardinal principle of action with him throughout his life. At the period of which we are speaking, when he was only about eight years of age, there were but few slaves in New York; and when he first saw a colored man in the village of Peekskill, and was told by his father that he was a slave, the boy was so surprised and indignant that he besought his father to explain to him how any one could be a slave in this country after the Revolution had been fought, and the contest decided in favor of freedom. This, Mr. Driggs says, his father failed to make clear. From that time, he was intensely anti-slavery in his views and actions, "opposing every form of tyranny over the bodies and minds of men." He was one of the original members of the old Liberty or Free-soil party, but never was a candidate for any office, except in 1844, when he took an active part in a local reform movement, by which James Harper was elected Mayor of New York. Mr. Driggs was appointed, by the Common Council, Superintendent of the Penitentiary and public institutions on Blackwell's Island; and held the office two years, discharging the duties with fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of the people. Having removed to Michigan in 1856, Mr. Driggs found Saginaw and the county strongly Democratic; but he connected himself with the minority; and, from that time, was an unwavering, consistent, and earnest supporter of the Republican party and the Union. As an evidence of the appreciation in which he was held by the people, we may say that, only two years after his residence there, he was elected President of the village

by a large majority over an old resident, who was a Democrat and popular lawyer; and, in 1859, he was nominated and elected a member of the Michigan Legislature, receiving three hundred and fifty-seven majority out of five hundred votes cast in his village, and thirty-one majority in the district, which gave three hundred Democratic majority on the rest of the ticket. In 1862 he received the Republican nomination for Congress from the Sixth District, over James Birney, son of James G. Birney, a prominent lawyer, who had formerly been Lieutenant-Governor of the State. This district is composed of thirty counties, extending most of the way from the capital of the State to the mouth of the Montreal River, at the head of Lake Superior, including the entire Lake Superior regions, and the vast copper, iron, salt and lumber interests. For Representative from this district, which was a new one and considered very doubtful, Mr. Driggs received eight hundred and fifty-seven majority over John Moore, Democrat, a very popular and able lawyer. Shortly after the war commenced, Mr. Driggs aided his eldest son in raising a company of sharpshooters, which he commanded, and which rendered gallant service until the close of the war. In 1864, while Mr. Driggs was at his post in Washington, he received a unanimous renomination, and was elected by nineteen hundred majority. When he returned from the long session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, the Governor, who had previously tendered him the Colonelcy of the 10th Regiment, requested him to raise one of the six regiments which were allotted to his State under the last call for three hundred thousand men. Having been absent from his family for eight months, and every thing connected with the war just at that time being gloomy and unpromising, Mr. Driggs hesitated; but, when the noble and patriotic Blair said, "If we lose our country, we lose all," Mr. Driggs promptly responded, "I will try." The Governor gave him the appointment of all the officers; and, by a judicious selection of the field officers from men in actual service, and an equally careful choice of the line officers, the regiment was filled, and marched to the field in sixty days. At its departure, the officers, in appreciation of the energetic labors of their temporary commander, presented him with a magnificent gold watch and chain, suitably inscribed, costing four hundred dollars. This was the only regiment filled within the specified time; the others, being partially filled, were consolidated. Mr. Driggs' regiment reached Decatur, Alabama, just in time to aid in the defeat of General Hood. In Congress, he was faithful, energetic, and unceasing in his efforts to promote the vast interests of his extended district; and perhaps it is not saying too much, to assert that he was as eminently successful as any member from his State had ever been. He secured, during the thirty-eighth session, seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of land

for wagon roads, and two hundred thousand acres for the Portage Lake Ship Canal; hundreds of new post-offices, post-office appropriations, railroad land grant extensions, etc. During the Thirty-eighth Congress, he served on the Committee of Public Lands, and, at the commencement of the thirty-ninth, was appointed on the following committees: Public Lands, Mines and Mining, and Invalid Pensions; but, in consequence of an extensive correspondence, after serving for a limited period on all, he found his duties too great, and was compelled to withdraw from the last-named committee. He rarely was absent from the meetings of his committee, or lost his vote in Congress, which was always on the side of liberty. During the thirty-ninth session, he was mainly instrumental in securing an extension to the railroad grant in his district,—which was very satisfactory to his constituents; an extension of two years to the grant of the Chicago and North-western Railroad; a further appropriation of two hundred thousand acres of land to the Portage Lake Ship Canal; one hundred thousand acres for a similar purpose at Lac La Belle, Lake Superior; sixty-seven thousand, five hundred dollars for the mouth of the Saginaw River; an appropriation in aid of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad; and also labored diligently and successfully in securing a proper tariff upon iron, copper, salt, and lumber,—the four great interests of his district. In fact, so many were the appropriations of land secured by Mr. Driggs, for his district, that, during the second session of the Fortieth Congress, he was asked by a member, whether there were any public lands left in Michigan. During the war, no one not familiar with the facts can estimate the amount of labor he bestowed upon the wounded soldiers in hospitals at Washington; answering their letters, writing to their friends, etc. While discharging those duties, he visited Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Petersburg, Charlottesville, Virginia; Annapolis, Maryland; Vicksburg, Mississippi; the Rapidan, and other places at the front. In all these positions, Mr. Driggs was true, faithful, and obliging. As an instance of his kindness of heart, when two Indians in his son's company were wounded, and died in hospital at Washington, Mr. Driggs had their bodies embalmed, and sent home to their friends at his own expense; not to gain applause, but to show the Indians that he and the country appreciated the sacrifice they had made upon the altar of freedom. During the Thirty-eighth Congress, Mr. Driggs had the gratification of voting for the Emancipation Act, which struck the shackles, at once and forever, from the limbs of four million human beings,—a fitting culmination to his life-long efforts in behalf of the slave. In conformity with his ceaseless efforts to benefit his State, and more directly the Saginaw Valley, Mr. Driggs was a warm supporter of the Northern Pacific Railroad project. He early compre-

hended the benefits which would accrue to the mining and commercial interests of Lake Superior, and to the agricultural, lumber, and salt interests of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, if the route could be secured southerly from Duluth, through the Upper Peninsula, and thence across the Straits of Mackinaw to the Saginaw Valley. In furtherance of this scheme, Mr. Driggs, in the fall of 1869, was appointed a delegate to the Oswego Convention, at Oswego, New York, which was called for the purpose of discussing the Northern Pacific Railroad project. Many eminent railroad men and engineers were present. Mr. Driggs, upon the nomination of the late Hon. Gerrit Smith, of New York, was elected President. Upon his return to East Saginaw, with characteristic energy, and aided by prominent citizens of all parties in the valley, he issued a call for a convention to be held in his city, to consider the question of the shortest and most feasible route, and the best means for promoting the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The convention was largely attended, nearly two hundred delegates being present, and letters were received from many who were unable to go, expressing their sympathy with the object. The able paper read by Mr. Driggs on this occasion, a work of great labor, contains a vast amount of information respecting the history of the Lake Superior region, its mines and commerce, and of the Lower Peninsula through which the road was designed to pass. A vote of thanks was tendered to him by the convention for this paper. Had he remained in public life, it is very probable that Mr. Driggs would have molded into practical shape this great scheme of internal improvement to the State of Michigan. In 1870 Mr. Driggs again received the nomination to Congress from his district, but was defeated by misrepresentation and recreant party leaders. After the death of President Lincoln, Mr. Driggs was appointed one of the Congressional Committee to accompany the remains to Springfield, Illinois, for interment. He assisted Senator Harlan, Clark Mills, and others, in organizing the National Lincoln Monument Association, being elected Vice-President of the body. After his retirement from political life, he devoted himself to the management of his private business. In the winter of 1875-76, he received a severe shock from a fall on the ice; and, from that period to the time of his death, December 17, 1877, he experienced several strokes of paralysis, which finally terminated his life. As was truly said in an obituary notice, in one of the journals of his city: "In the death of Mr. Driggs, Saginaw Valley loses one of the ablest and most consistent of her public men, and one whose loss will be more deeply felt, as, from year to year, men come to acknowledge, without prejudice, his real strength and excellence, as a legislator, citizen, and friend."

**E**LLSWORTH, CHARLES CLINTON, of Greenville, Michigan, was born January 29, 1824, in the village of West Berkshire, Franklin County, Vermont. His mother, Bathama Ellsworth, died when he was but two years old. His father, William C. Ellsworth, was a native of Connecticut, and removed to Vermont at an early day. He was a physician of considerable eminence, and was several times elected to the Legislature of Vermont. He lived to be eighty-nine years old, and practiced his profession until he was over eighty. At that age, he rode horseback with as much zest as at sixteen. C. C. Ellsworth attended the common schools of Berkshire, and the academy at Bakersfield, Vermont; the latter institution exerted a wonderful influence upon the people of Franklin County. Here Mr. Ellsworth received instruction in the ordinary English branches. He had many discouragements in early life, as he was without a mother, and his father was absorbed in his profession; but, having a taste for study, he succeeded, by determined effort, in acquiring some knowledge, and early resolved to become a lawyer. After leaving school, he taught one winter in Vermont, and then went to Howell, Livingston County, Michigan, for the purpose of reading law with his brother-in-law, Josiah Turner, who was then a practicing attorney; he was afterwards County Judge and Judge of Probate, and, for the last twenty years, has been one of the Circuit Judges of the State. Mr. Ellsworth remained at Howell, teaching school in winter and reading law, until he was admitted to practice in the courts of the State. In 1849 he was appointed, by John S. Barry, then Governor of Michigan, to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Livingston County. At that time, he resided at Howell, but, soon after, removed to the new county of Montcalm. In the spring of 1851, he settled in Greenville, then a small village of about two hundred inhabitants, where he has since continued to reside. Here the sparsely settled country afforded but little occupation for a lawyer, but Mr. Ellsworth determined to remain; and, after several years, built up a moderately paying business. In the spring of 1863, he was appointed, by President Lincoln, Paymaster of Volunteers, and held the position until the close of the war. He was not attached to any regiment, but was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and discharged his duties faithfully. During the first years of the war, his services were fully given to the Government in raising men for the army. In the fall of 1852, he was elected to the Lower House of the Michigan Legislature, and served as Representative for the county of Montcalm for the two succeeding years. He was twice elected Prosecuting Attorney of Montcalm County after 1853; and, in the fall of 1876, he was elected to the Lower House of Congress. He has been connected with all enterprises of local importance in Greenville and Montcalm County, and was

influential in bringing through the town the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad. He joined the society of Odd-Fellows at Howell, in 1849, and passed through the chairs. After removing to Greenville, he became a member of the Masonic Fraternity, with which he is now in full fellowship. He has been a constant worker in the cause of temperance, and has belonged to the Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, and Good Templars. He was educated a Universalist, his father having been one in sentiment, though not a member of any religious body. During a revival in Greenville, Mr. Ellsworth became interested in religion, and, soon after, joined the Methodist Church, that being, at the time, the only religious organization in the village. He has since united with the Congregational Church, but has not materially changed his religious views. He was a Democrat until the Fremont campaign and Kansas troubles, when he became a Republican, and has since acted with that party. He married, in October, 1850, Elizabeth Gay, daughter of Edward F. and Clarissa Gay, of Howell, Michigan. Mr. Gay, although living in a strongly Democratic State, was a firm Abolitionist during the early antislavery agitation. He was also a valiant champion of the temperance cause, and kept a public temperance house.

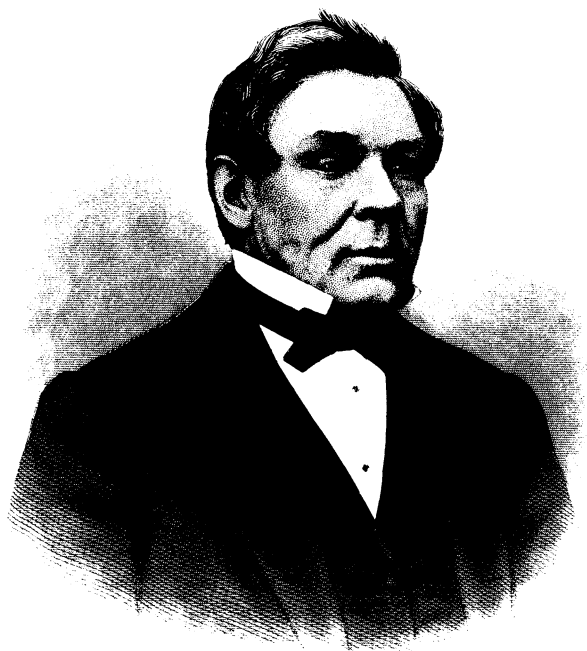
**EDWARDS, EDWARD BRACE**, Real Estate Dealer, of Greenville, was born March 8, 1827, in Broome County, New York. His grandfather was Jonathan Edwards, a Scotchman, who leased the old Trinity Church property for ninety-nine years. His father, David Edwards, was born in Connecticut, and married Polly Howard, subsequently removing to Broome County, New York. Their family consisted of eleven children,—three sons and eight daughters. Mr. Edwards, the second son and seventh child, left home when he was ten years old, and earned his living, at the same time securing a common-school education. When twenty years of age, he entered the employment of Louman & Dougherty, on the York and Erie Railroad, at Pondada, remaining with them eight years. In 1852 he went to Hornellsville, New York, and built the first three miles of the Attica and New York Railroad. In 1853 he began work for Louman, Waters & Fitch, on the Niagara Road, just below the Suspension Bridge, where he remained until his removal to Greenville, Michigan, February, 1854. There he located twenty-two hundred acres of pine land, and afterwards bought the hotel known as Keith's Exchange. This he kept for nearly a year, and then bought a store, and engaged in the mercantile business until 1861. The next two years he followed farming; and, in 1863, built, in Greenville,

the Eureka Flouring-mill, which he sold soon afterwards. From 1867 until 1869 he was engaged in mercantile business; since then he has been dealing in real estate. He has built a large number of stores and dwellings in Greenville; and, in 1875, built the finest business block in the city. He has platted four pieces of land in the city; and has, by his dealings in real estate, become a wealthy and influential man. During his twenty-three years of business life in Greenville, he has had but two lawsuits. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and of the Odd-Fellows' Lodge. Mr. Edwards has always been a Democrat. He has never aspired to political office, but has several times been called upon to represent the people of his locality; having been a Justice of the Peace, in New York, and an Alderman of Greenville. He married, in Ionia, June 13, 1868, Miss Sarah Roe, a former resident of Berrien County.

**FARGO, HIRAM B.**, of Greenville, Michigan, was born June 1, 1833, at Busti, Chautauqua County, New York. He is the youngest of the six sons of Daniel Fargo, Jun., and Margaret (Devendsoff) Fargo. In 1838 his father removed to Tecumseh, Lenawee County, Michigan. In 1848 the family settled on a new farm in Montcalm County. Hiram B. Fargo worked for a while in a saw-mill during the summer months, and attended school in winter. His older brothers left home, but he remained with his parents until their death, and was engaged in farming from 1852 to 1865. At first, he suffered all the hardships and trials incident to early settlers in Western Michigan, but gradually surrounded himself with comforts and luxuries. In 1865 he settled in Greenville, where he built a home, and engaged in mercantile business in the firm of Fargo, Schnott & Cole. Two years later, he became sole proprietor, and conducted the business alone three years. Afterwards, in the firm of Fargo & Belknap, he built the first brick business block in Greenville. This firm also bought a half interest in a sash, door, and blind factory. In 1873 Mr. Belknap took entire charge of the lumber and manufacturing property, and Mr. Fargo owned and controlled the mercantile interest. He is now engaged in the grocery business. Since 1867, he has been Postmaster of Greenville. He was President of Greenville two terms; and, on its incorporation into a city, served two terms as Alderman. In December, 1860, he married Josephine E. Peck, whose parents were early settlers in Montcalm County. Her father, Enos T. Peck, was the first Clerk of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Fargo are members of the Congregational Church. In 1847, when Mr. Fargo first settled in Montcalm County, there were







*James Fraser*

only a few shanties, one house, and a saw-mill in Greenville. With two older brothers, he spent one winter in a shanty in the woods. They felled trees for their cattle to browse upon, as there was no fodder. Mr. Fargo experienced hardships which now seem unendurable; but they developed in him a strength of character, a self-reliance and ability, which make him one of the representative men of his locality. He is an unassuming, honest, generous man, who exerts a strong influence for good in the community.

**F**RASER, JAMES, late of Bay City, a Pioneer of Michigan, and a prominent citizen throughout the northern portion of the State, especially in the Saginaw Valley, was born in Inverness, Scotland, in 1803. Of humble but respectable parentage, he received an education rather superior to that which is usually accorded to boys in his station in life, and early acquired those habits of industry and business qualifications for which the Scotch are proverbial. When quite young, he engaged in business for himself, and accumulated some two or three thousand dollars, which he brought with him to America, in the year 1829. Like many others from the old country, who came here with money, he expended it in learning the ways of the people, before adding to the amount. Mr. Fraser's first enterprise was an attempt, in company with two or three of his fellow-countrymen, to erect a saw-mill on Paint Creek, near Rochester, in Oakland County. After passing a jolly winter in their "bachelor's hall," paying extravagant prices for their supplies, and for labor, in preparing for the erection of the mill, they began to have some misgivings as to the sufficiency of their finances to carry on the enterprise. Mr. Fraser found his means reduced to less than one hundred dollars in ready cash, and abandoned the mill, with all the prospects of future wealth from it, and went to Detroit. There he established a small grocery, near the old market, which then stood at the junction of Jefferson and Woodward avenues. Mr. Fraser made money rapidly; and, in 1832, married Miss Elizabeth Basley, a young English lady, who, with her parents, had emigrated from London the year previous. After remaining in business at Detroit till the autumn of 1833, Mr. Fraser determined to remove to Saginaw, and occupy a tract of land, which he had previously purchased, on the Tittibawassee River. At that time, there was no wagon road between Flint and Saginaw,—the usual mode of travel between the two points being on horseback; but Mrs. Fraser, having a young child, could not endure the fatigue of a horseback-ride of forty miles; so some other means of conveyance had to be provided. Mr.

Fraser's fertile genius always found a way to accomplish his purposes; and he had an ox-sled arranged with a comfortable seat, upon which Mrs. Fraser rode, while Mr. Fraser and Mrs. Fraser's father and mother, who accompanied them to their new home, rode on horseback. The time of performing the journey through the wilderness was prolonged beyond their expectations; and their supplies became so reduced as to oblige them to stop at the first white man's house to which they came, to procure bread necessary for the young mother. Mr. Fraser occupied his log house, like other pioneers of the country, for two or three years, directing the clearing and cultivation of his farm; but finding a more profitable employment of his own time in exploring the wilderness and selecting choice locations and tracts of land. These he purchased from the Government, and gathered a golden harvest from the immigrants and speculators of 1836. During the early part of that year, he removed his family to Saginaw City, and never returned to his farm. During the years of 1836 and 1837, which ruined the prospects of many an enterprising Michigan man, Mr. Fraser's course was such that he saved money at a time that enabled him to take advantage of the depression that followed. He was ever ready to sell property when he could get a large profit; and effected many good bargains by making sure of a sale before the purchase was made. Previous to 1836, very little attention was given to the lower portion of Saginaw River; but, during that year, Judge Miller purchased a tract of land, and laid out the town of Portsmouth, while that portion of territory that is now Bay City proper, was an Indian reservation. Soon after this, Mr. Fraser secured the organization of a stock company, in which he was a large share-holder; they purchased the reservation, and laid out the town of Lower Saginaw, the name of which was afterwards changed to Bay City. The company made some improvements; but the great crash of 1837 caused a suspension of operations, many of the share-holders going into bankruptcy. The stock was then purchased, jointly, by James Fraser, Daniel H. Fitzhugh, and James G. Birney, who made a division of the property,—each portion being so managed that Bay City, now a prosperous town of nearly twenty thousand inhabitants, has been built upon the tract. Mr. Fraser's wife, of whom mention has been made, died at Saginaw, in 1848, leaving a family of three sons and three daughters. The sons have since all died; the three daughters are living, married to men who hold prominent positions in the business circles of the valley; the youngest daughter occupies, for a summer residence, the farm upon which her father settled in an early day, which has become one of the finest in Michigan. In 1850 Mr. Fraser married Miss Susan Moulton; the fruit of the second marriage was one daughter; she resides with her mother, who is now the

wife of Hon. William McMaster, of the province of Ontario. Aside from managing his heavy real estate interests, Mr. Fraser has been extensively engaged in other business operations. He early entered upon the manufacture of lumber, having built an extensive water-mill, in 1844, which he operated, on the Kawkawlin River. He was soon after interested in two steam-mills on the Saginaw River; he had an extensive lumber-yard in Chicago; manufactured salt, and was a pioneer in all the projects which have served to develop the resources of the Saginaw Valley. While the want of roads prevented others from going frequently from one portion of the valley to the other, Mr. Fraser, on horseback, seemed almost ubiquitous, so rapidly would he ride over the country attending to his varied interests. He was kind, genial and companionable, hospitable in the extreme, and had a prominence in the Saginaw Valley such as no other has attained. When he passed away, he left an estate valued at one million dollars. In 1856 he removed to Bay City, living there until 1864, when he went to Brooklyn for a winter, and then to Westport, Connecticut, where he was living at the time of his death, in January, 1866.

**F**INCH, EDWIN D., of Stanton, Michigan, present Register of Montcalm County, was born in Ulster County, New York, March 14, 1838, but removed with his parents, while still an infant, to Trumbull County, Ohio. His father, Solomon F. Finch, was a native of Delaware County, New York, and had been a lumberman in his early days; but, after coming West, engaged in farming occupations. His mother, Elizabeth (Brown) Finch, was also a native of New York, having been born in Sullivan County. Both his parents are still living, in Portage County, Ohio. Edwin D. Finch is essentially a self-educated man; he attended school, and alternated study with farm work, until the age of seventeen, when he had made sufficient progress in his studies to secure a place as teacher. For seven years, the routine of his life embraced teaching, study, and farming, until, at the age of twenty-four, he turned his attention to telegraphing, obtaining his first position at Burlington, Iowa. This business he pursued,—being promoted successively to positions at Mitchell, Indianapolis, Peru, and Kokomo, Indiana,—until 1866. He then resigned his position at Kokomo, where he had charge of the telegraph, railroad, and express office on the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad, to enter into the lumber business at Stanton, in which place he had bought some wooded land, in addition to some land which he had taken up from the Government in 1860. He engaged principally in the

manufacture of shingles, which he carried on until 1876. At one time, he became very seriously affected by the dishonesty of a contractor to whom he had made advances; but, while obliged to lose considerably himself, he so managed his business that he was the only sufferer. Having been Deputy Register for four years, in 1876 he was elected Register of Montcalm County. While in the township of Day, he held the position of Supervisor for two terms. Mr. Finch has been a member of the Methodist Church for twenty-four years, and is a member of the Board of Trustees, and a steward in that body. He has always devoted himself in politics to the interests of the Republican party. He married, in June, 1860, at Lebanon, Ohio, Martha H. Corwin. This union has been blessed with five children. It may be mentioned, as worthy of note, that, while Mr. Finch is one of a family of six,—five of whom are married and heads of families,—not a death has occurred in their family circle in thirty-six years.


**F**ARNSWORTH, ARPHAX, M. D., East Saginaw, Michigan, is the son of Asa and Abigail (Brown) Farnsworth, and was born in Lewis, Essex County, New York, on the 25th of January, 1829. His father, who was a farmer, settled in this county in 1810. During the War of 1812, he served in Captain Levi Brown's company of militia,—taking part in the battle of Plattsburg, and was highly commended for his coolness and bravery on that occasion. He was, for many years, a deacon in the Baptist Church, the duties of which position he faithfully discharged until the time of his death. He was most highly esteemed as a citizen and Christian gentleman, commanding, to an unusual degree, the respect and confidence of a community for over half a century. His family consisted of six sons and three daughters. In 1861, during the late war, one son lost his life in the army. Doctor Farnsworth attended the district schools, and also a select school, in Lewis; after which he taught during the winter, and assisted in the work on his father's farm in the summer months. After attending the St. Lawrence Academy, at Potsdam, New York, for one year, he went to McGrawsville, where he entered the Manual Labor School, founded by Gerrit Smith. Here he passed three years of faithful, laborious study, in preparation for future usefulness. In 1856 he began the study of medicine, with Doctor Brown, of Hosmer, New York; and, in 1857, attended the medical college at Cleveland, Ohio, whence he graduated, with honors, in 1859. He immediately sought the enterprising city of East Saginaw, Michigan, where he located, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession.





*Henry M. Jullien*

Doctor Farnsworth first introduced homeopathy into this section of country; and, although the new system was not cordially received at first, his skillful treatment of diseases soon won the confidence of the people, and an extensive practice. He held the positions of City Physician and United States Pension Surgeon, for a term of years. He is considered a worthy member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was reared in the faith of the Baptist Church, and was a member of that denomination; but, during the three years spent in college, his views underwent a change. He is now a believer in the harmonial philosophy, and the eternal unfolding and progression of the soul. His political ideas are in accordance with those of the Republican party. In 1858, on the 20th of October, he was married to Miss Hattie L. Niles, of Amber, New York. Doctor Farnsworth has gained the esteem and confidence of the people, as being a man of honor and a skillful physician. Happy in his domestic relations, and in the enjoyment of a competency, he is still engaged in the practice of his profession.

ULLER, HENRY MERRILL, a prominent citizen of Greenville, Michigan, son of Judge Lucius and Candice (Newell) Fuller, was born at Orwell Hill, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1825. His father's family consisted of sixteen children, eight of whom survive. The eldest son, Edwin, was a journalist of some distinction. The second son, Allan, was a prominent member of the New York bar, Judge of Boone County, Illinois; and, during the war, was Adjutant-General of Illinois. James Ensign, the third son, was for some years a prominent teacher. He was an officer in the army during the Mexican War, and died at Vera Cruz. Henry Fuller early exhibited an inclination for business, and, at the age of fifteen, resolved to free himself from the restraints of school, and face the world for himself. He started out with a capital of only one dollar and fifty cents; but he was endowed with indomitable perseverance and untiring energy, which crowned his earliest efforts with success. He first obtained employment as a vender of stencil plates; but his ambition soon led him to engage in the business on his own account, which he did with remarkable success. He manufactured the plates, employing agents to sell them, and soon had a business extending over the Canadas and many of the States. He next entered his brother's printing-office, and served an apprenticeship of four years. During this time, he married, Miss Sarah Nicholson, of Warsaw, New York. In 1846 he was employed on the Chicago daily *Journal*, which position he left to assume charge of the Joliet (Illinois) *Democrat*. Later, he purchased the Lockport (Illinois) *Telegraph*,

which, under his management, soon took high rank among the journals of that day. In 1850, becoming infected with the popular "gold fever," he disposed of his property, fitted out an expedition, and started overland for California, arriving at Hangtown, now Placerville, in August of that year. He first engaged in buying and selling horses, which competition soon compelled him to abandon. He invested money in several mining speculations, which proved disastrous. He then organized a company and built a quartz mill, which also proved a losing enterprise. Depleted in purse, but not disheartened, he took up a large ranch at Rose Valley, near the Yuba River, and planted it with potatoes. He had an immense yield, which he sold at the enormous price of six dollars per bushel. While engaged in potato raising, he obtained a charter from the State Legislature, and built a toll-road from Eureka to Grass Valley, which also was a pecuniary success. From the proceeds of the last two ventures, he restored his fallen fortunes. In 1854 he left his ranch, and again entered upon the newspaper business, purchasing an interest in the Nevada City *Journal*. This enterprise he successfully carried on until 1856, when a fire destroyed nearly the whole business portion of the city, including the *Journal* office. He then returned East, arriving in 1857 at Greenville, then a little hamlet in the pine woods of Northern Michigan. Here were magnificent forests of pine yet untouched; and the inhabitants of the embryo city of Greenville were totally unconscious of the vast wealth within their grasp. Few were engaged in lumbering, the only outlet being by means of rafts floated down Flat River. Mr. Fuller saw the grand possibilities for the future of the lumber business here, and, immediately purchasing a mill and a large tract of pine, commenced the manufacture of lumber. When the civil war broke out, he was among the first to enter the service of his country. He enlisted as a private in the First United States Lancers, but was soon promoted to the rank of Quartermaster. The regiment was never mustered in, as the Government decided not to employ that branch of the service. Mr. Fuller was very popular with his brother officers, and men; and, upon retiring from the regiment, was presented with an elegant gold watch and chain, as a token of their regard and esteem. He at once obtained a commission as Captain, raised a company, and went again into the service. He was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; after being exchanged, he found himself ruined in health, and compelled to resign. He returned to Greenville, and re-entered the lumber business, in which he has since been extensively engaged. He has also been occupied in other enterprises, all of which have been successful. He is President and principal owner of the stock of the Greenville Gas-light Company, which, under his management, has taken place among the permanent institutions of the

city. He is an extensive landed proprietor, owning considerable real estate in Greenville, and large tracts of valuable lands in the lumber regions. He has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the city, and has contributed largely to every enterprise of public interest. The vigor and energy with which he pushes to a successful completion every project, either public or private, which he undertakes, have given him a prominent position among the business men of the community. He has never sought political preferment, although he has served a term as Alderman of Greenville. Mr. Fuller is a Mason of high rank, having taken thirty-two degrees, there being but one higher in the order. In 1871 he married his second wife, Miss Cynthia A. Stratford, daughter of Dr. H. K. Stratford, of Chicago. He has had a family of eight children, only two of whom are now living. The family are all members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Fuller is a pleasant companion, an earnest and devoted friend; and, in all the relations of life, is highly esteemed for his integrity and unwavering adherence to the cause and principles which he believes to be right.

**FENN, OSCAR**, Lumber Merchant, of Stanton, Michigan, was born at Medina, Medina County, Ohio, June 25, 1836. His parents, Daniel D. and Adaline (Gardner) Fenn, were originally from New York State, and settled in Ohio at an early day. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances. Oscar Fenn, by diligent application during the meager time offered for mental cultivation, acquired a good common-school education, attending school in winter, and working on the farm during the remainder of the year. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching, and pursued that vocation successfully. His time and attention were mainly directed to agricultural pursuits until he arrived at the age of thirty years. In 1866 he removed from Ohio to Stanton, Michigan, where he engaged in the dry-goods and grocery trade, and was employed as a clerk in the store of D. M. Gardner for the term of six months, after which he entered into partnership with his employer, and continued in trade until the year 1872. He then sold his interest in the mercantile business, and formed a copartnership with E. D. Finch in the real estate business, buying and selling land and village property quite extensively. His business talent and integrity won for him the respect and confidence of all who knew him, and recommended him as a person worthy of public favor. In the fall of 1872, he was elected Register of Deeds, and re-elected in 1874, holding the office two terms,—four years,—and discharging its duties with ability and to the entire satisfaction

of both his constituents and political opponents. He combined with the duties of his office, real estate transactions and the manufacture of shingles, in both of which he was eminently successful. In 1875 he abandoned the real estate business, and purchased a first-class mill; and continued the manufacture of shingles, in which he is now engaged, manufacturing and marketing from ten to twelve millions annually. He is an active member of the Republican party, and, as chairman of its organization in his county, conducted the campaign of 1876 in a very effective manner, nearly doubling the majorities of 1874. He has held many minor positions of public trust; has been Township Treasurer three years, President of the village, member of village Board, one of the School Board for seven years, and is an active friend of educational interests. He is a prominent member of the Congregational Church, and one of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Fenn is a thorough temperance man, and is in full sympathy with every kind of mental, moral, and political reform. He married, on the 13th day of March, 1861, Miss Salina E. Wilson; who died March 10, 1872, leaving two children—girls—still living. He was again married, November 6, 1873, to Miss Kate C. Wallace, daughter of A. C. Wallace, of Birmingham, Michigan. They have one son, three years old. Mr. Fenn was among the early pioneers of Stanton; he has had large and extensive dealings, with the laboring classes especially, and no one is more generally and universally respected. Active in business, and prompt in the just settlement of all demands against him, either for services rendered or for purposes of charity, it can be truly said that he has many friends and no enemies.

**FHEY, CONRAD**, Foreign Exchange Broker and Insurance Agent, of East Saginaw, Michigan, was born June 17, 1831, in the village of Allendorf, Germany. His father, Peter Fey, was a native of Allendorf, and was, for a number of years, its Mayor. His mother, Magdalena Fey, was born in Neider Klein, Germany. He attended the common schools of his native place, and was very fond of study, especially in the department of natural history. Prompted by the desire to become a good and useful man, when a mere boy, he gave all his leisure time to reading. His mother died when he was but two years of age; and his father, eleven years after. Left an orphan without means, he apprenticed himself to a tailor, and remained about two years; after which, in company with an older brother, he sailed for America, and arrived in New York the day he was fifteen years old. He immediately went to Detroit, Michigan, where he worked at his trade for five years. He then learned the art of cut-

ting, at which he was engaged for two years. In 1853 he removed to Rochester, Oakland County, Michigan, and opened a clothing store. He carried on a successful business for ten years; when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to seek less confining employment. In 1862 he removed to East Saginaw, and engaged as clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment. He subsequently opened a retail grocery, in which, together with buying and selling land, he was engaged until 1871. Since that time, he has been employed in foreign exchange and passage, insurance and notary business, buying and selling lands, and loaning money on real estate. In 1872 he was elected to the Legislature, and served one term. He also served in a special session in 1874. He became a member of the Board of Water Commissioners in 1870, and retained the office six years. He was President of the Workmen's Mutual Benefit Association, of Michigan, for some time; and, for four years, of the Working-men's Mutual Benefit Association of East Saginaw. He was President and Vice-President of the Board of Underwriters, of East Saginaw, for two years. In 1864 he became a member of the society of Free Masons. He was brought up in the Roman Catholic faith; but, when he was sixteen years old, on account of a disturbance in the church at Detroit, he left it and joined the Congregational denomination, of which he has since been a steadfast member. He was a War Democrat until 1865, when he united with the Republican party. He married, April 16, 1855, Miss Theresa Hochen, a native of Germany. They have three children.

Bull Run, but was soon after exchanged. In a short time after the battle of Chancellorsville, in which he participated, he received his discharge, his term of service having expired, and returned to his work on the farm, until the spring of 1865, when he determined to take Horace Greeley's advice, and go West. He decided to locate in Michigan, and settled in Stanton, where he invested his savings in the general mercantile trade, in partnership with E. K. Wood. This business soon embraced extensive lumbering, in connection with merchandise; and continued for nearly ten years, increasing steadily until 1874. Mr. Gilbert then gave up mercantile pursuits, and invested in pine lands, building a mill at Derby Lake, Sidney Township. This mill is considered the best in that section of the country, and manufactures, on an average, from three to four million feet a year. Mr. Gilbert has never allowed his name to be used as that of a candidate for public office. He is an "out-and-out" business man; and, although always ready to lend financial aid to every good public enterprise, chooses rather to forego the toils and responsibilities of public life. He has always supported the Republican party, and advocates its political principles. While still living in Wyoming County, New York, Mr. Gilbert married, in April, 1868, Miss Frances Smith. Wells Gilbert, now a bright boy seven years old, is their only child. Mr. Gilbert's whole business is conducted under his personal supervision, and he keeps himself thoroughly acquainted with every detail. He is never caught "napping," and his integrity is unquestioned; his industry and perseverance are universally acknowledged.

**GILBERT, GILES**, Lumber Merchant, of Stanton, Montcalm County, Michigan, adds another to the large number of those whom Michigan now reckons among her sons, but whose early days were spent in New York State. His native place was Pike, Wyoming County, New York, where he was born September 7, 1840; being the youngest of the eight children of Hiram and Maria Gilbert. His mother's maiden name was Weller. His father was a poor but industrious farmer, who afforded his children the best education that his circumstances permitted, which, in those days, was rather meager. Giles, being the youngest boy, fared a little better, on that account, than his brothers; in addition to a common-school education, he received the benefit of an academic training at the Genesee Conference Seminary. After leaving school, he continued his labors on the farm until 1861, when the country was called to arms; and he responded by enlisting in the 17th New York Infantry. He passed through all the battles of the Potomac campaign, except Antietam; was wounded, and taken prisoner, at the second battle of

**GRABILL, ELLIOTT FINLEY**, Greenville, Editor and Proprietor of the *Greenville Independent*, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1837. He attended the common schools, and subsequently became a student in the classical department of Oberlin College, Ohio, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At the age of sixteen, he began to learn the printer's trade, at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and finished an apprenticeship of three years. By working at his trade, and teaching school in vacation, he secured means to go through college. April 19, 1861, he enlisted, with a company of students of Oberlin College, and was mustered into the 7th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served during the whole civil war. In October, 1863, he was examined before General Carey's Board, for a position in the colored service, which was then a new organization. November 5, 1863, he was appointed First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 5th Regiment of United States colored troops, enlisted in Ohio. He remained in this regiment until October 4, 1865; and, during the time,



was promoted to Captain, and was brevetted Major for meritorious conduct. He served under Rosecrans in the Kanawha Valley; under Banks, in the Shenandoah Valley, of Virginia; in the Army of the Potomac, under all its commanders, from McClellan to Grant; and in the North Carolina campaign, of Schofield. He shared in many important engagements, among which were: the first battle of Winchester, Virginia; Port Republic; Antietam; second Bull Run; Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; New Market Heights, on the James; various attacks on the defenses of Richmond; the first attack on Petersburg, and the greater part of its siege; the capture of Fort Fisher; and the occupation of Raleigh, North Carolina. After his army life, of nearly five years, in February, 1866, he became proprietor and editor of the *Greenville Independent*, then the only newspaper in Montcalm County, Michigan, and has since satisfactorily conducted it. He is a Republican in politics, and has served his party actively and effectively. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and a man of high social position. He is public-spirited, having been successfully connected with the material development of Greenville for twelve years. His career in civil and military service has secured for him a lasting reputation. Mr. Garbutt was married, March 8, 1865, to Anna S. Jenny, of Greenwich, Huron County, Ohio. They have had four children,—Florence Anna, Clara Emma, Carl Elliott, and Ethel Vincent. The eldest, Florence, died at the age of ten years.

**G**ARBUTT, HORACE IRVING, of Stanton, Michigan, was born July 27, 1842, in Garbuttville, Monroe County, New York. His grandfather, John Garbutt, emigrated from England, and settled, in 1806, with two brothers, at a place on the Rochester State Line Railroad, which they called Garbuttville. His father, John Volney Garbutt, was a farmer. Mr. Garbutt was a pupil of the Wesleyan Seminary, Genesee, New York, when the war of the Rebellion commenced. He enlisted in the 13th New York Regiment, was taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run, and was detained eleven months by the Confederates. After his exchange, he was discharged, with his regiment, June 1863. He then commenced the study of law. Influenced by his father, he settled, in 1864, at Greenville, Michigan; there he read law and worked his farm, until his health failed. He entered a store at Winfield, Montcalm County, but still continued his studies. In the fall of 1865 he removed to Lake View. In 1869 he was elected County Clerk, and went to Stanton. He held this office for two terms, and was then admitted to the bar. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the county, in 1873, which office he held

for two years. He is one of the leading lawyers of Montcalm County, permanently located at the county seat. Mr. Garbutt is a Republican. He joined the Masons in 1870, and the Baptist Church in 1876. In 1864 he married Lucy Reniff.

**G**USTIN, RICHARD PROSPER, of Bay City, Michigan, was born in the county of Middlesex, Ontario, March 18, 1837. He is the son of Eliphalet and Sarah Ann (Edwards) Gustin. His father was born in New Jersey, and, while young, went with his family to the county of Norfolk, Canada. Subsequently, he moved to Middlesex County, Upper Canada, and was identified, for years, with the milling business. Mr. Gustin received a grammar-school education, in Canada. He spent one year at the Michigan University, and then served five years as an articled clerk, in the city of Toronto, Ontario. He attended all terms required, and was admitted a member at Osgood Hall. In 1861, owing to ill health, he visited Charleston, West Virginia, then the head-quarters of General Cox, and entered the service with Captain M. D. W. Loomis, Acting Quartermaster, who was then Chief Quartermaster on General Cox's staff. From Charleston, he was ordered, under Captain Loomis, to New Creek, Virginia,—the base of General Fremont's operations in that State. At that time, New Creek was a small station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, twenty-one miles from Cumberland Ford. On Captain Loomis' arrival, he found nothing to shelter or supply an army, and so telegraphed to Colonel Clary, Chief Quartermaster. He replied: "Create a post." The command was literally obeyed; and, within three weeks, every thing necessary for the wants of a vast army was ready. Mr. Gustin was detailed to relieve Captain Harrison, at Cumberland, of quartermaster's stores, camp and garrison equipage, and transportation, and forward them to New Creek. Afterwards, he was at General Sigel's head-quarters, and served as chief clerk to Captain Loomis and Captain J. G. C. Lee, Acting Quartermaster at Hope Landing, on Aquia Creek, Warrenton Junction, and Alexandria. Subsequently, he served in the Quartermaster-General's office, on reports, returns, and roster. In October, 1863, he was appointed auditor and attorney for the Quartermaster's Department, at Baltimore, Maryland. In 1865 he resigned the position, and opened a United States claim office, in Baltimore. Being thoroughly posted in all branches of the United States service, his business was a success. He invested large amounts of money for private banks, and individuals, for whom he never lost a dollar. In April, 1866, he visited Bay City, and concluded that its future would be a bright one. He returned to Baltimore, sold his





*Yours Truly*  
*H. M. Gardner*

business, and removed to Bay City, where he has since resided, and carried on the wholesale grocery and provision trade. Mr. Gustin, at first, transacted business alone; and afterwards with a partner, in the firm known as Gustin & Co. This was succeeded by Gustin & Merrill, which partnership lasted until January 1, 1877, when, by the admission of another partner, the firm became Gustin, Merrill & Co. This firm has one of the largest and most prominent wholesale establishments in the West. The stores were built especially for them, and consist of an imposing four-story brick building, with a frontage of forty-five, by a depth of ninety-five feet; an iron warehouse; and unsurpassed dock privileges. They keep on hand a very fine stock of groceries and lumbermen's supplies. They are extensive jobbers in flour, feed, oats, and hay; and have an elevator with a capacity of fifteen thousand bushels, operated by an engine of five-horse power. They make a specialty of handling choice brands of tobacco and cigars, and are agents for many of the leading tobacco houses in the country. Mr. Gustin is a Republican in politics. He is of medium height, of a delicate frame, and wears a full, well-trimmed beard. He is a man of substantial acquisitions, keen penetration, cultivated tastes, and unaffected piety. He married, October 19, 1863, Rachel Smith, daughter of Hon. Henry Willmaster, of Norfolk, County, Ontario, Canada. They have seven children.

**G**ARDNER, DANIEL MILES, Merchant and Lumber Manufacturer, of Stanton, Montcalm County, was born at Skaneateles, New York, January 19, 1835. His father, Daniel Gardner, was a well-to-do farmer in that section of the State, and died when the subject of this sketch was only six months old. His mother, whose maiden name was Clarissa Steward, continued the management of the farm, assisted by four older brothers of Daniel M. Gardner, until he was twelve years old, when the family was broken up by her death. The farm was then sold, and the brothers branched out in various directions to face the realities of life. Daniel, who had received only the limited opportunities for education afforded by the common schools, in the intervals of occupation on the farm, went to live with his oldest brother on a farm he bought about nine miles from Skaneateles, and continued to work for him until he had reached the age of twenty. He now concluded it was time to start out in the world for himself, and commenced his career as clerk in a small country store, where he remained but a short time. The following year, collecting his earnings, he started for Michigan. This was in 1856; and his first location in business was at Cascade, ten miles south of Grand Rapids, where he remained for ten years, build-

ing up a very good business, and accumulating considerable property, as well as a reputation for business integrity more to be valued than money. In 1866 he left Cascade for Stanton, Michigan, then nothing more than a small settlement in the midst of forests of pine. He bought property adjoining the site of his present store, and continued business there until, before the end of the year, he had built the store in which he still carries on a general mercantile trade. At the same time, he engaged extensively in the lumber business, and now has a large mill, about six miles from Stanton, in which he manufactures shingles on a large scale. While still at Cascade, Mr. Gardner was appointed Postmaster of that place, and held the position for eleven years, until his removal to Stanton, of which he soon became Postmaster, and still holds the position. With the exception of a slight interval, he has been a Postmaster through all the changes of administration for twenty-two years; he has held the office longer than any Postmaster in the county, and, with one or two exceptions, in the State. At Cascade, he was Township Treasurer for three years, and Clerk of the town for one year. Though repeatedly urged to allow his name to be used for official positions at Stanton, he has always refused to do so. He spent the winter of 1874-75 in traveling through Europe, visiting England, Ireland, and France, combining business and pleasure on his trip. In the construction of the railroad from Ionia to Stanton, he took an active part, contributing freely of his means. He furnished all the ties used in building it, under contract. While professing Christian principles, Mr. Gardner is a member of no particular denomination, giving his cordial sympathy and support to all alike. He married, October 1, 1867, Polly Gardner, daughter of a prominent farmer at Medina, Ohio. Though bearing the same name, the families were only very distantly related. They have three children. Mr. Gardner has always been a Republican in politics. As a business man and citizen, he is universally respected and esteemed; and few names are better known than his in Montcalm and the adjoining counties.

