

GR
SILVER
ANNIVERSARY

•DETROIT•
•1891•





TO THE MEN WHO SAVED THE UNION



WITH UNSPEAKABLE PRIDE AND JOY,
WITH GRATEFUL AND REVERENT AFFECTION,
WITH UNRESERVED HOSPITALITY, THE
PATRIOTIC PEOPLE OF THIS COMMUNITY
EXTEND A CORDIAL GREETING AND A HEART-
FELT WELCOME.

WE GREET YOU AS SOLDIERS
OF THE GRANDEST ARMY THE WORLD
HAS EVER SEEN.

"WHOSE EVERY BATTLEFIELD IS HOLY GROUND
WHICH BREATHES OF NATIONS SAVED NOT WORLDS UNDONE"

WE WELCOME YOU AS WORTHY CITIZENS OF
THIS GREAT NATION WHICH YOUR
HEROISM PRESERVED AND PERPETUATED.

IN WAR YOUR ACHIEVEMENTS ARE
WITHOUT PARALLEL IN HISTORY

AS CITIZENS YOUR DUTIFUL OBEDIENCE
TO LAW AND YOUR PRE-EMINENCE IN
PEACEFUL AVOCATIONS ARE THE WONDER
AND THE ADMIRATION OF ALL MEN.

"THE HOPES, THE FEARS, THE BLOOD, THE TEARS,
THAT MARRIED THE BITTER STRIFE
ARE NOW ALL CROWNED BY VICTORY
THAT SAVED THE NATIONS LIFE."



OFFICIAL
SOUVENIR

SILVER ANNIVERSARY

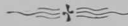
TWENTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

Grand Army of the Republic

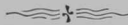
DETROIT, MICHIGAN,

August 3rd to 8th,
1891.

Presented to the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Fifth National Encampment,
and to each Post of the Grand Army of the Republic,
by the Citizens of Detroit.



ILLUSTRATED BY H. H. HOOK.



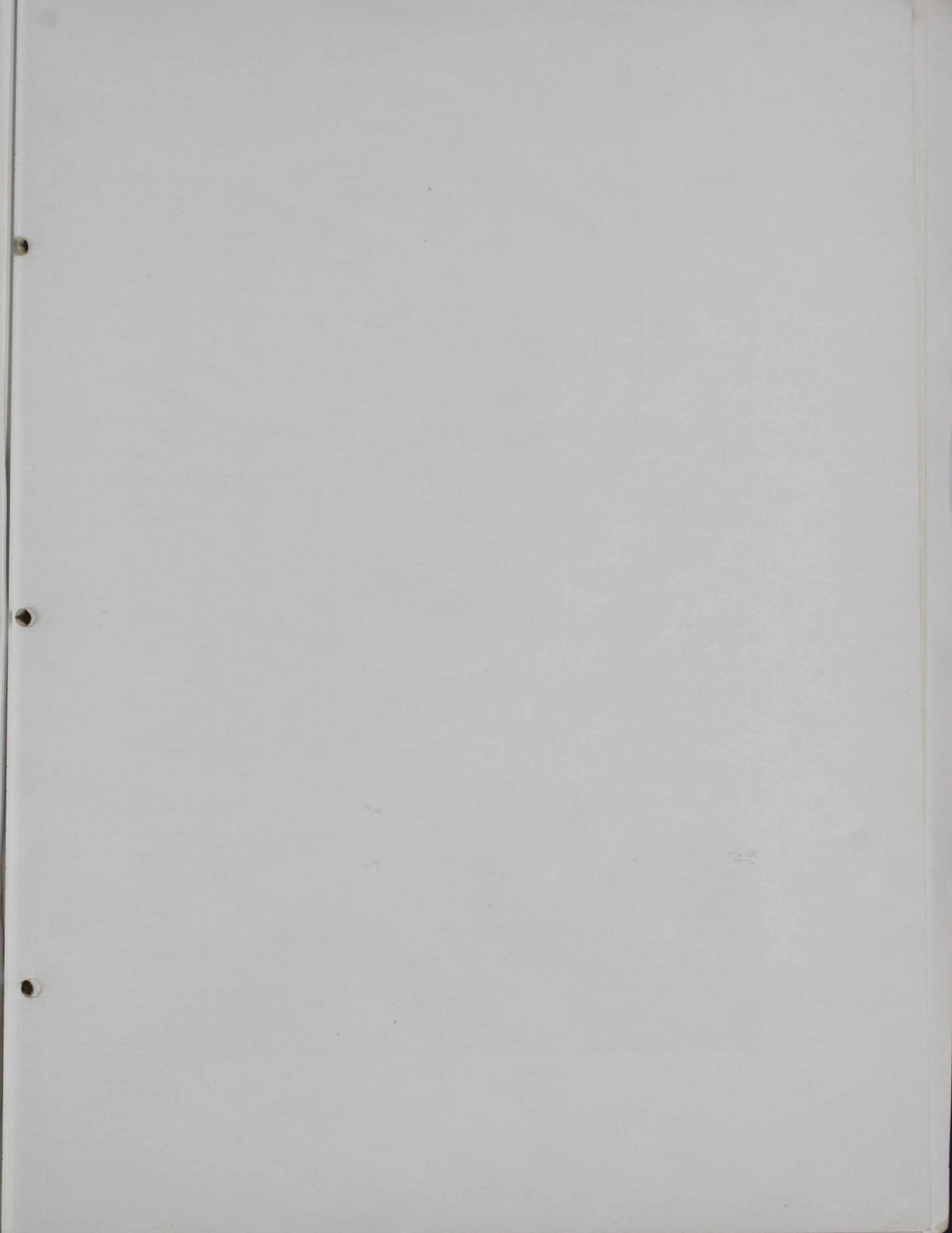
Printing Committee:

F. B. DICKERSON,
CHAIRMAN.

HENRY A. HAIGH,
SECRETARY.



CASS PARK.





GEN. WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN

GENERAL OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Born, February 8th, 1820.

Died, February 14th, 1891.

A fervent patriot, an unselfish citizen, a great soldier, an earnest, loyal, active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, devoted to its interests, and proud of his comrades.

As a soldier, few can be rated higher; as a citizen, none have been imbued with a truer love of country or a more intense desire for her welfare and prosperity. Whether he be regarded as soldier or citizen, he equally commands profoundest admiration and reverence.

The Creator endowed GENERAL SHERMAN with the qualities of a leader, and when the critical events of the Civil War crowded upon us, men followed him without question and without misgiving. Original in his conceptions, prompt and energetic in their execution, he stood as an example of all that is virile in the best types of the American people.

Tender hearted as the gentlest woman, he was, nevertheless, the very personification of relentless war; not because he loved war, but because he loved peace, and, as the shortest and most merciful means to the desired end, recognized the necessity for making war repulsive and unendurable. But, the strife ended, no one was more ready to divide with his former antagonists.

Frank and outspoken at all times and under all conditions, his transparent honesty and freedom from desire or intention to give offence robbed his words of the sting they would have borne in the mouth of any other man.

His qualities of head and heart utterly unfitted him for the schemes of intrigue, and no one ever had the temerity to approach him with a proposition that "loved darkness rather than light."

He was free from the arrogance of self-seeking, and the humblest, doing his whole duty in the sphere allotted him, received at his hands as respectful consideration as the loftiest in the land.

In the fullness of years and of honors he has joined the Grand Army of Immortals, leaving a heritage of fame that is a precious memory to every man who stood with him in defence of our beloved country. His record is made up, and nothing can now take from or add to his noble history. The Grand Army of the Republic can only join in that feeling of affection and personal loyalty which inspired thousands of old soldiers to stand at midnight, in rain and storm, their heads bare and their hands in salute to a funeral train that thundered past them in the darkness. It bore to sepulture all that was mortal of the Chieftain, who, more than any other, had their loving confidence, and that was enough.

His warm heart and busy brain are at rest, while his spirit, united with those of his comrades who went before, waits our coming. It will not be long.



W. G. VEAZEY,
Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.

The Grand Army of the Republic.

HISTORY.

It is not intended to attempt any complete or extended history of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the brief space allotted in this Souvenir. Various authors have given to the public such history, while Comrade Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath, of Philadelphia, has placed before the comrades of the order one of the most interestingly complete histories of the G. A. R., from its birth to the year 1899, that it were possible for author to produce.

The conception of the formation of the G. A. R. took place upon the field of civil war. Tent mates Chaplain W. J. Rutledge and Dr. B. F. Stephenson, of the 14th Illinois Infantry, were the authors of the idea of forming an association that should preserve the memories of comradeship, and, after the close of the war, the thoughts so often discussed in camp were continued and made to ripen into material life. Dr. Stephenson gave care, time and study to the idea of an ex-soldiers' association, drafted a plan and ritual, and on the 6th day of April, 1866, granted a charter to twelve ex-union soldiers of Decatur, Illinois, constituting them an encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be known as Post 1, of Decatur. The charter members being duly mustered by Dr. Stephenson, chose for their first Post Commander, Comrade M. F. Kanan. The next regular meeting was held April 10th, 1866, and the first regular recruits of the Grand Army of the Republic were mustered into the order. From this date until his death, August 30th, 1871, the founder of this, the greatest of known soldier organizations, was an earnest, tireless worker in the building up of the order. July 12th, 1866, a meeting of the thirty-nine posts, which had then been chartered, was held at Springfield, Illinois, to organize a State Department. At this meeting, Comrade General John M. Palmer was chosen Department Commander. On October 31st, 1866, Comrade Stephenson issued a call for a National Encampment of the Order, to be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th of November, 1866. At this Encampment, Comrade General Stephen A. Hurlburt was elected Commander-in-Chief, and Comrade B. F. Stephenson, Adjutant General. Comrade R. B. Beath, in his History of the Grand Army of the Republic, before alluded to, tells us that Comrade Stephenson had reason to and did show signs of grievous disappointment that he was not chosen to succeed himself as Commander-in-Chief, but proved his loyalty to the Order by accepting the minor position of Adjutant General.

From this beginning came the order of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty; it did not flourish without obstruction; while its banner was carried from the West to the East, it became possible, as the years rolled on, and Western departments because of unfortunate reasons ceased to exist, for the Eastern departments to develop strength and become the strong arm to resuscitate the West, until on this the Silver Anniversary of the Grand Army of the Republic the representatives of forty-four departments gather in the beautiful city of Detroit, in the peninsula State of Michigan, to hold their Silver National Encampment and legislate as occasion may demand for half a million members of the Order.

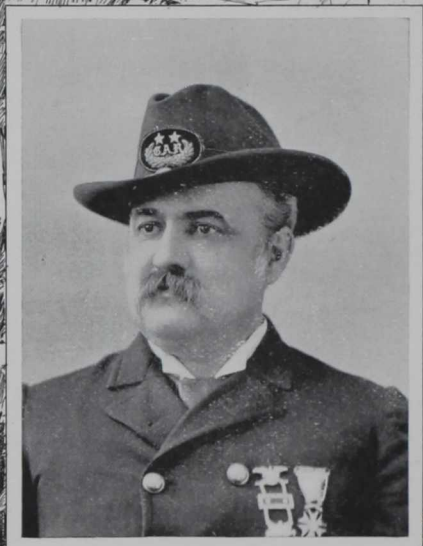
The following list shows the terms of office and names of the honored National Commanders:

PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

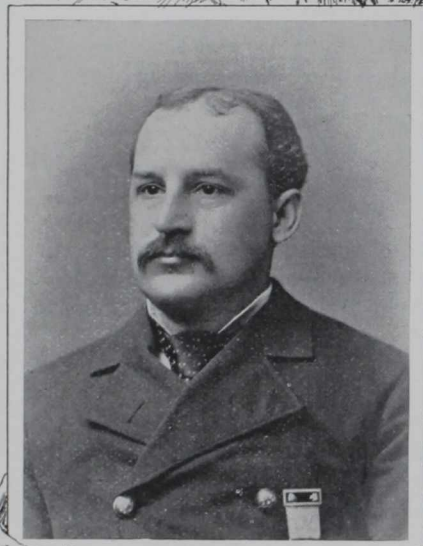
1	B. F. Stephenson.....	Illinois.....	April	to	Nov. 1866
2	S. A. Hurlburt.....	Illinois.....	Nov. 1866	to	Jan. 1868
3	John A. Logan.....	Illinois.....	Jan. 1868	to	May 1871
4	Ambrose E. Burnside.....	Rhode Island.....	May 1871	to	May 1873
5	Charles Devins, Jr.....	Massachusetts.....	May 1873	to	May 1875
6	Jno. F. Hartranft.....	Pennsylvania.....	May 1875	to	June 1877
7	Jno. C. Robinson.....	New York.....	June 1877	to	June 1879
8	Wm. Earnshaw.....	Ohio.....	June 1879	to	June 1880
9	Louis Wagner.....	Pennsylvania.....	June 1880	to	June 1881
10	Geo. S. Merrill.....	Massachusetts.....	June 1881	to	June 1882
11	Paul Van Der Voort.....	Nebraska.....	June 1882	to	July 1883
12	Robert B. Beath.....	Pennsylvania.....	June 1883	to	July 1884
13	John S. Kountz.....	Ohio.....	July 1884	to	June 1885
14	S. S. Burdett.....	Washington, D. C.....	June 1885	to	Aug. 1886
15	Lucius Fairchild.....	Wisconsin.....	Aug. 1886	to	Sept. 1887
16	John P. Rea.....	Minnesota.....	Sept. 1887	to	Sept. 1888
17	William Warner.....	Missouri.....	Sept. 1888	to	Aug. 1889
18	Russell A. Alger.....	Michigan.....	Aug. 1889	to	Aug. 1890



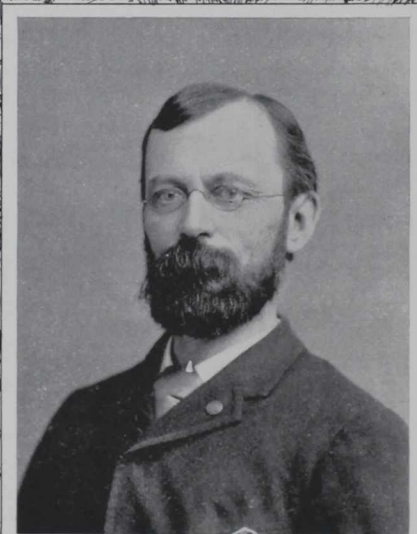
John Taylor
Quarter Master General



Geo. H. Innis
Sen. Vice Commander-in-Chief



Geo. E. Creamer
Jun. Vice Commander-in-Chief.



J. H. Goulding
Adjutant General.

PLACES OF HOLDING NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS.

1866 Indianapolis.....	Ind.	1879 Albany	N. Y.
1868 Philadelphia	Pa.	1880 Dayton.....	Ohio.
1869 Cincinnati	Ohio.	1881 Indianapolis.....	Ind.
1870 Washington.....	D. C.	1882 Baltimore	Md.
1871 Boston.....	Mass.	1883 Denver.....	Colo.
1872 Cleveland	Ohio.	1884 Minneapolis.....	Minn.
1873 New Haven.....	Conn.	1885 Portland.....	Maine.
1874 Harrisburg	Pa.	1886 San Francisco.....	Cal.
1875 Chicago.....	Ills.	1887 St. Louis.....	Mo.
1876 Philadelphia.....	Pa.	1888 Columbus.....	Ohio.
1877 Providence.....	R. I.	1889 Milwaukee.....	Wis.
1878 Springfield.....	Mass.	1890 Boston.....	Mass.
		1891 Detroit, Mich.	

Present Roster of the Grand Army of the Republic.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY ENCAMPMENT.

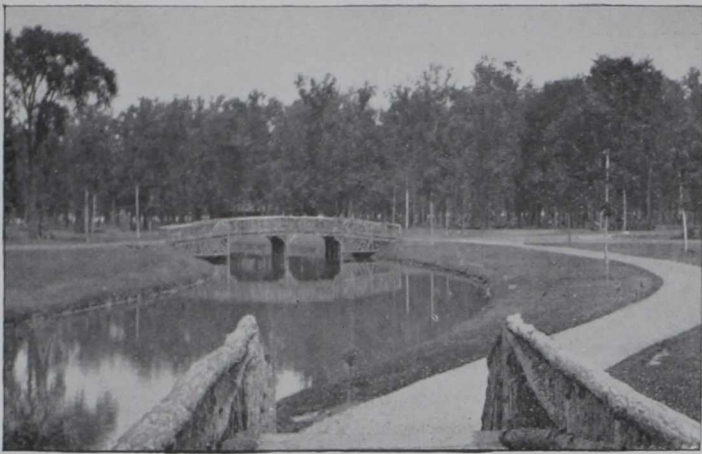
W. G. Veazey, Commander-in-Chief.....	Rutland, Vt.
George H. Innis, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.....	Boston, Mass.
George B. Creamer, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.....	Baltimore, Md.
Benjamin F. Stephenson, Surgeon General.....	Visalia, Ky.
Myron W. Reed, Chaplain-in-Chief.....	Denver, Colo.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

J. H. Goulding, Adjutant General.....	Rutland, Vt.
John Taylor, Quartermaster General.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
John W. Burst, Inspector General.....	Chicago, Ills.
Wm. Lochren, Judge Advocate General.....	Minneapolis, Minn.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Alabama.....	C. D. Reamer.....	Fort Payne.
Arizona,	W. J. Murphy.....	Phoenix.
Arkansas.....	Henry C. Caldwell.....	Little Rock.
California.....	Magnus Tait.....	Los Gatos.
Colorado and Wyoming.....	J. B. Cooke.....	Greeley.
Connecticut.....	Nathan Easterbrook, Jr.....	New Haven.
North Dakota.....	John D. Black.....	Valley City.
South Dakota.....	C. S. Blodgett.....	Kimball.
Delaware.....	Richard McClelland.....	Wilmington.
Florida.....	Thomas S. Wilmarth.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	Thomas F. Gleason.....	Savannah.
Illinois.....	H. S. Deitrich.....	Chicago.
Indiana.....	William H. Armstrong.....	Indianapolis.
Iowa,	Levi B. Raymond.....	Hampton.
Idaho,	George L. Shoup.....	Boise City.
Kansas,	O. H. Coulter.....	Topeka.
Kentucky.....	Albert Scott.....	Louisville.
Louisiana and Mississippi.....	C. H. Shute.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Thomas G. Libby.....	Vinal Haven.
Massachusetts.....	J. Payson Bradley.....	South Boston
Maryland,	Frank Nolen.....	Baltimore.
Minnesota.....	J. H. Mullen.....	St. Paul.
Michigan.....	F. D. Newberry.....	Coldwater.
Missouri,	James R. Milner.....	Springfield.
Montana.....	George W. Shaw.....	Helena.



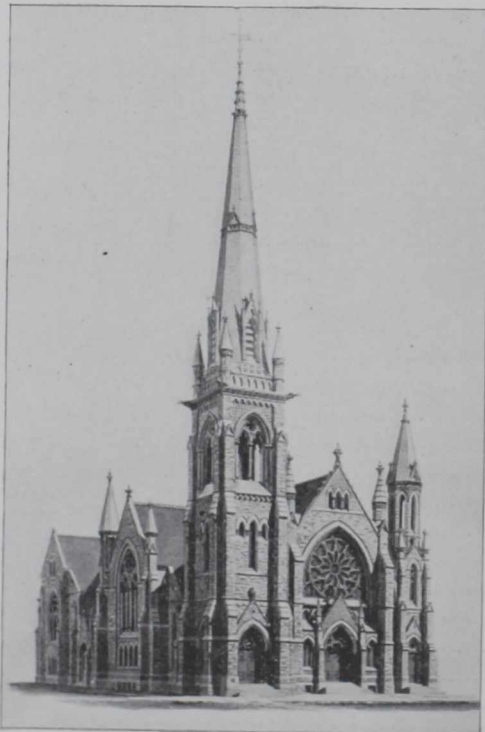
No. 1, PARK SCENE.



No. 2, CANFIELD AVENUE—West.



No. 3, STATE CAPITOL.



No. 4, WOODWARD AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.



No. 5, FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Nebraska,.....	Joseph D. Miles,.....	Schuyler.
New Hampshire,.....	Reuben T. Leavitt,.....	Pittsfield.
New Jersey,.....	Chas. F. Kirker,.....	Patterson.
New Mexico,.....	James H. Purdy,.....	Santa Fe.
New York,.....	R. F. Knapp,.....	Saratoga Springs.
Ohio,	R. H. Cochran,.....	Toledo.
Oregon,.....	E. W. Allen,.....	Portland.
Pennsylvania,.....	Wm. McClelland,.....	Pittsburgh.
Potomac,	George H. French,.....	Washington.
Rhode Island,.....	Henry C. Luther,.....	Providence.
Tennessee,.....	Walton W. French,.....	Chattanooga.
Texas,.....	J. M. Steere,.....	Dallas.
Utah,.....	F. P. Addleman,.....	Salt Lake.
Vermont,.....	E. J. Ranslow,.....	Swanton.
Virginia,.....	James E. Fuller,.....	Norfolk.
Washington and Alaska,.....	George H. Boardman,.....	Tacoma.
West Virginia,.....	Chas. E. Anderson,.....	Weston.
Wisconsin,.....	O. W. Carlson,.....	Milwaukee.

Hotels.

Headquarters Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.....Hotel Cadillac.

DEPARTMENTS.

Alabama	
Arizona	
Arkansas	Russell
California	Cadillac
Colorado	
Connecticut	Russell
Delaware	
Florida.....	
Georgia.....	38 Clifford St.
Idaho	
Illinois.....	Russell
Indiana	Russell
Iowa.....	Cadillac
Kansas	
Kentucky.....	Russell

Louisiana and Mississippi.....	
Maine	Russell
Maryland	
Massachusetts	Cadillac
Michigan	Cadillac
Minnesota.....	Normandie
Missouri.....	Normandie
Montana	
Nebraska	
New Hampshire.....	Cadillac
New Jersey.....	
New Mexico.....	
New York.....	New Perkins
North Dakota.....	