**H**OWORTH, GEORGE, of Stanton, Michigan, one of the fifteen children of George and Maria (Shave) Howorth, was born in Beer-Regis, England, April 5, 1825, and emigrated to America in 1837. He worked on a farm, for his board, until he was of age; and gained the greater part of his education by reading and studying during the evenings. His father died in 1849, and Mr. Howorth took charge of the family for four years. The accidental piercing of his foot by the hook of a log-chain incapacitated him for work, and he was obliged to relinquish that

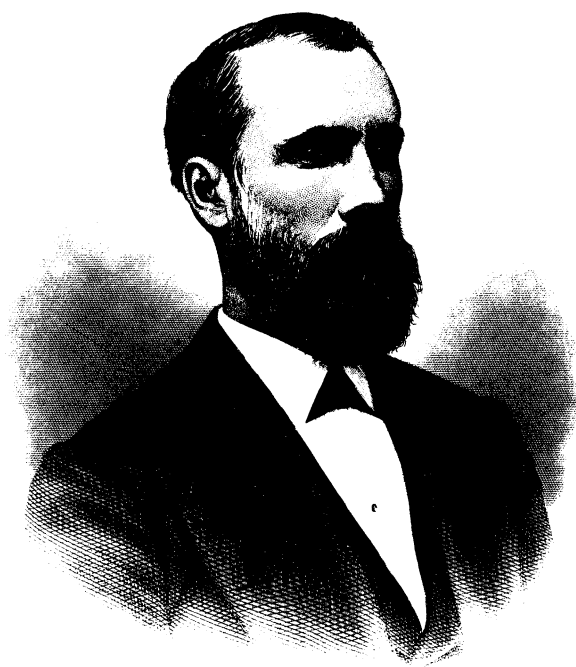
responsibility. After his recovery, he went to Michigan; and, for six years, worked on a farm in Berlin, Ionia County; and, for eleven years, in Bushnell, Montcalm County. During this time, he was Township Treasurer five years, and Supervisor two years. In 1873 he was appointed Deputy County Treasurer; and went to Stanton, where he was Supervisor of the Township of Day for two years, and Coroner of Montcalm County for two years. He is now Treasurer of the County. Mr. Howorth is a Republican; before the organization of that party, he was an Abolitionist. He was, for fourteen years, a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. When in Bushnell, he joined the United Brethren. He married Sarah Tanner, June 28, 1857, in Berlin, Ionia County, Michigan.

**H**ESS, MOSES B., late of East Saginaw, Michigan, was the son of David F. and Laura M. Hess. He was born in Verona, Oneida County, New York, July 3, 1821; and died February 2, 1878.

He pursued his studies at Clinton Liberal Institute, in New York, remaining there two years and a half. He then went to Livingston County, Michigan, where he followed farming for a time; after this, he removed to Brighton, a village in the same county, and was engaged two years in the copper, tin, and sheet-iron business. Previous to the removal of the capital, he settled in Lansing; and, in 1847, became Assistant Postmaster and State Librarian. He retained these positions until 1850, when he received a resolution of thanks from the Senate and House for the faithful discharge of his duties. Mr. Hess removed to East Saginaw in 1850, and was closely identified with the growth and prosperity of that portion of the State. He held numerous positions of responsibility and trust. He was Treasurer of the village of East Saginaw two terms; and, while in that office, attended to the duties with marked fidelity, paying every order on presentation, and often using his own personal funds for that purpose. He occupied the positions of Postmaster, Register of Land-office, City Clerk, Supervisor, School Inspector, and, for several years, held the office of United States Land Commissioner. He was faithful and vigilant in the discharge of all his duties. His faith in the resources of this section was unbounded; and he contributed largely towards influencing immigration, and removing certain false impressions concerning the healthfulness and natural resources of Northern Michigan. Mr. Hess was one of the few who had confidence in the saline resources of the Saginaw Valley; and his energy and money were liberally expended towards securing legislation and capital which resulted in sinking the first well of the East

Saginaw Manufacturing Company. Thus was developed an element of wealth that has given the salt producing region of Michigan a national reputation, and contributed, as much as any other one thing, to the prosperity and marvelous growth of his city and the surrounding country. He also took an active interest in removing obstructions that impeded the navigation of the Saginaw River, thus opening our port to the commerce of the continent. He was active in securing improvements calculated to adorn the city, and was one of the first to take steps towards building the East Saginaw Street Railway, of which he was a Director. Mr. Hess was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was the first Master Mason of a lodge in East Saginaw. Politically, he was a stern and uncompromising advocate of Jeffersonian Democracy; and, for many years, took an active part in local and State politics. In 1864 he married Miss Cornelia W. Whitman, of Utica, New York, who died July 27, 1876. For two years previous to his death, Mr. Hess lived with his brother-in-law, John Nugent, at Albion, New York. In public and private life, by his energy, strict fidelity, honesty, candor, and faithfulness, he won the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and retained it to the last. It may be truthfully written of Moses B. Hess, that he has not lived in vain.

**H**INDS, HON. HENRY HARRISON, of Stanton, was born October 9, 1840, near Montrose, Pennsylvania. He received a common-school education, and was employed as a clerk, in Montrose, for a number of years. In 1861 he enlisted in the 57th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was made first sergeant of Company A. In the spring of 1862 his regiment was attached to fighting Phil. Kearney's division, and joined the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Hinds took part in the battles of the Peninsula campaign, in 1862, and received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the fall of the same year. He participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and the battle of Chantilly, where General Kearney was killed. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, and, soon afterwards, was commissioned First Lieutenant. He was again severely wounded at Chancellorsville, in the spring of 1863; and was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg. He was one of the party that escaped from Libby Prison with Colonel Straight; but was recaptured, and confined in a dark dungeon for fifteen days. He was taken to Danville, Virginia, and from there to Macon, Georgia; was sent from the latter place to Charleston, and placed under fire of the Union guns. After remaining at Charleston six weeks, he was removed to Columbia, South Carolina; thence to Char-



*N. H. Hinds*

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lotte, North Carolina; and was finally paroled at Goldsborough. He entered the Union lines, after twenty months' imprisonment, March 1, 1865. He was commissioned Captain in 1864, while a prisoner of war; and was mustered out of the service in July, 1865. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and engaged in the dry-goods trade, which he carried on for one year at Little Meadows. In the fall of 1866, he emigrated to Michigan, and settled at Stanton, where he engaged in the mercantile and lumber business. He is, at present, largely interested in real estate, farming, etc. Mr. Hinds is an active Republican, and has, for years, held township, village, and school offices. He is Supervisor of his township, member of the village Board of Stanton, and a member of the Union School Board. He is also a member of the Board of Directory of the Peoples' Mutual Insurance Company, of Ionia and Montcalm counties,—a position he has held for a number of years. In 1872 he was elected Senator for the Twenty-seventh District of Michigan, and served two years. While in the Legislature, he was a member of the standing committees on Public Accounts, Education, Roads and Bridges, and Supplies, etc., besides serving on several special committees. On June 1, 1876, he was appointed, by Governor Bagley, member of the Board of Control of the State Public Schools; and, in 1877, he was reappointed to the same position, by Governor Croswell. His present term, as member of this Board, expires in 1881. He is a Knight Templar, and a member of Ionia Commandery, No. 11. He has been, for a number of years, Master of Stanton Star Lodge, No. 250, Free and Accepted Masons. He married, in Rushville, Pennsylvania, in his native county, December 16, 1871, Mary E. Sherwood. They have two children,—Edna, born September 17, 1875; and Alma, born February 15, 1877.

**HYDE, JUDGE JOHN**, of Bay City, Michigan, was born in Cork, Ireland, June 27, 1838. He was the son of John and Ann (Perrott) Hyde. His father, a cooper by trade, died in 1843, and left the family without much means. Mr. Hyde attended the Christian Brother's School, and the private schools of Mr. Cottee and Mr. Troolig, in Cork, until he was twelve years old. In 1853 he became a member of the Catholic Young Men's Society, in Cork; attended all its lectures and literary exercises; and connected himself with several of the classes maintained in the institution for the improvement of its members. He also took part in most of the readings and debates of the literary club of the society. At an early age, he was apprenticed to his father's trade; and, in 1857, he went to London, where he worked as a mechanic until the autumn of 1858. In 1862 he

sailed for Canada, with his mother. They visited, for a few weeks, his maternal uncle, residing in Montreal; and then accepted an invitation from a cousin, who was Sheriff of Bay County, to visit Michigan. The lumber and salt interests of the Saginaw Valley, at that time, gave assurance of a promising future for Bay City, and Mr. Hyde determined to make that place his home. He was employed at his trade one year, and then served as a clerk in a dry-goods store, until 1867. In that year, on the invitation of Hon. Isaac Marston,—now Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State,—he entered the law office of Marston & Hatch, and studied law under their tuition. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar in the Circuit Court for Bay County. From 1870 to 1874, he was in partnership with Hon. A. C. Maxwell; and, from 1874 to 1876, with Fatio Colt, under the firm name of Hyde & Colt. In 1867 Mr. Hyde was elected a member of the Board of Education of Bay City. In 1870 he was nominated for Alderman of the Fourth Ward, on the Democratic ticket, in opposition to the Hon. James Birney,—now United States Minister at the Hague. The ward was strongly Republican, but he was defeated by only one vote. In 1874-75 he was Supervisor of the Fourth Ward. In 1876 he was elected Judge of the Probate Court by a majority of two hundred. Mr. Hyde is a Roman Catholic. He married, February 22, 1870, Annie M. Norris, of Kingston, Canada. His success, which has placed him among the prominent men of Bay City, may be attributed to his strong will, great ability, and untiring energy.

**HOLMES, JUDSON DAVID**, of Alpena, Michigan, was born in Dryden, Lapeer County, Michigan, May 23, 1843. He is the son of Enos B. and Martha (Clark) Holmes. His father was a farmer who, in 1850, removed to Milford, Oakland County; and, ten years later, removed to the city of Pontiac for the purpose of educating his children. There, while attending school, Judson Holmes enlisted, June 19, 1861, in Company F, Fifth Michigan Infantry. In September, 1861, he was mustered into service for three years, as corporal of the same company. He served with his regiment in the Peninsular campaign; and participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Oaks, Charles City, Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, and Pittsburg Landing. July 19, 1863, on account of disability from ill health, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps; and, September 1, was appointed second sergeant of Company D, third battalion. September 6, 1864, he was discharged from service. He was at that time offered a Second Lieutenancy in a colored regiment, but



declined to accept it. On his return home he entered the high school at Pontiac; and, with the exception of two winters spent in teaching, remained a pupil there until 1867. In that year he began the study of law in the office of C. & C. S. Draper; and served at the same time as Treasurer and Constable of the Fourth Ward of Pontiac. In September, 1868, he was admitted to the bar; and, in July, 1869, permanently located at Alpena, Michigan. Here he entered into partnership with Hon. J. B. Tuttle, now Circuit Judge. In 1871 and 1872, he was City Attorney of Alpena City, and Circuit Court Commissioner of the county. In 1873 and 1874, he was Prosecuting Attorney for the county, and was actively engaged in prosecuting liquor dealers for violating the Prohibitory Law of the State. Mr. Holmes has been an efficient worker in the Republican party. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, in 1866, from Alpena County; and was prominently mentioned, in 1877, as the Republican nominee for the office of Circuit Judge of the Twenty-third Judicial Circuit. He is at present Chief Patriarch of Thunder Bay Encampment, No. 87, of Odd-Fellows. He united with the Baptists at Milford, in 1858, and is now a working member of the Baptist Church at Alpena. He was a delegate from the Young Men's Christian Association of Pontiac to the International Convention held at Detroit, in 1868; and one of the delegates from the Alpena Association to the International Convention held at Washington, in 1871. He is now Superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Baptist Church at Alpena. December 9, 1874, Mr. Holmes married Minnie O. Persons, eldest daughter of Captain A. E. and Susan D. Persons. Mrs. Holmes belongs to one of the pioneer families of Alpena. By industry and close attention to business, Mr. Holmes has built up a fine practice, which is constantly increasing. He has established a reputation for honesty and upright professional dealing second to none in the vicinity in which he resides.

**H**OYT, HON. HERBERT H., Lawyer, East Saginaw, Michigan, was born September 4, 1840, at Ashville, Chautauqua County, New York. His father, who is a successful merchant, is still living; his mother died in 1842. The Hoyt family are numerous and noted; they have a complete genealogical history compiled by one of the family. The work is an able and accurate record, embracing nine generations, and including over nine thousand persons of the name, who are now living in the United States. Mr. Herbert Hoyt's ancestor was John Hoyt, one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Massachusetts, whose descendants are traced down to the eighth generation. Mr. Hoyt re-

moved from Ashville to Panama, New York, where he remained at school until he was eighteen years old. From this date until he was admitted to the bar in Toledo, Ohio, he passed the time in diligent study. In 1862 Mr. Hoyt removed to East Saginaw, Michigan, and established himself in the practice of his profession. He has held many responsible positions, having been Alderman for three years; Judge of the Recorder's Court, two years; Mayor of the city, one year; and a member of the State Legislature. He is an active member of the Republican party; and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, which met in Cincinnati, in 1876. Mr. Hoyt is strictly a self-made man; by his determined efforts, he has risen to prominence in his profession, and has won the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

**J**EROME, HON. DAVID HOWELL, of Saginaw, Michigan, was born November 17, 1829, at Detroit. He is the son of Horace and Elizabeth Rose (Hart) Jerome. On the death of his father, which occurred when Mr. Jerome was an infant, his mother removed to Central New York. In 1834 she returned to Michigan, and settled in St. Clair County, where Mr. Jerome was educated. In 1853 he went to California, and, while there, located a claim for the Live Yankee Tunnel and Mine, at Forest City, which has since proved to be worth millions of dollars. He projected the tunnel, and constructed it, for six hundred feet, into the mountain towards the mine. In 1854 he settled in Saginaw, and engaged in general merchandise. He is now senior member of the hardware firm of D. H. Jerome & Co. In 1862 he was authorized by Governor Blair, to raise the regiment apportioned to the Sixth Congressional District, and was commissioned commandant of camp, with the rank of Colonel, to prepare the regiment for the field. This work was accomplished in the short space of three weeks. This regiment, the 23d, afterwards won a splendid record in the service. During 1865 and 1866, Colonel Jerome was Military Aid to Governor Crapo; and, in 1865, was appointed on the State Military Board, of which he continued a member and President, until the year 1873. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate, and served six years. In that body, he was prominent in the debate in opposition to the legislation authorizing municipal aid to railroads; and, after these measures had gone through both Houses, he freely supported Governor Crapo's veto and the policy it recommended. During his entire Senatorial service he was Chairman of the Committee on State Affairs, and was influential in shaping the policy of all the important legislative acts made necessary by the war. Among other humane measures, he brought for-

ward and helped to secure the passage of the bill creating the Soldier's Home, at Harper Hospital, in Detroit. He never exchanged votes with his associates for the purpose of getting aid in his local bills; but treated all bills alike, and left his own to be considered on their merits. The expediency of this manly course was emphatically illustrated in his experience. At the same session in which the bills for municipal aid to railroads and other like enterprises were vetoed by the Governor, a bill came before the Senate for such aid for a plank-road, leading to Senator Jerome's home. His action on that bill was looked for with curious interest. After it had been vetoed and reconsidered, he arose in the Senate, and frankly stated his interest in the road, and his conviction that that particular bill was right. He expressed himself with such felicity, and defined his position with such consummate address, that the bill was carried over the veto by twenty-two of the twenty-eight Senators. His rare qualifications as a legislator, so usefully and honorably exercised in the Senate, doubtless led to his appointment in 1863, as one of the commissioners to prepare a new State Constitution. Mr. Jerome is President of the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis Railroad, and of the Saginaw Street Railroad Company. He is a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and Trustee of the Michigan Military Academy. He has been a vestryman in the Episcopal Church for twenty-three years. Mr. Jerome's opinions are reached slowly, but, when once formed, are unchangeable. He is keenly interested in every scheme which aims at the material, intellectual, and moral advancement of his fellow-citizens. He married, June 15, 1859, Lucy Peck, daughter of E. W. Peck, of Pontiac.

**J**UDD, ERASTUS T., Banker, Saginaw, Michigan, was born at Geneva, New York, May 31, 1822. His father was a master-builder, who had removed from South Hadley, Massachusetts. Mr. Judd remained at home, until he was twenty-three years of age, attending school in winter, and working on his father's farm during the summer season. He then visited his father's relatives in Massachusetts, and also at Niagara Falls. The observations made during this journey changed the whole course of his life. He remained at home, however, until two years later, when he apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter's trade. At the expiration of his time, he commenced business with his uncle, and continued in this connection for two years. He then became dissatisfied, and began business on his own account. At the end of six years, he had accumulated several thousand dollars. The

failure of his health necessitated a rest and change, and he spent six months at Clifton Springs, New York. During this time, he formed the acquaintance of Doctor A. B. Smith of Ovid, New York, with whom he united in purchasing and refitting the Geneva Hotel, for medical treatment. The hotel was opened in May, 1853, as a general hygienic institute, and the enterprise met with fair success. Mr. Judd continued in this business until January, 1855, when he sold out his interest to Mr. Smith. In the winter of 1856, he engaged in taking contracts for railroads, and prospered in this work for nine years. In 1864 he removed to Saginaw, Michigan; organized the First National Bank, and opened it for business, January 17, 1865. Since that time he has been its President. This bank has had an excellent reputation, meeting with no losses, except two thousand dollars in 1876. Mr. Judd has dealt largely in pine lands, and has an interest in a mill, for manufacturing lumber and salt, at Bay City. Forty-five thousand barrels of salt were made during the year 1876. He is a member of the order of Odd-Fellows, and also of the Masonic Fraternity. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; and is a Republican. He married, December 29, 1847, Miss Charlotte S. White, who died December 27, 1853, leaving no children. September 20, 1855, he married Miss Virginia A. Lilley. They have had three children, two of whom are living. Mr. Judd's courteous manner, together with his thorough knowledge of the banking business, has placed his institution among the first in Saginaw Bay.

**J**UST, WILLIAM JAMES, Cashier of the First National Bank of Greenville, was born in Orange County, New York, August 26, 1846. He is the son of James and Jane (McClure) Just, natives of Ireland. The father is now a farmer, residing at Otisco, Ionia County, Michigan. William is the oldest son, and the second of six children. He removed with his parents, when three years old, to Ypsilanti; and, two years afterwards, to Grass Lake, Jackson County, Michigan, where he attended school. The family settled, in 1847, at Otisco, Ionia County; here he alternated between school and farm work until he was of age. After one term in the State Normal School, at Ypsilanti, he spent the two following years in teaching a district school during the winters, and working on the farm in the summers. At the commencement of the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the 25th Michigan Infantry; but, on account of disability, was discharged, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, in February, 1863. He immediately took a course in the commercial college of Bryant, Stratton & Goldsmith, at Detroit; he graduated in May,

1863, and, in the autumn of the same year, engaged as clerk for G. S. Cooper & Co., merchants, of Ionia, with whom he remained one year. In the fall of 1864, he enlisted as private in the reorganized 3d Regiment of Michigan Infantry, and served in all the positions to that of Second Lieutenant. He was present at engagements at Decatur, Murfreesboro, and at the latter place during the battle of Nashville. The regiment left Nashville for New Orleans, June 16, 1865, and arrived on the 24th. On July 6, of that year, Lieutenant Just resigned his commission, and returned home. The following fall, September 21, 1865, he married, at Ionia, Michigan, Olive M. Yeomans, daughter of Hon. Sanford A. Yeomans, now Representative in the State Legislature. January 23, 1866, he entered, as teller, the First National Bank of Ionia, where he remained until August, 1872. At this time, he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Greenville, and was elected Cashier. He has since been an esteemed resident of Greenville. He advocates the principles of the Republican party, but has never aspired to political distinction, or held public office. Mr. and Mrs. Just are both members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Just's boyhood and youth were spent in the diligent pursuit of knowledge, and in the formation of thrifty business habits. The army hardened virtuous resolutions into manly strength; and, although a young man, he has already shown business qualities, which not only fit him for his responsible position, but foretell a brilliant career.

**J**EROME, DR. JAMES H., of Saginaw City, Michigan, was born at Cochection, on the Delaware River, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1812. He is the fifth son of Horace and Nancy (Reed) Jerome. His father was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1780, and, some time during his minority, emigrated to Fabius, Onondaga County, New York. At the age of twenty-one, he married Nancy Reed, who was born in the precincts of Amenia Union, Dutchess County, New York, in 1785. Her parents, Daniel and Mary (Hopkins) Reed, were residents of the place during the stirring times of the American Revolution, in which her grand-parents were active participants. The early settlers at Amenia were chiefly Palatines, from the interior of Germany, who were driven from their native land by the execution of a cruel French edict to destroy and lay waste their cities and villages, in 1724. They were of the Protestant faith, and chiefly Presbyterians. Others of kindred religious sentiment were attracted there from Connecticut and Massachusetts, as early as 1740; prominent among these were the families of Hopkins and Reed.

Captain Stephen Hopkins, grandson of the second Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, resided there previous to 1748. Five of his sons were officers in the Revolutionary army; two joined the Green Mountain boys, under Colonel Ethan Allen, and were killed by the Indians. Mr. Jerome's great-grandfather, Colonel Roswell Hopkins, took part, with his regiment, in the battle of Saratoga, and was noticed for his bravery in the battle near Fort Independence. The youngest of the brothers, in the beginning of the War of 1812, was appointed one of the eight Brigadier-Generals of New York State. The Reed family consisted of seven brothers, who were all mentioned in the roll of honor as officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army from Amenia Union. Previous to 1812, Horace Jerome removed to Cochection, and engaged in procuring and running mast rafts, through the Delaware River, to Philadelphia. This business was ruined by the embargo of 1812. In 1813 he purchased six hundred acres of land in the town of Ulysses, New York, and engaged in clearing it. There his wife died, in 1814; and he married, in 1815, Elizabeth R. Hart. Mr. Jerome continued in this vicinity until 1828, variously occupied in agriculture, milling, cloth manufacturing, distilling, and general merchandise; all of which enterprises terminated in the loss of forty thousand dollars by the failure of his New York consignees. Shattered in fortune, he removed to Detroit, and erected, with Thomas Palmer, a lumber establishment on Pine River, St. Clair County, Michigan. He died, in Detroit, in 1850, and left his son, at the age of eighteen, to meet life comparatively alone. Doctor Jerome attended the district school, and enjoyed one year's tuition in the Ovid Academy. His first situation, in Detroit, was as bar-tender, at eight dollars per month. While in this position, he made the acquaintance of some journeymen hatters, with whom he was so much pleased as to prevail upon his father to allow him to learn the hatter's trade. After two years' apprenticeship, he returned with his mother and family to New York State, and worked at his trade at Skaneateles one year. He then engaged for one year with Messrs. Manning & Cutler in a country store in Hector, New York, as clerk and finisher of hats, alternately. March 4, 1834, he commenced the study of medicine and surgery with Dr. Moses Tompkins, an eminent practitioner in that locality. In the winter of 1834-5, he attended the Geneva Medical College. Dr. Willard Parker held the chair of Anatomy and Physiology, and to him more than to any other teacher, Doctor Jerome is indebted for the measure of success which he has attained. He early developed a decided taste for the study of anatomy, as the foundation of all genuine medical and surgical knowledge. Accepting a loan of money from a young journeyman blacksmith, he followed Doctor Parker to Pittsfield, Massachusetts; and, on his invitation, returned

to Geneva, and officiated as pro-dissector during a course of lectures. In 1836 his debt to the blacksmith had accumulated to the amount of six hundred dollars, and he felt the necessity of providing some other means of payment than the slow and uncertain gains of a young physician. His mother and the younger children had returned to Michigan, where an older brother had remained, and Doctor Jerome determined to make them a visit, and, if possible, better his fortunes. He entered the employment of Major John Biddle, in the Land-office at Detroit, as clerk, with the privilege of supplying, so far as he was able out of office hours, the great demand for township plats, by showing the sold and unsold land. He soon became an expert in this work, and made it very profitable. On the closing of the Land-office, in order to effect a division of the then Detroit District to form the Saginaw Land District, Hon. Michael Hoffman was appointed agent for the latter. He was unacquainted practically with its duties, and, through Major Biddle's recommendation, Mr. Jerome secured a position with him until October, in the office, which was located on the site of the present town of Flint. He attended his fourth and final course of medical lectures at Geneva the following winter. From the proceeds of his six months' labor, he purchased from the Government nine hundred acres of land, chiefly in Shiawassee County, and retained four hundred dollars to use in the completion of his education and his settlement in business. During his last course of lectures, a difference arose between him and Professor Morgan, who occupied the chair of Surgery in the institution, and he refused to present himself for graduation. He received his diploma from the Board of State Censors, and commenced practicing at Trumansburg, New York. The following year, he married Lisette Atwater, of Perry, in that State. He connected himself immediately with the Tompkins County Medical Society; and, September 14, 1847, organized, at Owego, the Medical Association of South Central New York. This included Brown, Tioga, Cortland, and Tompkins counties, and numbered among its members the best physicians in that part of the State. In May, 1848, Doctor Jerome, as delegate, attended the first annual meeting of the American Medical Association, held in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1851 he was elected President of the Medical Association of South Central New York, and delivered the annual address, in 1852, at Owego. In 1855 the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by Hobart Free College, and, in July of the same year, he was elected to the Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology in the Geneva Medical College. He gave his introductory lecture in that institution October 4, 1855. In 1856 he was a delegate to the session of the American Medical Association, at Detroit, Michigan; and, in 1859, to the New York State Medical Society at Albany, of

which he became a permanent member. During the session of the State Legislature in 1858-9, he was appointed, by the Governor and Senate, Physician-in-Chief of the Marine Hospital of the port of New York. He terminated his labors in Geneva College in January, 1859, and entered upon his new duties on Staten Island the following May. His salary, five thousand dollars per annum, was chargeable to the fund under the control of the Commissioners of Emigration. As representative of the Marine Hospital, he attended the Third National Quarantine Convention, held in the city of New York. During his term of service, material differences arose between him and the Commissioners of Emigration, caused by a desire on their part to abolish the Quarantine Hospital, unless they could control its chief officer. Doctor Jerome declined such subserviency; whereupon the differences became more serious, and occupied largely the public press of the city and State of New York. The Commissioners withheld part of his salary, and Doctor Jerome applied to the courts for a *mandamus* to compel its payment, which, under the statute, was due quarterly. Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Bench, in a lengthy opinion covering the whole quarantine question, sustained the *mandamus*, and recognized Doctor Jerome as the physician of the Marine Hospital, and the rightful Superintendent of the Quarantine Hospital and grounds; directing that his salary as such be paid by the Commissioners. On appeal by the Commissioners to the Supreme Court of the State, this was subsequently fully sustained. In active sympathy with Doctor Jerome were many of the leading men of the State; among whom were Lieutenant-Governor Campbell, Hon. H. H. Van Dyke, Hon. Lyman Truman, and ex-Lieutenant-Governor Selden. The Legislature also supported him, as was evinced by the refusal of the Senate to confirm the nominee of Governor Morgan as his successor, at the expiration of his term of office. Doctor Jerome resigned, and returned to his home in Trumansburg, where he had made a wide and enviable reputation, not only as a skillful physician, but as a bold and successful surgeon. During his stay at the hospital, he was bereft of a son. July 30, 1863, his wife died, from ossification of the valves of the heart; and, in December of the same year, his eldest son, George,—a young man of great promise,—was taken away after a brief illness. January 3, 1865, his third son died at Trumansburg. These repeated bereavements deprived the old home of its former attractions, and Doctor Jerome removed, as soon as he could make the necessary arrangements, to Saginaw, Michigan. April 4, 1865, he was again married, to Miss Calista Allen, a lady of culture, whose parents were among the first settlers at Almont, Michigan; and, a month later, he established himself with his family at Saginaw, where he was already engaged in the lumber business in the firm of Jerome & Atwater.

On the 9th of September, his son Frederick was drowned while bathing in the Saginaw River. About this time, the Tittibawassee Boom Company constructed booms at points in the Tittibawassee, Pine, and Chippewa rivers, only a few miles above Midland City, near which, in company with Mr. Atwater, he had erected a mill at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. These booms made it impossible for them to float logs to their mills, rendering their investment almost valueless. After three years' struggle with these difficulties, Doctor Jerome built, at Carlton, on the Saginaw River, the mill now owned by Bliss Brothers. He commenced a suit against the Tittibawassee Boom Company for damages sustained through their instrumentality; which, after a five years' contest, was adjusted by the Boom Company paying him nearly eight thousand dollars. At the conclusion of the civil war, Dr. L. W. Bliss, a Surgeon of the 51st New York Regiment of Infantry, who had married Doctor Jerome's eldest daughter, came to Saginaw, and renewed a partnership with him in the practice of surgery and medicine, which had previously existed at Trumansburg. Mrs. Bliss died in 1872, and Doctor Jerome has now only four living children,—six of the eight by his first wife having died. Doctor Jerome has ever been a strong advocate and supporter of the common-school system. He was instrumental in the establishment of a union school at Trumansburg, as a substitute for the small district arrangement, and was a member of the Board of Education ten years. Soon after going to Saginaw, he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the School Board, and was afterwards elected two successive terms. At this time, the school buildings and other kindred appointments were sadly deficient in answering the educational wants of that growing city. Doctor Jerome, in company with other members of the Board, began to agitate the necessity of a large central school building; and procured and submitted plans and propositions to the district meetings called for that purpose. Although much opposition was made to its progress, an edifice was completed in 1867; which, as a common-school building at that period, was without a parallel upon this continent; and is to-day the pride and ornament of the city. During his term of service, two ward buildings were erected, which placed the educational interests of Saginaw on a sure foundation. He was largely instrumental in forming the Saginaw Valley and the present State Medical Societies of Michigan; and has been Vice-President and President of the latter. In 1868 he gave the President's annual address, which was chiefly devoted to the prospective establishment of homeopathy in the medical department of the University of Michigan. He was a firm opponent of all sects in medicine, having implicit faith in the inductive philosophy based upon analytical research. Doctor Jerome was delegate from Michigan to the National Association in Detroit, in

1874; at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1875; and at Chicago, in 1877. At the session of the State Medical Society at Ann Arbor, in 1876, he took an active part in the discussion of the university question, and was a member of the committee of nine to whom were referred all papers relating thereto; he was also a member of the sub-committee of three, appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the society's estimate of the existing status of the university. The action of the American Medical Association at Philadelphia, and also at Chicago, sustained the views taken by this committee. Although he has, in a measure, retired from the practice of his profession, his opinion in important and intricate cases is much sought for, and relied upon. As a politician, while never seeking emoluments, he was a member of the old Whig party, and subsequently a Republican. Doctor Jerome and his family are members of the Methodist Church; and in this connection, at the earnest solicitation of the Presiding Elder of the Saginaw District, he became the prosecuting counsel for the church at Chesaning, in the trial of Rev. F. W. May, a member of the Detroit Annual Conference, before a committee of ministers of the same conference. The trial lasted thirty-nine days. The concluding argument for the prosecution was made by Doctor Jerome, and was "a surprise to friend and foe for its penetration, logic, and courtesy." Doctor Jerome has, for many years, dealt successfully and extensively in lands, and is now one of the large land-holders in the State. He has lately become much interested in agriculture, and is carrying on a fine farm adjacent to the city. He is a contributor to the secular and agricultural press of the State, and correspondent of the State Board of Health.

**L**EWIS, JOHN, of Greenville, Michigan, was born in Berkshire, Franklin County, Vermont, November 2, 1831. His parents were Milo and Lucinda Lewis. His father was a descendant of Francis Lewis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; and of Governor Huntington, of Connecticut, upon his mother's side. Mr. Lewis, by force of circumstances, was obliged to leave school at the age of thirteen, and labor upon a Vermont farm until eighteen years of age; at which time he decided to enter a professional life. Believing himself best adapted to the law, he commenced to study for that profession. He spent two years in the office of Hon. Jasper Rand, at West Berkshire; and one year at St. Albans, in his native State, with Judge Beckwith,—now an eminent lawyer in Chicago, Illinois,—and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In September, 1853, he removed to Greenville, Michigan, where he has resided ever since. The law firm of

Ellsworth, Lewis & Sapp, of which he is a member, has been, and is now, the leading one in Montcalm County, and has a reputation throughout the State. Mr. Lewis has filled various offices of trust in State and church. He is a Democrat in politics, and, though residing in a Republican county, has filled the office of Prosecuting Attorney three terms; that of Circuit Court Commissioner one term; has been Alderman of his city for one term; a member of the School Board six years; a candidate for Presidential Elector in 1864; and for Regent of the State University, in 1877. He is, at present, one of the stockholders and the attorney of the Greenville Gas-light Company. He aided largely in the construction of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad, in the capacity of soliciting and collecting attorney; and is at this time one of the legal advisers and attorneys of said road. Mr. Lewis is quite largely interested in real estate in Greenville; he built, and now owns, one of the finest brick blocks in the city; he is known and recognized as an honorable and public-spirited citizen. Like many of the pioneers of his city, Mr. Lewis began life with neither capital nor influential friends; with but a limited education, having nothing but his natural talent and profession. By marked ability as a lawyer, and sterling qualities as a citizen, he has gained wealth and influence; and is now a specimen of that energy and perseverance which characterize the self-made men of this country. A Methodist in religious belief, he has filled the offices of that denomination conferred upon laymen, from the lowest to that of delegate to the General Conference, at Baltimore, Maryland, in May, 1876. But amidst the prosperities of life, and the honors conferred upon him, he is best satisfied as an honorable citizen engaged in the honorable practice of the profession of his choice. He married, September 22, 1855, Marcia A. Ellsworth, half-sister of his partner, C. C. Ellsworth. They have two children,—Milo, born August 25, 1856; and Grace, born February 10, 1859.

**L**OCKWOOD, JAMES K., of Alpena, Michigan, was born in Ottawa County, Ohio, near Sandusky, July 31, 1822. He resided in Sandusky, and was engaged in the drug business there until 1848, when he removed to Port Huron, and spent ten years in manufacturing lumber. In 1855 he made a tour through the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, for the purpose of seeking pine lands. Afterwards, in connection with Messrs. George N. Fletcher, John S. Minor, and others, he purchased several sections of land in Alpena County. In 1857 Mr. Minor and Mr. Lockwood began there the work of logging; and, at the same time, built the first saw-mill in that region, called the Island Mill.

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These gentlemen were the pioneer lumbermen of that section. In 1859 Mr. Lockwood built another mill, and removed to Alpena with his family. He has been one of the most energetic and enterprising citizens of the place, and has been foremost in every enterprise for the development of that section of the State. He was Supervisor of Alpena County from 1862 to 1868, and a member of the Legislature during the sessions of 1867 and 1868, and 1873 and 1874. He founded the Alpena Harbor Company, which built the harbor; and was President of the company two years. He also organized, in 1874, the Alpena and South-western Railway Company, for the purpose of building a railroad from Alpena to some point on the line of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad; but it has not yet been constructed, although active efforts are still being made. Mr. Lockwood has been President of the company since January, 1876.

**L**ANGWORTHY, DANIEL A., M. D., Bay City, Michigan, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, January 3, 1832. He is the first son in a family of six children, whose parents were John A. Langworthy and Eliza (Lewis) Langworthy. He is of English descent, belonging to the seventh generation of Langworthys in America; who, as far as their history can be traced, are noted for sobriety and uprightness, not one worthless character having ever disgraced the record. They are also remarkable for longevity; Mr. Langworthy's great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and lived to be eighty-four years of age. On the maternal side, his family is intellectual and accomplished, but short-lived. His grand-parents were influential throughout the New England States, and were closely identified with the denomination of Baptists. When he was six years old, his father's family removed to Alleghany County, New York, where he received a grammar school and academic education, graduating from Alfred Academy in 1854. In 1856 he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. George H. Taylor, of New York City; and in March, 1860, he graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He immediately began practice with Dr. Taylor, and was soon enabled to pay the debt contracted for his education. In 1861 he entered the army as a private in the 85th New York Regiment, declining all commissions, either in the ranks or upon the medical staff. He accompanied General McClellan's army, and, during that trying peninsula campaign, rendered excellent service on the field and in the hospital. April 3, 1862, he was promoted to First Lieutenant; and, on the 25th of August, was made Captain. When General McClellan "changed base," the 85th New York Regi-

ment went to Suffolk, Virginia, under the command of General Peck, and remained until December, when they marched into North Carolina, for the purpose of joining an expedition to Goldsborough, under General Foster. In September, 1863, he was sent North, on conscript duty, returning to camp at Plymouth, North Carolina, in April, 1864, where he arrived just in time to be made prisoner, with the entire command at that point. They were taken to Andersonville, but Wirts, the German in command of the prison, refused to take charge of any prisoners who held a commission. The officers were then sent to Macon, Georgia, where many weeks were spent in tunneling for the purpose of making an escape. After digging with their hands and pieces of wood several tunnels, one of which was two feet in diameter and one hundred feet in length, they were exposed by one of their own number, a Missourian. In July, with hundreds of other officers, he was taken to Charleston, South Carolina, and placed in the lower portion of the city to shield it from the Union guns. Here they remained until the latter part of September, when they were sent to Columbia, on account of the yellow fever, which raged in Charleston at that time. Mr. Langworthy's entire time, from the first day he entered prison, was occupied in devising some plan of escape. At Columbia he determined to put his plan into execution, before they were encircled by the Confederate regulation stockade; accordingly, with four of his comrades, he passed the first guard line at night, five sentinels being in sight, and took to the woods. Notwithstanding their cautious movements, a pack of hounds were soon upon their track, but were diverted from the pursuit several times by the use of pepper, garlic, and turpentine, which they had carefully saved for that purpose. Taking a north-easterly course through the tangled swamps along the Saluda River, in South Carolina, and passing over the Alleghany and Blue Ridge Mountains, they endured six weeks of untold hardships before they reached the Union lines, in East Tennessee. During their flight, they avoided every person, even the contrabands, not deeming it safe to be seen; they had no fire-arms whatever, and so could protect themselves from no one; they subsisted upon hard corn and nuts, scarcely daring to make even a smothered fire to cook potatoes. Their escape from the prison, and their many narrow escapes during the six weeks' journey, they regard as truly Providential, and almost miraculous. One day, when in the mountains, they received a volley from a company of Confederate soldiers. Mr. Langworthy's narration is of the greatest interest, and he has often repeated it to large circles of attentive listeners. He reached home on the 20th of November, his term having expired some months previous. He immediately reported for duty, and was returned to North Carolina, where he remained until January, 1865, when he was obliged to retire from

the service, on account of disease contracted while in prison. Mr. Langworthy rendered excellent service in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Savage Station, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hills, Goldsborough, and Plymouth. After his discharge, he returned to New York City, where he remained only a few months. His health compelling him to seek another climate, he went West in the fall of 1866, with a brother-in-law, A. J. Cooke, in search of a location. They decided to settle in Bay City, Michigan, and entered into a partnership, which was the formation of the mercantile firm of Cooke & Langworthy. The business was carried on under this name until 1874, when Mr. Romer was made a partner, and the name of the firm—now one of the largest and most prosperous in the city—was changed to that of Cooke & Co. Mr. Langworthy is the financial member of the firm; and, by his integrity and promptness, has won the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is an active member of the Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican, but has no political aspirations. On the 5th of January, 1864, he was married to Miss Sarah Belle Cooke, of Elmira, New York.

**L**ATHROP, GEORGE ABBOTT, M. D., East Saginaw, Michigan, is a descendant of the old Puritan stock, being of the ninth generation of ancestors who came to this country in 1634. He is the son of Solomon and Sophia (Pomeroy) Lathrop, and was born on the 18th of March, 1822, at West Springfield, Massachusetts, where his father was a prominent lawyer for some years. In 1836 he removed his family to Macomb County, Michigan. His grandfather was a practicing physician in the same place for many years. His great-grandfather was a Doctor of Divinity, being one of the most eminent of his day. Doctor Lathrop received the greater portion of his education under the instruction of his father, who was a graduate of Yale College; and graduated at Woodstock, Vermont, in 1847. He studied with Professor Parker in New York, where he attended his first course of lectures. He commenced the practice of medicine in Michigan, where he remained until 1849, when he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, continuing in that city two years; after which he went to California, and engaged in the duties of his profession for two years. He then removed to Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory, being the first practicing physician in the Territory. After a residence of three years in Olympia, during which time he gave satisfaction to all who received the benefit of his professional services, he returned to Michigan in 1855, locating at East Saginaw. Being well versed in geology, Doctor Lathrop became satisfied, by thorough scientific investigation, of the existence and value of salt deposits

in Michigan. In 1859 he made the first successful attempt in boring for salt-water and the manufacture of salt in East Saginaw; and, by his indomitable perseverance, succeeded in organizing a company known as the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company. In July, 1860, the works were in complete operation. The success of this company stimulated further efforts, and the result is already known to the world. The investments in the manufacture of salt in the Saginaw Valley amount to over three millions of dollars, sixty-six companies having been organized in the brief space of four years; the total product of the past year was five hundred and twenty-nine thousand and seventy-three barrels. To Doctor Lathrop alone, is due the credit of inaugurating and developing the salt interest of the State. He cast his vote with the Republican party until 1876, when he voted in favor of the Democratic candidate for President. He was the first to sign the call to the Whig Convention in the Territory of Washington, and voted also at the first election held in California. He was twice a candidate for Mayor of the city of East Saginaw; but, in each instance, was defeated. He held the position of City Comptroller, and also that of Alderman for two terms of office. His religious training was in the New England Puritan school; but he has since adopted more liberal views. Doctor Lathrop's first wife was a daughter of John Derby, a prominent merchant of East Saginaw for a number of years. After her death, he married a daughter of Norman Little, the pioneer and founder of East Saginaw. He was also called to mourn her death. He has one son, who is at the Military Academy at Worcester, Massachusetts. Doctor Lathrop is a practical geologist, and a gentleman of varied scientific attainments. He has a genial nature and admirable social qualities, which will make him missed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, as he is about to become a resident of the city of Detroit.

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**L**EE, CHARLES, Lumberman, East Saginaw, was born in Yorkshire County, England, December 11, 1811. His father, Charles Lee, was an Englishman, and was engaged in general mercantile business. His mother, Betsey (Vaux) Lee, was of French descent. He received a fair education in the common schools of Yorkshire County; but, though he learned quite readily, did not care to follow literary pursuits. He was fond of manual labor; and, when not in school, was busy in his father's store. At the age of sixteen, he commenced learning the tailor's trade; but, after a year and a half, became dissatisfied, and found employment on a farm. In 1830, in company with his brother, he came to America, and stopped at

Lisbon, New York. He worked for Judge Livingston, on a farm, for a few months; after which he found employment in a brewery, in Ogdensburg, New York. In 1832 he accompanied his parents, who had lately come from England, to Detroit, Michigan. After accumulating a small amount of money, by working by the month, he purchased eighty acres of uncultivated land where Grosse Point is now situated, on which he settled. Here he and his brother erected a wind saw-mill, propelling it by a wind-mill seven stories high. They ran the mill for a short time; but, finding the wind-power unsatisfactory, procured a steam-engine, which was a great improvement. It is now owned by Mr. Lee's son-in-law, and is doing good work. In 1841 Mr. Lee commenced the manufacture of brick, near Detroit, at the place now known as Leesville. He carried on this business, with profit, for twenty-one years, supplying a great portion of the Detroit demand, and shipping large quantities to other parts of the State. During this time, he continued his agricultural pursuits, improving and adding to his farm until he owned three hundred acres of improved land, some of which has since been sold for five hundred dollars per acre. In 1863 he disposed of his property in Leesville, and removed to East Saginaw, where he entered into copartnership with Maxwell Fisher in purchasing two saw-mills and three hundred acres of pine land, at a cost of twenty-one thousand dollars. Two years later, he paid Mr. Fisher twenty-two thousand dollars for his interest. He owns the building used as the Academy of Music in East Saginaw, besides other city property; and is a stockholder and one of the Directors of the East Saginaw Savings Bank. In 1854 he held the position of Treasurer of Antrim, Wayne County, Michigan. He was once the Whig candidate for State Senator, and ran ahead of his ticket, but was defeated by a small number of votes. He joined the Odd-Fellows in 1870; and has also been a member of various temperance organizations, and a zealous worker in their cause. He has encouraged by his support all public enterprises that tended towards the advancement of his town. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, in 1832; and voted with the Whigs until the organization of the Republican party, since which time he has been an ardent advocate of Republican principles. December 20, 1835, he married Miss Elizabeth Hoof. They had eight children, only three of whom survive. Mrs. Lee died in November, 1847. Mr. Lee was married, again, June 15, 1848, to Miss Jennie Sterett, daughter of William Sterett, of Leesville. She died December 15, 1850, leaving two children. Mr. Lee was married to his present wife, Miss Charlotte Bye, daughter of James Bye, of England, August 1, 1851. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Lee has been an enterprising, hard-working, successful business man.



**M**ARSTON, ISAAC, Bay City, Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, was born January 2, 1839, at Poyntzpars, County Armagh, Ireland. His father, Thomas Marston, was of English descent, and the owner of a small estate—in fee—in Ireland, sufficient to support a family of moderate wants; but, as his habits were somewhat extravagant, and the pride of his class would not permit him to engage in business, his property was, at his decease, so encumbered as to be of little value. His family were left nearly without means; but his widow, Amelia Marston, was of the vigorous and sturdy North of Ireland stock,—of a family remarkable for energy and longevity. Her natural business qualifications were excellent. With uncommon force of character, she succeeded in maintaining and educating her children respectably, and apprenticed her son, at the age of thirteen, to a grocer, with whom he remained three years. As the boy matured, he naturally looked beyond the little neighborhood, for a wider field, one better suited to his ambition. He decided to try the New World, to which, in 1856, he emigrated, and began his career on a farm, in Southfield, Oakland County, Michigan. Here, for the pittance of nine dollars a month, he worked to enable himself to add to his knowledge, by further attendance at school. He supplemented his education by reading, with avidity, whatever books fell into his hands. An excellent memory retained all that he thus gathered. In 1859 he enrolled himself as a student at Ann Arbor. His whole stock of money consisted of thirty dollars; but his ambition and his will were not to be checked by any obstacle. "Where there's a will, there's a way" proved a fact in his case. The resident professor in the law school, now Judge Cooley, provided work, by which the young student defrayed his expenses. Here, while a diligent student, his good nature and ready wit won many friends. He graduated in 1861, and it is probably safe to say that few men ever went through college with less money or harder work. Six months of law practice, at Alma, Gratiot County, added to the number of his friends, but did not enrich him financially. Had not his temperament been naturally buoyant, and his determination unconquerable, he would have given up in despair. At the close of a few months' waiting for clients, his office, with such books and valuables as he had collected, was consumed by fire. Still further trial of Gratiot County, at Ithaca, in partnership with Moses Tompkins, proved that it was not, at that time, a suitable place for the exercise of his talents. The population was small, the litigation limited, and the few cases tried were generally managed by counsel from abroad. While at Ithaca, his marriage to Emily Sullivan, of Southfield, took place; an event which added greatly to his happiness. He removed to Bay City in 1862.

If Gratiot County seemed a field in which the harvest was thin and the sheaves small, Bay City, for a time, threatened no harvest at all. For three months, the ambitious young lawyer neither saw a client, nor received one dollar for services. This, to a man whose sole acquisition was a wife, was not encouraging. A little business fell into his hands, at the end of that time, which was so promptly and faithfully done, that it became the nucleus of a respectable practice. In 1863 Mr. Marston entered into partnership with Herschel H. Hatch; and, in 1874, by the admission of Edgar A. Cooley, the firm became Marston, Hatch & Cooley. The public appreciation of Mr. Marston's ability elevated him, successively, to Justice of the Peace, Prosecuting Attorney for the county, and City Attorney. While Justice of the Peace, as a member of the Town Board, he performed important service,—in filling the township quota, under the President's call for troops. His duties as Prosecuting Attorney were conscientiously discharged; he spared no fair effort to bring a real offender to justice, but always refused to prosecute, when he did not believe it to be demanded by equity. The practice of the firm became very large. Important cases were constantly requiring their attention; and their skill in the management of these gave them, as early as 1869, a reputation throughout the State. In 1873 Mr. Marston was in the State Legislature; and, the following year, on the resignation of Attorney-General Ball, was appointed, by Governor Bagley, to fill the vacancy. A large amount of business awaited him. He determined that nothing should be left in arrears when his term expired. In January, 1876, a vacancy occurred in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, by the election of Judge Christiancy to the Senate; and, almost by common consent, Mr. Marston was nominated and elected. He took his seat in April. On the bench, he found two of his preceptors, and, naturally, his associations were exceedingly pleasant. He was diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duties. His opinions were always clear and forcible, as he aimed at strength rather than polish. In politics, Judge Marston has always been a Republican, but he has never felt himself bound by nominations which he could not approve. In 1870, when the Congressional Convention nominated a man whom he believed unfit, he denounced the action, and promised to defeat it if possible. His promise he was able to fulfill. The "boy from Bay," as he was derisively termed, took the stump in favor of an independent candidate. His energy gave him a large following in his own party, and enabled him to succeed in his effort. This bolt led many to predict his political ostracism, but they proved false prophets. Judge Marston joined the Masons, at one time, though press of work has prevented his personal interest for some years. The St. Patrick's Society, of

Bay City, made him their President, and he has been an efficient officer; he has labored earnestly, and with great success, to make this a society in which all Irish-Americans can meet on a ground of common brotherhood, and celebrate one day in the year, with a mantle of good fellowship cast over all differences in religious creeds or political associations. Judge Marston, in infancy, was baptized into the Church of England. He now attends the Presbyterian Church. Though making no profession of faith, he recognizes the ordinary observances of Christian people; and his influence is always in favor of morality, sobriety, and good order. His mother lives to enjoy his celebrity. His excellent wife, and four children, constitute a household upon which the sun of affection and cheerfulness perpetually shines. Judge Marston's friends look upon him as still growing and expanding in intellect, and confidently predict that his career as a judge will be unceasingly honorable to himself, and beneficial to the State of his adoption.

**M**ALTZ, GEORGE L., of Alpena, Michigan, was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 30, 1842. He removed to Detroit, Michigan, with his parents, in 1846, and resided there until 1872. He was educated in the public schools of that city. When sixteen years of age, he was appointed Ticket Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway. At the commencement of the civil war, he resigned his position, and enlisted as a private in Company I, 4th Regiment Michigan Infantry, May, 1861. He served three years, and rose to be commandant of Company E; and was subsequently appointed Adjutant of his regiment until the expiration of his term of service. He was wounded at the battle of Mechanicsville, during the seven days' fight before Richmond, and taken prisoner in the hospital at Savage Station; he was confined in Libby prison, Richmond, for two months, after which he was exchanged, and returned to his command. June 3, 1864, a few days previous to his leaving the service, during Grant's campaign before Richmond, he was again wounded, and was incapacitated from further duty; he was, accordingly, mustered out of service with his regiment, June 30, 1864. Upon his return to Detroit, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and, afterwards, Cashier of the Internal Revenue Office; which positions he held five years, being accountable to the Government for upwards of eight millions of dollars. In 1872, with the indorsement of the bankers and business men of Detroit, he removed to Alpena, Michigan, and founded the Exchange Bank of George L. Maltz & Co.; being the pioneer banker of that section of the State. In 1874 he was elected

Mayor of that city, and re-elected in 1875 and 1876. In April, 1877, he was elected, on the State Republican ticket, one of the Regents of the University of Michigan, for a term of eight years, commencing January 1, 1878.

**M**CDONELL, HON. ARCHIBALD, of Bay City, Michigan, was born in St. Andrew's, county of Sydney, Nova Scotia, January 1, 1833. He is the son of Donald and Mary (McDonald) McDonell. His father was born on the Atlantic Ocean, while his parents were on their passage from Inverness, Scotland. Mr. McDonell received a grammar-school training. He taught in his native province and in Western Canada for three years; and then so successfully invested his earnings in business as to realize ten thousand dollars by the time he was twenty-five years old. This sum he invested in a cargo of wheat, which he lost by the wreck of a vessel on Lake Huron. In 1859 he entered the law school of the Michigan University, and graduated in the spring of 1861. In the following June, he removed to Bay City; and, during the first three months, was associated with Hon. A. C. Maxwell in his law office. He then entered into partnership with the late Judge Grier, just then entering upon his profession. When Mr. Grier was elected to the bench, Mr. McDonell was, for some time, associated with George P. Cobb, now a prominent lawyer of Bay City. He is now one of the firm of McDonell & Man. Mr. McDonell has been elected Supervisor of the ward in which he lives, City Attorney, Alderman, and Mayor of Bay City. He held the office of Circuit Court Commissioner for Bay County from 1862 to 1866; and was a member of the Democratic State Committee from the fall of 1874 to that of 1876. He was Treasurer and Secretary of St. Andrew's Society of Bay County while that organization existed. He is President of the Bay County Bar Association; and of the Board of Trustees of the Bay City Public Library. In a few months after his arrival in Bay City, he manifested the usefulness of his practical business training, not only in the management of the business intrusted to him as a lawyer, but in the building up of an independent financial position. He is considered one of the wealthiest men in Bay City; and his residence is one of the finest there. Mr. McDonell has always maintained an honorable position in Bay City. He has a reputation second to no lawyer in the State for professional knowledge, practical ability, and conscientious, painstaking management of cases. He has been twice married. His first wife, Mary Ann Carson, of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, died in 1862. He married, in 1863, Mary J. Day, a native of St. Lawrence County, New York.

**M**ACOMBER, GEORGE, of Greenville, Montcalm County, was born in Kinderhook, New York, October 4, 1801, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. In 1821 his father's family, consisting of eight sons and two daughters, moved to a farm at Greenfield, Saratoga County, New York. There Mr. Macomber remained until he was twenty-two years of age, when he bought a farm in Perry, Wyoming County. Farming and speculating occupied his time until 1841; when, with his family, he removed to Macomb County, Michigan. He had married, in 1831, Lucinda Barnes, a daughter of a New York farmer. He settled on a farm in Clinton, and engaged in speculating in wool and pine lands. Here he resided for more than thirty years; when, his wife's health becoming impaired, and the management of a large farm growing burdensome as he advanced in years, he decided upon a change of residence. Accordingly, in 1873, he removed to the city of Greenville, and devoted his time to the management of his property, which then consisted principally of real estate securities, bank stock, etc. In the autumn of 1876, the family was called upon to sustain the loss of the much loved wife and mother. After her death, Mr. Macomber decided to transfer his property and business to his children, which he accordingly did in 1877. In Mr. Macomber's political views, as in his business life, there have been few changes. In his youth, he was an old-line Whig. He joined the Republican party at its organization, and has cast his vote with that party up to the present time. Mr. Macomber has two children,—a son and a daughter. His son, Allen M., resides at Lakeview, where he has been in business for several years; his daughter is the wife of William Cottrell, of Greenville; and with her Mr. Macomber now resides, resting from the cares of a busy life. He has never sought or held public office; and, in his dealings with his fellow-men, has endeavored to strictly follow the Golden Rule.

**M**ILLER, HEZEKIAH, Lawyer and Justice of the Peace, of East Saginaw, was born in Bedford, Westchester County, New York, March 17, 1820. His mother, Hannah (Nash) Miller, was a native of Fairfield, Connecticut. His father, Hiram Miller, was a farmer of Westchester County, New York. His parents died when Mr. Miller was quite young; and he went to live with his uncle. He attended the common schools of New York until he was seventeen, and was then apprenticed to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade. After working at his trade for about seven years, he went to New York, where he remained one year. In 1845 he went to Groton, Tomp-

kins County, and was engaged, for the greater part of six years, in pattern-making. In 1853 he formed a partnership to enter the carriage business with a relative in Dunnerville, Canada. Two years after, he sold his interest, and removed to East Saginaw, Michigan, where he again engaged in pattern-making. In 1857 he invented the Miller rule for measuring lumber. This proved a good invention, and brought such large sales that he went into the manufacturing business, from which he derived a fair competence. In 1861 he was elected Supervisor; and, though nominated for a second term, resigned, and accepted the office of Superintendent of the Poor, which he held until October, 1875. In 1862 he became Justice of the Peace, and has continued to hold that office. March 20, 1875, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney. In 1843 he joined the society of Odd-Fellows, and is a member of East Saginaw Lodge. He has always attended the Baptist Church. He was a member of the Whig party until 1854; since that time he has been a Republican. In 1841 he married Nancy M. Miller, who died soon after. His present wife was Miss Eliza J. Attwood. They have had six children, four of whom are living. In all affairs of a public nature with which Mr. Miller has been identified, he has discharged his duty faithfully. By his untiring industry, unswerving fidelity, and habitual promptness, he has gained the esteem of the community.

**M**AIDEN, WILLIAM PERRY, M. D., of Alpena, was born in Quebec, Canada, March 15, 1841. His father, Joseph Maiden, was Major of Artillery in the British service. He received his primary education at Regiapolis College (Catholic), at Kingston, Canada. When quite young, he learned telegraphy, and, for three or four years, worked as telegraph operator and ticket agent on the Grand Trunk Railway, filling various offices of trust during the time. He commenced the study of medicine at Queen's University Medical College, in October, 1858, and graduated in 1861. Afterwards, while in New York City, he passed an examination and took an *ad eundem* degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College. During the first year of the late war, he went to Washington, for the purpose of securing a position in a hospital as assistant surgeon; but, as there was a great demand for telegraph operators, he was induced to accept such a position, in the War Department, for about six months, after which he was placed in charge of the Military Telegraph Department, at Alexandria, Virginia, for four months. He then received the appointment of acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and was assigned to duty in Wolf Street General Hospital, in Alexandria. He was made

Assistant Surgeon in 1863, and was ordered to remain on duty at the same hospital, occasionally being sent to different points in the Army of the Potomac. In July, 1864, he took charge of Dangerfield Post Hospital, Virginia, in the defenses of Washington, and remained there until the close of the war. During the time he was in the service, while visiting hospitals, he was thrown from a horse and his hip was severely injured, afterwards causing him serious trouble. In July, 1865, he settled in Alpena, Michigan, being the first physician in the place. He has continued to reside there, with the exception of one year—1872—which he spent in New York, for the treatment of his hip,—the ex-section of the joint being successfully performed by Doctor Sayre. During that year, Alpena was nearly consumed by fire, in which Doctor Maiden suffered the loss of valuable surgical instruments and an extensive library. He organized the first Masonic Lodge in Alpena; in 1867, was elected Master, and retained the position three years. He takes no very active part in politics, but uniformly votes the Republican ticket. He was married, October 11, 1864, at Detroit, to Miss Cly Spaulding, of Veazie, near Bangor, Maine. Doctor Maiden has been quite successful in his profession, and has secured a large and lucrative practice.

**M**CMATH, JOHN WATSON, of Bay City, Michigan, was born in Romulus, Seneca County, New York, June 3, 1824. He is the son of Samuel and Mary (Fleming) McMath, who were of Scotch and Irish lineage. His father moved from New Jersey to Romulus, New York, at the age of twenty. In 1827 he settled, with his family, near the city of Ypsilanti, Michigan; and, soon after, died, leaving nine children, of whom J. W. McMath is the youngest. The education of Mr. McMath was limited to attendance at the district school, during the winter, until he was fifteen. From that age until he was twenty, he served as clerk; and, during this interval, spent most of his leisure in study. He took a preparatory course at the Ypsilanti Seminary; and, in 1846, entered the Michigan University. After graduating, in 1850, he was engaged for a year as a teacher, in Centreville, St. Joseph County,—at the same time studying law. He studied law one year in the office of Backus & Harbaugh, of Detroit. In October, 1852, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Michigan. In November of that year, he opened an office in Mackinaw, and commenced the practice of his profession. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of that county; and was actively engaged there until the spring of 1863. In 1861 he was appointed Collector of the Customs for the Mack-

inaw District, and held the position until 1867. While in the discharge of these duties, he was stationed, for four years, at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Since 1867, he has resided at Bay City. From 1870 to 1872, he was City Attorney; and, from 1872 to 1876, Judge of the Probate Court for Bay County. He has been United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of Michigan for the past twelve years. He is now a member of the Board of Aldermen of Bay City. In 1856 he joined the Masonic Fraternity, and is now a member of Bay City Lodge, No. 79. Mr. McMath is an active Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In his official life, he has shown unusual care and fidelity in the discharge of his duties. He holds a prominent position in the bar at Bay City, and stands well among the leading attorneys of the State. He married, July 12, 1852, Ella J. Roys, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. They have one son.

**M**ILLER, HON. ALBERT, of Bay City, Michigan, the oldest living pioneer of the Saginaw Valley, was born in Hartland, Windsor County, Vermont, May 10, 1810. His father, Jeremy Miller, was a native of Middletown, Connecticut. His mother, Sarah (Hodgman) Miller, was a native of Hartland. The ancestors of Judge Miller, on his mother's side, were among those who landed at Plymouth Rock, in 1620. A plate, now in the possession of the family, was brought over in the "Mayflower," by Sarah Clark, whose name it bears. It is to this woman that Judge Miller traces his maternal ancestry. His father belonged to an old English family that settled in Massachusetts in 1640. Judge Miller is the youngest of a family of four children,—three of whom are still living. When he was seven years of age, his father died; his mother lived until 1863, when she died, at the advanced age of eighty-four. At a very early age, Judge Miller was obliged to provide for himself, his mother having but limited means. At the age of ten, he engaged with his uncle, who gave him his board and a pair of boots, in return for his summer's work. From the time he was eleven years old until he was fourteen, he lived with another uncle, who gave him his board and clothing, and allowed him the privilege of attending the district school during the winter. The next year and a half were spent at home on the farm; the following three summers, in farm labor; and the winters, until he was eighteen, were spent in school. After that, two winters were passed in teaching a district school in his native town. About this time, Mr. Miller resolved to fit himself for Dartmouth College; and entered Kimball and Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire, in 1830,

with this intention. Shortly after entering the academy, he was prostrated by a severe illness, which compelled him to change his plans; and, in the fall of 1830, he started for the West. It was the first time he had traveled more than twenty miles from home; and every day's progress had the charm of adventure and novelty. He went by stage and canal to Buffalo, at which place he took boat for Detroit. The latter city, at the time Judge Miller passed through it, contained two thousand two hundred and twenty-two inhabitants. In the spring of 1831, his mother and sisters having arrived from Vermont, he settled with them at Grand Blanc, Genesee County, Michigan. Here he remained until the fall of 1832, when he visited Saginaw, and purchased a tract of land at the junction of the Shiawassee and Tittibawassee rivers, to which he removed in February, 1833. Judge Miller, during his stay at Grand Blanc, taught school, and finished the second term that was ever taught in Genesee County. During the winter of 1834-35, he taught in a building which was occupied by the United States troops, in 1823. This was the first school taught in the Saginaw Valley. In the spring of 1833, Mr. Miller was elected to an office that constituted him one of the inspectors of elections for his township; during his residence there of fifteen years, he was a constant member of the Board of Inspectors, and was never absent from an election. Upon the organization of Saginaw County, in 1835, he was appointed Judge of the Probate Court, by Stevens T. Mason, then acting Governor of the Territory; this office he held for nine years. He was a Justice of the Peace for the township of Saginaw for thirteen years. In 1847 he represented the county of Saginaw in the State Legislature; at this session the capital was removed from Detroit to Lansing. In 1836 Judge Miller purchased a tract of land near the mouth of the Saginaw River, and laid out the town of Portsmouth, which now constitutes the sixth, and a part of the fifth and seventh wards of Bay City. This was the first effort made towards building a town in that vicinity. In 1836-37, he, with two partners, erected a steam saw-mill on said tract, which was the second saw-mill put in operation on the Saginaw River. He was a stockholder and Director in the company that put in operation the second salt manufactory. Judge Miller was influential in securing to Bay City the first railroad; and is, at present, a Director in the Second National Bank of Bay City. He takes a great interest in all matters relating to the early history of Michigan; and is an active member of the State Pioneer Society, having been its first President. He is now President of the Saginaw Valley Pioneer Society. He was the first Postmaster of Portsmouth, having received the appointment, in 1837, from Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General under General Jackson. Judge Miller married, at Detroit, on the 6th of February, 1838, Miss Mary A. Daglish, a young lady who

had recently emigrated, with her parents, from London, England. They united with the Presbyterian Church the same year. He has been an elder in the church at Bay City for more than twenty years; and has three times been a delegate from the Presbytery of Saginaw to the General Assembly. He was a Jackson Democrat until the Republican party was formed, since which time he has given it his hearty support. Judge Miller has bravely endured the hardships of pioneer life, and is, at present, strong and active. He is well acquainted with the history of the valley, and his fine memory, combined with great originality of expression, renders his narration of early experiences very entertaining.

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**M**IDDLETON, EDWARD, of Greenville, Michigan, was born in the city of Abingdon, Berkshire, England. His father, Benjamin Middleton, was a manufacturer of hemp goods,—a business in which his ancestors had been engaged for generations. His mother, Harriet (Hill) Middleton, was of French descent. Mr. Middleton spent five years in school at Steventon, Berkshire; and graduated in 1845. After four years' apprenticeship to the miller's trade, at Marcham Mills, Berkshire, he was married, February 20, 1850, at Caulcot, Oxfordshire, to Martha Partlow, and sailed for America. He was engaged seven years in the flouring-mill of Douglas & Jackson, at Lockport, Niagara County, New York; and, for two years, worked a mill, on his own responsibility, at Putnamville, near London, Canada. In 1858 he purchased at Greenville, Montcalm County, Michigan, half the water-power of Flat River, and the Greenville mill,—at that time the only flouring-mill in the town. He lived on the north side of the river, with the Indians for neighbors. He carried on a successful business until 1865, when he removed to Fentonville, Michigan, and purchased the only flouring-mill in that place, for sixteen thousand dollars, cash. He used most of his capital in this purchase, retaining only an interest in the Eureka Mill, at Greenville. Three months after his removal to Fentonville, he sold his mill property there, and bought the Town Hall, which he turned over, in part payment for the Thread Mill, at Flint. This mill, at the end of two years, he sold for twenty-one thousand dollars, to Messrs. Patrick & Wetherbee, receiving, in part payment, fifteen hundred acres of pine lands on Lake Huron. He soon after repurchased his Greenville property, and added to it the Demorest water-power. The Greenville City Mill, which Mr. Middleton built in 1871, has all the latest improvements,—elevators, steam beater, track scales, and a side track from the Detroit,

Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad. It is capable of turning out three hundred barrels of flour per day. Mr. Middleton has, in connection with his mill, a cooper's shop, in which he employs sixteen men to make barrels for the trade. He owns large tracts of land in Florida. He is a stockholder and Director of the First National Bank of Greenville. For several years, he served on the School Board; and, while in that position, was instrumental in erecting the Greenville Union School-house. He also purchased, on his own responsibility, one hundred and sixty acres of land for a cemetery and park. The latter, by his efforts, has become a beautiful place of resort. Mr. Middleton has traveled largely through the United States, and has crossed the Atlantic seven times. On his first attempted voyage, he was wrecked on the "Franklin King." The passengers and crew took to life-boats; and, after an exposure of one day and one night, were picked up by the barque "Ellen," from Malaga, in the West Indies. The vessel was bound for New York, where it arrived safely after seventeen days' passage. Mr. Middleton is a Democrat. He and his wife, although Episcopalians before coming to Greenville, are now active members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Middleton has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity, in Greenville, for fifteen years. He has three sons living. The oldest, George F., is in the milling business with his father. Charles W. is a clerk in the First National Bank of Greenville. Mr. Middleton is a careful, conservative business man, and has made a fortune by his own efforts. He began his career as an employe; and, by industry, perseverance, and economy, has become a recognized power in the community.

**M**ILLER, CHARLES CARROLL, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, at Stanton, Montcalm County, Michigan, was born in Kennebunk Port, Maine, March 11, 1830. His parents, Captain Jeremiah G. and Jane W. Miller, were of English descent. Mr. Miller was educated at the academy at Lewiston Falls, Maine. In his youth he was infatuated with the theater, and would probably have made a good actor. He went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he became a salesman. While there, he was converted, and made up his mind to devote himself to the Christian ministry. In April, 1856, he removed to Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan, and was licensed to preach, by the First Baptist Church, in October of the same year. March 4, 1858, he was ordained. Besides filling the pastorate of the church, in Grand Rapids, he labored as an evangelist throughout Western Michigan.

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He removed to Wisconsin in 1871, and returned to Michigan in September, 1877. Mr. Miller helped to organize the Republican party in Michigan, and did the first stump speaking for the cause in Kent County. At one time he was Chairman of the Republican County Committee. During the civil war he was reputed to be the best political speaker in Western Michigan. He has never desired public office. He married, October 11, 1848, Miriam C. Dyer, of Portland, Maine. They have had eight children, six of whom are living. Mr. Miller is a little above the average height, and has a fine physique. He is a man of great energy, and has many friends. He is one of the best speakers in the State. Original in thought and manner, he takes a high rank as a successful pastor and evangelist. In 1876 he was offered the position of American Minister to Brazil, but declined, preferring active work in his Master's vineyard.

**M**OORE, JUDGE JOHN, was born in London, England, February 7, 1826. His parents, John and Bessie Moore, then resided in that city. In 1830 his mother, with her son, removed to New York State, where they remained until 1834. They then removed to Michigan, and settled on a farm in Milford, Oakland County. Mr. John Moore attended the public schools of Michigan until 1846, when he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Augustus C. Baldwin, of Pontiac, who was then a resident of Milford. In the spring of 1848, he entered the law office of Lothrop & Duffield, of Detroit; and, in October of that year, was made an attorney by the Supreme Court, at a session held in Pontiac. Soon afterwards, he commenced the practice of his profession in Fentonville, Genesee County; and remained there until the spring of 1851. He then removed to Saginaw City, where he has since resided. Mr. Moore was Prosecuting Attorney of Saginaw County in 1856, '57, '58, and '59; and Mayor of the city of Saginaw in 1861, '62, and '63. He was appointed Judge for the Tenth Judicial Circuit in February, 1871; and held the position until February 1, 1874, when he resigned. In 1868 he was Democratic candidate for Governor, in opposition to Governor Baldwin, and received thirty thousand more votes than had ever been received by any Democratic candidate for that office. For fifteen years prior to 1870, he was a member of the Board of Education; in that year, he declined to serve longer. When called to the bench, Mr. Moore stood high in the circuit, and was in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. In the surrender of his handsome income for the small salary of the office, he displayed a public spirit as commendable as it is rare. As a judge, he was distinguished for his discrimination,

keen powers of analysis, and sound judgment in the applications of the law, as well as promptness and impartiality in the discharge of his official duties. He married, in 1849, Miss Caroline S. Odell, of Milford, Oakland County, Michigan. Mr. Moore commenced life with habits of uprightness and industry, and has steadily risen to his present high position. For the past fifteen years, he has occupied a place among the prominent men of his profession in Michigan; and has been identified with nearly all the important litigation in his section. He has always been associated with the Democratic party; but has, in a measure, preserved his independence, and avoided the character of a partisan. During the war, he used his influence to unite popular sentiment in support of the President's policy, without regard to men or party. He is dignified, courteous, and unassuming. He has strong common sense, and makes few mistakes. Few men stand so deservedly high in the estimation of the public.

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**M**ORSE, HON. ASA, Judge of Probate for Montcalm County, was born in Jefferson, Schoharie County, New York, June 14, 1835. His parents, Heman and Matilda (Snyder) Morse, were both natives of New York,—his father being of Puritan, his mother of Knickerbocker descent. Judge Morse is the eighth in direct descent from Samuel Morse, who came over from England and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1637. His great-grandmother was a daughter of Jonas Parker, one of the immortal seven who were the first to fall at Lexington. His great-grandfathers on both sides were soldiers in the war of the Revolution; and his maternal grandfather fought in the War of 1812. His father was engaged in agriculture; and removed from New York State to Bradford County, Pennsylvania, when Asa Morse was four years old. The early education of the latter was obtained at a district school in Pennsylvania; and, afterwards, at the academies in Waverly, Tioga County, and Marion, Wayne County, New York. He assisted his father on the farm in the intervals of school attendance, until he was twenty-one years old; then, for five or six years, he alternated farm work with teaching. In 1861, having devoted much of his spare time to the study of law, he entered the law school at Albany, New York, and graduated from that institution in 1862. Immediately after leaving the law school, he offered himself for service in the army, as substitute for a brother whose health was impaired; and was assigned to the 171st Pennsylvania Regiment. He was principally employed in garrison duty in North Carolina, taking part in several skirmishes; but, having received a severe injury, brought on by hard


marching, was mustered out in August, 1863. He practiced law at Elmira, New York, for one year. After some time spent at home on the farm, for the purpose of regaining his health, he came to Michigan with his brother, in 1866, and established himself at what is now Stanton; it was then an unbroken pine forest. They were among the pioneer lumbermen in that vicinity; and Mr. Morse continued in that business, combining with it the limited law practice which the new country afforded. In 1872, having been elected to the office of Probate Judge, he sold out his business. He was re-elected in 1876. He has held the position of Township Clerk and Supervisor; and for three years has held the office of Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he still serves. He is a member of the Republican party, and has done active work in its behalf. During the last Presidential campaign, he made, in its interests, a number of speeches in the county, where he is known as a fluent and impressive public speaker. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for twenty years; and is a trustee and deacon in that society. In all matters of public interest, he takes an active, and often a leading, part; and never fails to materially assist what he considers a movement in the right direction. He married, November 7, 1871, at Stanton, Marianne Foster, a lady of English birth, daughter of a cotton manufacturer of Oldham, England. They have had three children, of whom two are living.

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**N**EWKIRK, DR. CHARLES T., of Bay City, Michigan, was born on the 10th day of December, 1841, at St. Williams, province of Ontario, Canada. His father, Moses Newkirk, was born in the year 1807, in the county of Norfolk, Ontario, where he has since resided. In 1827 he married Catherine Topping, and to them were born eighteen children. They are still in good health; and, June 11, 1877, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day. Doctor Newkirk early manifested a desire for study, which was encouraged by both father and mother to the fullest extent of their means; but, as they had a large family to educate,—five of whom are physicians,—his opportunities were somewhat restricted. By the advice of a friend of the family, H. J. Killmaster, Doctor Newkirk, at the early age of fourteen, taught school; and, with the money thus obtained, was enabled to finish his literary course at the high school in Hamilton, Canada. He afterwards studied medicine with Hon. Dr. John Rolph; and, in the twenty-first year of his age, graduated from the University of Victoria College, at Toronto, of which his preceptor was Dean. He practiced his profession for a short time in Canada, when, with his family, he removed to South America.

He spent nine months learning the Spanish language, and, immediately on passing his examination, was appointed, by the Governor, Doctor of the Province. He was also made Doctor to the Argentine Hospital, which position he resigned in three months, to accept a similar one in the Brazilian army. He afterwards became First Surgeon, with the grade of Captain. This position he held for three years, when he returned to Canada. After a brief visit among his friends there, he again went to South America; and, at Assumption, in Paraguay, began the practice of medicine in connection with the drug business. He passed through several epidemics of small-pox, yellow fever, and cholera. Of the first mentioned, his brother, Dr. Daniel Newkirk, with whom he was associated in practice, died. This event, together with the constantly failing health of his family, so disheartened him that he determined to return to Canada, and engage in quiet practice. With this intention, he closed his business in Assumption; but, on arriving in Buenos Ayres, where he had engaged passage, he learned that the yellow fever had broken out there in its most malignant form. Hundreds were dying daily, and those of the citizens who were able, fled the city. Only a small number of the resident physicians could be induced to remain. Doctor Newkirk, with a degree of heroism and self-denial characteristic of himself, decided at once to remain. Having sent his family on to Canada, he again devoted himself to the work of saving life and alleviating suffering. He was in constant communication with the authorities, for the prevention of the spread of the disease; and, by his advice, many sanitary precautions were taken, which doubtless cut short one of the most frightful epidemics ever known. An idea may be formed of the danger which Doctor Newkirk was compelled to face, from the fact, that twenty-six thousand persons died in twenty-five days, of this disease alone. Doctor Newkirk was engaged four months in Buenos Ayres during this plague, rarely working less than eighteen hours daily. His hotel was constantly besieged by hundreds of persons who were anxious to secure his services, some offering the most extravagant fees; but, with an utter disregard for money, he would take them in rotation, the poor receiving the same amount of attention as the rich. An article which appeared in the *Standard*, an English paper printed in Buenos Ayres, will illustrate the high regard in which Doctor Newkirk was held by the residents: "Doctor Newkirk, who labored so heroically and indefatigably during the recent plague, left yesterday on the 'Cassini.' The Commission of Montserrat presented him with a splendid album, in testimony of his services to the sick. He proceeds in the 'Cassini,' to Rio Janeiro, there to take the 'Duro,' and will spend a few months in Europe, before returning to his native country, Canada, whither his family have preceded him. Senor Valle, acting as interpreter for

his colleagues and the residents of Montserrat, where Doctor Newkirk so much distinguished himself, made a very complimentary speech, on presenting the album. Some other members of the committee also spoke, testifying to his valuable services during the plague. Doctor Newkirk expressed his thanks, and assured the gentlemen present that he would never forget the kindness he had received at the hands of the people of Buenos Ayres. The committee, with several other gentlemen, accompanied him to the mole head; some of them even to the outer roads, where the 'Cassini' was anchored. The ovation was a splendid one, but well merited, and we express but the sentiments of the native and foreign population of Buenos Ayres, when we wish Doctor Newkirk a hearty God speed, and every success and prosperity in his future career. Such men as he leave their footprints, and it is to be regretted that the public of Buenos Ayres is deprived of his professional services." On his way home, he stopped a short time in Rio Janeiro, where he was warmly welcomed by the old army officers and surgeons with whom he had served in Paraguay. Immediately on arriving home, he set about finding some good location in which to again enter upon the practice of his profession. He visited New York, Chicago, and other places; but, after careful consideration, concluded to settle in Bay City, Michigan. His previous experience soon secured for him a good practice, which is constantly increasing. Doctor Newkirk has assisted several young men through college, and has always shown great interest in the welfare of students. He is master of four languages, and even now spends all his leisure time in study. In 1862 he married Mary Jane Anderson, who was with him constantly during his eventful career in South America. To them have been born three children. Doctor Newkirk is of fine appearance, nearly six feet high, and is of a genial disposition. He rarely loses an opportunity of doing good, taking a lively interest in all charitable enterprises. He is liberal both in politics and religion.

 WEN, HON. JOHN G., of East Saginaw, Michigan, was born March 28, 1824, at Woodchurch, Kent County, England. His father, Dive Owen, followed the occupation of a farmer, and lived to be seventy-six years of age. His mother, Elizabeth (Woodland) Owen, was born near Ruckinge, Kent County; and had ten children,—five sons and five daughters. She survived her husband ten years, dying at the age of eighty-six. At fourteen years of age, Mr. Owen left school, and engaged as an apprentice in the drug store of Mr. Thomas Barry, at Rye, county of Sussex. He remained there until his eighteenth year; when, owing



to failing health, he was compelled to give up business. Believing that an ocean voyage and change of climate were the only hope of regaining his health, he, with a brother and sister, embarked in the packet ship "Quebec," April 8, 1842, for the United States. After forty-five days, he reached New York, much benefited by his voyage. He went to Pittsford, New York, where he remained for some time, his health constantly improving. He alternated, as to the selection of his future home, between Rochester, Pembroke, and Darien. In October, 1843, Mr. Owen, in company with his sister, went to Armada, Macomb County, Michigan. While here, he devoted a portion of his time to farming; and, having quite recovered his health, removed, in the following August, to Detroit, in order to accept a clerkship in a wholesale grocery house. In April, 1846, he married Miss Maria A. Sabine, daughter of John Sabine, then of the city of Detroit, but formerly of Canterbury, England. In June, 1846, Mr. Owen removed to Clarkston, Oakland County, Michigan, where he engaged in a general mercantile business. In 1854, in connection with his other business, he turned his attention to farming, in which he has since been engaged, although he has removed from Clarkston. In 1860 Mr. Owen purchased the Waterford flour-mills, which he rebuilt and operated. He also established a store in connection with the mills; and, in the spring of 1863, removed to Waterford, which is situated two and one-half miles from Clarkston. Mr. Owen had, for several years, traded in grain, wool, and all the productions of the northern counties; and this place was, for a long time, the natural outlet. In 1865, in connection with his business at Waterford, he opened a house in East Saginaw, dealing in wholesale groceries and lumbermen's supplies. This business increased beyond his expectations; and, in the following year, he was obliged to remove to Saginaw. Here he established a business which exceeded half a million dollars annually. In 1872 he retired, and has since been engaged, in Saginaw, in the manufacture of lumber. In 1854 Mr. Owen made a visit to his parents, brothers, and sisters in England. In 1860 he was chosen to represent his district in the State Senate. He took his seat, January 1, 1861, and served through that session and two special sessions, made necessary by the breaking out of the civil war. He took an active part in the business and deliberations, and filled positions on two special committees, one of which was on the salt interests of the State. An act had been passed, at a former session, giving a bounty of ten cents a bushel on all salt made within the State, which led to rapid developments of the salt deposits, and threatened the people with heavy taxation in order to meet the probable production. The majority of the committee having reported on a modified and continuous tax, the law was practically repealed, except as to the company then in operation. A strong effort was

made for its continuance, however, and Mr. Owen received many flattering comments for the stand he took in the interests of the people. He was appointed chairman of the special committee, appointed by the Senate, to investigate the department of the Quartermaster-General, to which base frauds had been charged by a part of the press of the State. Three months' faithful labor in investigating the business, resulted in a complete refutation of the charges. In September, 1866, Mr. Owen was deeply affected by the death of his wife, who left a family of nine children,—six sons and three daughters. He afterwards married Miss Lucia A. Greenleaf, who was born in Saratoga, New York, in 1832, and was the daughter of Flavel and Eunice (Smith) Greenleaf. They have one daughter. Mr. Owen has been identified, not only with the business interests of Saginaw, but with its growth and public improvement. In 1870 he was elected Mayor of the city; and has served in other prominent positions. He served as President of the Water Commissioners during the construction of what is known as the Holly system of water supply, covering an expenditure of upwards of three hundred thousand dollars. Upon the completion of the works, Mr. Owen resigned his position, and retired to private life. He was never an office-seeker, and only accepted the positions he has filled from a sense of duty, and at the urgent solicitations of his friends. In politics, he was first a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. In his religious views, he is a Baptist.

**ORTMAN, CHARLES L.**, Lumberman, of East Saginaw, was born in Austria, in the town of Austria, in September, 1830. His father, Charles J. Ortman, a man of considerable repute, carried on the manufacturing business. His mother died when he was but six years old; and, at the age of twelve, Mr. Ortman went to live with an uncle in Vienna. He assisted his uncle in the produce and wood business; and attended school until 1851, when he went South, and settled in Trieste. He subsequently engaged as traveler for a produce and wood dealer of that place, in which capacity he remained three years. He was very fond of study, and devoted his leisure time to history and other useful subjects. In 1854 he returned to Austria; and, until 1862, carried on the same line of business through Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland. In that year, he went to England, and became extensively engaged in the oak-stave and lumber business. In 1863, being urged by his friends, he decided to come to America. After visiting Canada, Missouri, and Michigan, he settled in Detroit in 1864, and engaged in the lumber business. In 1865 he removed to East Saginaw, where he has since conducted an extensive trade. In 1865 he





Your Truly  
B. F. Rustige

was appointed President of the Germania Society. In 1872 he became a Chapter Mason. In the same year, he was elected Mayor of the city; and was also chosen Presidential Elector, running five thousand votes ahead of his ticket. In 1873, with two other men, he started the East Saginaw Savings Bank, and became its Vice-President. He married, January 19, 1856, Miss Mary Elizabeth Boch. They have had five children, four of whom are living. Mr. Ortman has, through his own efforts, risen to deserved and enduring prominence. His fortune is the result of careful and far-seeing management in a business conducted with integrity and industry.

**P**LESSNER, DR. MICHAEL CHARLES THEODORE, of Saginaw City, Michigan, was born October 20, 1813, in Striegan, Prussia. His father, Henry Plessner, a Professor in the University of Breslau, died in 1835. Doctor Plessner attended the Gymnasium School, at Breslau, until 1833. He then entered the University of Berlin; and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, August 10, 1837. The same year, he was appointed surgeon of the Cholera Hospital; and was actively engaged in his professional duties, near Berlin, from 1838 to 1842. In the latter year, he was appointed Royal Officer of Health; and lived, first, at Friedland, and, afterwards, at Stettin, until 1849, when he emigrated to America. He reached Saginaw City, August 10, 1849; and, with the exception of an interval of two years passed in Toledo, Ohio, has since made it his home. From 1852 to 1860, he held the office of Justice of the Peace. He was Superintendent of the Poor for eight years. In 1859 he received a Captain's commission in the Michigan militia. He was President of the Board of Education for ten years; and, in 1868, was a Presidential Elector. In 1839 he became a Free Mason; and has taken all the degrees except one. While he was in Toledo, he was President of the medical society there; and is now a member of the different medical societies of Saginaw. Prior to the organization of the Republican party, he was a Free-soil Democrat; and cast his first vote for Hale, in 1852. He was active in the campaigns of 1856, '60, '68, and '76, in making stump-speeches, in Saginaw and other counties, for the nominees on the Republican ticket. Doctor Plessner has, at all times, been deeply interested in the growth and educational advancement of Saginaw City. His knowledge, skill, and devotion to his professional duties, place him among the best physicians in his county. Forty years of incessant labor at his profession have not impaired either mental or physical vigor. He married, March 7, 1839, Amelia Fittenger. They have had thirteen children, twelve of whom lived to maturity.