Ohio	Russell
Oklahoma and Indian Territory.....	
Oregon	
Pennsylvania.....	Cadillac
Potomac	Russell
Rhode Island.....	Cadillac
South Dakota.....	Cadillac
Tennessee.....	
Texas.....	Russell
Utah.....	
Vermont.....	Cadillac
Virginia	
Washington and Alaska.....	
West Virginia.....	Russell
Wisconsin	Russell



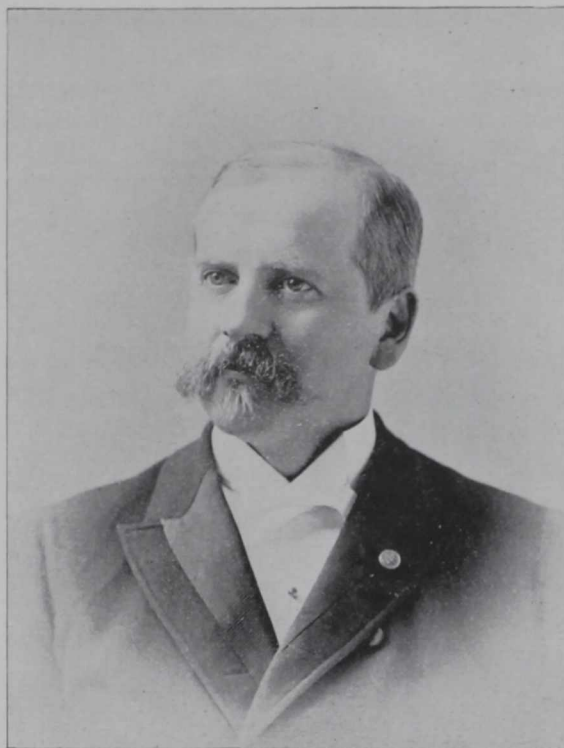
CASS PARK.

Departments of the G. A. R.

AUGUST 1st, 1891.

DEPARTMENT.	HEADQUARTERS.	ORGANIZED.	COMMANDER.	ASST ADJ'T GENERAL.
Alabama	Birmingham	March 12, 1889	S. Bullock	W. J. Pender.
Arizona	Phoenix	Sept. 10, 1887	Ed. Schwartz	C. D. Belden.
Arkansas.....	Fort Smith	July 11, 1883	Wm. H. H. Clayton	Š. K. Robinson.
California	San Francisco,...	Feb. 10, 1868	W. H. L. Barnes	T. C. Masteller.
Colorado and Wyoming..	Denver	Dec. 11, 1879	Geo. W. Cook	P. Trounstine.
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	April 11, 1867	H. N. Fanton	J. H. Thatcher.
Delaware.....	Wilmington	Jan'y 14, 1881	Dan'l Greene.....	J. B. Stradley.
Florida.....	Jacksonville	June 19, 1884	John H. Welsh.....	Sam. W. Fox.
Georgia.....	Augusta	Jan'y 25, 1889	A. E. Sholes	A. Guiton.
Idaho.....	Boise City	Sept. 1, 1887	J. Spafford.....	N. H. Camp.
Illinois.....	Chicago.....	July 12, 1866	H. S. Clark.....	P. L. McKinnie.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis	Oct. 3, 1869	I. N. Walker.....	Irvin Robbins.
Indian Ter. and Ok.....	Kingfisher.....	Aug. 7, 1890	G. A. Colton.....	E. B. Burns.
Iowa.....	Cedar Rapids	Jan'y 23, 1879	C. L. Davidson.....	Chas. L. Longley.
Kansas.....	Larned.....	March 16, 1880	T. McCarthy	A. B. Campbell.
Kentucky.....	Fearis	Jan'y 17, 1883	S. G. Hillis	A. S. Cole.
Louisiana and Miss.....	New Orleans	May 15, 1884	Geo. T. Hodges	C. W. Keeting.
Maine.....	Portland.....	Jan'y 10, 1868	Sam'l L. Miller.....	E. C. Milliken.
Maryland.....	Baltimore	Jan'y 9, 1876	J. C. Hill	H. A. Maughlin.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	May 7, 1867	A. A. Smith	A. C. Munroe.
Michigan.....	Paw Paw	Jan'y 22, 1879	C. L. Eaton.....	K. W. Noyes.
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	Aug. 17, 1881	C. D. Parker.....	J. L. Brigham.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.....	April 22, 1882	Geo. W. Martin.....	T. B. Rodgers.
Montana.....	Butte.....	March 10, 1885	H. C. Kessler.....	L. F. Wyman.
Nebraska.....	Lincoln	June 11, 1877	Jos. Teeter	J. W. Bowen.
New Hampshire.....	Concord	April 30, 1868	E. B. Huse	J. Minot.
New Jersey.....	Newark	Dec. 10, 1867	J. R. Mulliken	F. W. Sullivan.
New Mexico.....	Las Cruces.....	July 14, 1883	A. P. Fountain	J. F. Bennett.
New York.....	Albany.....	April 3, 1867	C. H. Freeman	W. W. Bennett.
North Dakota.....	Bismark.....	April 23, 1890	Wm. A. Bentley	John Bowen.
Ohio.....	Cincinnati.....	Jan'y 30, 1867	A. M. Warner	W. B. Folger.
Oregon.....	Portland.....	Sept. 28, 1882	Owen Summers	R. S. Greenleaf.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....	Jan'y 16, 1867	Geo. G. Bower.....	S. P. Town.
Potomac.....	Washingt'n, D.C.	Feb'y 11, 1869	J. M. Pipes.....	J. P. Church.
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	March 24, 1868	B. H. Child.....	E. F. Prentiss.
South Dakota.....	Sioux Falls	Feb'y 27, 1883	C. S. Palmer.....	W. D. Stiles.
Tennessee.....	Chattanooga.....	Feb'y 26, 1884	A. J. Gahagan	H. B. Case.
Texas.....	Dallas.....	March 25, 1885	M. W. Mann.....	J. C. Bigger.
Utah.....	Salt Lake City..	Oct. 19, 1883	Frank Hoffman	F. P. Addleman.
Vermont.....	Rutland.....	Oct. 23, 1868	D. L. Morgan.....	C. C. Kinsman.
Virginia.....	Portsmouth	July 27, 1871	H. B. Nichols.....	W. N. Eaton.
Washington and Alaska,	Tacoma	June 20, 1883	D. G. Lovell.....	Frank Clendenin.
West Virginia.....	Wellsburg	Feb'y 20, 1883	I. H. Duval.....	G. B. Crawford.
Wisconsin.....	Marshfield.....	June 7, 1866	W. H. Upham	E. B. Gray.

Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic.



CHARLES L. EATON.
Department Commander.

HISTORY.

A Provisional Department of the order was formed in Michigan in 1867, with General Wm. Humphrey, of Adrian, sa Provisional Commmander, he receiving his commission from General S. A. Hurlburt, Commander-in-chief, October 1st, 1867. The records of the Michigan department up to the year 1872, when it was dropped from the rolls of departments as disorganized, are not to be found, the most diligent search proving fruitless. In April, 1878, comrade C. V. R. Pond, of C. O. Loomis Post No. 2, of Quincy, was appointed Provisional Department Commander by Commander-in-Chief General John F. Hartranft. Owing to the discouragements attending the life of the first organization, the work of securing the requisite number of posts—six—to secure a charter for a permanent department was not at all an easy one, and it was not until January 22nd, 1879, that Commander-in-Chief General John C. Robinson granted a charter to the Department of Michigan, at which time the first meeting was held in the city of Grand Rapids. Comrade C. V. R. Pond was elected Department Commander. The growth of the department to the present time has been of the most gratifying character, and no State has a more active, earnest membership than Michigan. Its last commander, comrade Henry M. Duffield, presided over the most largely attended encampment in the department's history, at Muskegon, in March, 1890, at which time he handed the gavel over to comrade Chas. L. Eaton, of Paw Paw, who was elected the present commander. Department encampments have been held as follows: Grand Rapids, 1879, 1880, 1887; Quincy, 1881; Muskegon, 1882, 1891; Battle Creek, 1883; Detroit, 1884; East Saginaw, 1885; Jackson, 1886; Lansing, 1888; Bay City, 1889; Adrian, 1890; Muskegon, 1891.

ROSTER, DEPARTMENT OF MICHIGAN, G. A. R.

Charles L. Eaton, Paw Paw, *Commander.*

Charles L. Brundage, Muskegon, *S. V. Commander.*
Wm. H. Marston, St. Joseph, *J. V. Commander.*

G. S. Case, St. Louis, *Medical Director.*
Henry S. White, Milford, *Chaplain.*

OFFICIAL SOUVENIR.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

K. W. Noyes, Paw Paw, *Assistant Adjutant General.*Daniel Spicer, Paw Paw, *Assistant Quartermaster General.*Frank Whipple, Port Huron, *Judge Advocate.*George P. Sanford, Lansing, *Inspector.*A. L. Patrick, Detroit, *Chief Mustering Officer.*

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

W. L. Reed, Lansing.

J. C. Bontecou, Petoskey.

W. P. Sumner, Detroit.

H. H. Hinds, Stanton.

Wm. T. Johnston, Grand Rapids.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

C. V. R. Pond, Coldwater.

R. J. Shank, Lansing.

Washington Gardner, Albion.

A. T. McReynolds, Grand Rapids.

Charles D. Long, Detroit.

William Humphrey, Adrian.

B. R. Pierce, Grand Rapids.

John Northwood, New Lothrop.

Michael Brown, Big Rapids.

O. A. Janes, Hillsdale.

L. G. Rutherford, Grand Rapids.

Henry M. Duffield, Detroit.

PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Russell A. Alger, Detroit, *Commander-in-Chief.*O. A. Janes, Hillsdale, *Inspector General.*C. V. R. Pond, Coldwater, *J. V. Commander-in-Chief.*T. M. Shanafelt, Three Rivers, *Chaplain-in-Chief.*

DELEGATES TO 25th NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

E. B. Fenton, Detroit (at large).

A. J. Patterson, Owosso.

S. W. Baxter, Grand Rapids.

H. S. Dean, Ann Arbor.

D. C. Wickham, Hart.

B. T. O. Clark, Brighton.

G. H. Sherman, Battle Creek.

James Van Kleeck, Bay City.

A. J. Snook, Hadley.

W. H. Miller, Berrien Springs.

Lorin Roberts, Traverse City.

T. N. Stevens, Stanton.

E. M. Allen, Portland.

A. L. Patrick, Detroit.

J. W. Morley, Kalkaska.

Geo. P. Sanford, Lansing.

S. M. Hamilton, Adrian.

J. H. Bourns, Vassar.

M. L. Skillman, Mt. Clemens.

G. B. Blair, Eaton Rapids.

L. P. Judson, Benzonia.

Z. Aldrich, Cassopolis.

ALTERNATES.

R. R. Pealer, Three Rivers.

E. A. Dickinson, Midland City.

James Haivland, Minden City.

A. C. Washburn, South Lyon.

W. H. Safford, Farwell.

W. A. Newton, Fife Lake.

C. W. Owen, Coldwater.

C. F. Sears, Rockford.

J. Ahrens, Saginaw.

Henry Ball, Dundee.

Charles Cowan, Ovid.

W. D. Moody, Big Rapids.

R. H. Halstead, Concord.

R. E. Whipple, Evart.

F. H. Rogers, Detroit.

Joseph Greer, Ithaca.

B. B. Bowman, Bad Axe.

E. C. Reed, Hubbardston.

J. H. Powell, Evart.

J. A. Conklin, Frankfort.

P. D. Miller, Schoolcraft.



CASS AVENUE.

Woman's Relief Corps.

AUXILIARY TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.



MARY SEARS McHENRY,
National President.



SARA L. BROWN.
President, Department of Michigan.

The organization of the Woman's Relief Corps dates from April, 1879, when the first State Department was formed at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Previous to this date, however, there were in many States associations of women, acting as auxiliaries to the veteran organizations for the purpose of relief to soldiers and their families. In 1883 the order assumed a national form by perfecting such a body at Denver, Colorado, at the time of the National Encampment G. A. R. Mrs. Florence E. Barker, of Malden, Mass., was then elected the first National President. The National Encampment of the G. A. R., then in session, became much interested in the work planned and the objects announced by the association, and enthusiastically adopted the following resolution:

Resolved. That we cordially hail the organization of the Woman's Relief Corps and extend our greeting to them. We return our warmest thanks to the loyal women of the land for their earnest work, support, and encouragement, and bid them God speed in their patriotic work.

The annual meetings of the National Association from 1883 to the present time have been held at the same time and place as has the National Encampment of the G. A. R., and the relations of the two organizations are of the most appreciative character, the work being thoroughly reciprocal, as may be seen by the following announced

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

SEC. I. To specially aid and assist the Grand Army of the Republic, and to perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead.

SEC. II. To assist such Union Veterans as need our help and protection, and to extend needful aid to their widows and orphans. To find them homes and employment, and assure them of sympathy and friends. To cherish and emulate the deeds of our army nurses, and of all loyal women who rendered loving services to their country in her hour of peril.

SEC. III. To inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children, and in the communities in which we live. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America. To discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty and to encourage the spread of universal liberty and equal rights to all men.

At the close of the year 1890, the Woman's Relief Corps had organized twenty-nine permanent State Departments, two Provisional Departments, and forty-one detached corps in fourteen States, making a grand total in forty-five States of 2,525 corps, with a membership of 88,884.

Roster of the Woman's Relief Corps.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

President.....	Mary Sears McHenry.....	Dennison, Iowa.
Senior Vice-President.....	Elizabeth A. Turner.....	Boston, Mass.
Junior Vice-President.....	Bessie E. Young.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Secretary.....	Hannah R. Plimpton.....	Dennison, Iowa.
Treasurer.....	Armilla A. Cheney.....	Detroit, Mich.
Chaplain.....	Emily V. Littlefield.....	Bangor, Maine.
Inspector.....	Ella Powell.....	Washington, Kas.
Counselor.....	Annie Wittenmeyer.....	Sanatoga, Penn.
Instructing and Installing Officer.....	Sue A. Sanders.....	Delavan, Ills.

PAST NATIONAL PRESIDENTS.

E. Florence Barker, Mass.	Emma S. Hampton, Mich.	Elizabeth D'Arcy, Kinney, Cal.
Sarah E. Fuller, Mass.	Kate B. Sherwood, Ohio.	Charity R. Craig, Wis.
	Annie Wittenmeyer, Penn.	

DEPARTMENTS.

<i>State.</i>	<i>President.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
California.....	Emma G. Gillingham.....	Santa Barbara.
Connecticut.....	Harriet J. Bodge.....	Hartford.
Colorado and Wyoming.....	Clemina G. Howard.....	Greeley.
Illinois.....	Mary A. Bradley.....	Decatur.
Indiana.....	Laura Hess.....	Wabash.
Iowa.....	Clara E. Nichols.....	Corwith.
Kansas.....	Clara E. Junkerman.....	Wichita.
Kentucky.....	Lottie Vincent.....	Covington.
Maine.....	Clara B. Leavitt.....	Skowhegan.
Maryland.....	Eliza A. Will.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Augusta A. Wales.....	Dorchester.
Michigan.....	Sarah L. Brown.....	Ithaca.
Minnesota.....	Mary E. Leavens.....	Faribault.
Missouri.....	Belle M. Satterly.....	St. Louis.
Nebraska.....	Amada B. Fisdell.....	Kearney.
North Dakota and Montana.....	Josephine Folsom.....	Fargo.
New Hampshire.....	Sarah E. Runnells.....	Nashua.
New Jersey.....	Jennie D. Smith.....	Plainfield.
New York.....	Ellen M. Putnam.....	Buffalo.
Ohio.....	Mary A. McQuiston.....	Xenia.
Oregon.....	Fannie E. Lounsbury.....	Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	Emma S. Lindsey.....	Warren.
Potomac.....	Ida V. Hendricks.....	Washington, D. C.
Rhode Island.....	Mary M. Brown.....	East Providence.
South Dakota.....	Ruth H. Thomas.....	Huron.
Texas.....	Eliza A. R. Williams.....	Dennison.
Vermont.....	Charlotte H. Thompson.....	St. Johnsbury.
Washington and Alaska.....	Sarah M. Tomlinson.....	Tacoma.
Wisconsin.....	Helen N. Puffer.....	Monroe.
New Mexico.....	Maggie M. Rudisille.....	White Oaks.
Tennessee.....	Bianca L. Muller.....	Chattanooga.

Department of Michigan W. R. C.

ROSTER.

Number of Corps..... 191..... Dec. 31st, 1890.
 Membership..... 6166..... Dec. 31st, 1890.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.

<p><i>President</i>, Sara L. Brown, Ithaca. <i>Senior Vice-President</i>, Nina D. Kinsey, Saginaw. <i>Junior Vice-President</i>, Lois Dunn, Ionia. <i>Treasurer</i>, Jennie A. Richardson, Ithaca.</p>	<p><i>Secretary</i>, Annie M. Brown, Ithaca. <i>Counsellor</i>, Abbie R. Flagg, Battle Creek <i>Chaplain</i>, Nancy White, Milford. <i>Inspector</i>, Cynthia Heath, Detroit <i>Chief Instituting and Installing Officer</i>, Libbie Anderson, Mapie Rapids.</p>
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REPRESENTATIVES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

<i>At large</i> , Amada O. Miner, Muskegon.	
<p><i>Delegates.</i> Agnes M. Wiley, Albion Phoebe J. Curtis, Adrian Helen M. Burbank, Flint Etta S. W. Wilson, Grand Rapids. Lucy D. Reed, Hubbardston. Sarah L. Johnson, Bay City. Sada Jackson, Lowell. Sara M. Dewey, Douglass Emma E. Henson, —————</p>	<p><i>Alternates.</i> Mary A. Russell, Ypsilanti. Nellie Sprague, Muskegon. Lucena E. Noble, W. Bay City. Amy Wood, Hillsdale. Elizabeth S. Humphrey, Adrian. Ruth E. Thompson, Luzerne. Marinda E. Bartlett, Leslie. Eliza Hubbard, Middleville. Mary Edwards, Dowagiac.</p>

PAST DEPARTMENT PRESIDENTS.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Ella Shank, Lansing. | 3. Mary E. Hines, Stanton. | 5. Louise A. Robbins, Adrian. |
| 2. Emma S. Hampton, Detroit. | 4. Sarah A. C. Plummer, Lansing. | 6. Harriet C. Thompson, Flint. |
| | 7. Abbie R. Flagg, Battle Creek. | |

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES. CONVENTION, DETROIT, 1891.

Executive.....	Lydia C. Hopkins.....	430 Brush street, Detroit.
Reception.....	Sarah M. W. Sterling.....	344 Jefferson avenue, Detroit.
Conference.....	Abbie R. Flagg.....	91 Fountain street, Battle Creek.
Finance.....	Helen M. Burbank.....	1311 Oak street, Flint.
Accommodation.....	Adelaide F. Wallace.....	24 Alexandrine avenue, Detroit.
Information.....	Jennie L. Wyman.....	46 Adams avenue, Detroit.
Entertainments.....	Francis P. Duffield.....	707 Jefferson avenue, Detroit.
Decorations.....	Jennie B. Patton.....	38 W. Hanceck avenue, Detroit.
Press.....	May S. Knaggs.....	Bay City.
Luncheon.....	Julia E. Vail.....	113 Alfred street, Detroit.
Auditing.....	Harriet P. Thompson.....	422 Beach street, Flint.
Badgo.....	Armillia A. Cheney.....	84 Brainard street, Detroit.
Printing.....	Anna H. Peck.....	387 Fourth avenue, Detroit.
Post Office.....	Agnes B. Patrick.....	102 Bagg street, Detroit.
National Headquarters during week.....	Hotel Cadillac.	
Michigan Headquarters during week.....	Hotel Cadillac.	
Business Meetings of National Convention.	Church of Our Father. Grand Circus Park, corner Bagley avenue.	

PROGRAM FOR CONVENTION WEEK.

- Monday, August 3rd.—Reception of officers and delegates.
 Tuesday, August 4th, 8 P. M.—Grand joint reception with G. A. R. all visiting veterans and members W. R. C.
 Wednesday, August 5th, 10 A. M.—Opening Ninth Annual National Convention of Woman's Relief Corps. Church of Our Father.
 Wednesday, August 5th, 8 P. M.—G. A. R. Camp Fire. W. R. C. by invitation.
 Thursday, August 6th, 10 A. M.—Adjourned meeting of Ninth Convention.
 Friday, August 7th.—
 Saturday, August 8th.—

National Association of Naval Veterans.



W. S. WELLS,
Commodore Commanding.

The nearest approach to the ideal brotherhood that should exist between men, is exemplified in the Grand Army of the Republic. This fraternity becomes closer and closer until there exists between the tent mates of soldiers, and the shipmates of the same vessel, an attachment closely bordering on brotherly affection. The naval veterans of this country, realizing the great value of their particular service in the war, are therefore also drawn together at certain times, and have formed associations in various States, and these again are nearly all solidified under one head, known as the "National Association of Naval Veterans," which is thoroughly organized, with all the official positions necessary to a national order. The value of our naval power in the time of the war has not been dwelt upon usually in public with the emphasis its service demands. The task of blockading the ports of the Confederacy, reducing the fortifications, and preventing foreign recognition of the rebellious South, was the most vital work to the subsequent success of our arms. Especially important was the capture of New Orleans, and the opening of the Mississippi River. The famous victory of the "Monitor" over the "Merrimac" was a conspicuous achievement, thereby establishing a new era in the defences afloat and ashore, for all nations. The vanquishing of the privateer "Alabama" by the "Kearsage" was another example of the undaunted bravery and the reliability of our American seamen. Our naval history is replete with hundreds of other examples that fill us with pride as a nation. It is a great satisfaction to contemplate what a bulwark we have in our naval service, as a security of defense. The recent awakening of our government to the necessity and value of a new and modern navy, has been manifest in a marked degree in the last four or five years, and we are becoming appreciative now of the reliance we must place upon this branch of the service, to protect the flag and maintain its honor and dignity at home, abroad and on the high seas, in case of any foreign complications. The Naval Veterans' Association has been exerting its efforts to obtain proper recognition of the claims of Union Veteran Soldiers and Sailors in their applications for employment, in the gift of the government, State and municipal authorities, and in this respect feel that they have accomplished much good. The association has also become a central bureau of information in regard to all matters that pertain to the interest of naval veterans, particularly in finding shipmates to obtain proof in applications for pensions. And besides the social pleasure which they derive from these organizations, their continual effort is to benefit each other.