**P**ARTRIDGE, HON. BENJAMIN F., of Portsmouth, Bay County, Michigan, was born in the town of Shelby, Macomb County, Michigan, April 19, 1822. He is the son of Asa and Sarah C. Partridge. They came from Scotch-Irish ancestors who emigrated to this country several generations back. His parents were from Vermont, but were married in Detroit, Michigan, soon after the War of 1812. They lived there for a time, and then removed to a farm in Shelby, where they remained several years; and finally removed to the village of Palmer,—now St. Clair City,—in St. Clair County, Michigan. There his father died in 1827, leaving an invalid wife and four children, of whom Mr. Partridge, then five years old, was the second. From this time, we find him living any place it suited him best until, when about fourteen years of age, having had no educational advantages, he commenced attending the common schools, doing chores and working about for several years. As soon as he became competent to teach, he took charge of a school, at the same time studying law, mathematics, and engineering under private instructors. He also read Latin and French under private teachers, and learned type-setting and printing before he reached the age of twenty-two years. About this time, he began the mercantile business, and studied ship-building and carpentry for two years. He then engaged in civil engineering and surveying for a year, when he left mercantile business, and gave his attention to surveying, dealing in real estate, and lumbering. In 1845 he married Miss Olive M. Wright, from New Hampshire. He lived at Lexington, Michigan, until the spring of 1854, when he removed his family to Lower Saginaw, now Bay City, Michigan, where he had engaged largely in lumbering. During the next two years, he built two large steam saw-mills, and made various other improvements at Bay City, becoming interested in vessel property. The financial crisis of 1857 was disastrous to his interests, and swept away nearly all his accumulations of the previous fourteen years. After many vain efforts to arrange his business matters satisfactorily, he again commenced surveying and engineering; and continued it in connection with selling new lands, until the civil war came on. In September, 1861, he commenced recruiting men for the 1st Michigan Lancers, in which he enlisted as a private under Colonel Rankin. In February, 1862, he was mustered in as Second Lieutenant of Company H. When the lancers were disbanded, he obtained orders to enlist men from the lancers with Captain J. M. Mott; they raised a company, and were assigned to the 16th Regiment of Michigan Infantry. The company being thus transferred, he was mustered in as First Lieutenant of Company I, in the 16th Michigan. He was subsequently commissioned and mustered, from time to time, as Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and

Colonel of the 16th Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry. While Major, he had command of the 83d Peninsular Volunteers, and was wounded in the neck by a ball at the battle of Peebles' Farm. He was then brevetted Colonel of United States Volunteers. January 18, 1865, he took command of the 16th Michigan, and was brevetted Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers. In March he was in command of a brigade, and was wounded by a ball in the left side of his head at Quaker Road, but resumed his command the next day, and continued until Lee's surrender. On that occasion, he received twenty-eight of the seventy-one flags surrendered. While on the march from Appomattox Court House to Richmond, General Partridge's horse fell, and two of his ribs were broken; notwithstanding this, he remained in camp until his final recovery. After the grand review at Washington, District of Columbia, he was sent in command of a detachment of seven regiments to Louisville, Kentucky. There he was appointed President of a general court-martial, and continued to hold the court until he was mustered out of service with his regiment, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, in July, 1865. He participated in all but two of the fifty-four engagements on the record of the regiment; thirty-six of them being considered heavy battles; and was at the entire siege of Petersburg except Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864, being in hospital at that time. Before the war, he served eighteen months as Sheriff of Bay County, and was also County Surveyor. After the war, he was four years Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Sixth District, Michigan, and resigned in 1871. He was also President of Bay County Agricultural Society two years, during the same time. In 1871 he resumed farming on his place near Bay City; and, in 1872, was elected Supervisor of the town; he has been elected every year since, and was also President of the Board of Supervisors of his county three years in succession, which office he still holds. In the fall of 1876, at the general election, he was chosen Commissioner of the State Land-office of Michigan, to serve two years. During the existence of the order of Sons of Temperance, he was an ardent supporter of its principles and a member of the society; he was also a member of the Temple of Honor, another higher temperance order. In early life, he joined the Masonic Fraternity; and has also been a prominent Odd-Fellow. While quite young, he became a member of the Congregational Church of Algonac, Michigan. In the soldiers who fought for the Union in the late war, he takes a lively interest, being one of the Boys in Blue, and Vice-President of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Michigan. He takes great interest in agriculture and horticulture, and is a prominent member of these societies. He is also Master of a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, and member of the State Grange of Michigan. He belongs

to the order of Stars and Stripes of the State of Michigan soldiers, and is a Republican in politics. General Partridge is a man of strictly temperate habits,—never using stimulants or tobacco in any form. He is of a calm and even disposition, rarely disturbed by undue excitement. One of these cards was presented to each member of the regiment when discharged:

"HEAD-QUARTERS 16TH MICH. INF. VET. VOLS., }  
"July 17, 1865. }

"SIR:—Accept my congratulations and thanks for having so nobly and successfully performed your duty during your perilous term of service, and for having been connected with an organization which has with honor to itself participated in the following-named battles:

"(1.) Siege of Yorktown, April, 1862. (2.) Hanover Court House, May 27, 1862. (3.) Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862. (4.) Gaines Hill, June 27, 1862. (5.) White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862. (6.) Malvern Hill, June 30, 1862. (7.) Turkey Bend, July 1, 1862. (8.) Bull Run, No. 2, August 30, 1862. (9.) Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862. (10.) Shepherdstown, Virginia, September 19, 1862. (11.) Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. (12.) Chancellorsville, April 30, 1863. (13.) Middleburg, June 21, 1863. (14.) Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. (15.) Williamsport, Maryland, July 12, 1863. (16.) Wapping Heights, July 21, 1863. (17.) Bristow Station, October 14, 1863. (18.) Rappahannock Station, November 7, 1863. (19.) Mine Run, November 27, 1863. (20.) Wilderness, May 5, 1864. (21.) Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864. (22.) Spottsylvania, May 18, 1864. (23.) North Anna, May 23, 1864. (24.) Tolopatomoy Creek, May 30, 1864. (25.) Magnolia Swamp, June 1, 1864. (26.) Bethesda Church, June 2, 1864. (27.) Battle of Petersburg, June 18, 1864. (28.) Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad, July 30, 1864. (29.) Weldon Railroad, August 18, 19, 21, 1864. (30.) Peebles' Farm, September 30, 1864. (31.) Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864. (32.) Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865. (33.) Hatcher's Run, No. 2, March 25, 1865. (34.) White Oak Road, March 29, 1865. (35.) Quaker Road, March 31, 1865. (36.) Five Forks, April 1, 1865. (37.) Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. (38.) Lee's Surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, April 13, 1865. The Siege of Petersburg, from June 16, 1864, to March 29, 1865.

"With many good wishes for your future,

"I am, respectfully yours,

"B. F. PARTRIDGE,

"Colonel Comm'g 16th Michigan V. V. Infantry."

**P**OWELL, EDWIN R., Stanton, Editor and Proprietor of the Montcalm *Herald*, was born in Livonia, Livingston County, New York, September 1, 1820. He is the son of John Powell, who emigrated from Strafford, Vermont, in 1816. The maiden name of his mother, who was of French descent, was Caroline A. Jaques. She was born and brought up in Ontario County, New York, her parents having settled at the Hemlock Lake, near the village of Livonia. When Edwin Powell was six years of age, his mother died; this broke up the household, and left him to find an indifferent home with various relatives, until he was ten years of age, when his father married a second wife, and emigrated to Ann Arbor, Michigan. He settled upon eighty acres of Government land, which, at that period, was regarded as on the outskirts of civilization, as there was not then a public road to any part of Michigan, west of Ann Arbor. Mr. Powell was the only assistant of his father in his endeavor to make a

home in the wilderness, until December, 1835. Upon the death of his step-mother, he was bound as an apprentice to the printer's trade, under George W. Wood, at that time the proprietor of the *Ann Arbor State Journal*. Printing was not profitable in those days, and it was with difficulty that apprentices, or even journeymen printers, could obtain for their labor more than sufficient to keep them in board and clothes. The *State Journal* soon passed into other hands; and, in 1838, Mr. Powell commenced work in the employment of George W. Wallace, who had just started the first paper in Ypsilanti, called the *Republican*. This, however, proved to be a very unprofitable enterprise to Mr. Wallace; and Mr. Powell, then in his nineteenth year, went to Detroit in search of a situation as journeyman printer,—or, in other words, he started out on a tramp. On arriving, he failed to obtain the work he expected; and, for the first time in his life, found himself a wanderer about the streets of a city, without a cent in his pocket, and with a sensible appreciation of the cold charity of the world. After two or three days, he succeeded in getting enough to do to pay his expenses to the village of Pontiac, where he obtained employment, at eight dollars per month, on the *Pontiac Jacksonian*, published by Eldridge & Denton. He remained there until the following April, and then returned to Ann Arbor, where he worked in the printing-offices a portion of the time, until the month of December, 1839. He then learned that a situation was open for him at Jackson, in the *American Freeman* office, which was the only abolition paper published, at that time, in the Northwestern States. He went there by stage early in January, 1840, and was compositor and pressman of that paper for three months, with the assistance of only a small boy. Seymour B. Treadwell was the editor, and he, on many occasions, gave Mr. Powell the credit of being the best printer he ever saw. At the end of three months, the *Freeman* was suspended for want of support, and Mr. Powell received his wages, amounting to about seventy dollars,—a sum large enough to make him believe himself one of the wealthy men of the place. Returning to Ann Arbor in May, he was unable to get much to do at printing, as the times were too hard. Job printing was wholly performed on a hand-press, and such a thing as a job or card press was unknown in Michigan. In August, 1840, he returned to Jackson, and went to work on a Whig paper just started there by Moore & Hitchcock. He remained until late in the fall, when the death of Mr. Moore led to a change of proprietors; and the office was taken possession of by D. D. T. Moore, who subsequently established Moore's *Rural New Yorker*. Mr. Powell then went to work in the office of the *Jackson Democrat*, published by Raney & Cheeney. This firm soon dissolved, and G. W. Raney took possession. It so

happened that Mr. Raney had no taste for editorial work, and allowed Mr. Powell to do the editing in the name of the proprietor. For the first time in his life, he had the pleasure of seeing his own articles in print, generally filling about four columns weekly. This work was done principally in the night, by the light of tallow candles. In business hours, he performed all the mechanical work of the office, except what was done by a small boy. This engagement terminated in May, 1841, when Mr. Powell went back to the lower town of Ann Arbor to take a situation on an abolition paper called the *Signal of Liberty*. The office had been removed from Jackson, and the paper was merely a revival, under another name, and in another place, of the *American Freeman*. After he had worked in this office for a year, it changed hands, and the paper was published by a company in the upper town. In the winter of 1843, Mr. Powell entered into a verbal copartnership with Orrin Arnold to publish the *Michigan Argus*, a new paper started upon the extinction of a Democratic paper printed there, called the *Ann Arbor Herald*. This was his first newspaper venture; and, as he was inexperienced, the partnership proved to be an unfortunate one in many respects. He retired from the *Michigan Argus*, and returned to the office of the *Signal of Liberty*, where he was employed as foreman, until September, 1846. He then retired, with five hundred dollars of hard-earned wages in his pocket, and started out with the intention of carrying on the business for himself in the future. In the latter part of September of that year, he purchased of Nicholas Sullivan the *Livingston Courier*, published at Howell, Livingston County, paying for it the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars. This place, at that time, was comparatively on the borders of civilization. The people lived in log houses, and were mostly in straitened circumstances. The circulation of the paper did not exceed two hundred, in the entire county, and scarcely any job printing was called for. The business paid expenses and something besides, and Mr. Powell continued the paper until the close of the Cass and Butler campaign, in 1848; when he thought he saw a more promising field for his labor in the village of Ionia, in Ionia County. He transferred the good-will of the *Livingston Courier* to W. B. Smith, in December, 1848; and, in January, 1849, removed, with his printing material, to Ionia, and started a five-column folio paper, which he entitled the *Ionia Gazette*. By hard work and perseverance, the *Gazette* grew with the place, and proved a profitable enterprise, yielding to Mr. Powell a handsome competence. In 1862 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he accepted; but it proved one of the mistakes of his life-time. By attempting to discharge the duties of a judicial office, he found himself in a new vocation, which by nature and education he was unfitted to fill. The period of the war brought

to him a great deal of official business, which, in due time, made enemies of his warmest friends, and thus paved the way for the *Ionia Sentinel*, which was established in May, 1866. The rapid growth of Ionia, however, had made it possible for two newspapers to thrive in that place; but in August, 1867, the *Gazette* was merged in the *Ionia Sentinel*, and Mr. Powell soon after engaged in manufacturing, which proved exceedingly disastrous to his finances. He closed his business in Ionia, and purchased the *Montcalm Herald*, published in Stanton, Michigan, which had then been in existence a little more than one year. He removed to Stanton in January, 1869, and there resolved to retrieve his fortunes by resuming, in a new and untried field, the occupation he had chosen in his early life. By hard work and an indomitable will, he succeeded. He began under very discouraging circumstances financially, and has continued the *Montcalm Herald* without the interruption of a single week of its publication. It has steadily advanced in prosperity and usefulness until, in 1878, it has become the largest weekly newspaper in Michigan north of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. It is one of the most prosperous weekly journals in the State, outside of the large cities, and one of the most influential of the party to which the editor is devotedly attached. After occupying the editorial chair thirty-two years, he does not know of a single person in any party who desires to injure him, or impede his efforts to make a readable newspaper. His friends, neighbors, and the people of the county of his residence, desire to see him continue his editorial work until compelled by the infirmities of age to lay down the scissors and the quill.

**R**ANNEY, DR. HEZEKIAH B., of Stanton, Michigan, was born near Batavia, New York, June 7, 1833. His father, who was a farmer, removed to Grand Rapids in 1847, and to Albion in 1851. Mr. Ranney received his education at Albion, and entered the army, in 1863, as Second Lieutenant in the 15th New York Cavalry, in a company which he had assisted in raising. He took part in the battles of Lynchburg, New Market, Fisher Hill, and other conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley. He was slightly wounded at Fisher Hill; and was mustered out of service at Elmira, New York, in 1865. During several years he was a diligent student of medicine, and had frequent opportunities of gaining knowledge and experience by practice in the army. On his return from the war, he entered the drug store of his brother; and, in 1869, commenced work at his profession, with A. J. Wiggins, of St. Johns. In 1870 Doctor Ranney traveled as a specialist, and the same year settled at Stanton, as

physician and dentist. There he immediately identified himself with all the interests of the place; and has now a large practice, as the leading physician, among the best families of Stanton and its vicinity. He joined the Free and Accepted Masons at Eaton Rapids, in 1855; he has been connected with various lodges, has held every office in the lodge, except Worshipful Master, and is, at present, Senior Warden. He joined the Knights of Pythias in 1874, at Greenville. Mr. Ranney is a communicant in the Congregational Church. He was a Democrat until the civil war, when he joined the Republican party. He married, May 5, 1856, Mrs. M. M. Wilsey. They have two sons,—George G. and Frank D.,—aged, respectively, twenty-one and nineteen years. Doctor Ranney is a self-made man in every sense of the term, having obtained a thorough knowledge of medicine by his individual efforts, while supporting his family, and under the most discouraging circumstances. He owes his success as a practitioner, not to a medical college, but to his untiring energy and indomitable will. He has forced his enemies to acknowledge his worth, the profession to recognize his ability, and the public to demand his services. He is now assistant surgeon for the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad.

**R**EYNOLDS, MONTGOMERY A., Merchant and Miller, of Stanton, Montcalm County, was born in Woodstock, Ulster County, New York, October 29, 1850; and is the son of William H. and Harriet (Sagendorph) Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds is one of a family of ten children, of whom four only survive. Both of his paternal grand-parents are living; they married in 1821. His father is one among four sons and seven daughters; and the family circle never has been broken by death. His mother is of German parentage, and his father is of New England descent, tracing his ancestry from Connecticut; but the family had settled in New York at an early day. Mr. Reynolds received no education other than that afforded by the common schools, which he attended until he was ten years of age. From that time until he reached fifteen, he went to school only in winter, assisting his father on the farm in summer. At fifteen, he left school, and had to bend all his energies towards assisting in the support of the family, by tilling the soil of the farm. Farm labor was always distasteful to him, and he early found an opportunity to yield it. He apprenticed himself at the age of seventeen, to a stone-cutter, and worked at that trade for two years, until the fall of 1869. He then started for the West, and settled in Stanton, Michigan, where a sister of his mother resided. He worked for four days in a

mill, and then obtained a position as clerk in the general mercantile store of H. H. Hinds. He remained in this employment four years, receiving an increased salary each year. At the end of that time he invested his savings in the drug and grocery business; and was, for two years, one of the firm of Reynolds & Hawley in that trade. He then sold out his interest, and, in connection with Turner Brothers, in August, 1876, built the first grist-mill in Stanton. He has lately bought out Mr. Turner's interest in the business. Mr. Reynolds has held the office of Township Treasurer, and has been village Treasurer for two terms. He is a member of the association of Knights of Honor, and has been Assistant Dictator in that body. He has always voted with the Republican party. He married, October 5, 1875, Emma S. Turner, daughter of Nelson M. Turner, deceased. They have one child,—a daughter. The fortune of fifteen dollars which Mr. Reynolds brought to Stanton, has, by his hard work, energy, and perseverance, been made the foundation of a handsome fortune.

**ROSSMAN, LEONARD**, of Stanton, Sheriff of Montcalm County, is a native of Michigan; and, was born at Shelby, Macomb County, April 16, 1832. His parents were both of German descent, and were natives of New York State. His mother was Mary (Rull) Rossman. His father, Fite Rossman, was a farmer, and removed with his wife and family to Michigan, in 1830, when he settled on a farm in Macomb County. Leonard Rossman was one of nine children, five of whom were born before the parents left New York. He enjoyed no educational advantages beyond those afforded by the common schools at Shelby, and worked upon his father's farm until he was twenty-three years old. He then concluded to try the experiment of farming for himself. His first operations were in Montcalm County, near Greenville; afterwards in Eureka; and, subsequently, in Winfield, where he worked a farm for eighteen years. In this place, he cleared a farm of about eighty acres, which he still owns and works. Mr. Rossman's first experience in public life was as Treasurer of Winfield Township; he held this office for twelve years, having been first elected in 1861-62. He resigned the position to enter the army; but, on his return, in 1866, was again elected, and was re-elected successively until 1876. In that year he resigned, in order to fill the office of Sheriff of Montcalm County. In August, 1862, Mr. Rossman volunteered in the 21st Michigan Infantry, and held the rank of sergeant. An injury which he received early in the service caused him to be placed on detached duty, and prevented his promotion. He took part in the battle

of Perryville, and in two minor engagements; and was honorably discharged June 21, 1865. Mr. Rossman has always voted with the Republican party,—John C. Fremont receiving his first vote. At Greenville, December 30, 1854, he married Julia M. Ormsby, daughter of Hiram Ormsby, of South Haven. Their family consists of three children, one of whom, a daughter, is married. Mr. Rossman is now in the prime of life; he is firmly and strongly built; and his expression marks a quiet but determined and self-reliant man. As an officer of the county, he gives universal satisfaction; and even those who have to submit to his firmness and decision acknowledge the mildness of his disposition and the true worth of his character.

**RIDER, HON. MYRON**, of Greenville, Michigan, was born February 25, 1823. His parents, Ira and Rachel (Fisher) Rider, emigrated to Michigan in the year 1830, settling upon a new farm in the town of Salem, Washtenaw County, some thirty miles west of Detroit. His father held many offices of trust; and was elected Representative in the State Legislature, in the fall of 1852, serving one term. Mr. Rider's educational advantages were very limited, as he was only seven years old when his father went to the West. Michigan was then one unbroken wilderness, and no schools were within his reach until years afterwards. At the age of eighteen, he engaged as teacher in a district school,—which occupation he pursued for six successive winters, working upon his father's farm during the summer months. His early ambition was to obtain a classical education, and he commenced the preparatory course; but, in 1846, he relinquished the idea, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Plymouth, Michigan. In the spring of 1850, his health having failed, he, in company with six others, started for California, via Panama; they reached San Francisco the following September,—four of his party having died on the way out. He remained in California one year, working in the gold mines most of the time. Not meeting with sufficient success to warrant his remaining longer away from his family, he returned to his home, in October, 1851, and engaged in the book and stationery business in Plymouth,—also holding the office of Postmaster. In the fall of 1854, he removed to Montcalm County, and engaged in lumber dealing; but, not meeting with success, he soon removed to a new farm, in the adjoining town of Bushnell. While there, in the fall of 1856, he was elected Probate Judge of Montcalm County, which office he held for the term of four years. In the spring of 1857, he removed to Greenville, which was then the county-seat. Here he was occupied in various branches of industry,—in the mercantile business, milling, lum-



bering, and farming. He is now connected with D. Horton in the sale of hardware and agricultural implements,—still continuing the management of his farm. Mr. Rider is at the head of the Masonic Fraternity in Greenville, having been instrumental in its organization. In 1866, he was the Democratic candidate, in his district, for Representative in Congress. In 1871 he was elected first Mayor of the city of Greenville. He married, October 22, 1847, Mary Marshall, of De Witt, Clinton County. They had two children,—a son and a daughter,—neither of whom is living. Mr. Rider has been connected with all the public enterprises of the city of Greenville; and was very active in his support of measures for the construction of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad. He has long been a member of the Methodist Church; and is a firm believer in the principles of Christianity, which he endeavors to carry out in his dealings with his fellow-men. Being one of the oldest settlers in Greenville, he is well known and highly esteemed. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood, being over six feet in height. He is genial in his manners; and, for a popular man, rather retiring in disposition. His intrinsic worth and unswerving integrity have given him a very high place in the regard of the people of Greenville.

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**R**OSE, JULIUS K., of East Saginaw, Michigan, was born August 3, 1820, in Sherburne, Chenango County, New York; and is the son of Rufus and Deborah (Hatch) Rose. His ancestors were Puritans, and settled in Chenango County when it was still a wilderness. They were obliged to cut the roads through the woods, for miles, to their future home. His maternal ancestry were very long-lived,—his great-grandfather having attained the age of one hundred and six. His grandfather was a celebrity in his day; he was a man of great energy and will, and was in the habit of working sixteen hours per day during a great part of his life. He was also distinguished for an inexhaustible fund of humor and anecdote. From his father, Mr. Rose inherited a taste for farming and gardening, and a love for horses and other domestic animals, which he has retained through all the vicissitudes of an active professional and business life. He was educated in his native village, and at De Ruyter Institute, Madison County, New York; his favorite studies were mathematics and the natural sciences. He was afterwards employed as teacher of mathematics in Walkill Academy, at Middletown, New York,—devoting his leisure time, while there, to the study of law. On leaving Middletown, he entered the law office of Cutting & Owen; and completed his legal education in the office of Benjamin F. Butler,—then United States District Attorney

of the Southern District of New York,—graduating under the old law of that State, which required seven years' study before admission to practice. He supported himself, in the interim, by doing office work, and writing for periodicals and newspapers. In 1848 he left, among the first of the pioneers, for California; and arrived in San Francisco in May, 1849, after an eventful passage. After spending three months at the mines, he commenced the practice of his profession in San Francisco. During his residence there, he was a member of several of the leading law firms of the city. He was, at one time, a member of the Board of Education; and, at all times, was identified with all public enterprises calculated to promote the growth of the city. He was one of the originators of the State Agricultural Society, and one of the Directors named in the act of the Legislature incorporating that society. While in California, he was largely interested in real estate. A portion of his ranch property he devoted to breeding and raising cattle and horses. He was, at one time, proprietor of the Buena Vista vineyard, near Sonora, which he greatly improved, and which is now one of the largest and best vineyards in the northern part of California. On his return from California, Mr. Rose settled in Saginaw, where he became interested in the purchase of large tracts of railroad lands, and engaged in agriculture, real estate, and other business. He was instrumental in organizing the Saginaw River Bridge Company; the East Saginaw and Saginaw City Bridge Company; the East Saginaw Gas-light Company; the Michigan Salt Company; the Saginaw Valley Land, Salt, and Mineral Company; and the New York Solar Salt Company. In nearly all of these he has held, or now holds, responsible positions, either as President, Director, or Treasurer. Mr. Rose is a Democrat; and, in 1866, was a candidate of that party for Congress. He was defeated, however, as his district was largely Republican. He was educated in the Congregational Church, but is now unsectarian and liberal in his religious views. He became an Odd-Fellow in 1845; at the time he emigrated to California, he was presiding officer of the State Rights Lodge. He was one of the charter members, and assisted in organizing the first lodge ever chartered in that State. He was a member of the California Pioneer Society, consisting only of those who settled there previous to the end of the year 1849. He married, in 1855, Ellen A. Ellsworth, a lady of rare intellectual qualities and accomplishments. Her grandfather was an extensive farmer in Indiana, and, for a long time, Commissioner of Patents. He was a brother of the late Governor Ellsworth, of Connecticut, and a son of Oliver Ellsworth, one of the Chief-Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Her paternal grandmother was one of the well-known Goodrich family, of Connecticut.





Manning Norton  
Greenville

**R**OSS, BENJAMIN BOOTH, M. D., East Saginaw, Michigan, is a native of King's County, Ireland, and was born December 12, 1838. His parents were Benjamin B. and Katherine (Knox) Ross. His father was, for a number of years, an officer in the British army, but sold out, and emigrated to Canada, in 1845. Doctor Ross attended Albert College, Ontario, for a short time, and afterwards studied medicine with Doctor James Lister, of Canada West. He soon removed, however, to the United States, and continued his studies at Buffalo, New York, graduating from the university of that city in 1863. He then took charge of the Buffalo general hospital, where he remained for one year. At the end of that time, desiring a different and broader field of labor, he removed to East Saginaw, Michigan, where he engaged in the general practice of medicine. Doctor Ross devoted considerable attention to surgery, and soon became the acknowledged surgeon in that portion of the State. He was prime mover in establishing St. Mary's Hospital, which was commenced by a subscription of fifteen hundred dollars. In 1874 the hospital was valued at ten thousand dollars, and the debt is almost paid. In 1868 he was elected to fill the office of City Physician, and held the position until 1876. He became a member of the Masonic Fraternity in 1871, and is a Master Mason, and a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the order of Odd-Fellows, having joined the society in 1865. He has always voted the Democratic ticket, and is very decided in the expression of his political views. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, of East Saginaw. He was elected Alderman in 1877, and still holds the position. By unceasing ministrations among his patients, Doctor Ross has won the esteem and confidence of the people in Saginaw Valley, and now ranks among the best physicians of the State.

**R**UTAN, MANNING, Esq., of Greenville, Montcalm County, Michigan, was born in New Providence, Union County, New Jersey, on the 25th of September, 1802. His father, Abraham Rutan, a cabinet-maker, died two years afterwards. His mother, Hannah (Shipman) Rutan, a woman of energy, industry, and economy, was thus left a widow, with one son,—a daughter about four years old having died a few months previous to the father's death. Mrs. Rutan removed to the home of her parents, in Morris County, New Jersey, and remained there until her son was fourteen years old. He attended school until that age, when his mother placed him in a country store. Having given satisfaction during the usual period of probationary service, he was regularly bound, as was then the custom, and served

his seven years of apprenticeship, for which he received his food, clothing, and fifty dollars in cash. He then engaged for one year as a clerk in the same store; and, at the expiration of that time, joined a young friend as his partner; purchased a small stock of goods, and opened a store at Dover, New Jersey. They were very successful in their business during five years. At the close of that period, Mr. Rutan sold his interest to his partner, for five thousand dollars; and, going to Rockaway, New Jersey, engaged there in mercantile business; first alone, and afterwards with a partner. A successful business of five years gave him funds, together with the proceeds of his interest in the business at Rockaway, sufficient to purchase a thousand acres of wood and farm land, and a water-power, in Morris County. The next year, he sold the farm land and water-power, purchased property in Newark, New Jersey, and, removing there, opened a grocery store. While thus engaged at Newark, with a friend as partner, he also opened a store at Dover, New Jersey; and, having decided to give his personal attention to the business there, rented his property in Newark, sold his wood land in Morris County, and removed to Dover. The next spring, he sold the Newark property, bought the interest of his Dover partner, and there continued the business alone until 1850. Having authorized his brother-in-law to purchase land-warrants, with the purpose, of going West and locating a thousand acres of land in Wisconsin, and being desirous of inspecting this purchase, he made the journey; and met his brother-in-law, who had been detained, on his return, in the locality that is now the city of Greenville, Michigan. Here, observing the fine character of the country, he directed his brother-in-law to effect the purchase of seven hundred acres, a part of which is now the city of Greenville, by exchange of the Wisconsin land, and cash difference. This was successfully accomplished, and Mr. Rutan the next year paid a visit to his Michigan property, and had a portion of it surveyed and platted in streets and lots, as a village site. Then, going East once more, he closed his business at Dover, bought a general stock of goods suitable for a new settlement, and, returning to Greenville, on the 1st of October, 1850, commenced business as a permanent resident. Mr. Rutan at once erected a store and dwelling-house; and, engaging a partner to attend to the mercantile business, busied himself in the cultivation of much of the land on which is now erected a city. Finding that the attention necessary to conduct his land business kept him from giving the necessary time to the business of his store, he sold his interest there to his partner; erected a new dwelling-house; and devoted his entire attention to the improvement and sale of his large tract of town sites. This, owing to the rapid increase of population, was rapidly sold. In the course of a few years, having sold most of his land, Mr. Rutan repurchased his former

store and dwelling; and, with a former clerk as partner, again began the business of a merchant. After five years of great success, he gave this business to his son, and permanently withdrew from mercantile life. In 1864, in addition to the original purchase, Mr. Rutan bought and platted a tract of about two hundred acres, of which he added eighty acres to what were then the village limits. Of this land he donated lots on which to erect the Baptist Church and the Union School-house,—from his former purchase, he had donated the site of the Congregational Church. The many fine residences which have since been erected attest the good judgment of Mr. Rutan, who made the ground ready for those who purchased it of him, by laying it out in streets, squares, and building-lots. Mr. Rutan has not confined his business operations to matters mentioned, but has also engaged in handling the products of pine lands and saw-mills. He has been a stockholder and a Director of the First National Bank of Ionia, since its organization; and, a stockholder in, and President of, the First National Bank of Greenville. He has never sought public or political office. In May, 1831, Mr. Rutan married Miss Melinda Hurd, of Dover, New Jersey. Their only son, Eugene Rutan, now conducts the mercantile business, mentioned as resigned to him by his father in 1869. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rutan have, for many years, been members of the Congregational Church. An earnest advocate of the advantages of temperance, and in his own person a living example of them, he regards this as the first among all the objects of the philanthropist. A deacon of his Church, he is distinguished for his liberality, having endowed a professorship in Olivet College, and responded freely to the calls of Oberlin for assistance in its good work. Although now approaching that age in which human existence is but "labor and sorrow," Mr. Rutan, as the result of his temperate life, is yet quite active, and able to give his personal attention to the direction of his estate. His character for integrity is among the first, and he has won the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

**S**HELDON, CHARLES STUART, A. M., M. D., of Greenville, Michigan, was born at New York Mills, Oneida County, New York, January 14, 1842. He is the son of Stephen Smith and Lemira (Harris) Sheldon. His parents were married at Rupert, Vermont, and removed first to Eastern Massachusetts, and, subsequently, to New York Mills, where his father was Secretary to the New York Mills Manufacturing Company. Mr. Sheldon's health failing him, he purchased a farm near Brockport, New York, where he removed, with his family, when the subject of this sketch

was three years old. Charles Sheldon engaged in the work of the farm during the summer months, attending school in the winter, and graduated at the Brockport Collegiate Institute in 1858. In the fall of the same year, he began his studies at Phillips' Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, then under the care of the eminent scholar, Dr. Samuel H. Taylor, and graduated in the following summer. In the fall of 1859, with a majority of his Andover classmates, he entered the classical department of Yale College, from which he graduated in 1863, ranking in scholarship number forty-two, in a class of over two hundred, and receiving an appointment on the commencement programme. He received the degree of A. M. in 1866. This class was, with one exception, the largest that had ever graduated at Yale, and contained many who are widely known for usefulness and ability. Among them may be mentioned, Prof. William G. Sumner, of Yale College; Rev. S. W. Duffield, late of Ann Arbor; Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, of the New England Congregational Church, Chicago; William C. Whitney, Corporation Counsel of New York City; Prof. George W. Atherton, of Rutgers College; and President E. A. Ware, of Atlanta University. After leaving college, Mr. Sheldon devoted two years to teaching at Madison and Waukesha, Wisconsin, occupying, at the latter place, the position of Principal of the State Reform School. In 1865 he began the study of medicine, at Buffalo, New York, in the medical department of the Buffalo University. He attended three full courses of lectures, and graduated in February, 1867, with the degree of M. D. During the period of his studies at Buffalo, he acted in the capacity of resident physician to the Buffalo general hospital, remaining till the autumn of 1867. He then went to New York City for the purpose of attending a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and, in the spring of 1868, he graduated from the institution, receiving an *ad eundem* degree of M. D. His first choice of a location for the practice of his profession was at Winona, Minnesota, where he removed soon after graduating from New York. He here spent three years, gaining many warm friends, and succeeding admirably in his practice. In January, 1872, he left Winona, and removed, with his family, to Greenville, Michigan. He has since been engaged in the duties of his profession at that place, and commands an extensive practice. He finds time, amidst the engrossing cares of a successful practitioner, to be an occasional and able contributor to the medical journals. Politically Doctor Sheldon is a moderate Republican; but he has no aspirations for political fame, and has never held office. Doctor Sheldon was married, at Buffalo, New York, October 30, 1868, to Miss Emma L. Hodge, of that place, niece of William Hodge, one of the earliest settlers of Buffalo. They have had four sons, three of whom are

now living. Doctor and Mrs. Sheldon are members of the Congregational Church, and are both actively engaged in the work. The Doctor was elected Superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with the church, in July, 1874. His services in this capacity have been thought so valuable that he has been three times re-elected to the same position. The prosperity of the school, which is, in many respects, a model one, is largely due to his faithful and efficient labors. He is known for his public spirit, and is deeply interested, and actively engaged in temperance and all other movements, which have for their object the benefit of the community at large.

**S**HEARER, JONATHAN, of Plymouth, was born August 23, 1796, in Coleraine, now Franklin County, Massachusetts. His great-grandfather, James Shearer, left Germany for Scotland, and afterwards for Ireland, whence he emigrated to this country with his son, John Shearer, grandfather of Jonathan. They settled in Palmer, Massachusetts, where John Shearer married Betsey Little, and had two daughters and eight sons,—all large and strong men and women, who lived to a very advanced age. One of them, William Shearer, was the father of the subject of this sketch. At the age of twenty-seven, he volunteered to defend Lexington; and, in 1775, joined Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga. In 1777 William Shearer crossed the Green Mountains with General Stark to take part in the battle of Bennington. He witnessed the surrender of General Burgoyne, and was more or less engaged in the struggle for independence throughout its duration. At the close of the war, he married Betsey Morton, and commenced clearing a new farm in Coleraine, which was the birthplace of Jonathan Shearer. The parents were moral, religious and prudent people. The Mortons were ship owners, called the "Lucky Mortons by sea." John Shearer and Betsey (Burns) Morton, were both from Scotland, and lived to be one hundred years old. Jonathan Shearer's parents reared their son very carefully, teaching him the worth of industry during his early years, which were spent on a farm, helping his father during the summer months; while, in the winter, he attended diligently to his studies at school, where it was his delight to be at the head of his class. During the War of 1812, he volunteered his services for the army, but was rejected at first on account of his extreme youth. In 1814, being eighteen years old, he volunteered at Plattsburg, one hundred miles from his home. The war being over in 1815, he entered the militia, and received six commissions in the company and regiment, from Governor John Brooks and Adjutant-General Sum-

ner of Boston. Mr. Shearer served in the army nearly seven years. Parental influence induced him to abandon a long cherished wish of going as sailor on a privateer, and he turned his attention to the study of law and medicine. For eight years he was Superintendent and Clerk of the school in Marble Town, New York. In 1816, with his brother Joseph, he cut eighty-four acres of grass, on their father's farm, with scythes. They were two months at haying, that year. The sun was darkened with spots, and every morning they found the dew-drops congealed. No corn ripened in New England. At the age of twenty-eight, Jonathan Shearer married Christina Deval, and moved to Phelps, New York, where he bought a farm and was very successful in raising wheat and peppermint, and in keeping a dairy. In this place, Mr. Shearer served as member of the Township Board and as Assessor four years, being elected unanimously, although he declined running for any office. In 1836, hearing Michigan Territory greatly praised, Mr. Shearer made a tour of the State, with which he was so much pleased that he sold his farm in New York and left Phelps, after a residence of thirteen years. He came to Michigan while it was yet a Territory, having bought more than one thousand acres of Government land, which he at once commenced clearing. He settled with his family in Plymouth, Wayne County, for the sake of giving his children educational advantages. Although opposed to holding any public office, Mr. Shearer was elected Supervisor, and, soon after, County Commissioner at the beginning of his residence in Plymouth. At that time three persons did all the business of the county. Mr. Shearer purchased the poor farm for Wayne, extended the tax rolls for the eighteen townships and the six wards of Detroit. He audited all claims against the county, laid out public highways, etc.; and yet all the cost of three years' services, for three commissioners, was only eleven hundred dollars. The first year after the county farm was bought, ten thousand dollars was saved for the poor, all the debts of the county were canceled, and the treasury was at last in a sound condition. Mr. Shearer served the county of Wayne, in his official position, without the loss of a single day during his term of office. Soon after this, he was nominated for Senator without his knowledge, and elected by a large majority. At the expiration of the first term, he was re-elected. While a member of the Senate, Mr. Shearer was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and wrote the bill to organize the State Agricultural Society; he also used his influence to establish the Normal School at Ypsilanti. In 1851 he was elected to serve in the State House of Representatives, and in 1867 was chosen member of the convention to revise the State Constitution. He was zealous and successful in influencing the Legislature to select Lansing as the site of the new State capital. In 1876,

the pioneers of Michigan elected Mr. Shearer President of the Pioneer Society of Michigan. At about the same time, he was nominated for Governor, at the State Convention held at Kalamazoo, by the delegates from Wayne County. Mr. Shearer has now reached the advanced age of eighty-two years, and is still a very healthy and active man. He never consulted a physician except once. He is now President of the Agricultural Society of Wayne County. Governor Mason offered Mr. Shearer the commission of Major soon after he came to reside in Michigan, and Governor Barry offered him that of Brigadier-General; he declined these military honors, but continued to serve his country in another direction. As an early pioneer and a high-minded, useful, and honorable citizen, he has endeared himself to all; and has long held the respect to which he is so well entitled from those with whom he has been brought in contact, either in public or private, during his long, busy, and successful career.

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**SMITH, HARMON**, of Stanton, Michigan, was born in Waterloo, Seneca County, New York, March 6, 1832. In 1836 his parents removed to Wayne County, Michigan, where his mother soon died. In 1843 the family went to Ionia County, where his father died, in the memorable hard winter, leaving eight children with no provision for their support. Each began to struggle for himself. Harmon lived for three years, as house servant, in a family which abused and cruelly ill treated him. He then labored on a farm for four years, at Woodard Lake, in the family of William Wood, where he received care and kind treatment. He afterwards commenced learning the cabinet-maker's trade, in Grand Rapids, but only remained there three months. In 1851 he went to Hastings, where he was employed by his brother, George A. Smith, a journalist; and set the first type in Barry County, and, subsequently, in 1869, the first type on the *Herald*, in Stanton. In 1854 Mr. Smith attended his first political caucus, as an anti-Nebraska Democrat. The following year, aided by several prominent politicians, he commenced editing the *Livingston Republican*, in Howell, Michigan. In this enterprise he was aided by his elder brother, Louis M. Smith. At first the paper was a financial failure, but Mr. Smith labored with untiring energy until its success was established. In 1856 Mr. Smith began the work of a political speaker, in which he became quite prominent. In 1859 he began the study of law; the following year he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Hastings, Barry County. That same year, he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner. In 1863 he enlisted as sergeant in Company F, of the

7th Michigan Cavalry. He served three years, took part in thirty general engagements, and fifty-three saber charges, and was slightly wounded twice. At the close of the war, he went West, to assist in opening the overland route, then blockaded by the Indians; and, in 1865, he returned to Michigan, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. He then found that all he had been able to save was gone, owing to claims which he had supposed canceled. With his library, and three hundred dollars in money, he removed to Stanton, and opened the first law office in the place. Besides attending to professional duties, he worked as a carpenter, building his own house and office, and keeping bachelor's hall. He has twice been elected Circuit Court Commissioner, and has served twice as Prosecuting Attorney. October 2, 1869, he married Lucelia V. Moore, daughter of Pliny Moore, of Hubbardston, Michigan. They are members of the Congregational Church, but have given largely toward the erection of other churches, and to all charities, irrespective of denomination. Since Mr. Smith was seven years old, he has attended school less than four months; but, by his force of will and unfailing energy, he has been enabled to acquire a good education. He has invested much in real estate, and has liberally aided every public improvement of the place. In public and private life, his ruling desire is to do right.

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**SMITH, GEORGE ANGLE**, of Stanton, Michigan, was born in Waterloo, Seneca County, New York, January 10, 1820, and was the third of nine children of Walter and Susan (Angle) Smith. In the spring of 1835, the family emigrated to Michigan, and settled in Huron, Wayne County. In 1839 they removed to North Plains, Ionia County. Mr. Smith received the usual education given to farmers' sons; and, in 1843, taught school, and was employed in the printing-office of the *Ionia Journal*. In 1844 he was engaged on the *Grand River Eagle*, the oldest paper now in existence in the Grand River Valley. Four years later he went to Howell, and worked on the *Livingston Courier*. In 1849 he established, in Clyde, New York, the *Clyde Times*. In 1850 he married, in Howell, and began the publication of the *Barry County Pioneer*, at Hastings, Michigan. For two years he served as under-Sheriff of Ionia County; and then, at the request of the people of Barry, who offered him six hundred dollars, he returned to that place and started a Democratic paper, called the *Barry Review*. He was appointed, in 1861, Deputy United States Marshal, and at the same time engaged in the drug business. At the commencement of the civil war, he was chosen Cap-

tain of a company of ninety-days men, who enlisted at Hastings; they were not accepted, however, and the company disbanded. In 1862 Mr. Smith enlisted as a private in the 7th Michigan Cavalry; he was immediately promoted to the position of hospital steward, and served as Assistant Surgeon during the last two years of army life. After leaving the army, he practiced medicine two years at Stanton. He acquired a knowledge of law through holding the office of Justice of the Peace for sixteen years; and, in 1867, was admitted to the bar. He was a Democrat until 1876, when he joined the Independent Greenback party; he is now President of the Independent Greenback Club. He has held office almost continually, since of the proper age, and was once a candidate for the State Legislature. He joined the Odd-Fellows in 1849, the Free Masons in 1852, and the Good Templars in 1856. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is very active in the temperance cause. He is now a lawyer, real estate agent, village Clerk, and Justice of the Peace. His wife was one of the six daughters of the widow Chase, of Howell. All these daughters are married, and, with one exception, are residents of Montcalm County. Mrs. Chase was a member of the Methodist Church for sixty-two years; and all of the daughters, with their husbands and families, with one or two exceptions, are now members of the same denomination.

**SMITH, IRVING MARVIN**, late of East Saginaw, Michigan, was born in Amherst, Erie County, New York, February 1, 1832. His parents were Beriah G. and Betsey (Gale) Smith. In the year 1837, they came to Livingston County, and settled in the wilderness upon an unimproved farm. Mr. Smith remained at home and attended school three months each winter, until he reached his twentieth year. He studied afterwards at Farmington, and graduated at the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. In New Baltimore, he took charge of the Union School for six months. He then entered Cochran's Commercial College, from which he graduated in 1857. After another year, spent in teaching in Dickenson's Institute, in Romeo, he commenced, in 1858, the study of law in the office of E. F. Mead, of Romeo. He was admitted to practice at Detroit in 1860. Two years later, he removed to East Saginaw; and, until 1870, practiced his profession with Hon. W. L. Webber. He then formed a copartnership with his brother, H. P. Smith, which continued up to the time of the former's death. Mr. Smith was a prominent member of the order of Knights Templar. He held the office of Grand Commander of the State; and Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Encampment of the United States. In politics, he was a Republican.

He was connected with the Episcopal Church. Mr. Smith made an excursion South, with the hope that change of climate might restore his failing health. He had reached Detroit, on his return, when he died at the residence of his sister, April 3, 1876. At a meeting of the Saginaw County bar, held April 4, 1876, to testify their respect for Mr. Smith, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That in the death of our brother, Irving M. Smith, the bar of Saginaw City has lost a member eminent for his energy, industry, and perseverance in the practice of his profession; who, as a lawyer, was honest and fair-minded; whose conduct in his intercourse with his brother members and the court was always courteous and gentlemanly.

"*Resolved*, That we extend to the relatives of the deceased our sympathies in their bereavement, and offer them the only consolation in our power,—the assurance that his memory is worthy to be cherished, and that he has left a reputation, both as a man and lawyer, pure and unblemished."

**SMITH, HARLAN PAGE**, East Saginaw, Lawyer and Real Estate Dealer, was born in Hartland, Livingston County, Michigan, April 3, 1843. He attended the district schools of his county; and, when eighteen years of age, entered the High School at Fentonville, where he remained two years. He also spent one year at the High School in Ann Arbor. In 1865 he entered the law department of Michigan University, from which he graduated in March, 1867. He also took a partial course in the literary department. In April, 1867, he removed to East Saginaw, and entered the law office of Webber & Smith. In the following year, he opened a law office, in connection with which he carried on real estate business until 1870. In that year, he and his brother, the law partner of Hon. Wm. L. Webber, entered into a copartnership, under the firm name of I. M. & H. P. Smith. They carried on the law and real estate business with success until the death of the senior partner, which occurred April 3, 1876. Since that time, Mr. H. P. Smith has conducted the business alone, and has been reasonably successful. He was brought up in the faith of the Baptist Church; but, during his college life, became impressed with Unitarian doctrines, under the preaching of Rev. Charles H. Brigham. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has always adhered to the principles of the Republican party. He married, October 12, 1870, Miss Alice E. Ingersoll, daughter of Marvin Ingersoll, deceased. They have one son,—Harlan Ingersoll Smith,—born February 17, 1872. Mr. Smith is a strictly temperate man; he is hospitable and warm-hearted,—a man of sterling integrity and other good business qualifications. He is highly respected as a citizen.



**S**HEARER, HON. JAMES, of Bay City, Michigan, like many of Michigan's best citizens, is of Scotch parentage, and was born in Albany, New York, July 12, 1823. He is the eldest son of George Shearer and Agnes Buchanan, of Stirlingshire, Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1817 and 1820, respectively. Their parents and ancestors were sturdy Scotch farmers of respectability, who had occupied the same lands in Scotland for fourteen generations. James Shearer's father, in early life, was in easy circumstances; but, like many others, he was too kind-hearted, and lent too ready an ear to those who were in distress. Indorsements for friends and acquaintances, together with a disastrous fire in 1827, swept away all his property, leaving him dependent upon his personal exertions for the support of his family. He appreciated the benefits of a liberal education; and, although he knew the disadvantages his children must suffer on account of his losses, he justly considered these no hinderance to their attaining distinguished excellence as citizens, if their characters were properly formed by education and discipline. At an early age, James Shearer was sent to a common school, where he remained and favorably progressed in his studies until 1836, when he entered a store in Albany. After having been in the store two years, he found that the occupation was not congenial to his tastes; although, during that time, he acquired business habits which have proved invaluable. Having a decided preference for some mechanical employment, and believing that a wider and more promising field was opening up in the then far West, he emigrated to Michigan, fixing upon Detroit as the place of his future residence. Here he served a six years' apprenticeship in the art of building, during the last four of which, he devoted his evenings and other spare time to the study of geometry, drawing, and architecture, under competent instructors. He then returned to Albany, entered the Albany Academy; and, during the winter and spring of 1844-5, studied the higher mathematics, architecture, and other branches. On leaving the academy, he did not, as too many do under similar circumstances, consider his education finished. His desire was to improve the knowledge he had acquired in the art he had chosen and decided to follow, by travel, not from any roving disposition, but to gain more extended information, although, in order to procure means for this purpose, he would be obliged to frequently resort to his trade. Accordingly, after leaving the academy, he traveled through several of the States, and the autumn of 1846 found him in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, where the State capitol was then in process of erection. He obtained employment, but his knowledge of architecture and his superior skill were soon discovered; he was appointed superintendent, and as such took charge of the completion of the capitol. The introduction which he thus obtained

in Montgomery, he might have turned to profitable account, but his home and friends were in the North; and, in the summer of 1848, he returned to Detroit, and commenced business for himself, as an architect and builder. For several years, he successfully and profitably carried on the two branches, but his business increased so rapidly that he had to abandon the former. Within a very short time after establishing himself in Detroit, he had the leading business, both in the amount and character of the work, and this advantage he held until 1863. He then retired, partly on account of his health, and that he might devote more of his time to war matters, then considered of the first importance. Some of the finest residences and business blocks, at that time in Detroit, were designed and erected by Mr. Shearer; and such was the confidence placed in his judgment, reliability, and honesty that, in many instances, buildings were designed and erected by him under mere verbal agreements based upon his estimates. Mr. Shearer carried on his business through the financial troubles of 1857, giving employment to mechanics at a time when it was much needed; fulfilled his agreements, and paid all his obligations. A better or more honorable record than this, no architect or builder can hope for, and very few ever attain. One of Mr. Shearer's cardinal principles has been not to seek office; and, although prominently mentioned in connection with the chief magistracy of the State, Congress, and other positions, he has refused thus far to permit his name to be used as that of a candidate for office. The exceptions have been in cases where no profit or emoluments were derived from the position, and where he could render effective aid and service in some new or meritorious undertaking or cause. In all such instances he has deemed it a duty which he owed the public to accept, considering himself as acting under a pledge to them; and he faithfully endeavors not to fall short of their expectations, but, if possible, to exceed them. In 1860 he was elected as one of the Aldermen from the Sixth Ward of Detroit, for a term of two years, by a very flattering majority, and, during his term, held a prominent place in the City Council; many much needed city improvements were either devised or suggested by him during his term. He also gave much, both of his time and money, in procuring local bounties for the soldiers; in raising troops to fill the city's quota, and in looking after and supplying the wants of the families of the brave men who had marched to the front. He also made several trips South during the war, visiting the wounded in the field, and carrying and distributing needed aid to the suffering. Detroit could boast of no more patriotic citizen than James Shearer, and few rendered more effective aid than he in furnishing the sinews of war. Indeed, he abandoned all other business, and gave most of his time to matters connected



Las Shearer



with the successful prosecution of the Union cause. Early in 1863 he became interested in Bay City, where, since the spring of 1865, he has been a resident. When he first removed there, he manifested and took a deep and hearty interest in the permanent prosperity and growth of the city. Although inclined to be retiring, yet he was always ready and willing, when called upon for counsel, to give the full benefit of his knowledge and experience. While not wishing for any public position, desiring rather to devote his entire time to interests committed to his charge and to his own private affairs, yet, appreciating the necessity and importance to the city of a supply of pure water for domestic, manufacturing, and fire purposes, he accepted the position of member of the Board of Water-works, was elected President of the board, and at once gave his attention to the perfecting of a system which would supply the entire city with water. He promptly came to the front, and, by his energy, perseverance, and influence, lifted the First National Bank of Bay City from the financial ruin into which it had fallen, in 1867, and placed it upon a firm foundation, thereby adding much to the reputation and prosperity of the city. He was elected President of the bank, a position he still holds, and during the ten years he has remained at its head, its standing in the financial world has been unquestioned and unsuspected. In 1871 Governor Baldwin appointed, and the Senate confirmed, Mr. Shearer as one of the commissioners to select designs and build a State capitol. This position he still holds. The building is now nearly finished, and is an enduring monument, not only as the capitol of a great State, but as demonstrating the wisdom of the Governor in his choice of commissioners,—Hon. James Shearer; Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, of Jonesville; and Hon. Alexander Chapatere, of Detroit. These gentlemen have had charge of the work from the beginning; against their judgment, ability, and honesty, not a breath of suspicion has arisen or will arise. The State is to be congratulated on this account, and the commissioners are entitled to great credit. Mr. Shearer is called upon to hold various positions of private trust and responsibility, and invariably reflects credit upon himself for the admirable manner in which the business is done. Indeed, his entire time might be fully occupied in this way if he would undertake all the important matters sought to be intrusted to his care. In May, 1850, Mr. Shearer was married to Miss Margaret J. Hutchison, of Detroit, eldest daughter of Henry Hutchison, a merchant of that city. They have had four children, all of whom are living, and whose characters are above reproach. He is one of the trustees of the society of the First Presbyterian Church of Bay City. He has been ever ready to promote the educational interests of the city, and its present school system is indebted to him for many of its excellences. The deserving poor and

unfortunate he is ever ready to assist. He is what may emphatically be considered a self-made man. He inherited no wealth, yet to-day is independent, while his social standing and position as a citizen are all that could be desired, respected at home and abroad. His success in life may be largely accounted for: first, by his desire and thirst for knowledge, both theoretical and practical, causing him to devote to study the hours which are usually wasted by the careless and indifferent; second, by the system and order which he introduced in all his business affairs, and his promptness in keeping appointments and business engagements, whether much or little depended thereon; third, by his scrupulous honesty, fairness, and fidelity in all his dealings, and in all matters intrusted to his care.

**T**ARBELL, HORACE SUMNER, of East Saginaw, Michigan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was born in Chelsea, Vermont, August 19, 1838. His father, Rev. Sumner Tarbell, of the Vermont Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in 1862. His mother, Miranda (Stone) Tarbell, is still living. His parents and grand-parents were worthy New England people. He received his preparatory training in the seminaries of Vermont; and afterwards took a classical course in Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, graduating, in 1859, third in a class of thirty-six. He then entered Belleville Seminary, Canada, where he remained three years as Professor of Natural Sciences. From 1862 to 1865, he was Principal of Farmerville County Grammar School; and, the following year, was Principal of Central Academy, McGrawville, New York. From 1866 to 1871, he was principal of schools in Detroit; and, during the last three years of that time, was supervising principal of three schools, including Bishop's and Duffield. Professor Tarbell organized the evening school at the Detroit House of Correction, in 1869, which awakened much interest among prison managers, as it was the first successful attempt at a regularly organized prison school. As an evidence of his thorough knowledge of his work and fitness for it, we give an extract from the report of the National Prison Reform Congress in 1872: "The best instance of this prison instruction in the United States is probably in the Detroit House of Correction. During the year 1871, the average number of convicts was three hundred and eighty-five; and two hundred and nineteen, nearly two-thirds of the whole, were in attendance on the school." In 1870 Mr. Tarbell was a delegate to the National Reform Congress, at which he presented an important paper on prison reforms. During his residence in Detroit, he was somewhat interested in real

estate speculations, and erected a number of houses. In 1870 he was chosen Superintendent of the Public Schools in East Saginaw, and held the position until July, 1877. In the fall of 1876, he was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was nominated for the position by the Republican party, at the request of the association of city superintendents of schools, and received several thousand more votes than any other candidate. He has held several offices in the National Educational Association; and, in 1875, was President of the State Teachers' Association. Like his parents, he has always been a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican. He married, December 29, 1859, Martha A. Treat, of Glastenbury, Connecticut. Professor Tarbell has won the esteem of the entire community, and his active and sterling worth in educational matters is freely acknowledged and appreciated by his fellow-citizens.

**T**URNER, NELSON MARMADUKE, Merchant, of Stanton, Michigan, was born at Winfield, New York, December 10, 1817. His father, William Turner, was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention, and followed the occupation of a machinist. He removed, with his family, from New York State, in 1838, and settled in North Fairfield, Ohio, where he pursued his trade until his death, in October, 1850. In 1852 the family removed from Ohio to Reading, Hillsdale County, Michigan, where Nelson Turner and his brother William built a saw-mill and carried on lumber manufacturing for fourteen years. After four years spent in Mason, Ingham County, in the manufacture of furniture, Mr. Turner removed to Stanton, Montcalm County, in 1863, his brother having preceded him by two years. From this time until his death, May 17, 1874, he was actively engaged in business in Stanton, and was identified with every movement calculated to benefit the town and county. He was senior member of the firm of Turner Brothers, pine-land, saw-mill owners; a member of the firms of Kent & Turner, furniture manufacturers, and Turner Brothers, shingle merchants; and was the builder and half-owner of the Turner-Vinecore Block, which to-day is a monument to his enterprise in Stanton. Like his father, Mr. Turner was a born machinist. His opportunities for a school education were extremely limited; but, in all that constitutes the persevering and successful business man, he acquitted himself with honor. In the fullest sense of the word, a self-made man, his loss was felt, not alone in his family, but throughout the whole community. On the day of his burial, business was suspended, and all Stanton gave token of

mourning. Mr. Turner was an active promoter of the enterprise which ended in the construction of the railroad from Ionia to Stanton; and was a stockholder and one of the first Directors of the company. He was not a denominational Christian, in any sense, but was ever ready to contribute to the support of the church societies in his community. He married, January 15, 1838, Harriet N. Sutton, daughter of Herman Sutton, of Scruple, Oswego County, New York, where she had resided from infancy. They have had six children, of whom four survive. July 4, 1859, while on a pleasure excursion on Clear Lake, Indiana, two of Mr. Turner's children were drowned. The same accident resulted in the death of Mrs. William Turner. Mr. Turner's eldest son, Hon. Stanley W. Turner, of Roscommon, served as Second Lieutenant of the 18th Michigan Infantry, in the late war; and was an inmate of Libby and Danville prisons. He is a member of the present State Legislature (1877-78). As a fitting conclusion to this short sketch, we quote from an obituary notice of Nelson M. Turner: "In his death, Stanton has lost one of its best and most influential citizens; a man of great energy and perseverance, he has added greatly to the material wealth of the village, and, in his generosity, has liberally contributed to every moral and Christian enterprise."

**T**URNER, WILLIAM FENNER, of Stanton, was born at Homer, Cortland County, New York, December 10, 1824. He is a brother of Mr. Nelson M. Turner, from whose sketch the parentage, and a great part of the history, of the younger brother may be learned. Like his father and brother, William Turner very early developed a marked taste for mechanics, and never enjoyed his books so much as experimenting with machinery. While still very young, he carried on the business of a machine shop, at Fairfield, Ohio, where his parents resided. In 1852 he removed from Fairfield, to Reading, Hillsdale County, Michigan, and, with his brother Nelson, built a saw-mill; and, at the same time, conducted a general mercantile store. He removed to Stanton in 1866, and started a shingle-mill, which is still in successful operation. In common with his brother, Mr. Turner has been actively engaged in various business enterprises in Stanton, principally in the flouring business. Mr. Turner has been Supervisor of Sidney Township—a portion of Stanton—for nine years; for seven years of that time, he was Chairman of the Board; and, for two terms, he was a member of the School Board. While at Reading, he was Postmaster for four years, under the administration of President Lincoln. He has been a member of the Masonic

Fraternity since 1859, and has passed through the Blue Lodge. Mr. Turner was a Whig until 1848, when he identified himself with the Free-soil party. Since the organization of the Republican party, he has given it his undivided support. He was a member of the convention for the organization of the Republican party in Hillsdale County. While at Fairfield, Ohio, February 14, 1849, he married Salome Tuttle. She was drowned on a pleasure excursion at Clear Lake, Indiana, July 4, 1859. In November, 1861, he married, at Reading, Michigan, his present wife, Ada E. (Campbell) Turner. They have no children. Mr. Turner professes no form of religious belief, but recognizes the utility of churches, of which, as well as of all enterprises calculated to benefit humanity, he is a firm friend and liberal supporter.

**T**ATEM, JOHN HENRY, of Greenville, Michigan, was born in Natick, Rhode Island, March 16, 1831; and is the son of Rev. Henry and Alice (King) Tatem. His father, one of the first Universalist preachers in the United States, traveled, with his wife, the first two years after their marriage, doing missionary work. He afterwards preached at different places in Massachusetts, establishing churches. He had eight children. John Henry Tatem, his oldest son and sixth child, received his early education in Massachusetts, and graduated, in 1864, from the law department of the Michigan State University. He at once commenced the practice of law in Adrian, Michigan; and, in 1870, removed to Greenville, where he has since carried on practice,—three years in partnership with Charles B. Pratt. He has always labored for the Democratic party, except in the Buchanan campaign, but would never accept any office outside of his profession. He has been City Attorney of Greenville; and Democratic candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of Montcalm County. He has been for many years an active member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has published a work entitled the *Monitor of the Eastern Star*. He has established numerous lodges throughout the State, and, for several years, was the lecturer of the adopted Masonry of Michigan. In 1866 he assisted in organizing a Grand Lodge. Mr. Tatem is a Universalist. During his residence in Adrian, he attempted to establish a church, but was unsuccessful, on account of the small population. He is a firm believer and hard worker in the temperance cause, to which he devotes his time, money, and influence. He is the owner of real estate in the city of Greenville, and takes a deep interest in the prosperity of the city. He married, September 30, 1854, in Rochester, Michigan, Eliza J. McCornac.

**W**EBBER, WILLIAM LEWIS, of East Saginaw, Michigan, was born in the township of Ogden, Monroe County, New York, July 19, 1825. In 1836 his father, James S. Webber, removed with his family to Hartland, Livingston County, Michigan, and settled upon a farm, which he had entered the year previous at the Government Land-office, at Detroit. Here William Webber remained, assisting his father in clearing and working the farm, attending school in winter, and pursuing his studies at home as opportunity offered. From 1845 to 1850, he was engaged in teaching. During the time, however, he decided to pursue the study of medicine, and devoted to it about two years, when he abandoned it for the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. In 1847 he removed his residence from Hartland to Milford, Oakland County. In 1849 he married Nancy M. Withington, only daughter of Edward Withington, of Springwater, Livingston County, New York. He continued to reside at Milford, where he commenced the practice of law in 1851, until March, 1853. He then removed with his family to East Saginaw, where he has since resided. Here he opened an office; and, after the first few months, was favored with as much business as he could attend to. He continued in general practice until the close of 1869. At that time, he had been for some ten years counsel for the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company. In the early part of 1870, he was appointed as its Land Commissioner, and the business of the law and land departments of the company has since engaged his exclusive attention. His merit as a lawyer is best shown by his success and his reputation. As a business man, he is prompt, methodical, and exact. Mr. Webber has been identified with many enterprises which have tended to promote the growth and business prosperity of the Saginaw Valley. Before the fact was demonstrated, and while it was only suspected that salt existed at Saginaw, Mr. Webber introduced the Bounty Bill, which, with some slight amendments, was passed by the Legislature in 1859, being a bill to encourage the manufacture of salt. He was active in promoting the organization of the East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company, which was to test the question of the existence of salt in that place, and its valuable qualities. He drew the original subscription and articles of association for the organization of that company, and was for several years its Secretary and one of its Directors. His residence is situated on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres within the corporation limits; and, for several years, he has been an active member of the executive committees of the State Agricultural and Pomological societies. In politics, Mr. Webber has always been a Democrat. In 1854 he was elected Circuit Court Commissioner, and afterwards Prosecuting Attorney of the county. In 1860 he was nominated on the Douglas ticket for State

Senator; and, with the other nominees on that ticket, was overwhelmingly defeated. In the spring of 1873, he was elected Mayor of East Saginaw, and his administration received unqualified commendation from all parties. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate. The Legislature of which he was a member was to elect a United States Senator to succeed Zachariah Chandler. Mr. Webber, believing that the political principles and methods of Mr. Chandler were not calculated to promote the good of the State or the nation, was active in opposing his re-election; and the opposition succeeded in placing Judge Christiancy in the Senate, in lieu of Mr. Chandler. At the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, in 1876, Mr. Webber was chairman of the Michigan delegation, and introduced a resolution, adopted by the convention, recommending the abolition of the so-called two-thirds rule. He was the nominee on the Democratic ticket for Governor in the fall of 1876; and, although his party in Michigan was hopelessly in the minority, he received several thousand more votes than had been previously cast for the successful candidate for that office in the State. In his own city and county, and in the State, his votes numbered more than those given to the Presidential Electors on the same ticket.

**WARREN, BYRON ELBRIDGE**, of Bay City, Michigan, was born February 23, 1836, in Southfield, Oakland County, Michigan. His father was a native of Vermont; and his mother, of Washington County, New York. His early years were passed upon a farm in Shiawassee County; but, when he was six years old, his father removed to Fenton, Genesee County, and engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Warren acted as his father's assistant; and, as early as 1855, became the purchasing agent of an extensive business, which, at that date, his father was carrying on at Flint, Genesee County. This early influence turned his mind towards commercial life. During the civil war, and immediately after the Revenue Act was passed, Mr. Warren was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Michigan. This was a new field; and upon him devolved the task of organizing, in this district, a system for collecting the revenues and keeping the accounts. His success as an executive officer attracted the attention of many of the prominent business men of this district; among the number was the late W. L. P. Little, of East Saginaw, who, at the close of Mr. Warren's official service, urged him to engage in the banking business at Bay City, promising to render him pecuniary aid. Mr. Warren at once leased an office in Bay City; and, in October, 1866, began

business as a private banker. He soon became associated with Hon. N. B. Bradley, of this city. After the failure of the First National Bank, Mr. Warren, with other citizens, purchased its charter. It was reorganized; and, on February 1, 1868, was re-opened, with Mr. Warren as Cashier. The prosperity of this institution is, in a great measure, due to his good judgment in the management of its affairs. Mr. Warren is very public-spirited, assisting, in various ways, the development of the city. The successful establishment of one of the prominent manufactories of wood, as well as the daily *Press*, is largely owing to his personal effort. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Public Library; and raised almost the entire fund necessary to place it on a solid foundation. He is now a worthy and influential member of the Board of Education. Mr. Warren is a conservative Republican; and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He married, June 18, 1861, Jennie Elsa Ives, of Flint, Michigan.

**WATKINS, GEORGE**, Architect, of Bay City, was born in Lima, Livingston County, New York, in 1830. He is the son of Nathan and Fanny (Pierce) Watkins; and, on his mother's side, as nearly as can be traced, is connected with the family of President Franklin Pierce. His mother was a native of New Hampshire. He traces his parental ancestry to one of four brothers who emigrated from Wales. His grandfather, who lived to an advanced age, fought in the French and Indian War, on the English side, and served all through the Revolution. Mr. Watkins attended school in Lima, until 1842. In that year, the family removed to Grand Blanc, Michigan, where he continued his studies in the common schools the State then afforded, until his eighteenth year. He then learned his father's trade,—that of a carpenter and joiner,—and studied architecture during his leisure. He worked at his trade and continued his studies both in Texas and Michigan, until 1862, and then established himself as a contractor and builder at Bay City. In 1868 the demand for his services as architect became so great that he concluded to leave the business of builder for that of architect. He has erected nearly all the important buildings of Bay City; the High School, at Flint,—said to be the finest school building in the State; the dormitory in connection with the Agricultural Building, at Lansing; and others too numerous to mention here. For seven years, he was connected with C. K. Porter, of Buffalo, New York; and planned several of the prominent buildings at Buffalo, and at Erie, Pennsylvania. Among these were the Reed House and Scott Block, at Erie; and many costly

structures at Buffalo. His professional career has been one of uninterrupted success; and his work has contributed much to the improvement of Bay City. He is a member of the Republican party; and cast his first vote for General Scott, the last candidate on the Whig ticket. He has taken the ninth degree in Masonry, and the sixth degree in the society of Odd-Fellows. He has been twice married. His first wife, Fidelia L. Miles, left three children. In November, 1876, he married Adelia B. Pollock, of Poughkeepsie, New York. Mr. Watkins had, from early boyhood, a love for his profession, and his success is due to his mechanical and artistic acquirements. These were obtained by industry, energy, and determination. He is now of the firm of Watkins & Hidden, Bay City; and Watkins & Arnold, of Lansing. Between the two places, Mr. Watkins spends his time, and his practice extends nearly all over Michigan.

**WESTOVER, HON. LUTHER**, of Bay City, Michigan, was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, April 24, 1817. His parents, Luther and Catherine (Herling) Westover, were of English and Irish descent. His education was obtained in the common schools, and at Westfield Academy. When he was twenty years old, he left school. He remained at home eight years, working on the farm and helping in the support of his widowed mother, after the death of his father, which occurred in 1841. In 1845 he went to Canada and bought a cargo of lumber, which he shipped to Connecticut. This venture proved profitable, and he returned to Canada and commenced the manufacture of lumber. He was engaged in this business until 1874; first alone, and afterwards, successively, in the firms of Westover & Ramsal; Westover, Ramsal & Co.; and Smith, Westover & Co. In 1865 this last named firm bought large tracts of pine land in Bay and Iosco counties, Michigan; and moved to Bay City, where the business was conducted, with marked success, until 1874. In 1867 Mr. Westover organized and established the Exchange Bank, at that time one of the most sound and best conducted banks in the Saginaw Valley. In 1873 this was merged into the State Bank of Bay City, of which Mr. Westover is Director. In 1869 and 1870, he was in the Legislature, and served on the committees of organizations of towns, counties, and fisheries. He took, also, an active part in procuring the stock, and securing the location, of the Jackson and Lansing Railroad, and was a Director of the same for three years. He was a Democrat until the civil war; but, after reading President Lincoln's inaugural address, became an ardent Republican. Mr. Westover

has been more or less identified with all the public enterprises of the city; railroads, churches, and charities have found him willing and desirous to contribute his time and money in their aid. He is numbered among the wealthy men of Bay City; and is a genial, social gentleman, kind of heart and easy of access. He is a man who has worked out his own destiny, and, from obscure youth, has triumphed over every adversity. In 1861 he married Mrs. Amanda Schuyler, widow of the late Calvin Schuyler, of Norfolk County, Canada.

**WHITING, LORRAINE CHRISTOPHER**, D. D. S., East Saginaw, was born in Winstead, Litchfield County, Connecticut, February 23, 1819. He was named for his father, Lorraine, and for his grandfather, Christopher Whiting. Among the many eminent individuals closely connected by relationship with the Whiting family, we may mention: George Washington, Daniel Webster, Jeremiah Mason, Governor Bradstreet, Governor Thomas Dudley, Daniel Brainard, Jonathan Edwards, D. D., Hon. Thomas Danforth, Captain Benson, United States Navy; and Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Mr. Whiting attended the common schools and academy of his native town, where he made substantial progress in the English branches. He then spent one winter in Torrington Academy. The following spring, being then in his twentieth year, he went to Covert, New York, and engaged in farm work. During the winter he studied surveying. In the fall of 1841, he commenced the study of dentistry in Palmyra, New York, under the tuition of an older brother. He spent two years in Palmyra, devoting all his spare time to the study of anatomy and chemistry. In 1843 he accepted a proposition to do business in Canada with a brother already established there. He remained in Canada until November, 1847, when he went to Detroit, Michigan, and, in company with his brother, opened an office on Jefferson avenue. The business was successfully carried on until 1852, when his brother died. Doctor Whiting subsequently formed a partnership with Dr. H. Benedict. In 1854 he built a saw-mill, at East Saginaw, where he removed in 1860, and carried on the business until 1863. He then sold out and resumed the practice of dentistry, which he has since continued. He joined the Know-Nothing Society, but, finding that its views did not coincide with his own, soon afterwards withdrew. He has always manifested a warm interest in the temperance cause. He assisted in abolishing capital punishment in Michigan. In his younger days he adhered to the Universalist faith, in which he had been brought up, but is now an earnest advocate of Spiritualism. He cast his first vote for Henry Clay, and



worked with the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party. He is, at present, a Greenback Republican. He has always taken an interest in politics, but has never aspired to political fame. He was married, June 30, 1857, to Miss Celestia A. Lewis, a native of Wisconsin. Doctor Whiting was instrumental in starting the Michigan Dental Association, and held the office of Secretary and Treasurer for two years. During this time he opened a correspondence with all the principal dentists in the United States.

**W**IGHT, J. AMBROSE, D. D., of Bay City, Michigan, was born at Floyd, Oneida County, New York, September 12, 1811, and is the youngest son of Jabez and Mary (Bancroft) Wight. A genealogical record of the family, published by Dr. Danforth P. Wight, is found in many of our public libraries. Thomas Wight, who came from Ryde, Isle of Wight, in 1637, was the founder of the family in this country. The Plymouth Colony assigned lands to him, in Dedham, Massachusetts, which are still owned by his descendants. In 1811 Doctor Wight's father moved to Floyd, before the birth of his youngest child; after this the family returned to Norwich. Poverty compelled Mrs. Wight to part with her children, and Doctor Wight, at the age of six years, was sent to East Hampton, Massachusetts, where he passed his boyhood. He returned, in 1826, to the home of his mother, with his entire wardrobe in a cotton pocket-handkerchief, twelve by fourteen inches in size. The following summer he was in the employment of Mr. David Tracy, of Norwich, at a salary of four and a half dollars per month, to be paid in articles from the store. A kick from a horse brought him near to death, for a time, but he remained with Mr. Tracy during the season. The next winter he attended school, and worked mornings and evenings at a blacksmith's shop, for the purpose of paying his way. Before spring he went, with an elder brother, to Lunenburg, Vermont, where he worked in a cooper-shop and on a farm. He returned, on foot, to Massachusetts, and, after attending school a few months, walked to New Haven, Connecticut, and there took a sloop for New York, to join his eldest brother, who was teaching at Hampstead, Long Island. When he reached New Haven, his whole stock of money was a three-dollar bill, which proved to be counterfeit. He taught two years in Hampstead. At the age of eighteen, he resolved to study law, and went to Bennington, Vermont, where he taught, and studied attentively. There he was converted, during a revival of religion, which occurred in the summer of 1831, and determined to enter college and become a minister. In 1836 he graduated

from Williams College and delivered the poem of his class. For some time afterwards he wrote for Greeley's *New Yorker* and *Tribune*, as a correspondent. In the fall he went to Chicago, with Walter Wright, a classmate, and, when he arrived, had but twelve cents in his pocket. He spent some weeks in Oak Creek, Wisconsin, clearing land and building a log house; worked at gardening in Chicago; acted as chairman in surveying the Illinois and Michigan Canal; and, finally, entered into a mercantile partnership with Mr. John Wright, and settled at Rochester, Illinois. The financial depression of 1837, and the death of his partner, closed the business in 1839, and he commenced the study of law at Rockford. He was admitted to practice in Illinois, and in the District Court of the United States, July, 1841. At the earnest solicitation of friends he, at this time, undertook the editorship of the *Winnebago Forum*, the only paper continuously published until now, in Rockford. Shortly after, he became one of the editors of the *Prairie Farmer*, at Chicago, a paper devoted to agriculture, horticulture, mechanics, and education; and, in 1851, in connection with Hon. William Bross,—now of the *Chicago Tribune*—became also editorial manager of the *Herald of the Prairies*, a religious paper. He continued in various relationships on both these papers until 1855, when he carried out his original plan of entering the Christian ministry. In April he was licensed to preach, and undertook missionary work, in South Chicago. At the close of the year he organized the Olivet Presbyterian Church, and was chosen its pastor, in which relation he remained with it until 1863. He then spent a year in ministerial work and as one of the editorial staff of the *Chicago Tribune*; and then, declining the Professorship of Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy, at Knox College, assumed the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian Church at Bay City, then a place of only four thousand inhabitants. The town was new and rough, and the church was an ordinary frame building, situated among stumps and fallen trees. There was no suitable dwelling for his family, but he was resolved to stay, and, at the end of six weeks, had his present residence ready for use. The congregation increased in numbers rapidly. Additions to its membership have been made at each of its communions, with two exceptions, for thirteen years. Through natural adaptability to the work, and by wise management, Doctor Wight has been enabled to build up a harmonious, united church, composed of the different elements of Scotch, Irish, Canadian, and American Presbyterians, and New England and Western Congregationalists. Much of his influence is due to a steady, fearless performance of duty. He offers no unusual excitements, and his sermons are eminently practical. Ever since his college days, Doctor Wight has written for the press. His contributions have been to the weekly and daily



*J. Ambrose Wright*



papers; to the *Presbyterian Quarterly*, and the *American Theological Review*. He has contributed ably and frequently, for twenty years, to the New York *Evangelist*, over the signature of "Ambrose." He married, in May, 1840, Caroline Elizabeth Adams, daughter of Rev. William M. Adams, of Rockton, Illinois. Four of their children are living. Ambrose S. Wight, the oldest, was in the naval service during the latter years of the civil war. The second son, a Master in the United States navy, was lost when twenty-six years of age, in the wreck of the United States steamer "Huron," off the coast of North Carolina, November 24, 1877. He was an accomplished, devoted, and promising officer. During the summer of 1876, on the recommendation of Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D., the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Doctor Wight, by Williams College.

**WHITE, JOHN B.**, Physician, Surgeon, and Gynecologist, of Saginaw City, Michigan, was born January 13, 1826, in the town of Pompey, Onondaga County, New York. His mother, Clarinda (Safford) White, was the eldest daughter of the late Shubel Safford, one of the earliest settlers and prominent business men of Onondaga County. His father, John White, was a native of Berkshire County, Massachusetts; but, when quite young, removed, with his parents, to Central New York. Educational advantages were, at that time, limited. He became a farmer, and was always looked upon as a man of sound judgment and strict integrity. He has held several offices of public trust. John B. White passed his early life on his father's farm. He attended the common schools, and spent a brief period at Manlius Academy and Cazenovia Seminary. In his eighteenth year, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Daniel D. Dennison, of Oran, New York. He remained there two years, studying in summer and teaching school in winter. After engaging in other pursuits for about two years, he again resumed his medical studies, with Dr. H. B. Moore, of Manlius, New York, who was then one of the most prominent surgeons in the country. He attended his first course of medical lectures at Geneva, New York, in 1851; and, while there, became clinical assistant to the Professor of Surgery. The following year, he went to Philadelphia, and graduated from the Philadelphia Medical College, in July, 1852. He afterwards received an *ad eundem* degree from the medical department of Pennsylvania College. He returned to Manlius, where he commenced practice with Dr. H. B. Moore, his former preceptor. In the same year, he received the appointment of Demonstrator of An-

atomy in the New York College of Dental Surgery; but, by the earnest solicitations of his old friend, Hon. J. G. Sutherland, who was practicing law in Saginaw City, he was induced to remove to that place. He arrived there in July, 1854, and soon succeeded in establishing a large and lucrative practice. Having made the diseases of women a special study for several years, he has gradually drifted from a general practice into that of gynecology. He is one of the medical advisers and acting surgeons of the Michigan Central Railroad; also, of the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis Railroad. He has always been a diligent student, and has taken much interest in the advancement of medical education. Doctor White has held several offices of trust in both city and county. He was chairman of one of the committees from the State Society, whose duty it was to visit the medical schools of the State, attend the examinations of the candidates for the degree of M. D., and to report upon the condition of these institutions. He is Vice-President of the State Medical Society, and a permanent member of the National Medical Association. Doctor White was married, June 1, 1853, to Miss Harriet E. Twitchell, eldest daughter of Curtis Twitchell, of Manlius, New York. He has taken high rank as a practitioner, and has ever been popular among the members of his profession.

**WEATHERWAX, JOHN MARTIN**, Merchant and Manufacturer, Stanton, Montcalm County, was born in Peru, Clinton County, New York, February 14, 1827, and is the son of Jacob and Amice (Ketchum) Weatherwax. While Mr. Weatherwax was still young, his parents removed to Michigan, and settled on a tract of wild land about three miles from Adrian. Here his early years were spent in assisting his father with the farm work, and attending the district schools in winter. When he was twenty years of age, he agreed to pay his father fifty dollars a year; and, by cutting wood on the farm, succeeded in realizing more than the required amount. In his twenty-second year, he worked as a joiner for two months, and earned thirty dollars. He then went with a cousin to Saline, Washtenaw County. Here he met Doctor Post, and engaged to put up some buildings for him at a dollar and twenty-five cents a day. While here, he determined to study medicine; and, for the next three years, read under the direction of Doctor Post, giving his services in return for his board and tuition. During this time he spent fifteen months at a school in Raisin, and, money having been advanced by his brother, attended two courses of lectures in Cleveland. Having finished his studies, his father bought him a horse and sulky, and he began to practice

at Addison, Lenawee County. In a short time, he paid his father for these, and bought a buggy and another horse. After following his profession for two years, he became seriously ill and returned home. On his recovery, he contracted to build a house for his father; and, when this was finished, he accepted an offer from his brother of seventy-five dollars to join him at Grand Rapids. He exchanged a mortgage on a farm for his buggy, three horses, and a lumber-wagon. He took charge of thirty men, who were constructing a railroad from the pine woods to Grand River, and received five hundred dollars a year for his services. When this was completed, he borrowed ninety-five hundred dollars, and bought of his brother a half-interest in eleven hundred and twenty acres of pine land. They took out between three and four million logs a year, and, at the end of nine years, had paid for the lands. They then bought a saw-mill for seven thousand dollars, and agreed to pay for it in logs. They were somewhat crippled by the financial crisis of 1858-59, but succeeded in keeping their footing. At the breaking out of the civil war, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Second Michigan Cavalry, under Captain R. A. Alger, and spent three years and three months in active service. His regiment was first ordered down the Mississippi River, and took part in the battles of New Madrid and Island No. 10. It was engaged in the Mississippi campaign, and was part of the brigade that burned the railroad at Booneville. During the battle of Perryville, previous to which he had been commissioned Captain, he was wounded in the leg by a bullet, and disabled for four months. On his recovery, he joined his regiment, and took part in the campaign of East Tennessee. At the close of a four days' engagement at New Market, above Strawberry Plains, he was seriously wounded in the right shoulder, and had to retire from active service. At the end of five months, he again joined his regiment, and remained until he was mustered out in 1863, being in active service most of the time. He then obtained a position under Colonel Baine, Assistant Special Agent of the Treasury Department; and, subsequently, was sutler to his old regiment until it was disbanded at Atlanta. He was also, for a short time, sutler to a colored regiment. After the war, he returned to Grand Rapids, and invested heavily in pine lands. He also logged for a number of years. In 1874 he built a large mill in Evergreen, Montcalm County, where he now carries on the manufacture of all kinds of lumber. He is also a proprietor of a large dry-goods store in Lowell, and has several farms, which are worked under his supervision. His political sentiments are Republican, but he has never taken an active part in politics, as his business prevents his holding any public office. He is not a member of any church, but is liberal to all. He married, April 13, 1864, Mattie E. Keys, of Grand Rapids. They have

three children,—two sons and a daughter. Few men have been more uniformly successful in business than Mr. Weatherwax; or, from such small beginnings, have obtained such large results. Perseverance and industry, combined with prudence and business tact, have won him a place among self-made men.

**W**HEAT, ALFRED WHITNEY, late of East Saginaw, was born at Oberlin, Lorain County, Ohio, January 4, 1847. His life is worthy of mention, both for what it accomplished, and what it endured. Though brief, it left results worthy of many years; and, as it was painful, its history of activity and energy puts to shame the misspent health of wasted lives. His healthy infancy gave promise of a strong and robust development; but, when he was about three years old, a protracted illness weakened his constitution, and a severe fall, sustained while convalescing, injured his spine, and fastened upon him the malady which was a constant source of pain during his life, and, finally, the cause of his death. His parents, Deacon William Wheat and Chloe (Cummings) Wheat, were among the earliest colonists of Oberlin. At the time Mr. Wheat was born, Oberlin views had not emerged from their early unpopularity. Upon the question of slavery, it still stood alone; and, in religion, it was led by the great revivalist and theologian, Rev. Charles G. Finney, whose peculiar opinions and powerful sermons had aroused such opposition in the East. Being of a sensitive and reflective disposition, Mr. Wheat was early moved by these profound questions of human liberty and religion which agitated the country. His convictions were greatly deepened by listening to stories of the oppressed slaves themselves, many of whom found refuge in Oberlin. His parents testify to his consistency in saying that his conversion was earlier than his memory. When he was nine years old, he was received into the old Flint Church, of Oberlin, in which he remained, until his death, an active, cheerful Christian. He began, as early as his seventh year, to gather natural curiosities; and for the want of more muscular exercise, this pastime soon became a regular employment. As his cabinet grew, he began to classify and arrange. This awakened an ardent interest, and directed his reading into the various channels of natural history; so that, as his collection gradually developed into the finest private one in the State, his knowledge of the natural sciences far surpassed his years. His experiments, limited only by his strength and means, were continuous, numerous, often original, and always instructive. He began, while yet a child, to earn and lay by the money which finally became the capital of

his business. His mother prepared for him, daily, a stock of pop-corn, which the students gladly purchased. All his money was carefully saved, and, afterwards, at his own dictation, invested in Iowa land; and, by the time he wished to use it, had grown to a respectable sum. He attended Oberlin College, but, by preference no less than inability, pursued only a partial course, studying Greek and Latin and a few more congenial subjects. The same cheerful spirit which made him a universal friend among the students attracted the attention of Prof. P. R. Spencer, author of the popular system of writing which bears his name, and led him to give Mr. Wheat a free course of instruction in penmanship. It was also during these years that an intimate friendship grew up between Mr. Wheat and Professor Allen, who had charge of the department of natural history in the college, and of the college museum. It was from Professor Allen that Mr. Wheat learned the rudiments of taxidermy, in which he acquired thoroughness and skill, in time equaling those of his instructor, for which he repaid Professor Allen by preparing some of the finest specimens now in the college museum. The relation thus cordially established soon grew into friendship, which continued through Mr. Wheat's life. Just prior to Professor Allen's removal from Oberlin College, he had communicated to Mr. Wheat his desire and design to procure, through the trustees of the college, his services as an assistant instructor in the department of natural history. Some circumstances attending Professor Allen's removal, and the consequent failure of this plan, led Mr. Wheat to determine never to accept a position in the faculty of any institution. This determination he shortly afterwards exercised, in refusing a call to one of our new Western institutions. About this time, he held an active and honorable connection with two different associations,—the Agricultural Society, and the Oberlin Society of Natural Science, of the latter of which he was, for some time, Secretary. He was an incessant reader, and before he had reached his twentieth year, had read nearly all the standard histories in the college library. During the war, his thorough and intelligent mastery of newspaper accounts made him an authority on matters of army and political intelligence. Mr. Wheat spent a year with his brother, C. V. Wheat, a music dealer in East Saginaw, Michigan, and gained a practical knowledge of the business. He also found excellent opportunities to purchase, from hunters and trappers, numerous specimens, which enriched his museum. On one occasion, his zeal led him to risk the exposure of a hunters' camp, but it almost cost him his life, and was never repeated. By careful husbandry of his means, he was enabled to spend the following year at Harvard College, under the now lamented Professor Agassiz. Mr. Wheat's enthusiasm and practical knowledge of museum work soon attracted

the attention of the Professor, and secured for him some congenial work, sufficiently remunerative to nearly pay his way. Accounts of his stay at Cambridge, his various visits to points of interest in Boston, his attendance upon lectures, and participation as a singer in the Boston Jubilee, were all published in a series of interesting articles in the Saginaw papers. The certificate which he brought from Cambridge, signed by Professor Agassiz, for whom he entertained sentiments of unbounded admiration, was his dearest memento. Upon leaving Harvard, in 1869, he visited all the principal museums in the United States. During a portion of the time, he had for a companion, Professor Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College, with whom he had formed, while at Cambridge, an intimate friendship. Upon returning to his home, toward the fall of 1869, he spent some time in remodeling and classifying his museum, adding the specimens he had gathered at the East, and preparing for others which he had planned soon to collect. Within a few months, he accepted a position which furnished him with employment at Cincinnati, and gave him liberty, a large part of the time, to pursue his favorite investigations, and to make collections in the fine geological environments of that city. The result was a large and finely classified group of calcareous fossils. He returned to Oberlin in the spring of 1871, and was soon after invited by Professor Newberry, State Geologist, to a place on the staff of the Geological Survey of Ohio. This appointment was as agreeable as it was unexpected. The field assigned him included the counties of Lorain, Huron, and Medina. During the summer of 1871, the writer of this sketch was permitted, as an amateur, to accompany and assist Mr. Wheat in the survey of Lorain County, and to witness in him the triumph of zeal in a chosen occupation over almost insurmountable obstacles. His duties led him along the beds and bluffs of Vermilion and Black rivers, through the quarries of Amherst and Elyria, and along the shore of Lake Erie, to the east of Black River. While he was instructed to make all manner of geological observations, he was especially charged to secure, if possible, a specimen of the newly discovered Devonian fossil, *Dynichthis Hertserii*, which was just then an object of interest in scientific circles. In order to do this, he was compelled to ride in an open boat along the beachless bluff of Lake Erie, known, from its rusty hue, as the iron-bound coast. When the weather permitted, the boat was moored to the bluff, at the point where the fossil had been discovered, and, for whole days, the work of pecking it out, with chisel and hatchet, went on; as barrels of the rock had to be removed before the entire specimen could be secured. In this work, apparently so impossible to him, Mr. Wheat never flagged, but persisted to the fulfillment of his instructions, securing, not only one, but several

of these remarkable specimens. During this time, at intervals, he furnished interesting and instructive articles to various newspapers, including the *Oberlin News*, *Ohio Farmer*, *Saginaw Courier*, *Saginaw Enterprise*, and others. In the winter of 1872, that he might be relieved of the vexatious question of a livelihood, and be left free to prosecute his favorite pursuits, he bought the music store formerly owned by his brother, in East Saginaw; and took as a partner, Mr. Charles M. Norris, who had served faithfully, for several years, as clerk in the store. The relation thus entered upon was not one of business merely, but of an endearing friendship. The business had become well established, and was fulfilling every expectation, when the property was destroyed by a fire; however, Mr. Wheat, with the help of his partner, soon obtained a store and a stock still more to his liking. He spent the winter of 1874 in the School of Mines, in New York City, where he renewed his acquaintance with Professor Newberry. In May, 1875, he was married to Miss Gertrude Hitchcock, of Perrysburg, Ohio, a graduate of Oberlin College. But his married life was destined to be of short duration. During the spring his malady had been especially troublesome, and, before he returned to his home at Saginaw, it became so aggravated as to induce him to seek relief at the Indianapolis Medical Institute. A return to Saginaw was followed by a speedy visit to Oberlin, but, finding no relief in quiet, he sought it at Saratoga Springs, in New York. But nothing could stay the progress of the fatal disease. He died on the 28th of October, 1875. He was carried to Oberlin, and buried from the church of his early choice. Mr. Wheat entered with spirit into all that pertained to the interests of his adopted city, winning a business standing above reproach, and the reputation of being one of the most thoroughly informed men of his time. He conducted himself with a candor and geniality which won the good-will of all who knew him; and it was a fact no less remarkable than true, that wherever he made a friend, there he had a friend always.