ROSTER NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NAVAL VETERANS.

Commodore Commanding, W. S. Wells, New Haven, Conn.
Captain, B. S. Osborn, New York.
Commander, P. J. McMahon, New Orleans, La.
Lieutenant Commander, James Kavanaugh, St. Paul, Minn.
Lieutenant, Ed. J. Tyrell, Cincinnati, O.
Lieutenant, John Driscoll, Milwaukee, Wis.
Surgeon, Lorenzo Traver, Providence, R. I.
Paymaster, John F. Mackie, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chaplain, Rev. Robert Edwards, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Secretary, John C. Jackson, New Haven, Conn.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

P. J. Mahon, New Orleans, La.	Symmes E. Browne, Columbus, O.
Henry McGinniss, Philadelphia, Pa.	Samuel E. Groves, Olneyville, R. I.
J. P. Holland, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Charles H. Leaman, Dayton, O.
Samuel P. Crafts, New Haven, Conn.	John W. Edmonson, New Albany, Ind.
T. L. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.	John Bowers, Baltimore, Md.
Warren Porter, Danvers, Mass.	Thomas A. Daggett, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Duke, Milwaukee, Wis.	John Shannahan, Erie, Pa.
George J. Pinkhard, New Orleans, La.	Abram J. Louch, Buffalo, N. Y.
S. J. Denight, Cincinnati, O.	John Ryan, St. Paul, Minn.

ASSOCIATIONS.

NAME.	CITY.	STATE.	DATE ORGANIZATION.	COMMANDER.	SECRETARY.
Farragut.....	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	Oct. 5, 1865	H. McGinniss.....	J. F. Mackie.....
Farragut.....	New York....	New York.....	Nov. 15, 1883	Geo. W. Brower....	G. W. Bostwick...
Naval Vet.....	Connecticut...	June 18, 1884	F. B. Allen.....	S. W. Adams.....
Farragut.....	Chicago.....	Illinois.....	Jan. 21, 1884	J. J. Sullivan.....
Essex.....	Salem.....	Massachusetts	Feb. 26, 1887	Warren Porter.....	Ed. A. Brown.....
Cushing.....	Milwaukee...	Wisconsin.....	Jan. 4, 1888	John Driscoll.....	J. J. Crowley.....
Gulf.....	New Orleans	Louisiana.....	Sept. 1, 1888	T. J. Woodward....	Geo. J. Pinkhard..
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	Minnesota.....	Apr. 15, 1889	J. Kavanaugh.....	John Brady.....
David D. Porter.....	Columbus....	Ohio.....	July 20, 1889	N. C. Read.....	A. P. Babbitt.....
Farragut.....	Providence..	Rhode Island	July 2, 1889	W. H. Place.....	S. F. Blanding....
Dahlgren.....	Dayton.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 18, 1889	O. Speice.....	H. Leamen.....
David D. Porter.....	Louisville....	Kentucky.....	Mch. 9, 1890	J. W. Edmonson...	P. W. Hagar.....
Naval Vets.....	Cincinnati...	Ohio.....	Oct. 16, 1890	W. H. Merideth....	W. E. Atkins.....
Naval Vets.....	Baltimore....	Indiana.....	Jan. 23, 1891	W. O. Saville.....	H. F. Dorton.....
Naval Vets.....	Chicago.....	Illinois.....	Feb. 14, 1891	D. B. Hubbard.....	John J. Ryan.....
Shirk.....	Erie.....	Pennsylvania	Mch. 12, 1891	Nicholas Leuschen	A. J. Louch.....
Dupont.....	Ft. Worth...	Texas.....	Mch. 21, 1891	A. L. Lowe.....	A. G. Fowler.....
Thos. A. Budd.....	Buffalo.....	New York.....	Apr. 23, 1891	A. G. Fortier.....	Edward Sniggs...

ENCAMPMENT WEEK.

Association National Headquarters, Russell House.

National Convention August 5, 9:30 A. M., Court Room No. 1, City Hall. Naval camp fire during week. See program in guides or daily papers. The association will take part in the parade, Tuesday, August 4.

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.



LELAND J. WEBB,
Commander-in-chief.



F. D. EDDY,
Commanding Michigan Division.

The Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., organized as an association in 1878. Made up of the boys whose fathers had seen service in the Union Army or Navy, the spirit that actuated the formation of such an association was of the highest order of patriotism, and is fully shown in the following announced

OBJECTS.

“To keep green the memories of our fathers and their sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union.

“To aid the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in caring for their helpless and disabled veterans; to extend aid and protection to the widows and orphans; to perpetuate the memory and history of their heroic dead, and the proper observance of Memorial Day.

“To aid and assist worthy and needy members of the order.

“To inculcate patriotism and love of country, not alone among our membership, but among all the people of our land and to spread and sustain the doctrine of equal rights, universal liberty and justice to all.”

No person under eighteen years of age is eligible to membership. The order is organized into camps, divisions, and Commandery-in-chief for local, State and National work. The growth has been most flattering, and the order extends to all the States in which G. A. R. departments are organized. At the twenty-third National Encampment of the G. A. R., held in Milwaukee, the Sons of Veterans received formal recognition and endorsement at the hands of the Veterans.

Roster of Sons of Veterans, 1891.

COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF.

Commander-in-Chief, Leland J. Webb, Topeka, Kan. *Lieutenant General*, E. J. San Souci, Providence, R. I.
Major General, Rudolph Loebenstein, Warrensburg, Mo.

STAFF.

<i>Chief</i> , D. W. Wood, Anderson, Ind.	<i>Surgeon General</i> , Orrin A. Gee, Brandon, Vt.
<i>Adjutant General</i> , C. D. Herod, Topeka, Kan.	<i>Chief Mustering Officer</i> , G. W. Pollitt, Patterson, N. J.
<i>Quartermaster General</i> , F. S. Hazelton, Topeka, Kan.	<i>Judge Advocate General</i> , B. S. Weeks, New York City.
<i>Inspector General</i> , M. E. Hall, Hillsdale, Mich.	<i>Chaplain-in-chief</i> , C. A. C. Garst, Leroy, Ill.

COUNCIL-IN-CHIEF.

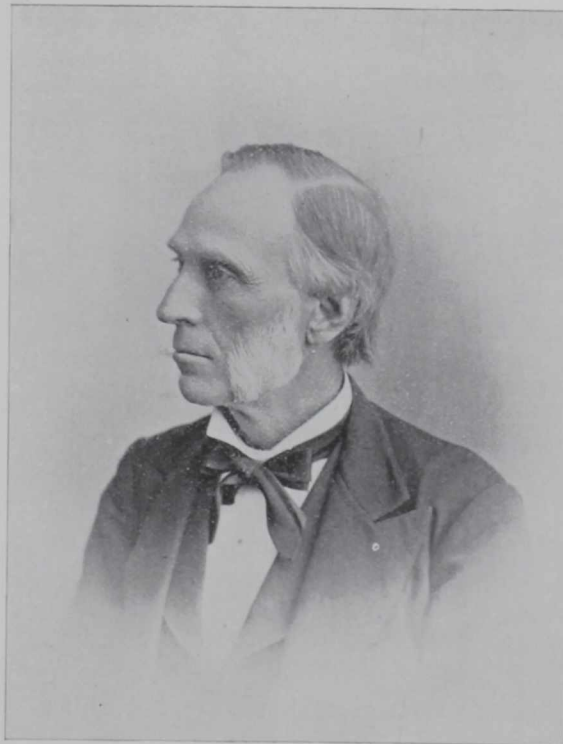
C. A. Bookwalter, Indianapolis, Ind.	Henry Frazee, Cleveland, O.
M. P. O'Brien, Omaha, Neb.	N. L. Harrison, Hornellsville, N. Y.
D. B. Purbeck, Salem, Mass.	
Headquarters in Detroit, Hotel Normandie.	

MICHIGAN DIVISION, SONS OF VETERANS.

<i>Colonel</i> , F. D. Eddy, Lowell.	<i>Mustering Officer</i> , G. C. Cooper, Lansing.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i> , H. C. Thompson, Bay City.	<i>Judge Advocate</i> , C. F. Stout, Evart.
<i>Major</i> , F. J. McMurtrie, Three Rivers.	<i>Chaplain</i> , H. L. Potter, Berrien Springs.
<i>Adjutant</i> , A. L. Peck, Lowell.	<i>Surgeon</i> , F. W. Main, M. D., Jackson.
<i>Quartermaster</i> , J. A. Mattern, Lowell.	<i>Sergeant Major</i> , J. D. Crawford, Lowell.
<i>Inspector</i> , F. M. Gier, Hillsdale.	<i>Q. M. Sergeant</i> , G. L. Montague, Lowell.

DIVISION COUNCIL.

N. G. Cooper, Sturgis.	H. W. Mosier, Saginaw.	M. F. Blair, Owosso.
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AUSTIN BLAIR,
War Governor of Michigan.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S.

The interests of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army are nearly identical, and many veterans have a membership in both organizations. The date of the birth of the organization is recorded as at an hour when our land was clad in saddest gloom.

THE COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF.

Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa.

Commander-in-Chief, Brevet Major-General Rutherford B. Hayes, U. S. V.
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral A. Ludlow Case, U. S. N.
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.
Recorder-in-Chief, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Nicholson, U. S. V.
Registrar-in-Chief, Brevet Brigadier-General Albert Ordway, U. S. V.
Treasurer-in-Chief, Brevet Brigadier-General John J. Milhau, U. S. V.
Chancellor-in-Chief, Captain Peter D. Keyser, U. S. V.
Chaplain-in-Chief, Chaplain H. Clay Trumbull, U. S. V.
Council-in-Chief, Brevet Brigadier-General Orlando M. Poe, U. S. A.
Colonel Thomas L. Livermore, U. S. V.
Brevet-Major John P. Rea, U. S. V.
Brevet-Major General Eugene A. Carr, U. S. A.
Major-General Lewis Wallace, U. S. V.

MICHIGAN COMMANDERY.

Headquarters, Detroit.

Commander, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel E. Pittman.....Detroit.
Senior Vice-Commander, Captain Aaron T. Bliss.....West Saginaw.
Junior Vice-Commander, Lieutenant Lewis H. Chamberlain.....Detroit.
Recorder, Brevet Major George W. Chandler.....Detroit.
Registrar, Mr. Charles L. Williams.....Detroit.
Chancellor, Lieutenant James Vernor.....Detroit.
Treasurer, Acting Master Silas B. Coleman.....Detroit.
Chaplain, Rev. D. Burnham Tracy.....Detroit.

COUNCIL.

Captain Joseph T. Patton.....Detroit.
Captain Henry H. Hinds.....Stanton.
Lieutenant Horace R. Abbott.....Detroit.
Lieutenant Everard B. Welton.....Detroit.
Colonel Henry S. Dean.....Ann Arbor.

The total membership of the Michigan Commandery, July 1st, 1891, was 252.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY

Twenty-Fifth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 3 8, 1891.

BRIEF HISTORY.

At the 12th Annual Encampment of the Department of Michigan G. A. R., held in Adrain, April 1-3, 1890, the following resolution was adopted with unanimous voice:

"Resolved, That the delegation of this State to the National Encampment of the G. A. R., at Boston, be and are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to have the Encampment of 1891 meet in Michigan."

The same Encampment elected Henry M. Duffield, of Detroit, Department Commander, for the ensuing year. The citizens of Detroit, upon learning of the action of the State Encampment, at once became interested, and determined to aid the order of the G. A. R. in Michigan in securing an affirmative response from the National Encampment at Boston. The Mayor of Detroit called a public meeting, which was largely attended by leading citizens, and it was decided to extend an invitation on behalf of the city to the National Encampment to hold its session of 1891 in Detroit. Resolutions extending a most cordial invitation were passed by the Common Council, and a handsomely engrossed copy carried by a committee of fifty citizens to the Encampment at Boston.

On August 13th, 1890, at a very full session of the National Encampment, the invitation of the Department of Michigan and citizens was accepted by a unanimous vote.

Upon the 7th of November, 1890, the Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., W. G. Veazey, of Vermont, with his full Executive Council, met in the City of Detroit and established the date of the National Encampment for August 3rd to 8th, 1891.

Department Commander Henry M. Duffield at once called a meeting of his Council of Administration, who pursuant to custom, appointed a committee of eleven citizens of the city and State, to choose a general committee of members of the Grand Army of the Republic and citizens, whose duty in turn should be to elect officers and arrange committees for the work of preparing for and entertaining the National Encampment of 1891.

On the 14th of November, 1890, the General Committee met in the City Hall at Detroit. Governor Cyrus G. Luce was chosen as the presiding officer and the committee elected a President, General Secretary and Treasurer. Department Commander Duffield presented a plan of organization of the general committee, and the president was instructed to appoint a committee of eleven, to present for approval a list of the several committeemen, each committee to choose its own chairman. The following is the list of officers and chairmen of committees:

OFFICERS.

President.....Russell A. Alger.....Detroit.
General Secretary.....George H. Barbour.....Detroit.
Treasurer.....M. W. O'Brien.....Detroit.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Don. M. Dickinson, Detroit. O. M. Barnes, Lansing. M. Brown, Big Rapids.
T. W. Palmer, Detroit. Wm. Ball, Hamburg. A. W. Wright, Alma.
Daniel Scotten, Detroit. A. C. Baldwin, Pontiac. S. O. Fisher, Bay City.
J. B. Angell, Ann Arbor. Henry Howard, Port Huron. Greene Pack, Oscoda.
Wm. Humphrey, Adrian. J. S. Ayers, Port Austin. W. S. Humphery, Cheboygan.
Austin Blair, Jackson. J. B. Moore, Lapeer. John Canfield, Manistee.
E. C. Nichols, Battle Creek. H. C. Potter, Saginaw. H. H. Noble, Elk Rapids.
Robert Burns, Kalamazoo. A. B. Morse, Ionia. H. W. Seymour, Sault Ste Marie.
Wm. Chamberlain, Three Oaks. B. R. Pierce, Grand Rapids. J. M. Longyear, Marquette.
Chas. L. Eaton, Paw Paw. C. H. Hackley, Muskegon. Jay A. Hubbell, Houghton.
Jacob L. McPeck, Grand Ledge. Horace Butters, Ludington.

SILVER
ENCAMPMENT
G.A.R.



COL. H. M. DUFFIELD
CHAIR. EX. COM.



GEO. H. BARBOUR
GEN'L SEC.



GEN. R. A. ALGER
PRES.



COL. C. V. R. POND
SEC. EX. COM.



M. W. O'BRIEN -
GEN'L TREAS.

DETROIT-MICHIGAN
1891

Bayton Eng. Co

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.

Executive.....	Henry M. Duffield.....	Detroit.
Finance.....	Bruce Goodfellow.....	Detroit.
Badges.....	F. G. Smith.....	Detroit.
Decorations.....	L. W. Partridge.....	Detroit.
Accommodations.....	E. W. Cottrell.....	Detroit.
Entertainments.....	George H. Barbour.....	Detroit.
Reception.....	Russell A. Alger.....	Detroit.
Transportation.....	R. G. Butler.....	Detroit.
Reunions.....	J. T. Sterling.....	Detroit.
Information.....	S. B. Coleman.....	Detroit.
Parade.....	Geo. H. Hopkins.....	Detroit.
Legislative.....	Joseph P. Nicholson.....	Detroit.
Printing.....	F. B. Dickerson.....	Detroit.
Hospital Corps.....	Dr. E. L. Shurly.....	Detroit.
Grand Stands.....	Henry George.....	Detroit.
Press.....	A. G. Boynton.....	Detroit.
Invitation.....	Russell A. Alger.....	Detroit.

C. V. R. Pond, of Coldwater, was elected secretary of the Executive Committee, and most admirably and faithfully performed the arduous duties of his office. Headquarters were opened at 55 Fort street, West, under the immediate supervision of the Executive Committee, and the committees at once commenced their work.

The Legislative Committee secured an appropriation of \$50,000 from the common council of the city. The Finance Committee received by individual subscriptions from the citizens of Detroit, the amount of \$60,000, making a total of \$110,000 available for the entertaining of the veterans of the Union Army and their friends.

It is not intended in thus briefly sketching the origin and completion of the work for the 25th National Encampment, to give praise to committeemen; it is only necessary to mention as a fact that no people were ever more enthusiastic in their efforts to welcome their expected guests, with a prudential but unstinted use of all means at their command, than have been the citizens of Detroit. Their only regret has been that the stay of veterans and their friends was to be of so brief a period.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

Free sleeping quarters, provided with cots and mattresses, and all the essential conveniences of sanitary and lavatory privileges, were provided for 35,000 veterans, W. R. C. and Sons of Veterans.

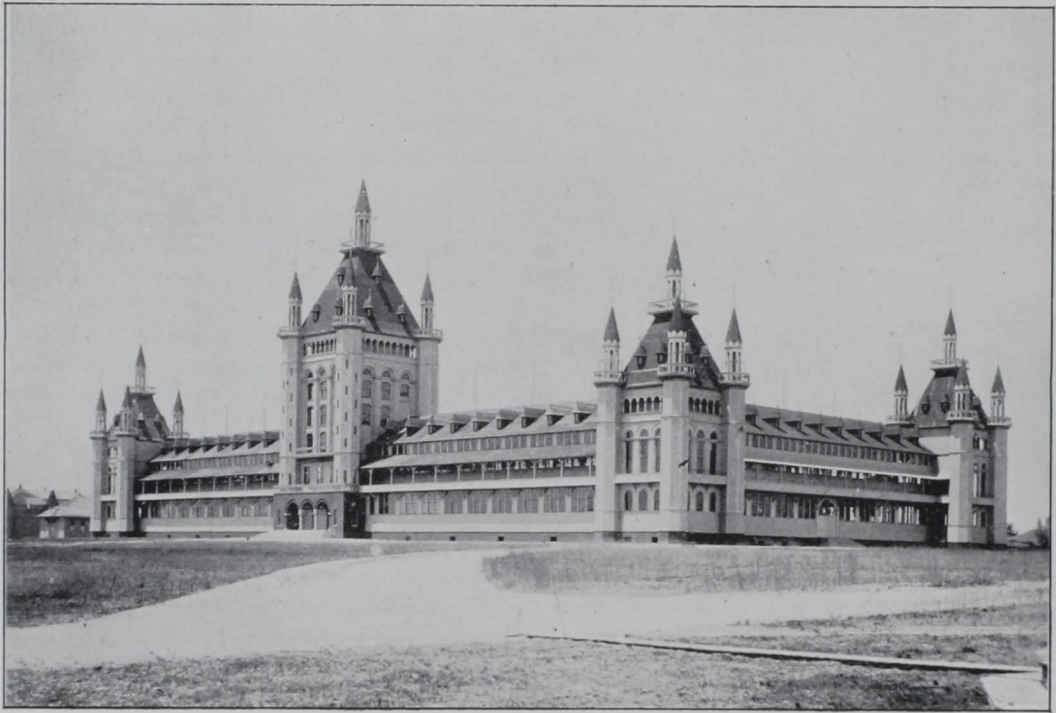
The homes of the citizens were most cheerfully permitted to be used, gratuitously in many cases, and at moderate prices in other cases, for lodgings and meals, and with the hotels and public halls it is estimated that not less than 100,000 guests were comfortably cared for within the city, while many thousands found pleasant quarters in the suburban towns.

CAMP SHERMAN.

On the banks of the beautiful Detroit River, about four miles from the City Hall, are the exposition buildings and grounds, of which it can be said no more commodious and well appointed buildings for like purposes are found in our country. These buildings and grounds were fitted for the accommodation of 12,000 veterans, with cots and complete systems of electric lighting, lavatory conveniences, hospital corps reliefs, and a generally studied idea for comfort that could not well be surpassed. These quarters were entirely free to the occupants, who were also participators in the successful camp fires nightly given for their entertainment. The "boys in blue" will enjoy the memory of Camp Sherman.

CAMPS CUSTER, WALKER, BEECHER, AND PINGREE

Were most admirably arranged buildings of immense proportions, fitted up with cots and conveniences similar in many respects to Camp Sherman. These camps were filled with veterans who fully appreciated the action of the citizens in thus providing free quarters for their comfort. Over 15,000 comrades of the G. A. R., members of the W. R. C., and Sons of Veterans were thus accommodated.



CAMP SHERMAN.

HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The work of caring for the health and sanitary comfort of the veterans was in every sense complete. The Hospital Corps Committee provided ambulances for street patrol and call, special surgeons were placed at several hospitals, where immediate and constant care was given free of charge to any who were brought in from the various camps or from the streets needing medical service. All of the hotels and camps were directly connected by special telephone lines with the hospitals, and sanitary conveniences were located at eligible points over the business portion of the city and along the line of parade.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The arrangements for furnishing information to the thousands of strangers visiting Detroit during the encampment was most complete in all its detail. A central office building was erected near the City Hall, while thoroughly equipped branches were established at all railroad stations and steamer landings. A corps of assistants aggregating 250 persons were on duty night and day, furnishing necessary information to all inquirers, and acting as guides to visitors from all points of arrival in the city to their assigned lodgings.

GRAND PARADE.

Forty-four departments of the Grand Army of the Republic participated in the grand parade of August 4th. Promptly at 10:30 A. M. Commander-in-Chief W. G. Veazey with his mounted staff of 200 comrades moved at the head of a column of veterans of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and Naval Veterans, estimated to number 50,000. The line of march was about four miles in length, half of which was made in a countermarch, thus enabling for the first time at any National Encampment, the marching veterans to see the faces of their comrades as they passed each other. The entire line of countermarch was a succession of hurrahs and welcoming cheers from the passing divisions. The reviewing stand was placed on Campus Martius and the general grand stand in front of the City Hall nearly opposite. The Commander-in-Chief and his staff as reviewing officers and the occupants of the grand stands witnessed a sight without parallel since the grand review of 1865 in Washington. The decorations of the public and private buildings, the magnificence of the arches erected, the soul stirring sight of the old battle flags, carried in many instances by the men who carried them on the field of battle, will long be remembered by the countless thousands who witnessed the parade of August 4th, 1891.

PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK.

- Monday, August, 3rd.—Reception and location of visitors.
- Tuesday, August 4th, 7 A. M.—National Salute from the U. S. Steamer Michigan, and the Revenue Cutters, Fessenden, Perry, and Johnson.
- Tuesday, August 4th, 10:30 A. M.—Grand parade of the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans.
- Tuesday, August 4th, 8 P. M.—Reception at Detroit Rink, tendered to the Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., members of the order, W. R. C., S. of V., and Naval Veterans.
- Tuesday, August 4th, 9 P. M.—Reception to Commander-in-Chief at Camp Sherman.
- Wednesday, August 5th, A. M.—Opening session of the 25th National Encampment, G. A. R., at Beecher's Hall.
- Wednesday, August 5th, 10:30 A. M.—Opening session of the 9th Annual Convention of the W. R. C., at the Church of Our Father.
- Wednesday, August 5th, 2 to 5 P. M.—Grand Picnic, given by city of Detroit to veterans and their families, W. R. C., and Sons of Veterans, at Belle Isle Park. Refreshments free.
- Wednesday, August 5th, 8 P. M.—Camp Fires at the rink, Camp Sherman, and two of the largest churches. Grand aquatic pyrotechnic display, Perry's Victory, etc., making the finest exhibition of its character ever given in this country.
- During this day over 200 regimental and other association reunions were held in various parts of the city.
- Thursday, August 6th, 10 A. M.—Adjourned session, 25th National Encampment, G. A. R.
- Thursday, August 6th, 10 A. M.—Adjourned session 9th Annual Convention W. R. C. during day. Reunions continued.
- Thursday, August 6th, 8 P. M.—Banquet tendered to officers and delegates to the 25th National Encampment at the Detroit Rink. Camp Fires at Camp Sherman, and two churches.
- Friday, August, 7th.—Excursions to Put-in-Bay, Perry's Victory, and St. Clair Flats.
- Saturday, August 8th.—Tattoo.



MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.

Early Detroit.

EDITED BY JUDGE CHAS. I. WALKER.

From the time when the white man trod the forests and traversed the inland seas, of what subsequently became known as the Northwest, Detroit was held as the seat of political government for the vast territory comprising a region encompassed by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and the Great Lakes, embracing the territory now occupied by the five great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

This entire territory was first under the undisputed control of France, which terminated only when Wolf obtained his victory on the Plains of Abraham, and even then, it virtually remained a part of Canada, until 1796, when, under the provisions of Jay's treaty, it was surrendered to the United States. From France, Detroit and the territory tributary, received its first laws, its original social polity, and its early religious character; and although the wave of Anglo-Saxon emigration has, within two-thirds of a century, increased its population to millions, it has not obliterated, and it is hoped may never obliterate, the clear and distinct influence upon the social character established by French dominion.

We should not forget, but proudly remember, that for the first century of its existence the City of the Straits was essentially French, in all its characteristics. We should never forget that the pioneers of civilization and Christianity along the shores of the noble rivers and lakes of the great Northwest, were Frenchmen. That in the face of dangers, toils, sacrifices and sufferings, which no language can portray, they bore aloft the torch of Christian truth, amid moral darkness and desolation; and, sustained by a mental and moral discipline known only to such as possess an unfaltering trust in God, they welcomed torture and death with a joyousness that finds few parallels in the annals of mankind. The memory of their deeds are embalmed in the glowing pages of Bancroft, whose decease is this day (January 17, 1891,) chronicled, leaving for me, simply to refer to the chronological details of the *circumstances, events and incidents* connected with the *discovery, occupation and influences* controlling *during the period* from 1610 to 1837.

On the third of July, 1608, Champlain founded Quebec. The maps drawn, and which have recently been found, indicate that the straits upon which Detroit is situated must have been visited by the white man, and known by Champlain as early as 1610, and from this period we date the discovery of its locality. Doubtless, the Straits were visited by missionaries and hunters from time to time during the interval, but we have no authentic record of the fact, except the following: "In the spring of 1670, Francois Dollier and Abb Bubant-de-Galinee passed from Lake Erie through the Straits to the foot of Belle Isle, where they planted a cross and affixed thereon the French coat of arms."

The 10th of August, 1679, ten years subsequent, Father Hennepin, who accompanied La Salle in the first vessel built by Europeans (the "Griffin") navigating the lakes, says: "This strait is finer than that of Niagara; the navigation is easy, the coast being low and even. It runs directly from north to south. The country is fine, the soil fertile, the banks of the straits are vast meadows, and the prospect is terminated with Hills covered with Vineyards. Trees bearing good fruit, groves and forests so well disposed that one could not have made, without the help of art, so charming a prospect. It is so stocked with stags, wild goats, bears (the latter being better for food than our pork), while turkey cocks, swans and duck are common. The forests are chiefly made up of walnut, chestnut, plum and pear trees, loaded with their own fruit and vine. There is also abundance of timber fit for building, so that they who shall be so happy as to inhabit this noble country, cannot but remember with gratitude those who have discovered the way, by venturing to sail upon an unknown lake for above one hundred leagues."

Hennepin proposed a settlement here, but La Salle had grander projects, and pushed his way west.

As early as 1683 the English of New York sought to obtain control of Detroit River, and deserters from the French were employed to accompany the Iroquois on such an expedition, but nothing was accomplished.

The treaty of Ryswick (1679) suspended for the time further attempts on the part of the English to secure this portion of French territory, but great efforts were made secretly by the former to draw the Indians of the Northwest to "Orange" and "Manatte" (as Albany and New York were then called). These allurements were not without their effect, which was heightened by Iroquois endeavors, in the English interests. In 1699 Robert Livingston laid before Lord Bellomont a project for taking possession of "DeTroette," as called by the French, and known in the Chippewa tongue as "Wawewanong." The

same year LaMotte Cadillac first proposed to the French Government to make a settlement for habitation at the same place. He did not immediately succeed. In 1700, Livingston renewed his project of 1699 with greater earnestness. "It is," said he, "the most pleasant and plentiful inland place in America; there is arable land for thousands of people; the only place for beaver hunting, for which our Indians have fought so long. Here you have millions of elk, beaver, swan, geese, and all sorts of fowl; possessors of it, we control the fur trade of an illimitable territory."

La Motte Cadillac, failing to impress the importance of his scheme upon the colonial government, went to France and laid his plans before Count Pontchartrain, the French minister. His first object was to make it a permanent post, not subject to frequent changes, "that to secure permanency, it was necessary to have French traders and soldiers, and to induce friendly Indians to gather around it, and thus become able to meet the Iroquois. It would also intercept the English trade, as well as open a way to the Southwest, which could be reached from above.

The minister was so favorably impressed with Cadillac's representations and plans, that the latter was directly commissioned by the Crown as commandant, and reaching Quebec on his return from France, March 8th, 1701, left for his new post, June 5, with 50 soldiers and 50 artisans and tradesmen—reached Detroit on the 24th of July, 1701, and immediately enclosed his proposed fort by a stockade. It stood on what was formerly known as the first terrace, being on the ground lying between Larned street and the river, between Griswold and Wayne—this point being opposite the narrowest part of the river, and high enough to command everything within range.

Detroit Under the French.

Up to the settlement of Detroit by Cadillac, there was nothing of which any political future could grow, as all posts in the Northwest were simply established for military purposes, and had no other significance. Except Detroit, no other establishment was allowed to form a nucleus of settlement, and hence, Detroit may be considered the first European settlement in the Northwest Territory, where any form of law, except military, controlled or was observed.

After so far completing the fort as to make it defensible against Indians, erecting some log houses and preparing the ground for fall crops, Cadillac addressed himself to one of the great purposes he had in view—"That of gathering around the infant settlement the Indian nations of the territories, and make Detroit the great center of Indian trade, Indian power, and Indian civilization. In this he was successful, notwithstanding the opposition of a vicious commercial policy that characterized the French Government in the new world, and which had conferred upon the Canada Company the exclusive right to control the fur and peltry traffic of the Northwest. How far this was authorized by the king is not evident, but it is known that the next year Cadillac was given certain oversight of the business, although not control of its details.

In 1703 several Indian villages had sprung up. Cadillac built comfortable homes for the chiefs, and sought to inspire them with a love for domestic comfort, and the habits of civilized life. He urged upon the colonial minister the establishment of a seminary for the education of the Indian children with those of the French, and sought to encourage permanent settlements by the French and the granting of lands to them. In this he was greatly thwarted by the Canada Company, which, desiring to monopolize the fur trade, was interested in having as few settlers as possible. Strong representations were made by it, and the officials of the colonial government at Quebec, against the continuance of Cadillac's policy, so that in May, 1703, the King ordered the assemblage of the principal men of the country to consider the expediency of its continuance. The Governor General and intendant (instead of assembling Cadillac and the principal inhabitants as required by the King's order) assembled at Quebec (*without notice to Cadillac*) such persons as they saw fit, to pass upon the propriety of continuing the Post, calling only such traders from Detroit as were then in Quebec. These were not permitted to leave until they had signed the report declaring the post uninhabitable and burdensome, and recommending its abandonment.

In the Fall of 1704, Cadillac visited Quebec and was at once arrested by order of the intendant, upon charges previously preferred by agents of the Canada Company, whom he had subjected to imprisonment for fraudulent transactions, one of whom was a brother-in-law of the two principal directors of the company, and the other an uncle to the Governor General. After vexatious delays, Cadillac was acquitted of the charges, June 15th, 1705; but the Governor General delayed his return to his command. In the mean-

time, the colonial minister (Count Pontchartrain) had arrived at Quebec, and Cadillac presented himself before him, to vindicate his conduct, and fully reinstated himself in the confidence of the minister. In the summer of 1706 he returned, relying confidently on the support of the King; meanwhile, owing to the long absence of Cadillac, and the indiscretion of M. Bougmont (who had been sent to take command), the Ottawas had become turbulent, and finally in the spring of 1706 they attacked the Miamis near the fort, killed Father Constantine, a Recollet, and La Rivere, a soldier, outside the walls. The Indians prolonged this kind of siege for forty days, but did no material mischief. Cadillac being still at Quebec, learning of the attack, determined to have signal redress, and subsequently, when the Ottawas sent a deputation to the Governor General suing for peace, after rebuking them sharply, he referred them to Cadillac, who had, during the interim, returned to his post. The deputation then came to Detroit, and most earnestly and humbly besought his pardon and mercy. Cadillac looking upon Le Pesant (or the Bear), a chief of power and influence, as the principal offender, determined that he should be given up for vengeance. The Indian chiefs yielded, but requested that Cadillac should send a canoe to Mackinaw, where they would deliver La Pesant. He did send a canoe and the old chief was given up, but with that genuine kindness of soul characteristic of him, he pardoned La Pesant, and set him at liberty.

Notwithstanding the favors and honors bestowed by Count Pontchartrain, with which he sent him back to his post in 1706, powerful interests were at work at Versailles to undermine Cadillac's position. In consequence of the complaints made of his conduct by the Governor General, M. de Vandreuille, and M. Randot (intendant), and of counter charges made by Cadillac, the King on the 30th of June, 1707, appointed Sieur d' Argumont to visit Detroit, and make careful and thorough inquiries as to the condition of the post, the character of its soil, the advantages of its location, the facts as to the action and charges of the colonial officers, and the conduct of Cadillac generally.

It is not easy to form in our minds a clear and distinct picture of Detroit as it was at this time (1707-8). The location of the fort and the character of its defences have already been referred to. The soldiers rarely numbered twenty-five, and they were poorly paid and illy clad. There were less than seventy French settlers (properly so-called), nearly half of whom were traders. Twenty-nine of these settlers had taken ground plots within the fort, and had erected small log houses, thatched with grass, situated on either side of the streets, about fifteen feet in width. Besides the settlers, there were found occasionally at the post many voyageurs and bush-rangers, while around were gathered the Indians in their villages. It was over this mixed element that Cadillac exercised almost absolute authority. The Canadian Company no longer monopolized the fur trade, and with its monopoly ceased also the salary of 2,000 francs it had paid Cadillac, also the supplies it had furnished him. He, therefore, was dependent upon such resources as the place furnished to support himself and family, and to keep up the establishment of the post. Soon after his return from Quebec, he brought two canoe loads of French wheat and also a variety of other seeds and grain. Prior to this no wheat had been grown, the only grain used being Indian corn—and the Hurons and Ottawas (who were expert farmers) raised it in great abundance, as well as beans, pumpkins and squashes. He also brought machinery for a large water mill, which he erected on the Savoyard River, which stream was within the domain, and ran between the town and the later fort. For the grinding of grain he charged one-eighth toll. He also charged licenses to mechanics for the exercise of their trade, and to the inhabitants a small rent for the use of the lands they occupied, together with a poll tax of two francs per year. He also kept in store brandy, which was dealt out to each customer in turn, limiting the quantity to one twenty-fourth part of a quart at any one time, and for which he charged at the rate of twenty francs per quart; thus the high price and small quantity sold to individuals, measurably prevented intoxication. He made two grants of land within the present limits of Detroit (though not included until within a few years), and as the first land grants in Michigan, and the only manorial grants ever recognized as valid in the State, they deserve mention. One, dated March 10th, 1707, and made to Francois Fafard-dit-Delorme, was two arpents (400 feet) in width, by twenty in depth, the consideration being that Delorme was to pay annually five livres (about twenty-five cents) for Seigneurial dues, and ten livres for other privileges, payable in peltries, until a currency was established in the colony, and thereafter in money; that he commence improving within three months; that he should plant, or help to plant, a long May pole annually, before the principal manor, and grind his grain at the public mill, giving toll at eight pounds for each minot; that he should not sell, hypothecate, or lease without consent, and that he should be subject to the grantors; a preemption in case of sale as well as to dues of alienation, and subject to the use of timber for vessels and fortifications, as the King demanded. The grantee could not work at any mechanical arts without special permit. He was given permission to trade, but must employ no clerks, unless they had been domiciliated at Detroit. The sale of brandy to the Indians forfeited the liquor and confiscated the lands. The grant did not require the grantee to reside on the lands, because, for many years, life was unsafe without the gates of the town.

That Cadillac derived sufficient revenue from the foregoing sources to maintain his position and provide for his family, and the expenses of the garrison, without aid from the home or colonial government is evident, from the comparative degree of prosperity which existed between the period of his return from Quebec (in 1707), up to the time of his leaving Detroit to assume the governorship of Louisiana, in 1710-11, and notwithstanding the fact that M. D'Aigumont, in November, 1708, reported strongly against the further maintenance of Detroit post, he was able to leave it in a condition which compelled France and the world to acknowledge him as the founder, on the banks of the Detroit River, of a large and flourishing colony. To his memory, as the founder of our city, we owe this tribute of gratitude. There are few names connected with the Northwest that are entitled to so high a place in its history. He was eminently frank and truthful—a cordial friend, and an earnest, open foe. His enemies accused him of being ambitious of gain, but no taint of fraud, corruption, or treachery, rested upon his acts, while recorded facts show that he devoted himself with disinterested and self-denying toil and sacrifice to the well-being of the little colony he founded. No special vices seem to have marked his career, or marred the harmony of his character. Such was De La Motte Cadillac, the founder of Detroit, and the first Governor of Louisiana.

We have devoted more space to him and to this portion of the early history of our city, because of the courage, perseverance, and integrity exhibited by him in establishing a colony in the very heart of the new world, amongst a savage population, a thousand miles from the sea coast, and in opposition to the apparent policy of the very government whose fostering care he should have received, but which was *withheld* through the *cupidity, intrigue, and treachery* of high officials of that government.

The year succeeding Cadillac's departure from Detroit, it was attacked by a large force of Foxes, which for a time threatened its complete extinction. Du Buisson was in command of the post, when early in the Spring of 1712 the Indians encamped in large numbers, within fifty paces of the fort. They were insolent—claimed the whole country as their own, destroyed the property of the French, and killed their animals. They dared not offer resistance, and Du Buisson was compelled to treat them with mildness, as his whole force consisted of but thirty Frenchmen and eight Miami Indians, and his ordnance of two swivels; but when they ventured to come into the fort to kill an inhabitant, he could no longer restrain himself, but took arms and drove them from its immediate vicinity; the Indians, however, intrenched themselves within easy musket shot. Just at the very crisis, a large force of friendly Indians arrived from their winter hunting grounds. Among these were the Illinois, the Missouries, as well as the tribes in the vicinity—the Ottawas, Hurons, and Pottawatomies. They were at once admitted to the fort, and supplied with ammunition. The Foxes became at once the besieged instead of the besiegers. For nineteen days they held their position, when they surrendered at discretion, but no quarter was given. The Hurons, especially, did not spare a single prisoner that fell to their lot. Nearly 1,000 Foxes perished in their attack on Detroit, while the allies lost only 60 Indians and one Frenchman. With this siege ended the chief perils of the young city. For many years peace prevailed; settlements were made up and down the river, and from 1712 to 1760 (when French dominion ceased), the people dwelt in Arcadian simplicity and happiness, loving intercourse of a simple, generous, social, and hospitable character prevailing, free from ambition and its cares.

The deep majestic river, the beautiful meadows upon its banks, with the background of vines, fruit and the noble forests, teeming with almost every kind of game; the cultivated soil, rich in its production of cereals and vegetables, its waters furnishing the finest of fish, its climate mild and salubrious—all united in making it, as the early French state, "the loveliest portion of Canada." A country so abounding with beauties and advantages, soon became attractive to settlers from France and the older portions of Canada, so that there grew up a social element, possessing two general national characteristics, yet in some respects distinct: one of gentlemanly traders and farmers having noble connections and antecedents, the other being voyageurs and peasants. Here on the margin of Detroit river, they lived side by side in perfect harmony, yet each in his own sphere—each contented with his place. The peasant indulging in no dreams of the "equality of man," while the gentleman, jealous of no encroachment from the peasant, was the indulgent, kind-hearted employer and patron.

They were a gay, light-hearted people—scrupulously honest, generous and honorable. Surrounded with dangers, they met them with undaunted courage, and when the peril passed, their habitual gaiety returned. No memory of the past or fear of the future marred the happiness of the present. Sorrow and suffering were soon forgotten, and privations laughed at or cheerfully endured. Simple and frugal in their habits, contented with their lot, they renewed in the forest recesses of the New World the life of the old, and the joyous scenes of sunny France were lived over again on the banks of the Detroit.

This happy condition continued with slight interruption until 1747, when British agents, aided by the Iroquois, succeeded in leading the Hurons away from the French, and about the same time the country was troubled by deserters and renegades from Louisiana. Added to these troubles, the supply of pro-

visions from the lands about the settlement began to fail, and for awhile there was danger from famine. In 1748 it was questioned whether it might not be well to remove the fort to Bois-blanc Island, but it was not thought best to do so, as the Indians having become settled, tranquility was restored and quiet reigned at Detroit.

In 1750, Governor De la Galissonnier, in his report to the French Court, after noting the weak points and advantages of various places, makes special reference to Detroit. "This place demands now the greatest attention; did it contain a farming population of a thousand, it would feed all the rest." "Throughout the whole interior of Canada it is best adapted for a town, where all the trade of the lakes would concentrate. Were it provided with a good garrison and surrounded by a goodly number of settlements, it would be enabled to over-awe almost all the Indians of the continent." He also made suggestions in regard to the establishment of manufacturing industries. "In this regard there is a great contrast between the English and French in their treatment of their respective colonies—the former obstructing and prohibiting and the latter encouraging and aiding their establishment." About this time the fort and stockade were enlarged, and pursuant to the suggestions of the Governor, a considerable number of settlers were sent from France, advances being made by the Government, until they were able to take care of themselves. They prospered; but in 1752 provisions were so scarce that Indian corn reached twenty livres (equal to \$4 our money) a bushel in peltries—and it was feared some of the Canadians would have to be sent away. Famine was not the only danger at Detroit. The small-pox also began its ravages in the adjacent villages of the Pottawatomies and Ottawas; but by 1754, the settlement again began to recover and the colony to flourish. Meantime, when the English banished the Acadians from their homes—scattering families and communities—some of the unfortunate victims found refuge in Detroit.

During the border war between the French and English, which soon after broke out, Detroit militia took an active part, rendering good service; and when the war on the lower St. Lawrence drew towards its close, Bellestre commanded them in several sharp engagements.

In November, 1760, Major Robert Rogers, with a force consisting of part of the 60th (Royal Americans) and 80th regiments, appeared below the town and demanded its surrender, in accordance with the terms of the capitulation of Canada. Neither the commandant (M. de Bellestre), nor the inhabitants, had been apprised of the fact "that the garrison at Detroit was included," and therefore questioned the information contained in the letter of Rogers, but upon examining copies of the articles of capitulation, dispatched him by the latter, through Major Campbell, he was compelled to submit, and the British flag was raised over the astounded settlement.