**W**RIGHT, AMMI WILLARD, of Saginaw City, Michigan, was born in Grafton, Vermont, July 5, 1822. He is the son of Nathan and Polly (Sampson) Wright. Mr. Wright remained at home on his father's farm until 1850, when he emigrated to Michigan. After a year's trial of Detroit and Bay City, he settled, in 1852, in Saginaw, and commenced lumber occupations in the firm of J. H. Pierson & Co. In 1859 he entered the lumber firm of Miller, Paine & Wright. In 1865 he formed another partnership with J. H. Pierson, of Chicago, in the firm of A. W. Wright & Co.,

and in the same year, their mill was destroyed by fire. A new mill, on a much larger scale, with many modern improvements, was immediately erected on the same site, and another large mill was put up further down the river. They carried on a very extensive lumber business for some time. The firm still exists, but has ceased to engage in the manufacture of lumber. Mr. Wright owns, and personally carries on, a large planing-mill and lumber-yard in Saginaw City, one at North Adams, and one at Piqua, Ohio. He is also interested in the firms of Wright & Co.; Wright, Wells & Co.; Wells, Stone & Co.; and J. B. Wolfender & Co. He is one of the sterling business men of the Saginaw Valley, and has been a leading spirit in many public enterprises. He was President of the Saginaw and St. Louis Plank-road Company. He is now Treasurer, Director, and a heavy stockholder in the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis Railroad. He is a Director of the Saginaw and St. Clair Railroad; President and Director of the First National Bank; and was President three years and Director eleven years of the Tittibawassee Boom Company. He has never interested himself in politics, except to do his duty as a voter. Mr. Wright married, March 6, 1848, Harriet Barton. They have had five children.

**Y**OUNGS, SYLVESTER PERRY, Stanton, Michigan, County Clerk of Montcalm, was born at Summit, Jackson County, Michigan, September 2, 1850. His parents, William M. and Harriet P. (Hodgkins) Youngs, were both natives of New York State, but settled in Montcalm County when Sylvester was three years old. His father was a farmer, and tried to give his son as good an education as the common schools afforded, although the necessities of the family compelled him to alternate study with farm work until the age of sixteen, at which time he left home. He early evinced an ardent desire for an education, and a determination to win his way, if possible, to higher culture than his circumstances afforded. At the age of nineteen, he went to Greenville to attend a union school, studying and teaching alternately until 1872. Every penny of his savings that was not devoted to the assistance of his parents, whose straitened circumstances at that time made it necessary for him to help them, went towards advancing him in his studies; and, by economy, he succeeded in obtaining means to enter the High School at Ann Arbor in 1872. During the year 1873, he studied in the law department of Ann Arbor University. The next year, he graduated from the high school, where he had pursued a preparatory classical course with the intention of entering the literary department of the university, but circumstances obliged him to abandon his

intention. To illustrate the sacrifices which he was obliged to make, it may be mentioned that, besides defraying his own expenses, he paid a mortgage on his father's farm. At the time of leaving the high school, he had a debt, which, however, he soon succeeded in paying. He left Ann Arbor, June 19, 1874; and in September of that year, received the Republican nomination for County Clerk of Montcalm, and was elected to that office in November. In 1876 he was re-elected, receiving a handsome majority, and running ahead of his ticket. During the campaign, he took the stump for the Republican candidates, and did some very effective work in the county. He has always voted a straight Republican ticket, although not always agreeing with all the leading men of that party in national politics. He considers that for the present the country is safest in the hands of the party of his choice, but would cheerfully support any political principle which, carried into effect, would insure the protection of the constitutional rights of every citizen. In other words, he believes that the interests of the nation, rather than those of the party, should be consulted. He has been a member of the Methodist Church since 1875. In addition to the duties of his official position, he speculates quite extensively in real estate, notes, and mortgages; and his innate shrewdness and business qualifications invariably insure his success. Although still young, his record affords ample evidences of what industry and perseverance, combined with business talent and integrity, can accomplish. By his numerous friends, he is considered a rising man. Few officers have given more thorough and universal satisfaction.

**S**HEARER, JOSEPH J., of Greenville, Montcalm County, Michigan, was born in Arcadia, Wayne County, New York, May 19, 1832. His parents, Jonathan and Christiana (Deuval) Shearer, were both natives of Massachusetts, and were of Scotch and English ancestry. They removed to Wayne County, New York, in 1824, and thence, in 1836, to Plymouth, Wayne County, Michigan. The male members of the family have been noted for mental ability, fine presence, and longevity. The grandfather of Joseph Shearer was one of eight brothers, who averaged six feet in height and two hundred pounds in weight. When the youngest

was over sixty years of age, they walked to church together—still stalwart men. His father entered largely into public affairs, and held many offices of trust, both in county and State. Being exceedingly desirous to give his son a liberal education, he placed him, at an early age, in Plymouth Academy, where he acquired a fair knowledge of English branches. His teacher, though an excellent scholar, had no knowledge of the practical affairs of life, and Joseph Shearer became so impatient of knowledge gained from books alone, that he found the restraints of the school-room unbearable. He was very fond of out-door sports, especially hunting in the forest, where nature, from the very impressiveness of its silence, molded and strengthened his undeveloped mind. His education, since then, has been largely derived from careful reading and the observation of human nature in an active life among his fellow-men. When quite young, he showed marked ability in trafficking. He went to Montcalm County, Michigan, where he endeavored to purchase a piece of land which attracted his attention, offering in exchange his gun and watch, which were his sole possessions. The offer was accepted on condition that the gun would prove true. The gun, which had never failed its owner before, did not fail him now; three shots were fired so accurately that the balls leaded into one. The barter was accomplished, and the property afterwards proved valuable, being situated in the business part of the main street of Greenville. It is now covered with fine brick buildings. January 24, 1852, he left Greenville, for California, where he spent three years, engaged in placer mining. He introduced and erected the first hydraulic power for mining purposes ever used in that State. In 1855, he returned to Greenville and engaged successfully in mercantile and lumber business, farming and building. He was a charter member of the First National Bank of Greenville, and was elected and re-elected its President. He also held other important offices in the city. He became a member of the Masonic Fraternity in 1859. Mr. Shearer is noted for his earnest desire to assist the deserving, and for his public spirit. He first became interested in politics in 1856, and is a strong believer in "squatter sovereignty," but never allows his peculiar views to make him blind to error. He endeavors to give his hearty support to the best man. He was married, May 10, 1856, to Harriet Serviss. They have two daughters,—Annie, born July 12, 1859; and Ettie, born March 3, 1861.





## THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

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**A**DAMS, JOHN QUINCY, Prosecuting Attorney of Marquette County, was born November 2, 1837, in Cornwall, Litchfield County, Connecticut. His grandfather, Samuel Adams, during the Revolutionary War, was Captain of an American privateer, which was blown up June 26, 1877. The father of J. Q. Adams was born in the town of Westerly, Rhode Island, June 24, 1776, and removed to Litchfield County, Connecticut, when he was twenty years of age. He was married twice: first, to Hopestill Williams, who died, leaving one daughter; and, second, to Lorilla Hurlburt, by whom he had two children,—Samuel Judson and John Quincy. Mr. Adams died in 1862. John Quincy Adams attended a district school until he was nine years old, after which he went to school and worked on his father's farm in summer until he was eighteen. During that time he received two wounds; his ankle was cut with a scythe, and his back hurt with an ax. On account of these injuries, he had constant ill health, which finally culminated in an illness lasting fifteen months. He was obliged, on that account, to abandon farming, and entered the drug store of J. M. Gardner & Son, of West Cornwall. After remaining with them two years, he bought out their business; but, after he had carried it on one year, he was obliged to give it up on account of poor health. He was confined to his bed from February, 1860, to May, 1861. In April, of the latter year, he submitted to a surgical operation which resulted in his almost complete restoration to health. During the following summer, he carried on farming, and in the fall entered the army. Being refused admission to the 13th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, he hired out as cook in Company C, of that regiment. He went with it to Ship Island, and thence to New Orleans, where they arrived in May, 1862, eight days after the city surrendered to General Butler. He

remained there two months, and then, by advice of the surgeon, returned to Cornwall, Connecticut. During this time, whether sick or well, he spent his spare time in reading and study; and, after his return from the South, he applied himself more closely. He was engaged, in West Cornwall, in a shears and scissors manufactory. In the winter of 1863, a debating society was organized in the village, in which he was asked to participate. Among the listeners at its meetings was George Wheaton, the well-known Connecticut lawyer, who, after visiting them several times, suggested to Mr. Adams to study law, and offered him tuition, office-room, books, and lights without other charge than that he should do the writing for his tutor. Mr. Adams consented, and at once entered upon his new duties, still retaining his position in the factory, working every day except Saturday afternoons. He read law in the evening, and continued to spend his time in this way until 1864, when he gave up his situation in the factory, and devoted more of his attention to study, while he supported himself and family by teaching school. In April, 1865, he was admitted to the bar at Litchfield, Connecticut, and immediately entered into partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Wheaton. In the following fall, Mr. Wheaton died, and Mr. Adams succeeded to the business, which he continued until March, 1872. During that time, he held several minor offices, among which was that of Justice of the Peace. March 24, 1872, he removed to Negaunee, Michigan, where he has since been engaged in practicing law. He is a Republican in politics, and is active in the interests of his party. Since removing to Michigan, he has held the office of Supervisor; has been City Attorney of Negaunee three terms; Circuit Court Commissioner and Injunction Master, two years; and, in November, 1876, was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Marquette County. He has one son,—Eugene W. Adams,—aged ten years.

**B**ALL, DANIEL HARVEY, Attorney-at-Law, of Marquette, Michigan, was born January 15, 1836, in the town of Sempronius, Central New York. His father, James Ball, Jun., was a farmer. His mother was Lucy (Chandler) Ball. In June, 1836, they removed to Michigan; and settled in Washtenaw County. Mr. Ball attended the district school until he was fifteen years old. He then prepared for college, in Wesleyan Seminary, at Albion, Michigan; and, in 1856, entered the classical department of the State University, at Ann Arbor. In 1857 he left college, and engaged in teaching, in Michigan and Illinois, until the fall of 1860. During that time, he employed some of his leisure in reading law; and, being pleased with the occupation, continued it. In the fall of 1860, he attended one course in the law department of Michigan University; and, the following spring, was admitted to the bar. About that time, his brother, who was engaged with C. H. Town, in mercantile business at Marquette, died; and Mr. Ball removed to that place to close up his brother's estate. Soon afterwards, Mr. Town, known later as Colonel Town, of the First Michigan Cavalry, entered the army, leaving his business in charge of Mr. Ball. This, Mr. Ball closed in the following winter; and, in the spring, in company with Alexander Campbell, purchased the *Lake Superior News*, and, shortly afterwards, the *Lake Superior Journal*. They consolidated these, and published a paper for about two years. During that time, Mr. Ball was appointed Register of the United States Land-office, which position he held until the spring of 1865. Until that year, he had only a small practice; but, becoming free from the cares of office, he gave close attention to his profession. In September, 1866, he removed to Houghton, and formed a law copartnership with J. B. Ross, of Essex, New York. They continued together four years, having an extensive and profitable practice. In September, 1870, Mr. Ball returned to Marquette, as business prospects were there very bright, and formed a copartnership with M. H. Maynard. This lasted until the spring of 1873, when Mr. Maynard retired. In the fall of that year, Mr. Ball became associated with C. P. Black, and remained with him about two years and a half. During that time, in the fall of 1875, E. D. Owen, son of the late Robert Dale Owen, entered the firm; he is at present Mr. Ball's partner. Since his return to Marquette, Mr. Ball's time has been entirely occupied by his practice, which has been very successful. In politics, he is quite active, but not an office-seeker, desiring to confine himself to his profession. He has, however, been several times chosen to offices of trust, and was one of the first Aldermen of the city of Marquette. With his family, Mr. Ball is connected with the Episcopal Church. He married, May 2, 1863, Miss Emma Everett, daughter of P. M. Everett, an early settler in Marquette, and one

of the discoverers of iron in the Upper Peninsula. They have had six children,—three sons and three daughters; the second son died in infancy. Mr. Ball's professional standing is among the highest in his section. He enjoys the confidence of many clients who have large business transactions; and is connected with the oldest and most reliable families in Marquette. His character is irreproachable.

**B**ATES, HON. MORGAN, late of Traverse City, Michigan, was born near Glenn's Falls, New York, July 12, 1806. When only seven years old, he, with his twin brother, the late Rev. Merritt Bates,—of the Troy, New York, Methodist Episcopal Conference, and more recently of Traverse City, Michigan,—were, by the death of their mother and the subsequent breaking up of the family, thrown upon their own resources. Soon after, Mr. Bates went to Sandy Hill, and was apprenticed to the printing business, in the office of the Hon. A. Emmons, father of Judge H. H. Emmons, a well-known and honored citizen of Michigan. Mr. Bates worked as a journeyman printer in Albany, New York, and in other places. In 1826 he published a paper, called the *Warren Gazette*, at Warren, Pennsylvania. While engaged in this enterprise, Horace Greeley worked for him as a journeyman; and a friendship was formed between the two men which lasted to the close of Mr. Greeley's life. In 1828 Mr. Bates took charge of the *Chautauqua Republican*, at Jamestown, New York; and, two years later, removed to New York City. He soon after worked as foreman in Horace Greeley's office; and, while thus employed, planned the typographical form of the *New Yorker*, which Messrs. Greeley & McElrath published. In 1833 Mr. Bates was employed as foreman in the office of the *Detroit Advertiser*. In 1839 he and George Dawson bought that paper; and Mr. Bates continued its proprietor until 1844. In that year, the Whig party, whose policy Mr. Bates very earnestly and ably advocated, was defeated at the election. The prospects for a Whig paper were not flattering; and he sold the *Advertiser* and retired from the publishing business. In the interval between 1849 and 1856, Mr. Bates journeyed twice to California, by way of Cape Horn; and was, for a year or more, sole owner and publisher of the *Alta California*, the only daily paper published, at that time, west of the Rocky Mountains. In 1856 he accepted a position in the office of the Auditor-General, at Lansing, which he held until 1858. He then resolved to re-enter the newspaper business, in Traverse City. This was an insignificant village, one hundred and fifty miles from any railroad, thirty from any regular steam-

boat route, and a hundred, or more, from any back-woods stage route. A dense wilderness extended to Grand Rapids on the south, and Lake Huron on the east. The only mails received were brought on the backs of Indians, over long, winding, wearisome trails. Mr. Bates' experience and sound, practical judgment enabled him to choose what was then really the most eligible place in the State for publishing a new paper. On the 3d of November, 1858, the first number of the Grand Traverse *Herald* was issued. The investment, even the first year, proved to be a paying one. For nine years Mr. Bates was sole proprietor and editor. During several years, he himself worked at the case, assisted, as occasion required, by his wife. He gave his best energies to making the region known, and to developing its resources. He was an uncompromising Republican,—hating slavery with all the intensity of his nature. In the first number of his paper, he said: "We hate slavery in all its forms and conditions, and can have no fellowship or compromise with it. We entertain no respect for any party or any religion which sanctions and supports it, we care not from what source they derive their authority; and regard that politician, minister, or layman, who advocates its extension and perpetuity, as an enemy to the human race, and false to the God we worship." His whole political life was consistent with this antislavery creed. No party or measure ever received his countenance if in the least affected by pro-slavery tendencies. Mr. Bates was, for eight years, Treasurer of Grand Traverse County; and discharged the duties of the office in a manner entirely satisfactory to the people. He held the office of Register of the United States Land-office at Traverse City, during President Lincoln's administration. Mr. Bates took occasion to inform President Johnson, in very vigorous language, that neither he nor his paper would swerve one iota from the principles of Republicanism. He was removed from the position; but, upon the election of President Grant, was re-instated, and held the office until his death. In 1868 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Michigan; and was re-elected in 1870. By virtue of the office, he was President of the Senate; and, in the discharge of the duties of that position, secured the esteem of all with whom he was associated. He was a man of remarkable energy and industry; and was noted for shrewdness and business tact. When he went to Traverse City, in 1858, he was worth one thousand dollars; in fifteen years, that sum had increased more than a hundred-fold. He was liberal in giving; and many of the poor and unfortunate remember him with gratitude. He was a man of earnest sympathies, intense convictions, and plain, vigorous speech. His "yes" and "no" were decisive. During his residence at Jamestown, New York, Mr. Bates married Janet Cooke, of Argyle. She died in the summer of 1855. He married, November 25,

1857, Clymene C. Cole, who died in 1872. He survived her but little more than a year. After a long and painful illness, he died March 2, 1874. On the day of his funeral, places of business and schools were closed in Traverse City.

**B**ATES, THOMAS T., of Traverse City, Michigan, was born in Keeseville, Essex County, New York, December 13, 1841. His father, Rev. Merritt Bates, was a distinguished clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church; and a twin brother of the late ex-Lieutenant-Governor, Morgan Bates, of Michigan. His mother belonged to the old New York family of Tomlinson. Mr. Bates received only a common-school education, but was an untiring reader; and, by means of his father's excellent library, acquired a general knowledge, which fully compensated for his lack of instruction in the schools. At sixteen years of age, he began his business career as a clerk in a store at Glenn's Falls, New York, on a salary of one dollar per week. The following year, he entered the Commercial Bank, of Glenn's Falls, as book-keeper; and, in 1859, occupied a responsible position in a large banking house in Memphis, Tennessee. In May, 1863, he accompanied his parents to Traverse City, Michigan; and, soon after, was employed as cashier in the great lumber establishment of Hannah, Lay & Co. Two years later, he resigned this position to open a private land-office. He continued this business for ten years, during which period the Grand Traverse region developed from a dense wilderness, into one of the finest agricultural districts of the State. Mr. Bates from the first identified himself with the interests of the country; and gave all his time and energies to the accomplishment of one object,—the advancement of the now famous Grand Traverse region. From 1865 to 1871, Mr. Bates had the business charge, and, occasionally, the editorial work, of the Grand Traverse *Herald*. This was started, in 1858, by his uncle, Lieutenant-Governor Morgan Bates; and was afterwards owned and edited by Hon. D. C. Leach. Mr. Bates thus became familiar with politics; took an active part in them; and advocated radical Republican principles. His business continued very prosperous for several years; but finally, in the fall of 1875, the depression in the value of real estate compelled him to retire. In 1876 he assumed the entire business and editorial management of the Grand Traverse *Herald*, the oldest and most influential paper in Northern Michigan; and has since continued its publication. In 1867 Mr. Bates married Martha E. Cram, daughter of Jesse Cram, an early settler in Grand Traverse County, and one of the pioneers of Wayne and Genesee counties.

**B**RONSON, STEPHEN, Big Rapids, Lumber and Real Estate Dealer, was born in Brown County, New York, August 3, 1817. His parents, Stephen and Polly (Page) Bronson, were of English descent, and were married in Connecticut. Stephen Bronson is the third child and second son. He attended the district schools of his native county, and the academy at Oxford, which was then under the charge of Professor Coon. After graduating, he worked for his father at farming and in lumber-mills until the age of nineteen. From 1836 until 1840, he was occupied in farming during the summer, and in teaching during the winter. He then removed with his parents to Du Page County, Illinois, where he remained five years, occupied as before, and adding to his summer employment carpenter-work and surveying. He then engaged in wheat speculation in Chicago; and, being successful, soon removed to that city. One year later, he began business as a general broker, and subsequently dealt in hardware. This he abandoned in 1856, and engaged in lumbering in Minnesota. In 1857 he returned to Chicago, where he remained until 1859. He then went to Denver, Colorado, arriving early in May, and made the first wagon track from there to Gregory's Diggings,—now known as Central City. At that place, he built the first house. In twelve days, he took from his claim five hundred dollars, and then made the first sale in that country, for ten thousand dollars. Afterwards, he engaged in the lumber business in Gold City; and, in the fall, returned to Denver. In 1861 he returned to his family at Wheaton, Illinois. He had crossed the plains eight times; made many improvements in Denver, and been very active in organizing the new government of the place. He was chosen a Representative to the Colorado Legislature. Immediately after his return home, he and his son enlisted in the 12th Illinois Cavalry; and, three months later, Mr. Bronson was unanimously chosen Captain of the color company. This position he filled until September, 1862; and was then promoted to the rank of Major for gallant service at Harper's Ferry. Here, by a gallant dash, previous to the capture, he saved two regiments, and captured a Confederate supply-train. Most of the succeeding time, Mr. Bronson had charge of the regiment; and once had a personal encounter with the guerrilla Moseby. In the winter of 1863, the regiment was mustered out of service; and, immediately afterwards, Major Bronson raised a company for the 141st Infantry. He was elected Captain, and was subsequently commissioned Colonel of the regiment. He served with it until its term expired; and, a few weeks later, was instrumental in raising another regiment, called the 153d Illinois Infantry. He was commissioned Colonel; and, afterwards, Brigadier-General by the President of the United States. He took part in all the battles of the Potomac;

in October, 1865, was mustered out with his brigade; and at once returned to his home in Wheaton, Illinois. Soon afterwards, he went to Texas, and spent one season in buying cattle, which he shipped to Chicago and sold successfully. In the spring of 1867, he bought a large amount of property in Big Rapids, Michigan, and removed there with his family. He has since been engaged in banking, real estate and lumber business,—now devoting himself to the latter two. Mr. Bronson became a member of the Masonic Fraternity in 1862; and is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. In politics, he was an old-line Whig, and afterwards one of the first members of the Republican party. Since removing to Big Rapids, he has been a member of the School Board, Alderman, and Treasurer of Mecosta County. He united with the Baptist Church when he was sixteen years old, and was connected with it until 1867. In that year, he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is at present an elder. In 1842, in Du Page County, Illinois, he married Miss Amelia Parker. They had seven children,—three sons and four daughters,—of whom one son and three daughters are still living. Mrs. Bronson died in 1864. In February, 1867, he married, in Wheaton, Illinois, Miss Kate M. Brown, daughter of Dr. Henry B. Brown. They have had three children,—two daughters and one son,—of whom the daughters are living.

**B**BROWNELL, HON. SEYMOUR, of Marquette, Secretary, Treasurer, and General Manager of the Marquette Brown Stone Company, was born at Farmington, Ashland County, Michigan, February 27, 1837. He is the son of George and Clarissa (Grant) Brownell. His father is connected with the family of Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut. Mr. Brownell received a common-school education; and, in 1856, engaged in the mercantile business at Utica, Macomb County, Michigan. In 1858 he was appointed Postmaster of that place, and held that position until 1861. At the breaking out of the civil war, he raised the first company of volunteers in the county; and joined the 2d Michigan Cavalry, which was recruited at Grand Rapids, Michigan, by Hon. F. W. Kellogg. He remained with the regiment until the fall of 1862. Then, upon the recommendation of General P. H. Sheridan, at that time Colonel of the regiment, he was commissioned, by President Lincoln, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers; and reported for duty to General J. D. Cox, then commanding in the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia. He afterwards served on the staffs of Generals Mulligan, Kelly, and Ord; and was subsequently appointed Chief of Subsistence on the staff of General





*Edward Breitung*

Sigel. He held the same position on the staff of General David Hunter, while the latter was in command of the Department of West Virginia; and accompanied him in his memorable raid up the Shenandoah Valley, and to Lynchburg, in 1864. In the fall of that year, Mr. Brownell was obliged to resign his commission, owing to rheumatism and disease contracted by exposure and hardship during that campaign. He received a brevet commission as Colonel, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. In 1866 he held the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Michigan; and was elected State Senator for Macomb County in 1871. He was one of the projectors and original directors of the Detroit and Bay City Railroad; and, in 1872, built the first thirty miles of that road. Colonel Brownell is an attendant and supporter of the Episcopal Church. In the important offices held under the Government, immense amounts of money passed through his hands; but, in settling with the Treasury Department, there was no difference in the accounts kept by him and the Government, every penny being accounted for. Although Colonel Brownell has been a resident of the Lake Superior region but a short time, he is already a leading man there. He married, October 20, 1857 Helen A. Lawrence.

**BREITUNG, HON. EDWARD**, of Negaunee, Mine Operator, and State Senator for the Thirty-first District, was born November 10, 1831, in the city of Schalkau, Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen; and is the son of Rev. John M. Breitung, a Lutheran clergyman. He was educated in the College of Mining in the city of Meiningen, which was then one of the most celebrated schools in Germany for the pursuit of scientific and classical studies. He was ready to leave this school in 1849, the year of the revolution in Germany. In this great movement, he was deeply interested; and, when it resulted in failure, he sought what were its objects,—equality and freedom,—in America. After reaching this country, he went to Kalamazoo County, Michigan; where, in order to acquire a more correct knowledge of the English language, and to familiarize himself with the manners and customs of the American people, he spent several months at school in the town of Richland. He then procured a clerkship in a store at Kalamazoo, remaining there until 1851, when he went to Detroit, and became clerk in a mercantile house. In May, 1855, he removed to Marquette, Michigan, where he engaged in business until 1859, and then removed to Negaunee, Marquette County. In 1857 he commenced entering and buying mineral lands in the Lake Superior country,—principally iron lands

in Marquette and adjoining counties,—and, in 1864, sold out his mercantile business, and engaged exclusively in iron-mining operations. His early education in the subjects of mining, engineering, geology, mineralogy, etc., gave him a peculiar fitness for business of this nature; and his operations have been very extensive. From 1860 to 1864, while still engaged in mercantile business, he was also connected with Mr. I. B. B. Case in operating the Pioneer Iron Furnace at Negaunee. He was subsequently superintendent and general manager of the Washington Iron Company, and of the Republican Iron Company,—the latter being the largest company of the kind in the country. In 1864, 1865, and 1866, he made a thorough exploration of the iron range in Marquette and Menominee counties, locating a number of mines, some of which are developing very profitably. He also opened the famous Hematide Iron Mines of Negaunee, under a lease from the proprietors. Quite recently, Mr. Breitung has become interested in gold and silver mining in Colorado, where he is working two mines very successfully. In the fall of 1872, he was elected a member of the Legislature for Marquette County, and served two years, from January 1, 1873. In 1876 he was elected State Senator from the Thirty-first District, to serve two years, from January 1, 1877. He became a member of the Masonic Fraternity in 1857, and is a Knight Templar. In politics, he has been an active Republican since the organization of that party; and, in June, 1876, was a delegate from Michigan to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati. He was brought up in the Lutheran faith. November 28, 1870, he married Mary Paulin, of Negaunee. They have one son. Mr. Breitung is five feet eleven inches in height, well proportioned, and weighs from one hundred and ninety-five to two hundred pounds. He is of a jovial disposition, frank, open-hearted, and somewhat impulsive. He is quick in forming opinions, and in making decisions which often involve large business transactions. He has aided greatly in the development of the iron wealth of Michigan, and has accumulated a competency while still in the prime of life.

**CHURCH, PHILETUS SWIFT**, Merchant and General Trader, on Sugar Island, in the St. Mary's River, Michigan, is the son of Jesse and Margery (Munson) Church, and was born in Riga, Monroe County, New York, August 20, 1812. His father was a Captain in the war of 1812, and fought in the battle of Lundy's Lane, under Colonel Philetus Swift, whom he admired greatly, and after whom he named his son. Philetus Church's grandfather was an early settler in Western New York, and his remains were among the first buried



west of the Genesee River. His mother was a native of Massachusetts, and inherited the strictest Puritanic principles, the influence of which, on Philetus' whole life, has been very marked. His father early learned the wheelright's trade, but worked at it very little, preferring farming, which he followed most of his life. Philetus obtained his education in a common district school, finishing it by attending the Academy at Palmyra, New York, for six months, during the winter of 1829-30. In the summer he sometimes assisted his father on the farm, and at others worked for his neighbors at seven dollars per month. His greatest ambition was to become a merchant. Accordingly, April 19, 1831, he engaged as a clerk in the store of Deacon Hubbard Hall, at Byron, New York, for eight dollars per month. He remained with him until the fall of 1835, when he went to Oakfield, Genesee County, and, with fifteen hundred dollars, established himself in business. Here he became very zealous in assisting Mr. Carey in founding what is now known as the Carey Collegiate Institute, located at Careyville, New York. He actually subscribed more money than he was then worth, for its support; this, of course, made him bankrupt, and obliged him to give up his business, but he never regretted his gift. The institution is flourishing, and he has been rewarded in more ways than one for his then impoverishing liberality. Mr. Church, after his failure at Byron, went to Careyville, where he remained till the fall of 1841, trying to build up his business. On the 11th of October, 1837, he married Elizabeth Duncan Wells, of Byron, Genesee County, New York, who was the granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Taggart, of Coleraine, Massachusetts. Mr. Taggart is known in the history of our country as Representative in Congress from his district for fourteen years,—from 1803 to 1817,—and is frequently styled, in his church, "The Bishop of Calvinism." In going to Congress, he was obliged to travel all the way from Coleraine to Washington on horseback. Mrs. Church inherited the Calvinistic principles of her grandfather without any of his absent-mindedness or other peculiarities. In the great revival of 1830 and 1831, in Western New York, under President Finney, she became converted, and immediately united with the Presbyterian Church. In 1841 Mr. Church went to Detroit, Michigan, and, through the influence of W. A. Howard, obtained a clerkship in the store of M. W. Burchard & Co. Here he remained till 1845, when he went into the northern part of the State in search of copper, which had lately been discovered; but, landing at Sault Ste. Marie, he became engaged, during the winter of 1845-46, in selling goods on commission. In June, 1846, he removed to Sugar Island, his present residence, where he began trading with the Indians. He first established a small store here, but his business has assumed such dimensions that he now has facilities for carrying on the whole mercan-

tile trade with the four hundred Indians who live on the island. He also supplies nearly all Lake Superior vessels with wood at his landing, and does a large business in lumber and tamarack knees for vessels. In 1851 he commenced making raspberry jam, and the yearly production has increased steadily, so that now he manufactures from six to twelve tons per annum. The way in which Mr. Church was led to engage in this business is a good illustration of the manner in which different industries are developed in new countries; and is, substantially, as follows: About the year 1850, Mrs. Kenzie, of Chicago, while on a pleasure trip, stopped at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Church, as all pleasure-seekers usually find a few moments to do, while the vessel is taking on wood. While there, she was entertained with delicious raspberry jam, and immediately desired to purchase some, which was furnished to her in due time. As she from time to time entertained her friends with it, the demand began to increase very rapidly, and is now beyond the natural yield of the island. Mr. Church has on the island a saw-mill and a shingle-mill, both of which produce a large amount of stock yearly. He also handles about four tons of maple sugar and some two thousand dollars worth of furs yearly. Three years ago a demand sprung up for a peculiar kind of evergreen which grows on the island, and last year he shipped more than ten tons of it to various parts of the country. It is extensively used in decorating churches and public buildings, retaining its fresh appearance for a year or more after it has been cut. He also keeps a steam-tug, which he uses almost exclusively for his own business. Mr. Church went to Sugar Island, in 1846, for the legitimate purpose of acquiring property, which, through patient and incessant labor, he has accomplished. He now gives work of some description to members of every family who lives there. Four hundred Indians owe the blessings of their comfortable, and in many instances fine homes, to Mr. Church, and it is he whom they must thank for their rescue from poverty. His policy has always been to give the Indians work, and keep all kinds of stimulating drinks from them; and, if there is one thing which he and his much-lamented wife have felt proud of, it is the restraining and elevating influence they have exerted over their wild neighbors. They have been, most emphatically, the friends of the red man. Hundreds of friends can testify to the kind hospitality they have received in the home of Mr. Church, and will always recollect with pleasure the few moments' conversation while waiting for the boat to "wood up." Many persons of world-wide celebrity have visited "Church's Landing," among whom may be mentioned, Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Judge McLean, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, and many others, whose presence has graced the "delightful home on the island." Only three visitors to the island ever refused to enter his house, and they

were the duelist, J. Watson Webb, and his two daughters. While Mr. Church was living at Byron, New York, he became an elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which he and Mrs. Church have been members since their early conversion. While living in Detroit, they were members of Doctor Duffield's church. When the first Presbyterian Church of Sault Ste. Marie, the first in Northern Michigan, was organized, in 1854, they were two of the original eight who covenanted "to walk together as disciples of Jesus Christ, on the principles of the confession of faith and form of government of the Presbyterian Church." They had three children, all of whom were boys; the second child died when only nine months old, and was buried at Detroit, where they were living at the time. His oldest son is a farmer on the St. Mary's River, and the youngest is associated with his father in his business on the island. Mrs. Church died on the 23d of October, 1876; her death is greatly felt by her husband and sons, as well as by a large circle of friends, whom her talents and kindness had drawn to her. Politically, Mr. Church was a Democrat until the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, when he became a Whig. On the formation of the Republican party, in 1854, he identified himself with it, and still maintains its principles. He has been the Supervisor of his township for the past fifteen years.

**CAMPBELL, AMBROSE**, of Marquette, Michigan, Register of the United States Land-office, was born in Danville, Montour County, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1829. His parents were McDonald and Jane (Moore) Campbell. He is a descendant of Alexander Campbell, who distinguished himself in the War of 1812. His brother, Alexander Campbell, now deceased, was a very active politician, and a well-known stump speaker. His parents removed to Michigan in 1835, where his father died, three years later. Mr. Campbell attended school while his father was living, but was afterwards thrown upon his own resources. Between the ages of eighteen and twenty, he attended the branch of the State University at White Pigeon, Michigan; and graduated in 1849. Having a desire to become a merchant, he engaged to work in the store of his father's brother. After remaining there two years, the store was closed; and Mr. Campbell engaged in the dried-apple trade, buying in Ohio, and selling through Michigan and Illinois. He followed that occupation one season; and then, in connection with his brother, under the firm name of Campbell & Bro., opened a store at Three Rivers, Michigan. There his health failed; and, in June, 1855, he made a pleasure excursion around Lake Superior. He was so well pleased with the village of

Marquette that he made arrangements to return there; and, in October of the same year, opened a grocery and provision store. After carrying on this trade for about three years, he opened a general store. In 1862, with Mr. P. White, he organized the First National Bank of Marquette, of which he was a Director for the first year. The next year, the capital was increased to one hundred thousand dollars, and Mr. Campbell was appointed President. The duties of that position occupied so much of his time that, the next year, he resigned, again becoming a Director. In 1861, in connection with his other business, he engaged in real estate speculation, in which he was very successful. In 1865 he sold out his mercantile business, but continued his real estate transactions. In 1868 he was appointed Register of the United States Land-office. In the spring of 1870, he severed his connection with the First National Bank; and, with others, organized the Citizens' Bank, of which he became President. In the fall of 1872, the bank was reorganized under the State law, and its capital increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; in April, however, it was changed back to seventy-five thousand. June 1, 1877, owing to a disagreement among the Directors, in regard to its management, Mr. Campbell retired from the bank. Since then, he has devoted himself to the real estate business, and the duties of his office. During the late war, he contributed largely towards the support of the Union army. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been a trustee for a number of years. He is a Republican; and, although not an office-seeker, is considered one of the leading politicians of Marquette. He married, September 12, 1859, in Marquette, Mary L. Hontoon. They have one daughter, who is sixteen years of age.

**CLARK, HON. FREDERICK O.**, of Marquette, Michigan, was born at Girard, Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1842. His father, John B. Clark, was a native of Vermont. His mother, Charlotte M. Woodruff, was a daughter of Rev. E. T. Woodruff, of Coventry, Connecticut, and Sally Alden, a descendant of John Alden, made famous by Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Mr. Clark received an academic education; and removed to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in 1862. In the summer of that year, he was engaged in surveying the State-road, from the waters of Lake Superior to Little Bay de Noquet, at the head waters of Green Bay; known as the Marquette and Bay de Noquet State-road. In the fall, he was assistant engineer, and was engaged in the preliminary survey of the Peninsular Division of the Chicago and North-western Railroad. He acted as compass-man; and, with his

fourteen comrades, slept on the ground on hemlock and cedar boughs, or on the corduroy, in the extensive swamps which stretch across the Peninsula. Mr. Clark taught school during the following winter, at Harvey, Marquette County. In the spring, he returned to the survey of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, and remained until the work was completed, in 1864. In 1866 he was engaged in surveying and civil engineering in the counties of Marquette and Delta; and laid out the city of Negaunee. He was agent of a Lake Superior leather company for two years. In 1869 he returned to the study of law, which he had commenced before his removal to Michigan. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan. The following year he was elected President of the village. In 1872 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Delta County, and in 1874 was elected a Representative to the State Legislature. He was nominated by the Republican party, indorsed by the Democratic Convention, and received the unanimous vote of Delta, Menomonee, Schoolcraft, and Chippewa counties. In this Legislature, he was Chairman of the Library Committee, and a member of the Judiciary Committee. In July, 1876, he removed to Marquette, Michigan, where he is now engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Clark married, June 13, 1877, Ella J. Harlow, a daughter of Amos Rogers Harlow, one of the oldest and most respected pioneers of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

**CURTIS, HON. LESTER**, of Ishpeming, Michigan, was born in Yates County, New York, January 29, 1829. He is the son of Roswell and Jerusha (Bennett) Curtis. His father settled in Northfield, Washtenaw County, Michigan, where, for a number of years, he was Postmaster, and was engaged in loaning money and dealing in real estate. His son Lester, after leaving the common schools, attended the Seminary at Ypsilanti a short time. After his father's removal to Michigan, the care of the farm rested upon him. He was occupied in farming in Livingston and Washtenaw counties, until 1867, and then went to Rio, Wisconsin, where he was a successful merchant. In 1873 he removed to Ishpeming; there his business has increased yearly, and he has branch establishments in the mining towns of Champion, Michigamme, and Republic. Before the organization of the Republican party, he was a Democrat; but, since then, has been an active Republican. While in Wisconsin, he was Supervisor; and, in the fall of 1876, was elected a Representative to the State Legislature, from the Second District of Marquette County, Michigan. Since his removal to Ishpeming, he has been connected with

the Presbyterian Church. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1867. He has been twice married. His first wife, Amanda White, was the daughter of Colonel Samuel White, one of the framers of the State Constitution. She died in 1851, leaving one child,—a daughter. In 1853 he married Sarah Bennett, a daughter of the late Morris Bennett, of Howell. They have two sons.

**CYR, LOUIS DAVID, M. D.**, of Negaunee, Michigan, was born December 25, 1833, in Lower Canada. His parents were David and Sophia (Derome) Cyr. He received a collegiate education, entering St. Hyacinth College, in Lower Canada, at the age of eleven years, and graduating in 1851. He then studied medicine, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Montreal, four years, taking three courses of lectures, and graduating in 1856. He practiced one year in Canada, and about one year in New York State. In 1859 he went to Michigan, and engaged in practice at Marquette, in partnership with Mr. St. Clair; shortly afterwards removing to Negaunee, where he has since remained. Being the first physician in the place, he has acquired a large practice, and a successful one, financially as well as professionally. In 1860 he opened a small drug store, the first in Negaunee. He also opened the first photograph gallery and jewelry store there, and built the first brick building. He now carries on an extensive business in drugs, stationery, and notions; is physician for the Jackson-Palmer rolling mill; for the McCumber, Bessemer, and Cambria iron companies; a partner in the dry-goods house of Marsell & Co.; and conducts a large and profitable city practice. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and Commandery. He is a Republican; and, about 1862, was appointed Postmaster of Negaunee, which position he has held eight or ten years. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, and every autumn devotes a few weeks to hunting, fishing, and camping out in the forests of Upper Michigan, where deer and other smaller game abound. January 31, 1865, he was married, in Marquette, to Miss Florence M. Watson, daughter of the late J. W. Watson, a prominent merchant of that city. They have two daughters, aged, respectively, ten and twelve years.

**FULLER, HON. CEYLON CANFIELD**, of Big Rapids, Michigan, is a descendant, on his mother's side, of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio, June 25, 1832, and is the son of Edson and Celira (Canfield) Fuller, both of English descent. Mr. Fuller was edu-

cated at the Eclectic Institute, of Hiram, Portage County, Ohio, and at Grand Rapids, Michigan. When he was twenty-one years of age, he engaged in mercantile business at Grand Rapids, in which he continued seven years, with the exception of eighteen months devoted to conducting a newspaper in McGregor, Iowa. During this time he married, November 9, 1858, Franc A. Morrison, of Davenport, Iowa; and removed to Big Rapids in 1860. Soon after he was admitted to the bar at Grand Rapids. He is now senior member of the firm of Fuller & Dumon, a leading one in Mecosta County. Their business extends to adjoining circuits, and includes cases in the United States Courts. Mr. Fuller was eight years Circuit Court Commissioner. In 1860 he was Postmaster of Big Rapids. He was afterwards elected Judge of Probate, which position he resigned, as well as that of Circuit Court Commissioner, in 1868, for the purpose of accepting the office of State Representative. He has been Alderman four years, and one of the Board of Education six years. In 1862 he wrote all the original articles for the *Big Rapids Pioneer*; and, until 1872, gave his time and attention to its editorial columns. The public enterprises of Big Rapids have received from Mr. Fuller ready aid and co-operation. In 1873 he built the opera-house block,—the finest building in the city. He has held prominent positions in four different Masonic bodies. He is a member of the Christian Church at Grand Rapids. He is Chairman of the Mecosta County Republican Committee; and is a strong advocate of Hayes' Southern policy and civil service reform. Mr. Fuller's first wife died November 12, 1872. He married, January 5, 1876, Sarah E. Voorhees, of Ypsilanti. He has six sons.

**FULLER, GEORGE, M. D.**, of Houghton, Michigan, was born at Willoughby, Lake County, Ohio, September 22, 1822; and is the son of the late Hon. Simeon Fuller, of Willoughby, formerly Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and State Senator. He was one of the pioneers of Ohio, having moved there in 1816. He died at Willoughby in 1861. George Fuller acquired much of his early education under his father's instructions. He attended the Western Reserve Seminary, at Kirtland, Ohio, for a year. While quite young, he determined upon becoming a physician; and, after leaving the Seminary, attended seven courses of lectures at Willoughby University. He also studied medicine under the celebrated Dr. John Delamater, of Cleveland. He received his medical diploma from the Willoughby University, February 25, 1846; and, the day following, was married to Miss Eliza B. Ferguson, a native of Willoughby, Ohio. He then entered upon the practice of his profession;

first, in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, where he practiced for several years; and, afterwards, in Putnam County. In 1857, having been employed as the physician of various copper-mine companies, he removed to Houghton County, Michigan, where he has since resided. He has been employed by the Pervalic, Mesnard, Pontiac, Isle Royale, and Atlantic copper-mines; and is still in the employ of the latter company, besides having a large practice in the villages of Houghton and Hancock. He has been eminently successful in his profession, and has acquired distinction for his skill in surgery, especially in treating fractures. He has always taken a strong interest in political matters, and is an ardent Republican. He has been President of the village of Houghton for two years. He has always been deeply interested in educational matters, and has been, for several years, Chairman of the School Board. He was the leading spirit in securing the erection of the large and handsome Union School building at Houghton.