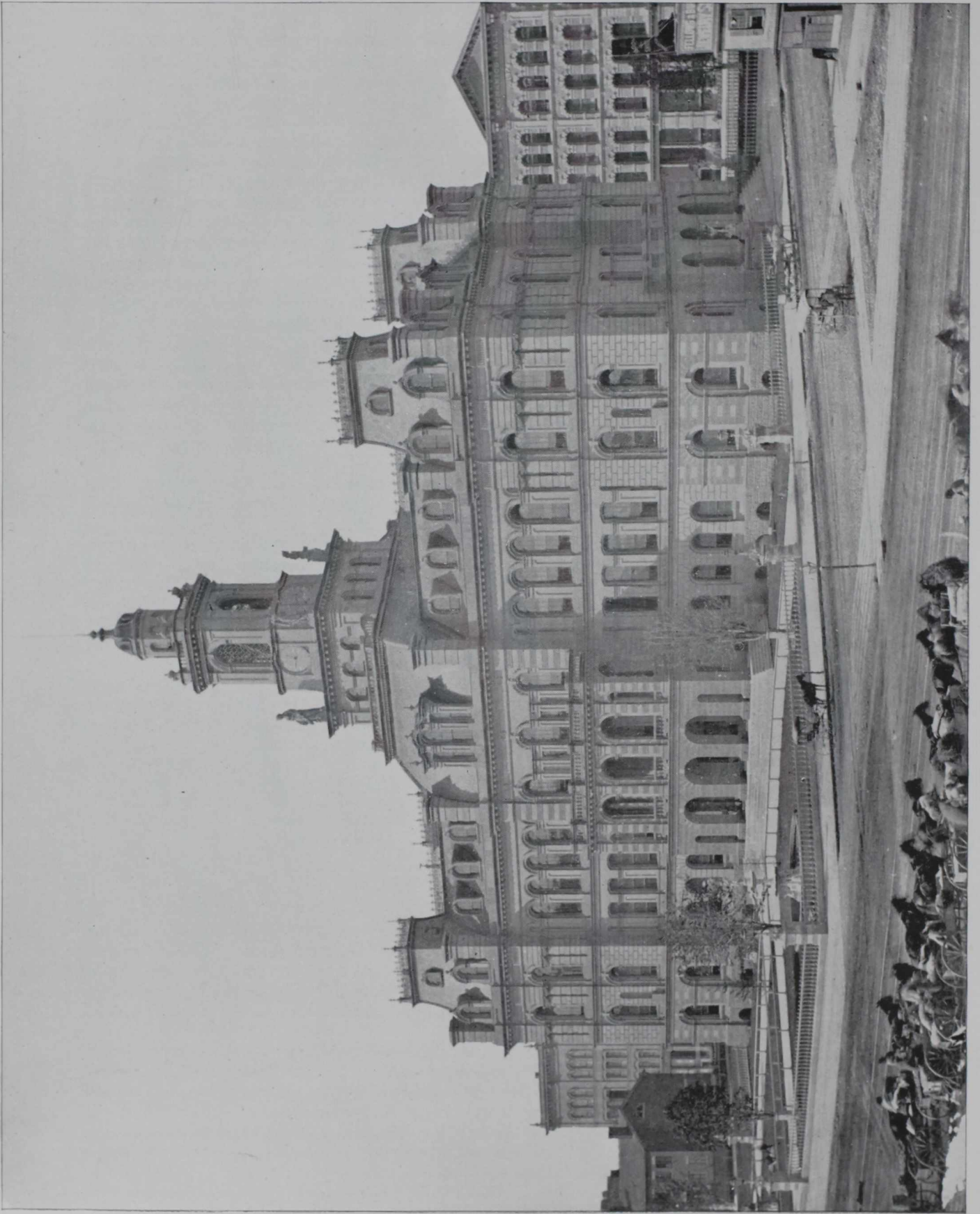
Francois Marie, commonly called and signing himself Piquote de Bellestre, was the last of the French commanders of Detroit, and deserves a prominent place in its history, for the efficiency, sagacity and bravery shown by him in protecting its inhabitants during the border war against British and Indian foes.

Detroit Under British Rule.

1760.

The white population of Detroit settlement at this time did not exceed 700 or 800, in place of 2,500 as estimated by Major Rogers, and were mostly French. The settlements from the fort, up and down the river on both sides, was about six miles. There were within the pickets from 80 to 100 dwellings—all of logs, except the house of the commandant. The farms were all narrow and deep, with a frontage on the river, so that the houses were near together, and, being neatly whitewashed, presented from the water a very picturesque appearance.

When the English took possession of Detroit and its dependent territory, they found a people who had but little conception of a municipal freedom and self-government, or of liberty regulated by law, originating from the will of the governed, and received with equal unquestioning submissiveness, their law from the king and his subordinates, and their religion from their priests. The settlers being comparatively few in numbers, and all within a line of ten miles long, the new rulers deemed there was no occasion for any immediate change of legal system. In fact, there was so little for law to operate upon, that the people knew nothing about its necessities. By the articles of capitulation, those Frenchmen who chose to do so could dispose of their estate and leave the colony. A few availed themselves of these privileges and went to Illinois, St. Louis and Louisiana. Bellestre and his garrison were escorted East.



CITY HALL.

The Treaty of Peace was not signed until 1763, and although the proclamation of George the Third, of October 7, established the government of Quebec for Canada, Detroit and the territory west was not included. Hence no civil code was established, except *nominally*. The magistrates were appointed by the commandant, and the soldiers executed their processes. As a sequence, mutual distrust and dislike was engendered between the British officers and the people.

During the year (May, 1763) Pontiac, the celebrated Pottawatomie chief, besieged the fort—hemmed in and sorely harrassed the garrison, defeated a strong detachment sent out against him, and was only repulsed at the end of eleven months by a large force under General Bradstreet, who subsequently succeeded Gladwin as commandant of the Post. The fact that Pontiac and other Indian chiefs regarded the French as their allies, and refused to recognize the treaty of Paris, was perhaps one of the reasons why the British regarded the French settlers with suspicion. Undoubtedly this had much to do with many of the restrictions which the latter complained of.

Immediately following the Pontiac war, traders from Albany appeared, and obtained some foothold. They were a roving class. Sir William Johnson referring to them, says: "They were greedy and unscrupulous; deceived and cheated the Indians, making Englishmen still more obnoxious to both the French settlers and savages. The greatest number of permanent traders finally settling in Detroit, were of Scottish birth or origin. These gentlemen obtained and retained great ascendancy over the Indians, and it was through them that ultimately the Northwest tribes became allies of the English. In 1765 Bradstreet urged upon the government the introduction of more settlers, but the trade interests of Great Britain were as much opposed to encouraging American settlements as any of the French intriguers had been. These and the other influences mentioned retarded the growth of Detroit. Referring again to the influence exercised by the Scottish element in harmonizing the French and Indian with the English, we must not forget that the representatives of the former came from the Highlands of Scotland. They were imbued with that old feudal system which produced and encouraged the old habit of courtesy and kindness to inferiors, and paid but little regard to the claims of wealth or social relations *based* upon it: though high tempered, they still recognized the principles of equal and impartial justice, and hence were careful of giving offence, either to the French or Indian element.

Detroit During the Revolutionary War.

The emigration of original British subjects was somewhat limited during the interim between 1760 and 1778, as, at the latter period, there were only thirty Scotchmen, fifteen Irishmen and two Englishmen. These were mostly traders and without families. No new settlements had been formed, and at the commencement of the Revolution, exclusive of officers and soldiers, the entire population of the Northwest did not exceed 5,000 souls.

In 1775, Colonel Henry Hamilton was sent to Detroit as superintendent of it and its dependencies. The latter included the entire Northwest. He was clothed with absolute authority, both civil and military, and *especially* instructed to secure the affiliation of the Indian tribes. From this time, Detroit became the center of British power in the Northwest. The relentless and cruel Indian warfare against the border settlements of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, received its inspiration and direction from British influences at Detroit.

The Indian power of the Northwest was estimated by Sir William Johnson to have exceeded, without including the Illinois Indians, 9,000 fighting men. This power, through British influence and British gold, was employed to cripple and destroy the struggling colonies, and in its rapacity and ferocity, spared neither sex, infancy nor age.

The French residents, while brave and manly, lacked those habits of organization which are somewhat instinctive with the Briton and American, and while discontented with English rule, they remained, as a body, neutral; and, although some few enlisted in the military service, only a few prominent French citizens were commissioned in the militia, and fought under the British flag.

Both governments saw from the beginning the importance of Detroit as the center of Indian affairs, and whoever occupied it controlled the latter. If the Americans secured their independence, the settlements of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the entire Northwest were certain to become American States. The British could only maintain their dominion over this region by depopulating so much of the Western country as was settled by Americans, and therefore their plans were deliberately laid to excite the Indians

to the indiscriminate slaughter of Americans. From 1775 the tribes were stirred up by British emissaries against American settlements. Hamilton, the Lieutenant Governor of Detroit, accepted the well-known policy of the British Government (which, it will be remembered, was eloquently denounced by Lord Chatham at the time), and without hesitation offered to assume the office of setting on the savages. Adopting the usual methods, he found fit subjects to aid him, and raids were made upon the settlements in Ohio and Kentucky, till at length George Rogers Clark set out from Virginia and began to change the face of affairs, by capturing Vincennes, Ind. (July 4, 1778), and quieting the hostility of the Indians in that quarter. The news of the victory of Americans over the British caused great excitement at Detroit, and Hamilton at once prepared to re-conquer the country; in the course of which Hamilton reached and re-captured Vincennes on the 15th of December. On the 25th of February following, Clark re-took the Post. Hamilton, Hay, De Jean and Lamothe were put in irons and sent to Virginia, and the privates (being mostly French) were paroled.

This severity was exercised toward the former because of their cruelty toward American prisoners at Detroit, it being charged that Hamilton had offered rewards for scalps and not for prisoners, that De Jean was the willing instrument of his cruelty, and that Hay and Lamothe had led scalping parties, who spared neither men, women nor children. They were subsequently released upon a stringent parole, through the interposition of General Washington.

The capture of Vincennes the second time was temporarily a turning point in the history of the Northwest. By the influence of these events, or through their happening, the northwest boundary of the new American Union was removed from Ohio and Kentucky to the Great Lakes. Nowhere else did the colonies have a foothold in the territory comprising Michigan, Wisconsin, and the great States, Northwest—and only for the victory of George Rogers Clark, it possibly would have been to-day part of a British Canadian colony. During Hamilton's absence, the fort at Detroit was in command of Major R. B. Lernoult (sometimes written Le Nault), who, after Clark's success, anticipating an attack, built a new fort, locating it on the rising ground between the streets now known as Griswold and Wayne, Congress, and Michigan avenue. This was called Fort Lernoult until 1813, when it was changed to that of Shelby, in honor of Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky. (It remained until 1827, when it was abandoned to the city.) January 12, 1779, Washington urged the importance of an expedition to capture Detroit; but while several were projected, none succeeded. Meantime, Arent Schuyler De Peyster succeeded Hamilton at Detroit—who, while at times seemingly arbitrary, was undoubtedly a good officer. He conflicted somewhat with the home government and its policy, as the largest number of Indian grants to actual settlers during the legitimate British possession, were confirmed by him soon after his arrival. He is said to have possessed some literary ability, and assumed and practiced duties somewhat multifarious. On occasion he performed the duties of chaplain, and in this capacity married Thomas Williams (father of John R.) to Miss Cecelia Campau, May 7th, 1781.

The defeat and capture of Hamilton greatly lessened the prestige of the British name among the Indians, and the British officers at Detroit felt the necessity of striking some great blow to restore and retain their confidence.

The French, who never loved the British, were also becoming disaffected, and when they learned of the treaty between France and the United States, began to express sympathy with the colonies. These facts led to preparations of an extensive character by the English, under the direction of General Haldemand (commandant at Quebec), and accordingly, ample arrangements were made for the most imposing and destructive Indian expedition against the border that had ever been organized. The expenses of the outfit at Detroit alone exceeded \$300,000.

It may be interesting to note the situation of Detroit and its social condition, during the period while these extensive preparations for *depopulating* the American border settlements were being made (viz.: the winter of 1780–81). As has been stated, the large sums of money to be expended naturally attracted traders and Indians to Detroit. The latter, sporting their ornaments and gay attire, indulged in their savage games and dances, without the fortification, while within the town were gathered army officers and their families, together with the intelligent and enterprising traders and quite a number of agreeable and attractive French settlers with their families. Shut out for a long winter from the rest of the world, dependent upon themselves for society, secure from the actual presence of war, they gave themselves up to social pleasure with a joyous zest.

The expedition for which such ample preparations were made, organized in the Spring of 1780. Captain Bird, of the Eighth Kings regiment, was placed in command, and was accompanied by the Detroit Militia, under Chabert De Joncair, Jonathan Schefflin, Isidore Chene, as officers, and eighty privates. The Indians who joined the expedition numbered about 800 savage warriors. The regular soldiers were few, only enough to man the six small cannon which were taken.

This motley force proceeded south, and in its progress devastated small settlements in Ohio and Kentucky; the captured inhabitants whose lives were spared became Indian, rather than British prisoners. These successes, though small, served to sharpen the Indian appetite, and they urged Captain Bird to attack the larger settlements; but refusing, he precipitately withdrew his forces and returned to Detroit, where he arrived about the first of August, bringing the Indians and their captives with him. Thus ended the expedition from which so much had been anticipated.

In February, 1781, Governor Jefferson, of Virginia, urged the organization of an expedition for the capture of Detroit, to be commanded by General Clark, rather than Brodhead. On September 25th he again suggested an expedition against Detroit under Clark at the general expense, estimating it to cost \$2,000,000. December 15th he writes, "They have reasons to expect the ensuing Spring a force of 2,000 British and Indians will descend upon the border, and that Virginia has determined to undertake the destruction of Detroit," and asks General Washington to loan arms and munitions of war for the expedition. On the 19th of the same month, Washington writes to Col. Brodhead at Pittsburgh, "to furnish the required arms and munitions and to aid General Clark to the extent of his power, stating that "the inability of the continent to undertake the reduction of Detroit has imposed the task upon the State of Virginia." The invasion of Virginia by Cornwallis in 1781, prevented that State from furnishing the proposed aid, and the expedition was abandoned.

This was the last of all the projects for the taking of Detroit, which had so long been the nest for hatching murderous and devastating raids upon the border settlements. Meantime, while the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October, 1781, virtually ended the war between Great Britain and the United States, the final treaty of peace, however, was not signed until 1783. By the terms of the treaty, the Northwest became a part of the American Union, but Detroit and its dependencies continued to be occupied by the British until July, 1796, when, for the first time, the Stars and Stripes waved over Detroit and its dependencies.

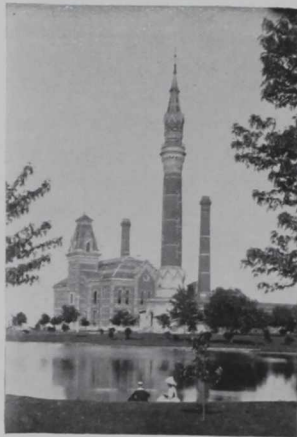
The change of allegiance did not affect the social relations of most of its citizens; they had been old associates and had no personal quarrels over it, especially as understood by the intelligent portion, the British Ministry did not represent the British people, from whom the entire heritage of American liberty had descended. There came, however, a number of settlers from New York, denominated as *Tories*; these were not regarded with much complacency, either by Americans or by the French, the latter having a vague idea and dread of being talked out of their possessions by these glib-tongued bargainers; but after a time companionship and the limited society of a small frontier town smoothed away prejudices, and Detroit became a place of more than ordinary social harmony.

Detroit Under American Rule.

On the 18th of August, 1796, Winthrop Sargeant, acting governor of the Northwest, set apart the county of Wayne, fixing its boundaries from the Cuyahoga river (Ohio) westward to the dividing line now existing between Indiana and Illinois, thence northward to the national boundary line, and including what subsequently became the territory of Michigan, embracing a portion of Ohio and Indiana, and the entire of Wisconsin, Detroit being constituted the county seat. He organized the militia and the court of "Common Pleas," which was the court of record for this extensive jurisdiction, and was presided over by lay judges—business men, selected for their probity and intelligence. Louis Beaufit was first Senior Justice, and James May, Charles Girardin, Patrick McNiff and Nathan Williams, were early justices. A Supreme Court for the Northwest territory was established, which held a session each year at Detroit. Its first judges appointed by the President and Senate were Rufus Putnam, John Cleves Symes and George Turner. Putnam was soon succeeded by Joseph Gilman and Turner by Return J. Meigs.

For the first time in the history of the Northwest, a regular course of justice was established, and "civil" law took precedence of military. That a better understanding may be had of the situation at this period, I venture to digress somewhat and refer briefly to the principles and manner by which titles to lands were acquired.

Immediately on the discovery of this vast continent, the European nations were eager to appropriate to themselves so much of it as they could respectively acquire, but as all were in pursuit of the same object, it was necessary, in order to avoid conflicting settlements, and consequently war with each other, to establish a principle which all should acknowledge as the law by which the right of acquisition, which



VIEWS IN BELLE ISLE PARK.

they all sought, should be regulated as between themselves. The principle was, that *discovery* gave title to the government by whose subjects or by whose authority it was made, against all other European governments, which title might be consummated by possession; so that the nation making the discovery had the sole right to acquire the soil from the natives, and establish settlements. Those relations which were to exist between the discoverer and the natives, were to be regulated by themselves. In the establishment of these relations, the rights of the original inhabitants, while not entirely disregarded, were to a great extent impaired. They were recognized as rightful occupants of the soil, with a legal and just right to possess and hold, according to their own discretion; but their rights to complete sovereignty, as independent nations, was diminished, and their power to sell at their own will to whomsoever they chose, was denied by the fundamental principle of discovery, which gave exclusive title to those who made it. Hence, while the different nations of Europe respected the right of the Indian nation to occupy, they claimed the power to grant the soil, while yet in possession of the natives. These grants were therefore understood to convey a title to the grantees, subject to Indian right to *occupy only*. The history of America, from its discovery to the present day, seems to recognize these principles. The discussions of Spain, respecting boundaries, with France, Great Britain and the United States, shows that she based her rights on that of discovery. Portugal sustained her claim to Brazil by the same title. France founded her title to Acadia, Canada, and to the territory north, south and west, watered by the Mississippi, on this basis. No one of the European powers gave its assent to this principle more unequivocally than England. As early as 1496 her monarch granted a commission to the Cabots to discover unknown countries and take possession of them in the name of the King of England. Two years later Cabot discovered the continent of North America, along which he sailed as far south as Virginia. To this discovery the *English* trace *their* title. Further proofs as to the extent to which this principle has been recognized is found in the history of the wars, negotiations and treaties which the different nations claiming territory in America have carried on and held. Between France and Great Britain, whose discoveries and settlements were contemporaneous, contests for the country actually settled or discovered by them began as soon as their settlements approached each other, and were continued until finally settled in 1763, by the treaty of Paris, when the right and title, as acquired by the French to Detroit and its dependencies, passed to the English, who, in turn, ceded them to the United States by the treaty of 1794, known as Jay's treaty with Lord Grenville.

The United States having thus succeeded, they asserted in themselves the title to the soil, by which it was first acquired and maintained, as all others claimed, "That discovery gave exclusive right to extinguish the Indian title of occupancy either by purchase or conquest, and gave also the right to such a degree of sovereignty as the circumstances of the people would allow them to exercise." Hence, the change from French to English, and from English to American rule, was felt but little, and titles to lands held under grants from France or England were not disturbed, except those made by English commandants during the period of what was termed the unlawful occupation, viz.: between 1783 and 1796, and in respect to these, Congress withheld confirmation. On American accession in 1796, Congress extended the provision of the ordinance of 1787 over the Northwest territory. It established temporary rules of descent and succession, and for the disposing of property. It vested original legislative authority in other bodies than Congress. It provided for a governor, to be appointed by Congress for a term of three years, but removable. A secretary to hold four years, unless removed, and three judges, to hold during good behavior. A majority of the governor and judges were to adopt from the States such laws as were suited to the territory, to continue until disapproved by Congress, or altered by the future Legislature. The governor could lay out counties and townships, and appoint magistrates and other civil and military officers. When the popular assembly, however, should be organized, all this was subject to legislative control. But Congress retained no powers of immediate legislation for itself. In 1789, when the Constitution was adopted, one of the first acts of Congress adapted this ordinance to it, vesting appointments in the President and Senate. Detroit for the first time now began to feel the influence which emanated from the protection afforded by the establishment of a civil form of government. Travellers who visited it in 1796, and shortly after, expressed their surprise at the number and wealth of its merchants, and extent of their business, and state that all kind of articles are as cheap in Detroit as in New York and Philadelphia. The people were gay and prosperous, and freely indulged in the pomp and vanities of dress and amusement, as their contemporaries of eastern cities. The inventories of its inhabitants include plate, silks and all manner of luxuries.

"The inhabitants were well supplied with provisions of every description and the fish especially are the finest in the world." "The country around Detroit ascends gradually from the river, and at a distance of 24 miles reaches a height of over 400 feet."

In the main, the foregoing is a fair picture of Detroit, when first occupied by the United States troops July 1, 1796.

Detroit, immediately after its occupation by the United States, received accessions from New England, New York and Ohio, and in 1798 it and the territory tributary had acquired the number of inhabitants which entitled it to a general assembly. Three members were allotted to Wayne County, and Messrs. Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visger and Charles F. Charbert de Joncair, were chosen. The Legislature was summoned and convened at Cincinnati, February 4th, 1799. This Legislature passed laws providing for the courts with equity powers, and set apart every sixteenth section of the lands promised by the government for school purposes; also laws for the protection of the Indians, and to restrict the veto powers of the governor.