**GRANT, HON. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN**, Lawyer, of Houghton, Michigan, was born at Lebanon, York County, Maine, October 25, 1835. His parents, Joseph Grant, and Mary (Merrill) Grant, were of Scotch and English descent. They were unable to give him more than a common-school education; but, having early determined upon a profession, through his own exertions, he prepared for college at Lebanon, Maine. In October, 1855, he entered the University of Michigan, from which he graduated, in the classical course, in 1859. He then taught for three years in the High School at Ann Arbor; the first year as assistant teacher of the classics, and the next two as principal. In the summer of 1862, when President Lincoln issued a call for more troops, he resigned his position, raised a company for the 20th Michigan Infantry, and was commissioned Captain of Company D, of that regiment, July 29, 1862, leaving soon after for the seat of war. He was made Major of the same regiment, November 21, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel, December 20, 1864; and, on the same day, received a commission as Colonel. The regiment being then greatly depleted in numbers, there were not sufficient men to entitle it to a Colonel; consequently, he was mustered in only as Lieutenant-Colonel. He participated with his regiment in numerous engagements, in the campaigns of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Virginia; including the battle of Horseshoe Bend, Kentucky; the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi; the battles of Blue Springs and Campbell Station, Tennessee; siege of Knoxville; the Confederate attacks upon Fort Sanders; the Wilderness; Spottsylvania Court House; Cold Harbor; North Anna; the assault upon Petersburg, Virginia, June 17 and 18,

1864; and all the operations before Petersburg. The day after the surrender of General Lee, Colonel Grant resigned his command. He returned to Ann Arbor, and at once commenced the study of law; entered the law department of the University of Michigan; was admitted to the bar in June, 1866, and began practice in Ann Arbor, in partnership with Hon. Alpheus Felch. In 1866 he was elected Recorder of the city of Ann Arbor, and was for four years a member of the School Board of that city. In April, 1867, he was appointed Postmaster of Ann Arbor, and held this position for three years. In the fall of 1870, he was elected a Representative to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1872, serving four years. During the session of 1871, he was Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction. In 1873 he was chosen speaker, *pro tempore*, of the House of Representatives, and was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He was elected a Regent of the University in 1871, to serve eight years, and now holds that office. In 1872 he was appointed, by President Grant, as alternate Commissioner for the State of Michigan, under the law organizing the Centennial Commission, and held this position until after the close of the Exhibition in 1876. In 1873 he removed from Ann Arbor, to Houghton, Michigan, where he formed a law partnership with Joseph H. Chandler, and is still engaged there in the practice of law. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Houghton County, in 1876, for the term of two years. In politics, he has always been a Republican, and an ardent worker for the success of the party; for several years, he was Chairman of the Republican Committee of Washtenaw County. He was married, June 13, 1863, to Caroline L. Felch, the eldest daughter of Hon. Alpheus Felch, of Ann Arbor.

**G**ALE, HON. MARTIN PETTINGILL, of Big Rapids, Michigan, was born in Barre, Vermont, November 20, 1847, and is the son of Louis and Lucinda (Pettingill) Gale, both of English descent. He received a common-school education, and spent three years in Barre Academy. He was then employed two years by J. P. Davis, at Northfield, Vermont. In the fall of 1867, he took charge of a store at Demopolis, Alabama; and, in 1868, was engaged in a wholesale clothing store at Chicago. In 1870 he was occupied in the same line at Boston. In the fall of 1872, he settled at Big Rapids, Michigan, and engaged with the Tioga Manufacturing Company, remaining until September, 1876. He then became a member of the firm of Hudnutt & Gale, lumber manufacturers, with whom he is still connected. He is a Republican in politics, and was elected Mayor of Big Rapids, in April, 1877. He

is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Knights of Honor. He is not a member of any church; his opinions incline to Universalism. He was married, November 21, 1876, to Miss Kittie E. Griswold, of Buffalo. Although yet a young man, he is thoroughly established in business, and is considered the best lumber salesman in Big Rapids.

**G**REEN, HOLDEN N., Lumberman, of Cadillac, was born in Yates County, New York, February 15, 1826. His parents were Thomas and Sarah (Cady) Green. His father served as Captain of cavalry in the War of 1812; and his mother, who is now over ninety years old, draws a Captain's pension. Holden N. Green attended the public schools and the Presbyterian Academy at Canandaigua, remaining at the latter until he was eighteen years of age. In the fall of 1844, he went to Chicago to live with his brother, who kept a hotel. Learning that his vote was legal in that State, he soon afterwards cast his first vote for James K. Polk for President. When the Illinois and Michigan Canal was opened, he was appointed mail agent on the route, and held the position three years. In the fall of 1849, he married, in Chicago, Miss Jane Harrison; and immediately removed to Mill Point, or what is now known as Spring Lake, Michigan. There he worked three years as engineer for Douglass & Hopkins, during which time,—in the fall of 1851,—his wife died. In 1853 he removed to Manistee, and there took charge of Canfield & Son's lumber business. In the fall of that year, he married, in Chicago, Miss Adeline Clark, of Manistee. He remained in the employment of Canfield & Son eight years. During this period, he was engaged in the famous Government timber suits of 1854, in which the Government was defeated and the dishonesty of some of its officers exposed. For a year before the suit, Mr. Canfield and Mr. Green were obliged to evade the officers; being once captured and taken on a vessel, they resisted, and made their escape in the boat's yawl. In 1861 Mr. Green took charge of McVicar & Engleman's lumber business. He remained with them three years, and then formed a partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Green & Brother. They built a saw-mill, bought pine-lands, and carried on lumbering extensively until 1871. In April, 1869, their mill was completely destroyed by the bursting of one of the boilers. Thirteen men were killed, and the owners lost forty thousand dollars. Twenty-eight days afterwards, they had rebuilt the mill, and were again manufacturing lumber. In October, 1871, the night that Chicago was burned, Manistee met the same fate, and Green Brothers' mill was burned, with all the adjoining buildings.





*Levi O. Harris*

Directly after the fire, Mr. Green disposed of his interest in the ruins, and built a grist-mill, which he sold two years later. In March, 1872, in company with Mr. Shackelton, under the firm name of Green & Shackelton, he built a lumber-mill at Clam Lake, and removed to that place, being the third settler. He has carried on a successful business there up to the present time,—lately, at the head of the firm of Green & Bond. In 1868, at Manistee, he joined the Masonic Fraternity. He has always been a member of the Republican party. He held the office of Supervisor in Manistee, and has been Supervisor and Justice of the Peace at Clam Lake. He was brought up in the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member. He has seven children living,—four sons and three daughters; a fifth son, Fred Green, was drowned in Clam Lake when he was five years old. The eldest daughter, Ellen, is the wife of D. E. McIntyre, a prominent lawyer of Clam Lake.

**H**ANEY, EDWARD GIBBON, Merchant and Manufacturer, Big Rapids, was born in Oswego, New York, May 10, 1832. His parents were John and Sarah (Erwin) Haney. They had a family of eight children,—four sons and four daughters,—of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. Having removed with his parents to Wayne County, Michigan, in 1835, he attended the district school until he was fourteen years of age. In 1846 he went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the molder's trade. He continued to work at his trade until 1854,—the last four years as a journeyman. He then removed to Grand Rapids, where he worked until the spring of 1870. April 10, 1870, he bought an interest in a foundry at Big Rapids, and removed there, with his family, to take charge of the business. In May, he bought out one of his partners; and, the following December, purchased the remaining interest. Since then, until the spring of 1877, he has conducted the business alone. He has also carried on a hardware store since 1874. He has been very successful, and has bought considerable real estate and water-power. He is also a stockholder in the Gas-light and Coal Company. Mr. Haney attributes his success to hard work and strict attention to the details of business. He joined the society of Odd-Fellows, February 17, 1873; and the Encampment, August 26, the same year. He also became a member of the Knights of Pythias in 1876. Although not a member of any church, he has been, for a number of years, one of the trustees of the Presbyterian society. He believes in universal salvation. He was married, in Kent County, January 7, 1856, to Joanna Tate, daughter of George Tate, a farmer and

pioneer of Western Michigan. They have had ten children,—five sons and five daughters,—seven of whom are living. Mr. Haney has always been a Republican, and has been somewhat active in politics. For two years, he has served as Alderman of Big Rapids. He was elected a member of the Board of Education in 1874, and re-elected in 1877. He has been connected with all public enterprises; and, with the exception of the Methodist Church, which was erected before his arrival, has helped to build every church in the place.

**H**ARRIS, LEVI O., Lumberman, Cadillac, Michigan, was born in Henrietta, Monroe County, New York, April 20, 1826. His parents, Benjamin and Betsey Harris, originally from New Haven, Connecticut, were early and successful farmers of New York State. He is the third son and sixth child of a family of nine children. When quite young he removed, with his parents, to Pittsford, where he attended school. When he was eighteen years old, his parents removed to the old Rochester farm, in East Bloomfield, and he remained with them until 1855. He then went to Michigan, in company with his youngest brother, H. H. Harris, and bought between three and four thousand acres of pine-land in Alcona County, on Lake Huron. He rebuilt an old saw-mill and founded the flourishing village of Harrisville, which was named for him. While he remained there, Mr. Harris was Postmaster of the village. Besides dealing heavily in lumber, in Chicago, Jackson, and Omaha, where the brothers had lumber-yards, they carried on a large mercantile business, and were owners of the propeller, "Genesee Chief," which they ran between Alpena and Detroit. In 1866 Mr. Harris sold his lumber interests, and removed to Buffalo, where he engaged in banking until 1868. At that time, on account of ill health, he was obliged to find more active employment. While in Buffalo, he married Miss Georgiana Dutton, daughter of Carleton Dutton, September 26, 1867. Mr. Dutton was the inventor of the shell car-wheel, now used by all railroad companies; and, at the time of his death, Past Grand Commander of the Masonic Fraternity of New York State. Immediately after discontinuing the banking business, Mr. Harris again engaged in lumber transactions. In 1870 he bought pine-lands on Flint River, in Michigan. Two years after he formed a partnership with his brother, and purchased five and one-half sections of pine-land at Clam Lake. He moved to that place, which was then a wilderness, containing but one settler, who had gone there a few months before. Mr. Harris and his brother built a large saw-mill with shingle and lath mill attached. In July, 1875, his



brother died, and since then Mr. Harris has conducted the business alone. He is a Republican in principle, but declines political honors, having never held office above that of School Director or Supervisor. He has four children,—two sons and two daughters. In 1872 Mr. Harris was very sick, and, during a slow recovery, was surprised to read in the *Flint Globe*, of November 21, the following obituary notice:

"The painful intelligence came to this city last Saturday, that Mr. L. O. Harris had just died of typhoid fever, at Clam Lake, whither he recently removed with his family. Mr. Harris, in company with his brother, had just completed a large mill at Clam Lake; and his business of manufacturing lumber on a large scale had only fairly begun, when he was attacked with a fever, which terminated fatally. Other members of the family are reported sick with the same disease. During his short residence in this city, Mr. Harris made many friends by his frank, genial manners and manly bearing; and his death, in the full vigor of manhood, will be sincerely deplored by his late neighbors."

This, however, was succeeded in the next issue by the following:

"NOT DEAD YET.—It affords us more satisfaction than we can express, to be able to correct the report printed in last week's *Globe*, that Mr. L. O. Harris, of Clam Lake, was dead. He is alive and very nearly recovered, and the other members of the family are well. The report came to us so directly that we supposed there could be no mistake about it. But the sincere sorrow evinced by Mr. Harris' neighbors here, over the rumor, serves to show how much he is esteemed by them. Long may he live."

**H**ANNAH, HON. PERRY, of Traverse City, Michigan, was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1824. He is the youngest son of E. L. and Ann (McCann) Hannah. His father was a farmer. Mr. Hannah removed, in 1837, to Port Huron, Michigan, where he remained nine years, occupied as a raftsmen and clerk. In 1846 he went to Chicago, landing in that busy town without a cent in his pocket. Here he laid the plans for his business life and future fortune. After working four years in the lumber trade as clerk, he formed a copartnership with A. Tracy Lay and James Morgan, for doing lumber business, under the firm name of Hannah, Lay & Co., opening an office and yard, May 1, 1850, with a borrowed capital of six thousand dollars. In 1851 they purchased their present location, at the head of Grand Traverse Bay, where only four or five white men had preceded them. Here they built a small steam-mill and commenced manufacturing lumber, opening, at the same time, a small store, in a building twelve by twenty feet. In 1854 Mr. Hannah removed, with his family, to the mills (Traverse City) where he has since resided. In 1857 the company erected

a large mill; and, subsequently, a second one, seven miles west of Traverse City. They now have the largest retail mercantile house in the State; they also own one of the best flour-mills in Northern Michigan; the propeller, "City of Traverse," running between that village and Chicago; and the little "Clara Belle," on the bay. Mr. Hannah is a Republican. He has been Receiver of the United States Land-office for the past six years. In 1856 and 1857 he was the Representative in the State Legislature from Grand Traverse County. Mr. Hannah is now fifty-four years of age; and, with his surroundings and standing, may well be taken as an example for the young.

**H**OUGHTON, GENERAL MOSES B., Farmer, Osceola County, Michigan, was born at Orangeville, Wyoming County, New York, on the 8th of November, 1834. His father was a farmer and dairyman, carrying on a large business. He remained at home until he was twenty years of age, assisting his father in the farm work, and attending school. He then went to Middlebury Academy, where he finished his school training. In 1854 his father removed to Ionia County, Michigan, where he purchased two farms, one of which he gave to Moses, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the breaking out of the civil war. He had been Captain of the Boston Light Guards at Saranac, Ionia County; and, after Fort Sumter was fired upon, he raised the company to a maximum of one hundred men, and tendered his services to the Government. The company was attached to the 3d Michigan Regiment, which rendezvoused at Grand Rapids, and was sworn into the United States Government service for three months. The regiment was mustered out at the end of that time, and immediately sworn in for three years, leaving Grand Rapids in June, 1861. It joined the Army of the Potomac, and was the second regiment to march through Baltimore, after the 2d Massachusetts had been fired into. Captain Houghton took an active part in the battles of Blackburn's Ford, Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, the seven days' fight before Richmond, where his regiment lost one hundred and forty-three men and nine officers; Chantilly, Fredericksburg, where he led his regiment as Major; Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where he commanded the skirmishers in front of the Third Corps. During the Battle of the Wilderness, he commanded the 3d and the 5th Michigan regiments, to which he had been assigned after the field-officers had been disabled. He held this position until June 10, 1864, when he was ordered home, his term having expired. He returned with his regiment to Michigan; and, in August, 1864, reorganized it and was commissioned Colonel. He participated in the engagements

with General Hood's army at Decatur, Alabama; and in those with General Forrest in and about Murfreesboro, up to the time of General Hood's overthrow at Nashville. He was promoted through the several grades from Captain to Colonel; and, in 1865, was commissioned Brigadier-General, by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services. In a letter of recommendation sent to head-quarters for his promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General, Major-General D. S. Stanley says: "There are, perhaps, few officers in America who can show such a brilliant record as Colonel Houghton. His battles and skirmishes can be counted almost by scores; and, in all these, he has acquitted himself most gallantly, bearing a high fame among his comrades in arms. I earnestly recommend his promotion." Upon being mustered out of service, General Houghton returned to his home in Ionia County, Michigan; and, in 1871, removed to Osceola County, having entered a soldier's homestead. In the spring of 1872, he was elected Supervisor; and, in the fall of the same year, was made Sheriff of Osceola County, and re-elected in 1874. In January, 1877, he was appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-arms for the Michigan Senate. In politics, he has always voted with the Republican party. He is an attendant at the Episcopal Church. General Houghton married, on his twentieth birthday, Miss Mary Keith, of Wyoming, New York. They have had three children,—two sons and one daughter.

**HALL, CHARLES H.**, of Ishpeming, Agent of the Lake Superior Iron Company, was born at Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, New York, September 20, 1828. His parents were Robert T. and Hester Hall. He received a liberal education, being allowed to attend school until he was seventeen years of age. For the next two years, he was engaged as clerk in a general store at Port Jervis, New York. Afterwards, he served an apprenticeship of three years at Chester, Connecticut, in the machinists' trade; and subsequently engaged as journeyman and foreman in shops in and about the city of Hartford, Connecticut. In 1868 he removed from that place to Ishpeming, to become Superintendent of the Deer Lake Iron and Lumber Company. Soon afterwards, he became a stockholder; and, from that time until 1874, was agent of the company. In the opening of that year, he was appointed agent of the Lake Superior Iron Company, whose business is very large, its mines being among the richest in Michigan. As agent of this company, he is concerned in the enterprise of furnishing the city with water, and has had in operation a Holly pump, with which a fire pressure could be given. He has also made additions to the city of Ishpeming by laying out

land. Mr. Hall is a member of the Republican party, but takes no active part in politics. At present, however, he is a Supervisor of Ishpeming. In 1852 he united with the Congregational Church; but, as there is no church of that denomination in Ishpeming, he became connected with the Presbyterian society. February 8, 1852, in Chester, Connecticut, he married Miss Amelia M. Higgins. They have one son,—Edward R. Hall,—who succeeded his father to the agency of the Deer Lake Iron and Lumber Company, and is among the rising business men of Michigan.

**HARLOW, AMOS ROGERS**, Marquette, Capitalist and Pioneer of Northern Michigan, was born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, April 23, 1815. His parents, Abner and Persis (Rogers) Harlow, were born in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, and removed to Shrewsbury, in 1812. Mr. Harlow received the ordinary common-school education of the period; and, in December, 1830, left home to learn the iron branch of the machinist's trade, at Worcester, Massachusetts. He was to serve until his majority, a term of five and one-fourth years, receiving yearly for his services his board, six weeks' schooling, and forty dollars. In April, 1834, his employers abandoned the business and released him from the engagement. In 1835 he commenced the manufacture of woolen machinery, on contract, and continued it for three years, at the expiration of which time he was burned out. April 23, 1839, he married Elizabeth M. Barber, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who died at that place, January 29, 1840. September 28, 1844, he married Olive Lavira Bacon, daughter of Elisha and Martha W. Bacon, of Barre, Massachusetts. He continued the manufacture of machinery until June, 1849, during which time,—viz., March 5, 1849,—the Marquette Iron Company was organized to operate on the shore of Lake Superior. The company consisted of Waterman A. Fisher, Edward Clark, and Mr. Harlow, of Worcester, Massachusetts; and Robert J. Gravenest, of Mackinaw, Michigan. June 11, 1849, Mr. Harlow left Worcester with his family, consisting of his wife; her mother, Martha W. Bacon; and one daughter, Ellen J. Harlow. They arrived at Sault Ste. Marie, July 2, and from there Mr. Harlow proceeded up the lake, leaving his family at Baptist Mission. He arrived where the city of Marquette now stands, July 6, and his family followed him the next August. October 13, he put in operation the first steam saw-mill, and the night following, sawed the first shingle and shingled the first house in the place, by the moonlight. November 13, 1849, the first post-office was established, and called Worcester. Mr. Harlow was appointed

Postmaster. The mail arrived monthly, during the winter, being carried by packers and deposited in a tree at Lake Michigamme, at the junction of the Monomonee and Carp River trails to L'Anse. November 28, 1849, he dispatched a Mackinaw sailing-boat to Sault Ste. Marie, to get a few necessary articles. The boat was wrecked near White Fish Point, and all on board perished. Three of the five bodies were found,—two on the boat, and one, the next spring, on the beach. On account of that disaster, the inhabitants were very much excited through the winter. July 6, 1850, on the anniversary of his arrival, Mr. Harlow made the first iron bloom in Marquette; and, about the same time, laid out what is now the city of Marquette; which, however, was recorded later by the Cleveland Iron Mining Company, and is known as the Cleveland Plat. In September, 1850, the name of Worcester was abandoned on account of the passage of a bill in the State Legislature naming the township Marquette. November 5, 1850, the township was organized in Mr. Harlow's house, he being chosen Supervisor, Highway Commissioner, and Justice of the Peace. In August, 1852, he purchased on account of the Government what is known as the New York Iron Mine, situated at Ishpeming, and is still its sole owner. In the spring of 1853, the Marquette and Cleveland Iron Companies were consolidated. Mr. Harlow then engaged in lumbering, and since then his principal occupation has been the improvement of his property in the city of Marquette, and a large farm near by. He has been connected with all public enterprises of the city. He is a member of the Republican party, and has held the offices of County Clerk, Alderman, etc. His family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and were foremost in the organization of that society, in 1857; since which time Mr. Harlow has been an officer and the acknowledged support of the church.

**H**OAR, HON. RICHARD M., of Houghton, Michigan, was born in St. Austell, Cornwall, England, March 28, 1831. He received few educational advantages, being taught to read, but not to write. When nine years of age, he became errand boy in a grocery. His great ambition was to fit himself for a clerkship. He studiously copied the entries made by the clerks in the store, and, by constant perseverance, became, in time, an excellent penman. He also improved his spare moments by studying arithmetic and other subjects, and made rapid progress. After six years, he was employed by another merchant, in the same town, to take full charge of his store. Here he remained three years, at the end of which time—1850—he bought out a grocery on credit, and began business

for himself. Being energetic and thoroughly understanding his work, he was successful from the start; and, for four years, conducted the largest retail trade in the place. In the fall of 1854, through unforeseen circumstances, he met with reverses, and was forced to resign his property to his creditors. He then determined to seek his fortune in America, and went to Canada. He settled in Toronto, where he obtained a position as clerk and salesman in a dry-goods store. This business he soon learned; and, in the course of three years, received the highest salary paid to any of the twenty clerks employed in the house. Having been brought up in the great mining district of Cornwall, Mr. Hoar was naturally interested in the reports of the Lake Superior country, and visited it in the summer of 1857. After examining various points, he became so favorably impressed with the business prospects, that he determined to make it his home. Accordingly, in April, 1859, he left Toronto for Houghton. He was considerably delayed by ice in the lake, and was twenty-one days in making the trip from Toronto to Portage Entry. At this place, he procured a skiff and rowed to Houghton, a distance of fourteen miles, accompanied by his wife. At Houghton, he was joined by his brother, John Hoar, who had been there some time, engaged in mining. They immediately formed a partnership, and opened a store for the sale of general merchandise. They were very successful; and, in the course of time, opened branch stores at various mines in the Portage district. They are the oldest established firm in the Upper Peninsula, north of Marquette. They have a large branch store at Red Jacket, and do a profitable business. They are the largest stockholders in the Mineral Range Railroad Company, and in the Houghton Copper Rolling-mills; also the largest owners of the Atlantic Copper-mine. They organized a transportation line to L'Anse, from Houghton, to connect with the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad, running a boat in summer, and a stage and team in winter. During the winter of 1866-67, they employed one hundred and fifty teams, and handled over four thousand tons of copper alone. Mr. Hoar has held every elective office in the county of Houghton, except that of Supervisor, from Township Clerk to Representative in the Legislature. He held the latter office during the years 1873-74. He was President of the village four years. For several years, he was Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and is the oldest active member of a fire company in Houghton. He has long been a Director of the School Board, and takes a deep interest in educational matters. He is Vice-President of the Mineral Range Railroad Company; one of the Directors of the Houghton Copper Rolling-mill; and treasurer and managing owner of the steamer "Ivanhoe," plying between Houghton and L'Anse, which line he established. In politics, he is a

Republican, though not a partisan; and, in several elections, has had the support of both parties. He was elected as Representative on the Republican ticket by six hundred majority, against a Democratic majority of five hundred in the county. He was married in England, August 31, 1851; and his wife died in 1855. Three years after, he married Miss Elizabeth Walpole Bailey, of Toronto, Canada. They have had six children. Mr. Hoar has always taken a leading part in enterprises calculated to develop the interests of the Upper Peninsula, and is well known throughout that section. His success may be attributed to his early business training, his energy, and his executive ability. During his eighteen years' residence in Houghton, he has accumulated a considerable fortune. He has a genial disposition and a generous nature, and is one of the most popular men in Houghton County.

**HILLER, JOHN N.**, Merchant and United States Commissioner, of Escanaba, Michigan, was born December 23, 1837, in Pike, Alleghany County, New York. His parents were Jacob I. and Mary Hiller. Mr. Hiller attended the common schools until he was eighteen, and then entered the Genesee Conference Seminary, a Methodist institution, where he remained two years. After leaving school, he spent two years teaching during the winter, and working at the carpenter's trade in the summer; and then removed to Chicago, where he worked in a printing-office nearly a year. In March, 1861, he went to Michigan; and, until 1864, was engaged as foreman of N. Ludington & Co.'s lumber mills, on the Escanaba River. Mr. Hiller was one of the organizers of Delta County, and the village of Escanaba, which is the county-seat. In 1864 he was elected County Treasurer, and removed to Escanaba to take charge of his office. He held that position until 1868, and was Justice of the Peace from 1862 until 1870. In 1866 he was appointed United States Commissioner, which office he has held since that time. In the fall of 1868, he first engaged in the mercantile business with a partner, whom he bought out the following spring. Since then he has continued in that line, and is, besides, agent of the American Express Company. He is a member of the Democratic party, to which he has given his support about eight years, having previously been a conservative. Since public schools were established, in 1865, at Escanaba, Mr. Hiller has been one of the School Board. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, which he joined about 1866. July 31, 1861, he married, in Green Bay, Wisconsin, Miss Julia Langley, a native of Bangor, Maine. They have four children—one daughter and three sons.

**HUBBELL, HON. JAY A.**, of Houghton, was born in Avon, Michigan, September 15, 1829. His father, Samuel Hubbell, was a native of the State of New York, and went to Oakland County, Michigan, about 1820, being one of the earliest settlers in that section. He lived on a farm until his death, which occurred in 1870. Jay A. Hubbell attended the common schools and worked on a farm until he was eighteen years of age. After two years of preparatory study at Romeo and Rochester, Michigan, at times interrupted by a painful disease of the eyes, he entered the Sophomore Class of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated in 1853. He then read law for two years at Pontiac and Detroit; and, in 1855, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court, at Adrian. Immediately afterwards, he went to Ontonagon, Michigan, and formed a law partnership with Hon. A. H. Hanscom, which continued for a year. He subsequently became associated with George C. Jones. He continued in active practice, taking a prominent part in all the public affairs of the county, and forming an extensive acquaintance with the citizens and business interests, until 1860, when he removed to Houghton County, in which the mines were just beginning to be developed. About the year 1863, he formed a partnership with the late Hon. Clarence E. Eddy, who was afterwards Judge of the Circuit Court for the Upper Peninsula. He was subsequently in partnership with Hon. James O'Grady, who also became Judge of the same circuit; and, later, with Thomas L. Chadbourne. In 1858 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Ontonagon County and District Attorney of the Upper Peninsula. He was again made District Attorney of the Upper Peninsula in 1870, and Prosecuting Attorney of Houghton County for three successive terms. He took an active part in politics; and, during the Presidential campaign of 1868, made political speeches in several counties. In the same year, he was sent to Washington, by the people of the copper-mining district, to aid in securing a higher tariff upon copper, in which he was successful. Upon the formation of the Ninth District, comprising the upper counties and nineteen of those in the Lower Peninsula, he was nominated at Ludington, in 1872. In the exciting campaign of that year, he addressed political meetings in nearly every county in the district; and was elected over S. P. Ely, of Marquette, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of six thousand four hundred and five votes. He was re-elected in 1874, and again in 1876, serving in the forty-third, forty-fourth, and forty-fifth sessions of Congress. In the Presidential canvass of 1876, he took a very prominent part, and made speeches quite generally throughout the district. In the Forty-third Congress, he served on the committees on Mines and Mining, Banking and Commerce, and the special committee to


inquire into the affairs of the District of Columbia. In the Forty-fourth Congress, he was appointed a member of the Committee on Banking and Commerce, by a Democratic Speaker. Mr. Hubbell has given considerable attention and study to questions of finance and tariff, and has spoken upon both subjects in Congress, analyzing the Morrison tariff bill in a speech at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress. In the year 1875, he was appointed, by Governor Bagley, a member of the State Board of Centennial Commissioners, and procured the mineral collection of the State, of which he had charge at the Centennial Exhibition. Through a profitable legal practice, and a judicious investment of money in many of the leading and most prosperous enterprises of his section, he has acquired so considerable a property as to make a further application to his professional duties unnecessary. His energy, industry, and extensive acquaintance render him a most useful Representative of a district composed of all the copper and iron mines, and a large portion of the lumber interests of the State.

**H**UDNUTT, HON. JOSEPH OPDYKE, A. B., A. M., and C. E., of Big Rapids, Michigan, was born in West Sparta, Livingston County, New York, June 30, 1824. His parents were Joseph and Susan (Opdyke) Hudnutt. His mother was a member of the Opdyke family of Amsterdam, whose descendants have become prominent in Eastern politics. His father's ancestors were English, and settled in New York at an early day. Mr. Hudnutt attended school in winter, and worked on his father's farm in summer, until 1845. At that time he entered Dartmouth College, having received his preparation in Genesee Academy. He there attained great proficiency in mathematics, under Professor Horatio N. Robinson, having read what was then the highest work on the subject,—*Mecanique Celeste*, by La Place. He very early acquired a love for natural sciences, particularly geology; and, during the college vacations, was the leader of exploring parties. With a party of six, carrying tents and knapsacks, he crossed the Green Mountains to Montreal and Quebec. At another time, they walked to the White Mountains, struck the head-waters of the Androscoggin, in Maine, and went down that stream, in canoes, to its mouth. Again, they went down the Connecticut River to Hartford, thence to New York, and back to college by rail. These excursions were made for the double purpose of procuring exercise and observing the different formations and strata of rock. From these Mr. Hudnutt acquired a taste for engineering. He graduated in 1849, and immediately engaged as civil engineer on the State Canals of New York, where he remained during the years 1849,

1850, and 1851. The Democratic party came into power in 1851, and, although Mr. Hudnutt received the offer of a position on the canal, he declined, and commenced locating the New York and Erie Railroad through Chautauqua County. He remained about six months, when that division was completed, and he accepted a position in charge of surveys for the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. From 1853 to 1855, he was engaged as Division Engineer on surveys, and location of the Louisville and Nashville, and Louisville and Covington Railroad. As the railroad business had become quite dull, Mr. Hudnutt removed, in 1855, to Waverly, Iowa, and located a half-section of land in Bremer County. In the fall, with the help of one man, he built a house, and broke one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he fenced in the following winter. In the spring he had charge of the surveys on the Iowa Central Railroad, and ran one of the first lines across Iowa to the Missouri River. In the fall of 1857, he returned East, with his family, on a visit, and was induced to accept the position of teacher of mathematics in the Genesee Academy. In 1858 he was offered the position of Professor of Natural Sciences, in the Chicago High School, which he accepted, and held until the spring of 1860. He then returned to Iowa, where he left his family while he engaged on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad branch, from Cameron to Kansas City. In 1861 work was stopped on the road on account of the political feeling. During the time that Mr. Hudnutt was there engaged, he was nominated on the Republican ticket as a member of the Iowa Legislature; and, although he did no canvassing, and the county had always before been Democratic, he received three-fourths of the votes cast. He served in the Legislature during the regular session, and during an extra session which was called in May, on account of the war. While there, he was chiefly instrumental in passing a bill to lay a direct revenue tax, which left the State, two years after the war, entirely free from debt. In 1862 he resigned his position in the Legislature and entered the army as Major of the 38th Regiment of Iowa Volunteers. During the war he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier-General. Owing to his knowledge of engineering, he was, most of the time, on detached service,—repairing bridges, railroads, etc. He was under General Herron in the army of the frontier, which operated with General Blunt, in Southern Missouri, against Price and the guerrillas. That division of seven thousand men defeated Price's army of twenty thousand, at Prairie Grove, and made an expedition with cavalry, to Van Buren, Arkansas, destroying seven Confederate steamboats, and army stores. They were then ordered to join General Grant at Vicksburg; and, during the siege at that place, were called the Second Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Colonel Hudnutt had charge of the

picket lines in the front of the corps, both day and night. After the surrender, they were sent to New Orleans, to join General Banks' command, and, from there, accompanied the expedition that went to Brownsville, Texas. After reaching this place, General Herron's command was again detached, and made the army of the frontier, nine or ten thousand strong. During his stay in Texas, Colonel Hudnutt built a bridge across Baca Chica Pass, from Brazos Island to the main-land, and a military railroad from Brazos Harbor to Brownsville. He was then ordered to report to General Canby, at New Orleans, for repairing and building railroads, among which were the New Orleans and Opelousas road, which he repaired and managed for a time. He was afterwards detailed to examine officers for the Engineer Corps. From New Orleans, he was ordered, with General Granger, to the capture of Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, at the entrance of Mobile Bay. This being about the close of the war, General Hudnutt was soon mustered out of service. On his way home to Iowa, he stopped at Chicago, and was there elected Professor of Civil Engineering and Natural Sciences in the Chicago University. While there, he carried out his idea of a practical education, planning expeditions for the students in the short vacations; once they took a trip across the country to Lake Superior; and, another time, from St. Paul to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in a small skiff, landing along the river where the bluffs were exposed, to observe the strata. During the long vacations, he took his class and worked at different railroad surveys. In the vacation of 1866, they made surveys for a canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River at Rock Island. In 1867 they made surveys and estimates for deepening the Lake Michigan and Illinois Canal. They also located a portion of the Iowa division of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; and, in the fall, located and made the surveys for the Union Pacific Railroad bridge across the Missouri River, at Omaha, Nebraska. In February, 1868, Mr. Hudnutt tendered his resignation as Professor in the Chicago University, and accepted the place of Division Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad. He located a large part of the mountain divisions, from the second crossing of the North Platte, to the Humboldt wells. After the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, Mr. Hudnutt took charge of the preliminary surveys from the northern end of Salt Lake, through Utah, Idaho, and Oregon, to the Columbia River, at the mouth of the Umatilla River; and thence, down the Columbia to Portland, Oregon. Returning from the West, in the summer of 1869, he engaged as locating engineer on the St. Paul and Chicago Railroad, with head-quarters at Minneapolis. He was also engaged on the Northern Pacific Railroad to take charge of the preliminary surveys, but had been connected with them only about two months, when he was appointed Chief

Engineer of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. He located that road from Big Rapids to Little Traverse Bay and Mackinaw, cutting a road for supply-wagons through the dense wilderness. In December, 1872, he engaged as Chief Engineer of the Southern Railway Security Company. He built a new railroad from Charlotte, North Carolina, to Atlanta, Georgia. The company bought and consolidated the Richmond and Danville, and the Danville and Piedmont Railroad, and leased the North Carolina Railroad, thus making a continuous line from Richmond, Virginia, to Atlanta, Georgia. In 1873 he resigned and came North, where he built the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad, from Chicago to the Wilmington coal-fields. In the spring of 1875, he returned to Big Rapids, and, having bought an interest in the Tioga Manufacturing Company, engaged in the lumber business. In the fall of 1876, he formed a partnership with M. P. Gale, in the lumber trade, in which they have since been engaged. Mr. Hudnutt is President of the Gas and Coal Company, and also of the Big Rapids Boom Company. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1862. In 1865, on his return from the army, he touched at Havana, Cuba; and, while on the Rio Grande, traveled in Mexico. He was brought up in the strict Calvinistic faith, but has grown more liberal, and has great respect for all religious beliefs. He is a sound Republican, having joined the party at its organization. He married Miss Maria Webster, at Lima, New York, October 23, 1851, and has had two sons; the oldest, Edward Webster Hudnutt, was born December 15, 1852. He graduated from Rochester University in the class of 1876; was with his father on the Union Pacific Railroad, and on the route to Oregon; and is now engaged in a planing-mill and the lumber business in Big Rapids. The youngest son, Byron Murray Hudnutt, was born March 21, 1858; and died of scarlet fever, June 21, 1860. Mrs. Hudnutt is a literary lady, and belongs to the old Webster family of New England.

ITCHEN, JOHN B., Superintendent of the Jackson Furnaces, situated at Fayette, Delta County, Michigan, was born in the County of Kent, Canada, September 11, 1844. His parents, John and Nancy Kitchen, had a family of eight children,—five sons and three daughters. The subject of this sketch is the sixth child and third son. He received a common-school education; and, at the age of seventeen, engaged as clerk at London, Canada, where he remained a year with one firm, and two years with another. In 1864 he removed to Chatham, Canada, and occupied a position in a dry-goods store two years. During that time, he attended the Commercial College in London,

and the Military School at Toronto, receiving from the latter institution a second-class certificate, and paying his own tuition and expenses. During the year of 1866, he was a clerk in a Detroit dry-goods house; and, April, 1867, obtained the position of book-keeper for the Jackson Furnaces, then in process of construction. He removed to Fayette, and took charge of the office and paying of the men for about six years. He was then appointed superintendent, which position he still occupies. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, which he joined in 1875. He is a Republican, and has held the offices of Township Treasurer, Clerk, member of the School Board seven years, and others of minor importance. In October, 1873, he was elected a Supervisor of Delta County, to fill a vacancy, and has been elected every year since. June 1, 1869, he married, in Chatham, Canada, Miss Allison Glendinning; she is a daughter of Major Glendinning, who served at the battle of Waterloo. They have one daughter, Clara King Kitchen, born April 8, 1872.

**L**ATIMER, HON. W. IRVING, of Big Rapids, Treasurer of Mecosta County, was born in Dutchess County, New York, August 5, 1836. His parents, Isaac and Amanda Latimer, had a family of nine children, of which he is the youngest. He received his early education at the district school, and subsequently attended the Normal School at Poughkeepsie, New York. When eighteen years of age, he began civil engineering,—working on the Ontario and Auburn Railroad, and on the Erie Canal. When twenty-two years old, he entered the employment of the Newaygo Lumber Company, and remained with them about six years; being at first located at Chicago, and afterwards at Newaygo, Michigan. He then removed to New York State. In 1866 he returned to Michigan, and settled in Big Rapids, where he was engaged in mercantile business three years; and, for four years, as mail-route agent on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. In 1872 he was elected Treasurer of Mecosta County, and has since held the office,—having been twice re-elected. He joined the Masonic Fraternity about 1860, and is a member of the Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Commandery. He is Past Commander, Past Master, Past High Priest, and Present Grand Master of the Council. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has always been a Republican, taking an active part in politics; and has held several offices of trust. He was Postmaster of Newago during his residence there; and, since his removal to Big Rapids, has held the offices of United States Deputy Revenue Collector, City Treasurer, and Mayor. He is a member of the Episcopal

Church, which he joined about 1870. He married, in Grand Rapids, April 8, 1863, Miss Olivia S. Cobb. They have had one daughter, who is now twelve years old. Mr. Latimer is a man who enjoys the confidence of the community. He is social, but, at the same time, a man of few words. His counsel is much sought by his friends.

**M**ACDONALD, JAMES HUGH, of Escanaba, President of the Cambria Mining Company, was born in Inverness Shire, Scotland, May 15, 1832. His parents, Hugh and Catherine (McClellan) Macdonald, had a family of seven children, six sons and one daughter. One of the sons died in infancy. The others are John, who is a carpenter; Ronald, a farmer; Philip, a blacksmith; the subject of this sketch; and the youngest, named Alexander. When James H. Macdonald was about two years old, the family removed to Cape Breton, in British North America. There he attended the common schools; and, at the age of sixteen, went, with a second cousin, John Macdonald, to Pictou, Nova Scotia. In 1848, with the same companion, he embarked on a vessel as steward, and went to Philadelphia. He engaged as a clerk in a store situated at a coal mine called Muddy Branch; and, about seventeen months afterwards, went to work in the mine. During the time, he made a proposition to the owner to run the mine on contract; and, the superintendent hearing of it, he was discharged. In the spring of 1849 he began working by the day, at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, on railroad construction; but aroused the envy of the men by doing better work than they, and was driven to give up his place. Soon afterwards he engaged in mining at Reinhart's Run, Pennsylvania, and remained there until the spring of 1850. He then superintended the track-laying on the Beaver Meadow Railroad; and, after its completion, took charge of a section. In 1851 he went to Dauphin, and became road-master, and general overseer of construction, having charge of all the material, and its delivery to track layers on the extension. He held that position until the latter part of 1852, at which time he visited Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Fredericksburg, Virginia, looking for work. In 1853 he worked on the Ohio Central Railroad, as foreman for Bradley, Whetmore & Co., and afterwards had charge of their entire business. In the spring of 1854 the company failed, and he took horses as pay for his services. He rode to Chicago on horseback, and, in the fall, began work on the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad, where he remained until 1859. He then engaged with Selah Chamberlain, and worked on the construction of the Great Western Railroad, in

Cuba; but, in July, 1860, on account of the poor health of his family, he was obliged to leave that country. He accordingly returned to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and was again employed by the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad Company, being stationed at Greenfield. In 1861 he left their employment, and, in the fall of 1862, removed to Escanaba, Michigan, engaging as foreman, during the construction of the Peninsula division of the Chicago and North-western Railroad; and, afterwards, building several of its branches. About 1868 he built the first division of the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad; and, in 1869, returned to Escanaba, on the Chicago and North-western Railroad. In 1873 he built the Mineral Range Railroad, from Hancock to Calumet; and, after its completion, superintended it two years. He then returned to Escanaba; and, in company with R. P. Herman, leased the Teal Lake Mining Company, and organized a stock company, called the Cambria Mining Company, with Mr. Macdonald as President and Treasurer. In March, 1876, he was appointed Road-master of the Peninsula division of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, which position he still holds. He is also a speculator in mineral lands. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, which he joined in 1865. He is a Republican, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace, in Wisconsin, and the same office two years in Escanaba. He is an attendant and trustee of the Presbyterian Church of Escanaba. February 28, 1854, he married, in Watertown, Wisconsin, Miss Eliza S. Holt, daughter of John Holt, a resident of Beermertown, Wisconsin, and formerly of Maine. They have three children,—two sons and one daughter.

**M**AYNARD, MATTHEW HENRY, Attorney-at-Law, Marquette, was born at Brownsville, Indiana, April 10, 1832. His parents were Ulric and Olive (Branch) Maynard. His father was a Congregational minister, and a missionary in Indiana. His mother was the daughter of Colonel D. Branch, of Castleton, Vermont. Mr. Maynard lived at his mother's native place after he was eight years old, and there received his education. He prepared for college at Castleton Seminary, and graduated at Middlebury College, in 1852, being awarded all the highest honors at commencement. He preferred mercantile pursuits, but determined to overcome his tastes, and pursue the study of law. In 1852-53 he taught school in Sackett's Harbor, New York; and, in 1853, entered the law office of Andrews, Foot & Hoyt. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1855, in the Supreme Court of Ohio; and removed, directly afterwards, to Marquette, Michigan, which was then a town of about one hundred

inhabitants. He was the first lawyer in Marquette County, and has remained there since. He has always been a Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for political fame. He has, however, held several offices in the county; and was District Attorney for the Upper Peninsula, under the old law. In 1872 he received the nomination for Attorney-General of the State from the Liberal Republicans, which he declined; and, in fact, has not permitted his name to be used upon a political ticket in twelve years. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, in 1876 and 1877. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Marquette. October 13, 1856, he was married, at Cleveland, to Miss Mary E. Foote, second daughter of Hon. John A. Foote, niece of Admiral Foote, and grand-daughter of Governor Foote, of Connecticut. They have three children,—two sons and one daughter. Mr. Maynard has always been very active in educational matters, and for eighteen years has been a member of the Marquette School Board.

**M**ITCHELL, HON. GEORGE A., of Cadillac, Michigan, was born January 8, 1824, in Montgomery County, New York. His parents, Charles and Lydia (Brown) Mitchell, were of Scotch descent. His father was a farmer. Mr. Mitchell is the youngest of twelve children. One brother, William Mitchell, was elected to Congress from Indiana in 1860. Another, Thomas B. Mitchell, was a prominent lawyer and politician of Canajoharie, New York; he died in 1876. Mr. Mitchell left home in 1843, and lived with a merchant at Speaker's Basin. He was afterwards, until 1850, engaged as clerk in Canajoharie. He spent two years on a farm; and then, in partnership with Austin Strong, he built a tannery at Black Lake, Sullivan County, New York. He continued in that business until 1861, when he sold out, and went to Kendalville, Noble County, Indiana. In August of the same year, he was appointed Army Paymaster. He was assigned to duty in charge of the payment of troops on the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers, with head-quarters at St. Louis, from June, 1862, until the close of the war. In June, 1867, he was mustered out of service. Mr. Mitchell engaged in the railroad business and banking until 1871, when he purchased pine-lands at Clam Lake, and commenced laying out the village of Cadillac. Since then, he has carried on a real estate and lumber business, which has become extensive and profitable. He is also a stockholder in the Continental Improvement Company, and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. He has been one of the Directors of the latter. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Republican party; and, in the spring of 1877, was



chosen the first Mayor of the new city of Cadillac. He is connected with all the enterprises of the place, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of the city which he has founded. He married, March 17, 1847, at Speaker's Basin, New York, Marietta L. Wilkins. They have four children.

**M**OORE, FRANCIS MARION, Mayor of Marquette, was born July 6, 1838, in Auburn, Oakland County, Michigan. His parents, George W. and Mary (Emory) Moore, emigrated from Ontario County, New York, in 1837. He attended the common schools, and the Union School at Ypsilanti. When quite young, he removed with his parents to Wayne County, where his father still conducts his farm. In 1858 he left school and learned the carpenter's trade. May 20, 1863, he removed to Ontonagon, where he worked at his trade one year. He then returned to Wayne County. The next year, he removed to Marquette, and carried on his trade there about three years. At the end of that time he met with an accident at Champion, which compelled him to seek other employment. He was employed by the *Mining Journal* nearly a year, and then, as Deputy Clerk, entered the office of County Clerk and Register of Deeds, in which capacity he served two years. In 1872 he was elected County Clerk and Register of Deeds for two years, and, in 1874, was re-elected. In 1871 he was chosen City Treasurer of Marquette, and held the office six years. In 1877 he was elected Mayor of the City, which office he now holds. He is at present engaged in Marquette in furnishing Abstracts of Titles. Mr. Moore is a conservative Democrat in politics. In 1860 he became a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has been Master of Marquette Lodge, No. 101, for two years. He is also Past High Priest of Chapter No. 43, Royal Arch Masons. He attends the Methodist Church, of which he has been a trustee for the last five years, and treasurer four years. Mr. Moore married, October 11, 1873, in Grand Lodge, Eaton County, Michigan, Miss Sarah E. Place. He is liberal, upright, and accommodating, while at the same time he is known for decision of character. He is a genial companion, and is universally esteemed.

**N**OTTINGHAM, CALVIN WILLIAM, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Big Rapids, was born in the town of Lindon, Cattaraugus County, New York, July 10, 1841. His parents were William H. and Mary A. (Sherwood) Nottingham. Their ancestors were engaged in the Revolutionary War, and War of 1812; and one of the Nottingham family, William H.,

the first of the name that came to this country, served as Captain, under General Wolfe, at the battle of Quebec. Calvin W. Nottingham received a common-school education and took an academic course at Rushford, New York. At the age of eighteen, he began teaching a district school; and, at twenty-four, commenced the study of law, in the office of N. P. and E. D. Loveridge, of Cuba, New York. For two years he read law in summer and taught school in winter. In the fall of 1866, he removed to Coldwater, Michigan, at which place he was admitted to the bar in 1867. He remained there until the fall of 1869, when he removed to Big Rapids, and, November 1, 1869, formed a copartnership with John P. Murdock. This was continued until July, 1872, when, by mutual consent, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Nottingham continued the business alone. He is now among the leading lawyers of Big Rapids. In 1870 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he still holds, having been twice re-elected. In 1872 he was re-elected Circuit Court Commissioner for Mecosta County, and re-elected in 1874. In the fall of 1872, he received the appointment of United States Commissioner for the Western District of Michigan, which office he still holds. Since his removal to Big Rapids, he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and also largely interested in public enterprises and stock companies. He is, at present, Secretary of the Big Rapids Broom Company; a stockholder and ex-President of the Big Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Company; and Secretary and Treasurer of the Park Association. He has also been a stockholder in the Peninsular Hardware Manufacturing Company, and the Big Rapids Exchange Bank. In politics, he is an active supporter of the Republican party; but has never accepted office outside of his profession. He is a Mason, and a member of the Chapter, Council, and Commandery; and, at present, is Generalissimo in the Commandery. He joined the Episcopal Church in New York, in 1865, and is now senior warden of Saint Andrew's Society, of Big Rapids,—having held that position for six years. He was married, October 30, 1873, to Miss Mary A. Tucker, daughter of Lorenzo Tucker, of Big Rapids. They have one daughter, Callie M., born May 11, 1875. Mr. Nottingham enjoys the confidence and respect of the community in which he lives.

**P**ATTERSON, JOHN Q., of Reed City, was born in Wayne, Steuben County, New York, August 26, 1827. His parents were John and Eleanor (Silsbee) Patterson. They had a family of ten children,—five sons and five daughters, of whom three sons and all the daughters are still living. Mr. John Patterson is the third son and seventh child. In 1835

he removed, with his parents, to Livingston County, where he remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old. He then attended Leoni Seminary, for one term; and, in 1852, went to the Michigan Central College, at Spring Arbor. He continued his studies at the college for five summers, teaching school in winter, in order to pay his expenses. The last two terms he taught classes in the college. July 4, 1857, he married, in Dexter, Michigan, Miss Eleanor Torrey, daughter of a farmer of Unadilla. He then removed to Ovid, Clinton County, and engaged in dealing in produce and stock. He continued in Ovid until 1863, when he assisted in raising a company, and was mustered into the army as Second Lieutenant. He received the charge of the Provost Guards, until they reached Tennessee, where they joined the 27th Michigan Infantry. Mr. Patterson had charge of this company in the famous march of the Ninth Corps over the Cumberland Mountains,—a march which continued for fourteen consecutive days without rest. The company, with the regiment, fought its first battle at the Wilderness, on the sixth of June, 1864; and, during the battle, made a gallant charge, capturing five lines of breastworks. Mr. Patterson was engaged in the battles of Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania Court House, North Ann River, and Petersburg. He was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant after the battle of Spottsylvania. During the engagement in front of Petersburg, Lieutenant Patterson was struck by a canister shot, on both legs, and was obliged to lie in the hospital three weeks. He then received leave of absence and returned home. After recovering, in part, he again recruited men, and reported to General Wormer, at Jackson. He then took a detachment to the front, and subsequently joined his regiment, at the left of Petersburg; but, not being able to endure the long marches, was obliged to spend another week in the hospital. December 7, 1864, he was wounded by a sharp-shooter, the ball entering the shoulder and coming out near the backbone, in the vicinity of the ninth rib. He was at once taken to the field hospital; and, after five weeks there, and a short time spent at the City Point Hospital, started for home. On the way, he was obliged to spend twenty days in the hospital at Georgetown, owing to an attack of lung fever; and to rest two days at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He reached home on the 11th of February, 1865, and was discharged from service on the 28th of April, of that year. Being thus disabled, he decided to commence the study and practice of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He continued to practice law in the county of Clinton until the year 1873. He then removed to Reed City, in the county of Osceola, where he now resides, and has a good practice. He has been an earnest worker for the Republican party since it was first organized; and was present at the first

State Convention, when the name "Republican" was adopted by the Whig and Free-soil parties, then uniting in joint convention in the city of Jackson. Mr. Patterson is an Odd-Fellow, but, as there is no lodge in Reed City, he takes no active part in the order at present. Although his wife is a member of the Baptist Church, he has contributed to churches of other denominations. He has been trustee in the Baptist and Congregational churches, and is now a member of the Building Committee of the First Congregational Church in Reed City. He has five children,—two sons and three daughters.

**P**ERSONS, WELLINGTON, Newaygo, Register of Deeds of Newaygo County, was born in the town of Fenner, Madison County, New York, April 10, 1817. His parents were Festus and Betsey Persons. His grandfather, Gideon Persons, was sergeant of the guard that fed Burgoyne's army after its surrender. His ancestors, on both sides, came from Massachusetts. Festus Persons was a farmer, and had twelve children. Mr. Wellington Persons, the third child and second son, attended the common schools of his native place until he was eighteen years of age. He then removed, with his parents, to Onondaga County, where he remained, working on his father's farm, until 1843. In that year he went to Wisconsin, and engaged in farm work in Racine County, until 1847, when he went to Michigan; and, for five years, worked at cutting lumber. In 1852 he injured his knee with an ax, and was not able to move, without crutches, until 1857. In the spring of 1856 he became Deputy Clerk and Deputy Register; and, 1858, was elected to the office of Register of Deeds, the office of County Clerk having been made a separate position. He has ever since held the former position,—having been re-elected every second year. In 1866 he was appointed, by the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Assessor for the division in which he resides; and held the position until 1869. He was Clerk of the town of Brooks from 1859 to 1866. For part of a term he was Treasurer of the village of Newaygo. Mr. Persons was a Democrat until 1854. In 1856 he voted the Republican ticket, and has since been a member of that party, though he does not take an active part in politics. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity; was Secretary of Newaygo Lodge, No. 131, for nine years; in 1866 was elected Secretary of Newaygo Chapter, No. 38, and has since held this position. He is a member of the De Molai Commandery, No. 5, of Grand Rapids; and was a Good Templar until the lodge was disorganized. He was brought up in the Presbyterian faith; but is a member of no religious denomination, though he attends the orthodox churches. He has never married.

**PHELPS, HON. SIDNEY P., M. D.**, of Big Rapids, was born July 26, 1842, in Plattsburg, Clinton County, New York, and is the eighth child and youngest son of Abel and Theodosia (Barns) Phelps. His parents are natives of Vermont. Both are living, in vigorous health,—the father being eighty-four and the mother seventy-six years of age. Their eight children are all married. Mr. Phelps graduated from Plattsburg Academy in 1860; and the next year taught a select school in Ellenburg Centre, New York. Shortly afterwards, he lost, in the lumber business there, the money he had been able to save. He studied medicine three years with Dr. S. S. Wentworth, of Ellenburg Centre; and attended lectures at Dartmouth College and Michigan University. He graduated at Ann Arbor, in 1868, and removed directly to Big Rapids, where he has since followed his profession. He has a large practice, both in the city and country. He is financially interested in the drug business, in the firm of T. D. Mulberry & Co.; but devotes all his time and energy to his professional work. He is a Democrat, but is not radical in his views,—having supported Grant in both campaigns. Dr. Phelps was elected Mayor of Big Rapids, on the Democratic ticket, in 1876. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and of the Knights of Pythias,—having joined the former in 1865, and the latter at the time of their organization, in 1875, when he was chosen the first Chancellor-Commander. He attends the Methodist Church, and is orthodox in his faith. December 24, 1865, he married, in Ellenburg, New York, Cynthia A. Hawks, daughter of an old resident of Clinton County, New York. They have had three children.

**ROSE, JACOB OVERACKER**, Real Estate Dealer, of Big Rapids, was born in the town of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, New York, May 18, 1814. His parents were Elias and Eve (Overacker) Rose. Their family consisted of thirteen children; two sons and two daughters are yet living. Mr. Jacob Rose, the oldest child, received a common-school education; and, after his marriage, attended school three winters. In 1832 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked for twelve summers on the canal; and attended school two winters. He married, April 12, 1837, in Bedford, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Miss Mary Ann Comstock, daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of that State. In 1844 he removed to Cleveland, where he remained, until October, as clerk in a store. He then removed to York Township, Steuben County, Indiana. Here he cleared a farm of two hundred and forty acres, and resided upon it until 1853. He then

removed about two miles farther south, on the Toledo and Chicago turnpike, and continued farming for twelve years. In 1863 he purchased two hundred acres of land in Michigan, where the city of Big Rapids now stands; and, in 1866, removed to that place with his family. He has since been engaged in dealing in real estate; and has platted about ninety acres of land into lots and streets. He has been extensively engaged in the horse trade; and, every winter, furnishes loggers with teams. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, having passed the degrees in the Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery. He is also a member of the Odd-Fellows, and of the Encampment. In politics, he was first a Whig, and afterwards became a Republican. While in Indiana, he was Township Trustee for six years; and had entire charge of the business usually done by four or five officials. He was also Justice of the Peace for four years, and held that office one term in Big Rapids. He has been a member of the Common Council since the city was incorporated. Mr. Rose united with the Church of the Disciples in 1840; but, as there is no society of that denomination in Big Rapids, he attends the Congregational Church. He has had three children,—two sons and one daughter. The daughter died in infancy; the oldest son, E. O. Rose, is now living in Big Rapids, Michigan; and the youngest, M. T. Rose, in York, Steuben County, Indiana.

**RAIDER, J. F. AUGUSTUS**, Merchant, Newaygo, Michigan, was born October 10, 1829, in Branderoda, nine miles from Naumburg, on the river Saale, in Prussia. His father, whose name was J. Frederick Raider, (originally Roeder), was the third in a family of five sons, whose parents died when he was but six years old. Left without relatives or friends, his two youngest brothers were taken by the neighbors, while the rest had to care for themselves. Thus early thrown upon his own resources, Mr. Raider acquired but little book knowledge; he became a carpenter and joiner, and lived to the age of ninety-one. Mr. Augustus Raider began to attend the village school when he was five years old, and made rapid progress. At the age of eight, he became his father's accountant, keeping his books, rendering statements, etc. His favorite studies were mathematics, penmanship, and history; he was also fond of surveying and engineering, and was a very rapid writer. His father's ambition was to make of him a master musician; and, at the age of seven, he commenced taking lessons on the violin. He did not make the desired progress; and, after two years, changed teachers and took lessons upon the flute. At the age of ten he became one of the prominent musicians in a band of fifteen,

which was employed on all festive occasions, for ten or twelve miles around the country. He continued in this band for three years. At the age of fourteen, Mr. Raider emigrated, with his father, to America. They landed in New York on the 5th of October, 1843, and settled in Chautauqua County. Here his father employed him to carry ashes, on his back, a distance of nearly two miles. In August, 1845, he became restive and left home. He traveled through the country for a week, in search of employment, and finally stopped with a man by the name of Rice, in Ripley, Chautauqua County. Here he remained two years and a half, working and attending school. When eighteen years of age he left Mr. Rice, and, in order to see more of the country, commenced peddling goods. This he continued for three or four months, when he was persuaded by a friend to go into the lumber business; and spent a short time making shingles and wooden bowls. In 1850 he purchased a half-interest in a small furniture factory, without previous knowledge of the business, and continued in this work for two years. At the end of that time, he was able to make all kinds of furniture, as well as agricultural implements. He then removed to Hinckley, Medina County, Ohio, and opened a manufactory for grinding edge tools, remaining in this employment four years. In 1854 he went to Pennsylvania and taught penmanship for two terms. He next went to Columbus, Warren County, Pennsylvania, and opened a furniture manufactory. In 1855 he removed to Michigan, and located forty acres of land, in Newaygo County, on which he settled with his family. Here he opened a school for penmanship; and also made cabinet-ware. In the summer he succeeded in getting a fair start in the world, but the financial troubles of 1857 reduced him again to destitution. He managed, however, to make a living for himself and family until the next year; when, with a capital of two dollars, he again commenced the manufacture of furniture. In two months he was able to employ two men as helpers, and was quite successful. He continued the business until the breaking out of the war, at which time, having lost the use of his right arm, he began the business of watch-repairing. In August, 1865, having accumulated six hundred dollars, he purchased a drug store. From this date Mr. Raider met with marked success, until he is now one of the wealthy men of the community, owning houses, farms, and valuable business property. He has held some agencies from which he has made a considerable amount of money. Mr. Raider has always shunned politics, though he has held a few public offices. He was Constable, Director of Infirmary, and School Director for three years. He has always been active in the temperance movement, and was one of the Presidential Electors on the temperance ticket in 1872. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. In Prussia he belonged to the

Lutheran Church, but, since he has been in America, has worshiped with the Methodists. In 1859 he organized a Savings Bank, which he carried on until 1871, when, on account of the tax imposed by the Government, he closed it. He married, August 10, 1848, Miss Lucinda Jackson, who died February 5, 1866, leaving six children. February 18, 1867, he married Miss Rinda M. Glazier, of Parma, Jackson County, Michigan. They have one son.

**R**OSE, HON. ELIAS O., Big Rapids, Political Editor of the *Pioneer-Magnet*, was born in Independence, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, October 13, 1830. His parents were Jacob O. and Mary A. (Comstock) Rose. He received a common-school education, and spent five years at Hillsdale College. After leaving school, he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1859. He entered into practice in Angola, Indiana, where he remained until August 25, 1861. He then enlisted as a private in Company A, 44th Regiment Indiana Volunteers; and, in a short time, was commissioned First Lieutenant. His command took part in the campaign of Western Kentucky, during the winter of 1861-62; and was at the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and the siege of Corinth, with General Grant. After the evacuation of Corinth, Lieutenant Rose pursued the enemy into Mississippi. He was afterwards wounded at Battle Creek, on the Tennessee River; and soon after resigned his commission, and returned home in February, 1863. Having sufficiently recovered from his wounds, he removed to Big Rapids, Michigan, and resumed the practice of law. In 1864 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Mecosta County; and, at the expiration of his term, in 1866, was re-elected. In June, 1870, he founded a Republican newspaper, which he first called the *Independent*, but afterwards, the *Big Rapids Magnet*. He was proprietor and editor of this paper until November, 1876, having given up his law business in 1871. In November, 1876, the *Big Rapids Magnet* and the *Pioneer* were consolidated under the name of the *Pioneer-Magnet*. This is also a Republican paper, and is under the management of the *Pioneer-Magnet* Printing Company, which was organized under the laws of the State of Michigan. Mr. Rose owns one-half of the stock, and is the President and political editor. In 1864 he was appointed United States Commissioner for Mecosta and adjoining counties, in the United States Court, for the Western District of Michigan; and held the position until the fall of 1872. In February, 1872, he was appointed mail-route agent in the United States postal railway service. He remained in that position until October 31, 1872, when he resigned; and was elected State Repre-

sentative for the district embracing Mecosta, Osceola, and Lake counties. He was elected on the Republican ticket without opposition. During the term, there were two sessions,—the regular session of 1873, and the special one of 1874. After the adjournment of the special session, he resigned; and, in August, was re-appointed route-agent in the Railway Mail Service, and assigned to duty on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. This position he still holds. In a residence of fourteen years in Big Rapids, he held the office of Supervisor nine years, during eight of which he was Chairman of the Board. He was one of the originators and stockholders in the Big Rapids Library, which was afterwards given to the ladies. Mr. Rose is a Mason and an Odd-Fellow. He served as Master of his Lodge two years, High Priest of the Chapter one year, Junior Warden of the Commandery one year; and, besides holding subordinate positions in the several bodies, was Sword-bearer one year, and Junior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Michigan. In No. 111, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, he has passed the chairs. He is not connected with any religious body; but his religious views are in sympathy with the Disciple Church, in which he was brought up. He is an active worker in the interests of the Republican party. He married, July 3, 1858, in Amboy, Hillsdale County, Michigan, Miss Harriet Powers, daughter of Calvin Powers, one of the pioneers of Steuben County, Indiana, who died in January, 1878. They have had four children, only one of whom, a daughter, is now living.

**SEMER, JOHN**, Merchant, of Escanaba, Michigan, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, April 9, 1840. His parents were Michael and Mary (Turpel) Semer. Mr. Semer attended the common schools in Germany; and, in 1863, removed to America, and settled in Aurora, Illinois. Here he remained two years, working during the day at carpenter work, and attending night school. At the expiration of that time, he was obliged to leave Aurora, owing to poor health. He spent about three months on the Michigan shore of Lake Superior; and then removed to Escanaba, where he engaged as clerk for Samuel Kaufman in a general store. Two and a half years later, Mr. Kaufman sold out to Smith Babcock, who continued to employ Mr. Semer until the latter removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, and entered the grocery business for himself. Two years afterwards, he returned to Escanaba; built a frame store, which he occupied until the fall of 1877, and then removed to the new and handsome brick store which he built during the summer of that year. Besides groceries, he deals extensively in furs during the winter. Mr. Semer is a

member of the Democratic party; and is one of the village Board, having held that office for the last four years. He is a member of the Catholic Church, in which faith he was reared. October 8, 1870, he married, in Escanaba, Miss Mary Belchek. They have four children,—two sons and two daughters. Mr. Semer, by his own unaided effort, has succeeded in gaining an honorable position.

**STEPHENSON, MATTHEW**, Lumberman, of Escanaba, was born in the north of Ireland, January 13, 1818. His parents were Andrew and Lillie (Mitchell) Stephenson. He received his early education in Ireland, where he attended school until the age of fourteen. He then removed, with his parents, to New Brunswick, attending school and working on his father's farm until 1841. In that year he engaged in the lumber business for himself; and, in 1849, removed to Michigan and settled at Sand Point, now known as Escanaba. Here he purchased pine-lands; and has since been engaged in cutting and selling timber. In connection with his lumber business, Mr. Stephenson successfully manages a farm near the village of Escanaba. He is an active member of the Republican party; and has been a Trustee of the village for four years, and its President one year. August 27, 1852, he married, in New Brunswick, Miss Catherine Caldwell. They have had twelve children, of whom five sons and three daughters are living. Mr. Stephenson was brought up in the Presbyterian faith; and was a member of that denomination many years. He has never united with the church at Escanaba, although he is a regular attendant, and contributes liberally to its support.

**STEARNS, HON. GEORGE F.**, of Big Rapids, Michigan, was born January 9, 1832, at Ellisburg, Jefferson County, New York; and is the eldest of the six children of Daniel and Elizabeth (Morton) Stearns. His ancestry were very long-lived, their ages averaging from seventy-five to ninety. When Mr. Stearns was ten years of age, he left school; and worked as clerk for two years, receiving no compensation the first year, but, the second year, one hundred dollars. From the age of twelve until he was fourteen, he worked at home for his board and clothing. The next four years, he was a clerk at Adams, and at Rome, New York. He then returned to Taylorsville, Connecticut, where his parents resided. In 1854 he went to Detroit, his fare being paid by Mr. Chitenden, proprietor of the Russell House. He was there employed, until 1856, by the

house of Holmes & Co., at four hundred dollars a year. He then became clerk in a hotel at Newaygo. During the summer of 1857, he was in the employment of Higanbottom & White, of Chicago, who, by their failure, left him penniless. He borrowed money to pay his way to Muskegon, and then walked to Newaygo,—a distance of forty miles. There he traded his gold watch for an old revolver and ten dollars in money. He went from Newaygo to Detroit, and worked two years for Farrell & Bros. He saved, in that time, three hundred and twenty-six dollars; and, in 1860, removed to Big Rapids. There he bought five hundred dollars worth of goods, and began mercantile business. Twelve feet of shelving held all his stock, and his sales averaged twenty-six dollars a week. In 1866 he sold out his business, and dealt in real estate until 1871. He then assisted in the organization of the Northern National Bank, of which he is now President. He is still engaged in real estate transactions; and is a stockholder in several manufacturing companies in Big Rapids. He is a Democrat; and has twice been elected Mayor of the city. In 1875 he was nominated, on the Democratic ticket, for Representative; and, although in a strong Republican district, came within a few votes of the election. Mr. Stearns has been treasurer of all the lodges in the Masonic Fraternity. In 1877 he joined the Knights of Pythias. He married, June 4, 1861, Harriet S. Vernon, daughter of John Vernon, of Detroit.

**S**STONE, DUDLEY G., Merchant, of Negaunee, was born in New York City, May 9, 1840. His parents were Isaac D. and Elizabeth G. Stone. His father, while young, was a merchant in New Orleans, Mobile, and Richmond, Virginia; but, at the time of his marriage, was with Arthur Tappen, in New York City. When Dudley Stone was very young, he removed, with his parents, to Richmond, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. He received a district school and academic education, and, at the age of fifteen years, finished his studies at the Fort Plain Seminary. Two years later he went from home and engaged, first as clerk and then as book-keeper, in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he remained about two years. In 1860 he removed to Michigan and settled in the Lake Superior Country. The first two years and a half he was engaged as book-keeper at the Collinsville Furnace, near Marquette; and the next year, was with Peter White, at that time a private banker of Marquette. In April, 1864, he removed to Negaunee, bought out a general store, and began business for himself. Since then, he has continued dealing in merchandise. In 1873, in connection with his other business, he opened the Miner's Bank,

and conducted it two years. In the fall of 1865, he received the appointment of Postmaster of Negaunee; but, when Andrew Johnson became President of the United States and changed the politics, Mr. Stone was removed. He is a member of the Republican party, but is not a politician; and has never allowed his name to be used as that of a candidate for office. September 24, 1864, he married, in Richmond, Massachusetts, Mary Cook Dewey; they have two children,—one son and one daughter.

**S**HELDON, RANSOM, of Houghton, Merchant and Operator in Copper-mining Lands, was born in the town of Essex, Essex County, New York, July 7, 1814. His early years were spent on his father's farm, and in attending the country school. When sixteen years of age, he spent a winter in an academy at Westport, on Lake Champlain. During the following summer, after cradling a field of oats containing five acres, between sunrise and five o'clock in the afternoon, he burst a blood-vessel in his stomach, and was unable to do physical labor for a year and a half. Upon recovering, he was engaged in buying goods, loaning money, etc., for several merchants of Essex and Westport, and traveled much of the time in Eastern New York and Vermont. After about a year and a half, he returned home, and assisted his father on the farm for two years. In 1836, impelled by a desire to become acquainted with the Western country, which was fast being settled by the rising generation of New England and New York farmers, he started on a tour of inspection. At Albany, he bought a supply of goods, which he sold as he traveled through the settled portions of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. He finally settled in Geneva, Walworth County, Wisconsin, when there was but one house in the place. In 1836 he removed from there to the head of Geneva Lake, where, after procuring three yoke of oxen and a plow, and hiring three or four men, he commenced making claims and building houses on the State line of Illinois. He built twenty houses during the summer, all but one of which he sold as fast as they were completed, netting a good income. August 26, 1839, he married Miss Levissa M. Douglass, whose father owned a large farm on the Big Foot Prairie. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Sheldon undertook to cultivate his father-in-law's farm; but, on account of its great distance from market, and the appearance of the rust, which greatly damaged two hundred and sixty acres of wheat, they sustained great loss in their first year's labor. In 1842 Mr. Sheldon removed to his farm in Illinois; the climate did not agree with him, however, and in a year and a

half he sold out, and returned to Geneva, Wisconsin. For two years, he operated a butcher, blacksmith, and cooper shop at Geneva; and, with a team and plow, broke prairie lands for new farms. About that time, his brother-in-law, C. C. Douglass, who had been connected with Dr. Douglass Houghton in conducting a geological survey of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and had settled at Eagle River, urged him to remove to that region as a means of curing his fever and ague. Accordingly, in September, 1846, he sold out his business at Geneva, and started for the Lake Superior country. Being obliged to wait a week at Mackinaw, and ten days at Sault Ste. Marie, for boats, his journey to Copper Harbor occupied nearly a month. From there he traveled on foot to Eagle River, where he was met by his brother-in-law. They soon afterwards formed a partnership in the mercantile business, taking a quantity of goods to the Methodist Mission, near L'Anse. In the spring of 1847, Mr. Sheldon went to Portage Entry, where he built a store and house, and carried on business. At this time, he traveled quite extensively, making explorations for mineral lands; and, in 1850, when the Government put its lands into market, he procured twenty eighty-acre lots. In the fall of 1851, Mr. Sheldon took charge of the Quincy, which, with a number of other copper-mines, had been worked to some extent and abandoned. At the same time, he removed his store from Portage Entry to this place. He put a force of men on the mine; opened two new shafts; and, in the course of a year or two, developed the mine to such an extent as to insure its success. During the succeeding winter, he visited Detroit, and disposed of part of his lands to a copper-mining company which was then organized. With the proceeds of this sale, he purchased other mining lands in the vicinity of Portage Lake. He formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, investing in mineral lands which had been explored and were considered of value. The impetus given to the copper-mining interests by the formation of companies and sales of land, brought many miners and operators to Houghton; and Mr. Sheldon, having removed his store to that place, furnished the supplies for the Quincy and other mines. In 1853 he organized the Pervalic mine, and, soon afterwards, various others in the Portage district, including the Mesnard, Ripley, Franklin, North Star, Concord, and Arcadia; and was appointed the managing agent of each, being at one time the agent of ten different mines. In 1861 he sold out his store at Houghton, desiring to devote his time to the management of his large property. The first year of his conduct of the Quincy mine, he obtained three hundred and fifty tons of copper. This was the first paying mine in the Portage district, and gave an impetus to speculation and to the formation of other companies which he organized. The Quincy company was

at first composed of eight thousand shares, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Messrs. Sheldon and Douglass, having secured the greater portion of the stock, increased it to twenty thousand shares—and five hundred thousand dollars capital—most of which they sold. Mr. S. W. Hill was then appointed agent of the mine; and, in the course of two years, it began to pay dividends, which it has continued to do annually. Mr. Sheldon and his partner, by numerous investments, have come into possession of large tracts of lands containing copper, silver, lead, iron, and slate; and have disposed of a considerable amount to mining companies which they organized. Mr. Sheldon still retains a large portion of these lands, located at various points in the copper, slate, and iron regions. He laid out the village of Torch Lake, in the vicinity of which he held considerable property; and has materially aided in all enterprises tending to develop the Lake Superior country. In politics, he has been an active Republican, but not an office-seeker. He has a family of three sons and one daughter; two of the sons served in the late civil war,—one as Captain, and the other as Lieutenant.

THOMPSON, STEPHEN DECATUR, Merchant, of Newaygo, Michigan, was born in Madison County, Indiana, December 27, 1839. He is of Scotch descent. His grandmother on his father's side was a cousin of Mr. Locke (otherwise known as Petroleum V. Nasby), of the *Toledo Blade*. His parents were Leonard and Amy (Ferguson) Thompson. Their family consisted of six children,—four daughters and two sons. Mr. S. D. Thompson is the second child and oldest son. When he was five years of age, his parents removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan. He was sent to school until he was thirteen, when he went to Newaygo to live with Mr. George Jeune, his parents having died at Grand Rapids in 1850-51. He attended school, and worked on the farm of Mr. Jeune, until 1858, when he commenced life for himself. At the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, he enlisted in Company F, of the 3d Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Groveton, or Pope's Retreat, August 29, 1862; and, being unfit for further service, was discharged that winter. He had been offered the position of first sergeant of the company, but was unable to accept it. He returned to Newaygo, and was in the employment of the Newaygo Company for seven years, being part of the time in the store, and receiving what was then thought a good salary,—six hundred dollars a year, and expenses paid. In 1869 he started a meat-market; and, in the latter part of that year, engaged in the liquor traffic. Shortly afterwards, he removed to Big Rapids, and remained there until 1873, when he

sold out, and worked at logging on the river. In the spring of 1874, he returned to Newaygo, and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he has continued ever since. In 1875-76 he held the position of Deputy Sheriff, leaving his partner, E. S. Bennett, to conduct the business. He bought Mr. Bennett's interest, in the spring of 1877. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, belonging to the Newaygo Lodge, Chapter, and Council; and to the Big Rapids Commandery. He has been High Priest of the Newaygo Chapter for five years, and has held the minor positions in the lodge. He is also a member of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association, of Western Michigan. He has always been an active member of the Republican party. When a candidate for Register of Deeds for Newaygo County, he received only six votes short of an election. He is now Treasurer of Brooks Township. Mr. Thompson attends the Episcopal Church of Newaygo, though he is not a member of any religious organization. He draws a pension of ten dollars a month. He was married, in August, 1866, to Miss Delia L. Bennett, daughter of William Bennett, formerly of New York State. They have four children,—three sons and one daughter.

**T**AFT, HARVEY STOW, M. D., of Marquette, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, December 22, 1825. His parents, Auren and Lucy Taft, came from Massachusetts. He attended Twinsburg Academy, in Twinsburg, Ohio; and Alleghany College, in Meadville, Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty-four, he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. J. Elwell, at Orwell, Ashtabula County, Ohio. He was a good nurse, well fitted for attendance in the sick-room, and had a strong inclination towards the medical profession. He studied with Dr. Elwell three years, during the last of which he assisted him in his practice. He attended his first course of lectures at Cleves, in the winter of 1851-52. In July, 1854, he removed to Lake Superior, and remained six months at Ontonagon. He then spent a year and a half at Portage, where he was the physician of the miners. He attended his second course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City; and, in March, 1857, received the degree of M. D. In the fall of that year, he removed to Hannibal, Missouri, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war. He immediately enlisted, and was mustered into service in June, 1861, by General Lyon, of St. Louis, as Assistant Surgeon of three companies, and Acting Medical Director of Northern Missouri, in charge of hospitals in Hannibal and along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. At the expiration of three months, he went to St. Louis, and took charge of a ward in the general hospital, called

the New House of Refuge. He held that position during September and October, and, the two following months, was Acting Surgeon at Paducah. He afterwards returned to St. Louis, where he acted as physician of the military prison during January, 1862. He was then sent to Jefferson Barracks, and made Post Surgeon. He remained through July, and, in the last two months, treated seventy-five patients for typhoid fever. In August, he went to Columbus, Ohio, and, after passing an examination, received his commission as Assistant Surgeon of the 105th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers; and reported for service at Lexington, Kentucky, August 20, 1862. He was in the retreat from Lexington to Louisville, at which place he was ordered to the brigade headquarters, and made Brigade Surgeon. He remained until after the battle of Perryville, October 8; and, three days later, was given charge of the receiving hospital at that place. From there he reported to his regiment, and was ordered to Louisville for medical supplies. He was there placed over the Blind Asylum General Hospital; and, three months later, was made Inspector of Hospitals. In May, 1863, he asked to be relieved; and was sent to his command in the field, where he remained until August. He then went to Cincinnati, and was examined and commissioned Surgeon in the United States Volunteers. Before entering upon duty, however, he resigned, on account of the ill health of his wife, and returned to his home. In the same month, he went to Ontonagon County, where he practiced his profession two years. He then spent one and a half years in Buffalo; and, in the spring of 1867, removed to Marquette, Michigan. Doctor Taft is President of the Marquette County Medical Society. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, which he joined in 1869. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Commandery. He is an adherent of the Republican party; but is not a professed politician. Doctor Taft was married, December 29, 1856, in Orwell, Ashtabula County, Ohio, to Miss Jane C. Howard, daughter of Colonel George A. Howard, formerly of Connecticut. She died in November, 1871, leaving one son, Harry Howard Taft, who is now sixteen years of age. In December, 1873, Doctor Taft was married, at Louisville, Kentucky, to Mrs. Alice Ward Miller, daughter of Major-General Thomas E. Ward, of Louisville. They have one son, Harvey Stow Taft, Jun., aged three years.

**U**PTON, JOHN BEAN, Attorney-at-Law, Big Rapids, Michigan, was born in Batavia, Genesee County, New York, July 2, 1829. His father, Daniel Upton, was of English, and his mother, Electa (Randall) Upton, of Scotch, descent. They had thirteen children,—seven sons and six daughters,—of



whom John B. Upton is the fifth child and third son. He received a good academic education, and spent about two years in Oberlin College, in Ohio; at which institution he was a classmate of General Spaulding, of St. John's, Michigan. Soon after leaving college, he purchased a farm, on which he lived five years. He was married, October 6, 1853, to Miss Julia Sherman. At the age of twenty-nine, he entered the law office of Wakeman Bryan, of Batavia, as a student, and remained six months. In October, 1859, he removed to Lawrence, Van Buren County, Michigan, where he continued his studies. He was admitted to the bar, in the Supreme Court at Lansing, Michigan. He practiced in Lawrence until February, 1868, when he went to Decatur, in the same county. Here he resumed his practice, and remained until April, 1874, when he removed to Big Rapids. He held the office of Circuit Court Commissioner for two years, and was elected to the same office in 1864. He resigned, however, soon after, and enlisted in the army as regimental Quartermaster in the 28th Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out at Detroit, June 11, 1866. In the following autumn, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Van Buren County, which office he held six years. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party, with which he is still identified. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, which he joined in 1869. His family consists of a wife and ten children,—four sons and six daughters. The oldest child, a daughter, is married to John B. Roosevelt, a lawyer of Cadillac, and has one son. Mr. Upton is a man of strong character, and makes many warm friends.

**UPTON, ADONIJAH EDDY**, Real Estate Dealer, was born in Adrian, Lenawee County, Michigan, November 29, 1837. His ancestors were Quakers, and came from Scotland. His parents, Henry and Cynthia (Weaver) Upton, were farmers. They had six children; two sons and four daughters. The subject of this sketch is the fourth child and second son. He attended the common schools, spent a few terms in a union school, and has gained a good education from outside study and experience. At the age of twenty-two, he began to study land surveying, which became his principal occupation for nearly twelve years. He always lived upon a farm, and spent his leisure in farming pursuits. In 1855 he removed to Fremont, Michigan, where he engaged in farming. Immediately after the war, there was a call for civil engineering, and Mr. Upton, besides platting several villages, built a number of State roads. In March, 1873, he was given entire charge of the plat of the village of Fremont, by the Empire Company, which consisted of six men who owned all the land near the village. Mr. Upton has made

great efforts towards building up this town, and it has increased nearly tenfold while in his hands,—there being at present about twelve hundred inhabitants. In 1871 he platted the village of Reed City, and sold a great deal of property for the owners of the land. He has been engaged in work on White River. The Big Rapids branch of the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad was built according to maps of the route which he laid out. In 1863, 1864, and 1865, he surveyed, for Ryerson, Hill & Co., twenty-five thousand acres of pine land, and a great number of smaller pieces for other parties. In the years 1876 and 1877, he was largely instrumental in organizing the Patroons Co-operative Company, and is still its manager. He is Secretary of the Patroons Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Newaygo and Muskegon counties, which he was chiefly instrumental in organizing. He is also engaged in real estate dealings, which he commenced in 1855, at the time of the settlement of Fremont Centre. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1864, and was the third Master of the Pilgrim Lodge. He united with the Grangers, and was put in the trade department, having, at present, the management of their store. He is also a member of the Good Templars, and Odd-Fellows. He cast his first vote for Fremont, and has ever since, with but two exceptions, voted the Republican ticket. He was County Surveyor as long as he would accept the office, and has been a Notary Public since he became of age. He is a member of the Common Council of the village. By request he became a member of the Methodist Board of Trustees, while they were building their church, and still retains that position. He was brought up in the Baptist faith, and, although he attends the Methodist Church, is not a member of any religious denomination. He was married, July 1, 1867, in Fremont, to Miss Helen L. Martin, whose grandfather, on her mother's side, was General Herkimer, of historic fame. They have three children,—Ada L. Upton, born September 2, 1869; Ralph E. Upton, born February 10, 1875; and an infant daughter, born March 21, 1878. Mr. Upton is now organizing an association for enabling the farmers of his district to sell their wool directly to Eastern manufacturers.

**WILCOX, STEPHEN S.**, of Big Rapids, Michigan, was born July 29, 1840, in Schenevus, Otsego County, New York, and is the son of John and Amanda (Upson) Wilcox. His father, who was of English descent, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a pioneer settler near Hartford, Connecticut. The first frame house ever built in Schenevus was erected by him, and is still standing. Stephen S. Wilcox was the youngest of six children, and was educated at the schools and seminaries in the vicinity of

his home, until he was fifteen years old. He then served as clerk for his brother, and finally learned the trade of a tinner. He served an apprenticeship of three years, and during that time spent his leisure in study. In the fall of 1858, he taught the district school in Otsego. In 1859 he bought a stock of hardware, and conducted a small business successfully for a short time. In 1862 he removed to Detroit; and, for several years, worked as a journeyman tinner through the State of Michigan. He married, February 7, 1863, Adelaide L. Barbour, daughter of a farmer who settled in Michigan when it was a Territory. In 1868 the firm of S. S. Wilcox & Co., consisting of Mr. Wilcox and his father-in-law, T. W. Barbour, commenced a general hardware business at Big Rapids. Four years later, Mr. Wilcox assumed the entire management of the business, and has since conducted it successfully. He is an Odd-Fellow, and a charter member of the Knights of Pythias. He gives his support to the Democratic party, but does not aspire to office. Mr. Wilcox has two children. Thorough acquaintance with the practical details of his business, and strict personal attention to every department of it, have insured his success.

**W**ADSWORTH, HON. DANIEL F., Banker and ex-Mayor, of Ishpeming, was born January 7, 1838, in Jefferson, Frederick County, Maryland. His parents, Christopher and Matilda (Feaster) Wadsworth, were of English and Welsh descent, respectively. Daniel F. is the oldest of their eleven children,—six sons and five daughters,—all of whom are living. In 1846 the family removed to Ogle County, Illinois, and settled near Dixon. They made the trip from Maryland to Wheeling, West Virginia, with two horses and a wagon; thence, by boat, down the Ohio River to Cairo, and up the Mississippi, to St. Louis; and from there, by team, to their destination, being on the journey eight weeks. During the winter of 1864-65, he attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, in Chicago, and became proficient in telegraphy and penmanship. In November, 1865, he engaged in telegraph operating in Negaunee, Michigan, where he remained five years. In December, 1870, he removed to Ishpeming, where he became Cashier of the Ishpeming Savings Bank, under Nelson & Hayden. Four years after, the Ishpeming and First National Banks were consolidated. In June, 1874, with Dr. B. S. Bigelow and A. W. Myers, Mr. Wadsworth organized the Merchants' and Miners' Bank, which they conducted about one year. In February, 1875, the copartnership of Bigelow, Rood & Wadsworth was formed, for the purpose of conducting a general banking and insurance business; it represents eleven of the best insurance companies in Europe

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and the United States. Mr. Wadsworth is a Democrat in politics, but was elected Mayor of Ishpeming on the Peoples' ticket, in 1874, and re-elected in 1875. In the fall of the latter year, he was elected Treasurer of Marquette County, and held the position two years. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has held every office in the lodge, except that of Master, being, at present, Senior Warden. He married, October 12, 1870, in Tallmadge, Summit County, Ohio, Miss Martha Ray, eldest daughter of John W. Ray, who has been largely identified with the mining interests of Michigan and Canada. They have had three daughters. Mr. Wadsworth is a genial, entertaining companion, and has, by his kind attention to the many visitors of the Upper Peninsula, as well as by his marked ability as a business man, added much to the enterprise and success of the interests of that section. By his own efforts, he has acquired a competence, and the frequent trusts reposed in him fairly evidence his character.

**W**ILLIAMS, HON. WILLIAM D., of Marquette, was born in Washtenaw County, Michigan, March 22, 1834, and is the son of General Asa and Hannah H. Williams. His father settled in Washtenaw County in 1825. Mr. Williams was the oldest of five children; he lost one brother, and another was severely wounded in the civil war. He received a preparatory education at Albion, where he attended school four years; and, afterwards, graduated from the scientific department of the State University, at Ann Arbor, in 1857. He studied law in the office of Judge Douglas, of Detroit; and, in 1859, was admitted to the bar, removing immediately after to the Upper Peninsula. He practiced first in Ontonagon, and afterwards in the counties of Houghton, Baraga, and Marquette. Mr. Williams is a member of the Democratic party. In 1869 he was a member of the State Legislature; and, in 1876, was nominated by both parties, and became Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District of Michigan. The decisions of Judge Williams are conscientious, and show a thorough knowledge of the law. While practicing his profession, he was largely employed as attorney for corporations; and moved to Marquette, in 1874, to act as leading counsel for the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad Company. While a member of the Legislature, he introduced a bill which resulted in securing the extension of the railroad from Champion to L'Anse, and will probably secure its extension to Ontonagon. Judge Williams is a large real estate owner in the Upper Peninsula, and has always been active in advancing the material interests of this section. He married, October 26, 1861, Sarah C. Cardell, of Detroit. They have three sons.



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