In November, 1801, the legislature assembled at Chillicothe, where it remained in session until January 23, 1802. It passed acts of incorporation for Detroit, which provided for a Board of Trustees, with power to make by-laws and ordinances for the regulation of the town. The town authorities thus created made use of these prerogatives, for the prevention of fires and the use of streets as bowling alleys. There had been few changes in the town since the French days. The streets were as before, but from fifteen to twenty feet in width. The houses were generally well built, block-houses one and a half story, with peaked roofs, starting but a few feet from the ground, with dormer windows. The lots in the old town were small and the houses stood so close, as to afford no courts or gardens. Hence, when the fire of 1805 occurred, the old town was entirely destroyed. Fortunately a few of the wealthy residents, had, prior to this disaster, purchased a space one arpent wide from the westerly side of the Askin or Brush farm, extending from the river to Michigan avenue, upon which they had erected good and substantial dwellings surrounded by large grounds and gardens. These survived the fire. No vehicles were used, except such as could be drawn by a single pony. In the center of each house arose a huge stone chimney, cooking stoves not having been invented. Baking was done in huge ovens, attached to the chimney or built in the yard. The crane swung in the side of the chimney, and the pots and kettles were suspended over the fire from hooks and trammels. The records of the trustees show numerous fines imposed for failure of the inhabitants to keep their water buckets full, or their leather buckets complete and within reach, and their ladders sound. There were no engines and at fires the people formed double lines to the river, the men to pass the full buckets, and the women and children the empty ones. Among other offences made the subject for the imposition of fines, the most numerous were those for *horse racing* and bowling. The Canadian ponies and their masters were as prone to racing as some of our modern horsemen, and no amount of fining could keep the prosperous owners of horses from trying their speed in the narrow streets of the town. But the more dangerous amusement was rolling cannon balls in the streets. Nine-pin alleys seemed to require more room than the short blocks afforded, and the narrow sidewalks covered with wooden block, were tempting substitutes, while an eighteen-pound ball required strength and skill to send it swiftly and straight along the ground. The culprits brought before the trustees for these transgressions, were mostly the solid men of business; they indulged in their simple amusements, ad-libitum. The change of sovereignty took some of the wealthiest merchants into Canada, where they settled at Amherstburgh and Sandwich. The British Government soon after prepared to build a fort at the mouth of the river on Bois Blanc Island. This would have commanded the entrance to Lake Erie, but under a strong protest from the United States the British changed their plans, and built upon the main land. The treaty of 1783 fixed the boundary to run along the middle of the water communication between Lake Erie and Lake Huron, and nothing was said about particular channels or islands, and, therefore, January 11, 1805, Congress passed an act fixing the boundaries of what became the territory of Michigan, Detroit being made the seat of government, and the ordinances of 1787 and 1789 were adopted as the charter of the territory.

June 11, 1805, the old portion of the town, as before mentioned, was destroyed by fire. It covered an area of about four blocks of the present city, viz.: between Griswold and Wayne, and from Woodbridge to Larned streets. Shortly after, Congress authorized the Governor and judges to lay out a new town. Their labor was completed, and the new plan adopted in 1807. They gave to owners of land in the old town an equivalent in land in the new, and to each male inhabitant, twenty-one years of age at the time of the fire, a lot containing 6,000 square feet. The town, or so much as was inhabited, was by order of Gov. Hull enclosed by a strong stockade, in order to resist any attack from the various Indian tribes who threatened its destruction. The Territory of Michigan, at this time, contained no white settlements except Detroit and Frenchtown (the river settlements), and Mackinaw, and a population exclusive of Indians of 3,006.

Detroit Just Prior to the War of 1812.

In 1810, Detroit had a population of 1,650. There was not a hamlet or farm five miles away from its boundary. Immediately across the river was a province which was rapidly improving in wealth and population, carefully fostered by the British Government, while Detroit was separated from other American settlements by several hundred miles of wilderness—inhabited by savage Indian tribes, who were in regular receipt of arms, ammunition and supplies from Great Britain, which spared no means to secure and hold the respect and attachment of the Indian for the British. These efforts met with no resistance from our government, and it might have been foreseen to be dangerous to leave Detroit and its inhabitants thus isolated and unprotected, especially as the allegiance of the people had so recently been changed without their own procurement. This situation presented a strong temptation for our neighbors across the river to make an effort to get back the territory once controlled by them. In addition, the selection of William Hull as Governor was unfortunate. He was an old Revolutionary officer from Massachusetts. Unlike General Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, he was not familiar with the character of either the Indians or the border settlers, and failed to secure the fear or respect of the former, or the confidence of the latter. Michigan needed a governor with western ideas, who would give sufficient heed to the character and ways of its population.

It is charged that Gov. Hull exhibited during his entire administration a timidity which encouraged the hostility of both the whites and Indians, and that his general conduct was characterized by alternate fits of activity and vacillation. He did not lack physical courage so much as infirmity of mental purpose. In the organization of the militia, he sought to enforce that nicety in clothing and equipment required by the regular service. This led to insubordination on the one hand, and anger on the other. He also incurred universal censure by enrolling a separate company of negro militia, composed entirely of fugitives from Canada, who were not native citizens, and could not then become naturalized.

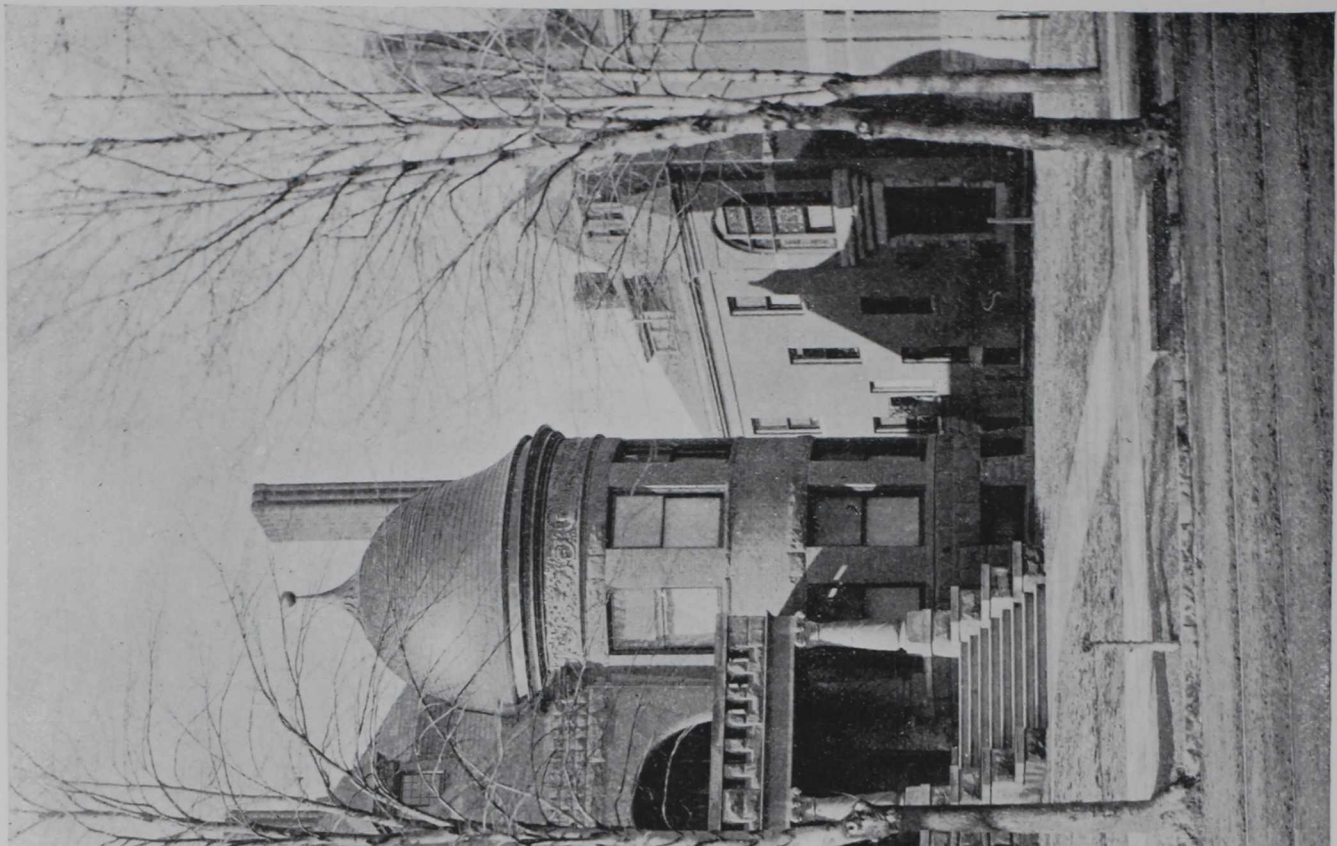
Detroit in 1809 had an unusual proportion of educated and refined people. Unfortunately the first school law passed in this year was never printed. As early as 1798, Father Gabriel Richard established schools, not only for training the children of his own people, but by favoring all other proper schemes for general intelligence. He brought to Detroit the first printing press known in the territory, and during the year published the first paper, known as the "*Michigan Essay, or Impartial Observer*," the first number of which is dated Friday, August 31, 1809. He was early an officer and professor of the University, and was respected and loved by Protestants as well as by Catholics. Among other educators at this period, appear the names of Rev. Dr. Bacon, Miss Elizabeth Williams and Miss Angilique Campau. The peaceful security felt by the inhabitants, at this time, was soon to be disturbed by mutterings of discontent among the Indian tribes. From all parts of the country reports came that Elliott, the agent at Malden, was tampering with the Indians, foreboding some mysterious plan of mischief. The wonderful power of organization, as shown by Pontiac long before, induced the effort on the part of English agents to attempt the unity of Indians, and tribes that had once been hostile were found seeking strength in brotherhood. The principal representative of this policy was Tecumseh, a chief of the Shawnees. No one knew better than himself that Michigan and the adjacent country was better adapted for his confederacy than any other on the continent. The blandishments of the Malden agency had already convinced this sagacious chief that his scheme would have the approval of his Canadian friends.

There was one notable exception, however, which somewhat interrupted his plans. The Governor General of Canada (Sir James Craig) on learning the purposes of Tecumseh, warned our government of them. He did not want to turn the savages loose on the American settlements, and prohibited the Malden Agency from supplying arms to Indians. He therefore should be acquitted of any complicity with Tecumseh. But it is well known that Indian agents were active in fomenting these troubles, with confidence that the home government would ultimately reward and approve their acts. They were correct, as subsequent events show that Great Britain deemed it not a sin to try experiments on the United States.

Tecumseh failed to get control of the Wyandottes, Senecas, Delawares, and even the Shawnees remained friendly to the United States. The defeat of the Indians at Tippecanoe by General Harrison in the Autumn of 1811, secured peace in that region until Hull's delays enabled the British to become aggressive, and to use the Indians efficiently.

Tecumseh repaired to Malden after his defeat, and his attachment to the British could no longer be concealed. The Michigan settlements, meanwhile, made but little headway, owing to the discord existing





in the administration of the local affairs of the territory. In the fall of 1811, Governor Hull left for Washington before hearing of the battle of Tippecanoe, and his civil administration practically ceased for the time. During Governor Hull's official service, no counties had been laid out. The districts were only divisions, and district judges acted as local administrators; the only roads were those running up and down the Detroit River. There was no access to the interior, except by streams and Indian trails. The circulating medium, at this time, was Spanish silver coin. The absence of small change was supplied by cutting the dollar into halves, quarters and eighths. Accounts were kept in York currency of two and one-half dollars to the pound, or twelve and one-half cents to the shilling. The revenue was mostly from capitation taxes, viz.; one dollar for every male sixteen years of age and over. There was a specific taxation also on horses, dogs and other animals; also on vehicles, and license fees on various occupations.

The war of 1812 ended this sorrowful period of no particular progress. June 18, 1812, war was declared. Hull did not receive the news till July 2, while it was known at Malden June 30. While General Hull was in Washington, in the winter of 1811 and '12, he must have learned that war was imminent between the two countries. He knew that Congress had adopted legislation, which it would not have done except anticipating such a contingency; that it arbitrarily required the President to add to the regular army 25,000 men, and authorized him to call for 50,000 volunteers, and that the large force, of which he himself was tendered the command, was ordered to prepare for active service; and yet, with a full knowledge of these facts, all his subsequent acts were dilatory, contradictory and without positive results favorable to the administration and its aggressive policy. It appears from the evidence produced on his trial, he had from time to time expressed the opinion "That a British war would be avoided; that there was no danger of an invasion of Canada, as contemplated, and for which preparation was being made by our government, and that if attempted, it would fail." Entertaining such views, after all the preliminaries referred to had been made, and of which he was cognizant, leads us to account for that indiscretion and vacillation exhibited in his subsequent conduct, which ended in his disgraceful surrender of Detroit. It is unnecessary to go further into the details connected with the war, as they are familiar to all readers of Lossing's General History, and Judge Campbell's Political History of Michigan. We therefore proceed with the history of

Detroit During British Possession.

On the day of its surrender, General Brock, the English commander, issued a proclamation declaring that Detroit and Michigan had been ceded to his Britannic Majesty without any conditions, other than the protection of private property, announcing, "that the laws in force would continue during the pleasure of the King;" "that all its inhabitants would be protected in their religion;" "that all public property and all arms, public or private, must be delivered up." General Proctor was left in command. While Brock and most of his officers were not personally disliked by the people, Proctor left in Detroit a reputation for brutality, tyranny and treachery not excelled by his savage allies; neither was he revered or held in good repute by the Canadians. On the 21st of August he issued a proclamation providing for a civil government, permitting the courts and civil officers to continue their functions, prohibiting, however, the adoption of the laws from the American States. He required that United States duties and taxes should be paid to the Military Treasurer for general expenses, and the local revenues for local expenses. He assumed the office of Civil Governor, and appointed Judge Woodward as Secretary. In violation of the articles of capitulation, private property was seized and held for the purposes of extortion. That such was the fact is shown by the letter of General Brock, directing him "to return to the individuals the amount which each may have paid as salvage, on any account." Immediately after his taking command, the pillage of property by the Indians began. Even on the day of the surrender, the house of Secretary Atwater was robbed of a large amount of personal property, also a quantity of silver plate, belonging to Capt. Whitmore Knaggs; the house of the latter (located on what is now the Hubbard farm) was plundered of its contents, his barns burned, and his stock killed or driven away. It is said, and subsequent facts confirm, that this act by the Indians was instigated by Proctor, and based on grounds of personal animosity to Captain Knaggs (at that time a prisoner), who had great influence with the Indian tribes, and had often thwarted Proctor's schemes. Knaggs had turned over to the use of the government, by order of Gen. Hull, his buildings, to be used as barracks for U. S. troops. They had been used as such prior to the surrender. The dwelling, however, had still been occupied by his wife and children, when the British, landing below, compelled them to seek refuge with Father Richard. The following incident is narrated by

the son of Captain Whitmore Knaggs, Colonel James W., now residing in Detroit, who was a lad of eleven: He says, "My father commanded a company of rangers, and was stationed near our house the night the British began to cross from Sandwich; we could see them by their lights, and so could General Hull, who sent down 500 men as far as our house at daylight, and just as my father, with his company, joined them, and was about to march down to meet the enemy, an order came from Hull, calling them back to the fort and directing my father and his company to accompany them; my father, I remember, was very indignant, and employed strong language in protesting against and denouncing the order. Telling my mother to conceal herself and children from the Indians, he moved off with his company. I remember being in Father Richard's yard soon after sunrise, when the head of Brock's column appeared, and heard him say to Father Richard, 'You need have no fear of being disturbed.' I also saw and heard old Mr. Ruelo raise his hands and exclaim, 'This means that Hull has sold us.'"

The savages committed other outrages in and about the settlements, unrestrained by Proctor. The former friendship of the Indians for the French, in some degree protected the latter, but shortly after, insidious attempts were made to bring the French element over to British allegiance, and the suggestion of *Indian hostility* was employed by Proctor to such an extent that Judge Woodward left the territory and laid the facts before the public. General Harrison (subsequently having been apprised of Proctor's acts) visited upon him a just rebuke. As after the battle of the Thames, Proctor, on requesting protection for the private property of Canadians, was *ignored* by General Harrison, who addressed his reply to General Vincent, to whom he gave an account of the outrages, which Proctor had perpetrated or consented to. Neither did General Vincent seek to palliate or excuse them. During British occupancy, most of the merchants re-opened their stores, and general business was resumed, under such restraints and disabilities as were imposed by Proctor.

Following the surrender of Detroit, the whole Northwest was exposed to the ravages of Indian tribes, spurred on and encouraged by the British. The massacre at Monroe (River Raisin), at Sandusky and Chicago (then Fort Dearborn), and the destruction of settlements in Northern Ohio and Indiana, aroused the people of Kentucky and Ohio, and steps were at once taken to raise a volunteer force, which was placed under the command of General Harrison, who at once prepared for a campaign to recover Detroit and invade Canada.

The sagacity of Harrison led him to keep the forces under his command ready to move either East or West as might be necessary. He had constructed and manned Fort Meigs. The whole line of settlements on Lake Erie was threatened. As the war was being waged by savages, he was not sure when or where the first blow would be struck. Meanwhile, although Proctor had been repulsed at Fort Meigs, on the the 31st of July (1813) he appeared before Fort Stephenson, accompanied by Tecumseh, with 2,000 Indians, but was again repulsed. His failure to capture this and Fort Meigs demoralized the Indians, and their confidence in Proctor weakened. The defeat of Proctor in his attack on Forts Stephenson and Meigs induced him, with his Indian allies, to return to Malden. The latter having in many instances taken their families into Canada, were dependent on the British stores for rescue from starvation; while several of the Ohio and Michigan tribes who had been in sympathy with the British, immediately after the fight at Fort Stephenson asked permission of Gov. Meigs and General Harrison to take part in the coming campaign, and with them they brought 259 warriors.

About the time the British were compelled to retire to Canada, Commodore Perry had fitted his fleet at Erie, and on the 31st of July 3,500 volunteers under Governor Shelby had concentrated at Newport, Kentucky, and soon after began their march northward. At Urbana this force was organized into eleven regiments, of 300 men each, under commanders ranking as colonels, who, upon uniting with Harrison's army, were to consolidate but retain their rank. It is due these colonels that they permitted no technical military rule of precedence to govern their action, but on uniting with Harrison's little army, they submitted to his dictation. August 5th Perry succeeded in getting his vessels out of Erie harbor, and floated them into deep water. Proceeding up the lake, he reached "Put-in-Bay" on the 15th, when he at once put himself in communication with General Harrison. Through information furnished by Major Henry B. Brevoort, a citizen of Detroit, a man equally at home on land or water, both Perry and Harrison became familiar with the situation of Proctor on the land, and Barclay on the water. Perry therefore determined to give battle to Barclay, and Harrison, seemingly confident of the results, proposed to use Perry's fleet to enable him to transport his troops for attack on Malden, recover possession of Detroit, and destroy Proctor's army. Their plans and conceptions were realized. Perry attacked and captured Barclay's fleet September 10, 1813. On the 27th of the same month Harrison marched into Malden. On the 28th he reached Sandwich, and ordered General McArthur to cross the river, attack and take possession of Detroit. On the 29th Harrison issued his proclamation restoring civil authority, and the Stars and Stripes were again floated over the cross of St. George. Meanwhile, Harrison pursued, overtook and captured Proctor's army at Chatham on the Thames, October 5th.

At this battle the celebrated Indian chief, Tecumseh, was slain by Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky. On the 7th General Harrison, leaving the army in command of Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, returned to Detroit, and on the 14th appointed General Lewis Cass Provisional Governor of Michigan Territory. The victories on Lake Erie and the Thames virtually ended the Indian troubles in the territory, and British influence ceased within its boundaries. General Cass was made permanent Governor of the territory, and William Woodbridge, Secretary. The judges appointed under the ordinance of 1787-89 retained their office under its tenure.

Detroit Under United States Laws for Michigan Territory.

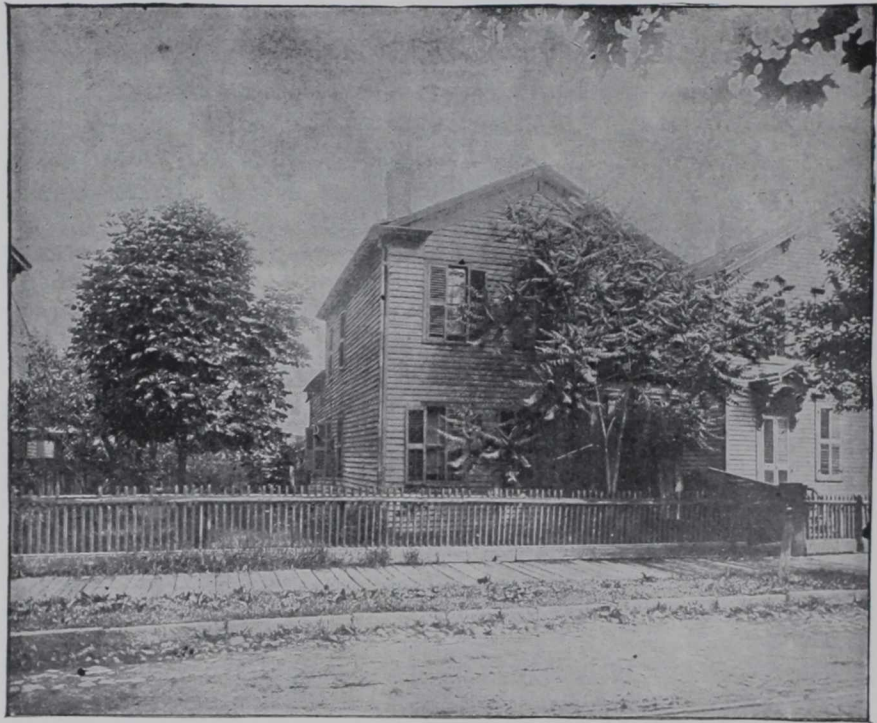
The war had scattered the population of Detroit, and it was not until peace was finally declared, that it and the surrounding country was relieved from the ravages of hostile Indians. While most of the tribes had made peace individual members were guilty of murders and outrages in the neighborhood of the city, and within its corporate limits. General Cass acted with much energy, and went out himself with the volunteer militia to chastise these marauders. The treaty of peace with Great Britain did not immediately quiet the bad feeling, for while the stipulations provided for the restoration of all places captured, together with all papers public and private, and for fixing the boundary line in those waters which the position of islands made doubtful, and also pledged each government to place the Indians where they were prior to the war, they were disregarded by the British officers, who often pursued deserters into the United States, and even undertook to exercise jurisdiction over American citizens on Grosse Isle and in American waters. Their intrigues with the Indians were also kept up, both about Detroit and in other portions of the territory. Governor Cass at once issued a proclamation, enjoining the proper assertion and protection of American jurisdiction. This led to a sharp correspondence between Colonel Butler, commandant at Detroit, and the British commander (Colonel James), and it was not until Governor Cass had laid the matter before the authorities at Washington, and had two Indians hung at Detroit for murder, that British insolence and aggressiveness was checked, and Indian outrages, instigated by the former, fully stopped.

The first necessity for promoting the growth of Detroit was more people and more farming settlements; these were delayed, as no survey of lands (except private claims) had been made prior to the war, hence no locations could be made of public lands. As soon as the war was over, Mr. Tiffin, the Surveyor General, sent agents to Michigan, to select two million acres of land in Michigan, as bounty lands for soldiers. These agents reported the country to be an unbroken series of tamarack swamps, bogs and land barrens, with not more than one acre in a hundred, and probably not one in a thousand, fit for cultivation. These reports induced a transfer of the bounty locations to Illinois and Missouri, instead of Michigan, and also when made public, further postponed settlements. This prejudice to Michigan was subsequently increased by the second report of the surveyors, claiming the country "worse and worse" as they proceeded. It is alleged that undue influence was employed with these agents and surveyors, or that they did not desire to run lines through the Indian country for fear of personal risk, and hence drew sketches of large tracts from their imagination, returning them as actual surveys. That Michigan was not unknown, is proven by the description given of the country years before, by traders and others. Also by the published account given of it by Mr. Mellish, who describes the whole lower peninsula as accurately as it could be to-day.

On the 21st of November, 1815, Governor Cass, assuming that the surveys would be made, began the county system by laying out that part of the territory in which the Indian title had been extinguished, into Wayne County, with its seat of justice at Detroit.

In 1817, Detroit began to receive accessions to its population, but its business was somewhat confined to exchange of goods for furs and peltries, as the currency in vogue then was Ohio paper and private shinplasters. In August of this year, President Monroe visited Detroit.

The prospect of growth in population induced the passage of an act for incorporating the University of Michigan. Rev. John Monteith and Rev. Gabriel Richard were appointed to the various professorships. They established primary schools at Detroit, Monroe and Mackinaw, and a classical academy and college in Detroit. The Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomie Indians, in token of their desire to have their children educated, gave to St. Ann's Church and to the College at Detroit each, the undivided half of six sections of land; three being on the Macon Reserve, near the River Raisin, and the remainder to be selected thereafter. There were also many other private gifts and subscriptions made to establish the Detroit



GENERAL GRANT'S OLD HOME, 253 FORT ST. EAST.

schools and colleges. From this time there was no lack of good schools in Detroit. The first University building was of brick, twenty-four by fifty, and was used for school purposes more than forty years. In 1818 the business of Detroit continued to flourish, and in spite of the report of the surveyors, the country began to populate. The lakes were but little navigated and traveling by water was confined to occasional schooners of small capacity. The receipts for this kind of carriage of passengers from Buffalo to Detroit in 1817 amounted to \$15,000, which for that period was considered good business. In 1818, the exports for fish and cider were \$60,000. In the spring of 1818, the population had reached the number authorized under the ordinance to form a representative government, but on being submitted to the popular vote, the proposition was defeated by a large majority. August 27, 1818, the first steamboat (Walk-in-the-Water) made its appearance in the straits with a large load of passengers from Buffalo. The influx of actual settlers weekly by steamboat, increased from this time. The public lands being then in market, were purchased and settled rapidly. There were very few foreigners among these settlers, most of them being from New York and New England.

In the spring of 1819, Congress provided for the election of a delegate to Congress by the people of Michigan. None but white male citizens 21 years of age, who had resided in the territory one year, and had paid a county or territorial tax, were entitled to vote at this election.

William Woodbridge was the first delegate chosen. In 1820 Solomon Sibley succeeded him; he served until 1823, when the Reverend Gabriel Richard, rector of St. Ann's Church, was elected over General John R. Williams, his antagonist. It is seldom a gentleman of his profession has appeared in Congress. He was a faithful and efficient member. Through his efforts, Congress provided for the construction of the State Roads, now known as Grand River, Chicago, Pontiac and Fort Gratiot.

The opening of these roads promoted the growth of both city and country, and from this time Detroit may date its substantial prosperity. On the 22nd of October, 1823, the corner stone was laid for a building intended for a Court House, on the present site of the High School building.

Its location was strongly opposed at the time, by many being regarded as too far in the woods, and for many years stood alone in the wilderness, being reached only by a narrow walk of single timbers. It was used until 1847 as a Territorial and State Capitol.

In 1824 a city charter was granted to Detroit by the Territorial Council, General John R. Williams being elected its first Mayor. In 1825, three steamers, the "Superior," "Henry Clay," and "Pioneer" were running between Detroit and Buffalo, and the same year Captain John Burtis ran a large horse boat for ferriage between Detroit and Windsor, which excited as much curiosity as the first steamer.

In 1826 seven steamers ran between Buffalo and Detroit, and the exports of white fish, apples, and cider largely increased.

In 1827 the fort was discontinued as a military post and relinquished to the city, and the grounds laid out in lots.

In 1830 the first railroad was chartered and the Pontiac & Detroit Railway Company was incorporated. The project failed, the law being too crude and imperfect. In 1832, the Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad was chartered, which afterwards became the Michigan Central. This was the first railroad charter that was afterwards acted upon.

In 1832 the cholera appeared; many prominent citizens were its victims. All business was suspended, and a rigid quarantine intercepted ordinary travel.

Recovering from the effects of this pestilence, Detroit began to make radical changes and improvements in its streets, buildings and business facilities, and adding to its population men of enterprise, wealth and intelligence.

On the 26th day of March, 1836, the legislature passed an act extending the limits of the corporation. By it and previous acts the boundaries were defined as follows: Southerly by the national line in Detroit River; easterly by what is now St. Aubin Ave.; northerly by the township line of Greenfield, and westerly to the line of Fourth Avenue.

When Michigan Territory was finally admitted as a State (January 26th, 1837), the population of Detroit was 9,763, and the number of dwellings and stores, 1,300. There were seven churches: two "Catholic," one "Episcopalian," one "Presbyterian," one "Methodist," one "Baptist," and one "German Lutheran." Its public buildings were the "State House" and "City Hall." Both were brick; the former was 60 feet by 90 feet, with a steeple and dome 140 feet high, and the latter 50 by 100 feet. The places of amusement were "D. C. McKinstry's Theater" on State Street; "Museum," corner of Jefferson Avenue and Griswold Street, and the "Michigan Gardens" on Randolph Street.

There were three markets: the "City," on the first floor of the City Hall; the "Berthlet," corner of Randolph and Woodbridge, and the "Washington," corner of Larned and Wayne.

Thirty steamboats navigated the lake, seventeen of which were owned in Detroit. The banks were the "Farmers and Mechanics," "Bank of Michigan," and "Michigan State Bank;" aggregate capital

stock of all, \$2,000,000, with about \$500,000 paid-up. The water supply was furnished by hydraulic power, owned by private individuals.

The insurance companies represented were: "Kalamazoo Mutual," "Aetna" and "Protection," of Hartford, Conn.; "Albany" and "Firemans," of Albany, N. Y.; "New York City Life and Trust," and the "American Life and Trust," of Maryland, Md.

The associations of the day were: the "Young Men's Temperance," "Brady Guards," "Detroit Reading Room and Circulating Library," "Young Men's Society," "Catholic Ladies' Association," "French Female Charity School," "Medical Society," "Ladies' Free School."

Its charitable institutions were: the "Wayne County Hospital," and "Detroit Orphan Asylum," the "Mechanics," Detroit's Benevolent and the "Algie." The latter was instituted in March, 1832, for the purpose of encouraging missionary efforts among the Northwestern tribes and promoting education, agriculture, industry, peace and temperance among them. Henry R. Schoolcraft, the historian, was its first president. Of the 150 vessels of all denominations employed on the lakes, eighty-four were owned in Detroit.

Five lines of stages furnished facilities for travel by land. The "Western" to Chicago, via Kalamazoo and St. Joseph. The Eastern to Cleveland and Buffalo. The Northern to Flint and Saginaw. Its principal hotels were the "American," "Michigan Exchange," "National," located on the present site of the Russell House, and the "Steam Boat." The newspapers and periodicals published were, dailies: *Detroit Free Press and Advertiser*; semi-weekly, *Detroit Evening Spectator*; weeklies, *Journal and Courier*; semi-monthly, *Michigan Register*; monthly, *The World*.

Having thus sketched Detroit from the discovery of its present locality (1610), its founding by Cadillac (1701), its change from French to English sovereignty (1760), its transfer to the United States (1796), its disgraceful surrender to British rule (1812), its recapture by the American army (Sept. 29, 1813), its reorganization under United States territorial government, by General Cass (October 20, 1813), to the period when the territory of which it was the capital was merged into the State of which it is the metropolis (1837), we leave its subsequent progress, which has developed the beautiful and prosperous city of to-day, for other hands to detail and portray.

Modern Detroit.

BY GEORGE P. GOODALE.

Early in 1836, after more than a century of existence as one of civilization's primitive outposts, Detroit awoke to the realization of the fact that she was, and had for some time been, the metropolis of the great Northwest. At no other point between the eighty-second parallel and the Pacific was there a single compact group of 3,500 people, such as had gathered around her shrine, and nowhere else was there a group, great or small, having higher hopes, fiercer energies, or more honest and patriotic purpose. For several years it had been her fair figure that had beckoned hither the people of the Empire State, so that in 1836 a continuous caravan stretched itself from the Hudson River across the great commonwealth to the Niagara, where, separating into two grand divisions, it formed an unbroken border around Lake Erie and concentrated at the City of the Straits.

It was this triumphal procession, concealing from view the primitive commonplaces and conservatisms of the past, that inaugurated the new era for Michigan's metropolis of the Northwest. It was the never ending arrival and distribution of this throng that discovered to Detroit the utility of her four great gifts from the General Government—her highways, blazed through the forests, and leading to the Saginaw country, to the Grand River valley, to the oak openings of Kalamazoo and her sister counties, and to the swampy wilds of the Maumee.

In return, Detroit offered to the traveling pioneers the hospitalities of a well organized government, and, for the times, superior accommodations and facilities. There were two or three superior warehouses; the wharves, crude and inexpensive, were yet sufficient; there were several hundred feet of paved roadway along Atwater street, from Woodward avenue to Randolph street; there were detached stretches of sidewalk, a fine sewer extended diagonally from the north-east corner (Beaubien and Fort streets) to the south-west corner (the river and First street) of the city; there were schools, churches and newspapers, while the Young Men's Society, the militia companies, and the fire company comprised the social features of the place.

Detroit, in 1836, was a marvel to those sturdy minded pioneers from the East. Fresh from the farms and academies among the hills and valleys of New England, accustomed to the deliberate proprieties of New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania, they wondered at the thrift, the energy and the intelligence of the people who greeted them, and with this wonder came assurance of prosperity and happiness far beyond their expectations.

In such surroundings, with sailing craft of every description coming and going, with stage coaches and trains of freight wagons trailing in and out, and with industry, thrift, hospitality and fidelity as the chief factors in her affairs, Detroit (as was nearly every other city in the land) was confronted by the greatest financial storm that had swept over the country.

Then the stability of her people was demonstrated, and there was developed that solid steadfastness of purpose which has ever marked the onward march of the city. Detroit was protected and saved from annihilation by a wall of discretion, energy, and firmness. It was built of such men as Lewis Cass, Ramsay Crooks, Gov. Woodbridge, Father Gabriel Richard, the Campaus, the Morans, Judges Sibley and Witherall, the Desnoyers, Wm. Scott, John R. Williams, Jonathan Kearsley, E. P. Hastings, Oliver Newberry, DeGarmo Jones, James Abbott, Thomas Sheldon, Elon Farnsworth, John S. Bagg, John Biddle, Sheldon McKnight, Robert Stuart, John S. Barry, Hugh Brady, Henry Chipman, Douglass Houghton, Alex. Frazer, Charles Larned, Zina Pitcher, Charles C. Trowbridge, the Palmers, Chauncey Hurlbut, A. S. Williams, A. T. McReynolds, John Owen, Bela Hubbard, James F. Joy, Alanson Sheley, Horace Hallock, A. C. McGraw, E. V. Cicotte, and others of their granite kind.

It was behind such a barrier that Detroit took shelter in the financial cataclysms of 1837 and 1857. It was the wisdom and energy of such men, their loyalty, patriotism and public spirit carried Detroit with credit through the patriot war of '36 and ten years later through the Mexican war. It was chiefly due to these men that the Michigan Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads were carried to success, and later the third great trunk line, the D., G. H. & M. R. R.

When came the greatest of all political convulsions, the American Civil War, Detroit was found in the front rank of the country's defenders. Of men and money she was a prompt and liberal contributor. During the war Detroit's offerings amounted to nearly 7,000 men, and more than \$600,000; besides which, for the time being, her immediate local needs were put aside that the city might be devoted to the work of receiving, organizing and forwarding of troops enlisted in other Michigan cities.

With the close of the war and the return of peace, began the second new era of the city. Its area was enlarged, and then was begun in earnest the work of municipal improvement. Then the project for a new city hall was first discussed and put under way; the old markets were replaced by new. Business blocks and factories went up on every hand. The street railway system which was begun in 1863, was extended and improved. This, in brief, was the modern beginning of what is to-day one of the loveliest cities on the American continent, and in a commercial sense, one of the most important.

Having a continuous river front of more than seven miles, Detroit is easily chief of the ports of the Great Lakes. From the river it extends inland six miles. The site is a plateau so pitched that at its northern boundary it is about seventy-five feet above the river level. In discussing the plan of Detroit it is the custom to accept the Campus Martius, a quarter of a mile from the river, as the center. The Campus, upon which stands the city hall, is nearly square, each side measuring about 600 feet. From this square radiate Woodward avenue, Fort street, Cadillac Square, Monroe avenue and Michigan avenue, leading thoroughfares, which are regularly intersected by streets at right angles. A quarter of a mile northward from the city hall is the Grand Circus, a semi-circular park, which is bisected by Woodward avenue. From this park, which constitutes a sort of second business center of the city, radiate Adams avenue, Madison avenue, Miami avenue, Washington avenue and Bagley avenue. Here fine thoroughfares are likewise intersected by lesser streets. Grand River and Gratiot avenues extend diagonally northwest and northeast, respectively, from points just above the city hall to the city limits, thence through the market gardens and farms, the first named to Plymouth, Lansing and Grand Rapids, and the other to Mt. Clemens and the St. Clair river counties. Michigan and Woodward avenues, in their extensions beyond the city, lead respectively to Ann Arbor, Jackson, Kalamazoo, and so on to Chicago and Pontiac, Flint and Saginaw Valley.

With her seven miles of river front, with ten lines of railway, and with a belt line around the city, it follows naturally that Detroit is surrounded by factories. Indeed, it is a city remarkable for its manufacturing interests. It is the largest producer of stoves, of freight cars, of manufactured tobacco, of field and garden seeds, of pharmaceutical preparations, of confectionery, of varnish and of electrical appliances in the United States, and it is next to the most important drug market in America.

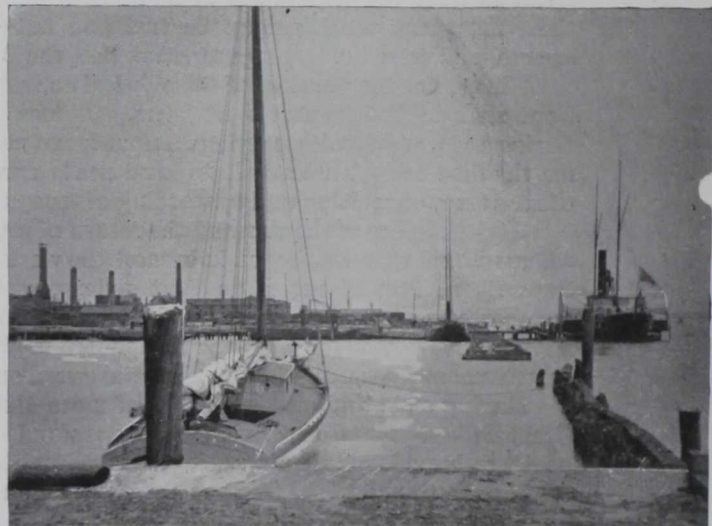
To handle this business, Detroit has twenty-three banks, with an aggregate of \$8,000,000 capital, and the business of the Detroit Clearing House for the current year (1891) will amount (the estimate being based on previous records) to more than three hundred millions of dollars.



No. 1—FOUNTAIN IN GRAND CIRCUS PARK.



No. 2—FOUNTAIN IN GRAND CIRCUS PARK.



Nos. 3, 4, 5—DETROIT RIVER SCENES.



No. 6—ART MUSEUM.

Detroit's 250,000 inhabitants worship in 150 churches; the 23,000 sittings in her fifty-five public school buildings are not too many for her children, besides their many private educational institutions are filled with pupils.

No city is better equipped for the physical and mental care of a large population than is Detroit. With a river nearly a mile wide, having a four mile current and an average depth of forty feet, the sewer system of the city cannot well be improved, and it consists of 120 miles of public or main sewers and 190 miles of lateral sewers. With such drainage, and with 165 miles of paved streets and 129 miles of paved alleys, the sanitary conditions of the city are practically perfect.

The eighty miles of street railway in Detroit traverse comparatively few of our broad and beautifully shaded streets, but it is sufficient to give ample service to every section. While Detroit, by reason of its remarkable growth of foliage, is a park in general, there are fifteen distinct "breathing places," any one of which in the average city would be regarded as a valuable privilege.

Chief among them is Belle Isle, an island of 730 acres in Detroit River, and connected with the city by an iron bridge, which is maintained by the city free to the public. This park with its natural forest, its picturesque system of lakes and canals, its casino and wharf, its public bathing places, its flowers and landscape gardening, constitutes, already, the first natural park in any city in the world. Its cost at this writing is about \$500,000. Starting at Belle Isle Park and crossing the bridge, one debouches upon the eastern terminus of a grand boulevard 200 feet in width, which encircles three sides of the city, a distance of about 12 miles, and again touches the river on the west. Near the western end of the boulevard is Clark Park, a beautiful tract of nearly 100 acres, which, although not yet extensively improved, will in time be a fit companion to its island sister. The assessed valuation of the various parks of the city are, Belle Isle Park, \$800,000; Grand Circus Park (within 40 rods of the chief business center of the city), \$550,000; Cass Park, \$95,000; Clark Park, \$100,000, and eleven other parks, bringing the aggregate valuation to \$2,200,000.

Detroit has unexceptionally good water works. They are located on the shore of Lake St. Clair at the southeastern limit of the city. They consist of buildings and parks surrounding them, of three large and powerful pumping engines, inlet pipes, receiving and settling basins, reservoirs and stand pipe, and of nearly 400 miles of mains and distributing pipe, the whole being valued at \$3,500,000. In the purity of the water supplied and the excellence of its distribution, Detroit is second to no city. The 44,500 families receive 175 gallons per capita per day, at a cost of less than \$6.00 per year per family.

Detroit has a free public library which in number and character of its volumes is third in importance among the city libraries of the United States. It also has an art museum, a fine building, which holds the Stearns collection of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and other Eastern curios, which is confessedly the largest and finest display of the kind in America. This museum also contains Scripp's collection of old paintings, an admirable chronological record of the history of painting. There are likewise a number of modern paintings and a well equipped school of design and painting.

The police equipment of Detroit comprises 11 police stations (valued at \$150,000) and a force of 425 men. The fire department consists of 300 men, the buildings and machinery being valued at \$1,000,000.

The assessed valuation of real estate and personal property in 1890 aggregated \$161,828,570, the real estate being assessed at \$123,391,610.

The rate of taxation for 1890 was 15.73 mills.

At the end of the present year Detroit will have a debt of \$1,311,500. Against that will be the sinking fund, which from its establishment has taken care of Detroit's municipal obligations.

The Legal History of Detroit.

BY ALFRED RUSSELL.

The control of the administration of justice is intrusted to the legal profession at the bar and on the bench. From it, also, are taken most of those engaged in making the laws in the Legislature, and many of those who exercise political office in the execution of the laws. Hence it is that the influence of the profession in establishing cities and States is widespread and fundamental. Moreover, its members, after receiving legal training, often step aside into the editorial chair, upon the platform, or into railway, manufacturing and other business projects requiring extensive knowledge of men and things.

Detroit, as much as any other city, illustrates the eminence and usefulness of the members of the profession in these various and conspicuous walks of life, and to their public spirit and enterprise in fostering all the interests of a new and growing community, undergoing rapid transformations, much of the prosperity of Detroit is to be attributed. It is also to be noted that Detroit constituted, as respects population and property, the larger part of the territory and State of Michigan up to a period not very remote; and was the seat of government and of most of the courts, as well as the financial and commercial metropolis. Even now, it contains about one-tenth of the population, and pays about one-seventh of the taxes of the State.

Litigation is the inseparable incident of population and commerce, which also give rise to an average percentage of crime; but up to a date not very long before the admission of the State into the Union, there was little population and small commerce, and the services of a French notary sufficed for most legal business. The Detroit of early history was a hamlet of a few hundred souls, on a rude and remote frontier, a great contrast to the American city of to-day with its 250,000 souls.

It would be neither interesting nor profitable to recall the legal annals of Detroit before the organization of the State of Michigan, by separation from that of Indiana, in 1805, and before the great fire, the memory of which is perpetuated by the device on the city seal. The legal history since that date divides itself into four periods; first, from 1805 to 1824, the time of the formation of the legislative council; second, from that date to the admission of the State into the Union, in 1837; third, from that time to the foundation of the new Appellate Supreme Court, in 1858; and fourth, the period since elapsing. The first period was distinguished by the appointment of territorial judges, residing and holding court in Detroit. Their court was both a court of law and a court of chancery. In addition to their judicial duties, the judges, together with the Governor, constituted the Legislature, which was empowered by Congress to adopt from the older States such statute law as was appropriate to the condition of things here. Other legislation came from Congress direct. Besides their judicial and legislative duties, the judges constituted a land board, to lay out the city and assign lots in the district burned over. The fact that these judges were appointed during good behavior, following the rule first established in England in 1701 (the year Detroit was founded), and of incalculable benefit to the public, induced several men, highly endowed and well trained, to sever the ties binding them to their homes in the older States, and to accept these official places here in the then far west. Augustus Brevoort Woodward, of Virginia, whose name is perpetuated in our principal thoroughfare, Frederick Bates, of Massachusetts, and John Griffin, of Virginia, constituted the first Supreme Court in Detroit. In 1808 Judge Bates was transferred to the Territory of Louisiana, and James Witherell, a native of Massachusetts, but then a member of Congress from Vermont, was appointed in his place. Prior to 1810, the old French common law, called the Custom of Paris, prevailed here nominally, and, indeed, was never formally abolished by statute until that year. But when the United States Government took possession of Detroit, in 1794-'96, at the time of "Jay's Treaty," the common law of England silently entered this old French town, with the newly arriving population, and has been recognized ever since in the courts as governing the great mass of affairs—being but slightly modified by succeeding statutes and constitutions. Land titles were not affected by the transfer of sovereignty, but were confirmed by commissioners under the authority of the General Government. It is by virtue of the English common law that the soil under the waters of the river belongs to the owners of the adjacent shores.

Coming now to the second period: in 1824 the legislative power was separated from the judicial by Congress, and a legislative council was established, as a distinct body sitting in Detroit. The former judges were legislated out of office, and the judicial tenure was changed from good behavior to a term of years. Judge Witherell was reappointed, and Solomon Sibley and John Hunt, both of Massachusetts, were placed with him in the court. Judge Hunt dying in 1827, Henry Chipman, of Vermont (father of the present Congressman and late Judge of the Superior Court of the city, John Logan Chipman), was appointed to fill the vacancy. At the end of Judge Witherell's term, he was succeeded by Wm. Woodbridge of Connecticut, afterwards Governor and Senator. Subsequently, George Morell, of Massachusetts, afterwards Judge of the State Supreme Court, and Ross Wilkins, later U. S. District Judge, replaced Judges Woodbridge and Chipman and continued in office until the admission of the State. These territorial judges were every one remarkable men; men of capacity and character, and, with one or two exceptions, of college education. They were men of foresight and patriotism, well fitted to mould the institutions of a city and State. What this commonwealth and its metropolis are to-day is largely due to these men who filled the early bench in Detroit. Charles Larned, an eloquent and accomplished lawyer from Connecticut, father of Colonel Sylvester Larned, so prominent at the later bar, George A. O'Keefe, and some others, are still remembered as leaders of the bar at that period.

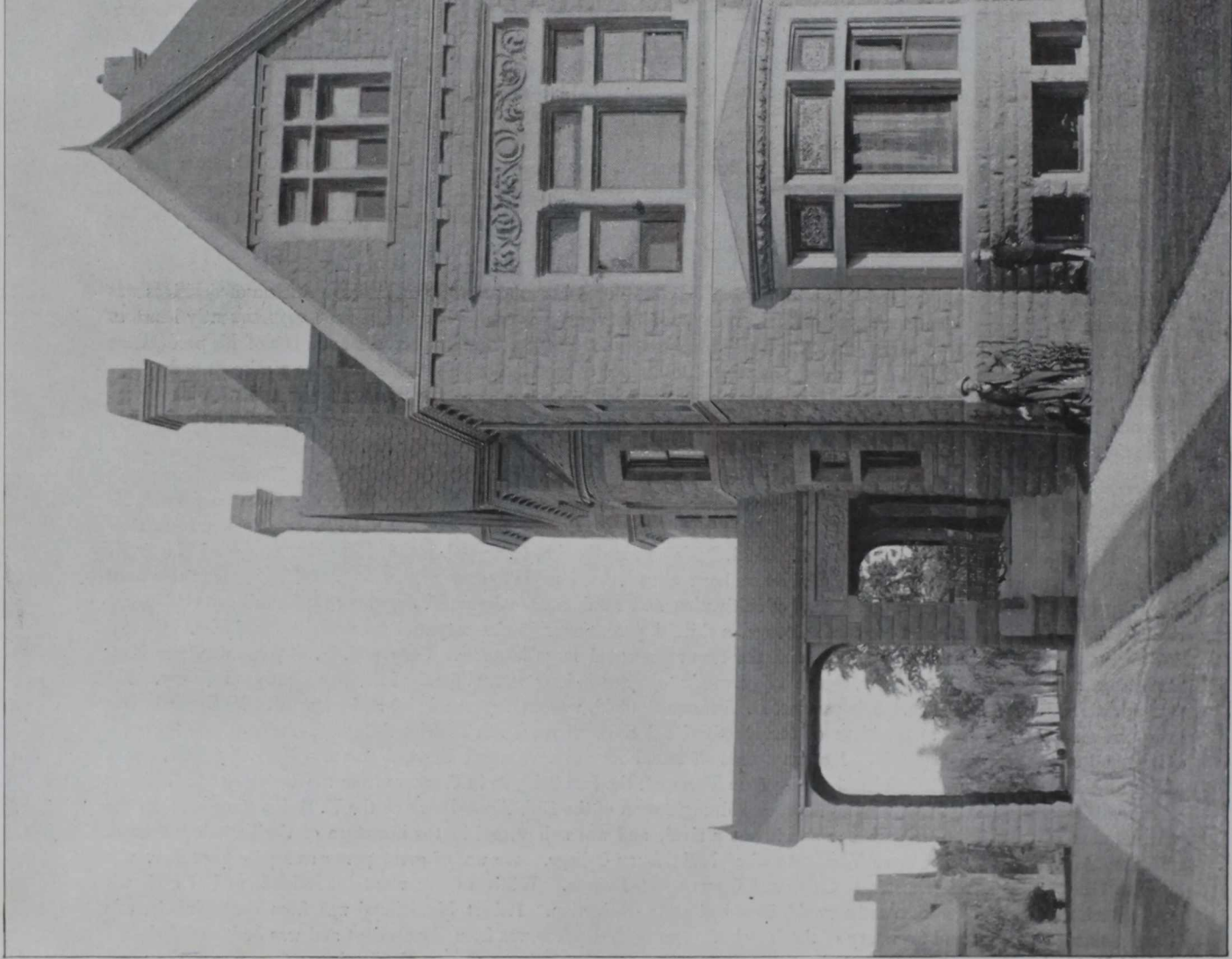
The admission of the State into the Union brings us to the third period. Under the constitution of the State the Supreme Judges were appointed for seven years, and sat in Detroit, and there was a Chief Justice and three associates. The inferior judges were made elective. A separate court of chancery was created. Its first chancellor was Elon Farnsworth, of Detroit, a native of Vermont and a graduate of Middlebury. His decisions were reported by Mr. Harrington, of Detroit, in 1844, making our first volume of reports. Randolph Manning, from New Jersey, was the next and last chancellor. Mr. Henry N. Walker reported the cases in Chancellor Manning's time. He was an esteemed and valuable citizen of Detroit, of the law firm of "Douglass, Walker & Campbell." Mr. Walker was Attorney General and was connected with the Milwaukee Railway and the Detroit Savings Bank.

The administration of equity in our court of chancery during its brief existence compares favorably with the course of any court which has existed in England or America, according to the published estimate of Chancellor Kent, of New York, and Judge Campbell, of Detroit.

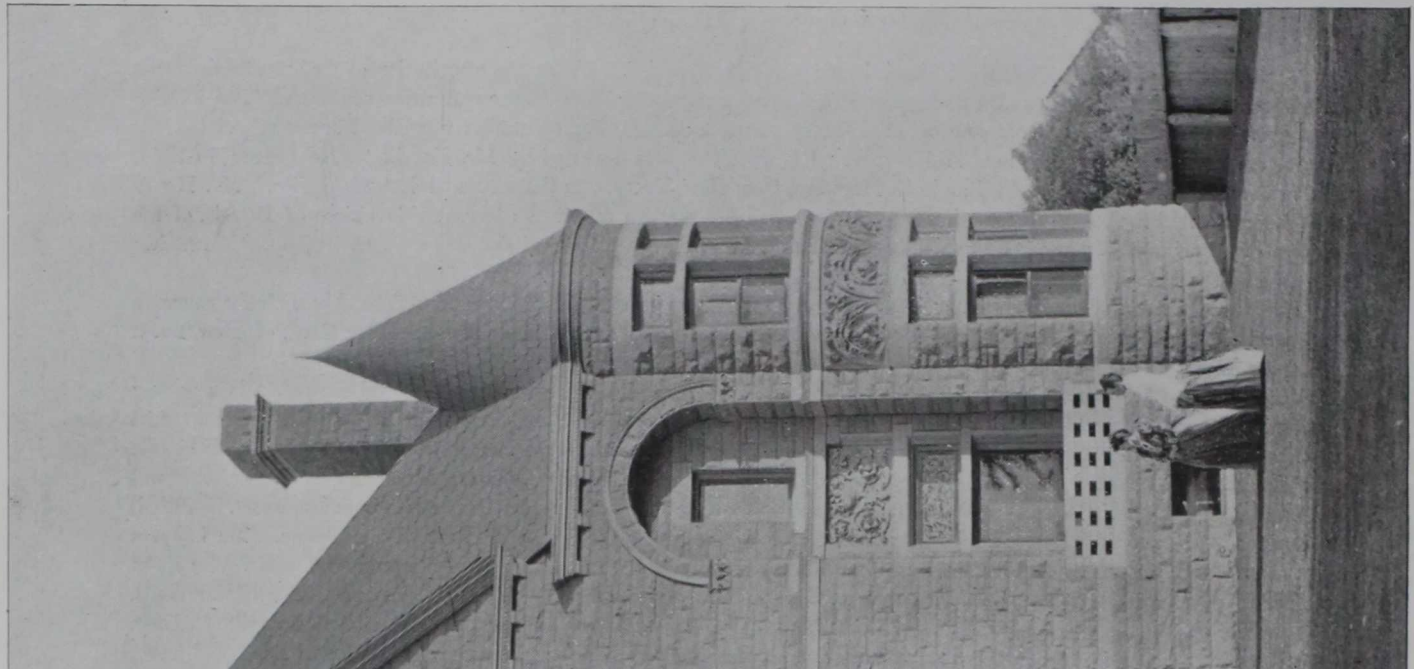
The city never had a more useful citizen or better man than Chancellor Farnsworth, who served the public in a variety of trusts. He was advisor of the Michigan Central Company and supporter of the Episcopal Church and attained a great age. William A. Fletcher, of New Hampshire, was the first Chief Justice and lived long in this city. Charles W. Whipple, of Indiana, a West Pointer by education, who received his legal tuition in the noted office of Alexander D. Fraser, and was associated in practice with James A. Van Dyke, subsequently filled the place. Mr. Fraser was from Inverness, Scotland, and arrived in Detroit about 1823, having been successively in Savannah, Georgia, and Huntsville, Alabama. He had the largest law library in the city and it served as a bar library for the judges and the rest of the profession. Mr. Van Dyke was from Hagerstown, Maryland, and for much of his life was associated with Halmer H. Emmons, from Glens Falls, N. Y., subsequently U. S. Circuit Judge. All these practitioners were men of learning, skill and extensive business. Edward Mundy, of New Jersey, and a graduate of Rutgers College, who had been attorney general, was appointed to the bench, and was succeeded by George Martin, from Vermont, a man of great natural capacity. Sanford M. Green, who compiled the revised statutes of 1846; Abner Pratt and Warner Wing, of New York, were his associates. Epaphroditus Ransom, from Vermont, and Alpheus Felch from Maine, were on the same bench. Judge Felch was also governor, U. S. Senator and land commissioner to California. A man of high attainments and cultivation, he still lives; and in his honored and revered old age fills the chair of professor in the law department of the University of Michigan. Samuel T. Douglass, from New York, of the same bench, held the Circuit Court in Detroit, following Supreme and Circuit Judge Warner Wing. Judge Wing was a popular and useful judge, rotund of person, rubicund of face, and with the attractive disposition accompanying those physical attributes. After leaving the bench he became counsel for the Michigan Southern Railroad. Judge Douglass was a judge of sound learning and the Lord Eldon of the bench as a doubter. Since leaving the bench he has enjoyed a valuable practice and is now on a voyage around the world.

In the days of the old court it was the custom of the bar of Detroit to give annual dinners to the judges at the end of the term, and the later bar can hardly imagine what delightful occasions these were. Merciless criticism of decisions was deprived of its sting by the merriest wit; and no better after-dinner speeches can be imagined than those frequently heard at these dinners. D. Bethune Duffield, secretary of the bar, was generally the poet of the occasion, and one of his productions entitled "A Post-Prandial Rhyme," which was printed, contained a running fire of satire, fun, grave sentiment and pathos quite unexcelled. The sharp animosities engendered by the war led to the disuse of the "bar dinner," and with it perished the most agreeable institution in the legal history of Detroit, and one not without valuable uses in promoting a spirit of professional fraternity and devotion, serving to uphold the dignity and honor of the profession.

The leading lawyers of the third period were Fraser & Romeyn, Joy & Porter, Van Dyke & Emmons, Lothrop & Duffield, George C. Bates, Daniel and Stephen Goodwin, Barstow & Lockwood, Howard, Bishop & Holbrook, Jacob M. Howard, William A. Howard, Alex. W. Buel, Robert P. Toms, C. I. & E. C. Walker, David Stewart, Prosecuting Attorney and M. C., Wilcox & Gray, Robt. McClelland, Backus & Harbaugh, George E. Hand, Henry D. Terry and Hovey K. Clarke. They were all eminent men. References have already been made to some of them. Theodore Romeyn was from New Jersey, of Rutgers College, and a man of cultivation and attainment. James F. Joy (now in the railway world) was from New Hampshire, and of Dartmouth College, a skillful practitioner in chancery and successful before juries. George F. Porter, his partner, was from Vermont, and the firm represented large interests. George V. N. Lothrop was from Massachusetts and of Brown University, a man of persuasive eloquence, long counsel for the Michigan Central Company. He was recently Minister to Russia. His partner, D. Bethune Duffield, was an elegant scholar and poet. Daniel Goodwin was very prominent in his day as president of two constitutional conventions, U. S. District Attorney, Judge of the Supreme Court and of the Upper Peninsula. He was a man of sound learning. Samuel Barstow was also U. S. Attorney, Jacob M. Howard was a man of distinguished ability from Vermont, the first delegate in Congress from the Territory of Michigan, Attorney General and United States Senator, and draughtsman of the 13th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution. In the presentation of facts before a jury he was without a rival, and was well versed in the literature of the French language. William A. Howard was also from Vermont and of Middlebury College. He was of great power as a public speaker, was long in Congress, and was Minister to China and Governor of Dakota. William Gray was from Ireland, and of such wit and speech that on a larger theatre he would have had wide distinction. Robert McClelland was from Pennsylvania, was Congressman, Governor and Secretary of the Interior. Henry T. Backus was from Connecticut and was Judge of Arizona. David E. Harbaugh was from Ohio, Collector of Revenue and Police Judge. George E. Hand was from Connecticut and



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was U. S. District Attorney. Alex. W. Buel was from Vermont and was Mayor and Congressman. During this period the Circuit Court in Detroit was held by judges of the Supreme Court.

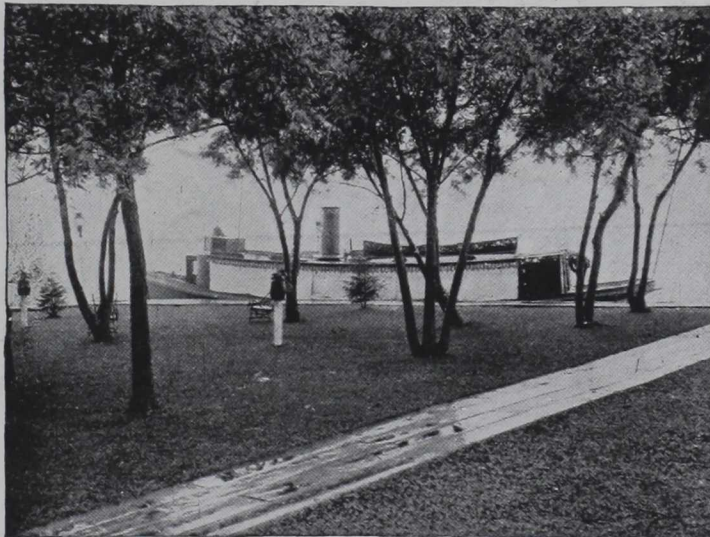
We have now arrived at the last period, beginning in 1858, when the judicial system was remodelled, and an independent Supreme Court was established, consisting of four judges, and independent Circuit Courts were formed, Detroit becoming the third judicial circuit. The Detroit Supreme Judge elected was James V. Campbell, who was continuously re-elected thence forward till 1890—probably the longest time for which any elective judge was ever elected. No man in Detroit was better known or more honored. He served also as professor of law in the university, and was a scholar and author, and supporter of the Episcopal Church. Judge Campbell was succeeded by John W. McGrath. The Circuit Judge elected under the new system was Benjamin Franklin Hamilton Witherell, son of the territorial judge of that name. He was succeeded by C. I. Walker, H. B. Brown, Jared Patchin, C. J. Reilly and F. H. Chambers. Subsequently the statute was so changed in consequence of the growth of the city, that the court was enlarged to four judges, and since then F. H. Chambers, John J. Speed, William Jennison, C. J. Reilly, George Gartner, William Look, George S. Hosmer and Henry Navarre Brevoort have occupied the bench.

The growth of the city also required the establishment of another tribunal, called the Superior Court. Lyman Cochran from New Hampshire was first judge and he was succeeded by Judge John Logan Chipman. The Recorder's Court was held for a great many years by Judge George S. Swift, of Vermont, whose duties as criminal judge were very onerous and well performed. He was followed by Judge Chambers. The Federal Judges at Detroit during this period were Ross Wilkins, John W. Longyear of New York, and a Congressman, H. B. Brown, afterwards raised to the Supreme Bench, and H. H. Swan. Mr. Emmons was made U. S. Circuit Judge, a man of remarkable personality and great learning. Judges McLean, Swayne, Brewer and Brown have successively presided as Circuit Judges.

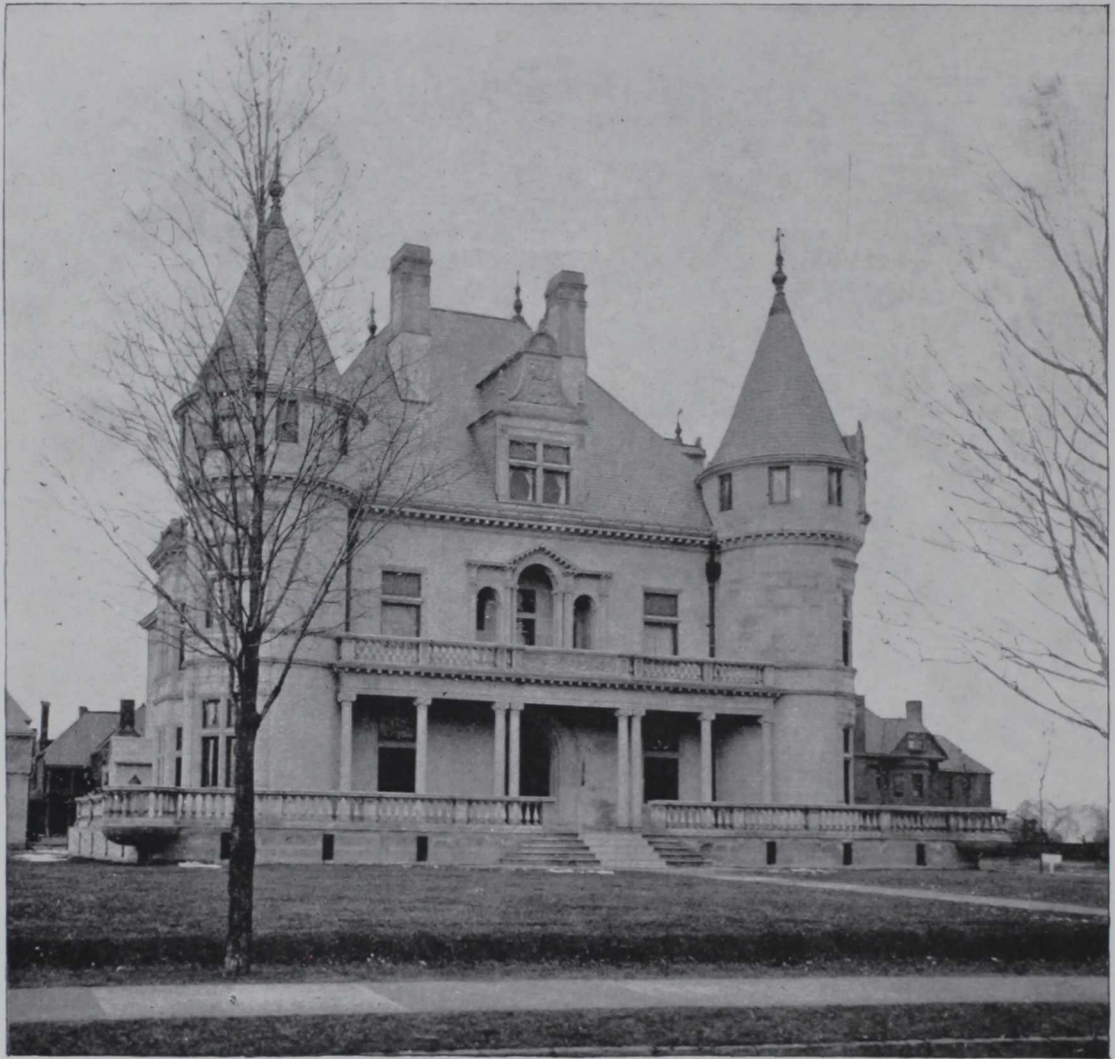
To call the roll of men now and formerly distinguished at the Detroit bar; to enumerate their characteristics and recount the various fields of usefulness in which they labored for the good of the city; would extend this sketch beyond the assigned limits. Suffice it to say, that no bar in this United States, outside the great sea-board cities, has exhibited more examples of varied excellence.

It now consists of about five hundred members and contains many men eminent in the city, State and nation; but it would be invidious to eulogize living men. Strike out from the history of Detroit its legal history and what a void would be left.

The design of this article does not include any notice of changes, which were common to the whole State, showing the progress and improvement of the law; such, for example, as the "Married Woman's Property Act," of 1855.



SCENE ON STAR ISLAND.



DETROIT RESIDENCE.

